

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2096)

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Medium Eng/ Hindi		Registration Number	1073421
Center	online	Date	31/7/22

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	
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4 (a)	20	
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5(a)	10	
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(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	

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.

Total Marks Obtained:

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

1
a

The change in intellectual orientation in Europe led to the emergence of sociology. Discuss.

The emergence of sociology was closely-linked with European Renaissance, Enlightenment and desire to develop on similar grounds as Natural-sciences.

Intellectual Orientation in Europe: —

» PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY: History was seen as moving and dynamic and not stagnant. It was pioneered by Abbe-Saint Pierre and Giambattista; which viewed society moving through different-stages.

» BIOLOGICAL THEORY OF EVOLUTION: by Charles Darwin, also promoted earlier mentioned view. Herbert Spencer adopted 'social Darwinism' followed by Marx, Durkheim etc.

» SURVEYS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS : led to belief that poverty was not a natural event (divine decree), rather a social event. It boosted sociological thinking like socialism and communism

» PHILOSOPHY OF ENLIGHTENMENT : by Immanuel Kant ("Dare to know"), Voltaire ("smash the system") and Mary Wollstonecraft sowed seeds of sociology in womb.

Thus, it led to early pioneers of sociology viz. St. Simon, Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim to emulate natural-sciences methodologies to develop 'SOCIAL PHYSICS' or 'POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY', which became sociology.

b

Do you think phenomenology restore the primary of human experience and meaning acts of human consciousness?

giving

Phenomenology was a European school of thought propounded by EDMUND HUSSERL and later ALFRED-SCHUTZ. It believes in 'social-construction' of reality by actors -

PHENOMENOLOGY: primary of experience :-

» distinguishes between Natural-sciences and social-sciences. Unlike matter, humans possess consciousness.

» Man donot merely react, he/she acts in social-situations.

» Ex) Atkinson's study of suicide which argues that coroners create common-sense. Theory on suicides, rather than suicide existing as objective social-Fact.

» Schutz, propounded common-sense
Typifications used by actors to give
meaning to acts. Such typifications are
passed through generations by books,
movies etc.

» Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann
later developed this school-further.

However, its criticized on ground
that it leads to meaningless conclusions
and sociology becomes mere common-
sense of man on street etc.

C

How viable is Interview Method in present era of social-distancing and virtual world? Can we eliminate it altogether, given the imp. of the method?

Interview is a guided-conversation between research-subject and Researcher. It's of many types viz, structured, unstructured, group interviews etc.

viability in virtual-world :-

- » can be done online, using zoom, video-calls etc. positivists like Nigel Fielding argues that it results in viable information, if done properly.
- » Allows critical-reflection of interviewed, as argued by Feminists like Ann Oakley which is possible even in virtual mode.
- » Allows researcher to discover deeper motives; as argued by Howard Becker interviews on drug-addicts.

» LOW HAWTHORNE EFFECT as the interviewee is constantly under watch in video.

However, interview method has certain limitations like impact of interviewer on subjects (Allen Williams), Researcher Bias as leading questions, cyber-security and privacy concerns in online-interviews, Language-Barrier etc.

d Do you agree that Pattern Variable Theory is preconceived?

Talcott Parsons, propounded Pattern-variables as two dichotomous positions, based on Role-expectation and Role-performance. However, it's often in a continuum.

Pattern Variable A	P.V B
Ascription	Achievement
Diffuseness	specificity
Affectivity	Affective-Neutrality
Particularism	Universalism
Collective-orientation	self-orientation

Pattern-variables: pre-conceived :-

» shows EURO-CENTRIC BIASNESS of Parsons which views it dichotomously, between Universalistic-Achievement (USA) and Particularistic-Ascription (India)

- » Linear evolution from Tradition to Modernity (similar to Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft) is pre-conceived.
- » Variations exist, for ex; Racism in America and caste-Mobility in India, against this schema.
- » R.K. Merton critiques such grand-schema as 'Grand Theories' which are futile and argues for a Middle-Range Theory etc.

In Marx's view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to the means of production. Discuss.

Marxian Theory of social-stratification saw society in 2 classes throughout human history - 'Haves' and 'Have-nots'.

» shaped by relationship with means of production. Those who owned and those who do not own means of production.

Ex)

Ancient	MASTER	SLAVE
Feudal	LORD	SERF
capitalism	Bourgeoisie	Proletariat

» In Ancient MOP, Master had control over skills of slaves. In Feudal MOP, Lords controlled land whereas in capitalist MOP, Bourgeoisie control the capital / Factories etc.

» This classes are merely 'class-in-itself',
ie, they do not have consciousness.
When true consciousness develops,
it becomes 'class-for-itself'.

Critique:-

- » Ulrich Beck, in his 'Risk Society' argues that classes do not exist in modern risk-societies
- » Pakulski and Waters in 'Death of Class' argues how class-strata are irrelevant in status-based stratifications
- » Beck and Baudrillard talks about Individualised Inequalities over such grand-schemas.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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2.
a.

Micro sociological understanding of self & society ought to be different from macro-sociological understanding of social-systems. How?

Ever since the emergence of sociology in mid-18th century in Europe, the conflict between subject & study has persisted. While macro-sociologists argue that sociology studies human-behaviour in general (quantitative), micro-sociology claims to study 'meanings and motives' (qualitative).

MACRO-SOCIOLOGY	MICRO-SOCIOLOGY
» <u>NOMOTHETIC</u> i.e., aims at generalizing behaviour » <u>Aim</u> : Discover <u>universal-laws of Human-Behaviour</u>. Ex) <u>Comte's</u> Law of 3-stages	<u>IDIOGRAPHIC</u> i.e., aims at studying unique, particular human-actions. Discover the <u>meanings and motives</u> behind every human-action Ex) Weber's '<u>VERSTEHEN</u>'

MACRO

» Emerged with
Positivist Tradition,
Auguste Comte and
Emile Durkheim

(SYNTHETIC
SCHOOL)

» Believes that there
is an 'objective-
Reality out there'

» Methods used :

Interviews, social
surveys, and
questionnaires.

» Example :

Durkheim's study
of 'suicide' using
data from police-
stations, hospitals
etc.

» Used by :

Functionalists,
Positivists

MICRO

Emerged due to efforts of
Georg Simmel and
Max Weber

(FORMAL SCHOOL)

Believes in social-
construction of social-
reality.

Participant-observation,
ethnography etc.

J.M Atkinson's study of
suicide on how
coroners classify deaths
as suicide

Interpretivists,
symbolic interactionists,
phenomenologists
ethnomethodologists

However, despite such water-tight compartmentalisation, post-modernists like Paul Feyerabend argues for an "anything goes" attitude ;ie, pluralism of methodologies, which is promoted by ALAN BRYMAN.

Martyn Hammersley propounded following:

1. TRIANGULATION ,ie, cross-check using diff. methodology
2. FACILITATION ex, using ethnography to generate questionnaires.
3. COMPLIMENTARITY for better clarity.

Thus, contestations regarding micro-macro schools further pushed methodological-pluralism in sociological enquiry.

6

The process of embourgeoisement is antithetical to the concept of 'proletarianisation' and 'class-in-itself'. Critically analyse.

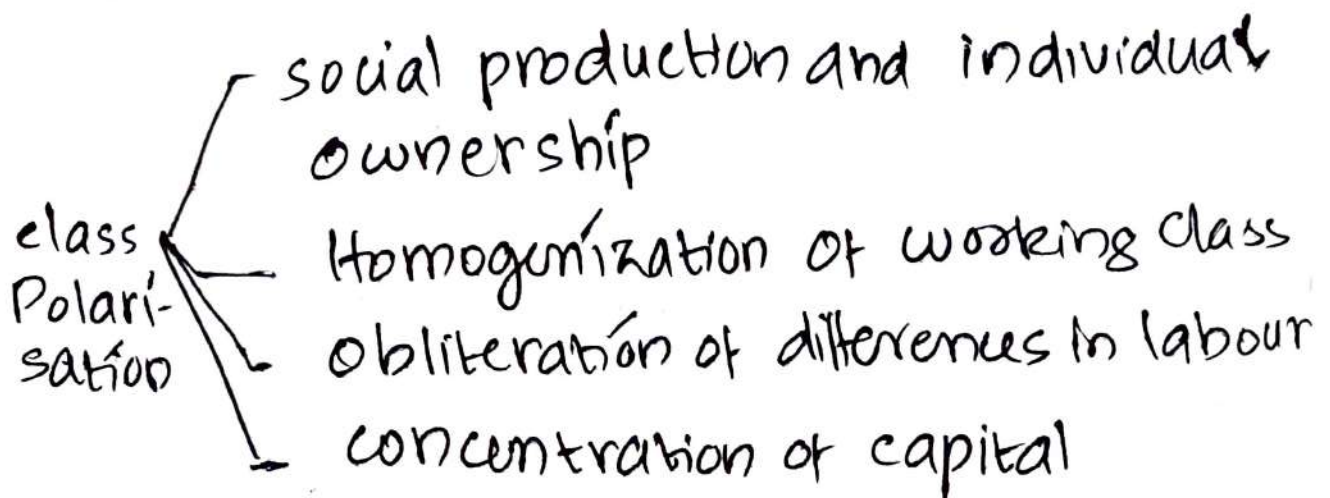
The concept of 'Embourgeoisement' was initially propounded by MAX-WEBER as a reaction to MARXIAN Theory of 'Polarisation'.

Concept of Proletarianisation and class-in-itself

» Marx in his 'Communist Manifesto' argued about class polarisation.

"History of hitherto existing societies is the history of class-struggle".

» Factors leading to Proletarianisation are:



Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

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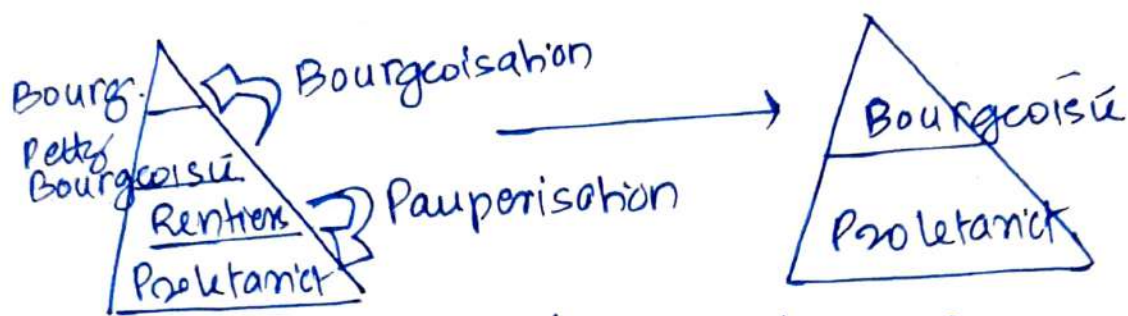


Fig: Process of 'Proletarianisation'

- » 'class-in-itself' becomes 'class-for-itself' when true-class-consciousness develops which leads to 'class-solidarity'.

Process of Embourgeoisement :-

- » Increasing - specialisation of labour, where emergence of Middle-class occurs, rather than proletarianisation.

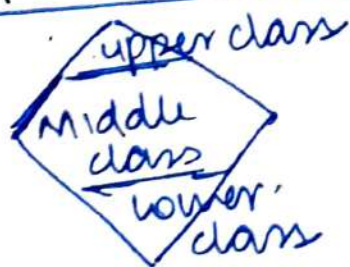


Fig: Embourgeoisement Process.

- » Ralf Dahrendorf argued that decomposition of labour, capital and emergence of New-Middle-class validates the Embourgeoisement Theory.

» Margaret Stacey's study of Danbury, also discovered that working-class is divided into groups ~~sub at~~ which validates this theory.

» Indian Middle-class expansion since 1991 LPG Reforms with various stratas among it: upper and lower-middle class justifies embourgeoisement in India.

However, Goldthorpe's study of Luton discovered that embourgeoisement is not happening on ground. Thus, sub grand-theories are 'meta-narratives', as post-modernist Lyotard proposes.

6 Modernity has many children, one of them is fundamentalism. Critically evaluate the relevance.

Gabriel Almond et al defines

Fundamentalism as a "discernible pattern of religious militance in which self-styled 'true-believers' attempts to arrest the erosion of religion and create viable alternatives".

» Fundamentalism arose due to 'CRISIS OF MODERNITY'. Modernity led to Identity crisis among people, and it made them find solace in ancient True Religion.

» Westoxification, argued by Jalal Ahmad led to people reverting to 'original Faith' as evident during 1979. Iranian Revolution.

» 'Clash of Civilizations' by Samuel P. Huntington in modern democracies.

» Anthony Giddens talks about 'HIGH-MODERNITY'. However, he says that it led to 'meaninglessness' among people's lives, and religious-fundamentalism was used to fill that vacuum.

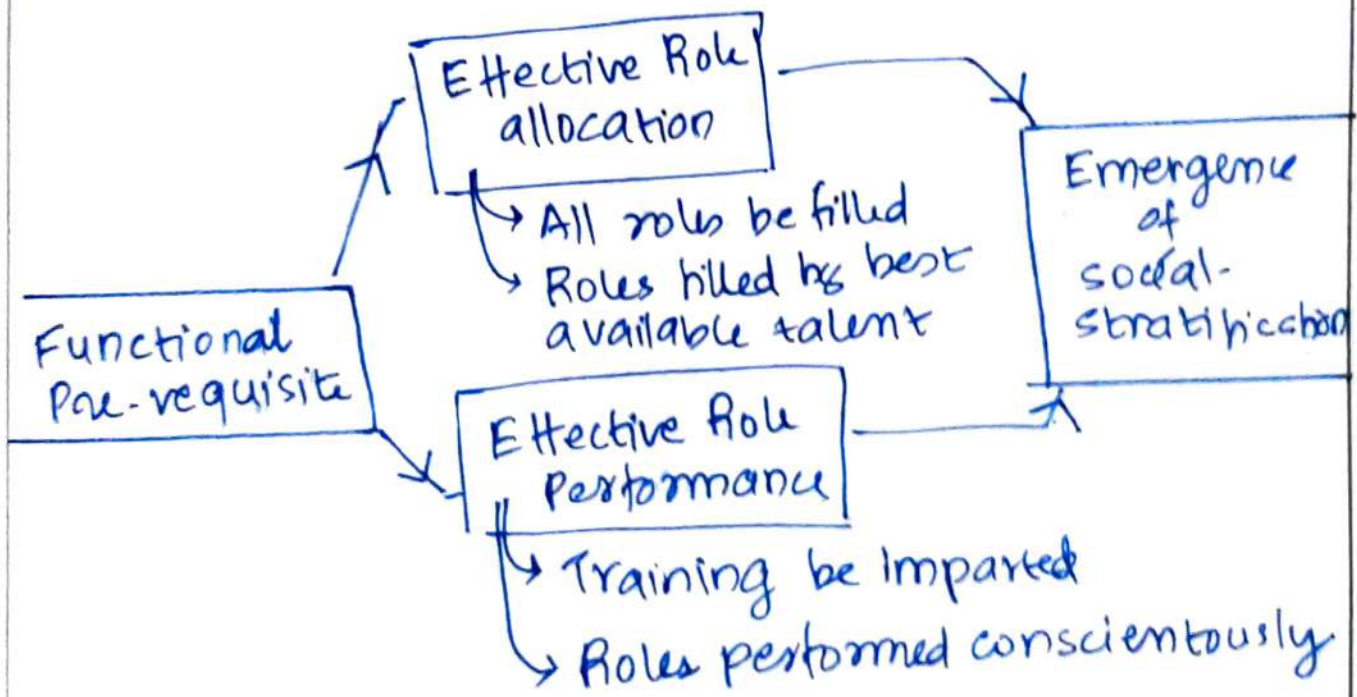
» Modernity allowed Technology to be used by Fundamentalists for mobilisation, recruitment like ISIS etc.

However, other factors like Ideological cohesion, common-enemy, internal organisation of Religion, potential-recruits and political-atmosphere etc also impacts Fundamentalism as argued by STEVE BRUCE.

4. Davis and Moore's Theory of Stratification has provoked a lengthy debate. In this context, produce a comprehensive criticism of their ideas.

The most famous structural-functionalist Theory on social-stratification by given by KINGSLEY DAVIS and WILBERT E. MOORE in their 'Some Principles of Stratification' (1946)

Davis and Moore's Theoretical schema :-



Thus, since functionally-more important roles require people with talent, stratification ensures more competent will win it. Functional Importance of Roles are determined by UNIQUENESS and Functional dependence.

However, it attracted criticism from diff. grounds:—

» Melvin Tumin criticised Davis and Moore's Theory on following grounds:

1. Functional Importance: of any role cannot be determined; all are equally required in society.
2. Power-Factor: The powerful managing the entire system in own-favour.
3. Training: Training involves leisure and justifying high-pay on that ground is immoral.
4. Pool of Talent may be larger than expected.
5. Motivation: Hurdles lower-class people need to overcome may demotivate them.
6. Inequality of opportunities and social-divisions among lower-class which can increase social-tensions.

» Michael Young in his 'Rise of Meritocracy' argues that it demoralises the lower-class due to own failure.

» Jonathan Turner critiques Davis and Moore for illegitimate tautologies and teleologies - they take cause for effect and vice versa.

» Marxists critique this by arguing that stratification is created for the benefit of those controlling 'Economic Infrastructure'

However, despite criticism, Davis and Moore's Theory helped expand scope of sociology as counter-theories came to refute and refine it.

- b. Through Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, Weber, stressed the influence of rel. attitude on economic outcomes in contemporary times?

Max Weber, in his Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism, propounded how metaphysical-factors can lead to changes in material-realm.

» Protestant Ethic (JOHN CALVIN)

Believed in all-powerful omnipotent God, who created the world for own-glorify.
It believed in Doctrine of Predestination where select few would only go to heaven.

» Spirit of Capitalism :

It led to Calvinists face moral-dilemma.
In order to satisfy themselves that they were among 'elected', they began amassing wealth, to reinvest and it continued → which led to emergence of Rational-Legal Capitalism.

Relevance in contemporary Times: -

» Calvinism still prevalent among European and North American societies. Milton Singer's study of Chettárs of Madras validated existence of this in Indian societies.

» The idea of WESTOXIFICATION is based on damage to religious-beliefs due to western ideologies. The resulting movement influences economic-outcomes.

Ex) Iranian Revolution of 1979 under Ayatollah Khomeini.

» Gilles Kepel argues that religious-factors impacts socio-economic outcomes in modern-day democracies.

Ex) Banning of Salman Rushdie's 'Satanic Verses' based on religious ideologies (Vote-Bank Politics)

» Religion often used in selling products in consumer markets.

Ex) David Lyon argues that technology enables religion to be used on mass.

However, Marxian sociologists refute this by arguing that it's the economic Infrastructure which shapes the social-superstructure viz. Religion. For ex, the Indian Traditional caste-system supported by Hinduism, Steve Bruce's arguments on how New Christian Movements in USA supported Reagan and Bush, etc.

C. Doing Oral History takes you beyond the confines of archives. Discuss.

Oral History entails historical evidences that pass-on generations, without much written evidences.

» FUNCTIONS OF ORAL HISTORY :-

- » Rich in data, which is used by Ethnographers and participant-observers. It help understand 'meanings' and Native-tales etc.
- » Ecological-Validity as collected from particular-Native regions.
Ex) Tribal-Folklore.
- » No Hawthorne Effect as such Tales exist from Time-Immerial-Reliable and valid data.
- » In-depth understanding, which can be used by Interpretivists. It helps realize how Great Traditions shape Little Traditions.

DYSFUNCTIONS OF ORAL HISTORY :-

- » Language Barriers and can become a major constraint.
- » Poor external validity
- » Reinforces Patriarchy etc as argued by Feminists. It can lead to Patriarchal common sense in Hypothetic.
ex) Parson's view of 'Expressive Females'
- » Authenticity, credibility concerns as argued by John Scott.

However, oral-histories can add richness to data and expand the realms of sociological-enquiry.

5.
a

According to Marx, 'labour is the source of wealth and prime basic condition of human existence. Comment.

Marx classifies capital as 'dead-labour' and argues that 'labour' is the source of wealth.

» Man is HOMO-FABER; i.e. his labour produces wealth for the capitalists. However, ~~the~~ Bourgeoisie own the labour and 'surplus-labour' extracted for profits.

» Labour produces commodities. However, in capitalism, labour is considered a commodity (buy using wages) which results in alienation.

» It leads to commodity-fetishism, where use-value is replaced by its Exchange-value in monetary terms.

However, this view can be critiqued on following grounds:-

- > Holdenhorpe's study of Luton which showed that workers had an Instrumental-Orientation towards work.
- > Emile-Durkheim's 'Division of Labour' which argues that high division of labour leads to social-integration.

6 Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Analyse

Weber defines power as the "chance that man or number of men will realize own goal in a communal action, even against the resistance of those involved."

Power-corrupts:-

» Marxist view which saw power as a Bourgeoisie-Tool for coercion. The power is then used by Bourgeoisie for furthering own goals and for exploitation.

» VILFREDO PARETO'S Theory validates this statement, where each type of elite become 'decadent' and 'degenerates in quality'. It leads to infiltration by other type, leading to 'CIRCULATION OF ELITES'.

» corruption and arrogance among
Ruling class due to power-aggrandisement
and elite domination without
consulting the masses, as argued by
C.W. Mills in his 'Power Elite'.

» Robert Michels 'Iron law of Oligarchy'
also argues that powerful-Bureaucrats
and oligarchs use power to own-goals.

It leads to disenchantment
with democracy among masses and
political-apathy etc.

0 There is a strong correspondence b/w sociology of Religion and Sociology of knowledge. comment.

Emile Durkheim in his masterpiece
'The Elementary forms of Religious Life (1912)
defines religion as a unified system of
beliefs and practices, related to sacred things
i.e., things that are set apart and forbidden.

sociology of Religion & sociology of knowledge :-

» Max Müller in his Nature Myths Theory
argues that individual knowledge about
nature leads to Religious-beliefs

ex) 'Trees giving fruits' → worship of Tree
'Thunder sends storm' → worship of
Varuna etc

» E.B Tylor's 'Primitive Culture' also
proves how 'knowledge about soul' leads
to ancestor worship and the
emergence of religion from it
(Animism → Polytheism → Monotheism)

» Malinowski's study among Torbriondians proved how knowledge regarding sea storms and accidents in open-sea led to emergence of Religiosity among them.

~~The~~ Religion, on the other hand signifies, the limitations of human knowledge as well. For ex, praying to god after medicines fail, presenting MOM prototype to Tirupati-Balaji by ISRO etc. Thus, sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge are engaged in a dynamic relationship with each other.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

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d Examine dig-parenting as a need of the hour in an increasingly digitised world.

Digital-parenting entails giving guidance and instruction to young on menaces of cyber-crimes, online-troops etc.

» MEAP's idea of self, where an image is created on reaction of 'generalized others'. social-media platforms like Instagram, Facebook thus creates a 'MIRROR-IMAGE' (C.H. COOLEY). It has led to psychological trauma and dangers like Blue whale challenge.

» Jean Baudrillard's : 'HYPER-REALITY' explains how media replaces Reality and online becomes Real. It can also cause serious damages during young-age where Bullying, Stalking, can harm child's psyche.

» Feminists argue that PATRIARCHY is being perpetuated in public sphere like media, movies etc.

Ex) The Hyper-Masculinity of Indian-Films can ingrain patriarchy among young-ages.

» Violence against women also perpetuated in dig. platforms.

» Communalization and using Technology by Rel. fundamentalists as argued by DAVID LYON.

Hence, dig. parenting is indispensable to healthy development of children.

6 Many social theorists have built on Marx's conflict theory to bolster it, grow it and refine it over the years. Comment.

Marxian Conflict-Theory had functioned as a seed-bed for development of FRANKFURT SCHOOL i.e., critical and Feminists, Neo-Marxists etc.

» Antonio Gramsci refined Marxian theory and propounded 'Hegemony'.

He proposed that ruling-class controls masses not just by coercion, rather by Hegemony as well — similar to Althusser's 'Ideological State apparatus'.

» Ralf Dahrendorf developed his theory in conflict with Marxian Theory. He argued that due to decomposition of Labour, capital, Emergence of Middle-class, conflict was a distant possibility.

» MAX WEBER'S developed 'Embourgeoisement' Theory to refute Marx's Theory of Polarisation.

» Feminists argued how it's not capitalism, rather PATRIARCHY which is the cause of conflict. Sylvia Chant, Shulamith Firestone are few examples.

7
a The overriding goal of each state is to maximise its share of world power, which means gaining at expense of others. Discuss in Weberian context.

Max Weber in his magnum opus

‘Economy and Society’ defines power as the “chance of men to realize own will in a communal-action, even against the resistance of those involved”. It is the CONSTANT-SUM / ZERO-SUM THEORY OF POWER.

ZERO-SUM THEORY : —

» It argues that those holding power does at the cost of others i.e., power is limited in quantum.

» Weber argues that “Politics has no morality”. Each state maximises own power for self-interests.

ex) American involvement in the Vietnam war or Korean-war (1950-53) etc.

» Weber, however considered legitimate power as authorities : Rational-legal, charismatic and Traditional.

» The UNSC represents Rational-legal source of power, arranged on bureaucratic-hierarchy (P5) and rules-based. However, it also highlights how countries use it for own goals using devices like 'veto-power'.

» The 'Great-Power-Rivalry' between countries during World War-2 was envisaged by Weber in this manner, where countries like Germany aims to expand power ~~by~~ at cost of poor neighbours like Poland, ~~etc~~ etc.

• However, this view is critiqued by Maxxian-Theory which viewed power and authorities as coercive.

• VARIABLE-SUM THEORY

by T. Parsons, which argues that the power is possessed by society as a whole and those at helm, use it to further value-consensus in society. He compares it to a bank, where customers can withdraw the 'power deposited'.

• ELITE-THEORISTS

like Pareto and Mosca also contradict this view by arguing that power is held by 'elites' and argues that "History is the graveyard of aristocracy".

The modern-democratic setup of the world resonates with Pluralist-Theory of power where power is being shared by different sections and states.

b.

Normalisation -- Do you think it is planned for sustenance of the formal?

Keith Hart defines Informal sector by low-~~entry~~^{wages}, easy entry, low-skills and migrant labour, during his studies in Accra, Ghana.

Informality is Planned for sustenance :-

» Globalisation and emergence of TNCs (Trans-national corporations) wanted cheap labour ('RESERVE ARMY OF LABOUR') to provide goods at low prices. KARL MARX argues how this 'RESERVE ARMY' is utilised for 'pushing down wages', similar to BPO and outsourcing services.

» CHILD LABOUR used by corporates for utilizing the 'Economics' of child labour, as argued by UTSA PATNAIK

for ex, children employed at manufacturing banglous, Fire works at Sivakasi etc.

» [Naila kabeers] findings of 'sweatshops'
~~for~~ of women who are manipulated
to work at low wages in countries like
India and Bangladesh. It corresponds to
[Immanuel Wallerstein's] dependency-

Theory, where 3rd world countries work
as peripheries of core and developed-
countries.

» Informal sector provides other
'Functional Benefits' for Formal sector.

Herbert J. Gans analysis shows that
they does menial jobs, provide basis
for status comparison of Formal sector
and also 'Frontline-Jobs' for Formal-
sector employees viz. social worker etc.

- C. Industrialisation has disrupted Trad. relationship b/w generations, as well as, the relationship b/w spouses in a familial structure. Discuss

Industrialisation led to the emergence of 'Isolated Nuclear Families' as argued by T. Parsons.

Disruption of Family Ties :-

- » Geographical-Mobility of Isolated Nuclear Families reduced ties with extended kin-relations.
- » William Goode's ROLE BARGAINING THEORY validates the reason why urban-middle class do not maintain rural-kinship as its of low-returns.
- » Age-gap and Generation-gap between elderly and Tech-savvy youth lead to further widening of gap.

Disruption of spousal-ties:-

» Ronald Fletcher argues that it leads to higher expectation from spouse, which can lead to divorces, separation

» Edmund Leach in 'Runaway World?' argues that it can lead to intensification of emotional ties and psychological-impacts.

» Living-apart-Together due to career-orientation of women can lead to tensions.

» 'Double-shift' by wife as well.
However, Industrialisation has led to increasing kinship ties as argued by Michael Anderson and emergence of symmetrical-families (Michel Young & Peter Willmott)