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Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

**GUNDALA REDDY
RAGHAVENDRA**

AIR 180

**MARKS IN
SOCIOLOGY
318**

**SOCIOLOGY TEST
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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SOCIOLOGY FOR IAS

Upgradation Test Series

"UPSC Criterion for Mains"

The main exam is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of information and memory"

Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus on structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different marks types questions (30 Marks, 20 Marks, 12 Marks).
- Understanding the type of questions to be attempted for good score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every question.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of the students.

Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.

Be a lamp unto yourself

- Gautam Buddha

Instruction for the Students

- Try to write the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions.
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (Elucidate - Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.



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Section - A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10x 5 = 50)

Q1(a) "The pursuit of an objective, value-free sociology is the pursuit of an illusion." Do you agree? Substantiate with your arguments.

Debate on objectivity and value free/ neutrality in sociology has been there since inception of subject to contemporary times.

Objectivity refers to capacity not to be influenced by previous knowledge, whereas, value neutrality means sociologist to identify their own values and overcome their personal biases.

Positivist glorified that pursuit of objectivity and value free sociology is applicable in sociology. According to them, social structures are organised and rule based hence behaviour is possible in society.



This view has been labelled as

illusion by Max Weber and

NON positivist, Max Weber viewed that

unlike matter, humans have

Consciousness. Social action is driven by

mood, motives and values. Human

behaviour is dynamic.

NON POSITIVISTS viewed that values plays centrality in social reality.

Conclusion

It can be said that sociology should & drive for the spirit of objectivity and value rather than letter of it.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Content is good
judging
require more points
More the

Q1(b) Analyse the importance of social surveys in social research. How the problem of validity is a central concern in social surveys? Elucidate with examples. (10 Marks)

Social survey refers to collection of data that can be statistically analysed to reveal patterns, irregularities

It is a process of collecting about social aspects of communities composition and activities.

Importance of social survey :

- (1) Large geographical data covered
- (2) Inexpensive
- (3) Reliability can be possible

However, central concern of social survey is validity which means degree of accuracy of data. It is due to that fact while gathering the data, samples may not be uniform.

For instance, social surveys can be descriptive or analytical. If a person gathers data in Delhi will give different results compared to other hinterland.

In order to improve accuracy (or) of validity in social survey, sample size must be uniform across the groups. Then only it will give reliable results.

It can be concluded that quantitative methodologies like social surveys enhances understanding of social patterns

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Contextual
good
social
reliable
quantitative
social surveys
enhances
understanding
of social patterns

Q1(c) Describe some of the criterion involved in selecting a representative sample? Illustrate with examples from sociological context. (Marks 10)

Sampling is a research methodology to understand social reality.

Sample is portion / small representation of larger population when population is relatively large. "William J. Goode" identified two basic requisites of sampling.

- (1) Representative
- (2) Adequate.

"SARANTAKOS" identified criterion involved in selecting

representative sample as follows

- 1) Sample units must be chosen in systematic and objective manner.
- 2) Sample units must be clearly defined.

3) Sample units must be independent of each other.

4) Selection process should be based on sound criteria and should avoid errors, bias and distortions

Example → to understand "gender bias" in rural areas, researcher need to collect samples in hinterlands of Bihar that in Kerala. to know the gravity of poverty, researcher need to collect samples from slums not from gated communities

Main body
Novelty

Conclusion - very sampling useful

Evaluative Indicators:	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

tool in sociological research to understand totality of reality.

Q1(d) 'Economy is the foundation of whole socio-cultural system'. Do you agree? Explain from Marxian views. (10 Marks)

Economy is about production of goods and services. Karl Marx viewed that Economy is the foundation to whole socio cultural system.

According to him, Economy act as base to influence superstructure (socio-cultural system).

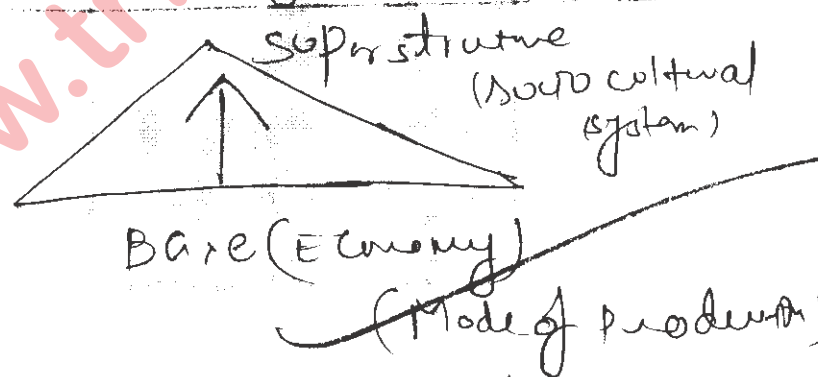


Fig: Relationship between Economy and socio cultural system

For instance, Economy in capitalistic society controlled by Bourgeoisie they determine directions to other

Social system, like Religion, Education, culture. Marx viewed that Religion legitimising the inequalities.

However, this proposition is partially true because Religion also a cause of social change. It has been manifested in protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism where Calvinism is the instrument of capitalism (Max Weber)

Thus, both religion and economy share causal relationship with each other according to context and social situation.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Marxism
In Refer
to
Capitalism



- 1.(e) "Sociological knowledge is different from common sensical observations or philosophical reflections or theological commentaries." Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Common sensical observations or philosophical reflections is about routine knowledge that people use everyday life.

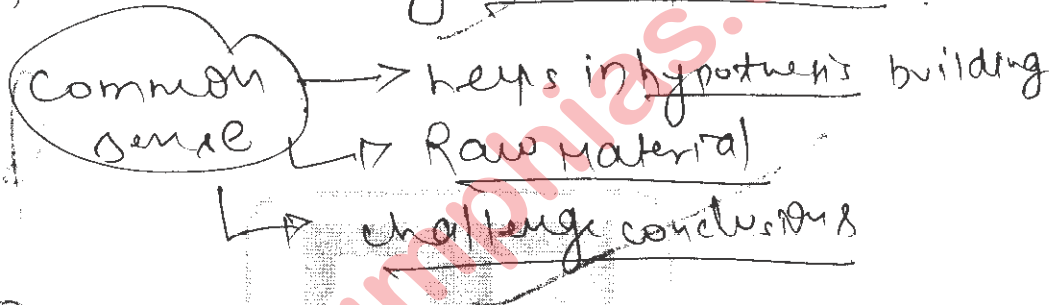
Positivist viewed that common sensical knowledge is different from sociological understanding. It is due to

① Common sensical knowledge about Assumptions whereas sociological knowledge about empirical based

② sociological knowledge is change oriented but common sensical knowledge is status quo oriented.

③ Common sensical knowledge is not necessarily false but is unexamined and taken for granted.

However, common sense knowledge has been appreciated by Max Weber and Non positivists. They viewed that Common sense has central place in understanding social phenomena.



Thus, it can be conclude that Common sense and sociology share intrinsic relationship with another to understand social reality in depth manner.

Content
 Scope
 Balance
 more
 effective

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q2(a) There are many similarities between case study and ethenography, so much so that one often becomes confused and cannot differentiate between the two. However, there are differences in styles of data collection and the overall purpose of the study. Do you agree? Discuss with examples. (20 Marks)

Case study and Ethenography

though share some similarities their difference in data collection and overall purpose.

Case study is study in depth of individual, community, institution.

Whereas Ethenography is studying people with their own/people's methods. (Horkheimer)

Similarities between case study and Ethenography :

(1) Both are used to understand in depth understanding social reality

2) to study both group and in depth analysis

Data collection is different

(1) observation and interview two important data collection techniques in ethnography.

(2) In case study, observation, interview, questionnaire, analysis of records of data from newspapers, used for data collection

(3) Purpose of Ethnography + Case study
case study to deeply observe the characteristic of individual unit such as group / community.

EX Malinowski study in Trobriand Islands

Ethnography is an art of describing group/culture, case study in depth analysis.

Hence, it can be said that central difference between Ethnography and case study is that Ethnography is "inward" looking aiming to look uncover tacit knowledge of cultural participants

case study is outward looking. Thus, both are useful to examine local reality in holistic manner.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q2(b) "The moral codes (code of conduct, community norms etc.) are indicators of social solidarity." Discuss in context of The Division of Labour (Durkheim) illustrating examples from Indian Society.

(20 Marks)

Need to be mentioned in context

Social solidarity of society determined by various sociological factors namely moral codes (code of conduct, community norms) thus, social solidarity is defined by organisational character of society.

- Emile Durkheim viewed that
- in case of simple societies,
 - Community norms are strict.
 - Material density is small (population)
 - Mechanical solidarity arises out of principle of commonness.
 - when there is crime in simple society, Repressive punishment because it can influence community

norms easily.

when simple society evolves into
complex society

→ ~~Common~~
Material density is large
(population)

→ Dynamic density is strong
(Interdependence)

→ Organic solidarity is coming out
of interdependence and specialisation.

→ when there is crime and punishment
is Restitutive.

Thus, Durkheim explained

“Division of labour” with the
help of moral codes of the society

In case of India, several different
takes place for complex division of
labour

In political sphere → legislation
 economic sphere → RR&F and Fiscal policy
 social sphere → Marriage and family.

Thus, in India institutions has become specialised to reduce the conflict. However, we are witnessing anomie division of labour and forced division of labour in these transition societies too.

It can be concluded that, through division of labour, Durkheim able to establish moral integration between man and society.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Need to consolidate concepts & theories
 Concepts & theories
 Facts
 Concepts
 not well written

5



Q2(c) "There is intricate relation between Fact and Theory in Sociology." Do You Agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Fact and Theory in sociology have

intricate relationship to understand social phenomena.

Fact means empirically verifiable observations. Theory is a tool of

social science which defines major

orientation of science by defining

data that are to be abstracted

through research study, it

offers conceptual scheme by

which relevant social phenomena

can be classified and categorised.

It summarises facts into

empirical generalisation. Theory

points gap between "common sense

Knowledge" and "social reality".

Facts are also producer of theories.

Facts help to improve theory.

They lead to reformulation of
existing theory

Example: Weber protestant ethics and
spirit of capitalism.

Facts also refute the theory
that do not fit into it. Facts
clarifies and defines theory.

It can be concluded that
both theory and facts share important-
increase relationship.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10



Q3(a) "Hypothesis is a tentative statement of the relationship between two or more variables." Elucidate by giving example of poverty and migration. (20 Marks)

Hypothesis is an important sociological research methodology to understand objective social reality.

Lindberg defined Hypothesis as "tentative generalisation validity of which remains to be tested".

It facilitates statistical analysis of different variables.

How Hypothesis establishes relationship:

① Hypothesis is an important aspect of sociological research aggregating research into meaningful entities.

② It gives direction to researcher what is relevant and what is not relevant.

3) It helps in reporting in common normal observations

4) Facts in hypothesis are arranged to give probable truth.

5) By using variables in hypothesis it indicates need for change in structure (or) system

6) It test theory suggest theory in this direction

Sources of Hypothesis :-

culture, established facts
autobiography, mythological events

EX: Ghunye hypothesis based on
Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Hypothesis on poverty and migration :-

two variables are poverty and migration

It is generally viewed that poverty in rural areas led to migration in urban areas. due to poor livelihood opportunities, caste and other structural inequalities thrown people into poverty. then, to come out of poverty, migration is one of the option.

Thus, based on hypothesis

Researcher may formulate his theory, it can be

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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provide direction to research to carry them.

different occupational structure
driven by rules and laws defined
by conscious collective

He borrowed the ideas from
Ferdinand Tönnies

Gemeinschaft (Principle of Community)

Genossenschaft (Principle of Association)

In simple societies, social structure
characterised by

- size of population is less (Material density)
- Dynamic density is absent
- Mechanical solidarity

This is changed by division of labour

in complex societies where

size of population (Material density) more

Dynamic density is present.

Organic solidarity



In case of India, "Caste" is principle of social stratification, based on their occupational structure came out. Still, in rural areas polluted activities like (Manual scavenging) performed by SC/STs.

Thus, social structure plays pivotal role in division of labour.

Conclusion

Law determine in which direction society ought to move but actual social structure determines in which direction is really moving.

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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overall content good.
One para on General
Q3(c) Analyse the importance of comparative method in social research.

(10 Marks)

Comparative method is heart and soul of sociology. It means comparing social phenomena to arrive at general conclusions. important

Emile Durkheim discussed this at length in his Rules of Sociological Method. Durkheim used comparison method in his study of suicide. He compared suicide rate in Spain and French country, between protestants and Catholics, married and unmarried and others.

Apart from that, Karl Marx compared class conflict in the different stages of history.

Max Weber compared how different religions like Calvinism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism share relationship with capitalism. Talcott Parson & compared pattern variable A and pattern variable B.

Further, one has to compare whole society at times to study single phenomena and this method may not lead to reliable results in such situation.

It can be concluded that Comparison method holds unique place in sociological research.

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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7



(10 Marks)

Section - B

Q4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) Describe the methodological tension between Durkheimian objectivity and Weberian subjectivity.

Durkheimian view of objectivity
and Weberian view of subjectivity
are two different facets of social
realities in sociology.

Durkheim viewed that subject
matter of sociology is social facts,
according to him, ~~to~~ treat social facts
as things. Objectivity is possible
in sociology when it explained in
his book of "the rules of sociological
method"

Max Weber viewed that
scope of sociology is "subjective
understanding of objective reality"

It is not possible to understand social action without having proper knowledge on mood, motives and values. objectivity is not possible as human consciousness is involved in social action.

Thus, Methodological tensions exist in these two theorists in understanding social reality. One wants to make sociology a scientific discipline while other wanted to study meaningful social realities by

Evaluative Indicators: understanding its limits

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4(b) Compare Karl Marx and Max Weber with reference to the framework of global capitalism. (10 Marks)

Karl Marx and Max Weber viewed through different lenses on the framework of global capitalism.

Karl Marx viewed that global capitalism is one stage of historical evolution. According to him, it

involves intrinsic exploitation of human labour. There are two classes bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Max Weber viewed that

Capitalism refers to hallmark of legal rational authority.

Each class compete with other class to get mobility. there will

be Proliferation of classes namely

Propertied upper class, white collar
workers, petty bourgeoisie and
manual labour.

thus, both worked at capitalism
differently and provided ~~input~~ inputs
to sociology and social scientist.

though ~~marx~~ view on capitalism
~~outdated~~ but it can be said that
Capitalism is not possible ~~with out~~
MARXISM. Weber views on capitalism
helped to carve out different
policies towards working class based
on their life mores.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4(c) Discuss the practical significance of sociology.

(10 Marks)

Sociology is scientific study of social structure, social process and social institution. Its emergence can be traced to reaction to European modernity.

Practical significance of sociology is it provide rich inputs on hidden patterns of society.

EX: Poverty is dysfunctional to poor. But it is functional to politicians, bureaucracy to frindle laws and implement.

② It helps to understand structural inequalities in the society.

EX Gender bias, Religious prejudice.

3) Sociologist provide rich inputs to policy makers

EX = Village studies

4) With the increasing crime against women, elderly, children, we need more sociologist to understand social origins of crime.

5) To provide solutions to deeper pervasive attitudes.

EX patriarchy.

Thus, sociology provides practical inputs to solve recurring social problems in our social realm.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(S)



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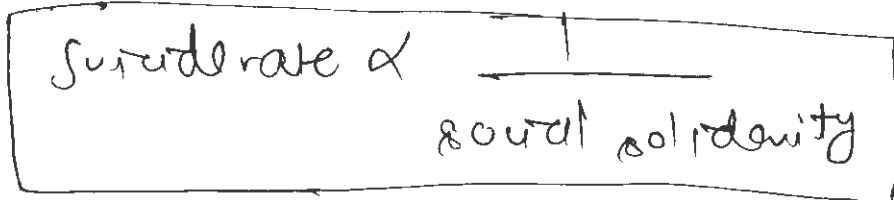
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Q4(d) 'Suicide is not an individual but a social phenomenon'. Comment.

(10 Marks)

Emile Durkheim rejected biological, demographical, psychological explanation on suicide. He provided sociological explanation to suicide.

According to him, suicide is individual phenomena but its causes are social. He collected statistical data across the countries and the suicide rate is constant. It is product of suicidogenic impulse which is function of social configuration of society.



He analyzed that in case of

Protestants, Catholics, & superstitious are more in protestants. It is due to that individualism is glorified in it. In case of small families suicide is not compared to joint families.

Thus, Durkheim undertook

Multivariate analysis to establish relationship between rates of suicide and social factors. He introduced new variables like integrations and regulations to explain types of suicides. It can be concluded that Durkheim provide

Evaluative Indicators: novelistic explanation on suicide rate

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q4(e) Elaborate main tenets of functionalist perspective in sociology.

(10 Marks)

Functionalist perspective viewed that society as a whole unit made up of interrelated parts that work together. Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Davis and Moore belongs to this tradition.

Durkheim viewed that when all parts of society fulfill their functions, society is in "normal state". If they don't fulfill "abnormal state" / "pathological state".

Talcott Parsons viewed that Value consensus is main tenet of this tradition. According to him, Adaptation (A), Goal attainment (G), Integration (I), Latency is important.

functional prerequisites of society.

Robert. K. Merton viewed that
functions may be manifest and latent.
It can also be dysfunctions, non
functions as well.

However, Conflict theorist like

Radcliffe Brown viewed that conflict
is endemic and functionalist approach
is utopian.

Conclusion

It can be said that functionalist
tradition provided identity to sociology
and inspired others to look functions
of social reality.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



More examples



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Q5(a) According to Marx, capitalism transforms even the personal relationships between men and women. Critically examine with illustrations from contemporary Indian context. (20 Marks)

Karl Marx of the view that capitalism also transforms personal relationship between men and women.

William. I. Goode viewed that due to industrial capitalism, living in urban costly both women and men participated in industries.

Marx viewed that women are suffering from old traditions, superimposing barbaric traditions like caste on women. In case of India, bourgeoisie imposed caste system and women are beaten to death.

Marx viewed that private property is also one of the reason for uneven personal relationship.

between men and women

Indian context :

In case of India, when a patriarchal society influenced capitalism thereby relations between men and women have been changed. New kind of jobs created for women like pink collar jobs, thereby wage gap is maintained between women and men. feminization of poverty, class ceiling effect, double shift in the families are unintended effects of capitalism in India.

However, capitalism also helped to maintain equal relationship between men and women. Capitalism provided

employment opportunities to women to raise voice against

Patriarchy. We have women e.t.o.

like Chanda Kochhar, Indira Nooyi, Arundati Bhatter who proved their mettle.

Now, government is also enacted

Maternity Amendment Act (to give 26 weeks) & creche facilities to enable gender friendly work culture.

thus, it can be concluded that Marxian views helped to amend our policies to make gender neutral relationship in capitalism.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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10



Q5(b) Sometimes workers do not feel attachment for their work. Marx formed a theory for this situation. Discuss that theory in the context of globalization. (20 Marks)

Karl Marx presented 'theory of Alienation' to explain the worker's condition in capitalism. It is inhuman condition of labour.

Alienation means socio psychological condition of a person who feel separated from self. Karl Marx advocated that private ownership of means of production and complex division of labour responsible for

labourers have to do only part of work not complete work and thus they lose creativity.

2nd part
Interpreting this
part
labour

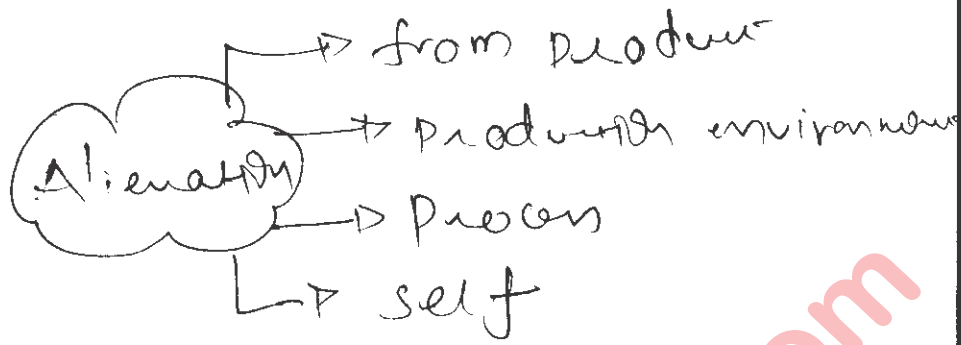


FIG: Types of Alienation.

Thus, Karl Marx explained concept of Alienation (borrowed from Hegel) to describe the condition of workers in capitalism. Marx says that when class consciousness develops workers aware of the situation of alienation then class in itself translates into class for itself to overcome of alienation.

Globalization context :-

In car manufacturing, call center jobs people are facing alienation. Addition to that poverty is also reason for alienation. g.w. mills viewed that falsification of personality also induce alienation.

However, in era of globalization people aware of alienation finding innovative solutions to come out of alienation. (Muzer, reet, wlt)

It can be concluded that alienation

Evaluative Indicators: truly proved broad insights

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
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45



Q5(c) Show how Durkheim through the study of totemism demonstrates the reality of religion. (10 Marks)

Emile Durkheim explained religion

through functionalistic tradition

refuting earlier theories on
origin of religion

Durkheim in his study of

"The elementary form of Religion"

studied Arunta tribe of Australia

these primitive tribe worship

religion in the form of "totem"

According to him Religion is

(body) unified system of beliefs and

practices relative to "sacred" things

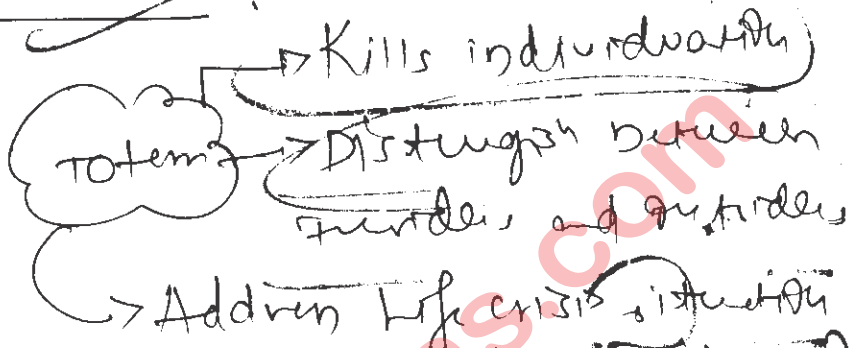
things are set apart and forbidden

and profane which are mundane

in nature. Totemic worship

bring common cultural

consciousness



H2. Features of Totem

faith, unity, peace through

collective role of totemic ritual

Distance between man and society

mitigated through totemic ritual

Conclusion

Thus, Durkheim brought positive role and functional role played by Religion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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