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**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 3148442

**Roll No.** 24041000053  
**Total Mark** 53/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** A070701T - CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 10/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 11/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15



### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाने, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन की अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल सम्बंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिपिकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में (1-24) से कम पेज या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी पुस्तिका लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा सकार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabats & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - if your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



### Section A

(Short type questions)

Ans 1.

(A) Karl Marx general ideas about the history and development of society are referred as Historical Materialism. According to Marx, the development or evolution of society can be traced in historical manner from so called primitive Communist stage to Capitalist stage. Also, according to Marx, material is the realm of realist society. So, he measures the development of society in terms of development of forces of production.

(B) Industrial Revolution -

In the ~~next~~ with the development of new routes for example, Christopher Columbus discovered America and Vasco da Gama discovered route to India, the emergence of colony, along with all these population growth and the new markets the demand for goods increased. Here, in order to meet the demands, the new inventions like invention of steam engine took place. This marked the beginning of industrial revolution in early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The new inventions in the forces of production like inanimate sources of energy led to



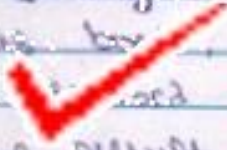
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the development of society from medieval feudal society to modern capitalist society.

### (C) Views of Durkheim on collective consciousness-


According to Durkheim, "collective consciousness refers to the common ways of thinking, acting, feeling among the members of the society".

In his book, "elementary forms of religion" he  considered as the origin of religion as a result of heightened sense of energy ~~is~~ but the manifestation of collective consciousness itself.

According to him, collective consciousness is "vis generalis". It helps in maintaining & enforcing solidarity in the society.

### (D) Theory of surplus values-

~~Max Weber~~ Functionalists has given theory of surplus values to enhance the objectivity in the sociological research. For example, Weber has argued for the construction of Ideal type to reduce subjectivity in sociological research.





### (E) change in social phenomenon -

According to Marx, social change is the result of conflict. class struggle is the key to social change. According to Marx, the man is a dialectical animal who constantly works to improve the materialistic conditions. In that sequence, the new forces of production emerge in society. These new forces of production become contradictory to the old relations of production. This contradiction is manifested in form of conflict between "have class" and "have not" class. No society can continue with such conflict for so long. At last, the compromised solution (Synthesis) is reached. And the society develops from one stage to another. For example from ancient slave stage to medieval feudal stage. with development of tools from stone to copper.

### (F) Ideal Types -

Max Weber has defined Ideal type as the "mental construct" which includes some part of the social reality. It is the methodological tool for sociological research. It may not contain the social reality in entirety but (as we use) to construct social reality.



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According to Weber, social reality is infinitely complex, chaotic. It can't be explained by single cause. Also, the meanings & motives change with time & situation making the social reality subjective. Ideal type can help to study subjective social reality with objectivity.

(c) concept of power -

Power refers to the ability of the person to influence others with or without their will.

According to Max Weber, power lies & is exercised in the interaction situation.

It depends upon the bargaining capacity of the individual which depends on his/her market position & status or purity.

According to Marx, power lies in the hands of those who own & control forces of production in a particular mode of production.

concept of politics -

C. W. Mills & Vilfredo Pareto has argued that real power lies in the political structure and those who hold



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Position in the political structure (governing elites) exercise power & authority in the society.

#### (H) Elite class -

- According to Vilfredo Pareto, the power lies in the hands of "group of people" known as elite class who exercise authority over the masses. He described that the individual with distinct psychological residues belongs to the elite class. The elite class is further divided into Lions & Foxes. The Lions have the "residues of persistence" and Foxes have the "residues of innovation". According to V. Pareto, the circulation of elites keeps on circulating between Lions & Foxes which he referred to as "Circulation of Elites". Hence, he described history as graveyard of elites.

#### (I) Specific drives -

Specific drives refers to the objects/values/institutions/system which facilitates social change in the society. For Marx, specific drives is the conflict between the "bourgeois" class & "proletariat" class which leads the development or evolution of society. For August Comte, it is the change in the knowledge which leads to the change/evolution.



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→ society from theological stage to metaphysical stage to scientific stage.

### Section-B (Long answer type Question)

Ans. 3.

Durkheim in his work "Le suicide" has defined suicide as the any act of giving up life directly or indirectly by the individual itself. This action may be positive or negative. ✓

Durkheim through his empirical research based on facts collected from the police station & hospital studied the earlier psychological or biological theories related to the suicide.

He used method of com concomitant occurrence to establish relation between the suicide and other social factors.

According to Durkheim, suicide is a social fact which results from the process of integration & regulation in the society.

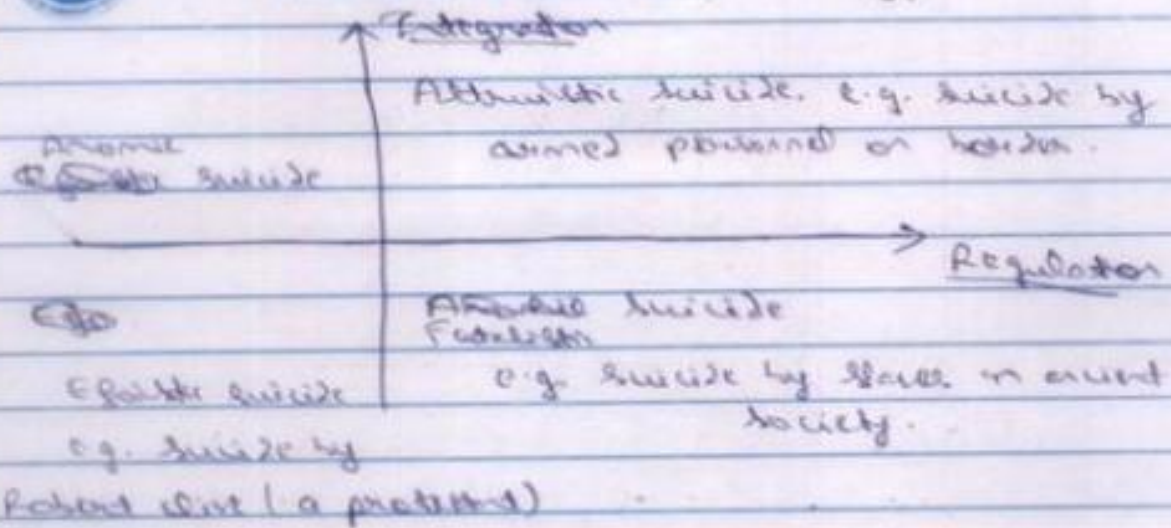


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According to Durkheim, it is not only the psychological pre-disposition rather the "suicidogenic currents" which influence the particular individuals to commit suicide. He identified following types of suicide -

### ① Due to Lack of Integrator -

① Altruistic suicide - The suicide is the result of the high integration of individual to the collective consciousness.

For example, suicide by army officers or border to save their nation.

### ② Egoistic suicide -

This is due to lack of integration of the individual to the society.

For example, suicide by protestants is more than the Catholics as founded by



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Duration in data he collected. This because of St. Galvan teachings which emphasizes on isolation.

### Due to Forces of Regulation-

(1) Anomic Suicide - is due to lack of regulation. This occurs at the time of sudden changes & transformation.  
Example, suicide committed by businessmen who faced sudden downfall.

(2) Fatalistic Suicide -

This suicide is due to over-regulation of individuals in the values & norms of the society.

E.g. Suicide committed by slaves, widows etc.

There are some criticisms to this theory of Durkheim.

(1) Karl Marx has criticized Durkheim for his over-emphasis on the functionality of structures. He has ignored the exploitative nature of structures.



② He is criticized for being too much theoretical.

③ Psychologists criticize Durkheim and argue that "why only particular individuals commit suicide" of the sociological concerns are there why are impacting only few individuals in society.

Despite these criticisms, Durkheim's theory of suicide has provided new insights into being suicide. His work has made the government aware to take initiatives for the proper integration & regulation of individuals in society.

### Section - C

Ans 7. Theory of class struggle-

Karl Marx in his work "Das Kapital" has defined class as the social group of individual to share same relation of the production to the means of production in a particular Mode of production.

Those who own & control means of production are referred to as "bourgeois" and who work on labour are referred to as "proletarian" class.



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Karl Marx, introduces concepts like economic or base structure and super structure. According to him, work is the essence of social reality. Since, work human in group produces more efficiently than in isolation so they come together and society comes to existence.

According to Marx, "The history of human society is the history of class struggle."

According to Marx, class struggle is the key to social change and on that basis he gives following stages of development of society -

- ① Primitive Communist stage
- ② Ancient Slave stage
- ③ Medieval Feudal stage
- ④ Modern Capitalist stage
- ⑤ Advance Communist stage.


According to Marx, social inequality between "haves" and "have not" classes has existed in all stages except primitive communist stage.



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Since, Man is a ~~rather~~ unskilled animal, he tries to improve the material conditions. With the development of stone tools in the primitive Communist the surplus was created. This surplus was hoarded by some people who by virtue of holding surplus became powerful & referred to as 'haves'. This gap between the 'have' class and 'have not' class widened in subsequent stages of history as the surplus production increased manifold with improvement in tools from stone to copper & then in Ant. Medieval Feudal stage. And intensification of material sources of power in modern Capitalist stage.

According to  the contradiction between the new ~~ways~~ ways of production and old relation of production ~~is~~ manifested in form of conflict between the 'have' class and 'have not' class leads to the development of society from one stage ~~of~~ to another.

For example, the development of new forms of production like material sources of energy, factory production which demanded free labour, came in contradiction with the old relation of production where the <sup>land</sup> lords were tied to field by the <sup>land</sup> peasants. So, the conflict arose between the ~~lords~~ lords



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12

feudal lords <sup>led to</sup> - intensification of feudal mode of production and establishment of modern capitalist mode production.

According to Marx, although labour is comparatively free in capitalist society but the exploitation has not stopped. Marx, termed this cooperation between "haves" and "have nots" as "antagonistic cooperation".

According to Marx, with the emergence of mature conditions like pauperization, proletarianization, true class consciousness (class-in-itself to class-for-itself) in mature capitalist society the proletarian <sup>revolution</sup> will occur which would establish the ~~the~~ dictatorship of proletariat (socialism) to undo the wrongs & inequalities. Finally the proletariat will give up power and the advanced communist stage would be created where there will be no class, no inequality & no alienation.



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13

### Some Criticism -

- ① Dworkin criticized Marx for ignoring the aspects of cooperation & solidarity in society.
- ② Karl Popper criticized Marx for giving utopian idea of advanced communism.
- ③ New-Realists like Ralf Dahrendorf has criticized him & argued that in modern society both labour & ownership has decomposed limiting the scope of production.
- ④ Marx writer has criticized Marx, for being classroom determinist.

Despite these criticism, Marx has given useful insights into inequalities in society which is used by Dependency theorists like wallerstein who gave theory of world system where he referred developed countries as "haves" and developing & underdeveloped countries as "have nots".



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14





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