

15 Aug, 2024

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Practice
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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

ans 2
(a)

The birth of sociology that is science of study of various social institutions and their interaction started after the 18th CE, i.e.

Industrial revolution

August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Durkheim etc laid the foundation.

Impact of Industrial Revolution in emergence of sociology

1. Rise in rationality and scientific temperament which brought era of modern society where humanism at the centre of social development
2. Change in mode of production:
(Karl Marx)

Production got changed from home based to factory based

3. Issues raised in urbanisation like livelihood, congestion

④ Manchester of London, brings situation of hope and despair

4. The working condition of the industries, rising gap between haves and have not creates social instability.

Apart from industrial revolution, intellectual development, material and social change; and political sphere (French revolution) also laid the foundation of sociology which in contemporary world expands its horizon.

Ans 1
(b)

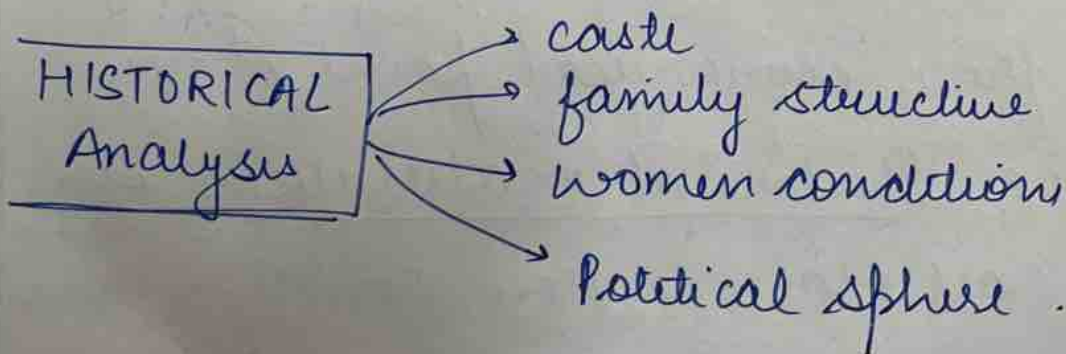
Sociological studies to justify on the ground of objectivity and reliability adopt the research scientific methods. Historical analysis is one of the method.

It means studying the society in temporal framework with respect to evolution of society.

1. The social change of society from economical point of view is historical materialism of Karl Marx. How society moves from ancient to slave to feudal to capitalistic society.

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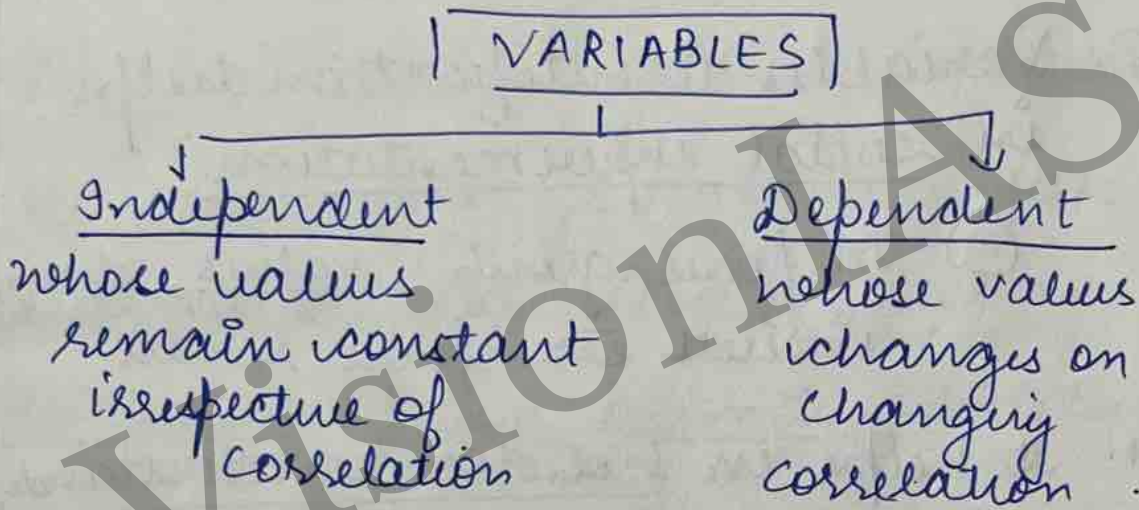
2. In Indian society context, Sociological approach of GS Ghurye, where he studied caste system on basis of historical text
3. Durkheim's social change of mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity due to rise in material density.
4. Radcliff Brown's historical studies helped in sociological studies



Hence, the moving wheel of history helps in understanding society.

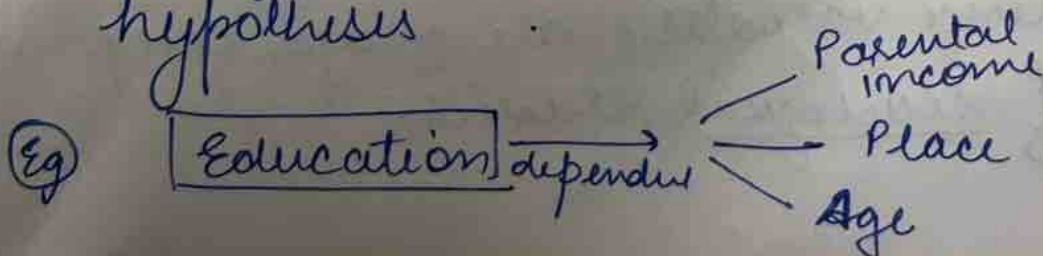
Ans 1
(C)

Variables means the values which can be changed with respect to situation. For example, the women's conditions changes wst time, place etc



CRUCIAL ROLE IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

1. It helps in establishing the relation between the significant factors for establishing hypothesis.



2. Variable brings the causal realism in the research

(eg) Weber, Protestant ethics and capitalism, he used spirit and substance

3. Variables identification helps in "social experimentation"

(eg) In focus group, values, ideology, interest etc shape results

4. It helps in holistic understanding of social situation

(eg) Durkheim "Le suicide" is multi variate analysis

5. It helps in narrowing down the interest of study.

Hence variables are major component of sociological studies.

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Ans ↓
(d)

Herbert Spencer was a early sociologist who believes in developing society studies in lines of the natural science studies.

He inspired by the Darwin's theory of human evolution, he stated that society has been evolved on the line of human evolution from primitive society to modern society.

He gave his concept the name of 'SOCIAL DARWINISM'

Features of his studies

1. The primitive society was

dominated by the hunter and gatherer economy and life style

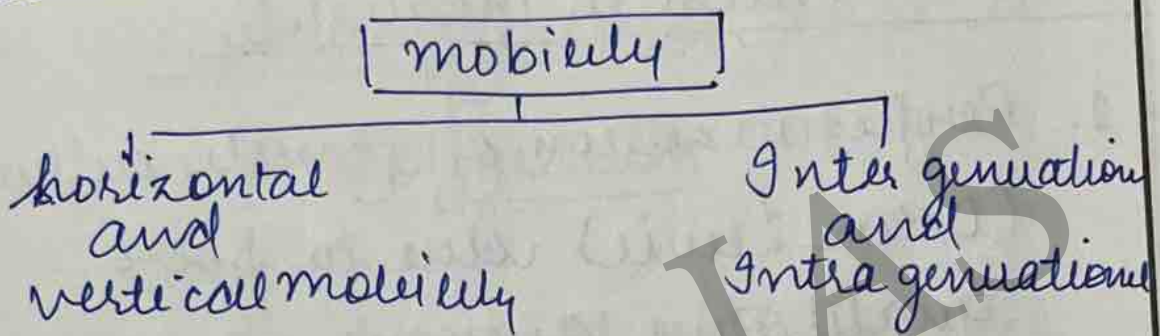
2. In the medieval time, land become important due to agrarian economy. And religious significance was prominent.

3. In modern society, with the rise of technology, religious significance reduce and rationally spread rise.

His work is been criticized that human body development and functioning is in no correlation with society as society is part of substructure with evolved non-uniformly across world (Global north & Global south)

Ans¹
(e)

Peter Sorokin, has defined mobility as the upliftment of individual or group of individual in social sphere via means of power dynamics, education etc.



Solution to Inequality

1. Capital decomposition in post modern world increase access to force of production
 2. The increasing access to the education, brings skills and capabilities which reduces inequality
- (e) Karuna Ahmadi's study regarding women mobility in economic sphere

3. Dissolvement of pollution and purity of lower caste in India via article 17, reservation etc reduce ~~mobility~~ inequality

Not solution to inequality

1. Perpetuation of poverty culture (Oscar Lewis) due to poor qualitative avenues
2. The ill treatment to lower caste Sarpanch in rural India
3. The majority stakeholder in corporates of owner

Mobility reduces inequality, but the socio-cultural tradition fabric reduces its implication. Need of how is to build harmonious and inclusive development in society

2, 2, 8

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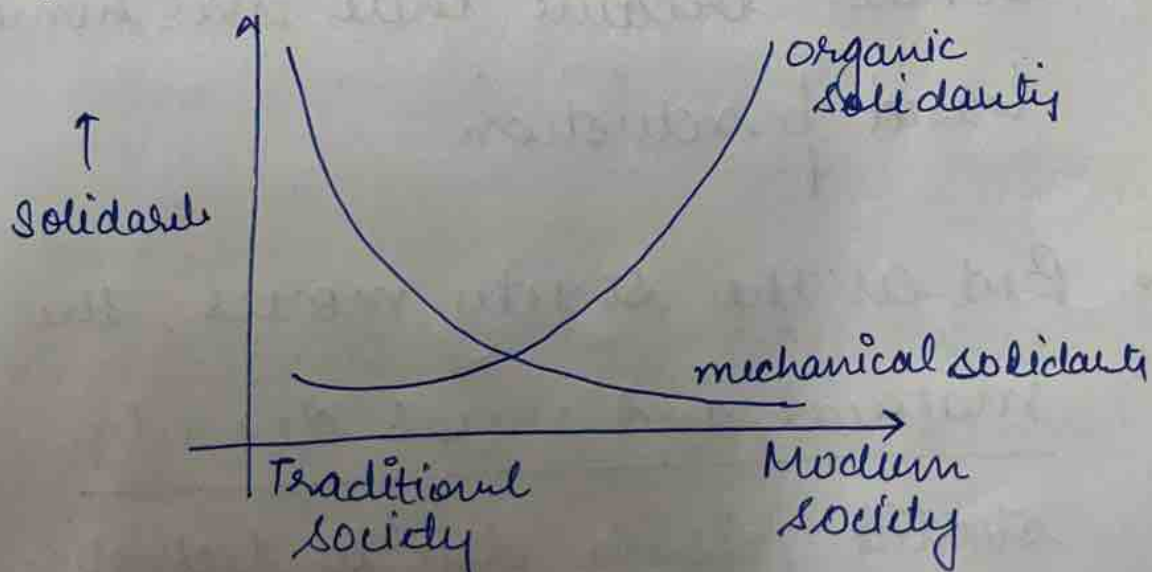
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Question No.
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Ans 2
(a)

Emile Durkheim was a functionalist and in his work social facts, totemism, an elementary form of religion etc, he talked about the collective effervescence that is the social integration.

In his work he traced the social evolution in terms of the solidarity.



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- In the primitive society, the material and moral density was very low. As the production was via means of animate power due to which there is less DOL. So the mechanical solidarity is high.

Peoples relations are guided by the family relation and bonds because there was home based production.

- But as the society moves, the material and moral density started rising due to technology upgradation.

- People who were not able to compete for the same labour started finding new labour
- Division of labour become prominent for the social integration of society and mechanical solidarity increases.

Significance

1. The modern high division of labour is social integrative for functioning of social institution
2. Anomie in the DOL due to the pathological state as the state crosses the normal state.

3. The interdependence between the various parts of ~~part~~ organisation for collegiality to get the work done

But his work is criticised on the following reason

1. The Division of labour is not integrative
↳ social exploitation of labour class

2. The dysfunction of his model not taken into consideration.

Durkheim's work open up the new front to analyse the evolution of society like other scholars Comte, Marx, Hegel etc.

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Ans 2
(b)

Marx in his seminal work "contribution to critique of ^{economic} social and political works" talked about the historical materialism.

According to Engels, historical materialism is the course of history taken by society on economic determinism. Marx was inspired by the Engels's idea of idealism but he gave it point of view of economic sphere.

Feature of Marx materialism

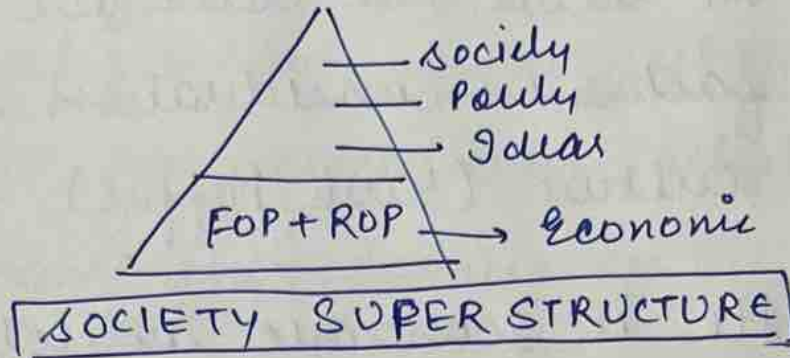
1. He defined the society's course in terms of

Mode of production which consists of force of production (FOP) and Relation of production (ROP)

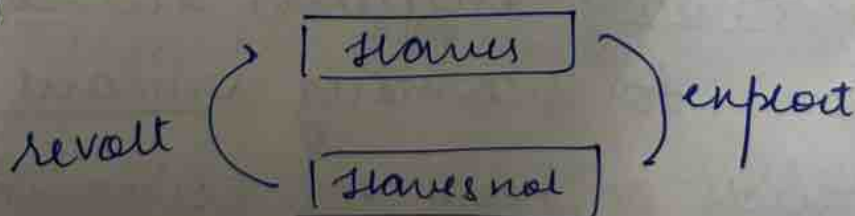
2. FOP means the technology, capitals which is used to produce goods
3. ROP means the relation between the two entities of society
 - a) Between man and man which works on antagonistic cooperation
 - b) Between man and thing which take exchange value in place of use value.
4. According to him the FOP and ROP makes the basic.

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foundation and on which social
superstructure is built



5. The society moved in different MOP which rise in the economic significance.
6. According to him, 'the being doesn't define the consciousness of man but his social being define his consciousness'
7. When the slaves will gain subjective consciousness of objective reality, revolution will take place



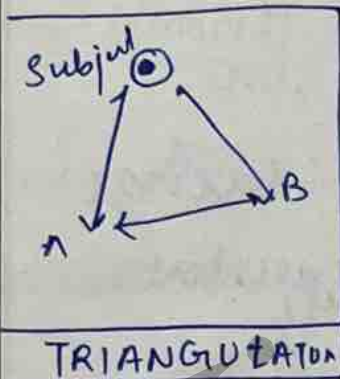
His idea opposed to idealism

1. He does not take the other factors in consideration like culture (Karl Popper)
2. He is economic reductionist by accentuating only one point of view (Max Weber)
3. Revolution is distant reality
↳ v. Lenin study of trade unionism, more priority to job stability than wages.
4. The technology and division of work brings the efficiency and productivity (Taylorism)

Marx work put light on that how economy influence the social relation. For becoming vibrant democracy India needs to work on economic sphere for inclusiveness.

Ans 2
(c)

Triangulation is one the scientific method of Norman.L where his emphasis on cross substantiation for credibility, reliability and comprehensiveness in research



It means cross checking with result of other for establishing reliability.

① For example, study of social status in Weber's trinitarian model. The cross credibility of person social status could only be establish by enhancing the research through multiple neighbors to reduce biasness.

- ② In participant observation method, the report writing of observation will work as second pillar of triangulation.
- ③ The cross-validation of data which is secondary in quantitative research brings triangulation credibility.

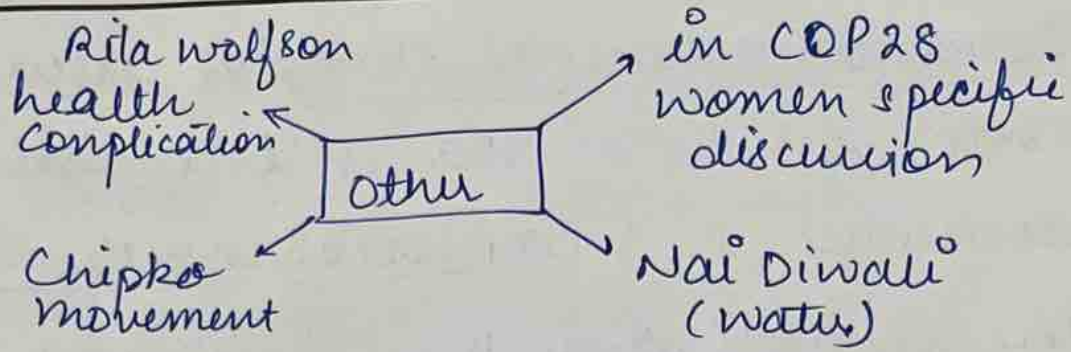
But there are issues as well (eg)

The study of jajmani system in India Lurie (Marxist) and William Wiser (functionalist) brought different result hence ideology and values can be one cause of reducing objectivity. So researcher value neutrality with this need of how (Habermas).

Ans 5
(a)
Feminist school of thought asserts that gender is not a biological construct but a social construct for stratification and inequality.

Gender inequality discussed in climate talks

1. Uttarakhand study of Chullah where the biofuels burned which is equivalent to 30 cigarettes (Aruna Sharma)
2. Meena Das in her study of climatic implication on women changes discussed about the burden of household income example water fetching from well (Rajasthan)



Gender inequality not discussed in climate

1. The global integration ideology that environment will impact all human beings equally.
2. Climatic studies revolved around flora and fauna (eg) IPCC assessment review 6.

"climate implications" put women on "disadvantage stage" at receiving end. The plantation drive, PM KUSUM, Panchayat are need of hour.

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Ans^s
(b)
Religion dominates the socio, cultural, economical and other sphere of human life. There are major 10 religion but more than 1000 sub division like sect and cult in religion.

Evolutionist	Functionalist
<p>1. They advocated that with course of time religious significance like reduce</p> <p>(eg) August comte 'Three stage law'</p>	<p>2. They advocated that religion significance will continue in different forms</p> <p>(eg) Rickshawalla study</p>
<p>2. Public significance of law will reduce. Rise of secularism (Bryan Wilson)</p>	<p>2. The public dominance will continue</p> <p>(eg) Religion revivalism.</p>

3. With modernity
the basic
function of
religion took
by other
institution

④ Education
monitoring by
CBSE

4. The depicts the
dysfunction of
religion

④ Marx, religion
ideology of
upper class

3. According to
them, religious
values will
perform basic
function

④ Andhe Bettle in
India religion
guide way of
life

4. Functional
institution of
life and
work for social
integration

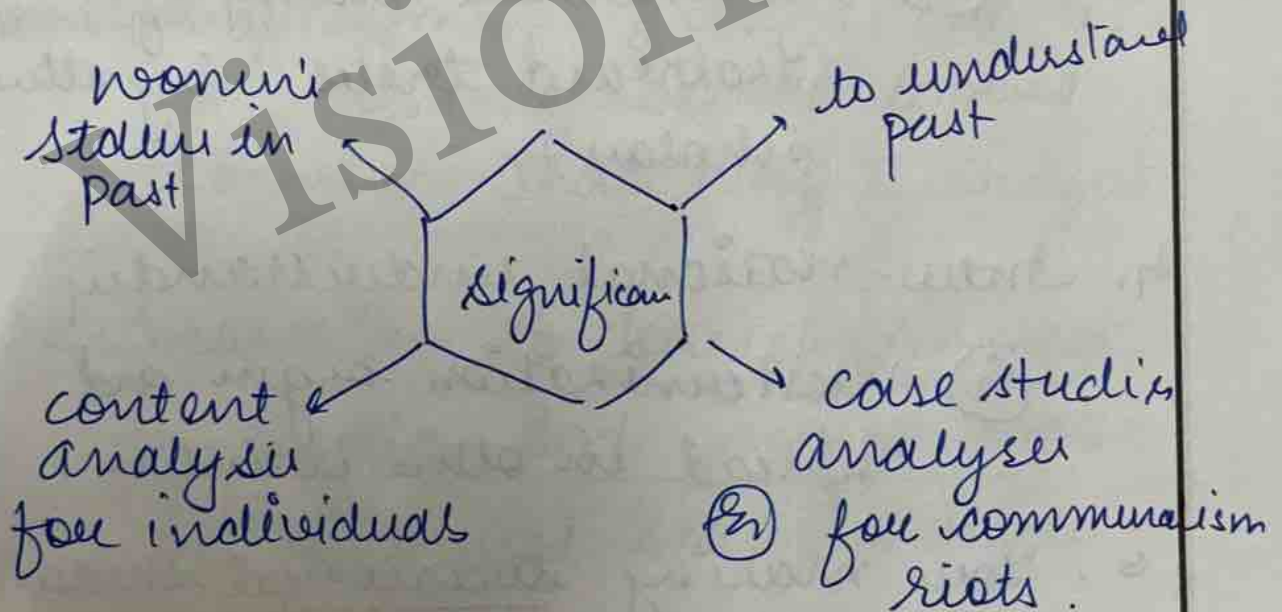
④ Durkheim's
totemism.

Religion is the dominant sphere
of social life as per Steve Bruce,
religion and modernity will go
hand in hand in society.

Ans⁵
(c)

Sociological studies involve the study of history in terms of text, manuscript to understand the evolution of society.

"Hermeticism" means the linguistic proficiency to understand the historical and traditional culture.



Application in the field of sociology

1. WH Rieu study of Toda

Tribe of Nilgiri helps to understand the primitive lifestyle of the people

2. Bengal oriental society, studied the Indian history for colonial interest

3. The understanding of already conducted sociological study

(a) Malinowski study of Trobriand tribe by other scholars

4. Inter-national understanding

(a) westernization origin and spread in other countries

5. For making sociological studies acceptable in tribes (subject of study) to avoid ethical issues

Hence, "hermeneutics" helps in sociological study in wide aspect

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Ans 5(a)

According to ILO, informal sector are those sectors where the employers and employees relations are not guided by laws, rules and regulation.

Importance for developing countries

1. The population growth and employment growth are not in harmony in developing country. That's why it emerged.
2. According to Kareena Ahmad, In India 80% women works in informal sector which provide them autonomy.
3. The informality in sector reduce the input cost which make export competitive (Structural school)

4. The MSME sector gave employment to more than 50% people in India, increase social mobility
5. Informal sector, make the employer and employee work easy (Dualistic school)
6. It is the sector which absorb the worker laid off in the COVID period (Deela Dubey)

Issues in Informal Sector

- women's sexual abuse and other atrocities (Hoschild double shift)
- Income inequality gap continues (OXFAM report)
- child labour (Nura) Bura: Born to work

There is need of effective regulation of informal sector for organisation and countries sustainable growth.

Ans^s
(e)

Identity politics means the use of identity like caste, class, race, ethnicity to mobilise the voters instead of ideology

② In recent campaign of elections in USA, Harris Kammal mobilise, people on ground on Indian origin and asian.

Identity politics as divisive force

1. It creates the "us vs they" ideology and hamper social peace

③ catholic christian vs protestant christian in European countries

2. Islamization of politics in non muslim dominated country (Dobbla)

(eg) In India, Hindu vote bank
or muslim vote bank.

3. Ghettosization of certain race
by majority

(eg) Blacks in African countries
during colonialism

Identity politics as unifying force

1. In India, the rise of lower
Caste via political mobilization

(eg) Comeback of SPA in UP in
18th Lok Sabha [OBC vote
banks]

2. The black people rule after
Nelson Mandela's movement

↳ social upliftment

Political sphere based on identity
needed to be shifted to ideology
based politics to serve the best to
public to realise 'for the people,
by the people, to the people'

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Qm 7
(a)

Industrialization started in 18th century in Europe which brings the situation of hope and despair in society.

The pace of industrialisation is increasing in the post modern society with AI, machine learning.

Relation between generation: Impact

1. The consanguinity bond got weakened in industrialised society because brother-sister has to move out for jobs and education
2. change in mode of production from home based to factory based. The role of age old people reduced after retirement (Parsons: role allocation)

3. Inter generational social mobility is seen in industrialised society because of shift from ascriptive to meritocratic society.
4. Family structure moved from joint family to nuclear family (IP Desai)
5. The little tradition which pass^{es} from generation to generations increasing in social sphere [Great tradition domination - Univualisation - MILTON SINGER]

Relation between spouses: Impact

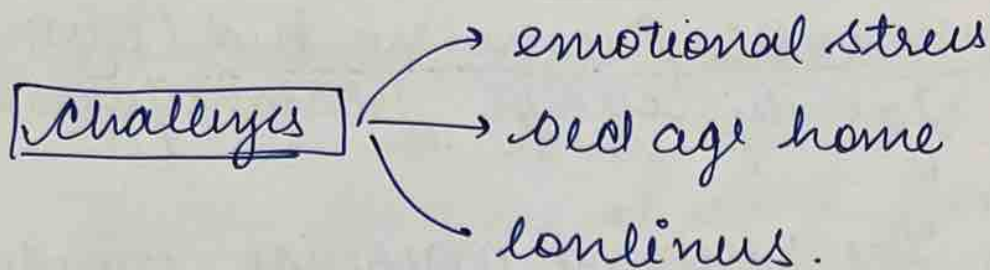
1. The equal conjugal bond increased in industrialised society and women's affective authority/nature to instrumental authority'

2. Double income no kid (DINK) family concept become prominent
3. The weekend marriage structure as spouses works in different places meet during weekend
4. The reproductive role of women changing to productive role, increase women autonomy.
5. The husband-wife division of labour at home got altered.

The industrialisation has impacted them adversely as well.

Negative outcome in tradition

1. The intellectual storehouse of old age reduce due to which they suffer.



2. The household dimension increased in industrial society

Negative outcome in spouses

1. The serial monogamy occurred as social phenomena.
2. Divorce rate increased in the society.

Industrialisation has impacted the society various sub parts in both ways and its implication could be minimised by strengthening the traditional core values like love, compassion etc.

Ans 7
(b)
Human relations school of thought
is post modern school of thought
which brings the human
interaction with various individual,
group, institution in picture

(5) human resource management
in the corporate sector.

In sociological studies

1. Tribal autonomy and
integration's classical
debate by V. K. Elwin and
G. S. Ghurye.
2. The traditional local
culture syncretism by
human interaction in Jogendra
Singh " Modernisation of
Indian tradition, 1973".
3. Man and man relation in

Capitalist society which works on negation of negation in "Karl Marx study"

4. Sylvia Walby's "Theorizing of Patriarchy" shows the women's domination by men in social world
5. Taylorism of formal organization for the efficiency and productivity
6. The caste dynamics which determine the power dynamic in village
(3) MN Srinivas 'Dominant Caste'
7. The circulation of elite of Pareto where the foxes and lions relations stress the politics of the country in terms of who will rule

Relevance in contemporary world

1. The women empowerment in the social world for egalitarian society

↓
Reducing
Patriarchy

↓
Men &
women
equality

↓
economic
opportunities

2. The 'haves and have not' relation for the sustainability of organisation

④ Trade union strikes in the company ("human relation")

3. Education as the agent to develop the effective human relation for value consensus to increase mobility.

④ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, RTE 2009, brings gross enrollment at 100% at primary level

4. The development of under development by A.G. Frank for the development of under developed countries like Vietnam
5. vulnerable section upliftment by social justice in the social sphere by policies
6. For bringing the religious harmony and reduce communalism^{ism}
 - (a) Peace talks in turmoil area

True Human relations development is important for the social-inclusive society

Ans 7
(c)

UN population fund in its report stated that world is growing to explosion of old age people.

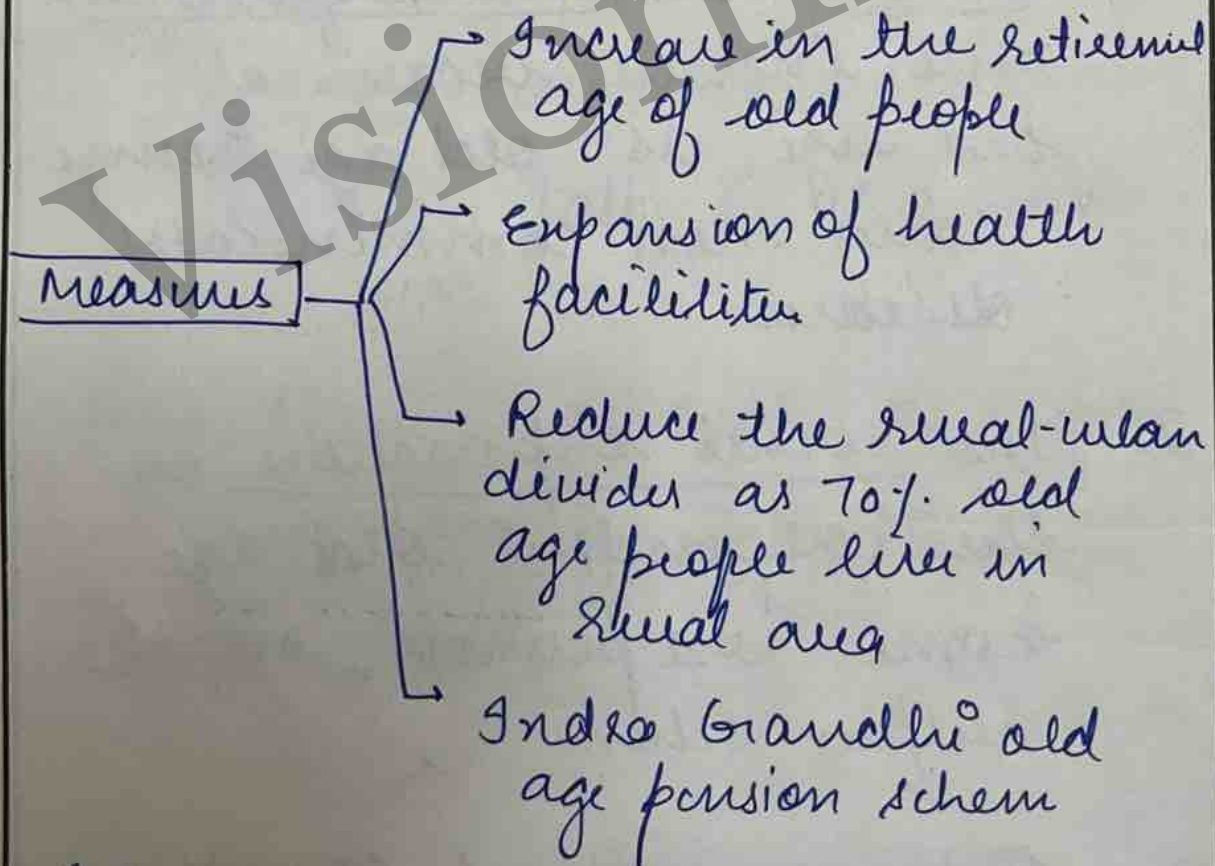
In India after 2055, the demographic dividend window will shrink.

Problem for developing countries

1. Burden on health facilities will increase because of old age as old age brings many non communicable diseases
2. The social expenditure on the independent old age home via pensions, social welfare scheme
3. As per emotional stress theory, the average age of women is ^{life expectancy}

more than man, this increases the loneliness

4. The change in mode of production brings feeling of redundancy (Parson role allocation)
5. The economic dependency (Wallersteine theory) will increase for developing countries



Japan follows model of "old age storehouse of knowledge" needed to adopted in developing countries

Ans 8
(a)

Gramsci has defined the civil society as the ground which brings people, market, state at one place for mutual coordination and public interest.

→ As per BS Bardolphadhyar In India civil society rise after 1980's on the failure of economic planning to serve people's cause.

→ In USA, civil society are the fourth pillar of democracy for the public service.

→ Civil society addressed the area which state does not want to touch.

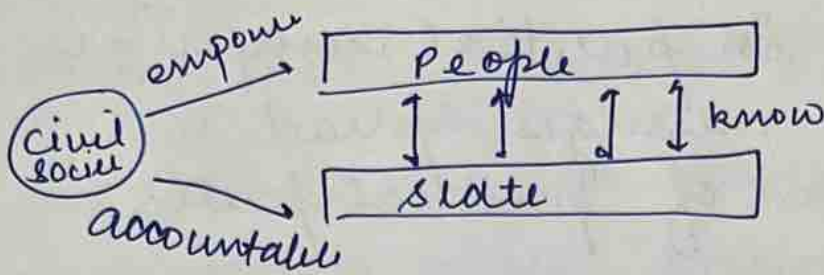
→ The civil society brings moral hegemony (Zenski).

But there are issues in civil society
notion as well

- The funding pattern of these institutions which promotes the foreign ideology leads to social turmoil
- The unethical practices in the management
(*) for tax evasions, eroding state power
- The interest articulation is in favour of certain minority or majority.

Facilitates the democratic government

1. It makes people aware about their rights and hold government accountable



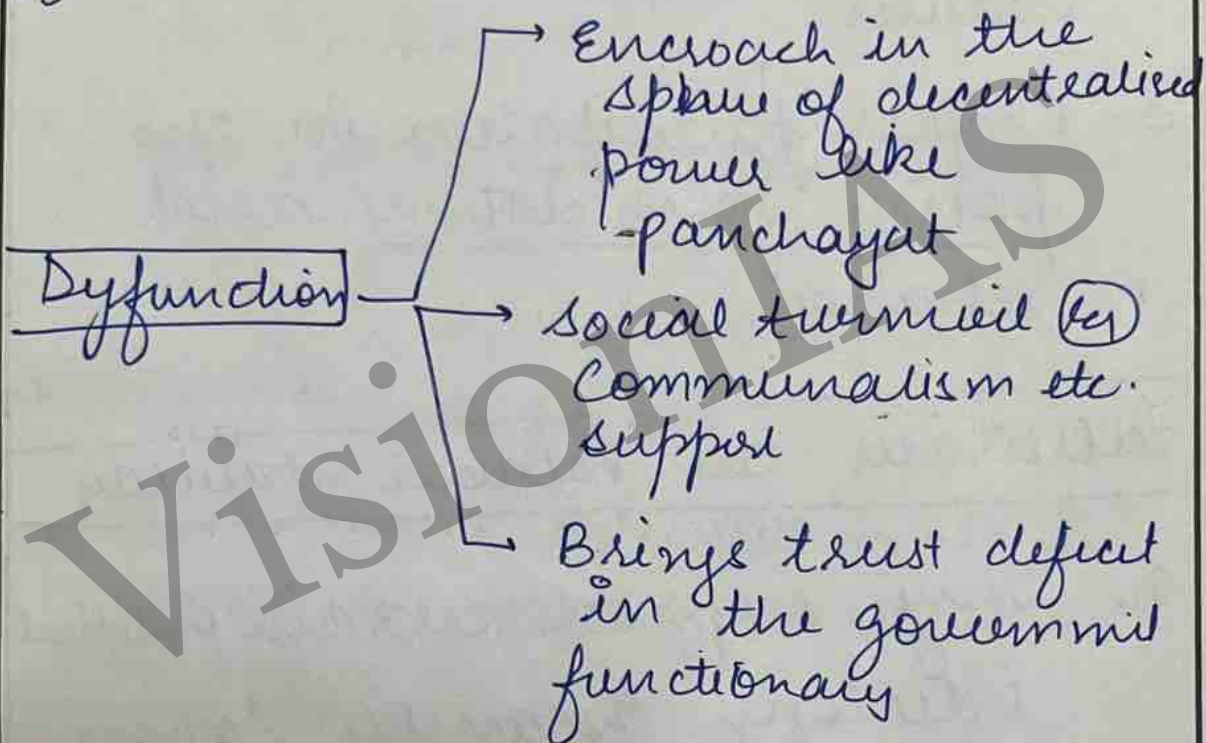
2. The POCSO vs tribus case in India upheld the tribal causes
3. People's participation in the policy formulation and changes

Facilitates the Political stability

1. They support certain political ideology example labour right band civil society (AITUC) upheld socialism.
2. Make people aware about the state power and works for social welfare
(4) ASSHCOM for industries.

3. helps in political campaign and messages spread in support of political parties

But as per "RK Merton" there is dysfunction as well



Rousseau's 'Social Contract theory' said state needs to perform duties for citizens in return of power and civil societies could act as state power aid within regulatory measures.

Ans 8
(b)
"George Peter Murdock" has defined the family as the group of individuals where ~~individual~~ adult and child live of both sexes and at least one of couple have socially approved sexual relation.

Feminist rejection of structural functionalist understanding of family

1. Ann Oakley in her study "Housewife" presented how the women work in industrialized society labelled as housework and due to no attachment of economical benefits it get stratified as low than man's work in family.

2. Jessy Branaud in his study showed that marriage is more beneficial to men than women

↳ The suicidal tendency in women increased after marriage

3. In one of study Daniel Pierre, said that rate at which the women's role in production increases is not seen in men role in child care.

4. The patriarchy (Sylvia Walby) concept is still predominate in conjugal bond due to dependency on men and legitimising the offspring.

5. The women's role in household decision making is still questioned by the men
(Paternalism authority)
6. In the weekend family, the women's movement to men's place is dominated
7. In the old age women, due to widowhood get lesser say in household says than corresponding men.
8. Keena Ahmad, the women's exploitation in economic sphere due homo sociability of men
9. Veena Das's Dui dichotomy where women act as ideal wife in marriage for society
10. The reproductive role still dominates for women in family structure.

But with the rise of women empowerment and equately the role are changing

1. As per Economic survey 2023-24 women's participation in economy increased by 30%
2. The egalitarian authority in family
3. Land ownership in name of women (government norms)
4. The less prominence to physical power than inanimate power conflicts Idea of "HUMAN BIOPROGRAMMMER"

swami Vivekananda had said, "To awaken the nation, women need to awaken which will awaken family then village and then nation".

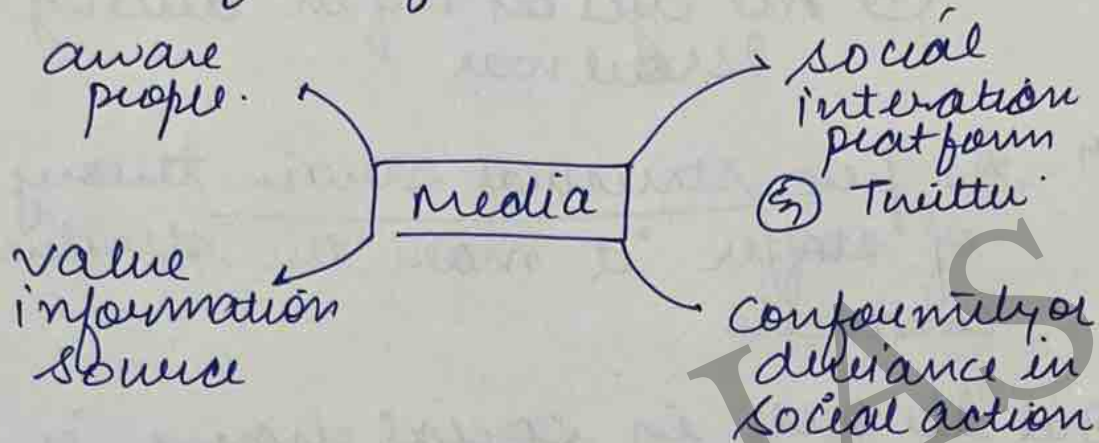
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Ans B
(1)

According to the "Michael Mannheim"
media is the fourth axis of power
and agents of social change.



Role as social change agent

1. It makes the interaction seamless and build the social consensus.
 - (*) Recent Kolkata social abuse case
2. It helps in mobilising the issues or social strain in different sphere of society.
 - (*) #Me too for women sexual abuse at work place.

3. Steps in bringing people aligned with family values, peace and kindness

② "All eyes on Rafah" during Israel war

4. As per structural strain theory of stressor it make the structure conducive

But its role in social change is diverse as well.

1. Circulation of fake news disturb social harmony ② cow vigilantism

2. It asserts the ideology of upper class as per marxist school of thought

3. It is unregulated, deviate from Durkheim's invisible hand (law)

Media is the new social order of society for stability the mechanical equilibrium which has ^{been} fitted in social sphere, the need is to reduce its dysfunction via regulatory means