



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11834463

**Roll No.** 24041000053  
**Total Mark** 51/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A070907T - Industrial Society (Elective)

**Question wise Mark Summary**

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

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 10/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 11/15

7 0/15

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# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

## PART-II

### MARKS OBTAINED

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Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 7 0 9 0 7 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 18/11/25 Shift: 3<sup>rd</sup> Room No.: 31  
 Paper Code: A070907T Subject: Industrial Sociology Year/Sem: III<sup>rd</sup>  
 Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV  
 Roll No.: 24041000053

Signature of Candidate: Manu  
 Signature of Investigator: H. S. Jha  
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

PART-III

Course: MA Sociology  
 Session: 2024-26 Year/Semester: III<sup>rd</sup>  
 Subject: Industrial Society  
 Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 7 T  
 Exam Date: 1 8 1 1 2 0 2 5  
 Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV  
 Father's Name: AJAY KUMAR YADA

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: A U 0 3  
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: A U 0 3

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●	C	2	2	2
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●	H	7	7	7
●	I	8	8	8
●	J	9	9	9
●	K	0	0	0

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

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.  
11834463  
 Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 7 T

PART-IV

Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 6 4 7 3 5  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 3  
 Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 7 T

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Signature of Candidate: Manu  
 Signature of Investigator: H. S. Jha  
 C S Facsimile: [Signature]  
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

नोट: 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पन्ने को कुछ भाग पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. बीसवा से पची जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सभी उत्तरों से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. पोलों को काली या पीले क्रीमिंग से भरा जाएँ।

### 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 चिह्न न बनायें 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 जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइट्रिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। 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 पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हैं या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल 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 scrip 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 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.

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

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & 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 columns.



## Section-A

### Ans 1. (A) Industrial Sociology -

Industrial sociology is the sub area of analysis which analyzes the social relationships, social institutions & structures that exists within industrial society and post-industrial society.

It does not consider industrial society as technical or economic ~~rather~~ system rather as a social system.

It analyzes the work-culture - values norms at the workplace which guides the behaviour of workers at workplace.

It also studies the interplay between the technology, ~~work~~ culture and labour's behaviour in industrial society.

Along with this, industrial sociology also analyzes the influence of industrial developments on various sub-systems - family, political system etc.



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(B) Necessity of industrialization for India -

India being a developing nation needs industrial growth for fulfilling its following objectives & goals -

- (1) Robust Economic growth -  
for increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.
- (2) Employment generation -  
Industries are required to absorb the workforce and to combat unemployment or under-employment.
- (3) Self-reliance or Atmanirbhar -  
More industrialization in the sectors of defence, critical technologies are required to become self-reliant in future.
- (4) Social justice -  
More investment is required in labour interest sectors - Micro & small enterprises (MSME) to enhance collective growth and



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holistic development.

E.g. Investment in ~~labour~~ leather & apparel industries.

(c) For balanced regional growth -

E.g. Industrialization in backward states like Bihar is necessary for balanced holistic growth of nation.

(c) Impact of industrial revolution on society -

Industrial revolution refers to the socio-economic transformations that took place in 18<sup>th</sup> century. It has its initiation from the scientific inventions like - spinning jenny, steam engine etc.

Industrial revolution has following impacts on society -

(i) Nuclear Family -

Industrialization led to the rise of nuclear family from joint family. Nuclear family composed of only husband & wife along with children if they have.



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Nuclear Family → Joint Family

② Rapid Urbanization -  
It led to industrial-led urbanization where a lot of people from rural areas migrated to urban areas.

Along with better lifestyle & economic growth, it also gave rise to slums.

③ Women's emancipation -

Industrialization gave some more economic opportunities to women, aiding to their financial independence.

But along with this public patriarchy is also seen as highlighted by Sylvia Walby.

④ Secularization -

It has led to increasing secularism's influence on status determination, reducing caste difference.

⑤ Emphasis on more scientific & studies education (open to all).



## (D) Sociological significance of work-

Work is the central element of analysis in industrial sociology. Sociologists use 'work' to analyze alienation and acceptance in the society.

More than its economic significance of earning a living, it forms basis for various sociological aspects like - social status, social relationships in the society.

For example, Durkheim in his theory of 'Division of labour' analyzed how work's influence one's social position & relationships in society.

For Marx too, work is the central element to his theory. According to Marx people come together & form relationships & society to work efficiently. Here, the work which is central element of economic-base structure influences various supra-structures of society, Economy etc.

Hence, work is significant to understand social relationships & social structures



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in industrial & post industrial society.

### (E) Labour problem -

The problems associated with the labour in the Capitalists & post-industrial society is termed as labour problem. For example, Marx highlighted how the Capital (dead labour) dominates over the <sup>living</sup> labour in industrial-capitalist society.

various labour problems are as follows -

- ① Alienation → from the product.  
 → from the production process  
 ✓ → from the self.

### ② class antagonism & exploitation -

In industrial society, there lies a difference in class interests of Capitalists & labour class.

In order to maximize their profit,



the bourgeoisie class exploits labour class by giving them less wages - forcing them to live in poverty. (Increasing bare coefficient)

③ Increasing globalisation & relaxation of labour laws in order to attract foreign investments leads to the labour exploitation.

④ Lack of social security -

For example: unpaid extra hours, no pension guarantee, lack of creches & good working conditions at work place.

⑤ Lack of skills & increasing automation under industrial revolution 4.0.

Hence, these labour problems need comprehensive remedies including government's & employer's efforts like Factories Act 1948, Code on wages 2020. Their proper implementation is the need of hour.



## (F) Characteristics of modern industrial system -

Modern industrial system is the result of industrial revolution of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its characteristics are as follows -

- ① Existence of various classes, mainly bourgeoisie and proletariat.
- ② Alienation of labour class from production process of the product.
- ③ Assembly line production -  
(Taylorism / Fordism) ✓
- ④ Increasing shift towards the service sector.
- ⑤ class antagonism -  
Cooperation among classes despite conflicting interests.  
(dead labour)
- ⑥ Dominance of capital over labour.
- ⑦ Globalization & increasing informalization of Economy.



## (b) Industrial relation -

It refers to the social relationships that workers share among themselves as well as with the managerial class.

The study of industrial relation is the cornerstone in industrial society. It helps us to analyze the pattern of operation in production process.

Industrial relation helps us to find out the ways through which a negotiations/mediations take place between worker's class & managerial class.

It helps us to understand the efficiency or inefficiency  the particular economic or industrial system.

It helps us to understand the various industrial disputes and helps in devising planning process to find a solution to various disputes.

It forms an important aspect of industrial planning process in order to bring about efficiency in industrial-production process.

→ E.g. Study of industrial relations done before promulgation of Wages Act / Provident.



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#### (H) Labour Welfare -

Labour welfare refers to the process of improving the conditions of the labour beyond wages.

It is the state's intervention to ensure that labour is free from exploitation. For example, Code on wages 2020 allow workers to get living wages as their legal right.

It is the process of mediation by the worker's organization with employer's representatives to get proper working conditions, entitlements, social security, wage equality ✓ women labourers.

Labour welfare ensures that the interests of the labour class should get negotiated through forum of democratic means.

Here, labour welfare is important for harnessing the demographic dividend of the nation.



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## (I) Role of management in industry -

Management's role has become crucial in industrial society in order to ensure efficiency & efficacy in production process.

According to Webber, bureaucracy is the formal organization which rose as the most efficient organization of work in industrial society.

Some roles of management in industry are as follows -

→ Act as a mediation for the worker's demand. It tries to balance the interests of capitalists & working class.

→ It dictates the rules for production process.

For example - ~~states~~ in how many shifts production process would be carried out.

→ It fixes the wages class & decides their wage.

→ It devise strategy to maximize profits for these organizations.

→ It analyzes the cost of production including marketing for consumer class.



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## Section-B

Ans 2.

### Industrialization

Industrialization refers to the transformations in the production process. For example, from traditional-agrarian production to industry-based production.

It has its origin from the Industrial revolution that took place in 12<sup>th</sup> century in European society with the scientific inventions like spinning jenny, steam engines etc.

Industrialization led to the rise of modern-industrial society with mainly bourgeoisie & proletarian class.

As, our first prime minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that industrialization is important for the development of India which also got reflected in 2<sup>nd</sup> five year plan - Mahalanobis Plan.



## Effects of industrialization in India -

→ Positive impacts -


① Rapid Economic growth -

For example, we have become 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world by surpassing Japan recently.

② Employment generation -

E.g. → Unemployment rate has reduced to only 3.4% (Economic survey 2024)

③ From import dependent to export country -

E.g. → Our defence  has started exporting defence equipments with robust manufacturing in our country such as Uttam Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor

④ Urbanization -

Industry-led urbanization has led to more economic opportunities and better lifestyles & lifestyles for people.

⑤ Gender equality & economic/financial independence for women through jobs



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Opportunities in industry.

Negative impacts-

- ① Rise of slums - due to rapid & unplanned urbanizations.
- ② Rise of informal economy due to globalization and dominance of multi-national corporations over local industries.
- ③ Environmental degradation -  
Eg. Reducing Air quality in Delhi (high AQI).
- ④ Rise of nuclear family - breaking family ties - And rise of circuit-break phenomenon as highlighted by Edward Bleack.

Hence, industrialization has both impacts. The need of a ✓ to take efforts like Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) to reduce negative effects of industrialization.



### Section-c

#### Ans 6. Role of Bureaucracy in Industrial Organizations -

Webber has defined, bureaucracy as the hierarchical organization and legal-rational organization based on written rules & regulations where people come together to accomplish a larger task.

According to webber, bureaucracy as a legal-rational organization emerged in industrial society as the most efficient way of work organization.

Its role & characteristics are as follows -

- (1) It is a legal-rational organization based on written rules & regulations.
- (2) It is a hierarchical organization with everyone having a defined jurisdiction of work.
- (3) In bureaucracy, roles in work are allocated on the basis of merit or training in order to bring out efficiency.



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in production process.

(4) It requires a spirit of impersonality in order to reduce any type of bias that can negatively influence the production process.


(5) It acts a full-time vocation for an individual. in order to get their full participation.

(6) In bureaucracy, the work is divided into small fragments and gives to various individuals in order to accomplish a larger task.

However, some sociologists has criticized bureaucracy as most efficient work organization in industrial society as follows-

(1) Alvin Gouldner on the basis of his study of Gypsum plant argued that both formal & informal work organizations are efficient in different context.




 Formal work organization is efficient in managerial unit whereas informal work organizations are efficient in processing unit.

(2) Peter Blau - Criticized bureaucracy as being a mechanistic system. According to Blau, the modern industrial society requires a organismic system of work organization in order to bring about efficiency in production process.

(3) Ferhite criticized bureaucracy for being paternalistic in nature and undermining the workers' interests in modern industrial society.

Despite these criticisms bureaucracy is important industrial work organization to achieve efficiency in production process. According to Weber, the only precaution needed is to prevent it from becoming "iron cage of bureaucracy" for which a democratic control over bureaucracy is needed.

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