



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11853933

**Roll No.** 24041000053  
**Total Mark** 48/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A070901T - Advanced Sociological Theory

**Question wise Mark Summary**

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

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

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4 10/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 11/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 11/11/25 Shift: 3<sup>rd</sup> Room No.: 32  
 Paper Code: A070901T Subject: Advanced Sociological theory Year/Sem: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Roll No. 2404100053

COE Facsimile  
 Signature of Investigator  
 Signature of Candidate

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



A070901T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: MA Sociology  
 Session: 2024-26 Year Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Subject: Advanced sociological theory

कॉलेज का कोड  
College Code  
A V 0 3  
 A  B  C  D  
 E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code  
A V 0 3  
 A  B  C  D  
 E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W

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

Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 1 T  
 Exam Date: 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 5  
 Name of Candidate: M A N U Y A D A V  
 Father's Name: A J A Y K U M A R Y A D A V

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.  
11853933  
 Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 1 T

PART-IV

नामांकन संख्या  
Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 6 4 7 3 5

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 3  
 पेपर कोड Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 1 T

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 Signature of Investigator  
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 COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पूरा भराने पर अधिकतम सही निर्देशों को सुनिश्चित करना है।  
 2. कोड में गलती करने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही उत्तर से शुद्ध की जाएँ। 3. कोडों को काले या नीले सॉल्वेन से भरना नहीं है।

### 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 छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग मानी जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुरतक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेग्नेट लेस साइटफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में क्लिप न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपकार्य। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रश्न 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 कोट एवं प्रश्नपत्र कोट 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 फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका 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 कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये बैटिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त शीट 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 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 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 column




### Ans 1 (a) Neo-Functionalism

The main propagators of neo-functionalism are Jeffrey Alexander and Colony.

According to them, "Neo-functionalism is the self-critical ~~an~~ evolution of functionalism which tries to expand the concept of functionalism while maintaining its basic premises".

According to J. Alexander, "Neo-functionalism is a tendency rather than a derived theory".

Its 5  tendencies are as follows -

- ① It included multi-dimensional analysis with covering both micro & macro level of analysis.
- ② He expanded neo-functionalism to the left.
- ③ It meant to include the aspect of conflict.
- ④ It included the interaction process.



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⑤ It emphasizes upon democratic thrust of analysis in functionalism.

### (B) Habermas Contribution in Neo-Marxism -

Habermas introduced the concept of Lifeworld & System in Neo-Marxism.

According to him, Lifeworld includes everyday life events such as culture, language, symbols etc.

And System consists of various structures.  The system has two sub-systems:-

① State - related to power.

② Economy - related to money.

According to Habermas, in modern societies, the System is increasingly encroaching the boundaries of Lifeworld. For example, the money & power aspects are influencing



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the family, culture in modern times.

According to Habermas, the encroachment has led to various pathologies in modern life such as alienation.

### (C) Foucault's view of post-structuralism

Michel Foucault gave a new view in neo-Marxism approach.

He emphasized that the power is not only exercised through economy or base structure rather in modern times, the knowledge has become the new aspect of power.

① Power is beneficial as well.

According to Foucault, power is not always coercive in nature, sometimes it is productive as well.

For e.g. Disciplinary power.

② Knowledge & Discourse-

- Knowledge is the new form of power.



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And Discourse is the way of a understanding the flow of power in social system.

Emancipation refers to the process of understanding the dominant discourse.

③ Relational knowledge -

According to him, knowledge is relative & subjective.



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## (D) Nature of Sociological theory

- (1) Sociological theory involves micro & macro analysis of social reality.

For example, T. Parsons' grand sociological theory - theory of social action or social system.

- (2) Objective & subjective methods are included -

E.g. ✓  
Vernethen method.  
Scientific method.

- (3) Complete analysis of social reality -

E.g. ✓  
R. K. Merton's theory latent & manifest function - tries to capture reality in totality.

- (4) Both generalised & as well as subjective/specific nature -

E.g. ✓  
Positivists like Durkheim tried to give generalised theories in his work like suicide.

Non-positivists like phenomenologists emphasized subjective interpretations in his theories.



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(E) C. Levi Strauss views on cultural diversity -

C. Levi Strauss known as the father of structural anthropology gave an useful insights on cultural diversity and human mind.

According to Strauss, the ~~diversity~~ beneath the cultural diversity lies the universal & single ~~and~~ logical entity - human mind.

Human mind is the wired network which works on the principle of Binary oppositions. For example, man/woman, Black/white etc.

According to him, the cultural diversity of language, kinship etc. are not the result of different thinking pattern but the different expressions of the same logical unit - mind.

Hence, human mind lies beneath the structure of various cultural diversities like kinship.



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(F) Alfred Schutz's theory of phenomenology

Alfred Schutz's work "the phenomenology of social world" gives us insights into the process of social interaction - social phenomenon.

According to Schutz, individuals are not the passive ~~creators~~ ~~creatures~~, they have consciousness on mind through which they actively construct their social reality.

Alfred Schutz, emphasized upon understanding the meanings orientations involved in the social interaction process as the study area of sociologists.

According to him, these meanings & orientations vary subjectively and in order to understand the infinitely compiled & chaotic social reality one should use verstehen method.

Direct verstehen

Indirect  
verstehen

(based on empathic  
liases.)



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(b) Bourdieu's theory of cultural conflict -

Pierre Bourdieu's ~~emphasized~~ work on cultural conflict gives insights into the prevalence of social inequality in the society.

According to Bourdieu, the dominant class power is not maintained only through economic power, but through the reproduction of the dominant class culture.

Bourdieu talked about three types of capital other than economic capital -

(1) Cultural Capital - possession of skills & knowledge.

(2) Social Capital - e.g. kinship.  
↳ networks & connections.

(3) Symbolic Capital -  
↳ Status, & prestige.

He says, that these non-economic



Capital are weaponized in social conflict.

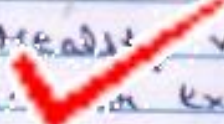
Along with these, Habitus - class' meanings & orientation also helps them in maintaining their dominance.

(H) Grossnickel's views on ethnomethodology

According to Grossnickel, people construct their own social reality. According to him, "social order" is constructed by the people themselves.

Something is considered to be orderly as long as the people consider it as orderly.

For example, prevalence of child marriage in ancient India can be analyzed through ethnomethodology.

Hence, social reality varies across time & space.  For example, the social reality of the tribal people may vary from the social reality of the people living in metropolitan areas.

Therefore, while Grossnickel is criticizing



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positivists; Garfinkel called for subjective interpretation of social reality.

He propagated two features of ethnomethodologists' research method -

(1) Indexicality -

Something should be analyzed in its context.

(2) Reflexivity -

There should be a reflexive & subjective interpretation of social reality.



These views of Garfinkel's on ethnomethodology added new micro dimension of analysis thus broadening the scope of sociology.



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## (I) Hegemony -

Gramsci, a neo-Marxist thinker gave an insightful analysis on the dominance of 'haves' class - through his theory of Hegemony.

He propounded two concepts -

### (1) Dominance -

It refers to use of various institutions like police, judiciary to maintain their power. In this type, the 'consent' of masses is not given.

### (2) Hegemony -

It refers to the reproduction of dominant class ideology & culture in order to get "consent" of the masses and make their dominance appear "natural".

The civil society organizations like schools, community centres spread dominant class ideology through socialization process. Hence, civil society is referred to as "tranches"

of dominant class ideology.



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### Section B -

Ans 4. Louis Althusser views on  
Neo-Marxism -

Louis Althusser, a neo-Marxist  
tried to widen the scope of  
Marxism and rectify the views  
of Marxist theories.

Louis Althusser, tried to give explanation  
to the fact why proletariat  
revolution didn't take place in  
modern times as envisioned by  
Karl Marx.

He introduced the concept of decomposition  
of capital to explain the modern  
socialist society.

According to Althusser, the capital  
in modern times has been decomposed as-

- propertied bourgeoisie class
- unpropertied white collar class
- petty bourgeoisie.



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Also, the workers are divided into various class. Hence, the "true class consciousness" could not be developed over "False class consciousness".

Hence, proletarian revolution has become next to impossible in the modern post-modern societies.

Also, Althusser talked about two state apparatuses in order to maintain class cohesion in the society & prevent revolution.

### ① Repressive State Apparatus -

This includes institutions like police, judiciary in order to ensure conformity from the working class.

This repressive state apparatus is mainly used against the deviance.

### ② Ideological State Apparatus -

This apparatus include culture reproduction (dominant class culture) through ideology, language etc.

Through educational textbooks the dominant class culture & ideology is propagated in order to receive



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the "consent" of the masses and make dominant class rule appear as "natural".

Also, Althusser rejected the economic determinism of Marx.

According to Althusser, the power is derived <sup>not</sup> only from economic or base ~~super~~ aspects but other aspects also.

According to him, other superstructures like State, culture also enjoy "relative autonomy" and have their role in, "top" class dominance.

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### Section - C

#### Ans 8: Symbolic Interactionism -

According to Symbolic Interactionist,  
"Society is possible due to light  
Symbolic interaction."

According to this micro-view, individuals  
attach certain meanings to the objects,  
places etc. And, it is the meaning attached  
that influences the behaviour of the  
individual to the object.

#### Basic premises ✓ Symbolic Interactionism -

- ① There are certain meanings attached to the objects.
- ② These meanings are defined, redefined in the process of interaction.
- ③ These meanings are objective which need a subjective interpretation.

According to Erving Goffman, the society  
is like a Drama-theatre where  
individuals behave in accordance to  
the role assigned to them and the  
meanings attached to their roles & statuses



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objects.

## Symbolic Interactionism of GH Mead -

According to Mead, "Society is made possible through symbolic interaction. The meanings are defined, redefined <sup>to the symbols</sup> in the process of interaction."

On this basis, GH Mead propounded his theory of Self & identity.

According to Mead, self & identity or personality of individual is shaped through symbolic interaction in two stages -

(1) Play stage - This is the early stage where child takes up the role of specialized others such as mother, father. And differentiate his role.

(2) Game stage - In this stage, the individual takes up the role of wider society while interacting



with generalized others. He takes up the roles & understands the meaning of ~~the~~ generalized others.

In this theory, he also explains two aspects of self + identity - I & Me.

① I - It refers to the novelty, unprecedented self of an individual. It leads to change in the society.

For example, Gandhi's role in Indian National movement.

② Me - It is the conformist self. It leads to stagnation across the society.

There are some Criticisms to Mead's symbolic interactionism -

① Structural Functionalist - Criticize Mead, that symbols are not originated in vacuum. They are part of structure.

② Marxists criticize Mead for ignoring the inequality in base structure leading to conflict.



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in symbols.

- ③ Cw Mills, criticized Mead for ignoring power structure which shapes meanings to symbols in post-modern world.

Despite these criticisms Mead gives an useful insight into understanding individual's consciousness. Thus, adding to more micro analyses of social reality and adding new subject material to sociology.

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