



Instructions to the candidate:

- *There are 5 Questions.*
- *All Questions are Compulsory.*
- *You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile, Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.*
- *You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.*
- *In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at sleepy.classes@gmail.com.*
- *Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.*
- *The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.*
- *Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor_Mains Test-5)*

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

Relevance to the question	
Structure of Answer	
Content	
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	

Test 1

- 17-06
23
1. Broadly explain Mead's Ideas and shortcomings.
How can Mead's Ideas be applied to Indian Society?

G.H Mead is a Chicago school Sociologist who took an evolutionary, pragmatic, empirical approach in his study of social interactions.

Main tenets of Mead's Sociology

- 1) In his work *Mind, Self and Society* Mead says self & mind are social process and born together.
- 2) He gave his distinct evolutionary perspective of self in three stages, Early stage, Play stage and game stage.
- 3) He further said we play a key role in our socialisation, through reflexive process.
- 4) His self has two concepts Me - the social self, conformist and I - the immediate reaction & creative aspect.
- 5) He further gave concepts like self fulfilling prophecy.
- 6) He was a pioneer of symbolic interactionism & explained significant symbols.

Shortcomings

- 1) He failed to develop a distinct methodology
- 2) His methods depend on ability & skill of researcher
- 3) Symbols mean different to different people.
- 4) Criticised for being too much oriented towards American values of freedom, liberty - by Leon Shaskolsky

→ Application to Indian context

1. This concept of Self - tell how through socialisation → coherent self develops
Eg - child learning values through his social circle
 2. Concept of significant symbols in conversation
Eg - A Sindhoor indicate a woman is married
- Mead can be considered a seminal mind of very first order.

the understanding of
How is social action of Parsons & Weber different?

2.

Weber an interpretivist defined social action as anything that has meaning attached & is oriented in its course

Parsons a structural functionalist defined social action in his *The Structure of Social Action* as any act consciously performed:

→ Weber further gave conditions to social action

- 1) Having meaning attached
- 2) Must be oriented

→ Parsons conditions has a synthetic approach

- 1) Macro → a) Must be guided by values & norms
b) Must occur in social situations

- 2) Micro → a) Motivation
b) use of energy

→ Further both of them gave types of

social actions :-

Weber's Ideal types

Traditional social action
↳ Traditions dominating eg. religious duty

Parsons Types

~~Emotional~~
Moral social action
↳ Morals Dominated

2. Affective - emotional aspect

Eg - Father scolding son

3. Zweckrational - both mean & end logical

4. Wert rational → only values defined

Instrumental

↳ associated with cognitive aspect

Effective → emotional aspect

→ In this way while Weber took a pure interpretivist & micro approach, Parsons took a synthetic approach, further explained in his orientation of social action that includes Motivational (Micro) & value (Macro) orientation.

3.

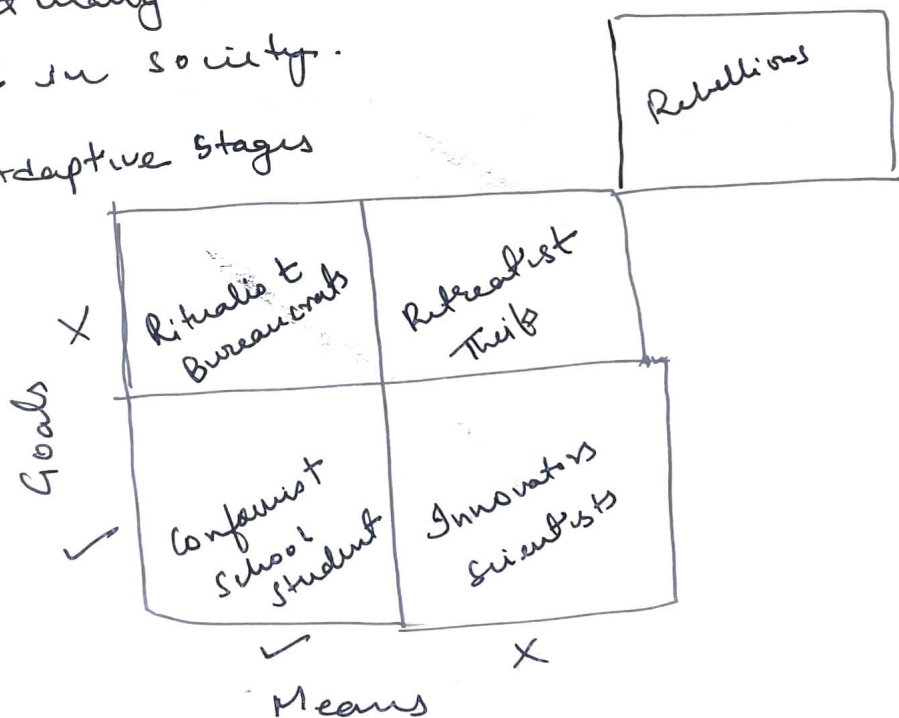
Merton has defined bureaucrats to be 'ritualistic' while in today's scenario, we require bureaucrats who are rebels examine

Bureaucracy as defined by Weber is the most rational way of exercising authority and is most superior in its discipline, subordination & precision.

Merton a neofunctionalist, in his Social Structure and Anomie defines Anomie and gives four forms of Adaptive Stages.

Anomie → a situation in which ~~is~~ there is a distortion b/w culturally defined goals & ~~the~~ structurally available means. Thereby leading to strain in society.

→ His Adaptive Stages



→ Why we need Rebel Bureaucrats today

1. The goals set often don't include all ideal aspects, hence the bureaucrats at times need to violate to do justice in true sense.

2. The means set are very rigid and there is increasing need of out of box thinking & ways of acting to establish a goal.

→ Merton's theory of Anomie, holds true to even today.

4
How does Marx view social conflict as an essential element in social change?

Marx was a structuralist but focused on the conflict aspect of the society.

He gave his distinct explanations in his works. The contribution to the critique of political economy and in his concept of Mode of production he delineates the Antagonistic co-operation that exists between the haves and have-nots.

This state of co-operation he says will lead to conflict.

He further states conflict leads to class struggle once the objective class-in-itself develops into subjective class-for-itself with increasing class consciousness.

He says class struggle is the motor of change and in capitalist mode of production just like the earlier negations of negations he proposed, class struggle will lead to change in the

mode of production.

But he is optimistic and visualises a qualitative change leading to a more egalitarian society in communism which will end the class struggle.

But his theory has been criticised for ~~being~~ being reductionist - by Karl Popper.

The class polarisation he visualised has not materialised instead there is embourgeoisement.

In spite of the criticism his theory about change is seen as a seminal contribution in various disciplines.

6.

Farmer suicides are a major issue facing Indian agricultural society. Evaluate the same using Durkheim's theory of Suicide and offer ways out of the issue.

Durkheim in his *Le Suicide* defines Suicide as a cause of death, direct, indirect, passive and active by victim himself, in spite of knowing the outcome.

He said suicide is a social fact & established it using multivariate analysis of data and he further refused other psychological explanations on the same.

He said suicides take place for various reasons and Indian farmers suicide can be placed along those.

1. Forces of Integration

a) Altruistic ~~Society~~ ^{suicide} → highly integrated
Farmer associates with high level of values of society! Not paying bank's ^{loan} as a sin

b) Egoistic Suicide → low level of integration
Farmer feels not part of society during tough times

eg: At times of crop failure society doesn't show solidarity.

2. Forces of control

a) Anomic → Lack of social control or norms
Eg: Values farmer holds dear is no longer respect

Instances of Land grabbing → Land equated as his mother.

b) Fatalistic → At times of Excess control

Eg: Money lenders, forced evictions lead to suicide.

→ Ways out

→ 1. Farmers need to get access to formal credit

2. Mainstreaming issues faced by farmers in society → Show more solidarity

3. Value education at all levels → prevent loss of values.

→ In spite of the efforts taken by government to reduce this issue, we need more societal effort i.e. more collective, inclusive of farmers concerns to address it in true sense