Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11512073

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 57/75.00

Exam BA_V_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A070501T - Pioneers of Western Sociological Thought

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark
1A	4/5						
1B	3/5						
1C	4/5						
1D	3/5						
1E	4/5						
1F	4/5						
1G	3/5						
1H	4/5						
1I	4/5						
2	0/15						
3	12/15						
4	0/15						
5	0/15						
6	0/15						
7	0/15						
8	12/15						
9	0/15						

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam 11-11-2025 Shift IIIrd Room No. 5

Paper Code A070501T Subject Sociology Year/Sem Sem5

Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta

Roll No. 2 3 2 6 1 0 2 6 4 9 8

COE Facsimile

Signature of Invigilator

Signature of Candidate

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
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(i)										
(j)										
Total										

Total Marks in Figures — Max. Marks

Total Marks in Words

A070501T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course BA IIIrd

Session 2025-26 Year/Semester Sem5

Subject Sociology

Paper Code: A070501T

Exam Date: 11112025

Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA

Father's Name: RAJAN KUMAR GUPTA

महाविद्यालय का कोड College Code: KN01

परीक्षा केन्द्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KN01

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: Regular / Ex. Student / Private / Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11512073

A070501T

Paper Code

PART-IV

नामांकन संख्या Enrollment Number: CSJMA2300010297 3

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number: 2326102649 8

पेपर कोड Paper Code: A070501T

Signature of Candidate

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नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि उत्तरपत्र के पृष्ठ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
2. बॉक्स में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियाँ बायीं तरफ से शुरू की जायें। 3. गोलों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जायें।

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

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2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.

Correct method: ① ● ③ ④

Incorrect method: ✓ ✗ ◉ ⓪

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

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 पृष्ठ (1–24) से कम है या कटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करे, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

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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.

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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.
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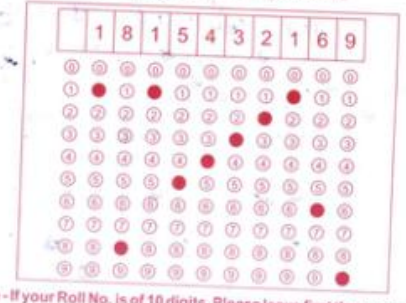
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numberals in ☐ Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.



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

Section - A

Ans 1(a) The emergence of sociology was a result of chain of events which one after the other inspired social thinker to establish sociology as the science of society.

Following sources led to the emergence of sociology

Sources of emergence

- Intellectual sources
- Revolutionary sources.

(1) Intellectual sources :-

(a) Enlightment :- Also known as age of reason was an intellectual movement of 18th century europe that led emphasis on scientific interpretation and rational thinking leading social progress.

(b) Philosophy of history :- It refers to understanding the patterns of future that lead to evolution of human society from history. This gave rise to later subject matter of sociology like comte's - law of three stages.

(c) Social and political reform movements :- In the 17-18th century europe the social order was in a state of turbulence as

many social movement & political movement were taking place i.e – abolition of slavery, woman rights and education, labour laws etc this gave rise to ideas that if society could be studied scientifically it will lead to progress.

(2) Revolutionary sources :-

(i) French revolution (1789) :- Deeply rooted in social and economic inequality it inspired over throw of monarchy and establishment of democratic ideas equality, liberty and fraternity in european society.

(ii) Industrial revolution (18 century) :- Rooted in introduction of new machinery, mach of production and creation of urban centre it ensure development and conflict both. It gave thinkers to study this conflict i.e Marx.

In essence, these sources helped the emergence of society as it influenced social thinker to study society scientifically for which a subject was need and thus, sociology emerged.

PTO-

Ans 1(b) Renaissance (14-17) century, refers to cultural and intellectual revival of art, science and culture, that started in Italy and later spread to rest of europe.

Following are its characteristics :-

(i) Emphasis on humanism :- Renaissance neglected the idea of divine authority and emphasized upon studying social phenomenon considering human as the central part.

(ii) Inspired enlightenment :- Renaissance served as the basis of enlightenment, an intellectual movement of 18th century europe that focused on scientific interpretation and rational interpretation of society.

(iii) Emphasis on cultural revival focused on the revival of art and literature which was somewhat suppressed due to cruelty of monarchs and feudalism

Thus, Renaissance is an important event in the history as it later on influenced philosopher to think scientifically and derive change also inform leading to establishment of sociology as a science of society.

Ans 1(c) Industrial Revolution is considered to be a major turning point of european history as it lead to a huge transformation in societal order in the (18th Century) mid.

Causes of Industrial Revolution :-

(1) Introduction of new machinaries
(2) Development of scientific theories.
(3) Expansion of mode of production
(4) Introduction of steam engine
(5) Development of urban centres.

These causes transformed the agrarian society of europe into a urban economy.

- With the increase in urbanisation of society and increase of production new problems started emerging like conflict interests.
- To study these new changes a need of new branch of knowledge was needed who can interpret the cause of these problems and provide rational solution
- Thus, sociology emerged and especifically this event influenced sociologist like Auguste comte, Karlmarx etc.

Thus, Industrial revolution was not only a turning point in the history of europe but also serves as the base of sociology and present social order as well as capitalist order.

Ans 1(d) "The study of social phenomenon must strongly lay upon the study of socinatural sciences" as society is an organism and it development depends on them" Herbert spencer.

- Social evolution → social - latin - socius - related to society
  → evolution - latin - evolver → to unfold

Thus, social evolution is a theory that explains the gradual development of society from simple to complex form just like biological evolution.

This theory was introduced by Herbert spencher in his book Principles of sociology, after getting inspired by the charles darwin's Origin of species.

- Spencer has used 3 laws as basis of his this theory.

(1) law of persistence of force:-
Spencer's say there is some force that keep society moving like Human energy.

(2) law of indestructibility of matter:-
Herbert says in process of evolution not destroyed

completely but transform over period of time.
eg - custom.

(iii) law of continuity of motion :-
Spencer says that evolution is independent of death or birth it continues.
eg - Buddhism continued even after death of Buddha.

And on the basis of these laws, spencer defined two types of evolution.

Types of evolution

First classificatory evolution	Second classificatory evolution
Simply society (family)	(military society (disciplined, communal co-operation)
complex society (clan)	
Doubly complex society (tribe)	(Industrial society (Division of labour and voluntary cooperation)
Trebly complex society State.	

Thus, social evolution proved to be a core stone in the history of sociology that defined how sociology society developed over time.

Ans 11(a) :- - Solidarity or unity is a concept introduced by emile durkheim in his book Division of Labour in society.

- According to Durkheim "social solidarity is the means by which individuals are bound together, forming the base of social order".

- Durkheim explained that degree of social solidarity/unity defines degree of stability in society.

- Durkheim differentiated between the two on the basis of :-

Basis	Mechanical unity	Organic unity
Meaning	It is the type of social cohesion found in simple or primitive society.	It is the type of social cohesion found in complex or industrial society.
Type of society	• Homogenous • simple	• Heterogenous • complex
Type of Law	Repressive law - severe punishment for any crime.	Restitutive law :- Aimed at establishing social relations.
Basis. Cohesion by	custom, beliefs, likelihoods.	Division of labour - by social cohesion
eg.	Village community	modern society.

Ans 1(f) -- Max weber defined the concept of authority in his book - Economy and society.

- According to max weber.
"Authority is a legitimate use of power, to which people agree not because of fear but they find it right".

Thus - Authority = Power + legitimacy.

- On the basis of source and acceptance of authority, weber mentioned about types of authorities.

Types of authority

- TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY
- CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY
- LEGAL - RATIONAL AUTHORITY

Traditional authority :-
- It is based on the ideas that it coming from previous time thus held right by people and they obey it.
- eg - Authority of King,
  authority of Priest

CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY :-
- Based on one emotional acceptance - finding any personality as charming and heroic and agreeing to them.
- eg - Martin luther
  Mehatma Gandhi

LEGAL-RATIONAL AUTHORITY :-
- People follow because there are rules, laws written somewhere.
- They are sourced from a established system
- eg - Bureaucracy, Judiciary etc -

Thus, Weber exclaimed that authority plays an important role in maintainence of social action as it helps to regulate it and in action it helps maintain social harmony and cohesion.

Ans 11(g) :- "Human society is made possible because human have a mind that can use symbols".
— GH Mead.

- GH Mead revised the concept of Symbolic Interactionism in his book - MIND, SELF SOCIETY to describe how social interaction use symbols that convey to communicate that carry meanings and interpretation.

PTO →

- Symbolic :- use of symbols
- Interactions :- social interactions among individuals.

Thus, Symbolic interactionism studies the micro concepts of society like
- face to face communication
- Role taking
- Role playing
- Symbols like (language, gestures)

Symbolic interactionism encapsulates 5 major ~~characteristic of~~ principles :-

(i) Society is created through interactions :-
- society is not something left after making of is continuous process that happens through day to day interaction

(ii) Symbol are central to interactions
- Mead says that symbols are used by people to interact. They are words, gestures, language etc.
- They form the very basis of interaction.

(iii) Self is created through interaction :-
- self is the ability to see ourselves through the point of view of others.
- Interaction help us to mingle in society when we enter with self i.e (I - personalised, and me - socialized part of self) and then interact leading to

aligning with generalised other which are some way in which society expect us to behave.

(iv) Interaction give rise to meanings.
- Interaction helps in deriving universal meaning of activities.
- eg. If red light means stop it is because only one agrees to it.

(v) Role taking
- Symbolic interactions help us to take role in society that is expected societal behaviour based on universal norms, and values often called generalised others.

Thus, symbolic interactionism is a ground breaking theory of society that help us to study study from bottom level.

Ans 1(h) "Pattern variables are fundamental dilemmas that guides social action of an individual"
→ Talcott Parson.

- Patter variable concept was introduced by talcott Parson in his book THE SOCIAL SYSTEM.
- These are basically the conflicting Ideas

that distinguish between tradition society and modern society depicting the way transformation happen.

- There are 5 main Pattern Variable :-

(i) Affectivity (Based on emotional temper) eg- mother caring her child.	V/S	Affective neutrality (Based on unbaised thinking) eg- judge's vadid.
(ii) ~~Univ~~Particularism (It can be directed towards a relation) eg- helping someone of relation in getting a job.	V/S	Universalism (It is general and same every where). eg- merit based selection
(iii) Ascription (It is usually based on birth) eg- son taking business long.	V/S	Achievement (It is usually hard work driven) eg- working hard and becoming CEO.
(iv) Difussiveness (Here a relation encompasses	V/S	specificity. (Here a specific relation

PTO →

many aspect of society. eg- friendship.		serves specific purpose) eg- Doctor-patient relationship self orientation
(v) Community orientation	V/S	
(Here decisions are taken for community, group etc). eg- village decision		(Here individual decisions are taken) eg- personal profit

Thus, pattern variable helps us to understand the transition of society from tradition to modernity also defining the scenario and roles.

Ans (i)(i) Robert K Merton born in 18 to 1910 was a sociologist and social thinker.
- He considered parsons theory of social system etc very broad and distant.
- Merton wanted sociology to society through basic level of study and on this flow he conceptualised the MIDDLE RANGE THEORY IN his book - Social structure & Social methods.
- ~~Aboordia~~ As the world, middle explaining something that lies between two aspects.

PTO →

- Middle Range theories are those theories that studies specific social process and institution at a time, rather than explaining whole society all at one.

- Middle range theories lies between Ground theories that studies broad concept and emperical studies (factual studies).

- Middle range theories according to merton help to study of society more scientificly as it will help in

(i) focused study of a single aspect.
(ii) observation of aspects of society at micro level.
(iii) Defining every day aspect of society helping more laborative studies

- eg of middle range theories :-
(i) Theory of Deviance
(ii) Theory of Social mobility

Thus, middle range theory of merton help establish as a more scientific and connecting branch of knowledge.

Section (B)

Ans (3) "To know in order to predict, to predict in order to control."
— Auguste Comte.

[INTRODUCTION]

- Born in 1789, August Comte was a French philosopher and sociologist who laid the foundation of sociology, he coined this term in 1838 and thus, came to be known as the father of sociology.

- Comte was a disciple and secretary of Saint simon, who instilled in him the idea of understanding social phenomenon through scientific method.

- As he witnessed the turbulent period of French revolution and Industrial revolution he developed an overall system of thought called positivism to based on the ideas of saint simon in his book COURSE ON POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY.

[POSITIVISM]

- Positivism comes from latin word Positus meaning to lay down as real.

- According to Comte positivism is the scientific

method to understand the society.

Meaning :-

- Positivism refers to a belief or thought system that states, true knowledge is based upon scientific observation experience and fact and not on theological or metaphysical beliefs.

- eg - Instead of saying flood occured due to wrath of deity, finding scientific reason to explain cause of flood.

Based on this idea comte gave 5 basic principle or feature of positivism :-

(1) Rigirous adoption of scientific method.

Comte said if we need to understand the society comprehensively then scientific method like observation, experimentation and comparision need to be adopted rigourously.

Thus, comte stated his methodology ie.

Comte's methodology

- Observation
- experimentation
- comparision.

(2) Law of three stages :-
comte states that "every branch of knowledge passes through 3 theoritical condition".

(i) [Theological stage] → fictious stage
→ social phenomenon attributed to supernatural power.

Fetichism [Inanimate object have life]
polytheism [belief in more than one god]
monotheism [belief in single god]

- Comte compared human knowledge to childhood.
- eg God causes rain.

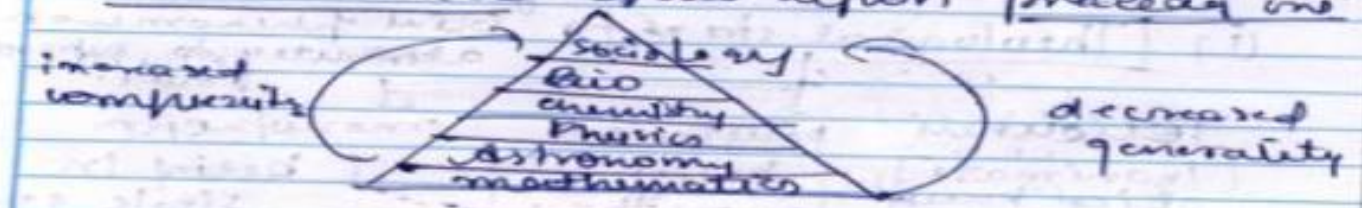
(ii) [Metaphysical stage] → abstract stage
→ social phenomenon attributed to nature.
→ comte compared human knowledge to adolesence.
→ eg - nature causes rain.

(iii) [Positivist stage] → scientific stage
→ social phenomenon explained through scientific explanation
→ comte compared human knowledge to maturity.
eg - condensation & evaporation causes rain.

thus, giving scientific face to sociology.

(3) Classification of sciences → Under positivism

comte believed every branch of knowledge developed over time.
- He created a "Hierarchy of sciences".
- Each science depend upon preceding one



- comte called sociology the 'CROWNING EDIFICE' that is the queen of all sciences as it studies the most complex thing i.e society."

(iii) Synthesis of knowledge.
- As each science depend on preceding one, sociology synthesis every knowledge of those sciences as it studies society that contains all.

(iv) Incomplete theory of previous sciences
- Basic science like math studies basic phenomenon but sociology studies society that completes the philosophy of previous ones.

Other features — Rejection of theology
— Rejection of metaphysic
— Scientific temper
— Objectivity & rationality.

- On the basis of positivism's principle comte defined the subject matter of sociology.

Subject matter

Social statistics
studies tangible structure.
that not change
↳ Religion.

Social dynamics.
studies changing structures
norm.

- Thus, comte with the help of positivist method of study helped sociology to –
  (i) Frame a scientific outlook
  (ii) influence the forthcoming thinkers.

- Critism
  ↳ Much emphasis on linear development
  ↳ Neglected the subjectivity of society
  ↳ Society is dynamic it changes quickly, thus scientific interpretation sounds complicated

CONCLUSION :-
- Irrespective of these critism, positivism tends to be the most important theory emerged so far as it not only gave sociology a scientific outlook but also made it very much aligned to natural sciences.

Section C

~~Ans(8) "Society is a system of interconnected relationship~~

Ans(8) (1) "Society is a system of interconnected parts where each part perform a specific function to maintain the equilibrium of the the whole".

(2) Social system theory was given by ~~Talcott Parsons~~ ~~Max Weber~~ in his book :-
The social system.

(3) According to this theory :-
social system are the interconnected relationship between individuals forming network that contains meaning and are guided by norms and values.

(4) According to ~~Author~~ Parson there are 4 main characteristics of social systems :-

Interconnectedness of parts

Roles and status ← Characteristics → ~~sentiments~~ sourced by norms

Equilibrium

- **Role and status** :- In every society every individual carries a roles and that role has set of rules that need to maintain so that the status of the role could be maintained.

- **Interconnectedness of parts** -

In a society per each part like education, polity, law etc perform a specific function however at the time of disruption in social system, other adapts change which depict interconnectedness.

- **Governed by norms** - In social system any relation is not just carried out rather it is guided by certain established norms and values!

- **Equilibirium** → Talcott Parson exclaimed society as a "self regulating system" when if a part disrupts other adapt quickly to maintain stability.

eg → ancient time → women as household stability.
↑ ↓ Industrialization
norms changes ← chaos ← women entered workforce
men handles household

- Parson says that every social system need to carry out 4 major function which is known as AGIL MODEL.

(A) – Adaptation
(adapting according to resources)
eg – economy reforms after inflation)

(G) – Goal orientation
(social system must carry out a goal oriented approach)
eg – political organization make policies targeting development.

(I) – Integrity
(there must be cohesion and cooperation)
eg in legal arena – laws are mutually accepted.

(L) – Latency
(wisdom and tradition must be passed to the next generation).

→

• Parson's social system theory much alism with his concept of social action where he says –

Any action to become social the requisites are –

(1) an actor
(2) a situation
(3) A goal
(4) Norms guiding it.

Thus, when social action are carried out individual together it leads to interaction and then social system is formed.

[social action] → [interaction] → social system.

This theory gave a very good description of how society works and how everything are interdependent. and not only this parson also gave important concepts like pattern variable.

And thus he is the founder of structural functionalist approach of study.

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