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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3346)

Name of Candidate	Sandesh jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	45876992
Center	Delhi	Date	30/07/25

INDEX TABLE

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

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. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें **आठ में से केवल 5 प्रश्न** करने हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
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.
   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

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

खंड - A / SECTION - A

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

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

1.(a) "परिकल्पना से सिद्धांत तक की यात्रा समाजशास्त्र में वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का सार है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

"The journey from hypothesis to theory is the essence of the scientific method in Sociology." Explain. 10

Hypothesis → Lundberg defined it as testable statement between two variables.

Theory → Interrelation of such variables and facts, results into meaningful framework called as theory.

Journey from hypothesis to theory → essence of scientific method

① requires establishment of causal relationship to transform hypothesis into theory. Such causal relationship form basis of scientific method.

Eg hypothesis - Suicide increasing due to social structure

theory → Lack of integration increased

suicide note.

(2) Further conversion on journey of hypothesis to theory require testability which enhances reliability and validity.

(3) Hypothesis delimit the scope of data collection (PV Young) to establish theory. Such data can be collected objectively on the basis of aim of study.

(4) Further hypothesis conversion to theory requires establishment of research design that mentions the methodology to be used.

Therefore, this journey ensures objectivity, causal analysis and reliability ensuring essence of scientific method in sociology.

1.(b) "बहुलवाद लोकतंत्र में दबाव समूहों की भूमिका का एक आदर्श दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करता है।" मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Pluralism presents an idealized view of pressure groups' role in democracy." Evaluate. 10

Pressure group - Professor Finer describe them as voluntary organization that promote interest of people by influencing govt. policies

Elite pluralism theorist - Robert A. Dahl argued for presence of multiple such group as pluralism, that exercise power to represent interest of people.

Pluralism → Idealized view of pressure group

① cater to demand of marginalised section in society i.e. provide voice to their needs and opinions

Eg Naz foundation → for LGBTQ rights

② multiple such group act as information

agency for the democracy and provide better inputs oriented towards inclusion. (Anthony giddens)

(3) Pluralism ensure democracy in letter and spirit, by preventing authoritarianism and ensuring multiple centres of power.

(Eg) Farmer pressure group against farm bill.

However such idealized view doesn't exist in reality.

(1) Such pluralistic group are controlled by elites, who keep their interest over masses.

(2) Further political collusion with such groups disrupts their functioning

Despite such fact, pluralism is the order of day & act as anonymous engines of democracy.

1.(c) सामूहिक चेतना का क्या अर्थ है? सामाजिक सामंजस्य बनाए रखने में इसकी भूमिका पर विवेचना कीजिए।

What is meant by collective consciousness? Discuss its role in maintaining social cohesion. 10

collective consciousness → it refers to feeling of togetherness, unity oriented towards common values, norms and goals.

Durkheim used concept of collective consciousness to study religion in French society. He argued religion as manifestation of collective consciousness i.e. collective belief in superiority of totem.

Role of collective consciousness → social cohesion

① It ensures 'value consensus' in society which brings solidarity in relation

Eg Parsons highlighted how stratification

of society based on collective consciousness brings interdependence and order & stability in society.

(2) collective consciousness promotes integration and interdependence among people.

(Eg) During covid-19, collective solidarity was seen in doctor saving lyes, gurudwara offering langars because of collective consciousness of humanity.

(3) Such collective consciousness performs 'identity function' in society and manifest 'we feeling'.

(Eg) Nationalistic identity - where people describe them as 'Indians'.

Therefore, collective consciousness strengthen fabric of social cohesion, fraternity & solidarity.

1.(d) "सहभागी अवलोकन में प्रेक्षक, प्रेक्षित बन जाता है।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

"The observer becomes the observed in participant observation." Examine. 10

Participant observation → This technique of data collection engages researcher with group of people being observed to extract meaningful insights.

There are different type of participant observation

- complete participant
- Participant as observer
- Observer as participant
- complete observer

However observer becomes observed in participant observation

① To gain complete trust of "observed" group, observer engages (with) them completely, which often relates to observer becoming observed.

(2) Even when researcher use 'participant as observer' technique, everyone is aware of observer identity and it reduces the role. observer starts to get observed by such group.

(Eg) Sumiasa during study of Rampurwa village was seen as grandson of grandfather who owned land in their village.

(3) Even preserving identity of observer, 'observed' becomes conscious and act as per his behaviour. (Eg) Giving biased answer that he/she wants to hear.

However, anonymous identity of participant in 'complete observer' method minimize the notion of transition of observer to observed.

1.(e) ऐतिहासिक असमानताओं पर सकारात्मक क्रिया के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Evaluate the impact of affirmative action on historical inequalities. 10

Inequality is defined as unequal access to opportunities to convert their talent into merit. This hinders access to social, economic, political resources.

After Independence, various nation have taken affirmative action to reduce historical inequalities

Affirmative action → impact on → Historical inequalities

A. Positive

① Provide representation to their demand and voices who were earlier ignored

Eg women, OBC, SC, ST reservation of seats in politics to voice their opinion.

② Affirmative action also brings

access to education & job opportunities which addresses historical deprivation

(Eg) Rise of Shiv Nadar - Dalit capitalists

(3) Addresses social mobility by providing better avenues of development

(Eg) Rise of tribals in education, polity like our current hon'ble president.

(4) Feminist argue it as means of breaking shackles of patriarchy.

(Eg) Beti Bachao Beti padhao program

However it has certain disadvantages

(1) Elite theorist argues such affirmative policies have benefit only elite section of marginalised class.

(Eg) Creamy revolution widened disparity

(2) Further Sunnilasa called it paradox of reservation which led to desanskritization

Despite such fact, affirmative policies are way towards viksit Bharat.

2.(a) "प्रत्यक्षवाद का आंकड़ा संग्रह में वस्तुनिष्ठता पर बल प्रायः शोध उपकरणों को अत्यधिक कठोर बना देता है।" प्रश्नावलियों के उपयोग के संदर्भ में इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"The positivist preference for objectivity in data collection often leads to rigidity in research tools." Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the use of questionnaires. 20

2.(b) सामाजिक व्यवस्था के विश्लेषण हेतु एक मॉडल के रूप में पार्सन्स की AGIL योजना का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Critically assess Parsons' AGIL scheme as a model for analyzing social systems. 20

2.(c) सामाजिक स्तरीकरण पर प्रकार्यवादी और संघर्षवादी परिप्रेक्ष्यों की तुलना कीजिए एवं अंतर बताइए।

Compare and contrast functionalist and conflict perspectives on social stratification. 10

3.(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि 21वीं सदी में अंत:विषयक दृष्टिकोणों ने समाजशास्त्र के दायरे को कैसे परिवर्तित किया है।

Discuss how interdisciplinary approaches have transformed the scope of Sociology in the 21st century. 20

Sociology is defined as systematic and scientific study of society. Recent use of interdisciplinary approaches have expanded & transformed scope of sociology.

Interdisciplinary approaches

① Political sociology - Rising assertion of social institution in politics have enlarged understanding of political sphere from sociology.

Eg Rajni Kothari argued for rising assertion of caste in politics for gaining vote bank.

② Environmental sociology - Development in society at stake of environment and its impact on

marginalised & vulnerable sections of society, have deepened understanding of ecology with society.

(Eg) Tribals connection with nature hampered due to industrialisation at cost of deforestation

(3) Economic Sociology - Role of economy and material wealth has expanded scope to understand social menaces.

(Eg) Economics of child labour, Economics of forced labour ~ studied by Jan Breman.

(4) Psycho-Sociology - This has bridged the gap between individual and societal aspect in shaping personality and behaviour of individual.

(Eg) G.H. Mead highlighted 'I' and 'me' aspect, where 'I' is more of psychological and 'me' as sociological aspect.

(5) Urban sociology - changing demography and migration of people has prompted new sociological discourses like feminization of labour in rural areas, Rise of slum etc.

(6) Historical sociology - provided deeper insights from history to study social institution of present and predict future.

(Eg) Marxian theory of changing mode of production, recent rise of AI and its future.

Therefore, such intermingled fabric of sociology with other science has made reality explicit in totality.

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3.(b) "यद्यपि सामाजिक गतिशीलता व्यक्तिगत आकांक्षा को बढ़ावा देती है, किंतु यह सामाजिक एकीकरण को बाधित कर सकती है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"While social mobility fosters individual aspiration, it may disrupt societal integration." Critically analyse. 20

Sitemin sorokin define social mobility as change in individual status from one position in hierarchy to another.

social mobility → foster individual aspiration.

① Provide avenues for better future and standard of living.

(Eg) M.N. Srinivasa → Sanskritization where people of Pampanna i.e. young experienced mobility & prosperity.

② Promotes achievement criteria in society and thereby social cohesion in society.

(Eg) Lower class individual working hard to attain mobility like

auto rickshaw driver's son becoming IAS.

(3) ensures inclusivity in society by providing equal opportunity of growth & foster trust in system.

social mobility disrupt societal integration

(1) It results in changing loyality and breakdown of mutual relation. (Eg) Disintegration of Jaymani system.

(2) change in value system - with migration of individual to other countries, value system weakens & thus disrupt societal integration.

(Eg) Sovreign argument eating non-veg and drinking liquor against societal values.

(3) such mobility can be downwards to attain the benefits which creates competition and conflict

(Eg) upper caste attaining OBC status to gain benefit of reservation, creates conflict

(4) often horizontal social mobility results in 'status quo' which hinders individual aspiration and fosters culture of poverty ~ Oscar Lewis.

However despite such notions of social mobility, traditional varna system continue to exist as visible in Lucknow Lukshawalla study of Harold Gould - where people despite mobility follows rituals in private sphere.

Hence, social mobility can be said as way of fostering aspiration & integration.

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3.(c) वेबर और पार्सन्स की सत्ता की उनकी समझ किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

How do Weber and Parsons differ in their understanding of power? 10

Power → It is defined as ability to exercise their influence over other, with or without their permission.

Weber & parson notion or understanding of power

Weber

① He argued power as 'zero sum game' - where one individual exercises power at expense of other.

② He argued that in interaction situation, individual might gain control over others & thereby exercise influence.

Eg Charismatic personality like

Bageshwar dham, osho cult where people submit their personality to their teachings.

Parson

① He described power as variable sum game'.

② Such power is based on realisation of collective goals based out of value consensus

③ If such goals are realised, power increase, otherwise decreases

④ Parson argued that such increase or decrease is mutual and not at expense of other.

However, Parson is criticised by elite pluralist who agreed to distribution of personal power but promoted zero sum game

Despite it, such understanding of power have deepened sociology.

4.(a) मर्टन का नव-प्रकार्यवाद पारंपरिक प्रकार्यवाद की मूल पूर्वधारणाओं की किस प्रकार आलोचना करता है तथा कैसे उसमें सुधार करता है?

How does Merton's neofunctionalism critique and reformulate the core assumptions of traditional functionalism? 20

Traditional functionalism by Herbert Spencer and Radcliffe Brown provided certain basic postulates which are essential to maintain stability & order.

However Merton's neofunctionalism critique such postulates and later added to their functional paradigm.

Merton's neofunctionalism critique

① Postulate of functional indispensability

→ Merton argued there exist an alternate solution to structural function. Hence this are not indispensable

Eg mother's socialization role performed by day care centres.

② Postulate of functional universality -
Merton argued not every structure is functional for everyone.

(Eg) Patriarchy in family through benefit male members & child, but at cost of subjugation of women.

③ Postulate of functional unity
Merton argued that not all structure are united & often undermine each other's function.

(Eg) Religious fundamentalism threaten political fabric like Taliban rule in Afghanistan.

Reformulate the core assumptions

① Merton devised the concept of latent function and manifest function in his book "social theory and social structure"

(2) Further he argued for analysis of function as well as dysfunction of any structure to study social reality in totality.

(3) Merton proposed notion of 'functional alternatives' to complete the discourse of sociology.

(Eg) Green Revolution

- Function → manifest - increase production & productivity
  - Latent - rise of industries in green revolution area
- Dysfunction - widened disparities between large & small farmers
- Alternative - co-operative & contract farming.

Therefore, such functional paradigm of Merton expanded scope of sociology.

4.(b) तीव्र प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में 'सांस्कृतिक पिछड़ेपन' के सिद्धांत का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the theory of 'cultural lag' in the context of rapid technological changes. 20

William fielding ogburn gave concept of "cultural lag". He defined it as state of disequilibrium due to lag between material culture and non-material culture.

Basic theory

① material culture - development of technology, electronic devices etc

② Non-material culture - It refers to values, beliefs and ideals of society

→ Lag between two → cultural lag.

Theory in context of rapid technological changes.

① medical technology v/s ethics - with emergence of ultrasound &

abortion technology, there has been ensuring abortions. However it remains against basic principles of humanity.

(2) Fast paced social media development v/s mental health concerns - Rapid technology & media has outpaced the value system. It has led to mental health issues which is perceived stigma by society and therefore no treatment.

(3) Biotechnology v/s societal values
Rapid development of GM crops has led to increased production in agriculture, however it is treated as infamous among masses due to perceived traditional bias

of natural seeds as original

Implication of such cultural lag

① Nisbet argued that such lag result in crisis of values. Such crisis initiate reexamination of value system and thereby changes & upgradation.

② Ogburn were that such lag would eventually leads to feeling of marginalisation & subjugation which may lead to conflict.

However such 'cultural lag' is changing as society / technology is adapting value system.

① marriage portals online like Shaadi.com promotes a 'caste' filter.

(2) use of social media platform to spread traditional values (Eg) Religion based reels on instagram.

Therefore, this theory of cultural lag is essential to bridge gap to maintain social order in society.

4.(c) वर्ग और श्रम पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के समाजशास्त्रीय निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

What are the sociological implications of artificial intelligence on class and labour? 10

Artificial intelligence (AI) – It is defined as replicating the human intelligence, learning and thinking process into machines and robots.

Sociological implication of AI

A). On Class

① widening disparity between classes. marxist sociologist highlight it as means of control by "have" class which supplement their growth (Eg some class people being unaware about it. Pierre Bourdieu define it as "cultural capital".

② Functional sociologist view it as means of prosperity and avenues for growth to some

class through AI led tutor

(Eg) Fene tutor through AI provide guidance & education.

(3) Feminist sociologist - view AI as means of skilling for lower class women who are often engaged in informal jobs.

B) On labor.

(1) Loss of jobs - AI has displaced the lower class jobs which result in further exploitation of marginalised ~ MSARAO.

(Eg) world economic forum → AI lead to 170 million job loss.

(2) open avenues for skilling and new job roles - (Eg) prompt engineer roles ~ functionalist durkheim

Therefore AI has mixed implications, though with regulation it can pave the path toward secured future

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खंड - B / SECTION - B

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

Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x5=50

5.(a) डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म ने औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक कार्य के बीच की रेखाओं को किस प्रकार अस्पष्ट कर दिया है?

How have digital platforms blurred the lines between formal and informal work? 10

The difference between formal and informal work lies in planning, execution & management. Formal work is done based on written rules, however such features lacks in informal work.

Emergence of digital platform → Blurred lines b/w formal and informal work

(1) Transition from office to work from home - No fixed time on working hours.

(2) Hire & fire culture - No permanent jobs, digital platform hire workers on contractual basis. (Eg) Zomato,

scruggy nature when such people engages in both company simultaneously

(3) Principle of hierarchy has lost its relevance and everyone is seen as judged based on skill in digital platform.

(4) Though such platform have through formal means but do not provide any social security arrangement.

(Eg) gig workers in urban clap without any surname

Therefore, digital platforms have blurred features of formal and informal work.

5.(b) भारतीय परिवारों में "पितृसत्तात्मक सौदेबाजी" की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Discuss the idea of "patriarchal bargain" in Indian households. 10

Patriarchal Bargain → It refers to concept where women bargain or negotiate with the senior male member of family about their rights while holding patriarchy.

Idea of "patriarchal bargain"

① Education - asserting for equal rights for education but follow expression role even after education

Eg upper class women who are educated but unemployed constitute 60% of women.

② Political sphere - women are given seat representation through reservation, through rule and

regulated by their male counterpart

(Eg) sarpanch pati syndrome at local grassroot level

(3) Work sphere - women are given opportunities in service sector jobs through diversity hiring. However patriarchy is visible in promotion on top positions.

(Eg) glass ceiling effect of Heti Heutmann - Top 100 fortune companies have only 5% women at leader position.

(4) Household - women bargain for their equal rights in job, education etc, however still motherhood & kitchen work serve as testament to their position. Therefore, as a concept it tries to get certain rights in lieu of upholding patriarchal principles.

5.(c) सामंती और पूंजीवादी समाजों में कार्य के व्यवस्थापन की तुलना कीजिए।

Compare the organization of work in feudal and capitalist societies. 10

Organization of work is defined as relation; mode of production and how work is managed or organized.

Comparison in feudal & capitalist societies

	Feudal society	capital society
stratification	Feudal lord and serf	Bourgeoisie and proletariate.
Basis of economy	Agriculture production	Industries.
source of power	control over land ownership	Access to capital.
Nature of division of labour (DOL)	simple division of labour with focus on sexual DOL	Transition to complex DOL.

Religion	Belief in magico-religious practices	Religion seen as manifestation of alienation (Marx)
Nature of authority	Traditional rational authority	Legal rational authority

Despite such differences both share certain common features as per Marx →

① Both societies were characterised by subjugation of 'have not' class - be it slave or proletariate.

② In both society control over economic resources decides the notion of 'have' class

③ Both societies describe the existence of religion as per functional need.

Marx argued that after capitalist society, socialism will emerge leading to stability in society.

5.(d) खुले और बंद स्तरीकरण व्यवस्थाओं में सामाजिक गतिशीलता के प्रतिरूपों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss social mobility patterns in open and closed stratification systems. 10

social mobility → Pitirim Sorokin defined it movement of individual from one strata in hierarchy to another

Different type of patterns can be observed in open and closed stratification systems

A. Open stratification system - system which has 'class' as it basis & prescribe mobility

→ Vertical mobility - movement of individual upwards or downwards.

(Eg) Shiv Nadar becoming dalit capitalist.

→ ~~Contested~~ sponsored mobility - higher class people get access to social capital (P. Bourdeau) which

enhances chances of mobility.

(Eg) chances of son becoming doctor is more, if father is doctor.

→ intergenerational mobility - where individual in their lifetime get able to change their strata.

B). Closed stratification system - It has 'caste' as its basis and do not prescribe mobility

① Horizontal mobility - where it changes strata without changing hierarchy

(Eg) Farmer becoming labour.

② contested mobility - individual itself attains mobility through achievement criteria.

③ Intergenerational mobility - Son of lower caste people gaining higher position

These patterns are merely ideal type as no society is completely open or closed.

5.(e) "आधुनिक मूल्यों और संस्थाओं के प्रभाव के अधीन भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलनों की बदलती गतिशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।"

"Analyse the changing dynamics of social movements in India under the influence of modern values and institutions." 10

Social movement → these are described as collective consciousness of masses aiming to attain certain goals.

Modern values and institutions like ecology values, NGOs have influenced dynamics of social movement. Alain Tourraine describe such dynamics in form of new social movements.

Changing dynamics of social movement

① Orientation towards new issues - with emergence of NGOs, civil societies, there has been constant focus on environment sustainability and changed dominant paradigm of political & economic movement.

(2) Emergence of new participants - Proliferation of education among masses has attracted new middle class as key participant. Such movement are also called middle class revolution

(3) Use of new methods - Transition from violent strike to peaceful means by use of social media

(Eg) #metoo movement, #Black lives Matter

(4) Changing nature of organizations - with network institution, it has become 'polycephalous' in nature, with no particular centres.

(5) Globalization has blurred boundaries of such social movement ~ Arjun Appadurai

(Eg) women movement gaining support from world

Therefore, social movements have been transformed with such values.

6.(a) "विवाह एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है, न कि विघटन के दौर से।" पारंपरिक विवाह के उभरते विकल्पों के आलोक में समालोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Marriage as a social institution is undergoing transformation, not disintegration." Critically comment in light of emerging alternatives to conventional marriage. 20

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6.(b) "संप्रदाय एवं पंथ आधुनिकता के प्रति प्रतिरोध और परिणाम दोनों का निरूपण करते हैं।" समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतों के संदर्भ में विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Sects and cults represent both resistance to and consequence of modernity." Elaborate with reference to sociological theories. 20

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6.(c) "नागरिक समाज लोकतांत्रिक वैधता को बढ़ाता है, हालांकि, यह हमेशा लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से कार्य नहीं करता है।" समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Civil society enhances democratic legitimacy, but may not always function democratically." Critically evaluate. 10

7.(a) "उत्तर-आधुनिकता ने परिवार की अवधारणा को एक संरचना से एक प्रक्रिया में बदल दिया है।" समकालीन पारिवारिक जीवन में इस बदलाव के निहितार्थों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Post-modernity has transformed the idea of family from a structure to a process." Explain the implications of this shift in contemporary family life. 20

Family → Burgess and Locke defined it as group of people tied by consanguine or conjugal relation, together constituting a single household.

Post modernity induced migration, globalisation, secularization and technological development has transformed family from structure to process.

Transformed from structure to process

① Family earlier characterised by emotional ties has reduced to process of mutual benefit. (Eg) Rise of dual career family.

② Togetherness and joint structure

of family after modernity has transformed into nuclear ones

Implications of this shift in contemporary family life

① Decline in sacred notions of family - Anthony Giddens argued the conjugal intimacy between couples has been replaced by plastic sexuality.

② Family transforming to household - AM Shah in study of Gujarat highlighted how guarded over property rights often leads to disintegration.

③ with rise of individuality,

there has been rising divorce rates in family

(4) Vogels and Bell in their study found out, modernity has induced tensions in family. often such tensions transform child into 'emotional escapegoat'.

(5) Loss of generational values with elder kin group staying away from child.

(6) Poor socialization of child with rise of single parent families.

However, at the same time it offers greater freedom for female from patriarchal restrictions. Despite such fact, post modernity

has reduced family to a process oriented towards physical satisfaction.

7.(b) समकालीन विश्व में विज्ञान और धर्म के बीच के संबंध पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the relationship between science and religion in the contemporary world. 20

Religion → Durkheim in his book - "elementary form of religious life" defined it as unified system of belief and practices relative to sacred.

Science → It is defined as empirical observation of phenomenon to study processes of nature scientifically and objectively.

Both science and religion shares a complex relationship.

Science & religion go hand in hand

① complementing nature - Science helps in material pursuit and religion helps in spiritual pursuit, which both combined ensures stability. (Eg) during covid-19, science

discovered vaccine and religion focussed on stabilising masses.

(2) Both promote each other

→ Religion promote science -
During launch of Chandrayaan-3, ISRO chief visited Tirupati temple

→ Science promote religion -
social media is used to promote notion of religious ideals.

(3) Even Robert Geraci argued during ayudha festival in south India, workers worship their machines

However there are certain contradictory notion in their relationship

	Religion	Science
Testability	Based on complete trust and devotion.	Everything is falsifiable and can

	→ therefore can not be tested.	be tested.
Authority	'God' exist as supreme power	No such authority.
Based on.	religious teaching and text. (Eg) Rain because of God Indra	Empirical observation (Eg) Rain due to evaporation
Studies	oriented toward transcendental world	Focus on physical, chemical or this worldly orientation
Belief system	Fatalistic and demand constant trust (Eg) death because it was planned	Based on facts. (Eg) death study based on post mortem

Despite such fact, there can be differences between religion & science but not religion & humanity or science & humanity.

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7.(c) भारत में वेतनमान में व्याप्त लैंगिक अंतराल का संरचनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य से परीक्षण कीजिए।
Examine the gender pay gap in India from a structural and cultural perspective. 10

According to Global gender pay gap report → India ranks 131st / 193 countries. It reflects disparity in wage gap between men & women, extending to transgenders.

Gender pay gap from structural perspective

① Poor implementation of laws and constitutional checks.
(Eg) Article 39(d) → promote equal pay for equal work.

② Perpetuating notion of capitalist. mass employed such people here female as informal cheap labour.

③ Disparity in access to education further widens the wage gap.
(Eg) High attrition rate of women from

STEM courses.

(4) Lower women and other gender representation in politics hinders diverse policy making resulting in male preference for job

Gender pay gap → from cultural perspective

(1) motherhood is seen as "pinnacle of achievement" - Claudia Goldin argued it result in drop of women from higher position due to pregnancy.

(2) Patriarchal led sexual division of labour hinders women access to instrumental work leading to lower wage

(3) Even such patriarchal notion is visible in workplace where women are confined to low class job. Kamala Ahmed term it as "pink collarisation"

Both these structural & cultural factors result in widening wage gap.

8.(a) एक तेजी से आधुनिकीकरण की ओर बढ़ते पश्चिमी समाज को समाजशास्त्र के एक विषय के रूप में उदय का ऐतिहासिक पूर्ववर्ती मानने के महत्व पर विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the significance of an increasingly modernizing Western society as a historical antecedent of the emergence of Sociology as a discipline. 20

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8.(b) राज्य की प्रकृति पर मिलिबैंड और पौलांत्जास के बीच हुआ विचार-विमर्श, पूंजीवादी समाजों में वर्ग-शक्ति और राज्य की स्वायत्तता के बीच संबंध की हमारी समझ को कैसे गहरा बनाती है?

How does the debate between Miliband and Poulantzas on the nature of the state deepen our understanding of the relationship between class power and state autonomy in capitalist societies? 20

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8.(c) शिक्षा को मुक्ति का साधन और असमानता की पुनरुत्पत्ति दोनों के रूप में देखा जाता है, इस विरोधाभास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the paradox of education as both a means of emancipation and reproduction of inequality. 10

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