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28 AUG 2024

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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2530)

Name of Candidate	N. Sreekanth Reddy		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	45939676
Center	Bengaluru	Date	28 th Aug, 2024

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:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind 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.

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All the Best

SECTION 'A'

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
1.(a) Sociology is considered to be the 'daughter of industrial revolution'. Explain. 10

Sociology is often considered to be the daughter of industrial revolution as its emergence is very much associated with various socio-economic-political conditions of industrial revolutions.

Role of Industrial revolutions in emergence of sociology

① Political changes: Industrial revolution lead to questioning of state by public about its role in maintaining social harmony.

[Ex:] Equality, Liberty and Fraternity by French Revolution

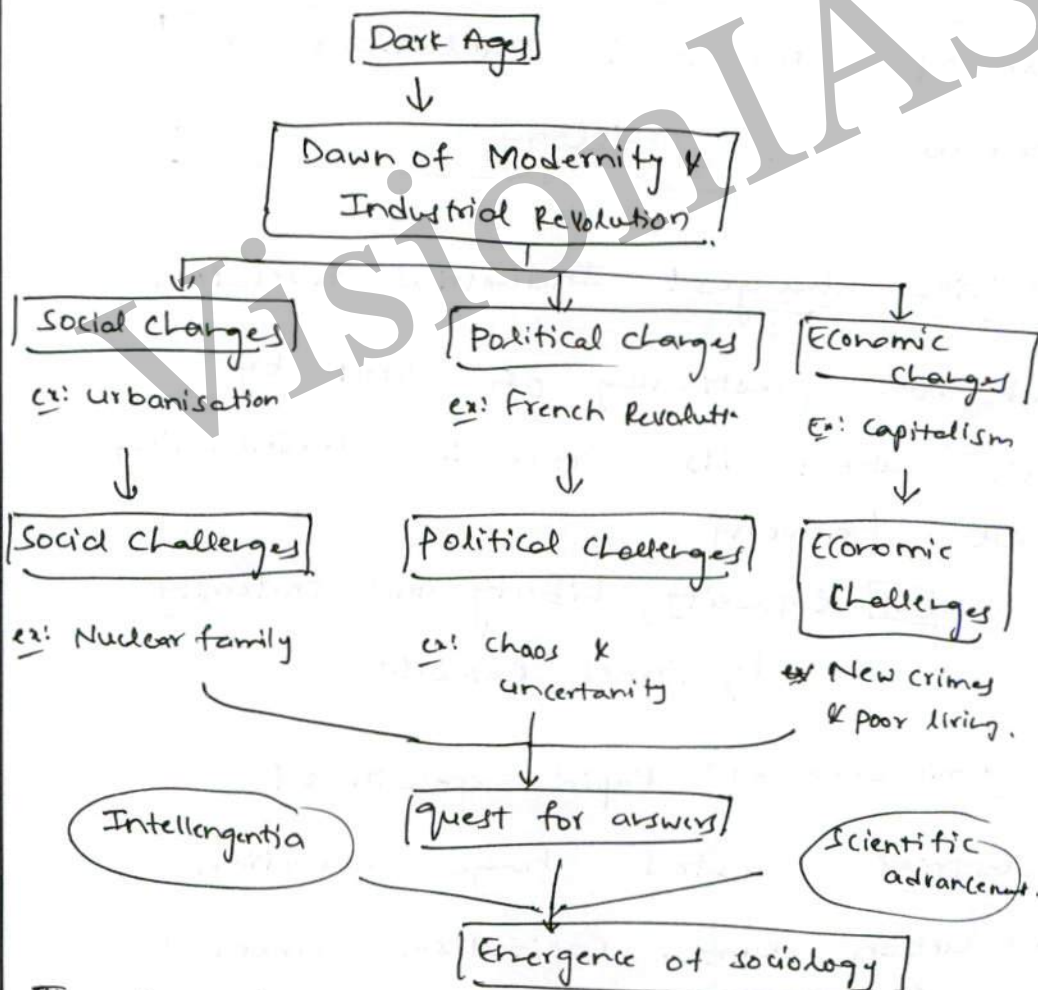
② Economic changes: Rapid growth of industries created huge migration and urban slums. Capitalism emerged solely for profit

[Ex:] class struggle by Karl Marx.

③ Social changes: change in family structure, interactions and roles:

[Ex:] Joint family → Nuclear family.

④ Technological changes: Emergence of new intelligentsia such as [Rousseau], [John Rawls] and new inventions such as steam engine by [James Watt]



Therefore the prevailing social conditions in 18th century lead to foundation of sociology.

1.(b)

Explain the historical analysis as a research method in sociology.

10

Historical analysis refers to systematic collection and examination of historical data to understand how societies and social structures evolved over time.

Historical Analysis as a research method

→ various primary and secondary sources such as texts, literature, art etc are used to understand societal evolution.

[Ex:] Indological perspective by
[G.S. Ghurye]

→ Helps in doing comparative analysis of societies over time.

[Ex:] According to [Emile Durkheim]

Ancient society

Low division of
labour &

Traditional joint families

Modern society

High division of
labour and

nuclear families

→ Brings longitudinal perspective to social research in understanding long term gradual social changes.

[Ex:] Change in gender relations

→ Helps in understanding the origin, development and outcomes of various social movements.

[Ex:] Tribal movements.

→ Helps in understanding cultural shifts in the form of practices, beliefs, values over time.

[Ex:] Strict heteronormativity → Acceptance of homosexuality.

Challenges in historical analysis

- ↳ Researcher bias in choosing the literature
- ↳ Interpretation issues
- ↳ History being documented in bias way
- ↳ Lack of multiple sources to cross verify.

As said by Yogendra singh, historical analysis helped sociology in maintaining continuum in social understanding.

I.(c)

Variables play crucial role in social research. Elaborate.

10

Variables represent the characteristics or attributes that can take on different values based on the conditions of the research.

Types of variables

→ Quantitative variables:

- ↳ Continuous : Range of values ex: Height
- ↳ Discrete : Specific value ex: number of children.

→ Qualitative variables:

- ↳ Nominal : without specific order ex: Marital status, single, divorced
- ↳ Ordinal : with specific order ex: school → bachelors
↓
Masters

Significance of variables in social research

→ variables play an important role in hypothesis testing.

Ex: Levels of education relation with income generation.

→ variables help in understanding.
Correlation and Causation in the
Sociological research.

→ variables help to conduct comparative
studies

[Ex:] Women empowerment across
different societies

→ The trend of data provided by
variables can help in formulating new
hypotasis.

[Ex:] Urban poverty data can help in
understanding migration ill effects.

→ variables ensure reliability and
validity of social research.

→ variables can help to operationalise
abstract concepts.

[Ex:] Social class in terms of income,
education, employment.

Therefore Careful and accurate use of
variables help researchers in drawing
meaningful conclusions as part of research.

1.(d)

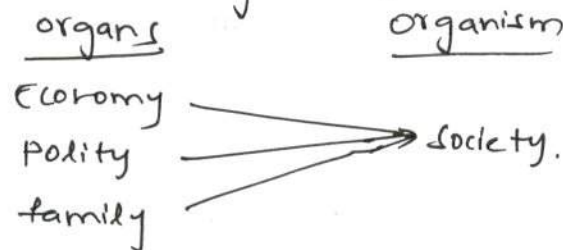
Herbert Spencer explained the evolution of society by drawing parallels with biological evolution. Discuss. 10

[Herbert Spencer] one of the founding fathers of sociology borrowed Darwin's evolution theory and proposed social Darwinism to understand evolution of societies over a period of time.

Parallels between social and biological evolution

① Organic Analogy:

→ Spencer considered society as social organism with various social institutions as organs. Organs play an important role in maintaining organism.



② Simple to complex evolution:

→ According to Spencer societies evolved from simple homogenous societies

to Complex heterogenous societies similar to
biological evolution.

③ Survival of the fittest:

→ According to Spencer only those
social structures and institutions will
survive which can adapt to change in
time.

[Ex] Family as an institution : Joint family → Nuclear family.

④ Differentiation and Integration

→ According to Spencer with time social
roles will become specialised which
leads to integration, due to interdependence
similar to environmental interdependence of
animals.

[criticism]

- ↳ Justification of inequality
- ↳ over simplification of complex society
- ↳ Neglects human consciousness

Despite criticism Spencers work
still remains influential to understand
evolution of complex society.

1.(e)

Mobility is often touted as a solution to inequality. Discuss.

10

According to Pitrim Sorokin, Mobility refers to upward / downward movement of individual / group in the social hierarchy / stratification.

Mobility as a solution to inequality

→ Mobility provides better educational and employment opportunities to break the cycles of poverty.

→ Horizontal mobility to urban centers can reduce caste based inequalities faced by individuals

→ Mobility promotes achievement status over ascribed status such as caste, gender, religion

→ Higher mobility promotes organic solidarity through cultural integration.

→ R.K. Merton's Concept of reference
group behaviour will be increased due to
social mobility leading to empowerment.

→ According to [G.H. Mead], the ones
who focus on 'I' aspect of self
aspires social mobility for social
upliftment.

Challenges to Mobility in reducing inequality

→ According to [Karl Marx], Mobility
leads to class conflicts.

→ Structural barriers such as access to
education and healthcare.

→ Economic inequalities

→ Increase in atomic and weakening
of kinship ties

→ Social & cultural conflicts due to
mobility.

Even though mobility opens up the
door for reducing inequalities, we need to
work on various social barriers to promote equality

2.(a)

How did Emile Durkheim apply concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity to study social integration and solidarity in modern industrial society? 20

Emile Durkheim introduced concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity to understand the integration and cohesion in societies from traditional to modern.

Concepts of Mechanical and organic Solidarity

① Mechanical solidarity:

→ Mechanical solidarity is based on commonness of individuals.

→ This was mainly seen in pre-industrial societies due to low division of labour.

→ Due to homogeneity in work, values and customs there was collective consciousness.

→ Laws tend to be repressive to maintain social order and cohesion.

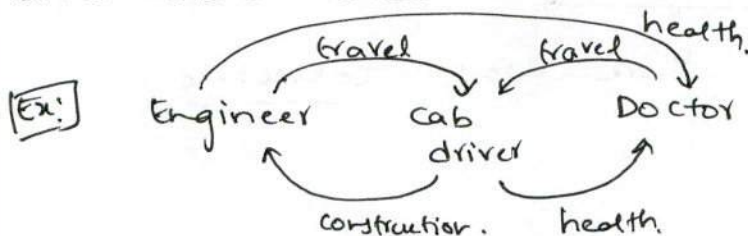
② organic solidarity:

→ Organic solidarity is based on specialised division of labour and interdependence.

→ This is mainly seen in modern societies where people depend on each other as one can't produce everything they need.

→ collective consciousness is weaker if diversity in beliefs and customs is present.

→ Laws tend to be restitutive rather than repressive to resolve conflicts and restore order and stability.



Application of Solidarities to understand
Social integration and solidarity

- Durkheim observed that as societies evolve from simple (Agrarian) to complex (Industrial) there has been change in volume, material density and moral density
- With increase in volume, material and moral densities there is also improvement in social integration and solidarity.
- In his work on 'Division of labour in society', he talks about how complex division of labour lead to social integration.
- In his work he also talks about abnormal forms of division of labour which impacts solidarity.

→ Abnormal forms of Division of labour.

↳ Anomic Division of labour (ex:) Economic depression.

↳ Forced Division of labour (Ex:) sexual division of labour

Critical analysis of Mechanical and Organic solidarity

→ According to Karl Marx, Solidarity is over emphasised without considering conflicts in industrial societies

→ Talcott parsons criticised for formulating universal theories just based on western societies.

→ According to feminist scholars like Sylvia walby, Patriarchal dominance holds women and not the social solidarity.

Durkheim Concepts on Solidarity allows for a deeper understanding of societal evolution in maintaining Cohesion.

2.(b)

Marx's idea of history was opposed to philosophy of idealism. Examine the statement in the context of materialist conception of history. 20

Carl Marx in his seminal work "contribution to the critique of political economy" talks about his concept of historical materialism.

Philosophy of Idealism

→ This concept of Idealism was developed by German philosopher.

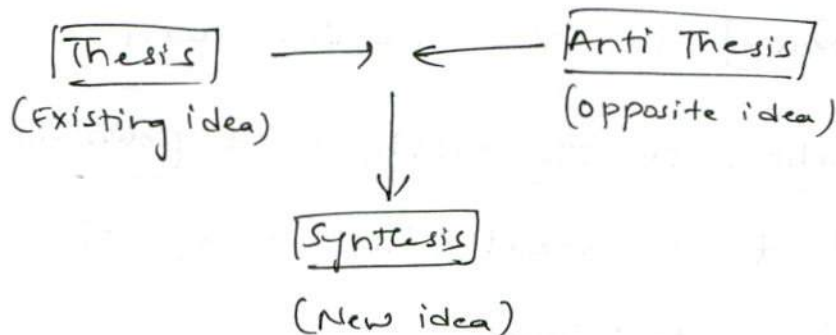
Friedrich Hegel.

→ According to Hegel, social reality is shaped by ideas.

→ The changes in history are driven by change in ideas

→ Hegel proposed dialectical idealism

where in history unfolds through conflict of ideas.

Dialectical idealismHistorical Materialism by Karl Marx

→ Even though Karl Marx was influenced by Hegels dialectical idealism, he replaced ideas with mode of production.

→ According to Karl Marx historical evolution happens due to dialectical interplay between different modes of production.

→ According to Marx there has been an evolution from primitive communism to current capitalism.

→ Historical evolution of society:

① Primitive Communism

↓ + Emergence of private property,
war booty, excess of production.

② Ancient slave owning society

↓ + Conflict between slaves and
slave owners

③ Medieval feudal society

↓ + New industrial jobs, Conflict
between serfs and lords.

④ Modern Capitalist Society

↓ + Conflict between bourgeoisie
and proletariat.

⑤ Socialism

↓

⑥ Communism

} Future evolutions
of our society.

→ In his concept of historical materialism, Karl Marx argued that the evolution will end at the state of Communism.

Critical perspective of Historical Materialism

→ Karl Popper referred Karl Marx theories of economic reductionism

→ Melovan Djilas called Marx as utopian thinker.

→ Functionalists criticised for not emphasising on solidarity in the Society.

→ According to Max Weber, proletariat revolutions are not inevitable.

Despite of criticism, Karl Marx theories of Historical material helped to understand class structure and class struggle in the current Capitalistic Society to promote labour welfare through policies.

2.(c)

Triangulation is a valuable strategy in social sciences to enhance the credibility, reliability, and comprehensiveness of research findings. Discuss. 10

Triangulation is an important tool of methodological pluralism where in both qualitative and quantitative methods are used as part of sociological research.

Role of Triangulation in Social sciences

→ According to Martyn Hammersley, Triangulation is one of the most important role in combining methods in research.

→ Different types of Triangulation:

- ↳ Data Triangulation
- ↳ Investigator Triangulation
- ↳ Theory Triangulation
- ↳ Methodological Triangulation.

① Credibility

→ Triangulation improves credibility, as it cross verifies data by using different methods.

→ Triangulation also improves credibility by reducing researcher bias

② Reliability:

→ Methodological triangulation improves reliability as different methods will be used to understand same phenomenon.

→ Time triangulation promotes temporal reliability.

③ Comprehensiveness:

→ Using multiple methods bring diverse perspectives and will make research more holistic

→ Data Triangulation promotes comprehensiveness of the research.

Triangulation as a method employs both scientific methods and non-positivist methods to under both covert and overt aspects of social phenomenon.

3.(a)

Discuss the concept of "symbolic violence" in the context of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social stratification.

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3.(b)

What constitutes critical social research, and what are the primary distinguishing features that define this approach to studying social phenomena?

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3.(c)

How does neo-Marxist look into the concept of "hegemony" in serving the interests of the ruling class?

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4.(a)

Marx and Weber, among the classical founders, laid particular emphasis on power; Foucault continued some of the lines of thought they pioneered. In the light of this statement, examine the post-structuralism of Michel Foucault.

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4.(b)

How does Merton's functionalist approach demonstrate greater flexibility and openness, making it capable of integrating the evolving dynamics, changes, and dysfunctions observed in society?

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- 4.(c) Phenomenological perspective emphasizes upon the subjectivity of experiences.
Examine. 10

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SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
5.(a) Gender inequality is not being discussed in climate talks. Critically examine the concept of gender inequality from sociological perspectives. 10

As climate change is moving from global warming to global boiling, women are at a disadvantaged position due to double oppression.

[Ex:] Emergence of water wives in Maharashtra.

Gender inequality from sociological perspective

① Functionalist perspective:

→ Functionalists argue that gender roles are defined to maintain order and stability.

→ Due to those roles women don't get opportunity to be part of climate talks.

Criticism

→ This perspective perpetuate existing inequality

→ Exclusion from decision making.

② Conflict perspective;

→ This perspective highlights the dominance of high class men in decision making without women's representation.

→ Highlights power dynamics and resource control

Criticism

↳ over emphasis on conflict without considering collaboration.

③ Feminist perspective:

→ Feminists argue that non-inclusion of gender aspects in climate talks show cases the ingrained patriarchal mindset.

→ Vandana Shiva argued that both environment and women are exploited by the patriarchal men in her work on eco-feminism.

Promoting gender equality in climate talks can bring diverse perspectives to tackling the issue by co-ordinated and collaborative work.

5.(b)

Differentiate between evolutionist and functionalist understandings of religion.

10

According to Emile Durkheim, religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices on the basis of sacred and profane.

Difference between evolutionist and functionalist understanding of religion

Evolutionist	Functionalist.
→ Tries to understand <u>origin and evolution</u> of religion over a period of time.	→ Tries to understand the <u>functions of religion</u> for the benefit of the society.
→ Adopts <u>linear and historical approach</u> in understanding progression	→ Adopts <u>synchronic approach</u> in understanding functions of religion.
→ Understand <u>changes</u> in the religion based on	→ understands based on <u>change in needs</u> .

Evolutionist

Change in times.

→ [E.B. Tylor] talked about the evolution

Animism → polytheism
↓
Monothism

→ Evolutionists employ historical analysis (or) Indology to understand the evolution

→ criticised for taking up a linear progression approach to understand complex religion

Functionalist

→ Understand changes in the religion based on change in needs of society.

→ [Emile Durkheim] and

[Parsons] talked about the functions of religion

→ Functionalists look into the what aspects of religion provides stability to society.

→ criticised for not considering the ills of religion such as sati, animal sacrifice.

Both these perspectives provide valuable insights to understand complex nature of religion from multiple angles.

5.(c)

What does the term "hermeneutics" signify, and in what ways is it applied within the field of sociology? 10

Hermeneutics is a methodological approach that focus on interpretation and understanding of any text.

Application of hermeneutics in the field of sociology

→ Hermeneutics can help in understanding various social actions and practices

Ex! Reason behind Hopi Indians dance when they see clouds

→ This method also helps Symbolic interactionists who try to understand the meanings of various symbols as part of social interaction.

→ Various unsaid, unwritten social norms and constructs can be understood effectively.

[Ex:] gender roles and sexual
division of labour.

→ Plays a major role in the field
of interpretive sociology.

[Ex:] Verstehen approach by
[Max Weber]

→ Helps to understand the sociology of
past through texts and literature.

[Ex:] Indology by [G.S. Ghurye]

→ Phenomenology school of sociology
also employs hermeneutics to
understand various meanings behind
different social phenomenon.

Hermeneutics emerged as a powerful
tool for the formal school of
sociology where micro level analysis
of society is taken up by reducing
the scope to specific aspects.

5.(d)

Evaluate the importance of the informal sector within the context of developing economies.

10

Informal sector is that part of economy which is neither taxed nor monitored directly by any form of government.

Importance of informal sector in developing Economies

→ Modern marxists argue that informal sector provides cheap labour for the development of capitalistic industries.

→ They are provide employment to uneducated and low skill labour

→ According to functionalist school of thought informal sector is functional, as it promotes GDP growth along with, helping people to get basic needs for survival.

→ Informal sector is a breeding ground for entrepreneurship as it allows to start new small business without much regulatory barriers.

→ Informal sector creates new social networks and groups for improving collective bargaining power.

→ Informal sector also absorbs labour surplus in formal economy during the anomalous times.

Challenges to informal sector,

- ↳ Exploitation of working class
- ↳ Migration of informal workers creates conflicts.
- ↳ Women face sexual harassment
- ↳ Nepotism and lack of social security.

Recognising and addressing the informal sector complexities is crucial for achieving sustainable and equitable economic development.

- 5.(e) Evaluate whether identity politics serves as a divisive or unifying force, using specific examples to support your analysis. 10

Identity politics is politics based on particular identities such as caste, religion, race, ethnicity, region without considering the overall empowerment of society.

Identity politics as a divisive force

→ According to Rajni Kothari, caste based politics lead to conflicts in the society. Ex: Temple entry conflicts in Tamil Nadu.

→ Religion based politics has created mistrust among various religions.

Ex: Gujarat Riots, Delhi Riots

→ Identity politics lead to fragmentation of the social groups.

Ex: British identity over European identity lead to Brexit

→ Identity politics leads to exclusion of other social groups which can trigger new social movements

[Ex:] LGBTQ+ movements.

Identity politics as a unifying force

→ Identity politics brings people together who share similar identity for their empowerment.

[Ex:] Civil rights movement in U.S.A

→ It provides voice to the marginalised Caste

[Ex:] Bahujan Samaj Party.

→ Strengthens group identity and solidarity

[Ex:] Regionalism in India.

The dual nature of identity politics suggests that its impact is not inherent, but shaped by the intentions behind its use.

6.(a)

Studying sociology is not just a routine process of acquiring knowledge. Discuss the statement in the context of 'The Sociological Imagination' of C W Mills. 20

The Sociological imagination by C.W. Mills

refers to a particular way of thinking that connects individual experiences with larger social structures of the society.

Central aspects of Sociological Imagination

→ The core idea of Sociological imagination according to C.W. Mills is personal troubles vs public issues

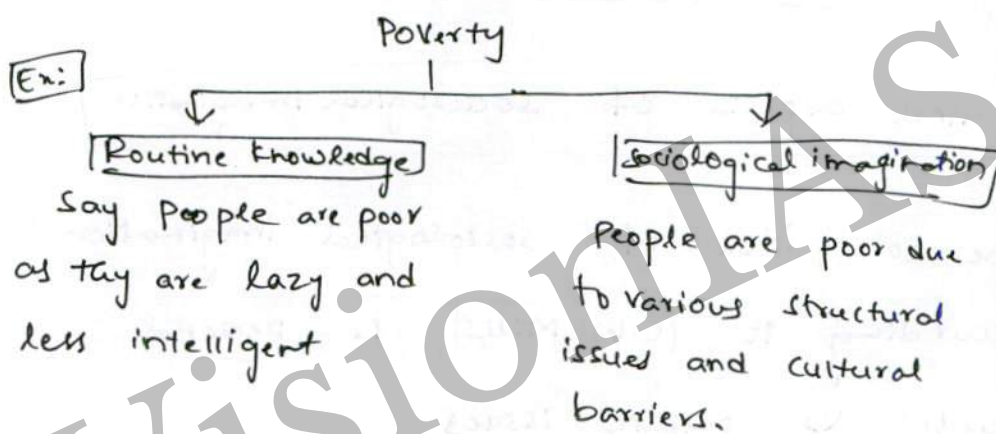
→ Personal troubles are issues at individual level but these problems can turn into public issues when many face similar problem.

Personal trouble → No Job

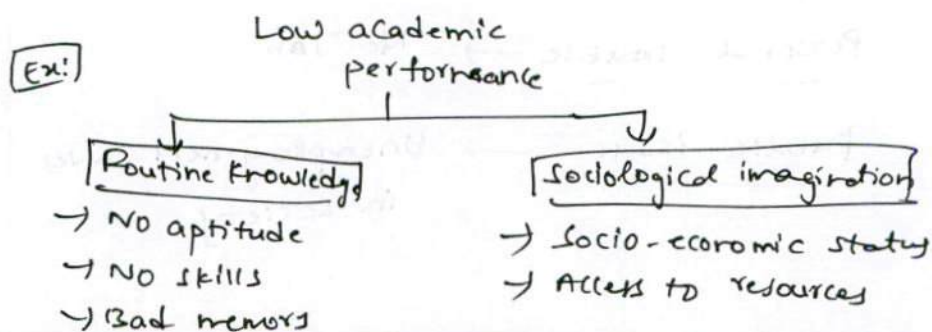
Public issue → Unemployment issues in society

Why sociology is not a routine process
of acquiring knowledge

→ Sociological imagination encourages individuals to critically examine various social norms, values and conditions.



→ Unlike routine process of acquiring knowledge, sociological imagination connects individual experiences with larger social process



→ Sociological imagination also develops deeper understanding of society unlike routine knowledge as it fosters empathy and diverse perspectives.

[Ex!] Sociological understanding of cultural relativism.

→ Sociological imagination also promotes social change unlike the status-quo aspect of routine knowledge.

[Ex!] Racial discrimination at individual level leads to civil rights movement in U.S.A.

Current Relevance of sociological imagination

→ In the current context, sociological imagination helps to formulate better policies by the state by the deeping understanding of the issue.

[Ex:] Employment programs
Such as MGNREGA

→ social imagination also helps in
mobilising the masses for protests.

[Ex:] Farmers protest due
to collective consciousness of
the issue

→ social imagination also promotes
self awareness to understand ones
role in the society.

Therefore social-logical imagination
helps in understanding changing world
by creating greater connections between
personal experiences and larger social
phenomenon.

6.(b)

In Weber's view, the emergence of modern society was accompanied by important shifts in patterns of social action. Elaborate. 20

According to Max Weber, any action that has both meaning and orientation can be called as social action.

Types of social actions according to Max Weber

Social Action	Means	Ends
① Zweck rational action	Rational	Rational
<u>Ex:</u> Bureaucracy		
② Wert rational action	Rational	Value
<u>Ex:</u> Helping blind person on road.		
③ Traditional rational	Tradition	Tradition
<u>Ex:</u> Fasting on Karwachauth.		

④ Emotional rational	Emotions	Emotions
-------------------------	----------	----------

[Ex:] Father's angry over sons
exam failure.

Shift in patterns of social action
due to emergence of modern society

→ From pre-modern societies to modern societies there has been shift in various values such as traditional and religious values to more legal rational actions and values

[Ex:] Khappanchayats → Bureaucracy

→ In terms of authority and bureaucracy there has been a shift from traditional rational actions to legal rational actions.

[Ex:] Rule by dominant caste → Democratisation of power

→ In webers work "protestant ethics and spirit of Capitalism", we can see the rise of Capitalism due to the traditional rational actions of calvinism

→ There is also a shift from emotional rational actions to wert rational actions due to emphasis on values in modern society

[Ex:] Donations due to fear of God → Donations to uphold compassion and empathy.

→ In modern society many traditional rational actions are argued as instrumental rational actions due to the unintended consequences.

[Ex:] Fasting on the day of Ekadasi → Fasting helps in detoxing and improves health.

→ Even in modern society traditional rational actions by charismatic leadership are replaced by legal rational constitution.

Impacts of rationalisation of social actions

- Increased efficiency and productivity.
- Loss of autonomy and creativity.
- Iron cage of bureaucracy.
- Secularisation in the society.

Even though these shift in patterns improved efficiency and productivity, they have also led to alienation and disenchantment. Therefore a fine balance is needed between rationality and values to form a better society.

6.(c)

As per Oxfam report on inequality, the income inequality is high or increasing 60% of the low and middle income countries. Discuss the modern world system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein in this light. 10

According to Oxfam report 2023, richest 1% of India's population own more than 40% of country's wealth, while bottom half of the population own just 3%.

Modern world system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein

→ According to this theory all the countries in the world are divided into 3 categories

- ↳ Core countries
- ↳ Semi-periphery countries
- ↳ periphery countries

→ Core countries dominate global trade, finance and production.

[Ex:] U.S, Europe.

→ Semi-periphery countries are the middle income countries with some level of industrialisation [Ex:] India.

→ periphery countries are the least developed countries which are dependent on core and semi-periphery countries.

[Ex:] African countries

Income inequality in low and middle income countries

→ Wallerstein argues that core countries take cheap raw material and labour from other countries and pay less as a compensation.

[Ex:] cheap mexican labour in U.S.A

→ Core countries trap other countries into middle income traps when development stalls after a point.

→ Periphery and semi-periphery countries are very much dependent on core countries for capital and technology.

To address this inequality we need a fundamental restructuring of global order with better reforms in multilateral institutions such as UNSC, WTO to promote and protect interests of poor countries.

7.(a)

Analyze how industrialization has altered the traditional dynamics between generations and the relationships between spouses within the family structure.

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7.(b)

Explore the Human Relations school of thought and its relevance in the contemporary landscape.

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7.(c)

The greying of human societies has become a problem for developing countries. Explain.

10

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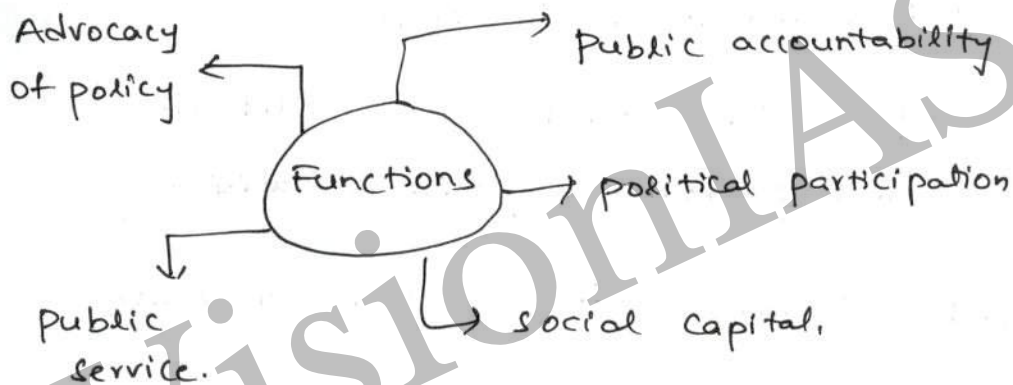
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8.(a)

Examine the notion of 'Civil Society' with a critical lens. In what ways does civil society facilitate democratic governance and promote political stability? 20

Civil Society is referred as Third Sector which consist of non-profit and non-governmental organisations.

Functions of civil society



Role of civil society in facilitating democratic governance

→ Civil Society organisations engages citizens in the democratic processes by providing forums for discussion, debate & activism.

Ex: Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR).

→ civil society strengthens accountability and transparency of government actions.

[Ex:] Anti Corruption Foundation (ACF)

→ civil society also promotes diverse views of various sections in ensure inclusive and representative democracy

[Ex:] Center for Dalit Rights

Role of Civil Society in facilitating and promoting political stability

→ Civil society will promote mediation and conflict resolution.

[Ex:] Role of farmer Neths in resolving farmers conflicts over farm bills.

→ civil society will help government in implementation of government initiatives.

[Ex:] Role of Aikay patra in implementation of mid day meal scheme.

→ Civil society acts as a stabilising force during the times of crisis and also advocates for needs for marginalised communities to prevent any sort of social unrest / movements.

Critical perspectives on civil society

→ At times civil society will halt the developmental projects

Ex: Civil society protests against Kudankulam Nuclear power plant.

→ According to [C.W. Mills], civil society at times represent the views of dominant class

→ Emergence of civil societies based on primordial identities such as caste, religion etc will cater to narrow interests.

→ Some critics argue that Civil Society's impact on bringing social changes is limited.

→ Civil society organisations becoming vehicles for extremist ideologies or sectarianism contributing to instability rather than stability.

Despite challenges, thinkers like Larry Diamond emphasised that civil society's played important role in building and consolidating democracies.

8.(b)

Discuss the feminist rejection of structural functionalist understanding of family. Illustrate this in context of India. 20

Structural functionalism and feminism are two contrasting perspectives on the family on various aspects of power dynamics, inequalities and division of labour.

Structural functionalist understanding of family

① G.P. Murdock:

→ According to him, family has four universal functions. It include:

- ↳ Sexual Legitimation
- ↳ Reproduction
- ↳ Economic
- ↳ Educational.

② Talcott Parsons:

→ According Talcott parsons, nuclear families are functional in modern

Societies .

→ Nuclear families perform the role of primary socialisation and personality stabilisation.

③ John Bowlby:

→ According to John Bowlby, family is important functional unit in developing and nurturing human personalities.

④ Maciver:

→ According to Maciver family has essential and non-essential functions.

Feminist understanding and rejection of structural functionalist view of family

→ According to feminist school, family is not functional to women as men dominate through patriarchal values

[ex.] Domestic violence faced by women.

→ Feminist scholars like [Ian Ashley] argue that sexual division of labour exploits women capabilities.

→ Feminists argue that due to patriarchal dominance women face unequal life chances and choices

[Ex!] During covid young girls are forced into domestic work.

→ Women's unpaid work is benefitting the capitalists.

[Ex!] More than 65% of women work is unpaid in India according to Global Gender Gap report.

→ According to [Zoya Hasan], women face reproductive slavery in the family

→ [Leela Dube] in her work on [Seed and earth theory] explains the subordination of women in Indian society.

→ Sociologist Malavika talks about

Devi (goddess) - Daasi (slave) dichotomy

in the Indian society.

→ Dalit scholars like Kanche Ilalah

talks about intersectionality of gender
with Caste in Dalit women community.

→ M.N. Srinivas criticised the
prevalence of dowry in Indian
society as Modern sati.

→ According to Nivedita Menon, birth
of girl child is seen as a liability
in the family.

Feminist perspective on family
can help to understand deep rooted
cultural norms in Indian society
which restrict women's rights and
opportunities.

8.(c)

Media has become a vital source of influence, social interaction. Discuss the role of media as a medium of social change from sociological perspectives. 10

Social change refers to changes in social structure, social system, social interaction and social behaviour over a period of time.

Role of social media from sociological perspectives as a medium of social change.

① Functionalist perspective

→ social media helps in socialisation and norm transmission through information

→ social media and other forms of media helps in surveillance of various social events and government actions.

→ Media also provides entertainment offering a common ground for social interaction

→ Media also helps in mass mobilisation

② Conflict perspective

- According to Marxists, media is part of super structure which is shaped by dominant class.
- Media also lead to leaderless revolution such as #MeToo movement.

③ Symbolic Interactionist perspective

- G.H. Mead concepts of 'I' and 'Me' are shaped by the social media platforms.
- Individuals started construction of identity and reality through media

④ Feminist perspective

- According to feminist scholars media objectifies women.
- Electronic media created new issues such as cyber bullying.
- Media also playing role in providing voice to women movements.

Media in current context is not just a passive agent rather an active agent in shaping social reality and promoting social change.