



TEST CODE: 23202

FIAS - 2019 - SOC2

ForumIAS
MGP0004490

ForumIAS ACADEMY

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
Total Marks:			Start Time 3:20	End Time 7:30
Remarks:			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a. 'Under Capitalism, man exploits man. Under communism, it is just the opposite.' Illustrate with any one suitable case study.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

Karl Marx had traced the history of development of human societies from primitive communism → feudalism → capitalism.

Capitalism represents the stage with intensification of class antagonism. "Under capitalism, man exploits man" due to the following reasons:-

- 1) Polarization of society into "haves" and "have-nots".
- 2) The bourgeoisie (capitalists) own the forces of production with immense surplus capital and private property.
- 3) They engage in exploitation, domination, poverty, sharp class inequalities resulting in pauperization of masses.
- 4) Men are alienated from the product of labour, process of production, environment and ultimately self and society.

This is visible in IT outsourcing jobs in the developing countries (eg India, Vietnam) - long working hours, benchwork, hike and fire policy, contract jobs and informalization of formal sector (drivers of Olaabs, delivery guy of Swiggy)

COMMUNISM is a utopian stage predicted by Marx that would be the opposite of capitalism.

→ classless and stateless society.

→ distribution according to needs → no private property

→ 'de-alienation of proletariat'

→ no inequality and exploitation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



b. What are 'Social Facts'? How would Durkheim explain Nationalism as a Social fact in Indian society?

(10 Marks, 150 words)

'Social Facts' are the subject matter of sociology, according to Emile Durkheim. Social Facts are realities present in social life. They are the product of collective thinking, feeling and acting.

The characteristics of social fact

are:-

- 1) external to the individual.
- 2) independent of individual consciousness.
eg norms, values, morals
- 3) They are internalized through the process of socialization. eg education
- 4) exercise constraint i.e. coercive.
eg → punishment enforced to crime
- 5) general in nature due to the collective nature inherent in society.

Durkheim believed that social facts should be treated as "things" and studied by scientific method - comparision.

observation, classification, verification and generalization.

Nationalism is a social fact as it is external to us. It existed much before our birth and will be there after also.

Citizens are labelled as 'anti-nationalists' if they oppose it. Thus, coercive in nature. Eg preventive detention, National Security Act.

The function of Nationalism is to promote social solidarity. Thus, it is a normal social fact.

However, with the rise of cow vigilantism, mob lynching, it can become a pathological social fact.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



c. What are the essential prerequisites for an action to be called as a 'social action'? Can we call an accidental collision of bicycles a social action? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

MAX WEBER considered sociology as the interpretative study of social actions. He defined 'social action' as a meaningful act oriented towards the other individuals.

Through ideal type, he listed the essential prerequisites of social action :-

- 1) Social Action is directed for the attainment of a goal.
- 2) It is purposive.
- 3) It can be driven by tradition (Traditional Action), emotions (Affective Action), motive/rational action (Zweckrational Action) or value (Wert-rational Action)

The accidental collision of bicycles is not a social action as it was not intentional. It was not taken considering the other person.

: Perhaps, Weber would understand the subjective meaning behind this social action using Verstehen method.

It is not driven by values and motives. Thus, it was not a meaningful act.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



d. Differentiate between Hierarchy and Stratification? Illustrate with examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

HIERARCHY is the grading or ranking of individuals or groups.

STRATIFICATION is the ranking of individuals on the basis of class, honour/prestige, power, race, ethnicity, gender, etc.

Stratification is a particular form of social inequality. It is associated with discrimination through privileges and rewards.

Egⁿ In Caste System, the Brahmins enjoy privileges whereas the lower caste (Dalits) suffer from disabilities. They are denied basic rights - not allowed to enter temples, draw water from public wells.

On the other hand, hierarchy is not related to unequal treatment. Eg teacher allotting ranks on the basis of student marks.

Thus, social inequality with
hierarchy becomes stratification.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



e. Neo-positivism is a contemporary approach to sociological theory. Discuss.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

NEO-POSITIVISM is the revival of the positivism philosophy of sociology. This is forwarded in the contemporary times by the works of Talcott Parsons and Robert K Merton.

Rejecting the grand theory of Talcott Parsons that eluded sociology from empirical reality, Neopositivists like Robert Merton advocated that sociology should be "fact-centric".

He advocates Middle Range Theory that can study social problems through the study of structure and latent and manifest functions and dysfunctions.

He explains deviance through external facts - culturally defined goals and institutionalized values.

It is validated, verified

and classified :- GOALS

	DEVIANTS	Yes	No
VALUES	Yes	Conformists	Ritualists
	No	Innovative	Retreatists

Rebels

Neo-Positivists apply it empirically (eg Merton's 'American Dream' → Blacks are treated differently). It can be used to study other social issues - juvenile crime, slum poverty, etc.

Thus, Neo-positivism brought a new perspective to sociological theory unlike Weber's ideal type ~~thought~~ that would lead to confusion and no theories.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) a. The propertied class and the class of the proletariat present the same human self-estrangement. Do you agree with the statement? Explain. (20 Marks)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



b. What does the Weberian notion of 'Iron cage' represent in his writings? Examine.
(20 Marks)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	