



ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate

Gitanjali Bhandari

Test Code

MOCK TEST 1.

Subject

SOCIOLOGY

Registration No.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
<i>1</i>	<i>4 to 10</i>		
	<i>11 to 20</i>		
	<i>20 to 27</i>		
	<i>27 to 33</i>		
	<i>34 to 40</i>		
			<i>138</i>

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name , Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/herself
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidates are advised to accommodate required information within the space provided
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given be the invigilator
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However ; he /she is allowed to take away the question paper.

Q.1(a) A questionnaire is a quantitative method of data collection.

It comprises of a ~~set~~ list of pre-set questions, which are given to respondents in order to collect the same information from every member of the sample.

In order to be useful and reliable - the questions have to be formulated in an easy-to-understand and unambiguous manner. The researcher needs to operationalise abstract concepts into concrete questions.

make sure it

make sub-heading of all

don't write it in margins

underline key word

TYPES OF QUESTIONNAIRES :-

(A) Based on method of administering -

(i) Structured interviews - personally administered by a

(This remark was only made separate to this question.)

trained interviewer. This has the benefit of clarifying any doubts or ambiguous questions. However, there is also the problem of 'interviewer-bias' in this case.

(B) Postal questionnaires -

or through email or telephone. This provides an inexpensive way of reaching out to a vast sample. However, in these cases the response rate may be low and answers not completely valid.

(B) Based on the form of questions asked:

(i) Open-ended questionnaires where the respondents can answer in their own words.

(ii) Fixed-choice questionnaires - respondents have to choose between a number of given

Recorder may
encounter
problem
clarify /
generalizing
the responses

Difficult for
the
respondent to
qualify / describe
his/her response
∴ validity
of the
results may be
impaired

answers, or two stated alternatives,
or agree / disagree to questions
that employ a likert scale.

ADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES:-

1. Practical & inexpensive way
of collecting data.
2. Large and geographically
wide-spread samples can
be studied.
3. The results are easy to quantify
and can be analysed quickly
and efficiently.
4. Reliability - results can be
directly compared.
5. Chances of 'interviewer-bias'
in influencing responses of
the respondents are relatively
low.

DISADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES:-

1. Interpretive and interactionist
sociologists consider data
derived from questionnaires
as inadequate for producing

valid sociological explanations of human behaviour

2. Phenomenologists argue that the data produced is an artificial creation of the researcher. - they claim that the very questions asked are ~~the~~ ^{an} imposition of the researcher's assumptions on research.

3. Validity of the data may be reduced because of the unwillingness or inability of respondents to give full and accurate replies.

4. In case of questionnaires administered through post or email, the response rate is usually very low.

eg. ↓ questionnaire
as a tool a data collection
Goldstone (Leekwood)
Affluent workers study

Q.1 (b) Quantitative methods in sociological research try to measure social phenomena by using the scientific methods - of observation, comparison and verification - & statistical analysis. These methods are associated with the Positivist School of Sociology propounded by Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim. The concept of seeing 'social facts' as things - that are external to individuals and are capable of being observed and explained using empirical methods - was propounded by Durkheim. This laid the foundation of the development of quantitative methods of sociological research.

BASIC TENETS OF QUANTITATIVE METHODS:-

1. Use of scientific and empirical methods to study social phenomena

2. Establishing correlations and causal-connections between different variables to explain social phenomena.

3. Importance of objectivity and value-neutrality in studying society.

4. Importance of the reliability of data. Data is seen to be reliable if other researchers using the same methods of investigation, on the same material, produce the same results.

Popular quantitative methods of sociological research are - survey, questionnaire (especially fixed-choice questionnaire) and use of secondary sources or content analysis.

CRITIQUE OF QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Interpretive sociologists (like Dilthey and Max Weber), Phenomenologists (like Thomas

2. As that knowledge is about the social world

3. Objective / value-neutral

3. To achieve this goal, many use statistics, or classification of social world

Enable or facilitate understanding - no-relationship cause & effect

Quantitative methods in sociology
↓
Positivism
↓
Empirical method
↓
Field experiment

Tools of data collection in quantitative methodology

Kluckhohn, Peter L. Berger) and interactionists (like Georg Simmel, G.H. Mead) believe that society is an ongoing reality and not an unchanging fact like natural phenomena.

People attach subjective meaning to their actions and make-sense of their social reality in their everyday interactions, and therefore data collected using quantitative methods is not valid. They also claim that complete objectivity and value-neutrality is not possible to achieve in social sciences.

There has been an increasing move towards 'triangulation' or the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods to conduct a valid & reliable sociological study. This is known as 'Methodological Pluralism'.

quantitative
method
in
sociological
research
distorts
social
reality
and
is
not
scientifically
desirable

Q. 4(d) COMMON SENSE

(i) Widely accepted opinions and views that we generally consider to be the truth. These views are generally based on 'naturalistic' assumptions - that suggest that 'natural causes' for behaviour can be identified.

Eg: Common sense suggests that behaviour of men and women differs because of natural or biological causes.

Good

SOCIOLOGY

Systematic study of society that uses a body of concepts, tools and methods to analyse the social context and factors behind a particular event and does not accord 'natural or inherent causes' for the same.

Eg: Sociology talks about 'gender' as a social construct that provides a benchmark for allocating different 'gender roles' and statuses in the social hierarchy to men and women.

(i) Common sense is unreflective. It does not question its own origins.

Sociology has a questioning approach to all commonly held beliefs and opinions, and uses empirical methods to verify them.

The above-mentioned differences between Sociology and Common sense, stem from Positivism that stresses the use of scientific methods to study social reality and does away with common-sense assumptions. This view was most strongly propounded by Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim.

However, with the emergence of other approaches to the study of society - such as Phenomenology and Symbolic Interactionism - the use of common-sense in the

construction of social reality by individual actors because widely accepted;

Alfred Schütz, the founder of phenomenological sociology, spoke of the 'lifeworlds' and the construction of consciousness in which common-sense views play a vital role.

Similarly, symbolic interactionists use common-sense ideas to understand the meaning that individuals attach to their social actions. ^{in the process of 'role-taking'}

Even structuralists like Claude Lévi Strauss held that sociology can be considered a juxtaposition of sociological common-sense and science.

Thus the relationship between sociology and common sense has been dynamic and moulded by the dominant

11

Good

perspectives in sociology.

Q.2 (a) The subject-matter of Psychology is the study of individual behavioural traits such as memory, thoughts, feelings etc.

Sociology, on the other hand, is more concerned with the impact of social structures such as the political & economic system, religion, norms and values on human behaviour.

The relationship between these two social sciences has progressed through the following stages:-

(A) CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY

In the early years of the development of sociology, the subject-matter of these two disciplines was considered to be very different and even opposing at times.

Begin a new answer from fresh page

study of structure

Classical sociologists like Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx claimed that human behaviour was shaped by social forces outside their control.

According to Durkheim, social facts - that determine ways of thinking, acting and feeling, are external to individuals and exert a 'coercive' influence on them.

Marx claimed that the economic infrastructure and the relations and forces of production produced social reality & shaped human consciousness.

Durkheim, in trying to establish a clear and distinct scope and method of sociology, showed how even an apparently individual act like suicide is shaped

by social factors. He discounted psychological explanations of suicide.

(B) INTERPRETATIVE APPROACH (VERSTEHEN) AND PSYCHOLOGY

Starting with Wilhelm Dilthey and Max Weber, and the development of the interpretative approach to sociology → subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions came to be considered important in understanding social action. → In defining the nature and scope of sociological explanations.

(C) DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-SOCIOLOGY AND GROWING CONVERGENCE WITH PSYCHOLOGY.

good
With the emergence of micro-sociological approaches that focussed on interaction at the level of individuals or small groups, the divide between sociology

and Psychology got narrowed further.

Interactionists such as Goffman, Mead and Phenomenologists such as Peter L. Berger claimed that humans do not react passively to external social forces. They create their own social-meanings in interaction with each other. Therefore studying individual motivations for action is important in order to analyse overall development of our social and cultural institutions. (social reality) → 'demanding' 'meaning'

(D) DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

With the emergence of this inter-disciplinary subject during World War II, the two disciplines came to share boundaries.

Psych
decide
nature
share
boundaries
psychology

CONCLUSION - CLOSE BUT DISTINCT

We have traced the increasing convergence between the two disciplines over the years.

However, their spheres of study remain fairly ~~distinct~~ despite some overlap. Psychology deals primarily with the workings of the human mind, while Sociology is interested in how human beings behave in groups and how the overall society they belong to shapes their life.

Q. 2 (b) CONCEPT OF ALIENATION :

In his influential work, Das Kapital, Karl Marx said that capitalism whose prime objective is to maximise profit - through the surplus value of labour, is an inherently exploitative system. In such societies, the workers work only to earn a 'living wage' and not for fulfilling

the creative urges. The work comprises of dull and uninteresting tasks that leads to a sense of 'alienation' or 'isolation'.

This alienation takes the following forms:-

1. Worker becomes alienated from the product of his labour - because he himself cannot afford to buy the products of his toil!
2. Alienation from the process of production as he has no control over it.
3. Alienation from fellow workers and ~~the~~ society as a whole.
4. Alienation from himself - as a result of being trapped in boring and unfulfilling work.
as the nature of work obstructs 'self-expression'.

NOTION OF ALIENATION IN EARLY 20TH CENTURY (1900-1950s).

At this point of time, Frederick Taylor's - "Scientific Management" and Henry Ford's - "Assembly line method" defined how work was arranged in industrial, capitalist societies. Both these methods wrested control of the knowledge of overall production process from the worker and placed it with the management. The work was deskilled and reduced to performing robotic, boring tasks. Therefore, alienation was rampant, esp among blue-collar workers.

ALIENATION IN POST-INDUSTRIAL KNOWLEDGE ECONOMIES

Michael Piore and Charles Sabel say that in 'post-Fordist' societies work is no longer

mechanical but skill-based and creative & this distinguishes alienation.

Robert Blauner, in his book, 'Alienation and Freedom' - argued that increased automation and technology-gives workers a sense of control over their work and reduces alienation.

However, Harvey Braverman, Marxist-sociologist disagrees with the above stand. He claims that introduction of new technology leads to reduction in creative input and increases deskilling & alienation.

American sociologist, Johan T. Marionis says that contemporary society is divided into two kinds of jobs - Primary & Secondary.

Job
Engagement
and
Job Satisfaction
↓
Terms ↓
As a result of
also ↓
alienation
↓
Product

VISION IAS

PRIMARY JOBS

1. Allow greater autonomy, flexibility and creative inputs.
2. These jobs are relatively few in number and require highly educated skilled specialists. Eg: scientists, artists, managers etc.

SECONDARY JOBS

1. Work is low skilled and in accordance with Ritzer's template of - efficiency, uniformity and control (McDonaldization of society).
 Most of the jobs in the service sector, such as BPO, low-end IT, retail jobs are secondary jobs.
 The work involves technology but is often mechanical and boring.

CONCLUSION: Considering that large majority of people in the world are employed in mechanical and repetitive secondary jobs - alienation continues to be a part of contemporary society. Moreover, excess people in high-end primary jobs often complain of 'burn-out', 'low efficiency'

C.N. Mills' concept of alienation in tertiary sector
 Personality market
 based on skills, merit, personal
 achievement, change.

"False
needs"
↓

Habit
Mores

and lack of self-actualization opportunities at work often people do these jobs to live up to an increasingly consumptive society's ~~to~~ values of material success and ~~the~~ alienation persists in capitalist societies.

Q. 5(a)

↓

near

page

Sociological research is based upon measurement of empirical facts and variables. For a measurement to be useful ~~of facts~~ it must be both reliable and valid.

Reliability - refers to consistency in measurement, i.e., repeated measurements - using the same methods - should give the same result, time after time. Positivist sociologists stress upon the reliability of measurement, just like in natural sciences. Quantitative research methods ^{of data} like ^{collection} surveys,

questionnaires etc are preferred when one ~~is~~ wants to get reliable data.

Validity: means measuring exactly what is intended.

For eg: a survey of how often people visit a religious place of worship is not really an indication of how religious they are. They may be attending these places because of family pressure. On the other hand, some extremely religious people may not believe in attending organized places of worship and prefer to pray alone. Therefore, interpretative and phenomenological approaches stress on actually asking the population being studied about their subjective motives for doing something. Only such data is valid.

In order to be effective and useful, a research study needs to incorporate ^{techniques and methodology} both reliability and validity.

Methodology
↓
Description
↓
How study:

would make the data meaningful

Q.5 (b) In 1897, Emile Durkheim, published his influential book suicide: A Study in Sociology.

His prime objective was to reinforce the establishment of sociology as an independent social science with a distinct scope and methodology.

Durkheim attempted to show suicide as a social ^{fact} ~~art~~, brought about because of social and not psychological or personal factors. ~~or other widely believed causes~~

Based on his study of statistics from a number of European countries, Durkheim established correlations between suicides and other social facts such as marriage or religious integration.

He concluded that certain social facts such as being married, having children and belonging to a traditional religious group lowered the chances of suicide. People who were not integrated with society - unmarried,

classical / geographical / genetic / biological / biological

social / urban / co-education / existing / between / social / rate of / suicide and / and with / over absence / occurrence in / certain / groups / and also / over / certain / periods / time

From the consistent variations in rate of suicide in diff groups / time ↓
Protestant single - low married couple
New economic boom

childless people, were more likely to commit suicide.

He distinguished four types of suicide:

1. Egoistic Suicide: people who were insufficiently integrated into society and social groups were likely to commit egoistic suicide. Eg: Protestants (who were less bound by common religious beliefs as compared to Catholics), the unmarried & childless people.

2. Anomic suicide: this took place when society did not regulate individuals sufficiently - leading to 'normlessness'.
Eg: times of economic depression or even economic prosperity + any period of uncertainty.

3. Altruistic suicide: when individuals are so well-integrated that they sacrificed their lives for others out of a

conclude that
city? suicide
need to be
explained through
factors / motives
Eg: outside the
individual
personal motives
could not
be
found in
on statistics
From the
co-solution
and the
one / multi-
particular
could be
solved
the
justifying
ind. in
the society
group to
which he
belonged
gr
handwritten
the
differ?

one the
differ? population
group / society
one
ind.
on that
basis to
change
Eg: migration
population
Eg: altruistic
Brom

sense of duty. Eg: sati

4. Fatalistic suicide: when society restricted the individual too much—leading to a sense of hopelessness. Eg: common among slaves in ancient societies. Not too relevant for modern times.

Durkheim's study of suicide laid the foundation of using positive, empirical methods ~~of~~ for conducting social research.

However, interpretive and phenomenological sociologists criticise his study based on the following reasons:-

gh

1.) validity of official statistics on suicide is questionable.
(J.D. Douglas)

2.) meaning attached by individuals who commit suicide is totally ignored. (J. Maxwell Atkinson)

Q.5(d) SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(i) This is the study of modern, complex societies

(i) Study of all aspects of simple, primitive societies.

more interested in explaining the complex whole

like pol. instt & etc. instt. in world

(ii) Since sociologists study complex societies - they usually focus on a particular aspect of it - such as bureaucracy or religion or social mobility.

Anthropologists study simple, non-literate societies as a whole, in all their aspects.

The only specialization is in terms of area. Eg: Tribes of a particular region.

Since small-scale societies studied, therefore 'micro-study' in a particular region.

(iii) Sociologists make use of both quantitative as well as qualitative methods of data collection.

Anthropologists primarily use qualitative methods with a long field-work tradition, such as participant observation and ethnographic methods of research.

research techniques

It is important to mention here that the above-mentioned

Many anthropological studies of non-western cultures, social scientists value - load in terms of ethnography Euro-centric

often called "Other Sociology"

field-work

differences between sociology and social anthropology is a predominantly western, Euro-centric distinction. Other western scholars like Bronislaw Malinowski and Radcliffe Brown studied non-western cultures - they judged them with the model of western society as a benchmark and labelled them primitive.

However, in the Indian content the distinction between sociology and social anthropology is blurred because of Indian society being a complex mix of tradition and modernity. Sociologists like S.C. Dube and M.N. Srinivas have done intensive studies of simple village societies which is traditionally the domain of social anthropology. There have also been instances of social anthropological

study in human
↓
Asian, Latin-American societies

studies on the state and globalisation.

The two disciplines borrow techniques, concepts and research methods ~~for~~ ^{from} each other. In the Indian context, Sociology and Sociolgy are truly sister concerns.

9. (a) Sociology was just emerging as a discipline during Emile Durkheim's lifetime. He was explicitly concerned with outlining the scope as well as method of sociology, as distinct from other social sciences.

According to Durkheim, the conditions required for the establishment of a social science are:- 1) It must have a definite subject matter.

2) The subject must yield general principles or laws that are capable of being observed and analysed.

In his seminal book, 'The Rules of Sociological Method', Durkheim held that 'social facts' - are the subject matter of sociology. He defined social facts as - ways of thinking, acting and feeling which are more or less general in a given society.

The main characteristics of social facts are :-

1. Externality: they exist outside individual consciousness. They continue to exist irrespective of the birth and death of particular individuals.
2. Constraint: they are imposed by way of socialization and anyone who derogates from them is met with disapproval and sanctions. Social facts represent power of the collective over the individual.

3. Independence : of personal features of individuals needs,

motives,
choices of
an
individual
individual

4. Generality : in any given society, of a particular type

Egs of social facts: religion, marriage, culture etc, laws, customs, beliefs

Durkheim also said that social facts are 'things' that can be observed, compared and classified according to scientific method.

Little bit of elaboration regarding

Observation
↓
No pre-conceived motives

Therefore, through the development of the concept of the 'social fact' and methods to study it - Durkheim was successful in establishing sociology as an independent & scientific discipline

Manufacture
↓
Normal Psychological

with a subject-matter that is distinct from other social sciences. Through his exclusive reliance on social facts and is criticised by later approaches such as interpretive sociology,

classical
↓
abstract from psychology
↓
normal concepts
↓
social fact
↓
abstract from psychol.

cannot explain
the real part
↓
social fact
↓
social fact

13
Phenomenology, ethnomethodology and interactionism - who stress on the role of individuals in creating their own social reality, Durkheim's contribution in giving a specific scope and orientation to Sociology is significant.

Q. 6(b) Karl Marx's general ideas about society are known as 'Dialectical Materialism'.

* MARX'S NOTION OF NATURE OF SOCIETY

In his influential work, 'Critique of the Political Economy', Marx said that it is the material or economic factors that affect the structure and nature of society.

The economic ~~structure~~ ^{infrastructure} (comprising of the forces and relations of production)

shapes the superstructure that consists of the political & cultural system and the norms and values of society. Thus, according to Marx, ^{at the relations of production (change and have not)} it is the ideology of the ruling class (bourgeoisie) that determines general social 'goals' and 'values'.
is the superstructure get reproduced in the superstructure. 53

* MARX'S NOTION OF FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE.

Marx borrowed the notion of 'dialectics' - or struggle of opposites (thesis and antithesis - leading to synthesis) from Hegel's philosophy.

According to Marx, the conflict of interest between the classes sharing different relationship with the modes of production (Eg: feudal lord - serf; capitalist - worker) and the conflict between existing "relations of production" and ^{developments in them?} ~~forces~~ leading to new "forces of production" give rise to social change.
means
contradiction
greater change would not nature

Marx said that the inherent exploitation of the proletariat in

a profit-seeking capitalist system,
 ① alienation of workers, polarisation between the two classes & increasing
 ② oppression of workers ③ ^{proletarianisation of} would ^{lead} to two antagonistic classes - bourgeoisie

→ Bourgeoisie & the proletariat.

→ Common awareness of their situation ^{because of social production in the capitalist} would lead to - class consciousness ^{only in}

→ and collective revolution. This would result in overthrow of the capitalist system and establishment of a classless communist society.

CRITIQUE OF MARX'S UNDERSTANDING OF NATURE OF SOCIETY & SOCIAL CHANGE:-

1. Max Weber disagreed with Marx's notion that only economic forces bring about social change. In his work on 'Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism' - he demonstrated the importance of ideas and religious practices in bringing about social change.
2. Functionalists criticise exclusive reliance on material factors to explain the nature of society.

They say that, such 'economic determinism' ignores other factors such as the role of culture and socialization in the development of society as a whole.

3. Durkheim claimed that increasing specialization and division of labour in industrial societies will increase social solidarity and not lead to conflicts.

4. Many of his critics point out that instead of pauperization there has been increasing 'Embourgeoisement' of workers - especially in the service sector & professionals.

5. Significant social inequalities have existed in communist regimes such as Russia, North Korea, China etc and no classless society has emerged.

However, despite all these criticisms Marr's theory has had a major influence on sociology, development of conflict perspectives and even on ideologies of nations.

put emphasis on the role of culture & socialization in the development of society as a whole.
3. Durkheim's theory of social solidarity.
4. Critics of Durkheim's theory.

Functionalist
change just not in the 10-15 mins but change in the society (system, institutions) then lead to integration in the parts of society & social change

Q.8(a) Based on the study of certain Australian Aboriginal societies, Emile Durkheim propounded a functionalist theory of religion, in his book - 'Elementary Forms of Religious Life'.

MAIN TENETS OF DURKHEIM'S THEORY OF RELIGION :-

1. Durkheim believed that worship of the 'totem' (an object considered sacred by the clan or group in question) is the worship of society itself and its values.

as the
42-ship
people
must
have
Totem
is
just
the
same
!
re on
dependence

2. Religious rituals and ceremonies create a feeling of collective effervescence that reinforces the common values of the group and increases social solidarity.

3. Religion ^{as a system of beliefs and practices} plays a significant role in the development of a collective consciousness which is imperative for maintaining social cohesion and control.

4. Religious rituals help people deal with the various crises of life such as death and destruction.

and provide norms of acting.

5. According to Durkheim, traditional religion will wane with development of modern societies but religion itself will continue - in altered forms.

COMMON CRITICISMS OF DURKHEIM'S THEORY: -

1. His work was based on the study of homogenous aboriginal societies and therefore ~~does not apply to~~ ^{difficult to generalize on} contemporary modern ^{complex} society.
2. Conflict theorists criticise Durkheim's theory for overlooking the disruptive and divisive role played by religion, especially in modern, multi-faith societies. Eg: communal riots between Hindus & Muslims, attacks on religious symbols of other religions [demolition of Babri Masjid].
3. Religious views do not always help the cause of social solidarity, they are sometimes at odds with interests of society. Eg. religious fundamentalism, radicalisation.

4. Decline of religion as a source of social cohesivity in the wake of increasing secularization.

However, despite these criticisms Durkheim's understanding is still relevant in the present context, in the following ways:

1. Emergence of new religious movements and cults (eg: Krishna consciousness, Bahai faith etc) bears out Durkheim's theory that religion is not disappearing but being channeled into new forms.

2. His idea of religion as something eternal is proven by the rise of religious channels (Aastha channel, God TV) and Godmen (Sri Sri Ravishankar etc) show that in times of rapid change & uncertainty people often turn to religious explanations → substantiated by Giddens' - High-modernity theory?

3. Religious festivals such as Maha Kumbh, rituals like annual Haj - provides collective reinforcement of values of that particular faith.
 sects / cults / rel. classifications in

Q. NO.

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4. Even religious conflict & division can be explained through Durkheim's theory. Strong loyalty and commitment to religious values of one's own faith often leads to suspicion and distrust of other faiths.

900

Therefore, Durkheim's ^{theory of social differentiation} theory ^{and} remains relevant in understanding ^{global} ^{liberalism} changing role of religion in present context.

Q.8 (b) Karl Marx famously said that "capitalism contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction". He laid down various factors that would lead to a 'Revolution' by the oppressed working class and overthrow the system of capitalism.

1. Surplus value of labour: the profit in capitalism comes from denying the workers the full value of their labour. The value of goods produced by

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there is far more than their wages and this accrues as profit to the capitalist owners.

2. Alienation: though technically the ^{wage} labourers are free & not bound to a particular industry, in real sense they have no choice but to perform low paid, mechanical work to earn a 'living wage'. This leads to alienation.

3. Contradiction between social production and individual ownership of the product. The labourers work and only a few capitalists appropriate the benefit.

4. Increasing use of machinery results in a homogenous working class. This obliterates differences in labour and leads to development of common interests.

Pauperization - increasing disparity in wealth between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'.

Proletarianization: competitive

② Profit-motive and fight among

Capitalists try to increase the share of surplus value and time

Intensification of labour and profit is secured as capitalist system is characterized by intense competition

production
creates an 'industrial army' and
"misappropriation" of the whole
of any
machinery and
innovations in
production
process

nature of capitalism leads to survival of only the most wealthy and the petty bourgeoisie often slip into ranks of the proletariat.

→ Polarization
2 class society
2 hostile camps

① Owing to nature of capitalism
② Development in capitalism
class-invariant
class-form
Emergence
→ Marx's consciousness
→ Marx's ideology
→ Charles Ideology
→ Ideology

7. Emergence of class consciousness and common interests against oppressive capitalists.

8. Collective struggle to overthrow capitalism and formation of a socialist society. This would further lead to the formation of a completely classless and egalitarian society and the end of class-struggle.

Marx's roadmap for revolution has been subject to following criticisms:-

1. Emergence of ~~knowledge~~ post-industrial, knowledge economy - where work is more flexible & creative and alienation is reduced (Robert Blauner)

collaboration

Impact of internet → Manager → Trade unionism
 → "Social needs" - Mayo
 ↓
 Reduce alienation

Labels
 ↓
 Capitalist
 ↓
 Proletariat
 ↓
 Exploited
 ↓
 middle
 class
 ↓
 middle
 class
 ↓
 proletariat

also
 Affluent
 workers
 ↓
 Goldthorpe
 in
 respect of

2. Instead of proletarianization there has been a embourgeoisement with non-owners ^{class} of ~~workers~~ ^{means} of production joining ranks of the wealthy bourgeoisie. Eg. corporate lawyers, consultants, investment bankers.

new
 middle
 class
 ↓
 Red Databank

3. Instead of development of two antagonistic classes - a huge middle-class has emerged that acts as a buffer against revolution.

4. Communist countries have grave inequalities and have failed to establish a classless society.

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