

Sociology Crash Course Cum Test Series

2025 Test 07

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Time Allowed: Three Hours**Maximum Marks:** 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Questions No. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Mobile No).

Q.No. \ Parts	a	b	c	d	e	Total Marks of Question
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Grand Total						

Start Time:	End Time:
Mode of Examination: Online ☐ Offline ☐	
Evaluation Date:	

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Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

1.a) Describe Sociological imagination. How does it challenge the common sensical ways of looking at the world around us?

Sociological imagination is the process through which the body of knowledge is evidentially examined and concluded with generalisation.

But common sense is the routine knowledge based on personal beliefs usually unexamined, biased and take it for granted by all.

Therefore sociological imagination challenge common sensical ways by following ways:

1) Common sense justifies the cultural norms without validation. Sociology challenges by subjecting it into studies and rationality

Example: Common sense of suicide argued it as personal act and psychological illness. Emile Durkheim studied its social current cause by sociological studies.

2) Common sense is superficial and is biased. Sociology challenges it by questioning it through logic.

3) Common sense is not verified by empirical means. Sociology challenges it by subjecting common sense to research, reasons, etc...

Hence, Sociology and commonsense is having dynamic relationship.

Common sense provide knowledge base which is studied to form generalisation by sociology. Both are crucial to study social structures.

1.b) What is the utility of scientific method in sociological research? Describe with examples.

Scientific methods use the data and empirical values in studies.

These methods are two types — Quantitative (Numerical)
Qualitative (Non-numerical)

These methods are opted by sociologists in various studies.

Utility of scientific method in sociological research:

⇒ Scientific method help in data collection which assist the Research Question in sociology.

eg Durkheim collected coroners data on suicide to assist his studies on suicide.

⇒ Scientific method can be used to build rapport with the people being researched.

eg unstructured interview by Ann Oakley with housewives helped her study women status during transition period in motherhood

⇒ Scientific methods can be used to fix variables in sociological research

⇒ Scientific methods can be used to study the real relations in society. It is used for the collection of data to formulate social sensitive policies.

eg sensus is method of survey and questionnaires used in caste-sensus to study caste relations in Indian society.

Hence scientific methods help sociological methods to have the attributes of reliability & validity.

1.c) How does hypothesis help in sociological research? Write with suitable steps.

Hypothesis is the initial step of sociological step where the assumption related to Research question is made.

This hypothesis help in social research and it is stepwise process.

Hypothesis help → sociological research

⇒ Hypothesis help in defining the research question of study.

eg Durkheim's study on religion.
Research Question is what drives the world religions?

⇒ Hypothesis help in formulating the whole research design in the sociological research.

⇒ Hypothesis help in identifying

variables in the sociological research.

eg Durkheim's study on suicide, hypothesis helped in choosing sex, marriage, religion, development as the research variables.

⇒ Hypothesis help the researcher to find new unexpected another hypothesis in the research time. This is called serendipity.

⇒ Hypothesis guide the researcher throughout the research.

eg Durkheim study of Division of labour, hypothesis guide the study in finding multiple types of abnormalities in Division of labour.

Hence, hypothesis help the sociological research since defining research question to generalisation process.

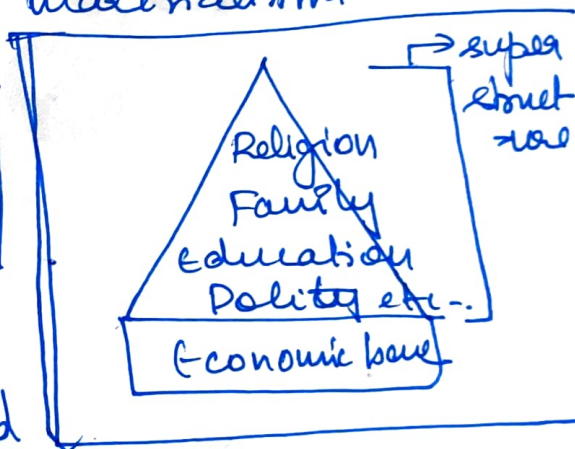
1.d) Bring out the correlation between Economic base and superstructure in Marxian sociology.

Marx explains the society based on Dialectic materialism concept. Here he proposes the negation and Contradiction ^{of mode of production} as major factor for class struggles.

Economic base and superstructure are two deterministic elements in Marxian dialectic materialism.

Correlation between Economic base & the superstructure:

⇒ Correlation between economy and



polity: When economy of a nation is shattered, the political system is collapsed.

eg Recent Sri Lanka economic crisis led to failure of Government exhibits polity economy correlation.

⇒ Correlation between economy & Religion

When Economy of the society is based on capitalism, religion is used to justify / sustain the process. Hence Marx says, "religion is opium of masses"

⇒ Correlation between economy & family

The economic base determines the salary, wages, sustenance of the family.

eg Poor family faces hardship due to lack of economic resources exhibiting economy-family relationship

⇒ Correlation between economy & education

Economic factors determine the education & curricula. eg Factory system determines the school system in 20th CE Europe.

Hence, economy is a crucial foundation for other social elements.

1.e) Durkheim suggests 'society is more than sum of Individuals'. Do you agree? Why?

Emile Durkheim, in his concept of Social fact suggest society is more than sum of individuals.

According to him, social fact is way of thinking, acting determined by society which is external and exert coercion on the individual.

Generally, society exerts pressure on individual and have upperhand.

Society → more than sum of individual

⇒ society exhibits social control on the individual.

⇒ social institutions like police, law and order maintain social order by controlling individual from doing any crime.

⇒ Society is external to the individual and is bi-generalis

⇒ Society is a generalised unit and it express functions of social cohesion & integration.

⇒ Nationalism is a feeling of integration that is exerted by society on individual.

However, not always, society control individual. According to interpretivists, society is made of individuals as humans are cognitive beings.

Thus, Durkheim's concept of social fact laid foundation for future sociological analysis & sociological studies.

2) (a) Critically assess the differences between Durkheim and Marx on Division of labor.

(20 marks)

Division of labour is the differentiation of the task. The occupation differentiation is called the division of labour.

Durkheim and Marx express different views on Division of labour.

Durkheim	Marx.
1) DoL is <u>dysfunctional</u> / <u>functional</u> to the society	1) DoL is <u>dysfunctional</u> to the society <u>always</u> .
2) It is a <u>modern</u> <u>society</u> phenomena	2) It is a <u>capitalist</u> phenomena
3) DoL is <u>cohesive</u> <u>factor</u> in the <u>modern</u> <u>society</u>	3) DoL is <u>always</u> <u>exploitative</u> <u>factor</u> in <u>modern</u> <u>society</u> .

4) DOL simplifies the complex work structure.

5) specialisation may lead to innovation in the work.

6) Have some dysfunctions

- Anomic DOL
- Poorly managed DOL
- Forced DOL

7) Can be overcome by professional association, work ethics, etc..

4) DOL is tool of exploitation

5) DOL lead to monotonous work culture.

6) It will lead to alienation of workers

- from product
- from production process
- from oneself
- from other workers

7) Can be overcome only by revolution, overthrowing capitalism.

8) DoL exists at
all levels

9) struggle between
various factors

10) DoL if
regulated, it
is functional

8) DoL exists at
worker - capitalist
level

9) struggle between
haves, havenots

10) DoL need not
be regulated ; it
need to be abolished
→ lead to fetishism

Both Marx and Durkheim
realised the significance of
DoL and identified its dysfunction

Thus, views of Marx and
Durkheim provide us with both
functional and conflict ~~perspectives~~ perspectives
of Division of Labour.

2.b)

What is Ideal type? How did Weber use Ideal type in his analysis of social action and Bureaucracy? (20 marks)

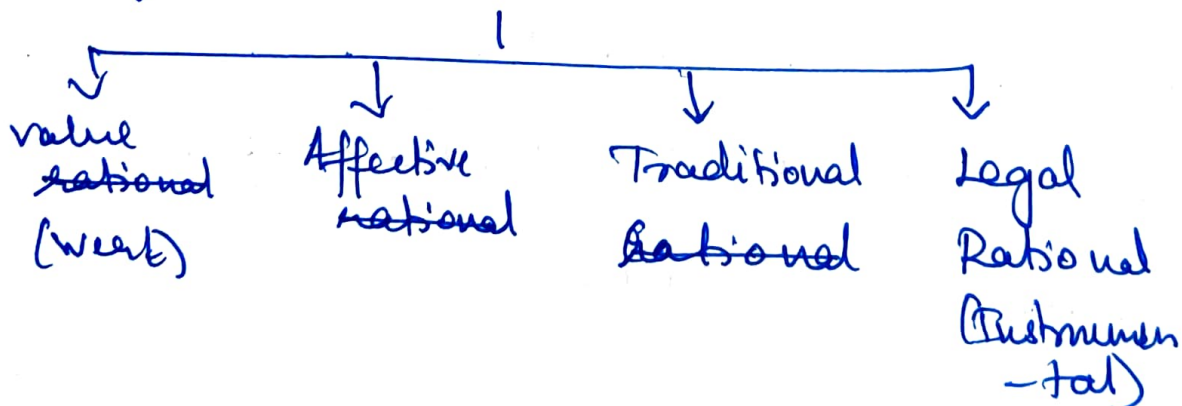
Ideal type is a one-sided view of a model with few essential traits.

eg Weber's Ideal type of Protestant Ethic include concept of calling.

Weber's Ideal types in social action:

⇒ Ideal type is used in social action to study various actions associated in the society.

⇒ He identifies 4 ideal types of social action



⇒ Value rational action is the action based on the values, beliefs and practices

eg Soldier's martyrdom based on value of nationality/patriotism.

⇒ Affective action based on the emotional attachment

⇒ Traditional action involves the traditional norms.

eg Religious rituals form part of traditional action

⇒ Instrumental action is based on rationality & logic.

Weber's ideal type in bureaucracy:

Bureaucracy is the secondary impersonal organisation work for its fullest efficiency at workplace.

⇒ Ideal type of Weber's bureaucracy includes:

- i) Rules based work
- ii) Strict hierarchy at work
- iii) organisational loyalty, honesty
- iv) merit based appointments.
- v) No hereditary positions.

⇒ Weber himself warns of the iron cage rationality due to overemphasis of rules in it.

⇒ This bureaucracy orient with instrumental or legal rational authority and actions.

Weber's ideal type can be used in multiple sociological studies and it is relevant even today in studying society.

2.c) How does Tumin critique Davis & Moore's theory of stratification? Illustrate with examples. (10 marks)

Davis Moore theory of the stratification justifies stratification as be functional to society.

They argue stratification is merit based and role based. The rewards are differential due to difference in significance of position.

Melvin Tumin places critical review to their theory.

Tumin's critique on Davis & Moore theory

⇒ Stratification is dysfunctional to society as it imposes & reimposes the inequality.

⇒ No role is higher and No role is lower in the society. Every role has

equal responsibility & respect

eg Both doctor and nurses are crucial role in medical care and differential rewards are not justifiable in this regard.

⇒ The stratification gives unequal opportunities of development. This lead to widening inequality.

⇒ The stratification will demoralise the society and degrades the social aspiration. This lead to failure in role taking and finally end up in chaos.

Hence, Tumin criticise the Davis and Moore theory in the critical perspective and advocate abolition of stratification.

Section B

1.5) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

5.a) Describe the primary functions of family. Do you see any change in the structure of family with modernization? Explain.

Family is the social unit with reproduction, economic cooperation, cohabitation based on kinship as its feature

Family performs primary functions in society

1) Function of social security to the children, old aged people in society

2) Function of economic production, as family undergo work and contribute to the economy of nation & family welfare

3) Function of reproduction by family produces children who are future labourers and also children ensure human population sustenance

A) Family performs function of primary socialisation to the kid as advocated by G. H Mead.

This family structure undergo changes due to modernisation in following ways:

1) Family change from joint family to nuclear family due to modernisation

2) Due to modernisation, family changes from patrilocal to neolocal, then patrilocal families which focus children as major and crucial element.

3) Family structure changes to single parent family, supplemented nuclear family in recent times:

4) Dink families where parents are given importance are new brand of family

Though structure of family changes due to modernisation, substance remains same as advocated by Pauline Kolenda, due to jointness in thoughts & actions even they live apart.

5.b) Critically assess Power and its social correlates in society.

Power is the ability of an individual or group to act in their own will even if it is resisted by others.

Power has relations with other social factors and elements also.

Power and its social correlates in society

1) Power and status:

Power correlates with status in the society. Power and status enjoy positive relation (ie) with power status increases and vice versa.

Example: The Okkaligas community enjoy high status in Karnataka, they also exert power in politics as studied by M. N. Srinivas

2) Power and caste:

Upper caste in society enjoys power more than lower caste.

Example: Brahmins enjoy more power in the field of religious denominations in the society.

In contrary, lower caste enjoy power due to numerical strength.

Example: Dalit in UP enjoyed more power under BSP leadership in 2019's elections due to votebank.

3) Power and class:

Though class arise due to economic reasons, class determine power in the market economy.

Example: Upper class enjoys advantage during elections through party based funding exhibiting relation between power and class.

Thus, power has correlation with various social factors and impact the society in multiple ways.

5.c) How does media act as an agent of social change? Illustrate with suitable examples.

Media is the medium of communication which led to information exchange in the society. Thus media initiates or drive social change

Media act as agent of social change

1) Media act as initiating agent of social change. Any view shared in media can have effect of spreading throughout world.

Example: Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated against- sati initially through his media (journal) Samvad Kaumudi, which had ripple effect resulting in abolition of sati in 1839

2) Media act as agent of mobilisation of people towards a social movement.

Example: Arab spring in 1990's spread by mobilisation of people, spreading Islamic revivalism across Middle East through media.

3) Media act as agent of shaping public opinion.

Example: Media played crucial element in 'Lok dal' movement in 2003 led to RTI Act, 2005 by shaping the public opinion.

4) Media act as agent of social coordination & exchange of ideas which fuel social movement

Example: New age #metoo movement spread across globe, voiced for women justice through social media (twitter)

Though media has its own drawbacks like spreading fake news; it act as strong pillar of social change in society.

5.d) What are various modes of adaptation in Merton's theory of Anomie? How is anomie rooted in social structure?

Merton proposed theory of Anomie on the basis of deviation and strain caused due to difference in culturally defined goals & institutional means in American society.

He advocates various modes of adaption in case of Anomie:

Mode of Adaptation	Means	Goals
Ritualist eg: professors	✓	x
Retreatist eg: yogis, sadhus	x	x
Innovators eg: drug dealers	x	✓
Rebellion eg: Revolutionaries	±	±

This anomie is rooted in social structure due to multiple factors

⇒ Inequality in society due to social stratification lead to unequal access to opportunities. therefore the attainment of goals become difficult resulting in anomie or deviance.

⇒ limited ways in culturally defined goals and limited means to achieve it. This increase the competition in society. The advantaged class uses these means to achieve the goals easily leaving the rest in anomie state.

Hence, equality of opportunities based on merit system may reduce the state of anomie in the society.

5.e) No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed. Comment.

Open society is society where social mobilisation is possible without restriction through achievement & merit.

→ class based society.

Closed society is society where social mobilisation is not or rarely possible as it is based on ascription.

→ caste based society.

However, either open or closed society is not always absolute. This is studied based on case studies and field studies.

Case study 1: David Glass made case study by inquiring over 2000 youngsters. Found that $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of them attained intergenerational mobility.

Of the $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ $\rightarrow$ 3^{rd} moved upward and $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ moved downward. He concluded that social mobility in class system is immediate class mobility & not long range mobility.

~~case study~~ Field study | M. N. Srinivas studied Coorg society and found they opt practices of twice born seeking vertical mobility. He concluded caste system is not absolutely closed and is open in some ways.

Similar mobilisation is found in Azrafication process of muslim also. Pseudo mobilisation is also studied by Goldthrope in class system.

Hence, class system or caste system & any other social system is not fully closed, nor fully opened.

6) (a) Education is often believed to be an agent of development & social change. However, it may reinforce conservatism and conflicts in society. How do you assess this dual role of education in society? (20 marks)

Education is an element of society which is generally believed to be tool of social mobility.

But it also has dysfunctions and result in conflict in the society sometimes.

Education → agent of development & social change:

1) Education is factor of social mobility. It assist upward mobility due to merit based system.

→ Education brings up the black people in USA to the CEO position despite racial discrimination.

2) Education is achievement based and hence aid in development.

eg: Education aid upliftment of dalit in society and overcome the ascription based hurdles of caste system.

3) Education sow the seeds of development of society and nation.

eg According to World Bank study, education increase upto 11.1% of GDP of nation.

Still education reinforces conflict and create inequality in many ways.

Education $\rightarrow$ reinforce conservatism & conflict

1) Education and access to education leads to differences in the mode of learning and differences in acquiring skill set.

Case Study 1 According to Disha Varnai study of Indian

schools, she find 4 fold
differentiation in school similar
to four fold varna system
reinforcing conservatism. Their
segregation impart learning outcomes

2) Education places hurdles to
the linguistic minorities as
proved by Basil Bernstein studies.

3) Education act as tool to fit in
children as future labour in
factory system as advocated
by Epitakis in "Hidden curriculum"

Not always education serve
as tool of development. The
dysfunctions of education and its
fallout form a significant subject
in sociological studies.

6.b)

Describe Talcott Parsons' theory of social system. Explain the dynamics of moving equilibrium taking State as a social system. (20 marks)

Talcott Parsons is the functional analyst of society. He describes society as a whole social system with needs and prerequisites to be filled by subsystems.

Talcott Parsons' theory of social system

According to Parsons, social system is the institutionalised version of subordination of social actions.

The social system according to Parsons have multiple (4) subsystems in it. They are:

- 1) Organismic system
- 2) Personality system
- 3) Social system
- 4) Cultural system

The organic system forms the energy base / storehouse of energy in the social system.

The personality system deals with the individual traits and characteristics in social system.

The social system include structural elements in society that integrate society.

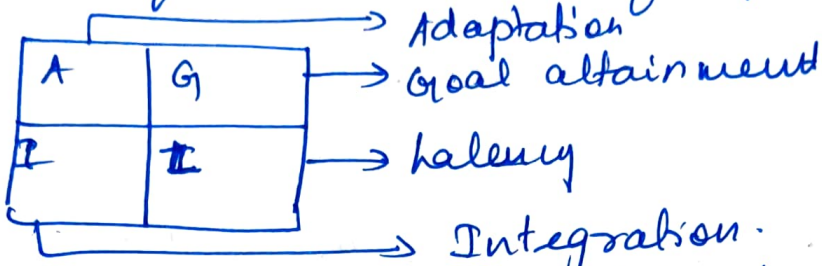
The cultural system is the storehouse of ideas.

The overall energy flow and idea flow between systems results in cybernetics in society and this maintain equilibrium in society.

Dynamics of equilibrium with state as an social system:

Every social system has [4]

pre-requisites to be fulfilled.



In a state, ~~Adaptation~~ ^{Goal Attainment} is performed by political system (ie) the Government. Adaptation is performed by economic system (ie) mixed economy. Integration by state machinery (ie) police, judiciary. Latency by the familial system in the state.

If change occur in one system, remaining subsystems adapt itself by restoring equilibrium leading to moving equilibrium.

Hence, Parson view of moving equilibrium existed new shift from hitherto view of stable equilibrium in the society.

6.c)

How is civil society useful in deepening the roots of democracy?

(10 marks)

Civil Society are the organisations that are voluntary, non-governmental, impersonal with particular ideology and work towards it.

Civil society play crucial role in democracy through its functions.

Civil society - useful in deepening the roots of democracy:

1) Civil society act as fourth pillar of democracy → advocating the rights of people.

eg civil society fight for tribal rights who are displaced by the developmental projects.

2) Civil society performs functions like propagandizing, lobbying, electioneering to attain the objectives.

3) Civil society strengthen public opinion and enhance the people participation in Governance.

eg civil society give grass root inputs to strengthen good Governance

4) Civil society act as bridge between public and Government increasing public awareness.

eg civil society focussed on the Swachh Bharat Campaign, benefits through social influence

5) Civil society assist in resource mobilisation for effective public delivery of services.

Hence, civil societies play crucial role in strengthening and deepening democracy and public welfare

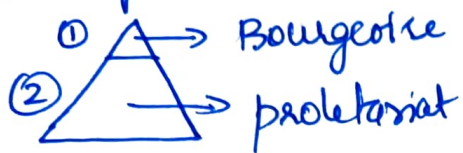
Compare and contrast the contributions of Marx and Weber on social stratification in capitalist society. (20 marks)

Social stratification is the layered structure of society based on differences in opportunities.

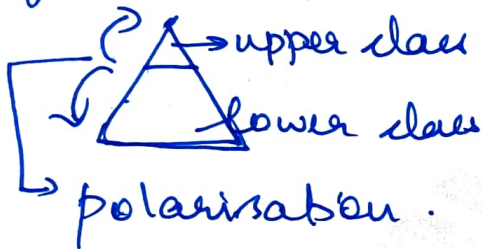
Both Marx and Weber advocate for different views of stratification in capitalist society

Marx	Weber.
1) Social stratification is <u>exploitative</u> to the workers	1) Social stratification both <u>functional</u> & <u>dysfunctional</u>
2) Due to difference in <u>haves and have-nots</u>	2) Due to differences in <u>multiple factors</u>
3) <u>Economic determinism</u> is stratification view expressed	3) <u>Causal pluralism</u> (i.e. many causes of stratification).

4) Only two classes



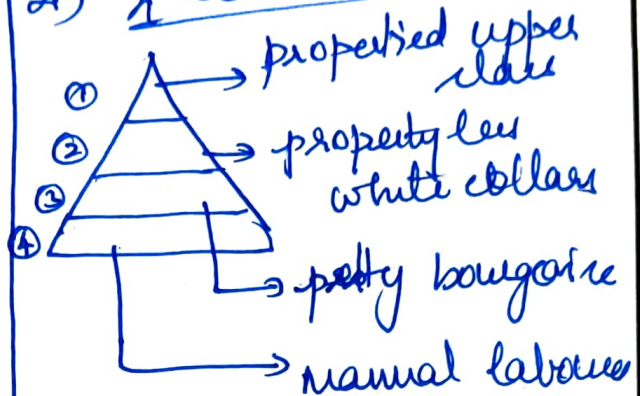
5) The stratification leads to polarisation of the classes



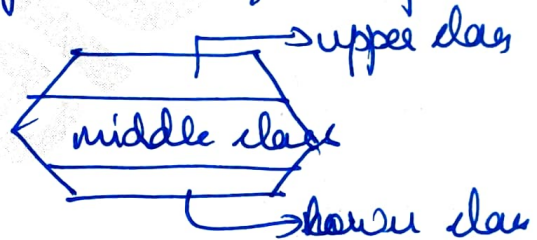
6) Stratification due to economic reasons only.

7) Economy becomes base of capitalist stratification

4) 4 classes:



5) The existence of the middle class in capitalist society.



6) Due to class, status (caste) and power factors.

7) class $\rightarrow$ economy
power $\rightarrow$ polity
caste $\rightarrow$ status (prestige)

8) Advocate single uniprismatic approach

9) Can be overcome by revolution

10) No stratification in communist society

8) Advocate for stratification approach

(class, status, power)

9) Can't be definitely overcome by revolution alone

10) Stratification may be there in all existing societies

Hence, both Marx and Weber recognised stratification in the capitalist society.

Their views present different perspectives towards social stratification guiding sociological research in this frame in future.

- 7.b) Bring out the causes behind growth of fundamentalist tendencies in society. (20 marks)
Describe possible measures to deal with it.

Fundamentalism is the concept of being infallibility of religious scriptures. This focuses on religious revivalism and is basically ideology centric.

Causes of Fundamentalist tendencies in the society:

1) Social changes may lead to fear of dilution of religion. This causes fundamentalism.

eg Millenarian movements in middle east when Iran opted for democracy.

2) Over modernisation may lead to fundamentalism & religious revivalism
eg Deoband school of muslim

emphasised Quran versions & way of living when modernity in Islam advocated by Sayyid Mohammad Khan.

3) Fundamentalism arises due to identity crisis, particularly in majority - minority conflicts.

eg conflict between sikh and hindus in 1980s lead to fundamentalism in Punjab reinstating old order

4) In modern world, fundamentalism in form of resacralisation

eg cults and sects in India uses technology for fundamental principles advocacy.

Measures to deal with fundamentalism

1) De radicalisation of the state & political measures can be done.

2) Advocacy of secularism in the society will outbun fundamentalism and its setbacks.

eg French secularism prohibit religion in public sphere and decline political support to religion will reduce fundamentalism in society.

3) Equality and justice in society with protection of minority rights will not fuel fundamentalism.

4) Fundamentalism can be curbed by policy of tolerance and growth.

Equal respect and dignity to all religions address fundamentalism in better way.

Fundamentalism may also fuel communalism in society. Hence proper measures to address it is required for peaceful society.

- 7.c) What is the difference between natural and social inequality? Is inequality inevitable in society? Give your views. (10 marks)

Inequality is the deprivation in the access to resources by few individuals or groups in society.

Inequality lies both natural and is socially constructed too.

Natural inequality	Social inequality
1) caused by <u>nature</u> on individuals.	1) caused by <u>society</u> on its members
2) physical disabilities, or geographical backwardness are examples	2) Caste system, class hierarchies are its examples
3) can be overcome through <u>aids</u> .	3) can be overcome by <u>social mobility</u>
4) <u>Not imposed</u> , come naturally	4) <u>mostly imposed</u> , unwillingly.
5) Internal / external factors involved	6) Generally <u>external</u> social factors involved.

Inequality → different views

⇒ According to functionalist view, inequality is inevitable to the social integration and social growth.

⇒ According to Marxist view, inequality is artificially imposed, need to be removed by revolution.

⇒ According to Feminist view, inequality is imposed by patriarchy. Sylvia Walby studies and expose patriarchy as cause of gender inequality; need to be removed.

Inequality in my view is not inevitable. Still society must attain egalitarianism through political, socio cultural, merit based developments.