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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1995)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	77867
Center	Online	Date	17-12-21

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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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 critiqued Capitalism using the Conflict perspective. He did so by using the theory of surplus value which is generated by Production process.

- Society is divided into Bourgeois (Haves) and Proletariat (Have Nots).
- Have-Nots sell their skill and labour to Haves who own capital.
- In order to chance their capital they need to increase surplus and usurp it.
- Thus the production is collective while surplus profit is private.
- In order to enhance surplus; either they can reduce input costs or extract more labour.

→ They opt to extract more labour since input materials are also controlled by capitalists themselves.

→ Thus, it results in a perverted relationship and leads to antagonistic cooperation where slave-nots are forced to produce more for the leisure of slaves.

Marx further predicts that this inherent contradiction will be the end of Capitalism itself and Communism won't impose such exploitative burden and each will enjoy the surplus they produce.

- 16) Merton studied Weber and evolved a new functional paradigm which took into account micro perspective as well. He came up with concept of latent and manifest function to highlight the objective intent and subjective outcome of social actions.

Latent

- End result which is outcome of action.
- Macro perspective for outcome is social.
- It explains the functional act.
- eg Hopi Indians Rain Dance to enhance social solidarity.

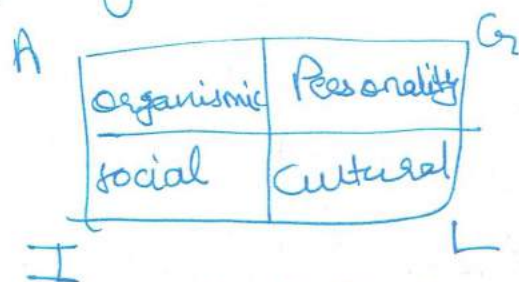
Manifest

- Individual motivation for action.
- Micro perspective for individual level.
- It takes into account the causal act.
- eg Hopi Indians Rain Dance to attract Rain Gods.

- His new functional paradigm gave insight into human micro perspective and countered the image of 'cultural dope' promoted by functionalists earlier.
- His theory of dysfunctions and unintended consequences further established the study of social action as going beyond common sense since these were neither planned nor anticipated by the actors.

However, sociologists such as Peter Berger criticize him for focus on end results only and explaining the means and motivation.

- 10) AGIL framework was given by Parsons to explain his Grand Theory of Social Action and to also impart function prerequisites to his systems; namely cultural, social, organismic and personality.



A-Adaptation, G-Goal-Attainment, L-Latency
I- ~~Institutionalisation~~ Integration

AGIL can be applied to Tribal society in India to understand it:

Adaptation - Tribal society institutions such as Panchayats.

Goal Attainment - To achieve autonomy and respect in society.

Latency - It is maintained by systems such as matrilineal families.

Integration - By social festivals and acts like

dormitory.

→ Indian tribals are divided into North-eastern, Central and Western section eg. N-E - Goro, Khasi
Central - Ho, Munda
Western - Bhils, Malharis

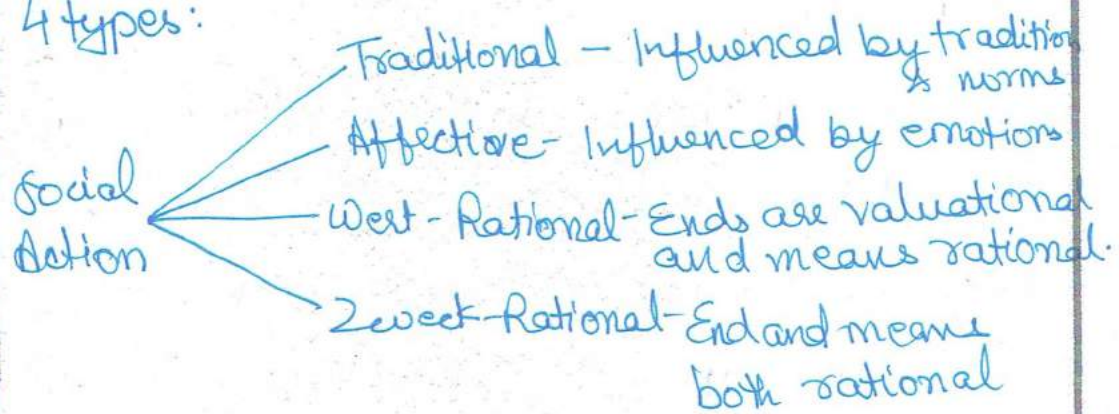
Although vast differences exist, but they are largely outside mainstream and desire autonomy above else.

They have their own festivals and cultural practices which reinforce their socialisation and social control.

AGIL framework can be used to not only study them in general but also each aspect individually can further be broken down, such as insurgency or economic system.

- 10) Max Weber was the founder of Interactionist perspective in sociology for he successfully explained the role of micro phenomenon in study of society.

Social Action according to him was of 4 types:



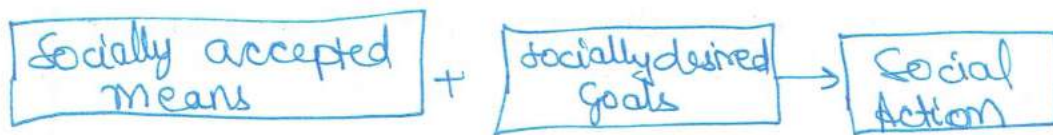
Wert-Rational Action described a form where the motivation to achieve the goal was valuational meaning the end can be some traditional act but the means adopted were rational. Therefore, it lies somewhere between traditional and rational action.

In contemporary world we can see this action due to improper socialisation leading to imperfect modernity. As T.N. Madan points out even love marriages are consummated by pomp and splendour.

Eg. we can be using marriage as a traditional value ; while finding love is a rational choice and it ends up in love marriages where auspicious days are fixed and 'Puja' ceremony takes place; hence it is a west-rational action:

Unless we attain a truly scientific outlook, our actions will be guided by west rational actions only.

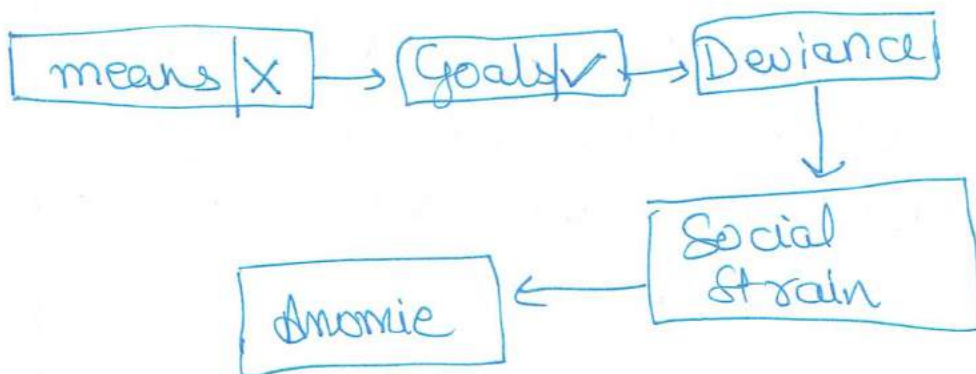
10) Social Strain Theory was given by Merton for his study of Deviance and anomie in social structure.



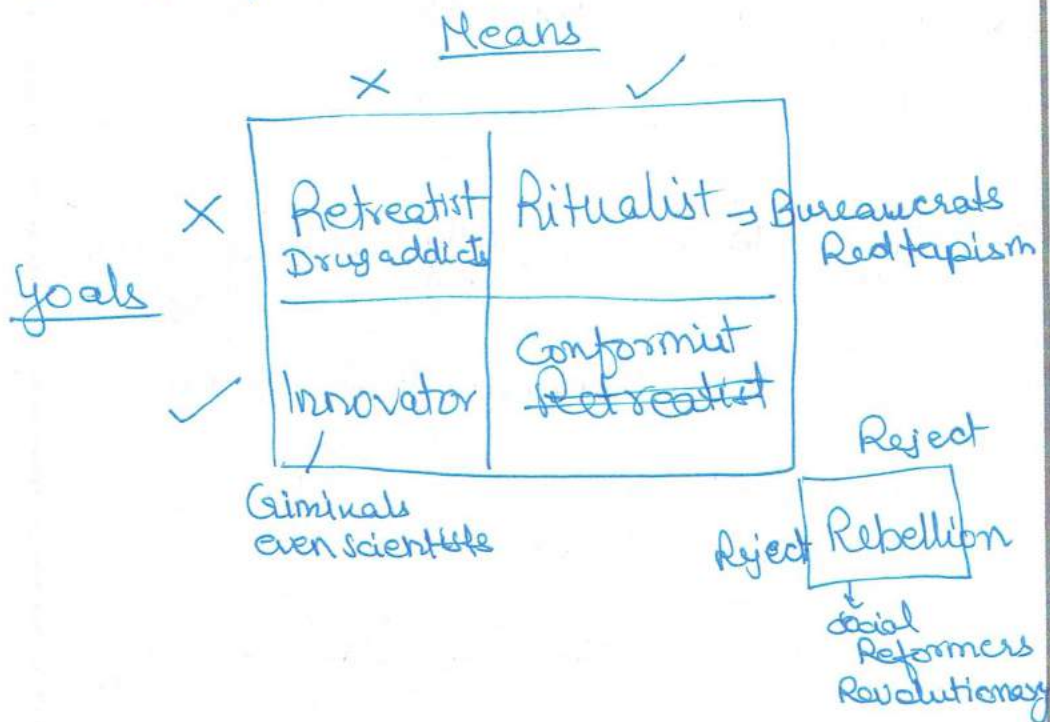
However, it so happens that many sections aren't able to attain these means for

- Lack of resources eg poverty
- Blocked means eg. Caste system.

Therefore, it results in social strain and causes deviance and leads to anomie.

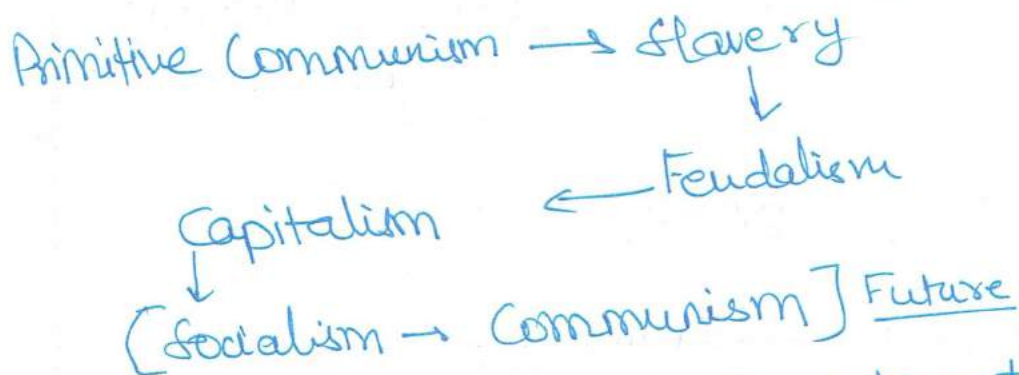


To overcome or counter this social strain; individuals resort to adaptive responses:



Thus, we see that social strain is always present in society which Merton uses to explain presence of anomie. However, his theory is unable to explain non-utilitarian crimes and corruption by super-rich who have both means and goals.

2@ Marx is a conflict perspective socio-
logist which studies society in ~~the~~
terms of antagonism and opposition.
Marx Historical Materialism traces
society through 4 stages and 2 future
stages:



Class Struggle: refers to the inherent
opposition present in a Mode of Production
between the two classes in antagonistic
cooperation. When the oppressed
'Class in itself' becomes 'class for itself'
due to increased awareness; it is
able to struggle against its exploitation.

Alienation: Refers to the psychological
dissatisfaction emerging among the have-not

class which affects it at 4 levels:

- Process
- Product
- Peer
- self & society

Alienation increases { Temporally in an MoP
as time increases.
From one MoP to MoP
es. Capitalism is peak.

Marx's Conception:

① Primitive Communism

Type	Class struggle	Alienation
① Primitive Communism	No class struggle as only one class. Low skills and largely subsistence labour.	Least amount of alienation as man is working for self fulfillment.
② Slave Society	<u>Classes</u> : slaves vs Owners Surplus kept by owners;	Alienation from Product starts as owner gets

	and oppression of slaves.	to keep the surplus.
③ Feudal Society	Peasants vs Landlords surplus produced on landlords land and kept by them; peasants only get part.	Process too getting alienated as has to serve landlord and perform labour.
④ Capitalism	Bourgeoisie vs Proletariat. Sells his skills; doesn't own process nor product; even peasants are compartmentalised e.g. cubicles in IT offices.	Peak Alienation as he is alienated from - Process - Product - Peer - Self & Society

In order to solve this dual
problem of class antagonism and
alienation Marx further suggested
a Proletariat Revolution which
will result in 'Dictatorship of Proletariat'

and melting of classes. Each individual will labour according to his self needs and hence alienation will dissolve.

However, most criticise Marx's theory:

- Durkheim viewed alienation as anomie and suggested formation of Professional Associations to solve it.
- Herbert Marcuse said that workers are engaged in fake needs of leisure and least concerned with alienation.
- Goldthorpe in his affluent worker study said that workers are more concerned with status of society.
- C.W. Mills said even white collared faced alienation as they sell their attributes.
- Also most communist nations failed to achieve communism too.

2⑥ Max Weber was an interactionist who was concerned with understanding social action through the interpretation of meanings of symbols attached to it by the actors.

Weber in his study of Protestant Ethics and ^{spirit} ~~study~~ of Capitalism tried to find out why most successful business were owned by Protestants and what promoted it.

→ He used thesis of Ideal Types of Historical Particulars to understand Protestantism and then study capitalism too.

→ Calvinism as a Ideal Type

→ Notion of Calling

→ Notion of Predestination

- Asceticism in this world.
- Work is worship in glory of God.
- Capitalism as an Ideal Type:-
 - Profit motive
 - Reinvestment of profit and not luxury consumption
 - Time is money.
- On comparing both the Ideal Types Weber found 'Elective Affinity':
 - Predestination caused anxiety which could not be explained and hence they chose to work in glory of God. This work could be any business too.
 - This world asceticism promoted them to save their earnings and reinvest for future gains instead of conspicuous consumption.

- Work is worship and Time is money prompted them to develop good work ethics.
- This led to development of Capitalism led by Protestants.
- However he also said that values and substance both were required

eg -

Substance	Society	Value
+	Protestant	+
-	Black Americans	+
+	Oriental	-
-	Tribals	-

- He further compared his study to other world religions too and gave reasons for lack of values eg in India other worldly; or lack of resources eg. Jews were always spread apart.

However, many criticise his theory for selective narrow empiricism:

→ Milton Singer says he ignored the Chettars of Tamil Nadu who compartmentalize business and religion.

→ He was obsessed and so ignored to explain why Protestants in South America failed to succeed.

→ He also could not explain why industrialisation and capitalism began in Anglican Britain.

However, it would be irrational to reject his theory outright for it was seminal in establishing link between religion and modern social systems as well.

2© Durkheim was a positivist who tried to apply the methods of natural sciences to study sociology. He proposed his concept of social facts which was to be the subject matter studied by sociology.

Social Facts are objective manifestations of phenomenon in society which are to be treated as things and studied.

They can be non-material and material.

↑ continuum ↓

They are external, constraint, independent
Rules of study: and generalising.

Rules of Observation: View social facts as things objectively and identify them as manifestation of social objects.

② Rules of Classification: He classified them further

- ← Institutional eg. marriage
- ← Non-institutional eg. mob behaviour
- ← Structural-Morphological eg. architecture

③ Rules of Distinction: Social Facts to be distinguished as Pathological i.e. not desirable socio-currents due to anomie and Normal as desirable. It was more of a degree than absolute; e.g. some level of crime was normal.

④ Rules of Explanation: Objective study; Scientific methods — statistics; Generalisation and then explanation of phenomenon.

However, social facts were also criticised by ~~inter~~ non-positivists:

- Objective explanation of social facts was difficult.
- He ignored influence of individuals.
- He only focused on positivist methods.
- Generalisation was inappropriate as it can differ for individual.

4@ Pattern Variables was designed by Parsons to help understand the dilemma encountered during fulfillment of 'Role Performance' by individuals in a social system.

He identified 5 pattern variables :

① <u>Self Orientation</u> Act towards selfish motive.	① <u>Collective Orientation</u> Act towards motive for society
② <u>Affectivity</u> Act in an emotional manner; eg. feel pity and help.	② <u>Affective Neutrality</u> Act is a manner devoid of emotional interference.
③ <u>Particularism</u> Act in a manner suited to each particular individual.	③ <u>Universalism</u> Act in a manner irrespective of involved members; eg. equal protection of law.

④ Ascription

Rewards and resources based on your birth or predetermined factors eg caste.

Achievement

Rewards and resources based on achievement motivation eg. meritocracy.

⑤ ~~Ascription~~ Specificity

Act in a specific mode in specific situations

Diffused

- Act in consonance to strict ideas for all.

Parsons
~~Merton~~ further established that of the two dilemmas; the first one belonged to Traditional societies and second one to modern societies; even Tönnies conception of 'Gemeinschaft' & 'Gesellschaft' can be fit into it.

→ However, in light of reality this distinction didn't hold and social reality

as observed by ^{Parsons} ~~Merton~~ was in 4 ways.

- Universal Achievement eg. USA
- Universal Description eg. Nazi
- Particularistic Achievement eg. Chinese family
- Particularistic Description eg. Caste

→ Also role performance fell into middle of these dilemmas at times and ~~not~~ did not conform strictly to one.

^{Parsons}
→ ~~Merton~~ was also criticised for having only focused on 5 pattern variables and ignoring others.

→ Sociologists felt that Pattern Variables did not encounter individual interaction and imposed themselves on individual.

→ Pattern Variables were absolute with little room for innovation.

→ Merton rejected them and entire theory of social action; he felt that

study of Middle Range theories was way better to understand role performance.

→ Parsons also didn't consider the role-rejection and role-underperformance when faced with dilemma.

4.⑥ Durkheim was a functional
Positivist who viewed all social
facts as contributing to the better
integration of society and its
constituents.

Marx on the other hand was a
Conflict perspective who was identifying
Conflict in place of cooperation and
viewed society in a scene of class
struggle and oppression.

Division of Labour: Means the
stratification of types of labour
based on their jobs in society or
factory setting.

Both agreed that DoL was a social
reality and had progressed as
society grew from simple to complex.

Durkheim

- Div. of labour was due to increasing moral and material density (poplⁿ and interaction).
- Div. of labour was there to ensure social integration as it enhanced social interdependence.
- Div. of labour had aspects of anomie due to improper DoL.
- Professional Associations and social ethics can be used to remove anomie.

Marx

- Div. of labour was a result of social exploitation and surplus usurpation by slaves.
- Div. of labour was causing ~~rootlessness~~ and antagonism in society due to oppression.
- Alienation was caused by Division of Labour inherently.
- Alienation can be removed by Revolution.

→ DoL will increase in future due to more complex society.

→ Only two classes will remain due to Class Polarisation eg. Bourgeoisie and Proletariats.

Thus, we see that Marx and Durkheim vastly differed in their treatment of Division of Labour.

Marx has been further criticised by socialists by saying that instead of Polarisation; class is further disintegrating due to emergence of middle class.

Managerial Revolution has made managers more impactful and act as link between workers and capitalists.

40) Mead's 'Theory of self' was a fresh non-positivist perspective in an otherwise positivist sociology.

It brought elements of psycho-social nature to the fore in sociology and non-positivism gained currency.

Internet addiction can be understood as:

① Self and society are twin-born as they are in constant interplay and none is prior; Similarly on internet we continuously interact and form new views about ourselves and our society which we further reinforce in society eg. Arab Spring began on social media and then came to streets.

② Self $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inner conversations - 'Minding'} \\ + \\ \text{Outer interactions} \end{array} \right.$

Self is shaped by these two processes and similarly on the internet we are influenced by interactions; our status is defined by the likes we get on facebook etc.

③ 'Looking Glass self' - Cooley

We tend to mould ourselves as to the perception of society; similarly we try to achieve social perfection on parameters of society and might even present a fake outlook.

Apart from these our self is also negatively impacted by instances of harassment and bullying; even social echo chambers restrict the development of our social self.

Q.1@ Ideology refers to a set of ideas of which we adapt our understanding coherently; it is also the study and analysis of those ideas.

MSA Rao identifies Ideology as the most important factor for to sustain a social movement.

However, with the advent of Nation we take ideology as sine-qua-non:-

- Nation is subjective so it needs an ideology to bind its constituents.
- Nation can have identities which are heterogeneous and might feel out of place; ideology will give them a sense of belonging.
- Ideology gives vigour to a nation to establish and stand for its values; eg. the American Nation stands staunchly for Democratic values.

→ Ideology is also a guiding principle for its law makers to formulate laws eg. secularism and cultural cohesion in India has guided law-making.

→ Ideology can also be a factor to start a new nation; eg. communal ideology led to division of India and Pakistan.

With the coming of Nation-State and Promotion of Globalisation, Ideology is gradually getting Globalised too; eg. India had to turn state socialism in 1991-LPG. Thus, ideologies are not static but change to respond to global change.

56) Social exclusion is an act of denying an individual or a group either access to resources or not letting them use those resources according to their will.

It does not manifest linearly rather it is multidimensional eg.

Religious - Menstruating women not allowed in temple.

Poverty - Poor are automatically unable to access resources.

Social - Boycott by Khaps.

International - No. Korea is sanctioned.

There are instances where social exclusion is voluntary; eg.

- Religious - Sadhus and mendicants avoid mingling as Ghurye stated.

- Non-reference groups such as celebrities try to avoid people as Merton pointed.

However these are only few outliers and not the norm.

Forced social exclusion as explained

above is multidimensional and needs an enforceable power structure. For those that are under-class cannot fight it back effectively.

Religious - Used as a tool to maintain patriarchy and caste values.

Social - social control for deviants such as Boycott in villages to enforce norms.

Economic - Lewis, Oscar pointed out that Exclusion creates a 'Culture of Poverty' which entraps social classes.

International - sanctions by FATF are imposed and forced to follow eg. Iran, N. Korea, etc.

However, when perpetually excluded, these classes also revolt against or adopt new resources altogether eg. Dalits making their own temples or leaving Hinduism for other religions.

50 Theory of Power tries to understand how Power operates in society and who wields it. Power is the ability to achieve goals in face of opposition by overcoming those.

Weber calls legitimate power as authority. State is a manifestation of Legit-rational authority and thus wields Power.

State-centred approach to Theory of Power:

→ Hobbes and Locke promoted the concept of social-contract which gave State power over its subjects to exercise control for better functioning.

→ Machiavelli believed that man was irrational and thus needed a State to control his impulses.

→ John Rawls believed human to be rational; but state was needed to effectively rule society as a structure.

Thus, most of these theorists believed that Power was concentrated in State and rightly so. However few criticised;

→ Mex calls State as an extension of Bourgeoisie and so Power lies with Capitalists.

→ Pareto and Mosca identified Power lying with Elites who in turn control state; even C.W. Mills in his study agreed with them, however he also identified military and MNCs as sources of Power.

→ Andre Beteille states that Power is diffused as in Weber's Trinitarian Model and the outcome is a compromise.

Thus, we see that few also believed that Power resides at different levels and influenced each section differently eg. farmers forced state to withdraw laws.

5. (d) Fundamentalism refers to act where fundamental norms and texts of religion gain importance and are to be stuck to literally.

Religious revivalism is a much wider phenomenon where social actions are increasingly influenced by religion in all of its aspects eg. politics and even education.

Fundamentalism

- Narrow focus and restricted interpretations.
- Sticks to a set of fundamental texts which are fixed.

Religious Revivalism

- Wider aspects and allows for liberal interpretation and even coming up of new sects such as Bhakti movement.
- Encourages reading of religion in new light and context; even new literature

→ Fixed interpretation provided by a set of leaders who cannot be questioned

→ Tries to fix corrupt practices eg.

Bhindasanewale called those who shaved hair as 'Fallen siths'.

is produced eg. many poems of Bhakti era.

→ New leaders and old leaders all come up, even individual is encouraged to go for religious readings

→ More concerned with spread of religious role to other domains and increase in degree.

Fundamentalism is but one aspect of religious revivalism eg. Iran Rev. was religious revivalism but forcing women indoors and to be burqa-clad was fundamentalism.

Fundamentalism as T.N. Madan remarks is largely focused on political power to impose itself; while revival of religion is a diffused phenomenon.

50 Poverty refers to economic resources being not available for attainment of goals. Poverty can be of many types: ~~0~~ Types

<u>Absolute</u>	<u>Relative</u>	<u>Multidimensional</u>
-Lack of even basic needs of daily survival.	-Lack of resources in relation to others in a community eg. cant afford mobile in city.	-Lack of various dimensions of poverty eg. cant afford house. have no savings; cant afford good education.

Poverty according to some functionalists has a causal functional explanation for it :-

→ Poverty is a result of lack of social motivation to work towards

goals and hence forms a part of reward and punishment.

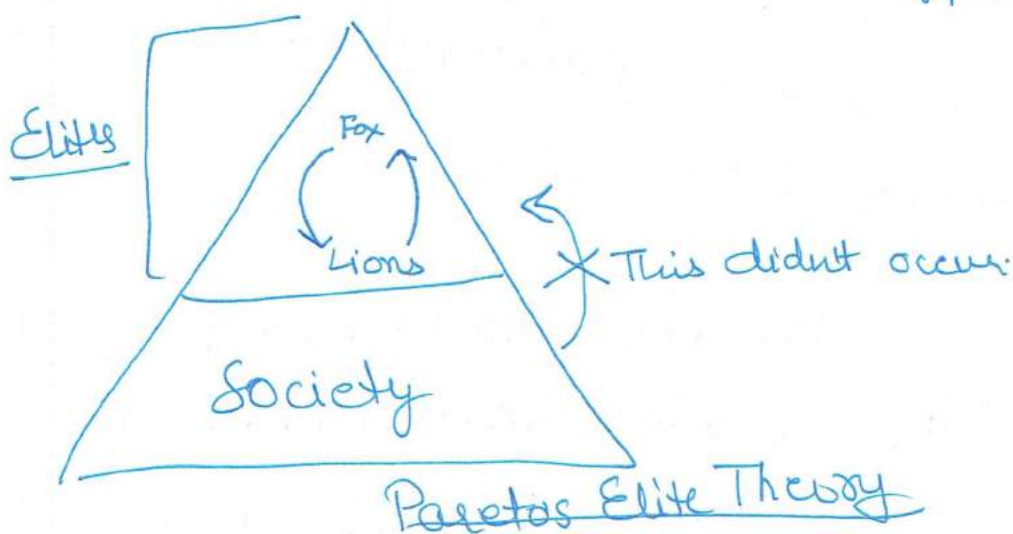
- Poverty forces individuals to take up menial jobs which otherwise no one would be willing to do; eg. manual labour, house help; etc.
- It even forces them to undertake dangerous tasks such as mining and cleaning human waste tanks.
- Poverty forms a non-reference group which people wish to avoid.
- It forms a baseline parameter of success which is to be avoided.

However, Louis Coles believes that it is socially perpetuated by 'Culture of Poverty'; even Marxists feel that it only serves the interests of Capitalists and reduces bargaining power of the labour; for the poor are desperate.

8@ Elite Theory of Power was promoted by Pareto and Mosca initially; Later C.W. Mills in his study of American society too observed this phenomenon and noted their existence.

Mosca - Called history a 'Graveyard of Aristocracies' for he did not believe in the permanence of Elites of one nature always; he believed that society was the source of elites who were individuals able to attain better status on account of their hard work; eg- Chandragupt Maurya can be said to attain kingship due to his better military skills.

Pareto - Slightly differed and
believed elites to be a closed
functioning strata ^{of superior attributes}; where two
kinds of elite reside:
 ↳ residues of cunning
 ↳ residues of perseverance



Residues of cunning were foxes who
would wait for right time to attain power
and hold onto it due to their
smart tactics; lions were residues
of perseverance and had to rule by
hawkish disposition and were more
forward and strict.

Thus; the foxes and lions were in constant conflict among themselves as to who would control the elite structure. Thus as one aristocracy was overthrown, a new one took its place and so history was a graveyard of aristocracies.

G.W. Mills however differed from them and did not believe in the 'Divine Elite' theory; he said that elites were a new recent phenomenon and worked in tandem to secure their vested interests. In his study of American society he identified that those at top in Military, Government and Corporations formed a trioka of Elites, they were able to take

decision and impose on society eg.
Hiroshima bombing; invasion of
Vietnam.

These elites were not in conflict
but usually worked together eg.

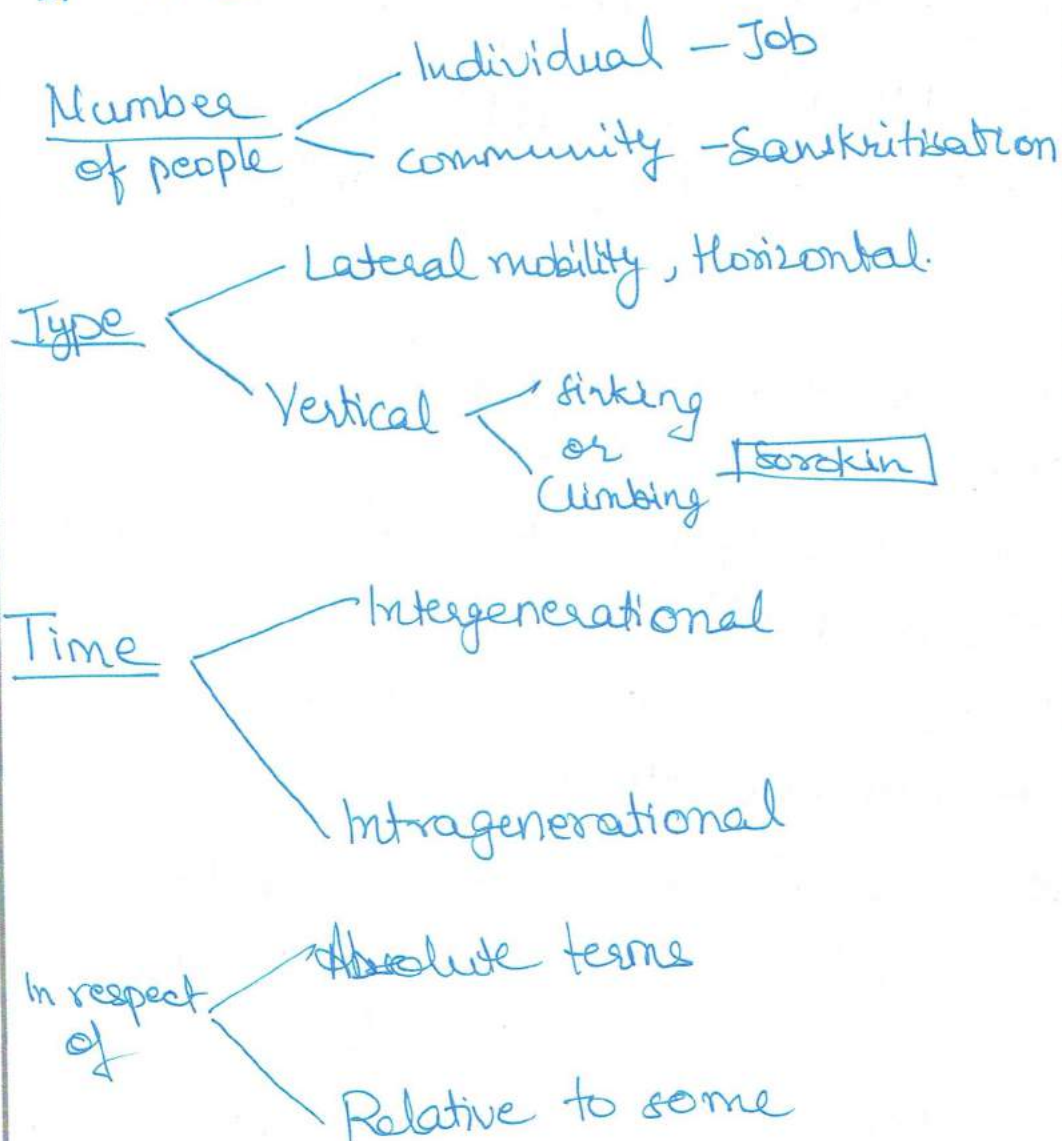
the revolving-door policy of USA
government like Nikki Haley is
working for MNC now and Trump
owned a business.

This elite theory of power is also
criticised:

- ① Power is dispersed and not concentrated
as Andre Dettelle says.
- ② Weber identifies power emanating from
class, party and status.
- ③ Power is not a zero sum game to be
only wield by elites even underclass
wield it, eg. farmers forced
government to withdraw law.

86) Mobility refers to the movement of individuals or communities in the social stratification.

It can be ~~int~~ based on many types; eg



Intergenerational

① It refers to mobility attained by one generation over previous one.

② It can be from father to son e.g. son of cook becomes IAS officer.

③ It usually takes long time and more effort on part of actor.

④ It is mostly vertical mobility.

Intragenerational

① It refers to mobility attained within one generation by an individual.

② It can be in form of a job promotion; Merton calls it sequential mobility.

③ It is mostly procedural unless the relative mobility is too high.

④ It can even be horizontal or lateral mobility like migration from village to city.

However both of these need an open society without which it will fail.

Social mobility studies did not adequately account for women:

- Society is largely patriarchal and status of family was determined by status of male in the household.
- Mobility of women was largely horizontal; change from natal to neonatal after marriage and it didn't do much change to social structure.
- Women's identity has been constricted by religious and social norms; hence they could

barely work outside.

→ Feminization of Poverty and Pink Collarization further reduced opportunities of mobility in women which forced them to stick to low paying jobs in selected sectors.

→ Obstacles like workplace harassment and glass-ceiling effect serve to keep them subjugated too.

Thus, these factors serve to keep women immobile; however with advent of meritocratic modernisation it is expected to open new avenues for their growth and mobility.

8c) Nation-state is a new conception emerging in 18th century Europe with following characteristics :

- Fixed territorial area
- Fixed and defined population
eg. citizens
- Rules and laws; sovereign polity.

Nation-state removed the subjective and emotive aspect of Nation and made it an objective criteria based attribute.

With the coming of Globalisation and opening of global economy, it has been observed that Nation-states have faced new threads to their identity.

eg.

- Sovereignty : Threatened by Rules set by global institutions eg. FATF and others and WTO imposed rules.

- Population : Concept of Trans-Nationality; cosmopolitan and global citizen has emerged. Dual Nationality has become common too.

But, Nation-states too are trying to assert their identity :

→ 'America-First' call to identify American interests.

→ Nations recourse to protectionism to protect business.

→ China resorting to Neo-imperialism and disregarding UNCLOS rulings.

Thus; globalisation has also reinforced autonomy of Nation-states in 21st century.