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**SOCIOLOGICAL
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of the
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QUESTION PAPER

(June - 2019)

(Solved)

SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Time: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 100

Note: This question paper has three sections. Attempt the questions as instructed in each section.

SECTION-I

Answer the following questions:

Q. 1. Discuss the emergence of sociology as a discipline with special reference to the Industrial revolution.

Ans. In Europe, sociology emerged as a distinct science in the 19th century. That time was very crucial because Europe was passing through drastic changes with French and Industrial revolution.

Also Ref.: See Chapter-1, Page No. 4, 'Industrial Revolution'.

Q. 2. Discuss the contribution of D.P. Mukherjee to the emergence of sociology in India.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-5, Page No. 27, 'Dhurjati Prasad Mukherjee (1894-1962)'.

Q. 3. Define 'social facts' and explain how Durkheim used social facts to study social reality.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-10, Page No. 50, 'Sociology as a Study of Social Facts'.

Q. 4. Discuss 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' as given by Max Weber.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-15, Page No. 64, 'Religion and Economy : Meaning and Inter-relationship' and Page No. 66, Q. No. 4.

SECTION-II

Answer the following questions:

Q. 5. Discuss the relationship between magic, science and religion.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-23, Page No. 91, 'The Debate on Magic, Science and Religion'.

Q. 6. Critically examine Herbert Spencer's ideas on evolution of societies.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-2, Page No. 10-11, 'The Evolution of Societies'.

Q. 7. How did Malinowski define culture?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-22, Page No. 88, 'Culture as a Functioning and Integrated Whole'.

Q. 8. Define and discuss the concepts of structure and function in sociology.

Ans. The process by which the structure of the organism is maintained, is called 'life'. The life-process involves the activities and interactions of the various cells and organs that make up the organism. In other words, it is the functioning of the various constituent parts of the organism that help maintain the structure. If our lungs or stomachs or hearts were to suddenly stop functioning, what would happen to the structure of our bodies? It would collapse and we would die. As Radcliffe-Brown puts it, "The life of an organism is conceived as the functioning of its structure. It is through and by the continuity of the functioning that the continuity of the structure is preserved". Radcliffe-Brown points out that in the case of an animal organism, structure can to some extent be observed independent of function e.g., we can study the human skeleton in terms of the way in which the bones are arranged, their differing shapes and sizes etc, without considering their function. But in studying human society 'structure' and 'function' cannot be separated.

According to Radcliffe-Brown, "Some of the features of social structure, such as the geographical distribution of individuals and groups can be directly observed, but most of the social relations which, in their totality constitute the structure, such as relations of father and son, buyer and seller, ruler and subject, cannot be observed except in the social activities in which the relations are functioning". In other words, 'social morphology' i.e. the study of the kinds of social structure, their similarities, differences and classification and 'social physiology' i.e. the study of the way social structures function are interdependent for Radcliffe-Brown.

Q. 9. What are the functional pre-requisites mentioned by Talcott Parsons? Give examples.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-28, Page No. 107, 'Parson's Concept of Functionalism' and 'Functionalism and Social Change'.

Q. 10. What does 'Eunomia' and 'Dysnomia' mean for Radcliffe-Brown? Explain.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-25, Page No. 97, 'Eunomia and Dysnomia'

Also Add: In brief, 'eunomia' refers to function and 'dysnomia' refers to dysfunctions. In the organic world, there is a special science called 'pathology' which studies ill-health or the phenomena of dysnomia or dysfunction. In the 19th century, Durkheim borrowed this concept of Pathology from the organic sciences and used it in his sociological studies of 'Suicide' and "Division of Labour in Society". He called it "social pathology". Durkheim attempted to find out objective criteria by which to judge whether a given society at a given time is normal or pathological, eunomic or dysnomic". Durkheim preferred to use the term "anomic conditions" in place of 'dysnomic conditions'. For instance, we can say that if the body temperature of an individual rises above 98° Fahrenheit, he/she is ill, or if the stomach secretes more than a certain amount of acid, the individual might suffer from ulcers. In other words, we can diagnose disease on the basis of certain standards or rules. Radcliffe-

Brown points out that an attempt to apply the notion of health and disease to society and the state was made by the Greeks of the fifth century B.C. They distinguished 'eunomia' (good order, social health) from 'dysnomia' (disorder, social ill-health).

Q. 11. What do you understand by the functionalist method?

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-29, Page No. 111, 'Concept of Function' and Page No. 112, 'Postulate of Universal Functionalism'.

SECTION-III

Answer the following questions:

Q. 12. Distinguish between mechanical and organic solidarity.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-13, Page No. 60, Q. No. 1 and Q. No. 3 (Additional Important Question).

Q. 13. Discuss the concept of power and authority.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-16, Page No. 67, 'Concept of Power and Authority Power'.

Q. 14. Describe Karl Marx's concept of alienation.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-8, Page No. 43, 'Marx's Concept of Alienation'.

Q. 15. How does Durkheim describe 'Collective Consciousness' in his work?.

Ans. Ref.: See Chapter-12, Page No. 56, 'Collective Consciousness'.



Sample Preview of The Chapter

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SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

EARLY SOCIOLOGY

Emergence of Sociology in Europe



INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss the whole relationship between the emergence of sociology and the social and intellectual condition of Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Sociology means the studies of social and intellectual climate prevailing in Europe at that time.

There is always a vital connection between the social conditions of a period and the ideas which dominant that time.

Colonialism started with economic policies in Indian middle class when Indians were very much economically tortured, politically exploited, socially humiliated, and culturally bereft. In Europe the roots of the ideas were developed by early sociologists, which saw tremendous social, political and economic changes in French revolution and Industrial revolution.

This period is vital period for European society which is known as the Enlightenment period. This period marked a radical change from the traditional thinking of feudal Europe. The new ideas developed as a result of the commercial revolution and the scientific revolution and crystallised during the French and Industrial revolutions.

European Society: Structure and Change

Old Europe was traditional, the feudal lords and peasants worked on the land, family and kinship were

central. The king was believed to be divinely ordained to rule over his people.

New Europe ushered in by the two Revolutions, the French and the industrial. New classes arose. Religion lost its important position. Position of women was changed. Democracy was heralded. The basic concepts of society namely religion, community, power wealth, etc. were taking on new bearings and new implications.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WHICH SOCIOLOGY EMERGED

In Europe, sociology emerged as a distinct science in the 19th century. That time was very crucial because Europe was passing through drastic changes with French and Industrial revolution.

Earlier sociology was considered as a science of industrial society. Commercial and scientific revolution took place between the fourteenth and eighteenth century in Europe. During these two revolution periods, Europe was known as the “Renaissance” period when there took place a revival of art, literature, music, sculpture, science and so on.

Commercial Revolution: The period between 1450 to 1800 was known as commercial revolution, and it refers to a series of events like stagnant of economy

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of medieval Europe. Commercial revolution signified the expansion of trade and commerce, which was as a result of the initiative of several countries like Portugal, Spain, Holland and England.

Vital aspects of commercial revolution was overseas discoveries and conquests.

Portugal and Spain therefore wanted to discover the main route to the orient that would be independent of Italian control. They began a land routes to sea routes. In 1482, Vasco da Gama, landed on India and sailed around the southern trip of Africa.

Spanish King and Queen set sail for India and landed on North America. This was very accidental discovery of America which proved very beneficial for Spain.

The monopoly of Italians was destroyed. Britain, France and Holland followed Spain and Portugal. India, Africa, Malacca, Islands, West Indies and South America came under the economic control of Spain, Portugal, England, France and Holland.

With the progress of commercial revolution, Portugal and Spain position declined. England, France and Holland dominated over Europe.

“**Expansion of Banking**” was the very important feature of commercial revolution. Credit facilities and cheque were invented in the 18th century for easy of merchants. Paper money replace the gold and silver money. Regulated Companies were in the 16th century. Joint stock companies arose in the 17th century.

“The Rise of New Class” was one of the distinctive characteristics of this period. At the end of the 17th century, the middle class became very influential, it included merchants, bankers, ship owners and investors.

“**Europeanisation**” means the transplanting of European manners and cultures in other societies. This techniques expanded roots in Asia and Africa with the strengthening of colonialism. This period faced strengthening of monarchy, decline of church and rise of middle class.

The Scientific Revolution and the Renaissance Period

In renaissance period of 14th to 16th century, Europe produced a scientific revolution, which saw the changes and developments in a very significant area of human activity. Scientific revolution’s impact was crucial, not changing material life. The history of science

is a story of the interconnection between science and society, polity, economy and culture.

Social Function of Science develops in response to human needs. Science does not develop independent of society. Science influences the physical or material life of society, science connected with ideas and influenced scholars to think about society.

Science in Medieval Period: It was characterised by feudal system. Church was the main power authority and learning was mostly of the religious variety. Development of science was restricted to improvements in techniques of production.

Renaissance Period: It saw the beginning of the “scientific revolution” which was a clear break from the past and challenge to old authority.

Visual Art: Art, literature and science all flourished and a scientific approach to Nature and the human body became prevalent.

Medicine: Doctors observed the human body, Anatomy, physiology and pathology benefited greatly.

Chemistry: Chemical process like oxidative, reduction, distillation, and gelatin etc. were developed.

Navigation and Astronomy: A strong interest grew in astronomy which was very vital for successful navigation. Vasco da Gama reached in 1498 and Columbus discovered America in 1492.

The Copernican Revolution: Geocentric theory means, the earth was fixed and the sun and other heavenly bodies moved arounded.

Heliocentric theory means, the earth moved around a fixed sun. The Copernican revolution shattered the very foundations on which the old world rested.

Important Post-Renaissance Developments: Science in the renaissance period was marked by a new attitude towards human being and nature. Natural objects become the subject of close observation and experiments. There are some new methods in scientific research.

Experimental Methods in Physics and Mathematics:

Galilion Galilei (1564–1642), Johannes Kepler (1571–1630), Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), revolutionised science. Old ideas were challenged and new ideas were accepted. Scientific methods are more accurate and referred.

Biology and Evolution: In 1578–1657 William Harvey discovered blood circulation. Charles Darwin (1809–1882) the British naturalist published the origin of species in 1859, which was based on the observation

made travelling for five year all over the world. Darwin tracing human evolution in his book “Descent of Man (1863).” He traced the real human origin from ape like ancestor into modern human beings. It was believed that God made humans in his own image, his theory gained wide acceptance.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

In 1789, the French Revolution was erupted and marked in the history of human struggles for freedom and equality. The revolution brought changes, not only in French society but also throughout the European society. India was influenced by the ideas generated during this revolution, i.e. liberty, fraternity, and equality.

Basic Picture of French Society

The French society was divided into “feudal estates”. It was divided into three estates. Estates means a system of stratification found in feudal European societies whereby one section or estate is distinguished from the other in terms of status, privileges and restrictions according to the estate.

First Estate: It consisted of the clergy, which stratified into higher clergy such as cardinal, the archbishops, the bishops and the abbots. They lived luxurious life and gave little attention to religion.

Second Estate: It consisted of the nobles. There were two kinds of nobles, i.e.

- (a) Nobles of the sword.
- (b) Nobles of the robe.

Nobles of the sword were big landlords. Nobles of the robe were not by birth but by title.

Third Estate: It consisted the rest of the society were peasants, the merchants, the artisans and others.

Political Aspects of French Society French also maintain the theory of the divine right of king. Bourbon dynasty ruled France about 200 years.

The people had no personal rights. King’s word was law and no other trials were required to arrest a person on the king’s orders.

Economic Aspects of French Society: The war was very expensive which ruined the country at the time of king of France from Louis XIV. Louis died in 1715. France became bankrupt. Instead of recovering money from bankers, Louis borrowed money. The condition of France was very poor, even people were begging breads.

Intellectual Developments in France: In the 18th century France entered to the age of reason and rationalism. Philosophers like Montesquieu (1689–

1755), Locke (1632–1704), Voltaire (1694–1778) and Rousseau (1712–1778), whose ideas influenced the French people, believed in true things which were proved by reason.

Montesquieu believed in the theory of the separation of powers and the liberty of the individuals.

According to Locke, that any ruler who took away these rights from his people should be removed from the seat of power and replaced by another ruler who is able to protect these rights.

According to Voltaire, religious toleration and freedom of speech is very essential for individuals.

Rousseau, believed that people can develop their personalities best only under a government which is of their own choice.

Important Events

(i) Parliamentary body was called Estates General in France. In 1778, the king Louis XVI was forced to impose tax on everyone irrespective of social status. France became bankrupt due to the king’s extra vagances during the war with America.

(ii) An ancient royal prison was stormed of Bastille on 14th July 1789, so it was one of the most vital event of French revolution. The cause of the event was shortage of food.

(iii) Declaration of rights of man by the Constituent Assembly (1789–1791) comprising the members of the third estate and some liberal minded members of the other two estates, guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom from arbitrary punishments.

(iv) In 1791 the king tried to escape from France but was recognised at the frontier and brought back, then he became a virtual prisoner.

(v) In, 1791–1792 the new assembly was formed in Paris. It was comprised of two very radical groups i.e.

- (a) Girondin
- (b) Jacobin

(vi) In the 21st January 1793 the king Louis XVI was beheaded in public, after being proved guilty of treason.

(vii) The queen was also beheaded later in the year of 1793.

(viii) A period of three years referred to as “Reign of Terror” took place in France when several of the nobles, Priests, some of the revolutionaries were guillotined, i.e. beheaded.

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(ix) In 1795, establishment of the device forecast took place which lasted for four years.

(x) In 1799, a young artillery officer from Corsica overthrew the Directorate.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

In England during 1760 A.D. the industrial revolution began. It brought great changes in the social and economic life. The discoveries of new territories, explorations, growth of trade and the consequent growth of town brought increase in demand for goods, especially in England mainly in Europe.

New Inventions: During the industrial revolution new tools and techniques were developed and invented which produce goods on large scale. A change in economy from feudal to capitalist system of production developed. Society moved from old age of hand-made goods to the new age of machine-made goods.

In 1767, James Hargreaves invented Spinning Jenny, which led to a quicker and better methods of production in industries.

In 1769, Ark wright invented another tool named Water Frame.

In 1779, Samuel Crompton invented a tool called "Mule".

Impact of the Industrial Revolution on Society:

Several social changes arose due to the changing pattern of economy. Development of banks, insurance companies and financial corporations arose. The peasants also changed their life style with the establishment of spinning mills. Population increased with the increase in production. Rise of population led to the increased rate of urban sector. Industrial cities grew rapidly. The history from the period 1811 to 1850 indicates that new working class increasingly agitated for their rights.

Significant Themes of the Industrial Revolution:

According to the sociologists the significant themes of industrial revolution were given below:

(i) **The Condition of Labour:** Population was socially deprived and indispensable in the new industrial system which made them a powerful social force. Poverty in class of workers is not natural poverty but social poverty. They were morally and analytically concerned during the nineteenth century.

(ii) **The Transformation of Property:** During the industrial revolution the traditional emphasis on land lost its value while money or capital became important. The feudal landlords became less significant while new

capitalists gained power. Property was one of the central issues that was raised in French Revolution.

(iii) The Industrial City, i.e. Urbanism:

Urbanisation was very essential corollary of industrial revolution. Population grew with growth of industries. Ancient cities were known as repositories of civilised graces and new cities were known as repositories of misery and inhumanity.

(iv) **Technology and the Factory System:** In the 19th century, technology and the factory system have been the subjects of countless writings. Factory system led to large migration of people to the cities. Women and children also involved in factory system.

Marx noticed a form of enslavement in the machine and a manifestation of alienation of labour. Social scientist felt that men and women had grown mechanical in heart, as well as in hand due to the industrial system of production.

THE INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCE AFFECTING THE EMERGENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

In Europe during the 18th and 19th century sociology emerged as a response to the forces of change. Firstly, scientific approach to the study of society and secondly, as a measure to judge social institutions and their suitability for human nature, thirdly, that human beings are capable of attaining perfection, these are the theory of sociology. The three basic theory of sociology influence intellectually the post enlightenment period in Europe. These are:

(i) The philosophy of history.

(ii) The biological theories of evolution and

(iii) The surveys of social conditions.

The Philosophy of History: In the 19th century the philosophy of history became an important intellectual influence. The basic assumption of this philosophy was that society must have progressed through a series of steps from a simple to complex stage. Later the contribution of Comte, Spencer, Mark and many others reflected the impact of the loss of this intellectual trend.

The Biological Theories of Evolution: Philosophical influence of history was reinforced by the biological theory of evolution. Sociology has an evolutionary approach which tended to be molded on biology. Hersbert Spencer and Durkheim are good example of it.