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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 938)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN.	Date	23/09/17

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Total Marks Obtained:

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

1. (a) Idea of functional indispensability

Functional indispensability means whatever functions are allocated to a social system it can not be changed. Talcott Parsons in his social system theory explained that roles - Adaptation allocated to organismic system, Goal attainment to personality system, Integration to social system, Latency to cultural system.

R.K. Merton criticised Parsons through postulate of functional indispensability. He gave example role given to family may not always performed by family. Other institutions - religious, school, peer group help in tension management.

Thus, he explained that idea of functional indispensability is not useful in sociological research and analysis. It is hindrance in creating theories which can ~~not~~ be applied to social realities.

In contemporary society, functional indispensability is not much of use.

1. (b) Verstehen

Verstehen - means understanding
Max Weber gave Verstehen method
to study social action.

Max Weber gave two
types of Verstehen.

- 1) Direct observational understanding
- explaining facts as fact.
- 2) Indirect explanation of realities

Weber focussed on application
of Verstehen in sociological method.

He used in explaining social action, religion, capitalism.

He suggested that investigator while using Verstehen need to follow these steps -

a) Investigator need to follow unbiased approach, removing personal prejudice to maintain objectivity.

b) Investigator need to use primary and secondary sources of data and information collection. He need to understand choices and constraints available before actor in action situation.

c) Use of communication capabilities.

Weber suggested that Verstehen is not sufficient. He explained ~~that~~ - that one can use Ideal type

and Causal analysis, while doing research and giving sociological explanation of social realities.

1. (c) Pathological forms of Division of labor

Emile Durkheim explained that Division of labor is social fact. A social fact can be pathological to Division of labour can be pathological.

There are three forms.

a) Anomic division of labor -

It is due to normlessness people are not following rules, regulation. As a result unhealthy competition among people generalised.

b) Forced Division of labor -

When division of labor is not done as per will and skill of member than it lead to meaningless work, tension anxiety, loss of productivity.

c) Disorganised division of labor

When Division of labor is not properly organised - it lead to wastage of resources, lack of unity of action among

workers.

Durkheim gave solution to this- that code of ethics should enforced in society And occupational integration through association and group to have moral regulation. He also suggested socialist state can be useful to solve this.

Thus Durkheim's analysis is ~~not~~ multi dimensional and also providing solution to problems.

1. (d) Discuss the utility of Max Weber's ideal type as a methodological tool

Max Weber considered that social reality is vast unorganised dichotomous and chaotic. Therefore one can not study totality of ~~the~~ reality, rather one should go for essence of reality. For that one can use Ideal type.

Weber. considered ideal type as measuring rod and

research tool It's utility in research use as follows-

- 1) Ideal type is not ideal in moral sense. It is approximate type. It gives flexibility to researcher to consider addition and deletion of element of it.
- 2) It is not too abstract so it can be easily understandable.
- 3) Flexibility helps in explaining reality of future and present.
- 4) Researcher should add element or construct ideal types in non exclusive manner and in rational way. Thus it helps us in ensuring objectivity and value neutrality.

Weber made idealtypes on social action, power, authority, Bureaucracy.

Thus Ideal types are important tool to study and research contemporary social realities.

1. (e) Latent and manifest functions

R. K. Merton gave concept of Latent and Manifest function.

Manifest function - are those functions which are intended and desired. It is well understood by actor - Thus it has Subjectivity - eg Manifest function of Army is to protect border, provide security.

Latent functions are those functions which are not intended and not planned. It is analysed by investigator in objective manner. Latent functions may lead to positive or negative impact on society. eg Latent functions of Army is to provide employment to youth.

Earlier functionalist like Talcott Parsons were ^{having} limited analysis of functions i.e. only manifest

However R.K. Merton added these two function. It modified functionalist perspective. It led to creation of neo-functionalism.

These two functions and use of these two concept in sociological analysis helped in maturity of sociology as a discipline.

2. (a) "Social fact plays a central role in the sociology of Emile Durkheim".
Comment.

20

Emile Durkheim gave the concept of social fact. According to social fact are product of collective thinking, feeling and action.

He explained that social facts are subject matter of sociology. He suggested that wherever social facts is

present whether economics, political science, or psychology sociology must study it. Thus it gave rise to inter disciplinary approach in sociology

He gave 4 characteristics of social facts such as-

- 1) It has constraining and coercive character
- 2) They are external to individual and internal to individual
- 3) Empirical methods should be used to study social facts
eg Suicide, Religion studied by Durkheim
- 4) They are emergent in nature.
ie one S. Facts gave rise to another
eg poverty gave rise to unemployment

Thus Durkheim used Empirical methods to study social facts eg his study of suicide in Booke Le Suicide, his study of Religion, He also used social facts in study of Division of Labour.

Durkheim gave rules of Sociological method- to study of social facts. 4 rules are rules of observation, distinction, categorization and generalisation.

However critics like Peter Berger, argue that one can not get social fact like a thing/ pebble lying on beach. Another issue is Subjectivity - It is very difficult to maintain objectivity. It is difficult to understand or study totality of reality using social fact. One has to go for limitation

Despite these criticism, Durkheim's idea of social facts contributed in establishment of sociology as discipline. It was used as identifying subject matter of sociology. Thus social facts remained at centre stage in sociology of Emile Durkheim.

2. (b) "The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles." Critically comment on this Marxian thesis. 20

Karl Marx seminal work "Historical Materialism" gave an step by step historical account of human history. where he explained that In all historical stages - there were two classes. These two classes were always in conflict. This class struggle is foundation of all existing society.

Karl Marx gave - 4 main stages

Primitive Communism -

where primitive tribal societies where differentiation on the basis of age sex present but inequality was not there.

b) Ancient Slave Society - where two classes - Master and slaves. The two were sharing antagonistic social relationship.

c) Feudalism - there was two main classes - feudal lords and serfs. Their conflict and struggle gave rise to capitalism.

d) Capitalist Society - Bourgeoisie controlling means of production and Proletariat (wage labour) again in conflicting relationship. Labourers were exploited by Bourgeoisie. This led to homogenization, pauperisation, polarisation and ultimately led to class conflict.

Thus in every society there one who control means of production are in struggle one who owns nothing.

Critics argue that There is not always conflict. It ignored cooperation, integration present in society. Weber - There are not always two classes. He gave 4 classes - Bourgeoisie, Petty Bourgeoisie, Semi-Proletariat, Proletariat.

In case of India, Marxian thesis is not applicable. Whether there was feudalism in pre-British & British era or not. British introduced capitalist forces despite there is not revolution. All these cannot be explained through Marxian thesis.

Also, Religion, family, education and social institution also affect class relationship and class conflict.

Mark did not pay due attention on this. Despite these criticism, no other theory in world explains history of all societies in such a simple and clear manner. History of all society witnessed conflict and struggle between two classes. This cannot be denied totally.

2. (c) Critically discuss the concept of "Cult of the Individual".

10

Cult of the individual - can defined as individual using his/her charisma, other traits eg, oratory skills, expertise, or periodical identities based on caste, religion etc, attract huge no. of followers.

This concept is useful in explaining social political religious realities. eg In religion, different cult based on individual make appearance.

In politics - also rise of cult of a leadership often witnessed.

This can be useful or functional. As people following cult may leave violence or social evils if cult leader is not following this/asked them to do.

Another positive aspect is welfare aspect. Rules of joining cult is not fixed/strict. Rather it is easy to join.

Another aspect is dysfunctional aspect - cult leader may use its followers to subvert law and constitution. eg recent cases of Nirpita in Haryana. It can fool masses. Masses may be losing time and money. Cult leader may run parallel government.

Thus cult of the individual is important ^(concept) to study contemporary societies.

3. (a) The "development of the individual's self, and of his self-consciousness within the field of his experience" is preeminently social. Discuss in context of G.H Mead. 20

G.H. Mead in his book "Mind, Self and Society 1934" gave concept of self and identity. He explained that human being unlike animals have self. They are self-consciousness. It makes human society dynamic and progressive.

He further explained that at birth a infant does not have self and he is also not self-consciousness at birth.

He gave stages of social self development. He gave two stages -

- 1) Play stage 0-4 year - Here individual play role of particular / discrete other -
eg child playing role of Mummy -
Daddy.
Here self is not developing in

integrative manner. As child is not understanding expectation and attitude of all those present, rather child recognise only few particular people eg Parents

b) Game Stage - In this stage child try to play role of generalised others. It gave a learning social attitude, expectations. Thus now self development become more integrative holistic and self became coherent.

Thus through generalised other social values, social norms are learnt by individual. At the same time this self development limited by sphere of experience. As there is no grand generalised other rather there are multiple generalised others - So man has multiple selves.

However, Mead explains that self has two components - I & Me. 'I' is innovative, creative and not rule bound. As a result through 'I' society progresses. While 'Me' is conformist, through 'Me' society exerts control. Mead gave the idea that every self is unique and self's components 'I' make self unique. Thus it is not ^{the} always the case that self is mirror image of society.

Mead's idea of self, self development became foundation for social psychology. He utilised the concept of symbolic interaction in the field of social sciences. His theory of self, self consciousness and development helped us to understand ^{of individual} behavior and social reality.

Max Weber defined social action as actions which have meaning attached by actor and actions are oriented towards others. He explained that social actions are numerous one can not study all types.

He had made ideal types of social action—

(1) Traditional social action

These social actions are guided by traditional belief and values. They are present in both traditional and modern societies.

(2) Emotional social action - Action guided by Emotion affection etc

(3) Wert (value) social action

Action guided by values like pride honour honesty. Here means become goal itself.

(4) Zweck (goal) rational actions
These actions are those where goal and mean are logically connected. It is hall mark of modern rational societies.

Weber explains these four types of actions are present in both modern and traditional societies.

However different scholars highlighted the limitations of this-

(1) R.K. Merleau - it has missed the latent functions and consequences of social actions.

(2) Limitations of ideal types are also limitation of this theory

(3) It has over emphasised on "orientation towards others" and it missed "individuality".

(4) Meaning attached to social action by actor leads to subjectivity. It is very difficult to have objectivity in analysis of social action.

Despite these limitations Weber's theory on social action is guide to research and analyse social action of future. One is free to add ideal types as per need. This theory try to explain essential types of social action present in all - traditional and modern societies.

Therefore it is offering sociological foundation to understanding of social action and research in this regard.

3. (c) Critically assess R K. Merton's views on the contributions of research to the development of sociological theory. 10

R.K. Merton were of the opinion that grand sociological theory often on empirical test and ^{having} little applicability. He tried to make balance between fact and theory. He gave idea of Middle Range theory.

He explained that Research need to be done to develop sociological theory but while doing research one need to aware of applicability of theories. Research need to follow C-U-D-Os principle.

C - Community orientation

U - Universalism

D - Disinterestedness

Os - organised Skepticism

R.K. Merton research need to collect facts and based on facts one need to go for middle range

Theories which are neither too abstract nor too close to facts. They should be easily applicable to social reality.

Thus, Merton's view on research are helpful in developing sociological theory. It rejects the grand sociological theories. Rather it focuses on theory and their applicabilities.

4. (a) "Weber's theory of 'The protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism' despite its share of criticism remains bold and illuminating". Critically examine

25

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Gender as a dimension of stratification

Gender is socio-cultural construct.
while sex is biological.

Feminist argue that gender is
evolved as stratification whereas men
and women are not on equal
platform and various ideology
and institutions are creating
gender gap.

Ideology of patriarchy is controlling sexuality, productive and reproductive freedom of women. They are not allowed to get into economic sphere. As a result they are victims of housewifization and domestication.

Institutions like family, culture, technology, state are also victims of patriarchy leading to stratification on the basis of gender. In family differential socialization led to invisibility of girl and development of "gender consciousness". Similarly technology like contraceptive, surrogacy is misused over body of women.

Maria Miles, Wallstone Craft, Walbey are few scholars gave detailed analysis of social stratification based on gender.

5. (b) Interest groups and democracy

Interest groups are those groups who articulate their interest, convey interest to government but they do not pressure, they do not want to join politics eg animal lover group

Over a period of time interest groups may turn into pressure groups. Pressure groups may make civil society

In Democracy, there is freedom of expression, speech and fundamental rights. Interest groups articulate voice of voiceless in democratic manner. Thus it helps in democratic manner, strengthening of Democracy. Thus interest groups are important for democratization of democracy.

Similarly, interest groups are able to survive because of democracy. As in dictatorship / totalitarian regime there is no space for freedom of speech also interest groups.

Thus both interest groups and democracy needs each other and both are important for their existence and survival.

5. (c) Circulation of Elites

Concept of elites widely used by Pareto and C.W. Mills. Vilfredo Pareto gave explanation that in ~~government~~ ~~societies~~ there are two kind of elite

(1) governing elite - who are ruling and controlling masses' destiny. It has two group one who rule with might are lions and one who rule with mundane foxes

(2) non-governing elites - Scientist, Media person, academicians, bureaucrats.

Most of time power is transferred between lion and foxes and some time governing elite and non-governing elite exchanged member. This is circulation of elites. Masses may fed up this circulation. Some time one or few common men also join ruling elite. It give hope to masses.

Pareto gave psychological explanation to elite as he considered that masses accept domination of ruling elite. E.W. Mills is not agree with this. Masses not always support them.

Circulation of elites is important concept to understanding contemporary political sociology.

5. (d) Reasons for growth of sects and cults

Sects can be defined as group of people having their religious ideology. Sects have strict rules for daily behaviour, entry and exit. Cult have individual leader (sect does not) and rules of entry and exit is easy. One need not to loose religious identity to be member of cult.

India and contemporary world facing rise of sects and cults - due to following reasons -

- (1) Deficit of governance and development
- (2) Religious and caste based activities in past gave rise to sects and cults
- (3) Difference in opinion with respect to interpretation of religious faith & belief of tenayaan & Mayayaan of Buddhism
- (4) Religious revivalism and fundamentalism

5) Excessive modernity led to identity crisis or protecting religious identity
It led to creation of sects and cults.

Sects and cults have both positive and negative effects on society. Positive effect - they are welfareist and provide healing. Negative effects are - violation of law and order, weakening of democracy.

Thus sect and cults needs greater analysis.

5. (e) Types of social movements

Social movements can be defined as collective action by masses for social transformation, social change. eg Backward class movements

Types

① Reformatory movement - they not to change whole social structure rather try to reform & modify existing structure.

eg → Brahmo Samaj movement

- 2) Revolutionary movement - It try to change/replace existing social order and replace with new
eg French Revolution, Russian Revolution
- 3) Revivalist movement - It try to revival old social reality eg Reght wing often go for this, Arya Samaj
- 4) Migratory movement - when people migrate from region to another it may be due greater job faculty
eg. Kerala people going for employment in Middle east.

In contemporary times, there are new social movement - which have loose organisational framework, new actions, new constitutions taking participation in movement. New social movement is different from old. eg L.G.B.T.O movement of contemporary society is new social movement.

6. (a) "Weber's approach to stratification was built on the analysis developed by Marx, but he modified and elaborated on it". Discuss 20

Concept of stratification in sociology is adopted from geology. Stratification means layering of different material in geology. In sociology, it means ranking of people/ social groups based on one or other criteria eg income, or status.

Karl Marx, gave concept 'classes' where there are two classes one who control means of production and others who own nothing but to offer labour.

Weber taking basic analysis from Marx explained concept of stratification. Both Marx and Weber use economic perspective. However Weber had expanded and elaborated it further.

Weber used three criteria to rank people in social stratification.

(1) Economic order - where people are ranked on the basis of their position in market situation. Here Weber made a departure from Marx but both used economic perspective.

Weber further used concept of life chances - one is getting opportunities due to one's birth in particular group.

(2) Social order - Here "Status" is used to rank social group. Weber gave example of Indian Brahmin who have distinctive lifestyle in terms of food, dress, ritual, language etc.

Thus social status of group/individual is easily visible. Mostly status groups are closed.

(3) Political order - where power is distributed unequal manner then people / social groups are ranked :

Therefore one can say that Weber's approach on social stratification is more elaborated and multi dimensional. However it has been built on foundation provided by Marx. Both have helped in expanding the horizon of understanding of social stratification.

6. (b) "Science investigates; religion interprets. Science gives man knowledge, which is power; religion gives man wisdom, which is control". Critically examine. 20

Traditionally there has been debate
role of religion and science in society.
different scholar viewed it differently.

August Comte gave three
stages of human history - Theocratic
(religion dominated), Metaphysical,
Modern society (science dominated)
Similarly Spence gave concepts that
religion is product of fear and
modern society religion will be
replaced by science.

Forces like modernization
and secularization tried to replace
religion with science, rationality.
However religion is universal - It
was present in traditional society
and is present in modern society
because both religion and
science created their space in

functional niche in society.

Science follow investigation approach - exploring realities, phenomena eg Exploring Mass, investigating cause of dengue etc. Based on investigation knowledge is gathered. In development of societies/civilisation knowledge acted as power - to upgrade technology, to meet needs, to exploit nature.

However Religion try to interpret the realities eg why human being suffer? when science was not there religion was also knowledge giving experience. Religion was trying to control behavior through norms, values. Religion gives wisdom to control individual and societal behaviour.

However, in contemporary society religion and science are helping each other in fulfilling their duties. Science is helping to meet our materialistic needs while psychological needs (as called as secondary needs by Maslow) is met by religion. Scientific technology is used to expand religion, religious values and teachings.

If science is giving power to exploit then religion controlling that power so as that power should not go against ethics and values provided by religion.

Thus for today society both religion and science are needed.

6. (c) Briefly discuss the implication of social mobility on individual and societal level in different structures. 10

Social mobility can be defined as change in position. eg lower income member joining middle income group after getting promotion

It has impacted society and individual in differential manner.

Individual may improve its life style and quality of life if one experience upward mobility. While one facing downward mobility

one is facing anxiety, frustration. Individuals get hope and promise in life that with hardwork and talent one can change destiny.

At societal level, social mobility prevents class and class conflicts. Lower class member are of hope that they can change their class. It prevent class consolidation

Organisational level - working become efficient as mobility offers motivation to employees. It helps in getting meritorious candidate befitting to position.

Goldthorpe, Lockwood, Andre Beletille has studied the effect of social mobility. Social mobility is important to study as its consequences are different on different society.

7. (a) "Parson's views of the nature and application of power in society are naïve". Comment Critically. 20