



VISION IAS

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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1996)

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|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | Atulesh Jha | | |
| Medium Eng/Hindi | English | Registration Number | 77867 |
| Center | Home (Online) [3:37] | Date | 10-11-21 |

INDEX TABLE

| 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) | 20 | |
| (b) | 20 | |
| (c) | 10 | |
| 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 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

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 & HINDI
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.

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

10) Comparative Method in sociology is used to analyse two separate data-sets and evaluate hypothesis on the outcomes.

Comparative methods can be:- ~~Historical~~

① Historical eg. Marx study of slave, feudal and capitalist societies.

② Longitudinal eg. Giddens study of marriage and divorce over time in Britain.

③ Cross-cultural eg. Webers study of rise of capitalism in various religions.

Importance of comparative method:-

→ Helps to understand sociological theories in the context of history and time.

→ Social change theories are evaluated based on comparative

understanding.

→ helps to provide ready-made data sets for quantitative analysis eg. Durkheim's suicide study. & reference points of Ideatype of (Weber)

However, comparative methods are also criticized on following grounds:

→ Phenomenologists say that such studies ignore individual motivation for action.

→ Value-biasness creeps in as in case of (Weber's) study of Protestant Ethics.

It can't however, be ignored that social anthropological researches owe a lot to comparative methods for their development.

16) Positivism refers to the sociological method for research which espouses fact-value dichotomy; subject-object → methodological dualism; objectivity; causal explanation ^{quantitative} data; generalisation; verification and reductional analysis.

Contentions against it are:

- Phenomenologists like Peter Berger, state that data is ~~not~~ misnomer to understand social reality.
- Post modernists like Foucault state that causal explanations are misplaced and ignore individualism.
- Neo-Marxist and Feminists like Ann Oakley state it to be status-quoist, pro-establishment and ignores conflict.

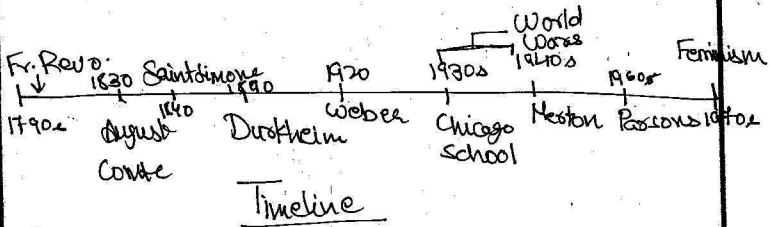
- Anti-positivists like Alvin W Goudbner say that value-neutrality is intellectual dishonesty.
- Karl Popper states Falsification is ultimate test.
- Thomas Kuhn criticises it as being ignorant of paradigmatic shift.

How these enriched sociology?

- Rise epistemological anarchism in critical theory by Paul Feyerabend.
- Qualitative research opens new paradigm in critical and feminist research.
- Methodological Pluralism of Triangulation as suggested by post-modernists.

Positivism played an important role when it freed sociology from ditches of church and tried to establish it as a rational study of science.

10) The emergence of sociology as a distinct social science is a recent phenomenon.



→ French Revolution and Intellectual Revolution of 18th century brought changes in

- ← Polity - Democracy; fall monarchy
- ← Society - Feudal system collapsed
- ← Economy - Rise of mercantile trade & capitalism

→ Study of society was a reaction by conservatives to stabilise society
 eg. France de Boland → Society created by God and God's creation not to be disturbed.

→ Emergence of Functionalist Theories
 eg. Durkheim propounded society as 'sui generis' and composed of social

facts. August Comte and Herbert Spencer believed interdependence of social structures and organismic theory.

→ During world wars; social problems cropped up in US cities like New York and Chicago; Chicago school emerged as a critical school to understand crime, deviance and its reasons.

→ Structural functionalists like Paresons also expounded dysfunctions.

→ 2nd wave feminism of 1960s gave rise to feminist theories.

Thus; we see that although sociology began as a reaction to social change in France; it soon expanded its scope to study and analyse other dimensions in the USA.

10) Ethnography is the elucidation of everyday activity of observed individuals and their motivations based on conversation by researcher or their informants - Payne.

Critical ethnography goes beyond conventional ethnography in two ways $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{motivation and causes behind acts} \\ \text{how to change those acts.} \end{array} \right.$

Problems of critical ethnography:

- Participant observation can at times interfere with objectivity if participant and researcher roles clash e.g. Whykes study of gangs.
- ethical and legal consideration while observing.
- Researcher usually has ethnocentric and egocentric biases - Bottomore

→ Single researcher can't focus on all dimensions of research all at once.

→ Time-consuming and costly methods; also few subjects can be analysed.

→ Poor reliability is Hawthorne effect.

Benefits of critical ethnography:

→ Compassionate interviews (Arlic Hochschild) used to gain insightful data from pregnant mothers.

→ Ecological validity and participant validity is high.

→ Post modernists like Deleuze and Foucault used it to critically evaluate changes in society due to media and state.

It cannot be denied that critical ethnography has shortcomings; however it still enables individuals to free themselves of absolutism and explore serendipitous research.

10. Anthropology and Sociology have had a curiously similar shared past; so much so that Malinowski considered himself a social anthropologist as did

M.N. Srinivas.

Distinction b/w the two:

- | <u>Anthro.</u> | <u>Socio.</u> |
|---|--|
| → Primitive societies. | → Complex societies. |
| → Biological factors such as height weight etc. | → Only sociological factors and structures eg. religion, gender etc. |
| → Outsider view of society. | → Insider view eg. Interactionism |
| → Lab experiments | → Society can't be laboratoryised. |

However it can be observed:

- Study of modern developing societies such as African nations needs to study both primitive villages and industrial cities parallel.

→ Anthropological observations and sociological observations enrich each other such as study of 'Cultural lag' by [Ogburn] and study of religion by [Malinowski].

→ Studies of anthropological societies such as Coorg by [Eminovae] utilise sociological structures of Structural Functionalism.

With the emergence of critical theory and post-modernism sociology has taken a turn away from Anthro; but still collaboration between the two in areas of study such as racism in globalisation are ongoing.

3@ Sampling refers to the act of selecting a sample as to how and who to select since complete enumeration can present logistical and economical challenges.

In order to sample :

- ① Complete list of elements.
- ② Area of sampling
- ③ Parameter for sampling
- ④ Appropriate number of subjects

These must be known before hand.

Sampling offers the following advantages:

- Time and cost saving.
- Less chances of digression / misunderstanding
since less number of subjects.
- Better reliability of results compared to enumeration.
- Less issues of non-response

especially in longitudinal studies.

Types of Sampling:

① Probability Sampling → Each participant has equal chances of selection and ensures ~~for~~ universality.

② Non-probability sampling → Usually done when specificity is demanded eg. snowballing for research on millionaires of a country.

Stratified Random Sampling
Sub-groups to ensure representation.

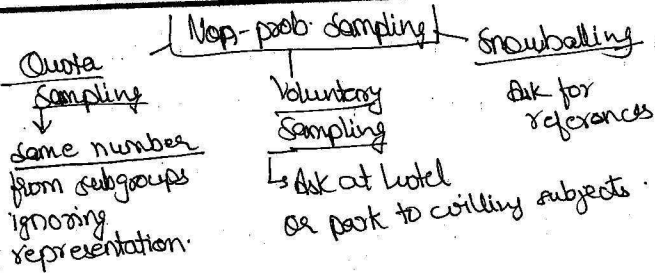
Simple Random Sampling

Each element assigned a random number and selected by lottery/random table.

Probability Sampling

Multi-stage Sampling

Each element is selected based on responses in previous stage here chances aren't equal.



Sampling enhances the scientific validity of social research efforts as:

- It enables research to focus on ecological validity since few are to be sampled.
- It enables participant validity since fewer can help reconstruct the experiment.
- Higher reliability as answers can be cross-referenced.
- Less chance of non-response especially when prior consent obtained.

→ Sampling is largely representative since it follows 'Law of Averages'.

Savantikos espouses the cause of scientific sampling for it helps enhance scope of sociology to test and verify hypotheses at a faster pace.

36) Interview refers to the act of a researcher asking questions, either quantitative or qualitative from the subjects over phone, email or personal interaction.

Advantages of interview as a tool'

- Helps symbolic interactionists to probe reasons, motives and symbolism behind social actions; eg crime and deviance in juveniles of broken families stems from rebellion.
- High reliability, since the subject has better clarifications on the questions.
- Many subjects are not willing unless interviewed personally

such as in case of prison inmates
study of Foucault.

→ Feminists have used this tool to
assess social researches of areas
henceforth; such as interviews of
pregnant ^{women} ~~women~~ and young mothers
by Ann Oakley to understand
their motivations and apprehensions.

→ Compassion and understanding
on part of researcher emboldens
subjects to be more outright;
eg. study of Thakhand villagers
on poverty by Jean Dorez where
they blamed contractors and
government.

→ Researcher can ensure that
participant answers without fear or
favour in their comfort.

Disadvantages of interview:

- Researcher validation; might prompt subject to answer based on how researcher looks; eg. self-proclaim feminist when a female interviewer.
- Exaggeration and lies to impress the interviewer as in case of criminal gangs of New York by Whyte.
- Presence of interviewer might be apprehensive in sub-altern societies.
- Researcher might ask loaded or leading questions to obtain answers.
- Qualitative data is difficult to quantify for scientific method.

However, critical theorists and post-modernists and also structural

functionalists have made great use of interviews and with successful research outcomes. Thus, it would be rash to dismiss interview as neither valid nor reliable.

30) Scope of Sociology has evolved overtime to respond to changes of social research. ~~and~~

Primarily it was divided as:

- Synthetic school
- Formal school

Formal School: It proposed sociology to be separate from all other studies and to develop its own methods and tools exclusively; eg. Idol Types by Weber and Verstehen by Simmel.

Synthetic School: It proposed developing sociology in relation to other natural sciences and also utilize their tools eg. Scientific method of natural sciences by Durkheim, Tonnies, Spencer, etc

Positivists: Only quantifiable social phenomenon such as social facts by Durkheim.

Interpretivists: social action and its motivation by Weber; Simmel etc.

~~Symbolic~~ Phenomenologists: Common sense knowledge behind actions by Alfred Schutz.

Symbolic interactionists: Mead studies how actors interpret social symbols and socially act.

Feminists: study female status and role of gender in social structures.

Postmodernists: Deleuze and Foucault studied media, schools, jails and new bureaucracy and politics.

Thus, sociology gradually came to be an all encompassing study of society.

50) Marriage is difficult to define as (Horton & Hunt) rightly point; but conventionally has been denoted as Husband-Wife ^{in heterosexual} ~~and children~~ relation.

Marriage has field importance because:-

- Sexual Regulation function.
- Legal and socially sanctioned sexual behaviour.
- Homogamy ensured choice of socially compatible partners.
- Capitalism thrived on notion of sexual Division of labour between heterosexual couples - (Shulcsmith Firestone).

However, modernism today has given new challenges to this institution:

- ① → High rates of divorce as found by (Giddens) → serial monogamy

due to remarriages

- Emergence of homosexual; nonsexual and single parent households.
- Legal sanctity to 'live-in' relationships by Supreme courts all over world.
- Strain of expectations and rise of individualism leads to breakup as pointed by Macionis.
- Assertion of female independence to counter domestic violence eg: sponge-wife Leslie White.

However, despite the manifold challenges Estomore says that marriage as an institution will survive ~~since~~ as people are still looking to get married and even remarriages are on the rise.

96) Veblen says that nearly all social changes are brought about by Technology.

Even conflict theorists like Marx identified as change in factors of production eg tools, technology to give rise to social change. eg. inanimate sources of energy prompted slave society to feudal society.

Technological changes in Green Revolution and Industrial Revolution pushed women on the periphery of society for they could not operate heavy machinery.

Changes in family structure have been prompted by technological advancements such as IVF and surrogacy.

Swinder Todhta identifies Mediatization of family as increase of interactions on facebook, whatsapp groups and Skype.

Post modernists identify technological changes as leading society as infertile ground of ideas and man as cultural dope due to homogenisation.

Critical theorists and neo-Marxists like Adorno view new technologies as expressive tools of control by dominance class.

Thus, technology needs to be understood to understand social change for it not only prompts it; but also acts as social control.

50) The emergence of factory system led to separation of house and workplace; factories became unit of production while houses remained unit of consumption. Thus; women who were confined to their houses were not considered to be contributing economically as only men earned money.

The unpaid labour which women perform amounts to nearly 40% of world's GDP in a report by Oxfam.

Most of it falls under care economy eg. nursing, cooking, etc.

Women even if working have to bear brunt of 'second shift' as identified by

Arlie Hochschild since they manage households too even if they have helper.

Role of men isn't egalitarian in household activities and even today they are confined to automated tasks of washing clothes using machine.

Capitalism thrives by keeping women as unpaid labour and also as a reserve army to floor wage rates.

It would not be improper therefore to question the motive and means of unpaid housework and to establish legal provisions for it.

50) Development has always been a value-led concept with largely denotes economic progress.

Eurocentric theories of anthropologists usually decried Africa and Asia as primitive and savage.

Political development is understood as progression from monarchy to democracy; which US tries to impose everywhere despite its failure at home which is evident in rise of white supremacists.

CW Mills identified an elite culture which controlled political institutions and served self-interests.

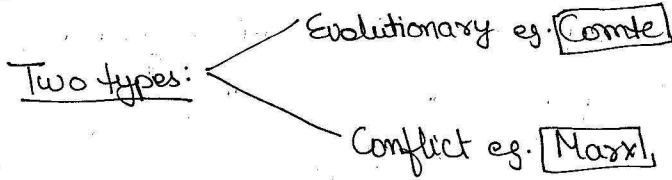
Economic Development usually ignores lifestyle challenges and environmental

damages caused by their actions,
eg. new measures show that CO₂
emission by US has been 40 times
of India.

Social Development in form of modernity
has been described as 'Westoxification'
which has been largely promoted
for cultural hegemony and ignores
negatives such as commodification of women.
↳ Ann Oakley

Thus, we can see that a value-loaded
notion of development has crept
and 'ease of business' has
overtaken 'ease of living'.

90) Linear theories of Social Change:



Evolutionary theories:

→ Largely inspired by Social Darwinism and tried to evolve sociology as a predictive social science.

→ August Comte: Theological → Metaphysical
God, polytheism
↓
monotheism

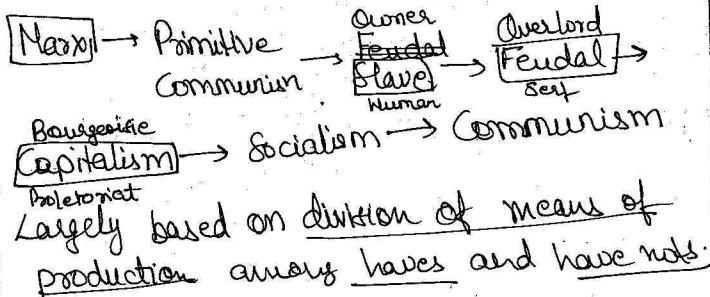
→ Positivist society.
→ atheist

→ Herbert Spencer: Simple → Compound →
Doubly compound → Triply compound
Largely based on complexity of technology and social institutions such as polity.

Emile Durkheim

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Simple society → | Complex community |
| Mechanical solidarity | Organic solidarity |
| Restitutive Justice | Reformative Justice |
| Simple DoL | Complex Differentiated DoL |

Conflict theories :



However, these are criticised for being determinist; lack empirical validity.

and consider humans as pawns.

Bottomore

60 Family has largely been considered as functional and Universal by Functionalists. eg:

Murdock | → Family is universal.

→ Performs function of socialisation, sexual, reproduction etc.

Talcott Parsons | → Nuclear family most suited for mobile industrial societies.

→ 2 irreducible functions :-

① Primary socialisation of child.

② Stabilization of adult personalities as the person feels responsible.

→ Wife performs expressive role such as cooking, cleaning; while men considered fit for instrumental roles; so sexual DoL maintained by family.

Parson and Hunt, identifies these functions of a family:-

- Protective
- ~~Economic~~ Emotional
- Socialisation
- Sexual Regulation
- Ascription
- ~~Sex~~ Reproductive
- Status / Social role

However, of late the established notion of family is being questioned:

- Reducing role of family due to new institutions such as schools, hospitals.
- Earlier family also unit of production; now only unit of consumption.
- Emerging trends of new kind of families which do not conform

to traditional views such as live-in;
same-sex couple with or without
children; single parent family.

→ Women only sole of reproduction
in family; outside it they can
assert themselves - Shulamith
Firestone

→ Women face domestic violence
and act as sponges for frustration

→ Society moving towards achievement
motivation; socialisation by State
institutions; etc.

Emergence of experimental institutions
such as Kibbutz (dormitories) in Israel

have further established that
conventional families no longer are
as important.

6D) Media has evolved over years from print and TV media to social media and mass media as well.

Functionalist approach

- Regards media as an extension of social institutions which are important to maintain integrity.
- Media in Parsons AGIL framework was for Latency ^(Pattern) maintainance which helped keep society in equilibrium.
- It is a vehicle to promote social values and culture for integration.

Conflict approach:

- Means of social control by dominant classes and capitalists who own such media. Noam Chomsky
- To promote false consciousness such as caste and communal tension.
- To promote values of dominant class and fatalism among masses.
- Leisure and entertainment media have subdued worker solidarity and made them passive. Adorno.

Feminist:

- Desensitization against women as promote commodification through advertisements and pornography.

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or you will
lose marks

- Cultural values are promoted through daily soap serials.
- However, positive use of media in #MeToo movement also proved powerful.
- Postmodernists like Derrida and Foucault view media as trying to control society as extension of states apparatus of Fake News and Media Trial.
- Emergence of surveillance capitalism by facebook and Google present new threats to human rights and freedom.

However; media has played
informative role as well by
e-Education in Covid and
social sensitization to problems
of sub-attens by showing reports
of mass migrations.

60. 'Cultural lag' refers to desynchronisation between material (eg. tech.) and non-material (eg. values) dimensions of society → Cybernity.

→ It can be viewed in society as generational gap and issues of teenage rebellion.

→ Increase of digitization has reduced cultural gap as:

→ Exposure of old age class to new social norms through YouTube.

→ Understanding better due to evolution of social media which increases interaction.

→ The technological gap is

reduced too; since everyone opts for mobile and smart gadgets.

However; it would fallacious to assume complete harmony.

→ Shaadi.com and caste options on dating apps.

→ Mistaken Modernity by Dipankar Gupta elucidates how even urban elites practice social norms of caste.

Thus; we see that 'cultural lag' although gradually subsiding is still a relevant phenomenon.

7. @ Capitalist society is largely denoted by a motive of shareholder capitalism where labours sell their skills and owner of Means of production own the resulting goods.

→ Exploitation of working class is naturally considered the way to enhance profits.

→ Stigmatised capital in the form of shares and stocks by traders who perform no fruitful labour is the norm.

→ Such system is responsible for the crash of 2008; as credit default swaps and the like are shareholder credit and

not reflect the stakeholders of workers of the organisation.

In order to ensure sustainable development it is important to move to a stakeholder model:

→ Japanese companies treat employees as communities; old and senior workers are consulted in organisational decisions. Informal networks of workers are consulted too.

Alvin Gouldner too said that informal stakeholders enhance productivity in his study of industrial mines.

→ Emergence of new form of hiring options such as Employee Stock Ownership (ESOP)

also enhance commitment of
labours and his stake.

→ Unions and Industrial Democracy
should be encouraged and
not viewed by suspicion eg. Uber
lost 15% of its drivers after banning
unions.

→ Rise of Cooperatives such as
AMUL in India attest to
sustainable model of development
in place of centralised
manufacturing units.

With the rise of 4th Industrial
Revolution and automation; it
is important to engage all
stakeholders to decide the new

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paradigm of capitalism.

7① Digital Education :

Poor Issues :-

- It has exacerbated digital divide for it demands the poor to own good devices and internet connection.
- Brick and mortar institutions ensured that pupil was focused on education for the entire period; now he/she maybe distracted by family chores or issues like looking after younger siblings.
- Alienation might rise due to low education penetration in far-flung areas.

- Quality of education of different platforms vary and might not be affordable for all-eg. White hat Jr. costs Rs. 25000. for basic package.
- Syllabus and class uniformity may get impacted; also it might impact learning skills if interpersonal interaction is absent.
- Conducting exams and tests prove another issue as students of JJK could not upload answer sheets of Delhi University due to slow internet.

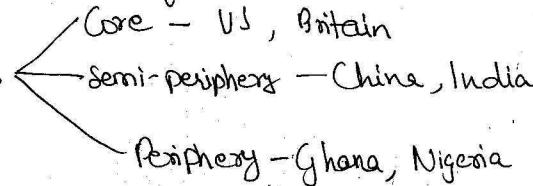
But we cannot ignore the benefits of e-education as well:-

- Access to lectures any time
when uploaded.
- Many teachers offer free online
education and classes.
- Savings on brick infrastructure can
be invested to provide better
devices and connection for ease.
- Rise of 4th Industrial Revolution
demands individuals to be
well conversant with tech.

Thus, we can see that e-education can have both positives and negative impact and thus needs to be tread carefully.

70 World System Theory of Immanuel

Wallerstein has been formulated to explain the differences in development of various nations.

3 types 

- Core - US, Britain
- Semi-periphery - China, India
- Periphery - Ghana, Nigeria

Cores - Financially ^{technologically} strong; use periphery for cheap labour, raw materials and then add value to make it costly.

Semiperiphery - Transition b/w the two; to have financial growth and also tech-wise.

It has cheap labour and raw materials too.

Periphery - Economically and Technically poor; only cheap labour, raw materials and minerals.

The COVID pandemic lent credence to this theory in the following way :

Core Nations : Booked vaccines for months in advance; used African nations as trial subjects; threatened India to release more; WTO issues in patent.

Periphery Nations : Least say, dependent on UN and WHO for cheap supply; lowest levels of vaccination.

Semi-periphery Nations : India and China; developed vaccines at cheap costs due to cheap labour and good tech; Distributed to rich buyers and also poor nations.

Thus, we see how World Systems Theory is relevant even today -