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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3342)

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Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	29.06.25

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
7(a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
8(a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. Questions no **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.
   प्रश्न संख्या **1** और **5** अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खंड से कम-से-कम **एक** प्रश्न चुनकर **तीन** प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

3342

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1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

1.(a) धर्म सर्वसम्मति और संघर्ष का स्रोत है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Religion is a source of consensus and conflict. Discuss. 10

'Religion' is a unified system of beliefs and practices, related to notion of 'Sacred' things as per Durkheim.

Religion as a source of "consensus" -

1) Durkheim posits 'religion' has a 'function' in society, it helps in maintaing social order, and regulates individual's behaviour in society.

2) Religion helps maintain 'social solidarity' by bringing value-consensus.

3) When the 'collectivity' follows & adheres to same religious values & norms it brings "Collective-consciousness".

4) Brian Malinowski in his study found 'religion' a "force of collectivity" which individuals feel when they come together for celebrating religious festivals, provides salace.

5) Religion helps in personality adjustment when something unexpected / crisis happens, gives hope.

6) Religion provides stability in 'Anomic' conditions as per Durkheim.

Religion however, sometimes can also cause conflict :-

1) Religious 'fundamentalism' where people have a tendency to behave in extremity brings conflict.

2) Religious revivalism where old traditions, orthodox, superstious elements are brought back again, also creates conflict with modern values

3) communal riots causes violence & conflict in society.

However, despite such dysfunctions, Religion plays an important role in society through maintaing social order, and social control as per R.K. Merton.

1.(b) दुर्खीम के श्रम विभाजन के विश्लेषण में 'यांत्रिक एकात्मता' और 'सावयविक एकात्मता' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between 'mechanical solidarity' and 'organic solidarity' in Durkheim's analysis of the division of labor. 10

Durkheim in his study of 'Division of labour in society', during the transition period after Industrial revolution in western economies, differenciated between 'Mechanical' & organic solidarity.

1.) Mechanical Solidarity -

1.) He posits that, when societies have a low level of Division of labour, there exist mechanical solidarity.

2) He gave the concept of 'Material density and 'moral density'.

3) Material density - means level of population, number of people is 'less'. ex Rural societies

4) Moral density - when the amount of interaction between the people is also 'less' ie when 'Material & Moral density both are 'low' = there exist Mechanical solidarity

as people are less dependent on each-other, there low structural differenciation in the society

2) Organic Solidarity –

1) when there is high number of population (high material density) and

2) high amount/level of interaction exist between the people (high moral density)

3) then people are more dependent on each-other for their socio-economic needs. High level of competition leads to specialisation → high structural differenciation
↓
organic solidarity.

4) It is mostly seen in urban societies where high levels of differenciation exist.

Durkheim argues that, in societies it is 'Division of Labour' that determines the level of solidarity between people. In urban societies, where people don't even know each-other well, (there is less restrictions on communication – caste, class barriers are low) due to interdependence there is high level of solidarity.

1.(c) प्रतीकात्मक अंत:क्रियावाद की उत्पत्ति मैक्स वेबर से मानी जा सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Origins of Symbolic Interactionism can be traced to Max Weber. Discuss. 10

Symbolic interactionism refers to the sociological perspective that focuses on how individuals in the process of their interaction create and interpret 'meanings'.

Max weber focuses on individual's 'social action' — those actions that have meaning and orientation towards others. This view inspired Alfred schutz who is known to be the "father of symbolic interactionism."

Alfred schutz argues that symbolic interactionism helps to study the action or interaction between individuals.

Main features of symbolic interactionism —

1.) 'Individuals' gives meaning to 'symbols'.

2) It is 'symbols' having shared meanings helps in making sense of our social realities.

3) Without action and interaction of individuals there can be no society.

4) Society is nothing but a "Lifeworld";
5) It is the everyday interactions that gives us experiences, which determines our own social realities.

Symbolic interactionism developed parallely to Phenomenology and ethnomethodology — forms the various realm of studying human interaction through non-positivism.

Weber too focused on study society through action and interactions — through his Ideal type — developed on the basis of human interactions.

1.(d) "नौकरशाही संगठन का एक तर्कसंगत रूप है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Bureaucracy is a rational form of organization." Discuss. 10

Bureaucracy as per Max weber is a legal-rational organisation based on legal rational authority.

Key features of Bureaucracy –

1) Hierarchy – Existence of superordinate and subordinate position in a rational manner

2) unity of command – to ensure there is no duplication of command leading to confusion.

3) Formal Rules & Regulations – Bureaucracy is based on 'formal Rules' & regulations established through legislation.

4) Authority – legal rational power of Bureaucracy comes from laws and constitution, giving it legitimate authority.

5) System of checks & balances – to avoid any excesses and misuse of authority.

b) Bureaucracy leads to strict adherence to Rules & laws of the land ensuring social order and stability.

However it has its own limitations :-

a) Red tapism leads to delay in work

b) Issues of corruption reduces the efficiency of public service delivery

c) 'Apathy' - towards 'marginalized'.

d) Lack of dynamism - to address immediate issues.

Weber calls for control over Bureaucracy, so as to avoid its dysfunctions. His Theory of Bureaucracy is still relevant as it gives a framework for large-complex modern day organisations. It ensures efficiency, effectiveness in attainment of goals.

1.(e) दुर्खीम के धर्म के अध्ययन में 'पवित्र' और 'लौकिक' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between the 'sacred' and the 'profane' in Durkheim's study of religion. 10

Durkheim in his 'Study of Religion', defined Religion as a unified system of beliefs and practices related to 'Sacred'.

He posits that 'Sacred' is something that is kept separate from 'profane', to maintain its sanctity.

His study of Religion is based on the Arunta tribes of Australia, for which he used Malinowski's notes also. Here, he distinguished between the two.

[Sacred] –

a) something that is 'pure', that is 'set apart' and 'forbidden'.

b) which has 'spiritual significance' for them

c) He studied 'Totemism' – as he saw the tribe would revere a 'totem' a symbol, an animal or a tree that would have special significance for them.

d) Sacred would be treated with awe & respect.

Whereas, Profane –

a) was something that would relate to everyday life activities, ordinary things like work, leisure etc.

b) 'Profane' is not subject to any prohibition or restrictions.

c) not worshipped or revered by the collectivity means anything is not sacred was profane.

for Durkheim, Religion is not just a belief system but a social institution that carries 'Collective Consciousness' of the community.

2.(a) "प्राधिकार वैध प्रभुत्व पर आधारित है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वेबर के प्राधिकार के वर्गीकरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Authority is based on legitimate domination." Explain Weber's typology of authority with suitable examples. 20

As per Max weber, 'Authority' is a form of power that is considered 'legitimate' and emanates from legal-rational Rules and Regulations.

legitimate authority - leads to 'voluntary adherence' by the 'subjects'. It gives a 'right' to command people.

Weber distinguished authority between (3) distinct types :-

(1) Traditional authority
(2) Legal-Rational Authority
(3) Charismatic Authority.

(1) Traditional authority - refers to the (i) authority based on traditional, customs, norms and values.

1.2) Obedience to traditional authority is due to the belief of collectivity or the individual in the social norms and values.

1.3) Individual shows traditional-rational action here.

Ex> Divine Right to Rule of Monarchs based on legitimacy given to it by clergy.

Ex> Patriarchy derives its authority from patriarchal norms of Division of labour

② Legal-Rational Authority - This

2.1) form of authority is based on legal laws or Rules and regulations passed by the legislature.

2.2) legal rational 'action' leads to adherence to legal-rational authority.

Ex> Adherence to traffic rules etc.

2.3) Modern-industrial societies are mostly based on legal-rational authorities.

Ex Bureaucracy, judicial systems etc.

2.4) It is based on - scientific laws and principles and modern values.

Ex: Liberty, Equality, constitutional laws & regulations.

(3) Charismatic Authority

3.1) Such authority is based on Personal Charisma charm inherent in the Personality of an individual.

3.2) It is purely based on the people's love and devotion for the beliefs and values propagated by the charismatic leader.

Ex: Stalin, Hitler, Martin Luther King, Mahatma Gandhi.

3.3) Emotional rational 'action' is behind such exercise of authority.

3.4) Followers are drawn towards the leader due to his exceptional qualities, and perceived super-natural powers.

Ex) Religious Prophets, Cult figures etc

Webers' classification of authority is still relevant in present society to understand the legal-rational organisations like Bureaucracy, authority exercised by Religious figures and sanctity attached with social institutions like Marriage & family.

2.(b) समाज में सामाजिक रूप से बहिष्कृत किए जाने वाले लोगों और स्वयं को सामाजिक रूप से दूर रखने वाले लोगों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between people being socially excluded and people excluding themselves socially in societies. 20

Social stratification shows the 'hierarchy' based on inclusion and exclusion of communities in the social structure.

1) Exclusion ① People who are poor, belong to lower caste hierarchy, lower class and marginalized are often 'excluded' socially based on their social class, 'caste' and ~~market position or~~ status.

② This 'exclusion' is involuntary. It is made by the society, and is a form of social inequality.

③ Individual need to attain social mobility (transition from lower hierarchy to upper hierarchy for being socially included.

④ 'Anticipated socialisation' with regard to the Reference group helps in attaining social mobility as per Merton.

⑤ Feminist sociologists argues that

women are excluded from social hierarchies based on "intersectionality" of class, caste and status - (Sylvia Walby)

However there exist certain groups who intentionally excludes themselves :-

① To maintain exclusivity - example - being celebrities, media star, actors etc.

②. To attain benefits of 'Positive Affirmation' policies like Reservation -
ex: Jats, Patidar movement for inclusion in Backward class category showing Backwardness & exclusion.

③ Long-term exclusion - ex Tribes -
Long term exclusion often causes 'unwillingness for inclusion'.

④ Lower 'Caste hierarchy' individuals - shows unwillingness for 'inclusion'.
ex: untouchables seen socially excluding themselves from Brahmins as they consider it brings 'destruction'.

Implication of exclusion —

1) Psychological impact – as exclusion leads to mental stress, alienation.

2) Economic inequality – due to difference in availability of opportunities for economic upliftment through education, employment.

3) Social unrest – can lead to protests, movements by the marginalized groups.

Understanding social exclusion is necessary to formulate policies aimed for social inclusion. Government schemes → such Reservation, subsidies, other affirmative actions are based on the understanding of social exclusion present in the society.

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2.(c) मर्टन की विचलनता (डेविएंस) की अवधारणा की तुलना दुर्खीम के प्रतिमानहीनता (ऐनोमी) के विचार से कीजिए। वे विचलक व्यवहार की व्याख्या करने में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Compare Merton's concept of deviance with Durkheim's idea of anomie. How do they differ in explaining deviant behavior? 10

① R.K. Merton in his 'Theory of Deviance' argues that 'Deviance' arises when there is gap between culturally defined goals and institutional means available to achieve them.

② His study is based on American society where 'Blacks' would experience 'strain' due to their aspirations to achieve socially approved goal of 'Materialism' or Materialistic success but there was lack of legitimate means for them to achieve it.

③ Merton gave the concept of 'Deviants' as those who defy the ~~cultural~~/legitimate means to achieve them.

		Conventional means: accept	Conventional means: reject
Cultural goals	accept	Conformity	Innovation
	reject	Ritualism	Retreatism
			New means: Rebellion (new goals)

Merton's Deviance Theory

Ex:- Lack of educational opportunities for Blacks often led them towards Illegal means to achieve material success.

Whereas, Durkheim gave the 'concept of Anomie' to explain the 'tensions or strain' experienced by the individuals in case of rapid changes and transformation in the society.

Durkheim argues that 'Anomie' is a transitional phenomenon. Society will attain 'equilibrium' once transition ends and 'new' social structures, values & norms are established. Value consensus brings stability again.

He explains that 'Deviant' behaviour is due to transitions. It is the 'structures' that fails individuals and compels him to show deviant behaviour.

Both of them tried to explain 'deviance' but their 'concepts' was different. As per Merton 'Deviance' is 'not temporary' it has existed & will continue to exist, whereas for Durkheim it is 'temporary' and it ends when society attains stability again.

3.(a) मीड की 'मैं' एवं 'मुझे' की अवधारणाएं आत्म-पहचान और सामाजिक अंतःक्रियाओं की हमारी समझ को किस प्रकार सूचित करती हैं?

How do Mead's concepts of the 'I' and the 'Me' inform our understanding of self-identity and social interactions? 20

Mead gave the concept of 'I' and 'Me' where 'I' is the individual novel attributes and 'Me' is constructed by the social values & norms. & together they form 'the self'.

[I] + [Me] = [self]

1) 'I' aspect of an individual –

→ Studies the unique and novel attributes of an individual

→ different from societal values & norms

→ generates from individual's own consciousness,

→ the 'unrestrictive' / 'unapologetic' self of the individual.

→ Mead says it gives the uniqueness present in every individual

whereas

2) Me aspect of an individual –

→ refers to the part of the individual self that is guided by the societal norms and values & customs.

→ It puts restrictions on the individual's behaviour.

→ It helps in social control through establishing guidelines for behaviour

→ helps in maintaining social order & stability

→ society gives reward & punishment to the individual for adherence or non-adherence to ~~individual~~ societal norms.

Ex → Mild punishments like scolding to a child by parents.

Ex → extremes for deviant behaviour like 'inter-caste marriage' – Boycott or Honour killings.

Together 'I' and 'Me' makes the 'self'.

1) Individual sees itself as a combination of these two aspects in him.

2) At times, the 'I' or the 'Me' gets manifested more leading to difference in individuals' behaviour in different situations.

ex: Individuals where 'I' is strong often show deviant behaviour, non-conformity to societal norms & values.

ex: vagabonds, criminals, Artists.

3) when individuals have 'Me' as a strong attributes they show excessive conformity & loyalty towards the society.

ex: kamikaze pilots — gave their life for the nation while attacking pear harbour

ex: soldiers, etc.

The analysis of I & Me helps us in understanding the 'self' which is a combination of both.

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3.(b) धर्म के प्रति दुर्खीम के दृष्टिकोण की तुलना मैक्स वेबर के दृष्टिकोण से कीजिए। सामाजिक परिवर्तन में धर्म की भूमिका पर उनके विचार किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Compare Durkheim's approach to religion with that of Max Weber. How do their views on the role of religion in social change differ? 20

Durkheim approach to Religion is termed as 'Functionalist' as he viewed Religion to be 'functional' for the society.

Whereas weber views religion as a 'force' that could derive social change

Durkheim's view :-

1) Force of collectivity - driven by collective consciousness, it gives feeling of belonging & hope to individuals.

2) Acts as a 'social glue' that binds the society together, uniting individuals.

3) Promotes social harmony

4) Promotes social order and ensures social stability through common-consciousness and agreement over broad social norms & values.

5) It gives 'hope' and 'social support' to individuals in period of 'Anomie'.

Weber views on Religion

1) Social change - Weber focused on the impact of religion on social change particularly in relation to economic development

2) Weber in his famous work 'Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism' argues that Religion provided impetus for upliftment of economic conditions of followers of Protestant christianity.

3) It facilitated rise of capitalism in society.

4) He explored how Religious views & beliefs can shape societies based on studies of various religions around the world.

5) Ex. He studies Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism and gave the understanding that —

6) conditions of rise of capitalism was also present in Eastern economics however, the impetus given on

- self upliftment / material achievement as advocated by St. Calvin in Protestantism was not present in Eastern societies.

Therefore capitalism did not rise there.

3.(c) सत्ता को किस सीमा तक एक स्थिर-योग की स्थिति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

To what an extent can power be viewed as a constant sum game? Elucidate with suitable examples. 10

Power as a constant sum Theory is given by Max weber where he argues that Resources (Power) available remain fixed, means one's gain is only at the expense of another's loss.

1) This means that if one group has more power another group has less.

2) Those who gain power, do so by limiting others' powers.

example- In International Relations, it is often seen as Power of Supra-national bodies like IMF/UN is based on surrender of power by sovereign nations, as it limits the exercise of sovereignity by an individual nation.

Ex: In Neo-colonialism - Developed Nations exercise Power over Developing nations.

However, social context matters in study of power.

Variable sum theory — argues that power is not zero sum. It is distributed in society and is exercised by multiplicity of organisations.

1) It advocates that power can be expanded by cooperation.

2) 'Gains and losses' do not necessarily cancel each other.

3) In modern democratic societies there is Multipolarity — Power is divided into multiple poles.

Ex In international relations — earlier hegemony of USA has declined, now EU, China, India, Japan has also become a pole of power.

Therefore, power is a complex dynamic and understanding it requires an "amalgamation of approaches" for a better view.

4.(a) दुर्खीम ने तर्क दिया कि प्रकार्यात्मक रूप से विभेदित समाज में सचेत सामूहिकता बहुत कम महत्वपूर्ण होती जाएगी। अपने तर्कों सहित समर्थन कीजिए।

Durkheim argued that the conscience collective would become less and less significant in a functionally differentiated society. Support with your arguments. 20

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.(b) नागरिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अधिकारों के संदर्भ में टी. एच. मार्शल के नागरिकता सिद्धांत की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss T.H. Marshall's theory of citizenship with reference to civil, political, and social rights. 20

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.(c) "अतः पूंजीपति वर्ग अपने ही कब्र खोदने वालों को पैदा करता है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"What the bourgeoisie therefore produces are its own grave-diggers." Comment. 10

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5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

5.(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि दुर्खीम का आत्महत्या पर किया गया अध्ययन व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार पर सामाजिक संरचना के प्रभाव को किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित करता है।

Discuss how Durkheim's study of suicide demonstrates the impact of social structure on individual behavior. 10

Durkheim in his 'study of suicide' demonstrates that it is not just the individual but the social structures are responsible for suicide.

He considers suicide as a social fact, which is

- 'external' to an individual
- empirically observable
- ways of feelings
- 'collective' in nature

Impact of social structure on individual behaviour :-

1) 'Anomic condition' that manifests during the 'periods of transition' brings 'instability' in social order, this leads to loss of social support, failing the individual.

ex) farmers' suicide.

2) He disagreed with Biologists and Psychologists' that posits 'individual' Personal factors to be responsible for his behaviour

3) He observed that rates of suicide increased during the periods of instability, when "social regulations high".

4) when 'social bonds' between people in society weakened, there were more number of suicides.

Criticisms:-

a) His theory is criticised for narrow empiricism - based on secondary sources of data.

b) 'Structural biasness' in his study - Ignoring the individual factors as per ethnomethodologists.

However despite criticisms, his theory of suicide is relevant to understand the multi-faceted phenomenon of suicide which can have 'plurality of causes', for effective policy formulation

5.(b) कार्ल मार्क्स का 'विसंबंधन' से क्या तात्पर्य है? पूंजीवादी उत्पादन प्रणाली में विसंबंधन का श्रमिकों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

What does Karl Marx mean by 'alienation'? How does alienation impact workers in a capitalist mode of production? 10

Karl Marx gave the 'concept of Alienation' in his book 'Das Kapital'. He describes it as "the disenchantment of the worker from the product, production process, society and eventually with himself".

Alienation → Impacts :-

1) It is due to the capitalist mode of production that 'separates individuals' 'from his own creation'. 'Production' used to be an expression of self before capitalism. (Alienation from product).

2) Commodity fetishism - this led to 'value of commodity' > more than the value of worker which has made it.

3) Capitalism led to 'commodification of labour', the 'exchange value of labour' became more valuable than the 'use value of labour', in the modern capitalist society.

4) Capitalist mode of production – especially Assembly line made workers – just a 'Cog in the wheel' – his own innovations our modifications were not allowed led to alienation from the production process)

5) Strict rules & regulation through factory supervisors led to lack of communication between workers (alienation from society).

6) unable to express itself – and surviving on meagre wages led to alienation from self.

7) Psychological stress & isolation has led to orientation towards religion – Marx termed it as temporary painkiller – diluting the revolutionary urge in the proletariate.

Marx argues that when workers will attain true consciousness they will bring revolutionary action and turn the society into a classless, true communist society which will be truly egalitarian in nature.

5.(c) "अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सुरक्षा संजाल (सेफ्टी नेट) और जाल (ट्रैप) दोनों के रूप में कार्य करता है।" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

"The informal sector serves as both a safety net and a trap in developing economies." Critically examine. 10

Informal sector refers to the form of work organisation which is not based on strict rules and regulations. It works outside the realms of formal sector.

Safety net

1) It has provided employment opportunities to hitherto marginalised sections of society.
ex) Lower class people, Dalits.

2) Due to lack of formal contracts - they provide flexibility in work opportunities.
ex) Freelancers.

3) Lack of Regulation & control has led to a number of small units (MSMEs) that are providing lot of job opportunities.

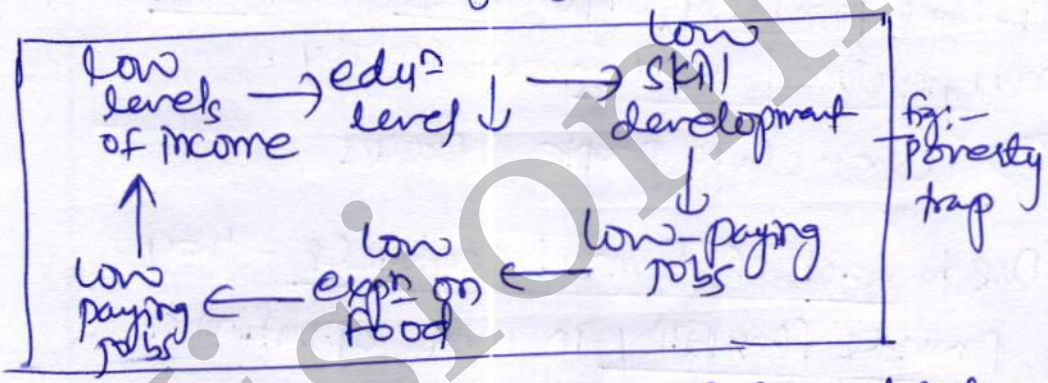
4) Opportunities for social mobility —
ex) Women have attained financial independence through informal sector jobs.

5) In cities, urban poor rely heavily on informal sector jobs for their survival.

Ex. Rickshaw pullers, small-scale ka units etc

Trap in Developing economies

1) Oscar Lewis gave 'Culture of Poverty' concept to demonstrate how those involved in informal, low-level jobs are getting trapped in poverty cycle.



2) Women due to working in informal sector jobs - experience dual burden - lack of personal time for skill development trapped in low-paying jobs.

3). Low-levels of social security benefits like health insurance cover, pension etc keeps them 'vulnerable'.

For bringing them out of the trap of poverty there needs to be high degree of formalization of economy.

5.(d) लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को प्रेरित करने में विचारधारा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the role of ideology in driving social transformation in democracy. 10

Ideology refers to the "set of ideas" that forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy in the society.

Role of ideology in social transformation in Democracy -

1) Ideals of liberty, equality, justice, freedom holds significance in a democratic society - such ideals brings social transformation through equality of opportunity to all individuals for their socio-economic upliftment.

2) Ideology helps in setting up of development goals and mobilising people to attain it.

3) Democratic ideals helps in inclusion of all the sections of society ensuring that none is left behind.

4) It bring social justice in democratic societies, prevents marginalisation of weaker sections of society.

5) It legitimises the social-economic positions or policies of the government.

Ex:- 'Rule of law', 'Equity' - justifies Affirmative action of the state.

6) Ideology has an influence on social behaviour

Ex) Abolition of untouchability, evil social practices against women.

7) Ideology brings "social change" - inspiring individuals and groups to challenge the existing power structures & advocate for alternative social arrangements.

Ex) Decline of ascriptive identities like caste and Rise of achieved identities based on 'class'.

C.W. Mills argues that rise of power elites has led to decline of Democracy as a genuine sphere of politics. Therefore, there needs to be a system of checks & Balances present in Democratic societies for achievement of true 'Ideals' (Ideology) of Democracy.

5.(e) संदर्भ समूह सापेक्षिक वंचना और अंततः आपराधिक व्यवहार को किस प्रकार जन्म देता है?
How does reference group lead to relative deprivation and eventually criminal behaviour? 10

R.K. Merton gave the concept of Reference group - the group(s) which the aspirational group is aspiring to join.

The individual can be a member or a non-member of the Reference group.

leads to Relative deprivation

1) for inclusion in the Reference group individuals often adopts "Anticipatory socialisation"

2) It refers to the adherence of the norms, values and culture of the reference group in advance, anticipating to be included in the group.

ex> Individual preparing for competitive exams to become an IAS (Reference group) studies harder.

3) It often demands 'droping out' of one's own group' values, norms and cultures.

4) When individuals are no longer following the behaviour of one's own group is leads to their exclusion from the group.

5) Also when they fail to get admitted to the reference groups is leads to their marginalization ('closed' nature societies).

6) Relative deprivation arises due to the comparison b/w. individual's social position and the reference groups' position.

7) 'Merton' says 'Deviants' (criminal behaviour) is shown by individuals when there is a [gap] between individual's availability to means to achieve the culturally accepted goal.

8) Lack of means — often drives criminal activity in 'Deviants'. (ex) Drug dealers, smugglers etc.

For prevention of such Deviant acts — societies need to be more 'Open societies', so as to facilitate social mobility based on 'Meritocracy', legitimate means to achieve the cultural goals of success.

6.(a) श्रम का नारीकरण विकासशील समाजों में महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक प्रस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

How does the feminization of labor impact the economic independence and social status of women in developing societies? 20

6.(b) शैक्षिक असमानताएं गरीबी और सामाजिक बहिष्करण को बनाए रखने में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? समकालीन समाज के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

How do educational disparities contribute to the perpetuation of poverty and social exclusion? Discuss with reference to contemporary society. 20

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6.(c) परीक्षण कीजिए कि धार्मिक मान्यताएं और संस्थाएं किस प्रकार राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं एवं नीतियों को आकर देती हैं तथा राजनीतिक विचारधाराएं एवं नीतियां किस प्रकार धार्मिक मान्यताओं और संस्थाओं को आकार देती हैं।

Examine how religious beliefs and institutions shape political ideologies and policies, and vice versa. 10

7.(a) "सत्ता के अध्ययन में अनिवार्य रूप से सामाजिक वर्ग की जांच शामिल होती है" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

"A study of power inevitably involves an investigation of social class" (Critically examine.) 20

Study of Power' examines how the individuals in society or groups exert influence and control over others within the society.

Karl Marx Theory of capital posits that Power and class is interrelated.

1) He argues that 'Have class' (Bourgeoise) due to the ownership & control over the forces of production (means of production like factory) controls the Have Not class (Proletariate).

2) He argues that 'Have class' due to its dominant position takes advantage of the vulnerability of the Have Nots (workers)

3) Workers are forced to work in conditions of exploitation due to their inability to find other better alternatives.

4) Workers work on mere survival wages given by the Capitalist class.

However, 'Class' is not the only dimension of exercise of power:-

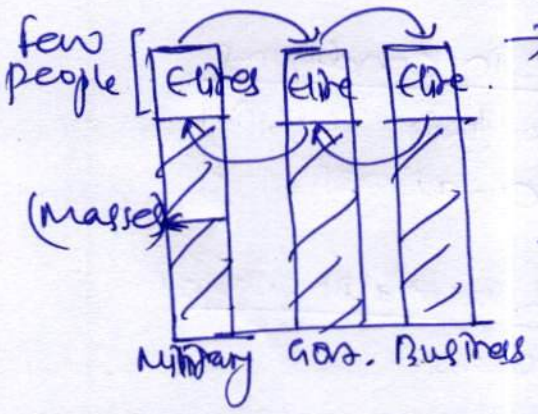
(1) Max weber gives the concept of power based on legal- rational authority, accepted as 'legitimate'.

→ He recognises that power can be derived from class (economic position), status (social prestige) & Party (Political organisation)

→ He differenciates from Marxian notion of power based only on economic factors ie class.

(2) ~~Pluralistic~~ Elite Theory of Power:-

As per C.W. Mills - Power is exercised by a small group of persons having significant position in Military, Government and Business organisations.



→ They are a cohesive group and often indulges in 'elite self- recruitment'.

(3) Vilfredo Pareto's Theory of Power - gives Prominence to Psychological & Personal attributes of an individual behind the exercise of Power.

→ He distinguished between Lions & Foxes - residue, of Persistence and combination/manipulation respectively

→ argues that in any society there is exercise of power by these individuals only.

→ There is circulation of elites as none of them possess the quality to hold Power in long-term.

(4) Pluralist Theory of Power

→ They advocates that Power is distributed in society and is exercised by Groups, Associations with their competing interests.

Ex. → Lobby groups advocating their own interests.

→ Workers' association, Capitalists associations etc.

(5). Feminist Theory - advocates how power is exercised based on 'gender' in any society.
Ex) Patriarchal values & norms gives power to men & inferior position to women, etc.

Therefore, it is evident that Theory of Power can be studied based on multiple viewpoints and it does not necessarily entails a study of class.

7.(b) चर्चा कीजिए कि धार्मिक कट्टरवाद एवं उग्रवाद समाज में राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं और संघर्ष को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?

Discuss how religious fundamentalism and extremism influence political ideologies and conflict in society? 20

Religious Fundamentalism refer to the adherence to a religions most 'core' or traditional values or beliefs.

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7.(c) "सामाजिक असमानता सामाजिक स्तरीकरण का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Social inequality is both a cause and a consequence of social stratification." Discuss. 10

Social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities and power within a society. It affects the socio-economic conditions of a group or individuals based on factors like:-

caste, class, race, gender, ethnicity

'Social inequality' : Cause of Social stratification.

1) Social stratification is a system of hierarchy based on "inequalities" - which can be on various bases.

2) 'Class' as a base of Inequality - leads to stratification into: Higher class, Middle class, Lower class as per 'Weber' (based on market position)

3) 'Status' based social hierarchy also leads, based on social position of an individual or group in society.

4) 'Power' is the ability to influence an individual without his/her consent - also leads to stratification'

5) As per Karl Marx – differentiated between Have class (Bourgeoise) those who own & control the forces of production) and Have Nots – who work for them. – creating a social hierarchy.

Haves
Have Nots

Inequality as a consequence of social hierarchy

1) Stratification based on class leads to deprivation of individuals from access to resources necessary for social mobility
ex> education.

2) It reduces 'social capital' – necessary support system for mobility ex> Affluent classes groups

3) 'Closed nature' – hampers the efforts of marginalized communities for inclusion.

ex: Economical wellbeing does not gurantee social status based on ascriptive identities.

Therefore social stratification ~~inequality~~ forms a loop where is the cause as well as the consequance of social inequality. Reduction in inequalities necessary to break this loop that is often self-feeding positively.

8.(a) मैक्स वेबर के अनुसार, प्रतिष्ठा और शक्ति का अंतर उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि आर्थिक पुरस्कार का अंतर। चर्चा कीजिए कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से महिलाओं को किस प्रकार व्यवस्थित रूप से वंचित किया जाता है।

As per Max Weber, differences in prestige and power are as important as differences in economic reward. Discuss how women are systematically disadvantaged in economic terms. 20

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8.(b) धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण धार्मिक संस्थाओं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

Analyze the concept of secularization and discuss how does secularization impact religious institutions and the public sphere? 20

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8.(c) सामाजिक क्रिया क्या है? पार्सन्स की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा वेबर की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

What is Social Action? And how is Parsons Social Action different from Weber's Social Action? 10

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