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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1995)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1003810
Center		Date	07/11/21

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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 than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Delhi- 110009

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

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

- (a) The key to Marx's critique of capitalism is his theory of surplus-value. Analyse.

Karl Marx through his book 'Das Capital' (The Capital) put forth a profound thesis on various aspects of capitalism as it proliferated through the 19th and early 20th century.

Marx divides society into two class - bourgeoisie (capitalists) and proletariat (worker class). Capitalists have ownership of means of production and embark on a profit maximization spree.

Marx's main critique of capitalism is the increasing concentration of wealth with the bourgeoisie and the resultant pauperization of the proletariats.

This can be explained through his theory of surplus value. He uses the terms use-value and exchange value to explain dynamics of the capitalist-system.

use value → minimum wage
(for sustaining the labourer's needs - food, procreation)

exchange value → market price that the capitalist-realises using the labour

Difference between exchange value and use value is surplus value which is pocketed by the capitalist

As capitalism proliferates use value goes on decreasing and surplus to the capitalist-increases which can be observed in contemporary society as increasing inequality.

1. (b) Merton's dichotomy of manifest and latent function, helps us to go beyond the common-sense perception of the world. Discuss.

Robert Merton helped refine the functionalist-perspective by expanding its dimensions through the concepts of manifest and latent functions.

MANIFEST FUNCTION:

These are the intended and observed consequences of a social phenomenon

LATENT FUNCTION:

These are the unintended and unrecognized consequences of a social phenomenon.

Eg: The manifest function of industry is production of goods while the latent function is alienation of workforce.

Understanding the manifest and latent functions of every social phenomenon expand the body of sociological knowledge

It helps us to go beyond common sense perception of the world.

(Debunking theory - Peter Berger)

Eg :- Veblen's theory of conspicuous consumption - a person buys car not just for travelling but as a social status (manifest) but this could lead to increasing inflation (latent) and disrupt economic system. → Used by Singapore Govt. to improve infrastructure and put limit on car ownership

Thus, analysing manifest and latent functions of different social aspects can help improve our understanding and find solutions to social problems

1. (c) Explain relevance of AGIL framework in understanding Tribal society in India.

Talcott Parsons put forth the AGIL framework to explain the functional pre-requisites needed for a social system to survive.

Different social systems like a tribal society, a university, etc. can be explained using this framework.

A: ADAPTATION

This corresponds to relation between system and environment. At a bare minimum, for a system to survive it needs food and shelter. This is fulfilled by the economic system of a society.

In a tribal society economic system functions through barter or at times exchange of forest produce at local markets for money.

G: GOAL ATTAINMENT

Social system needs to identify goals

and prioritize which to achieve. This is done by political system. Usually among tribals there exists a strong collective conscience and tribal leader/head of clan helps achieve goal attainment parameter.

I: INTEGRATION

To integrate different systems, legal framework is necessary. Tribal societies have their own value consensus and deviance is punished as per clan norms. This helps maintain societal integration.

L: LATENCY — pattern maintenance

Societal norms, values, etc are instilled through family, education, religion, etc. Tribal societies have their own distinct norms and socialization is effected through community (kibbutz) and religion mainly.

In this way AGIL framework helps social systems to function and persist through time.

1. (d) Give an account of Weber's conception of wert rational action and its Importance in world today.

Max Weber explained social phenomenon through his conception of ideal types and social action. He put forth 4 ideal types of action

- 1) Zweck rational action
↳ goal oriented
- 2) Wert rational action
↳ value oriented
- 3) Traditional action
- 4) Affective action.

As society progresses from traditional to modern industrial phase - rational action would become prominent as per Weber.

Wert rational action is value oriented and thus helps a ~~maintain~~ social actors to

perform keeping in mind society's value consensus.

Eg: A soldier laying down his life for the country emphasizes the importance of the value → nationalism.

West rational action keeps a society from degenerating into anomie and chaos.

While individualism is on the rise in the world today, aspects of west rational action and value orientation bind the society

Capitalism → ↑ inequality

↳ West Rational Action → Welfare State

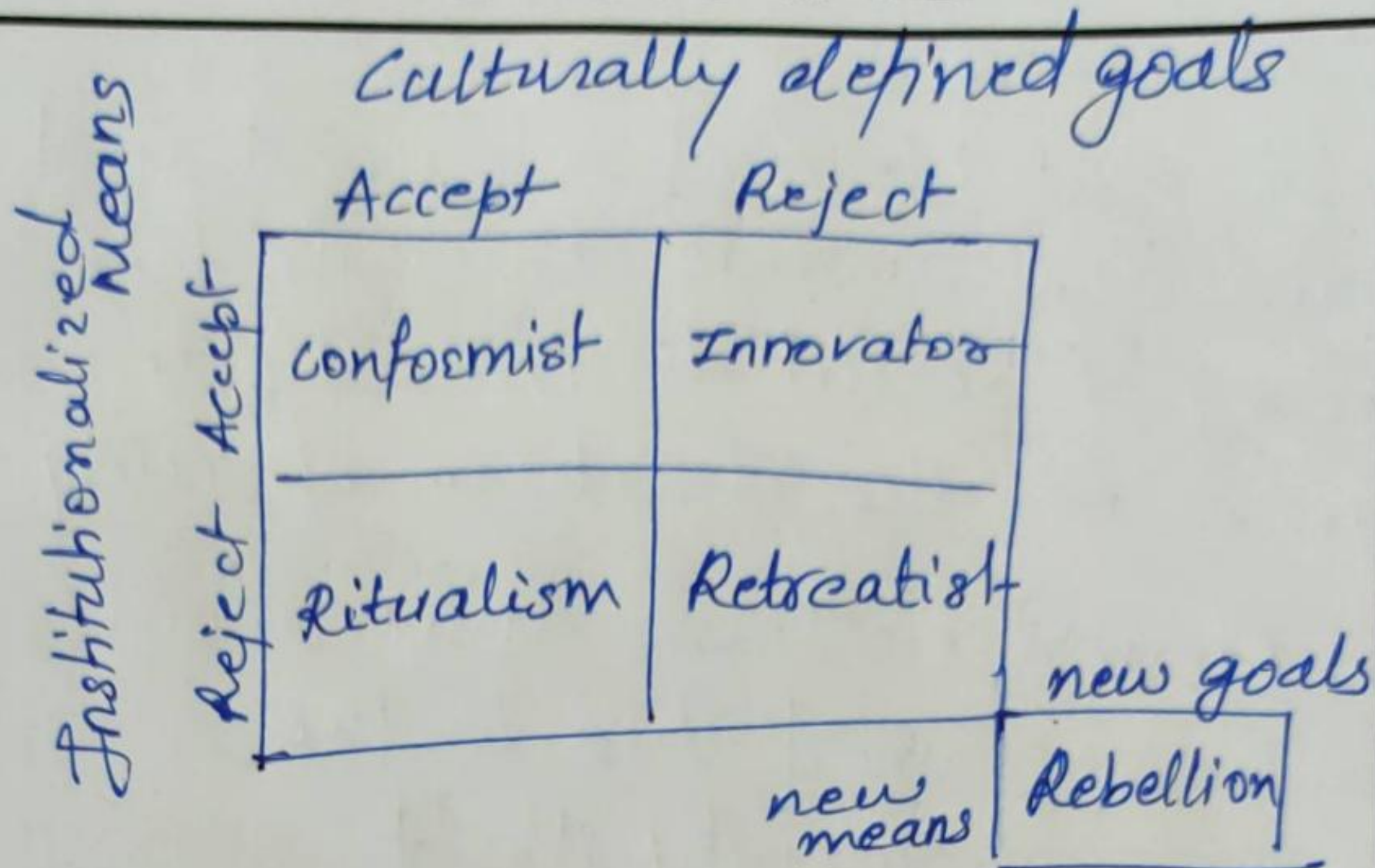
1. (e) Discuss "social strain theory" of Merton

[Robert Merton] explained social strain and anomie through his theory of social strain which focusses on the structure of society.

Merton explains that anomie can be explained due to the structure of society itself.

Taking example of American society, he explained that every society has a value consensus of what is important → culturally defined goals [For Americans → materialistic goals → Beverly Hills mansion, etc.]

Society also gives importance to the means used to achieve these goals. However not everyone has equal access to these means. This creates a strain and manifests in different responses



Conformism: person who works hard through education, etc. to achieve success.

Innovation: Wrong means used to achieve goals eg: Thieves

Ritualism: Goals scaled back but means not compromised eg: ^{lower} middle class, bureaucrats, etc.

Retreatism: Rejection of both goals and means eg: drug addicts

Rebellion: Existing norms rejected new goals and means are set.
eg: Revolutionaries.

Thus, existing social structure itself contains the seed for strain in society

2. (a) "For Marx, the history of mankind is not only a history of class struggle but also of the increasing alienation of man". Discuss. 20

The seminal contribution of Karl Marx to the understanding of society is through his concepts of class struggle and alienation.

Marx traces historical evolution of society through below stages:

- 1) Primitive communism
- 2) Ancient society
- 3) Feudal society
- 4) Industrial society

and predicts next stages as socialism and communism which will be the end of history.

At each stage of society, the relationship between forces of production (technology) and relations of production gave rise to a mode of production and different classes accordingly.

Primitive communism was a classless society, means of production were communally owned, no private property hence no alienation.

As society progressed, new forces of production emerged, thus surplus was created → which gave rise to private property and as producer got detached from his product, alienation increased.

Classes

Ancient society - Master - slave
Feudal society - Barons - serfs
Capitalist society - Bourgeoisie - Proletariat

As technology developed, new forces of production emerged and these were inconsistent with existing old relations of production. This contradiction gave rise to class struggle.

Eg: From feudal to capitalist

struggle between Barons and Bourgeoisie (new class) Minority vs minority.

from capitalist to communist- however → internal contradiction between bourgeoisie and proletariat which would lead to proletarian revolution.

Thus history of mankind is history of class struggle.

In the industrial society, a worker experiences alienation on four dimensions: —

- 1) Alienation from product
- 2) Alienation from process
- 3) Alienation from human being
- 4) Alienation from species being

As a worker has no control over product produced due to increasing division of labour, also lack of leisure leads to alienation from species being.

1995

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

2. (b) Religion concerns itself with the beyond, whereas economy deals with the practical business of working, producing and consuming. Weber theory created a novel link between the two, critically discuss. 20

Religion and economy are important aspects of social life and thinkers like Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim have made tremendous contribution to the understanding of these aspects.

[Max Weber] however uniquely linked religion and economy in his work 'Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism'

Weber observed that a significant proportion of capitalists in Europe belonged to the Protestant sect Calvinism and thus studied features of Calvinism that aided Capitalism in European society.

While major religions of the world propagate "other-worldly" ideas → concept of karma in Hinduism, etc., Calvinism could be distinguished by its focus on "this-worldly" aspect.

Adherents of Calvinism were ascetic → did not spend much → this aspect was favourable for capitalism as profits were reinvested in the business.

Calvinism propounded theory of predetermined destiny. Whether a person would go to heaven or hell was already determined and no action performed on earth would change that.

This led to the believers of this sect to immerse themselves in work in order to ~~have~~ build

confidence that they were worthy to go to heaven.

However this idea of Weber ~~that~~ is criticized by many thinkers because it only concerns with the working and producing aspects of capitalism.

For capitalism to thrive it requires a class of consumers which Calvinism does not explain.

R. H. Tawney believes that industrial revolution in England was independent of Calvinism and in fact provided a platform for work and built the work ethic of Calvinists instead.

2. (c) In order to help sociology move away from philosophy and to give it a clear and separate identity, Durkheim gave distinctive subject matter of sociology in form of social facts. Comment. 10

Emile Durkheim made a notable contribution to sociology by giving it a distinctive subject matter through his concept of social fact.

Background :-

Alfred Marshall in 1876 commented that if sociology existed, economics would gladly come under its wings but unfortunately it does not exist.

Despite contributions of August Comte and Herbert Spencer, sociology was yet to gain acceptance as a distinct field.

Durkheim rightly established the subject matter of sociology as the study of social facts and demonstrated its use through his study of suicide and Anomie, thus establishing sociology as a distinct branch.

Social facts are characterized as

- external
- constraint
- general

ex:
Religion,
marriage,
family

The cause of a social fact is a pre existing social fact and not individual fact.

Durkheim likened society to a flowing river. If a person jumps in the river → river does not change course, person flows with the river direction.

Similarly society is pre existing. A person/individual adjusts himself to the society as per its existing norms.

Thus social facts are observable phenomenon independent of the individual and hence enable a scientific study of society, thus distinguishing sociology from Philosophy and Psychology.

4. (a) Pattern variables, provides the overall direction in which most members of a social system choose their roles but this can be really different from real life settings. In light of this critically discuss Parson's concept of Pattern variables.

20

Talcott Parsons gave the concept of pattern variables to explain his system theory of society.

Pattern variables give a direction according to which different members of a social system interact with each other.

Pattern Variables A	Pattern Variables B
<u>ASCRIPTIVE</u> person's birth determines social position	<u>ACHIEVEMENT</u> meritocracy not birth
<u>DIFFUSENESS</u> multiple dimensions of social interactions family - socialization means provider, etc.	<u>SPECIFICITY</u> social interactions are specific eg: shopkeeper and customer

PARTICULARISM

particular relations
are favoured

AFFECTIVE

emotional
attachment

COLLECTIVE

collective consciousness
of group takes
precedence

UNIVERSALISM

every person
treated in the
same way

EFFECTIVENEUTRALITY

neutral behaviour
towards all

INDIVIDUALISM

individual ideas
take precedence
over group

However in contemporary society
such a distinction between
member behaviour is not water-
tight.

Example: -

Indian society - caste system
was traditionally ascriptive
with no social mobility avenue.

Today however, while caste still dominates many aspects of social life (particularly political, marriage, etc.)

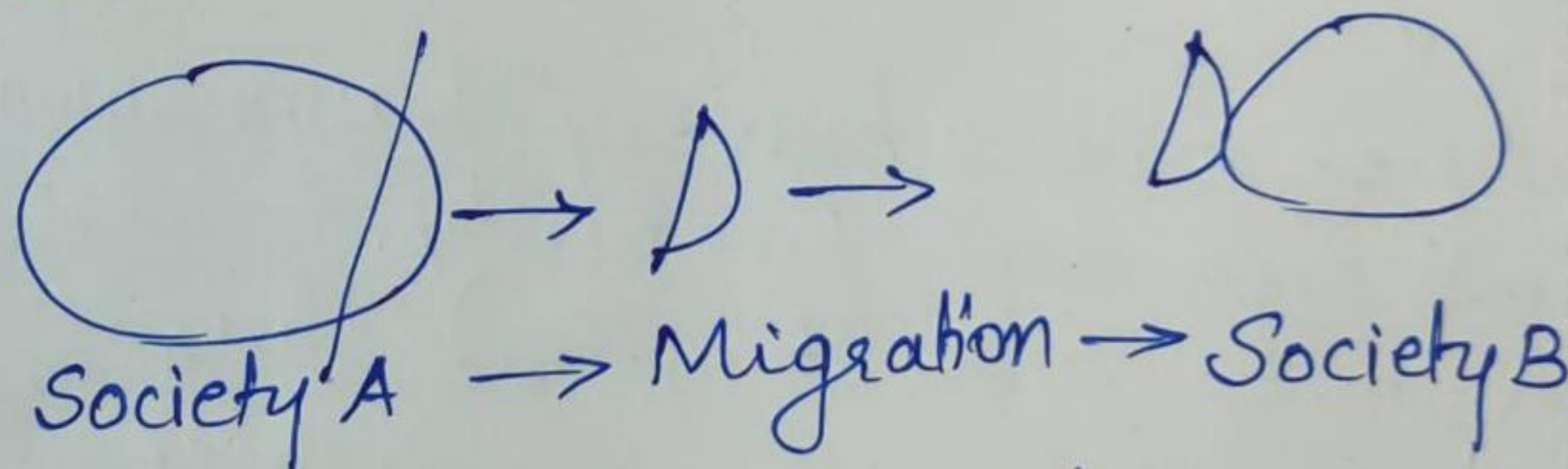
Indian society has opened up avenues for social mobility and we can see recruitment taking place on the basis of merit.

While traditionally collective aspect took precedence today we see Indians balancing both collective consciousness with individualism. Even if people live separately in cities, people come together to celebrate religious festivals with family.

4. (b) Draw a comparison between Durkheim's functional model and Marx conflict model in their treatment of the concept of 'division of labour'. 20

As society progressed from simple society to industrial society, division of labour occurred and this concept has been explained by both Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim.

Durkheim gives two concepts of volume density and moral density to explain division of labour.



Since resources in a society are limited increasing population (volume density) leads to migration where people come into contact with different group of people with

different skills. This dynamic interaction (moral density) gives rise to division of labour i.e. specialization by different groups

Comparing with organismic model → Durkheim observes that just as homogenous organism has lowest chance of survival, a society with specialization and division of labour increases its chance of survival through reduced conflict.

(A soldier craves bravery, businessman wants economic prosperity, teacher commands respect, etc.) Thus less conflict as everyone aspires for different things.

Karl Marx on the other hand gives concept of social division of labour and economic division of labour

Increasing division of labour in capitalist society gives rise to alienation.

This alienation ultimately leads to class struggle once workers develop class-consciousness and turn from 'class-in-itself' to 'class-for-itself'.

Durkheim on the other hand explains how division of labour can in some cases lead to anomie.

4. (c) These days internet addiction has become an usual phenomenon. Applying Mead's 'Theory of Self' explore the phenomenon. 10

G.H. Mead was a symbolic interactionist- whose major contribution was understanding the genesis of self.

Mead explains that self is not something one is born with but develops through 3 main stages

1) Preparatory stage

— mere imitation without understanding

2) Play stage

— minor role understanding
'discrete others'

3) Game stage

— multiple role taking
through 'generalized other'

The self that thus develops consists of two components 'I' and 'ME'

'I' is the individual inherent character.
'Me' is what society thinks of self
↳ observed through the generalized
other.

Internet addiction can be explained
through this concept of self!

- When we post on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram we project 'Me' what society perceives of us.
- People's comments, 'Likes' shape the 'me' and reinforce social value consenses.
- By not projecting our real self ('I') we try to conform to social norms through our digital world.
- However this can cause deviant behaviour in physical world as social norms are not internalized.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) "The need of an ideology for a nation to survive." Comment.

5. (b) "Social exclusion is generally not voluntary rather forced." Discuss.

Social exclusion is the process of not allowing access to certain aspects of social life (political, economic, social, etc.) to a particular group.

Social exclusion can be caused due to multiple factors like poverty, illiteracy, etc.

Poverty and illiteracy causes lack of skills thus creating a differential labour market and hence limited avenues for mobility.

However, in many cases social exclusion is forced through different mechanisms:-

- caste system → mechanism of closure to occupational mobility

Elite self recruitment also leads to exclusion of a particular group from access to different jobs.

In today's society globalization has brought in different aspects of exclusion like territorial limits (visas, etc) which hinder access to opportunities. → increased perception of threat from migrants have led countries to close their borders.

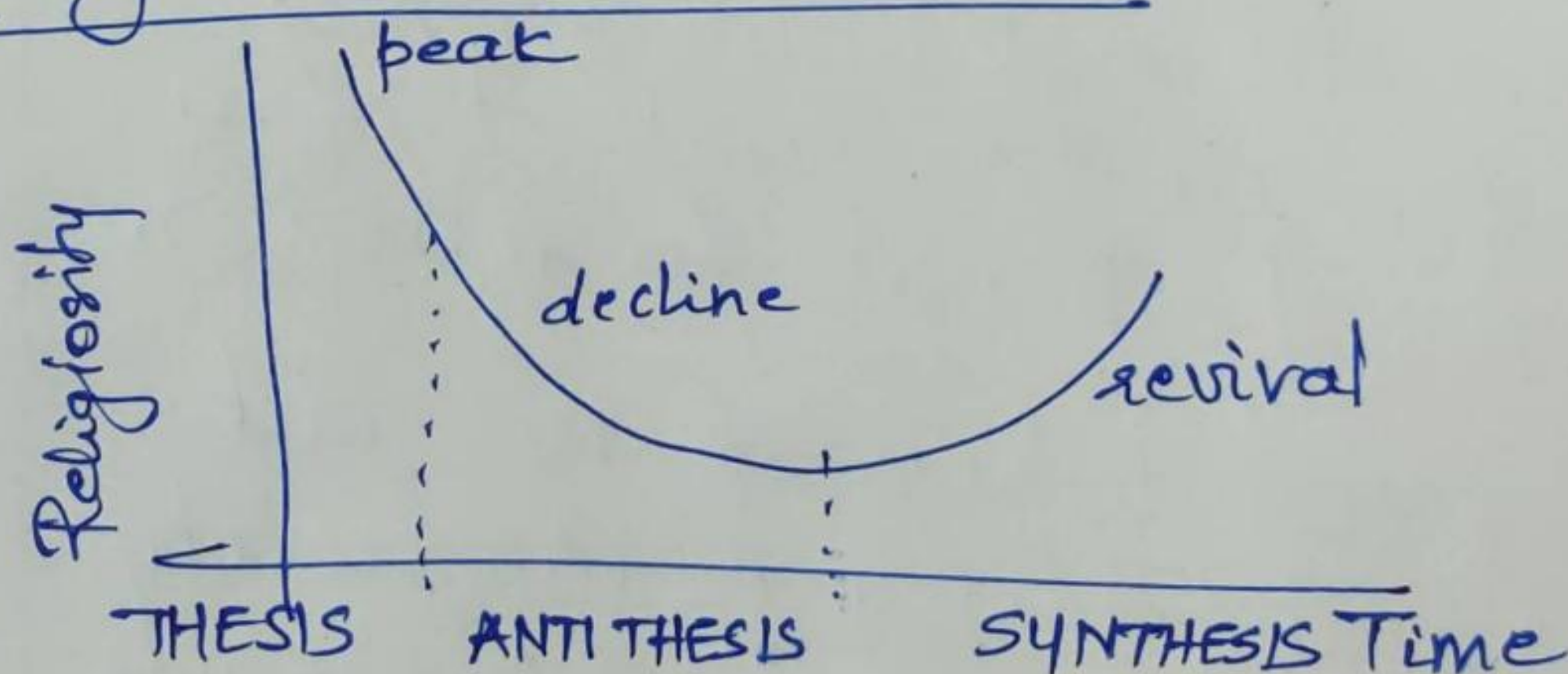
Thus social exclusion manifests itself in multiple ways leading individuals to not be able to realize their full potential in society.

5. (c) Critically analyse "state centered approach" to theory of power.

5. (d) Fundamentalism is an ideology whereas religious revivalism is a practice. Comment.

Religious revivalism is usually reawakening of faith while fundamentalism means return to fundamentals or basic texts of religion thus moving to a more traditional interpretation of religion.

Religious Revivalism



Religion played a major role in society traditionally reaching its peak in the Middle Ages where distinction between Church and state blurred. However with advent of industrial

revolution and proliferation of science religion took a backseat

However the crisis created by modernity (Manocheer Dorraj) led to a vacuum in people's lives as they tried to make sense of the world.

This led to religious revivalism since the 1800s (Arya Samaj in India).

Fundamentalism however ~~was~~ emerges in the context of a perceived threat to religion

Literal translation of age-old texts and feeling of insecurity leads to adoption of extreme means to propagate and protect the religion

this ideology manifests in unintended consequences like terrorism.

5. (e) "Poverty, like any other social phenomena, survives because it is 'useful to society or some of its parts'. Discuss.

Poverty is the lack of access to basic needs of survival in the society.

While modern economists explain poverty in absolute terms by conceptualizing 'income and poverty line', Karl Marx had explained the concept of relative poverty.

Traditionally the ruling class explained poverty by invoking the 'Divine Theory' which would lead people to accept their destiny.

Marx however highlighted that poverty serves to keep the bourgeoisie (capitalist) class functioning. as they

carries the surplus profits.

The capitalist class strives to maintain the existing social setup as they get access to cheap labour.

Even in a globalized world ~~developing~~ ^{developed} countries benefit from poor developing countries as they get access to raw material and a ready market for the surplus goods produced in the developed countries.

Thus poverty survives because it is useful to some parts of the society.

8. (a) History is, and always will be "a graveyard of aristocracies". Critically examine the statement in context of elite theory of power. 20

Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca explained power through the theory of elite theory of power.

Pareto invoked bio-psychic characteristics of people to explain his theory of power.

He classifies society as two groups

{

elites

masses

Elites possess certain bio-psychic characteristics that masses do not possess.

He analysed the components of social characteristics :-
residues, interests and derivatives

Two residues are particularly important for analysis

Residues of persistence

↳ innovation, risk taking

Residues of combination

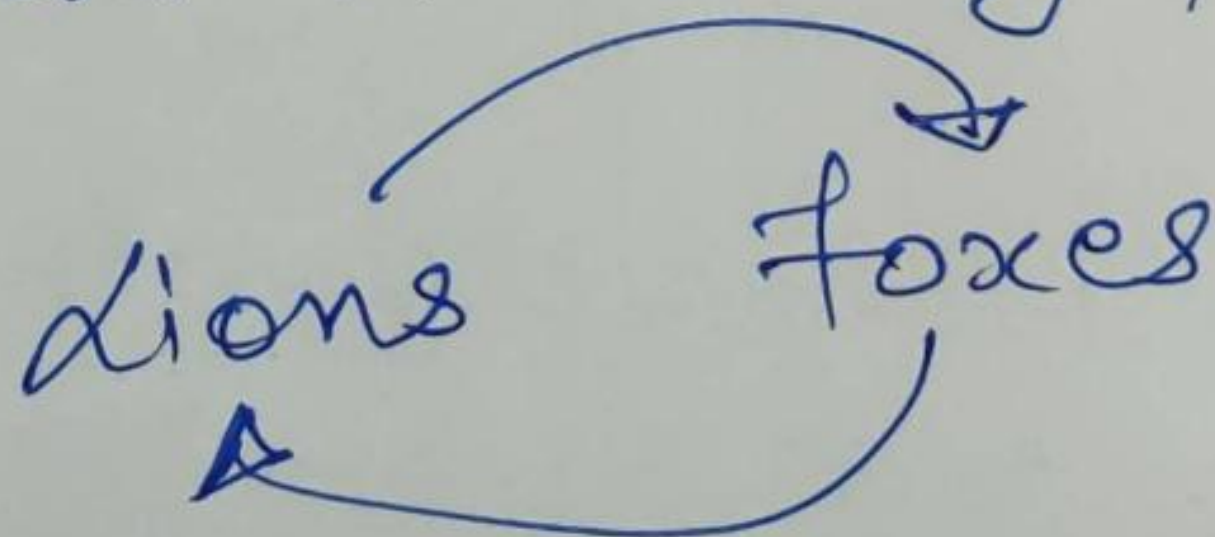
↳ traditional, loyalists

He divides elites into two types based on these residues.

Lions → Residues of persistence

Foxes → Residues of combination

When lions rule they capitalize on their strengths. However soon they observe the need for different set of qualities and start recruiting foxes.



slowly foxes capture power and this cycle continues.

Thus irrespective of whether political system is a democracy, autocracy or dictatorship, power rotates between a set of elites.

Pareto terms this as circulation of elites and thus concludes that 'History is a graveyard of aristocracies'.

Gaetano Mosco however distinguishes between democratic and autocratic system. He emphasizes on social background of leaders. Democracy recruits leaders from a wider social background.

8. (b) Make a distinction between intragenerational and intergenerational social mobility. Why social mobility studies not adequately accounted for the position of women. Comment. 20

Social mobility is the process of moving along the spectrum of social positions.

Social systems can be categorized as open and closed based on mobility.

closed systems - little or no mobility.

Ex: caste system. Once a person is born in a particular caste, no scope for change.

In such a system when mobility takes place, it is usually slow intergenerational - over two or three generations and usually whole group becomes upwardly mobile
eg: Yadavs, Marathas

Open system is characterized by easy mobility. Ex: A person studies, makes professional progress and gains upward mobility. Such mobility is intra-generational and takes less time.

These mobility studies however have not accounted for position of women.

Since 1960s feminist studies have flourished and different

8. (c) Nation-state entered into a crisis in the late twentieth century with the advent of globalisation. Critically analyse. 10

