

145984_53277_1910076157_(2022-08-30 19:43:30)

TEST CODE: 5 3 2 7 7

FIAS - ATS2022 - SOC #

ForumIAS

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	Kiran Donupala		
Roll No.	1910076157	Date:	30/08/2022.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1		24.25	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Roll No, Date).	
2		25.00	2. There are FIVE questions in the question paper. Section A contains 2 Questions and Section B contains 3 questions.	
3	(50)	27.75	3. All Questions are Compulsory.	
4		26.00	4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
5		26.50	5. 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.	
6			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
7			7. Content is more important than content length.	
8			8. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
Total:	250	132.50	Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here. * ----- 10 min. extra - why - ? -----	
Evaluator's Discretion: • you are a deserving candidate & 10 min. extra is not acceptable			For Student Only Start Time 2:0 PM End Time 5:10 PM, Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
Total Marks: (A+)			For Office Use Only ECN CODE: 430 EG: <u>N</u> Evaluation Date:	
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.				

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language		✓				
Structure		✓				
Presentation		✓				
Handwriting		✓				
Content		✓				
Attempt		✓				

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Dear Kiran ⇒

- 1) it is appreciable that you had attempted your all questions but write it within prescribed time limit for your actual evaluation.
- 2) Good understanding of the demand of the question.
- 3) Nice & effective use of relevant thinkers, examples, etc.
- 4) you are a deserving candidate for final selection & definitely you will score more than 300+ in Sociology.
- 5) No need of further improvement, just replicate this content in your final exam to get best marks.
- 6) Attempt your all tests before exam.

Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Discuss the increasing exchange between the disciplines of sociology with other social sciences. (10 Marks)

Anthony Giddens defines sociology as study of human interactions. Sociology emerged as distinct discipline in 18th & 19th century Europe.

Fair Intro.

Sociology, even though emerged as a distinct discipline, it became an inter-disciplinary due to constant exchange between various fields.

i) Social History: - Interdiscipline of Sociology & History

G. E. Howard argues that sociology acts as present history and history as past sociology.

admirable points

ii) Political sociology: Political science was considered with political theory, functioning of states where as sociology deals with society as a whole.

Interdiscipline between them led to 'Political sociology'.
 it deals with how social institutions like caste, gender
 influence political behaviour (ex) Voting pattern

Economic sociology: Classical economics neglected various
 factors in calculating GDP (ex) other economic variables

Therefore, the discipline 'Economic sociology' emerged.

- As argued by Pierre Bourdieu, a true economist would
 understand the influence of inequality, environmental crisis

while calculating National income.

Social Anthropology: The discipline studying modern
 society with anthropological tools such as Participant
observation. Ex. M. N. Srinivas Village studies

The constant exchange of sociology with other subjects
 enriched its subject matter and sociology growing to study
 new fields such as environmental sociology, sociology of war

Confusing

Satisfactory

with

simple

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

5.5



b) Analyse the limitations of scientific methods in sociology.

(10 Marks)

Scientific method is a tool to understand and explore knowledge through a definite procedures and rules. Positivists such as Comte, Durkheim emphasised on use of scientific methods similar to natural sciences.

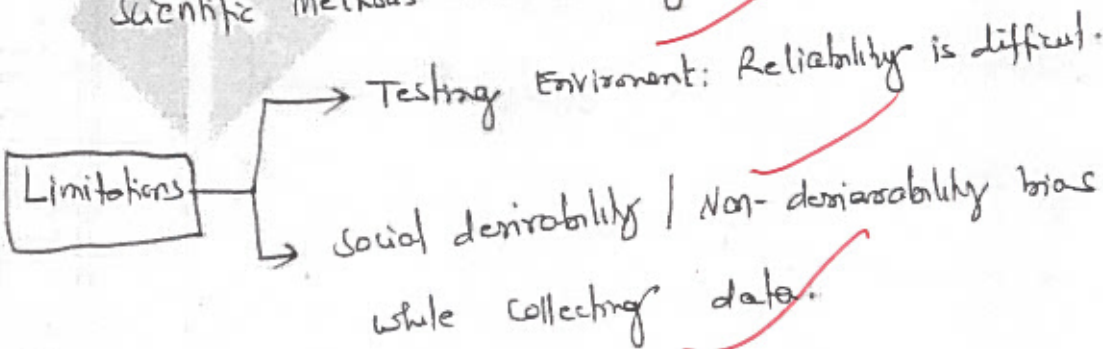
Nice intro.

Advantages of scientific methods in sociology:

- i) Wider acceptability
- ii) Generalisations and predictability of human group behaviour in a social setting.
- iii) Helps in policy making and execution.

Decent points

Despite this advantages, there are limitations in application of scientific methods in sociology



Limitations

Symbolic interactionist like G.H. Mead argues that Humans have consciousness unlike matter who does not react mechanically to external stimulus. Therefore objectivity is a challenge.

Significant & remarkable points

Karl Popper argues that there is always a chance that scientific knowledge can be proved wrong. So scientific knowledge is not eternally true

Thomas Kuhn says scientific knowledge is true along as scientific fraternity agrees.

Despite limitations of using scientific methods, they must be used to great extent to differentiate sociological knowledge from common sense knowledge

Feedback	
<small>(For OFFICE use)</small>	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	5.5



c) Distinguish between fact and value in sociological researches. (10 Marks)

Fact means an empirically observable phenomenon.
Value means an individual's beliefs, predispositions, biases, values tells what society ought to be than what actually it is.

Mention weber

Fact and values are important variables in sociological research.

Difference between Fact & Value

Fact
i) Exists as same for every researcher
ii) can be observable, empirically testable

Value
i) Varies from scholar to scholar
Socialization process has impact on values of researcher
ii) cannot be tested empirically objectively

acceptable points

Sociological researchers have not agreed on Facts & Values in Society & research.

Durkheim argues that like natural facts, there are social 'Facts' in society which are scientific. Therefore

Sociologists should study social Facts.

Positivists like Comte, Durkheim want sociology to be value free to make it as scientific and acceptable.

However, ~~then~~ Non-positivist and critical thinkers argue that sociology should not be value free innately

Says Feminist sociologists should be value loaded.

However, Weber takes a middle stand. He argues that social researcher can be value loaded at topic selection stage, but later they should be value-neutral.

Facts, Value-Neutral and objectivity gives credibility to sociological knowledge

Mix
and
effective
explana
tion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use c

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

5.75

d) Bring out the differences between the natural and social inequality. Add illustrations to substantiate your answer. (10 Marks)

Inequality means having differential access to resources whether economical, political or social. Sociologists are not agreeing on whether inequalities have origin in nature or a social creation.

• Natural Inequalities means inequalities ⁱⁿ society between different social groups are a result of natural differences.

• Plato argues that Natural inequalities led to social inequalities. Aristotle reject citizenship to women and poor as they have emotions.

• Social inequalities mean inequalities are a result of social actions consequent of a group over other.

• Karl Marx argues that differential access to means of production led to class stratification, thus social inequality.

Mention headings & sub headings to address the dimensions of the question

Natural inequalities

- Result of physical strength differentials. Ex. S.P. Murdock says Division of Labour within family is based on physical strength.

Social Inequalities

- Social construct
- Ann Oakley says it is social construct. For example women does military services. Recently SC allowed women into Fixed service.

- Functionalists like Parsons argue that inequalities are inevitable and they are beneficial to society as they act as incentive.

However, inequalities may create polarizations and disturb social order. As argued by Amartya Sen, equitable distribution of resources brings equity in society.

elaborate
this part in detail

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

5



e) Critically assess the Marxian theory of 'Alienation'

(10 Marks)

Karl Marx in his 'Social and Economic Manuscripts' defines Alienation as disenchantment and isolation from groups, society and even himself/her.

Excellent intro.

Marxian Theory of Alienation:

Marx argues that Alienation is a common phenomenon in all the class societies. i.e. from slave to capitalistic society

However, he argues that Alienation reaches highest stages in capitalistic society It is because:

applicable explanation

i) Worker don't have freedom to decide what to produce

ii) How to produce

iii) He don't have control on the product he/she made

Thus Marx identifies 4 ways through which worker

alienates in capitalistic society. The 4 pure

- i) Alienation from process
- ii) Alienation from product
- iii) Alienation from fellow workers
- iv) Alienation from himself

Marx terms Alienation from himself is the highest form of alienation

Marx suggest that the only solution to alienation is overthrowing of capitalistic society and establishing communist society in which ownership is communal, so no alienation.

However, alienation concept of Marx is criticized by

i) C.W. Mills argues that not just workers but white collar workers also alienated in capitalistic society

ii) Merton says when workers are alienated, they may rebel, retreat, and may bring innovative solution.

Despite criticism, Marx theory of Alienation has contemporary relevance as many suicides are being reported in Indian IT industry.

Comprehensive and Satisfactory points

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

5.5



Q.2) a) The sociological imagination tries to recapture the 'man in society' lost to the McDonaldized world of today. Critically analyse. (20 Marks)

C. W. Mills defines sociological imagination as looking at human in interconnected with various social institutions such as family, state etc.

Contextual intro.

McDonaldization as defined by Ritzer means over rationalized persons which makes him a dehumanized personality

Sociological Imagination: In recapturing Man in society

Positivists like Durkheim and Marx argues that Man is a social animal who acts according to the will of society as he is shaped by forces of production

accomplished explanation

On the other hand, Non-positivists like symbolic interactionists, phenomenologists and ethnographers

Man's construct their own social reality. They put individuals at the centre of analysis.

G. H. Mead argues that man is a self-reflective entity/person. He does not react mechanically to external stimuli. The 'I' in self makes him creative & innovative.

Ethnomethodology and phenomenology like Gesherl too argue that, man has his own social reality constructed through social interaction. They clarify interactions and act recursively.

Mix & effusive paint with suitable things

However, Man's as his own creation is criticized @

McDonaldisation impacting individual

- As argued by Durkheim, social facts like Religion and Division of labour have an external constraint on individual.

- As argued by Marx, Forces of production determines social change. In his dialectical idealist Materialism, he says it is not the consciousness of man but consciousness of society determines it being. It highlights external influences.

- The Globalisation, increasing use of technology, alienates human from work. As argued by G. Berrman, automation led to deskilling.

grad
str.
presentation
&
relevant
content

FORUM IAS

Feedback
(For OFFICE use

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total
9.5



b) Sociology emerged in Europe and flourished to begin with and then acquired a social reformist orientation in the USA. Comment. (20 Marks)

Anthony Giddens defines sociology as study of human interactions. Sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline in Europe in 18th & 19th century. However, it progressed in U.S.A in 20th century.

Specific Intro.

- Emergence of sociology in Europe:

- Renaissance and Enlightenment have put Human at the centre of analysis. Focus on Empiricism.

Humanism contributed for the growth of sociology.

- French Revolution fundamentally altered the society by changing the existing classes: Nobles, clergy and commoners.

- French Revolution through its slogans of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and separation of state

Relevant & valid explanation

from religion altered the political domain.

→ Industrial Revolution through urbanisation, transformation of families from joint to nuclear, slums, poverty enabled sociology growth.

→ Because of this revolutions, there was a chaos in society & society was destabilised.

→ To understand chaos, irregularities, changes sociology emerged.

However, Early sociologists focused on studying what society actually is rather than suggesting solutions.

Durkheim wanted sociological research to be value neutral and objectivity at its central.

reliable & decent explanation

Sociology: Flourished in Europe!

Karl Marx introduced a conflict perspective.
He wanted to know how wealth was being concentrated among few when many are living under poverty, with abysmal working conditions.

will understanding of the demand of the question

Weber: Though emerged late compare to Marx and Durkheim, he took sociology into new heights. His work on protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism, emphasis on religion as a source of social rather than as an epitome of materialism as argued by Marx.

However, sociology took a different stand in U.S.A where it flourished from the 20th century

Sociology in U.S.A. - Reformist oriented!

- C. W. Mills argues that if sociology promotes Value Neutrality than it means maintaining status-quo i.e. perpetuation of class inequalities. Therefore sociologist must be Value loaded

The chicago school also highlighted that sociologist should predict solutions to reform.

→ Other scholars like A. G. Frank recommended least developed countries to form blocks like OECD to have bargaining power against developed countries

Thus the growth of sociology is dynamic From emergence to till now, sociological analysis, stands has been changing

mainly presented all major dimension of the question

Feedback

(For OFFICE use c

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	10



c) Variables acts as keystone for any sociological research. Examine. (10 Marks)

Variables means those parameters which change as context changes. Variables are used in sociology for empirical testing

- Variables are keystones for Sociological Research:

i) They help in representing attributes of a research

ii) Helps in Formulation of hypothesis.

iii) Comparison of variables leads to a conclusion and general Formulation of theories.

Variables are of two types i) Dependent Variables
ii) Independent Variables.

- Dependent variables change if independent variables are changed

Earl
Bobbie
definitions

accomplished
&
distinctive
points



Section - B

Q.3) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Discuss the contributions of G. H. Mead to symbolic interactionism. (10 Marks)

G. H. Mead, one of the pioneers of symbolic interactionism.

Symbolic interactionism focuses on interactions among individuals and how they construct social reality through meanings.

Standard

Intro.

- G. H. Mead contribution to symbolic interactionism

i) He shifted focus of sociology from Macro to Micro.

ii) Through his concept of 'Self', he opined

that man is not a completely socialized entity;

he can be creative, innovative.

iii) His emphasis on symbols, meanings, significant

symbols shifted focus to understand on

importance of conversations.

iv) He narrowed the gap between sociology and psychology, thus contributing for

Mobile and

effective

points

Growth of social psychology

However, G.H. Mead's contributions for symbolic interactionism is criticized:

admirable & notable points

• Marxists criticize that G.H. Mead ignored the influence of class relations impact of power on social interactions. For example, Blacks gave answers differently when they interviewed by whites (desirability bias / power imbalance bias)

• Feminist scholars criticize that social reality is different for different sexes & during social interactions only, patriarchal values are passed.

Despite criticism, G.H. Mead's contributions to symbolic interactionism in particular & to sociology brought different dimensions and diversified the knowledge

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total
55



b) Discuss the need for and challenges in regulating informal labour in the post-industrial society. (10 Marks)

ILO defines informal labour as those people who are involved in production of goods and services but work outside the rules, regulations hence receives underpaid wages.

Formal Intro.

Features of informal labour in post industrial society

- J.H. Kent identifies following features

i) No social security

ii) No Rules & Regulations

iii) Works at the whims of employer

iv) Employment conditions are abysmal

J. Beniger says urban informal labour are at

the bottom of urban society

Excellent points

Need for Regulation of Informal Sector:

i) As argued by Kauna Ahmed, ~~the~~ Feminisation of informal sector took place. According to

Indian labour ministry, 90% of women work force is in informal sector, they face sexual harassment

ii) To make healthy working environment

iii) To ensure equal & Minimum wages.

iv) To provide social security

Challenges

i) cost may increase, hence affects employability

ii) Most of the informal labour is in MSME's, which are badly affected by COVID-19

iii) Bureaucratic Red Tapsism.

GST, demonitisation, PM SVANIDHI etc some of initiatives

introduced by India to make informal sector & labour into formal.

Summarised
Significant
points

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total
5/75



c) Discuss the changing role of civil society in post-independent India.

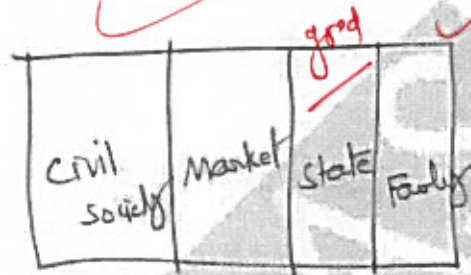
(10 Marks)

Civil society means set of organisations, operating in public life where it separates from state, for non-market

Fair Intro.

Purpose:

Role of civil society



→ Rajani Kothari argues that historically civil society played a key role in India as state was marginal

→ Post Independence, Nehru sought the role of civil society to complement its functions. Various civil societies such

as Forum against untouchability worked on the ground on Gandhian lines

→ 1970's, civil society became active due to imposition of emergency, atrocities against women. For example, Anti-liquor movement in Andhra Pradesh, SEWA for women empowerment in Gujarat

acceptable and distinctive points

• Post 1990's economic reforms, civil society organisations proliferated. They got funding from foreign donors

• International organisations such as Amnesty International have setup their offices in India

• According to CBI, there are 1 NGO/650 people in India.

• State urges civil society to reach out to people as they have wide coverage. For example use of

Civil society organisations in swatch Bharat mission

• Civil society organisations are also criticising Government on various policy matters.

Therefore, civil society growth is phenomenal since 1947's,

their function is sometimes complimentary and contradictory to the Government

adequate
and
worthy
points

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

5.5



d) Comment on the emerging trends in marriage and family as a response to globalization. (10 Marks)

• Marriage can be defined as a socially approved sexual unit between two adults. Globalisation means interconnections between nations, the flow of labour across countries.

• Because of Globalisation, Marriage and Family are changing. changes are:

i) Andrew Betellic argues that Field of selection, partners in selection are changing

i) New matrimonial websites

ii) Inter-caste & Inter-Faith marriages are raising

ii) Calhoun says that "Chosen Families" are emerging. For example, Lesbian, Gay couple

Around 23 countries in the world, legalised

Same-Sex Marriages

define it with reference to a thinker

applicable explanation

iii) Live-in Relationships are increasing which affecting the institution of Marriage.

iv) Double-Income No kids (DINKS)

v) Living apart-together

vi) single household Families

vii) As argued by Anthony Giddens, there is a confluent of Love and Plastic sexuality, leading to partner change. New Marriage is preferring for partner benefit.

viii) Nuclear Families are becoming predominant more so in Western countries.

Despite many change in Family, Marriage, traditional Marriages are prevalent in India as highlighted by

IHDS survey

Complete and Satisfactory points

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

5.75



e) Examine the dialectics between tradition and modernity in the study of social change. (10 Marks)

Walter E. Moore defines social change as significant alterations over time in structures, behaviours and patterns.

Impactful
Intro.

Sociologists scholars opined that there is a dialectic relationship between traditional and modernity in bringing social change.

i) Rise of Modernity and reduction of Tradition

→ Modernist theories argue that as society modernise, traditional values are undermined.

→ For example, As Auguste Comte argues growth of science leads to weakening of religious values.

→ Weber also argued that rationality grows in modern society which reduces the influence of traditions.

For example, secularisation led to reduction of rituals in marriages.

Relevant
&
valid
points

However, traditional theorists argues that with Modernisation, traditional values either continue to exist or even rise.

- Clifford Geertz, argues that ethnic identities will rise not because of its utility but because of emotions attached with it.

T. N. Madhan says that religious Fundamentalism will be a phenomenon of Modern society as religion is undermined due to pluralism.

Globalisation is also contributing to rise of traditions as a defence mechanism to protect.

Thus in any social change, Traditions and modernity coexists with each other, either through conflict, adjustment and complementarity.

accomplished & distinguished points

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

5.5



Q.4) a) Emile Durkheim explained the chaotic situation of Europe with help of theory of division of labour. Discuss in detail. (20 Marks)

Durkheim in his "Division of Labour in Society" defines Division of Labour as splitting of tasks into smaller parts and assigning them to workers to execute the tasks.

Factor
Intro.

- Durkheim studied Division of Labour (DoL) in the context of chaos in society caused by French Revolution and Industrial Revolution

Here &

- Durkheim argues that 'Division of Labour' is different in different societies and society moved from undifferentiated to differentiated.

Effective
points

- He argues that 'Division of Labour' is not an economic phenomenon but a sociological to maintain order and stability in complex society

• He traces and differentiates Division of Labour from traditional society to Modern society.

Traditional society

1) In traditional society, Material density is low (i.e. population) therefore interactions too are low (Moral density)

2) Division of Labour was low as people are doing same work

3) There was less interdependence between members

Modern society

1) In Modern society, with growth of population, communications, Moral density increased

2) Division of Labour is high as people are doing only small part of whole work.

3. Because of high division of labour, there is a high level of interdependence

Skilful presentation with decent content

Traditional Society

- In this societies, people are held together by rituals, beliefs and customs therefore it is based on 'Mechanical solidarity'

Modern society

• As people are dependent on each other, they are bonded by 'organic solidarity'

Administrable
and
Mobile
Explanation

• Durkheim explores that why modern society despite diversity, is integrated. He argues that it is organic solidarity

which integrates the society. Hence division of labour

is a social fact and functional.

• However, Durkheim, also identifies certain anomalies

in Division of Labour

He identifies 3 forms of anomalies in DoL.

- i) forced Division of labour
- ii) Anomie Division of labour
- iii) Pathological Division of labour

Durkheim suggests that strains in Division of Labour can be tackled through Professional Ethics and state intervention to bring back from pathological to Normal DoL.

However, Durkheim's Division of Labour is criticized for

i) Classical Economists criticize Durkheim for ignoring the economic importance in division of labour.

ii) Marxists criticize Durkheim for ^{ignoring} ill-effects of division of labour in perpetuating class inequalities.

iii) Karuna Ahmed, says women are being confined to pink collar jobs & they are underpaid.

Despite criticisms, Durkheim's Division of Labour traces evolution of society and its integrating role.

grad
strs
presentation
&
relevant
content

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

11



b) Distinguish between variable-sum and constant-sum theories of power. What are the different bases of power as per French and Raven classification. (20 Marks)

Weber defines power as realization of a man's will in a social action even against the will of other co-actors.

specific intro.

Different sociologists gave different theories for the power.

Theories of power:

i) Variable-Sum : Talcott Parsons

→ Parsons argues that 'power' in society is held by few for the benefit of all, hence it is functional to the society.

administrable explanation

→ He compares 'power' to the deposits in banks. Where public put money into banks to gain interests. Similarly, people put power in the politicians to fulfill their collective goals.

He further says that, if power-holds, fail to serve the collective interest, they can be removed in the next elections.

For example, in 2009 - power was in U.P.A & in 2014 & 2019 - power was in NDA.

Parsons argues that, power is a Variable-sum as it can be ~~removed~~ increased (or) decreased.

For example, in 2019 elections NDA got more seats than they got in 2014, it is an example of Variable Sum-power (Power increased).

However, other socialists such as Yeber and Maximts argue that power is not a Variable-sum game

but a zero-sum game. i.e. if one have power, others will not have.

well
understanding
of
the
demand of
the
question

For example - in 2014 - power was in U.P.A but not in N.D.A, whereas in 2014 & 2019 power is in U.P.A N.D.A but not in N.D.A.

Despite this difference in theoretical standing, there are other differences between Variable-sum Theories and zero-sum game Theories.

Variable-sum (Pareto)

- Functional for the society
- Non-Relative Concept

Zero-sum game

• Marxist: Not functional for the society. Those who have power, use it to perpetuate inequalities.

Weber:

- Relative concept.
- one have power against other

Despite differences, both agree that "There is a power in society among few individuals."

Mostly presented all major dimensions of the question

French & Raven classifies different bases for power

Such as

i) Social : cultural capital, community strength

ii) Economic : ownership to means of production

iii) Political : Access to state, & through pressure groups.

French & Raven bases of power helps to understand the dispersed and clustered sources of power.

Good Str., presentation & content

Feedback

(For OFFICE use c)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

11



c) Write a short note on role-conflicts and its resolutions. (10 Marks)

Parson defines pattern variables as fundamental dilemmas an actor encounters in a social action.
 Social Actor encounters role-conflicts because of conflicting internalization of values.

Fair Intro.

- Parsons identifies 5 sets of pattern variables, which have a role-conflict

i) Affectivity Versus Affective Neutrality

ii) Particularism Versus Universalism

iii) Diffuseness Versus Specificity

iv) Ascriptive Versus Achievement

Valid points

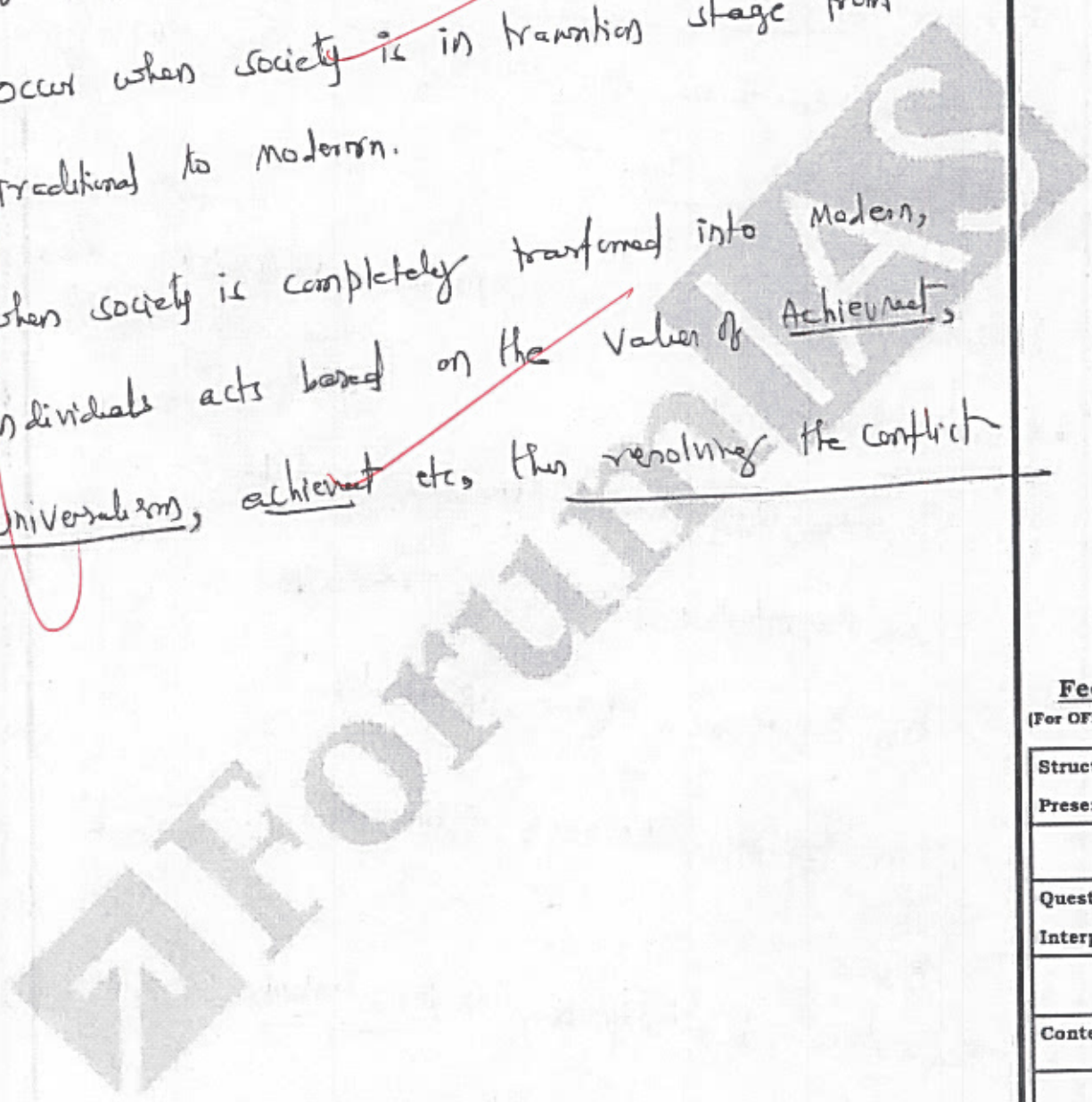
Thus, actor acts depending on the context, actor and status of society

elaborate this part

explain it in detail with examples

Parsons argues that role-conflict resolution happens by proper internalisation of values. Such conflicts occur when society is in transition stage from traditional to modern.

When society is completely transformed into modern, individuals acts based on the values of Achievement, Universalism, achievement etc, thus resolving the conflict



Feedback
(For OFFICE use c

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total
4



Q.5) a) Social exclusion is mostly against the wish of the excluded but some exclusions are voluntary in nature. Critically examine the above statement.

UNDP defines Social Exclusion as non-recognition (20 Marks)
 of social, economic and political rights. Social Exclusion
 can also mean lack of participation in social groups
 owing to lack of resources, discrimination or self-exclusion.

Actual
Intro.

Social Exclusion: Against wish of Excluded

- People are excluded because of social discrimination on the basis of caste, religion & gender etc.
- In urban societies, minorities are excluded and in fear of oppression, riots, they form compact groups such as Muslim Ghettos.
- Historical discrimination, strong social controls on Dalits prevented their participation, who in turn exclude

Applicable
Explanation

themselves in fear of social sanctions, leading to formation of "Dalit Ghettos".

- In western societies, intentional exclusion of blacks by state policies, slavery contributed for the growth of Black Ghettos:

Consequences of Forced Social Exclusion:

↳ would lead to vicious cycle of poverty.

As argued by Oscar Lewis, they may develop "Culture of poverty" or they develop their own subculture.

↳ According to Sachar committee, areas where Muslims predominantly reside, don't have hospitals, infrastructure deficiency and lack of educational

min & effective points

opportunities.

ii) According to PEW research on "Economic inequality & social mobility", Blacks have 50% less mobility opportunity than white in accessing economic and educational opportunities.

iv) Exclusion of women from entering into high skilled or high paying jobs. Kareena Ahmed argues that women are confined to pink collar jobs, low paying jobs & highly educated are unemployed, thus contributing to "Glass ceilings & Glass cliff".

• However, social exclusion can also be voluntary.

• Voluntary Form of social Exclusion:

i) Higher middle class, rich class may exclude themselves from society to seek privacy through building

✓
You had clarity in your concept can be seen in your answer ✓

their own gated communities, clubs, sports halls etc.

ii) Deviants, disturbed people may also exclude themselves from society either because of alienation

(or) individual reasons.

iii) G.S. Ghury argues that Sadhus exclude themselves for spiritual growth.

Government taking various measures to address forced social exclusions such as Beti Bachao beti padhao for girls, For Muslims Nai Roshini, For Dalits, Ambedkar Overseas scholarship.

As argued by Amartya Sen, Equitable distribution, investment on education, respect for diversity can address forced

Social Exclusion

Comprehensive

Satisfactory

Points

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

10.5



b) Are isolated nuclear families true representative of modern industrial societies? Substantiate your arguments. (20 Marks)

G. P. Murdock in his "social structure" defines Family as group of individuals residing under same roof, have socially approved relationship among whom two adult individuals and their children, own or adopted.

Excellent

intro

Nuclear Families means members Families of two generations (Father, Mother and their children) are living under same roof.

fair explanation

In- pre industrial societies, family was unit of production and unit of consumption. However, industrialisation & it induced urbanisation led to transformation of

Family

True Representative: Nuclear Families

Parson argues that Nuclear Families are a phenomenon of modern industrial society

valid points

Industrialisation requires

- Geographical Mobility
- Social Mobility

both have a substance in Nuclear Family

Mayer & Kannojan too argues that in industrial centres in India, labour was joined from rural areas

by leaving families (Point) in rural areas. Therefore it is

an industrial phenomenon

Utsala Sharma in his study of migrant workers in Himachal Pradesh, emphasize that migrants setup

Nuclear families in their destination localities

- However, Nuclear Family is not a phenomenon of Industrial

- Education, new employment opportunities are encouraging members to move to other places, this division within

families

Significant &

Generalizable

Points

- Women who empowered through education & employment are preferring privacy, therefore preferring new households, which was not a phenomenon in traditional societies, where patriarchy is a predominant.

Nuclear Family: A pre-modern:

i) In many societies, Nuclear Families was prevalent

ii) Kancha Irah Shepard argues that Nuclear Families are a common feature in Dalits and other back

-ward class.

• However, scholars question the dichotomy between Nuclear and Joint Family especially in society like

India

eminent
&
meritorious
points

way
 understanding
 of
 the
 demand
 of
 the
 question

For example, M.N. Srinivas through his industrial society study in pune shows how families move from nuclear to joint and From joint to nuclear based on needs and circumstances.

- Paul Kolinda, identifies various types of families prevalent in Indian society such as Joint, Nuclear, Functionally Joint etc.

- A.M. Shah even questions the concept of 'Nuclear/Joint' (Families), rather he emphasise on Household.

Thus the Joint (or) Nuclear Families existed in Pre-Modern Industrial society and both of them are existing. Hence classifying joint into traditional and Nuclear into Modern is futile.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total
11

c) Briefly elaborate on Marx's understanding of 'working day'. (10 Marks)

Marx in his Das Capital and Economic and social manuscripts talk about working day and how working day is used by capitalists to exploit workers and appropriate surplus.

Specific intro

According to Marx, working day consists of Socially Necessary Labour and surplus labour.

Socially Necessary Labour means, amount of time required to produce a good, say 2 hours for a shirt with efficient technology.

However, capitalists employ workers for 8 hours, then 6 hours is a surplus for capitalists.

applicable explanation

Other Marxists also talk about working day and leisure.

admissible explanation

- C. W. Mills argues that workers take up leisure compensatory working day. However, they ignore that fun lost at working day is greater than fun gained at leisure.

However, Marx's working day is criticized by

- Functionalists say work contributes for organic solidarity, hence integral.

- It contributes for economic growth.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation

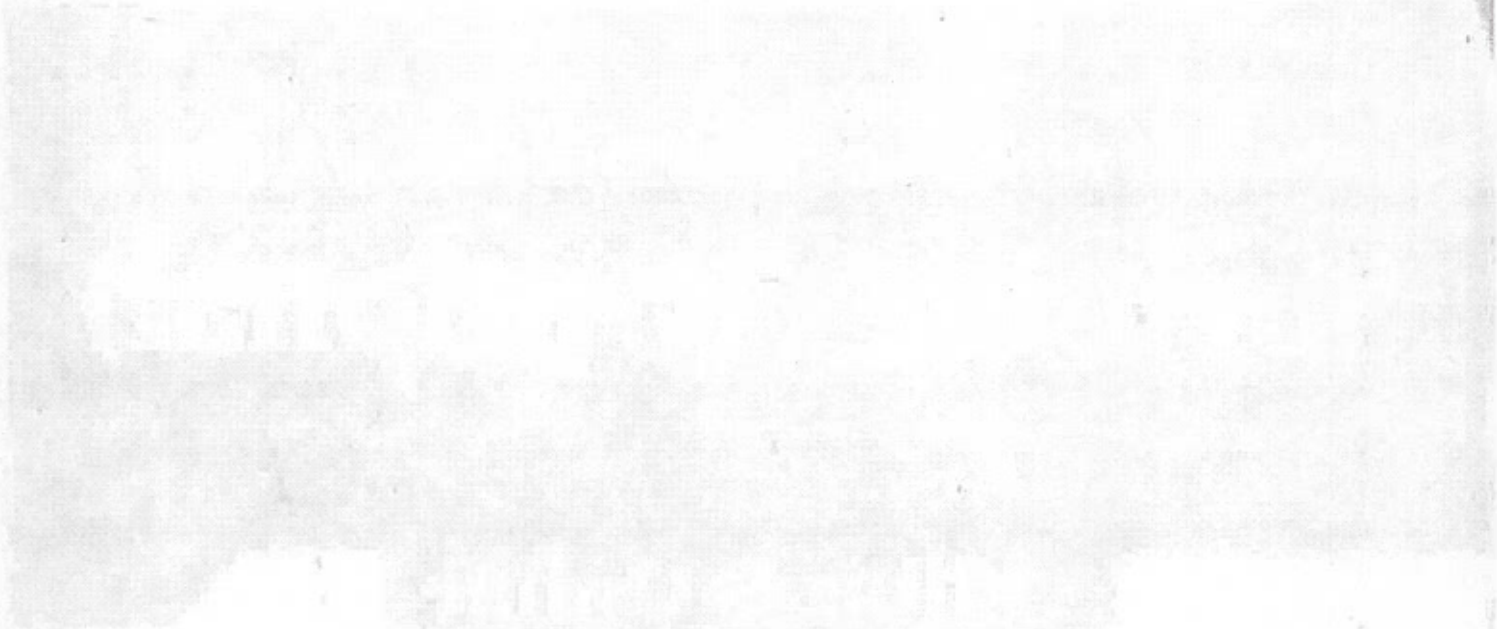
Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

5



Augmented Test Series (ATS) Sociology (Optional)

Offline & Online

