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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2093)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENG		Date	10/07/21
Center	ONLINE			

### 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.

# 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.

1. 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 social stratification.

Social stratification is in which different social groups are placed hierarchically one above the other based on some commonalities like class, status, gender..

## Theoretical stands

- foxx gave the biological concept of gender as the reason for social stratification, due to inherent natural differences, like men has more strength and women are more emotional. Eg: So, men hunt and women do household work.
- PARSONS → He gave instrumental role to the men and expressive role to the women.

FEMINIST view :- Sex is a biological concept, but Gender is a social construct due to cultural practices and enforced patriarchy as given by Ann oakley

MARXIST view - the rise of private property and the industrial revolution, men faced threat from women as they saw women will displace them in factory jobs, so they confined them to the household

work, but world wars led to reappearance of women in work.

### Impact on women

Gender as social stratification leads to social exclusion, cause multiple deprivations and incident of more poverty and give rise to sexual division of labour.

Global Gender Gap Report by world economic forum suggest it may take 135 years to close the present gender gap and the recent pandemic aggravated the difference.

Gender as stratification made women subordinated in all the spheres, the evils like Sati, child marriages, sexualisation of work, gender stereotypes, violence are the manifestations of it.

1. (b) One of Mead's most significant contributions to social psychology is his distinction between the "I" and the "Me". Elaborate.

Mead has taken sociology closer towards psychology with his concept of Self which is based on Symbolic Interactionism.

Self is the ability of a person to view oneself as from the other persons point of view i.e. self is reflexive. It is both objective and subjective at the same time.

Further, self is the combination of ~~two~~ two components: "I" and "Me"

Me is the impact of society on individual. The generalized others view which is enforced on the individual due to social forces like socialization and social control. It makes individual adhere to norms and values of the society. One can predict the 'me' component as it is externally imposed upon.

[I] :- it is an essentially inherent component developed as reaction to the society. It is unique to the individual and novel response to the society. 'I' brings social change, while 'me' is status quoist.

~~Thus~~, As per Mead, one develops Self based on the socialization happening at various stages like preparatory stage (through role play), play stage (Significant others), Game stage (Generalized others) based on Significant symbols.

Thus, Mead made distinction between Me - which is a external Society Component and I - which is individual psychological Component which brought together both the streams of science.

1. (c) Distinguish between class and status in Weber's view of social stratification.

Weber gave a Trinatarian approach to Social Stratification which are based on class, status and Party.

CLASS	STATUS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed based upon the similar market situation</li> <li>• <del>Society</del> It is the house of wealth.</li> <li>• class decides one's <u>life chances</u> in the society - as it is related to market mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status Groups based upon the <u>prestige</u>, honour one get in the society</li> <li>• It is the <u>house of prestige, privilege</u></li> <li>• Status decides one's <u>life-style</u>, irrespective of <u>money/wealth</u>, based on prestige one lead their life.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Eg</u>- One's Economic situation like low class - suffer from health issues due to lack of money for treatment.</p>	<p><u>Eg</u>- <u>Brahmins</u> and <u>dalits</u> have different life style, like diff. in eating patters, dressing style in India</p>

Further, weber advocated in Capitalist Society there are four distinct classes like - propertied class, white-collared workers, petite bourgeoisie, manual labourers, while the Status groups are not differentiated into different as one's status is relative to others and no objective criteria.

with modernization and consequent rationali- zation of the society, Status groups are fading away. (Eg:- Brahmins are no more looked superior) while class distinction getting firm foothold in the society.

Thus, weber distinguished between class and Status but this is not water tight as in Tradition- al Indian Society there is Cumulative inequ- ality, class, status stayed together as per

Andre Beteille.

1. (d) It is observed that young adults around the world are less religious by several measures. Give some theoretical strands in support of this observation.

Secularization is the process in which religion becomes less important in the social institutions, social groups.

It is generally observed that as science advances and with rise in modernity, religion ~~decrease~~ decrease significance and many sociologists endorsed it with theories:-

Comte advocated society moves from Theological to meta-physical to scientific stage, where science dominates over religion and religion fades away.

WEBER'S Rationalization :- As society modernizes, there is increased rationalization and disenchantment in the world due to change of actions to  Zweck-rational from previous traditional actions and rise of rational organisations structures.

like Bureaucracy.

STEVE BRUCE with rise of modern institutions and large organisations which are becoming crucial are replacing previously closely knit societies and religions. Hence, religion is no more central to Educational, political and Economic situations which is decreasing religiosity.

Roy wallis → He observed rise of Cults and sects decreasing religiosity, as Cults are now acting as cohesion and helping in Catholic needs, so established religions are decreasing. Eg: Maheshu Yogi Transcendentalism, Sadhujur Yoga.

Thus, Modernist theorists gave multiple theoretical strands for reasons for decreasing religiosity.

1. (e) "Marx's conception of 'class-in-itself' and 'class-for-itself' has been questioned on the basis of 'empirical studies.' Elucidate

Ans.

Marx with Conflict perspective did scientific analysis and predicted as Capitalism matures there will be homogenization, pauperization and proletarianization (of petite bourgeoisie) with the working class from 'class in itself' (false <sup>class</sup> ideological consciousness) develops true class consciousness becomes 'class for itself' and with brings revolution brings Communist Society.

However, many empirical studies questioned this.

Affluent worker study: By Goldthorpe ~~pre~~ observed that classes are not developing to class for itself, because he observed work is just a means to end, (for better standards of living) but not an end itself.

So, there is no alienation and no class consciousness.

Rahel Dahrendoff with his observation is multiple industries in England ~~observed~~ advocated class is not

just on Economic terms. many political, cultural and power relations are affecting modern class structure.

Robert Blau :- He advocated that as Technology matures instead of homogenization and deskilling there will be Specialisation occurs which inhibits True class consciousness. Eg: designer vehicles, Innovations IPRs.

WEBER :- weber predicted as Capitalism matures, there will be bulge in middle class, which is proved ~~with~~ in many countries and this middle class is heterogenous one so 'class for itself' can't be developed.

~~Though~~, 'class in itself' is not transformed to 'class for itself' due to rise of modern welfare Capitalism, increased diversity among classes.

2 (a) In what ways are Marx's and Weber's theories of class at odds with each other and to what extent can they be seen as complementary? 20

Marx used Conflict perspective to understand class structure and phenomenon, while Weber used Causal pluralism and interpretivist approach to study class, while Marx confined to economic variables, Weber took social, religious considerations as well.

## MARX and WEBER at ODDS

Origin & concept of class: Marx advocated that class is result of private property and class are those groups which share common relations of production. while Weber's concept of class based on the groups which share market situation. So, Marx defines class from production side while Weber views production and consumption view. For Weber class decides life chances.

Class Composition: ~~Although~~ Although, ~~we~~ Marx defined various number of classes, ultimately

there will be two classes haves and have not in every mode of production. In capitalist mode of production, there will be bourgeoisie (haves) and proletariat (have-nots).

WENGER studied class structure only in Capitalist Society and Compos of propertied class, white-collar workers, petite bourgeoisie and manual labours.

### CLAS STRUGGLE :-

Marx saw revolutionary potential in the class. For him, history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggle. Even in Capitalism as it matures, there will be homogenization (due to deskilling), pauperization (due to exploitation by Bourgeoisie) and petite bourgeoisie proletarianizing. So, eventually prolet-  
-arianat which are earlier with false class

Conscious form class in itself, develops true

class consciousness becomes class for itself and overthrow Capitalism with revolution and develops Communist Society.

WEISER, thinks as Capitalism matures there will be bulge in middle class instead of proletarianization, and Conflict, revolution is one of the only option. There may be Cooperation and Competition.

### MARK and WEISER as COMPLEMENTARY

Both theories help us to understand the modern Capitalist Society.

Concept of Alienation: Even though there is rise in middle class due to increase in Service sector, but due to personality market as proposed by Combes, there is increased Alienation.

Also, due to leisure class with rise in social media and shopping apps, working class exploited by Bourgeoisie.

- Increased Conflicts, strikes, Trade unions that even white collared workers protesting against Corporates.  
Eg: Netherlands ~~workers~~ software employees protesting for work from home.
- Both Marx and Weber agreed that Capitalism induces new class structure that is significantly differed from feudal society.

Thus, Both Marx and Weber's theory are at odds, they complement too and help us in understanding of Capitalist society.

2. (b) "Emile Durkheim, division of labour could be 'functional' as well as 'anomic' for society". Explain 20

Ans:-

Division of labour is breaking down work into parts such that they will be divided among workers so that there will be increased efficiency and effectiveness.

DURKHEIM ~~was~~ proposed Division of labour essentially a Sociological phenomenon and rejected Economic and other theories. Division of labour is a Social fact which its cause lies in other Social facts like moral density, etc.

### Functional Aspect of Division of labour

DURKHEIM who studied in the aftermath of Industrial revolution where there is a transition in the society understood the relevance of division of labour.

In Traditional societies, there is homogeneity due to cultural sameness, less interacting which

brings mechanical solidarity and brough together society due to Collective Conscience.

But due to Industrial revolution, Urbanization there is increased moral density (interactive) and population density, ~~had~~ and society increasingly become complex and heterogeneous. But still due to division of labour there is social cohesion in the society which brought in organic solidarity.

Division of labour induces increased ~~over~~ depe-  
-ndence on one another, thus in order to get  
works done there should be Co-operation instead of  
Conflict.

Thus, Division of labour is being functional to the society.

### ANOMIC aspect of Division of labour

Durkheim also agrees that as society is in

transition there is the situation of normlessness, old values are broken down, but new values are not set in, due to this there is vacuum created. Individual unable to get clear directions from the society.

On this scenario, Division of labour brings despair in the ~~so~~ individuals, left unsatisfied, unregulated.

It may lead to suicide tendency due to less social regulation.

Eg:- Farmers suicide in the pursuit of more profits ~~with~~ tried cash crops with modern inputs like fertilizers but due to less landholding there is not much productive end up suiciding.

Thus, Division of labour acts as Anomic to society due to its transition. DURKHEIM also agrees Anomie is just a temporary period. ~~with~~ He also proposed solutions, i.e. state should give

Clear guidelines in this scenario, need of civil societies, need Ethical Altruism over narrow Egoism to get over the Anomic situation.

Thus, DURKHEIM division of labour is both functional and Anomic to society.

While DURKHEIM saw Anomie as transitional stage, Merton saw anomie as structural strains ever present in society due to difference in cultural goals and structural means available.

Marxists argue that division of labour is exploitative and one class wins over other class effect and saw it as dysfunctional to the society.

2. (c) "Religion is the opium of masses and an instrument of classes". Critically analyse 10

~~Marxists~~ Marx argued that Religion is a part of Social Superstructure based upon the Economic Structure (Mode of production). Thus it's acting for Bourgeoisie interest in Capitalist Society.

Religion acts as ideological apparatus which makes masses blind to the reality and adhere to Capitalism. It induces false class consciousness that there is situation is because of part ills and make them blind.

### Critical Analysis

- functionalists argue that religion is functional to the Society and brings Collective Conscience not pits one class against other.
- Marxists argue Economic Structure Controls religion, But Weber argue it's not way, Certain religion practices (protestant ethics) gave rise to Capitalism

And Capitalism doesn't shape Religion.

- Parsons argue Religion is part of cultural system is complimentary to the economic system but not subordinate to one class.

3 (a) "It is not the consciousness of individual that directs behavior but collective conscience that transcends the individual and shape his or her consciousness". Discuss in context of Durkheim's theory of social facts. 20

Social facts are collective ways of acting, thinking and beliefs which are external to the individual and endowed upon him with force to be adhere to it.

DURKHEIM studied sociology from positivist and functionalist at point of view. In his book "Rules of Sociological method", he mentioned social facts are subject matter of the sociology.

He said in a society, individual is guided by the collective forces which are operating in the society - i.e. shared norms and values. These shared norms & values with the process of socialization and social control bestowed upon the individual and transcends him and ultimately shapes his consciousness.

To explain this, he said social facts that can aid to understand this phenomenon. Social facts are

external to the individual, they put constraints, they are independent to the will.

Eg:- suicide is a social fact which is not based on his individual consciousness but social currents like moral integration and social regulation ultimately shapes his consciousness.

These social facts - may be non-materialistic like collective conscience, organic solidarity, dynamic density, values are materialistic like division of labour all these act and shapes the individual.

He further advocated social facts should be studied as they were 'things' which are constant across the society and need to study objectively.

The explanation of social facts could also be done

Also, Religion which acts as Social Control and brings collective effervescence ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> evolved due to Collective Conscience of the Society itself.

## CRITICISM

- Weber argued that Individual has a will and is not a matter which responds to social facts but acts at his own discretion.
- Mead criticised the overhyped version of Society Control over individual and brought in concept of 'I' which is unique to the individual.
- Peter Berger criticised DURKHEIM that facts don't fall from sky but understood from individual perspective.

So, in many ways that Collective Conscience shapes individual but there are also individual consciences can change entire society.

Eg: Mahatma Gandhi non-violence approach.



of labour, Bourgeoisie gets benefit at the cost of labour.

Alienation at its peak in Capitalist Society, labour is alienated from product, production, from fellow beings and from oneself. Marx further argues that not just labour, Bourgeoisie also gets alienated because of market forces taking over individual initiative.

There is a difference between social nature of production and individual nature of ownership. So, Capitalism is inherently stable and irrational where man exploits man, which will be overthrown with violent revolution to establish Communist Society.

### Reflection of Rationality - WEBER

Weber's conception of Capitalism is from

multiple Strandpoints. He saw specific behavior - ours of protestant ethic coupled with political Stability and economic conditions (of Commercial Revolution) paved the way for Capitalism.

Capitalism is driven by end-oriented, i.e. increased use of Zweck-rationality in the approach and Business practices. ~~Go~~ with large number of Industries came forth, there is also rise in legal-rational authority - Bureaucratic Structure to manage these organisations.

Capitalism also increased the standard of living of the people and paved for upward Social mobility. It led to increase in middle class, while collared workers who are previously proletarian. It paved the way for modernisation of society and increased

rationalization of the society. ~~by~~ Weber  
famously called 'Bourgeoisie Marx' for his  
over-emphasis on rationality of Capitalism.

While Marx concept of irrationality which  
was apt during the time of industrial revolution  
but with rise of modern welfare Capitalism (  
like CSR, philanthropic), ~~as~~ it's changing its course.  
But can't term it also as completely rational  
as viewed from Weber, as there are increasing  
inequalities (Oxfam Report - Top 1% owns 33%  
of global wealth) and recent pandemic while  
benefitting bourgeoisie pushed many to the  
abject poverty.

3. (c) "Merton's theory of anomie is a borrowing but essentially different from that of Durkheim". Critically examine.

10

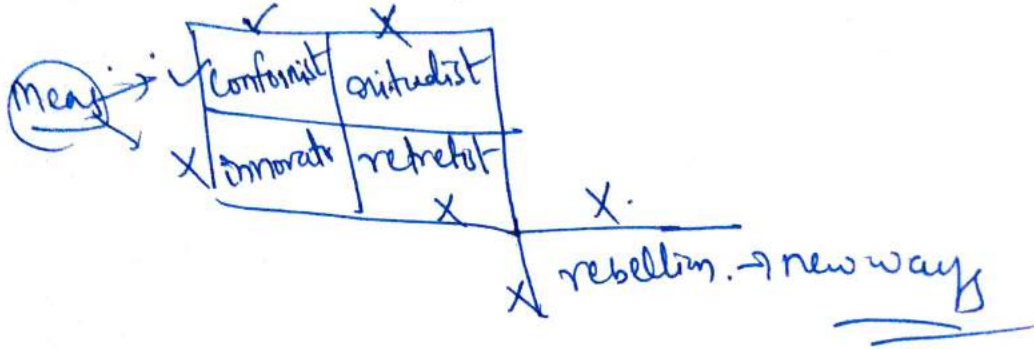
Anomie is a state of normlessness and vacuum created in the Society when transitioning from Traditional to Modern (DURKHEIM).

MERTON borrowed the concept from Durkheim and applied in American Society during 1927-Great Depression. For him, Anomic Situation is ever-present in the Society due to difference between Culturally defined goals and Structural means available to achieve them. But for DURKHEIM, Anomie is just a passing period and corrected with appropriate measures.

~~But~~ MERTON further argues, with Anomic Situation - there is a Structural Strain which creates deviant behaviour across the Society - and brings subrealists, ~~and~~ situationalists,

innovator and rebellious.

Cultural Mean Goals

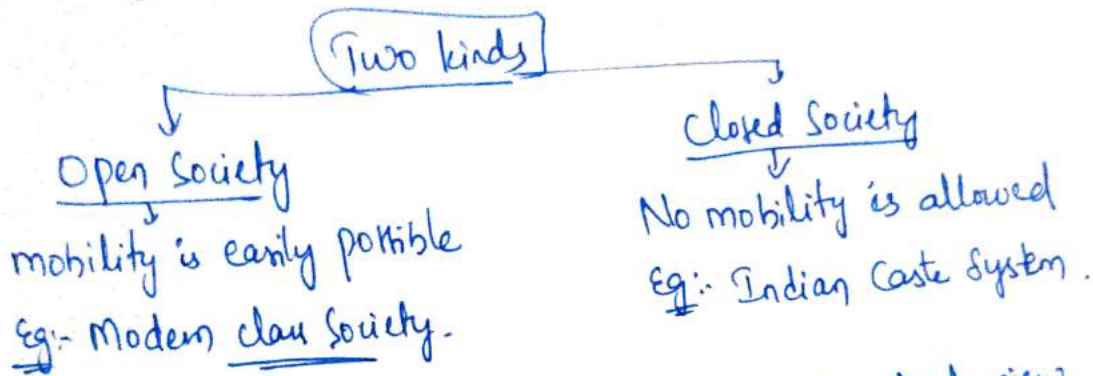


while DURKHEIM developed the concept for all the societies in transition, MERTON developed it specific to American society.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.  
10 x 5 = 50

(a) "No society can be absolutely open or absolutely closed". Comment.

Social Mobility is in which one group able to change their order in hierarchy of Social Stratification.



However, the distinction between this is ideal view, but in practices it differs:-

Open Society is not ~~comp~~ absolutely open

It is believed that American class Society which is open for social mobility and anyone can move from log cabin to white house. But peew Research ? shows that only 4% from bottom quintal (20%) can move to top quintal and there is lot of stickiness at the ends.

Gunnar Myrdal advocates that many migrants

move to American Society. But finds that they will end up working in menial jobs. du Bois and Joe Feagin's study shows there is 'Everyday Racism' which is acting as hindrance for black people.

Closed Society not absolutely closed

Indian caste system is considered closed society, but field studies of M.N. Srinivas showed there is Sanskritization taking place in the society with change in cultural practices. Ghunge showed that there are Hinduized Tribes, Majumdar advocated there is Dalitization happening. All these show that caste is not absolutely closed and there are avenues for social mobility.

Thus, no society is absolutely closed or open.

5. (b) Critically examine various 'theories of revolution'

Revolution is a <sup>type of</sup> social movement which brings in fundamental changes in the society, political and Economic structure.

Eg:- French Revolution → State separated from Religion.

Industrial Revolution → Eg:- Urbanisation, change in family structure, rise of Nation-states.

5. (c) Critically discuss 'Value-added theory' with respect to the social movements

Social Movements is a collective action which is Sustained over time with a organised (or) unorganised manner oriented towards a social change (progressive or regressive)

Value-added Theory:- believes that social movements are those which brings only positive change in the

Society. Ex: It has values attached to it.

Eg:- Black Rights movement is for values like Equality,

Gender feminist movement for Gender Equality.

## CRITICISM

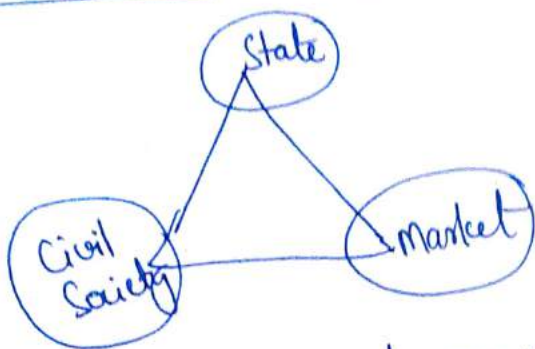
But there are many social movements which are regressive and against the universal values like.

Eg:- Support for Anti-Abortion movement is a social movement which is against Gender Equality and

Woman rights.

5. (d) Discuss what role Civil society has to play in restoring institutions that form the bulwark of democracy.

Bulwark of democracy are legislature, executive, Judiciary, ~~Elect~~ and independent institutions like Election Commissions, Comptroller and Auditor.



Civil Society are group of organizations include NGO, Trade unions, faith based orgs, Community orgs.

### Role in restoring Institutions

- Counter-Hegemonic to the Hegemonic state, As Gramsci advocates State is essentially hegemonic and shows Coercive unlimited power. But this is tackled only with effective Civil Society (based on power of Consent) put checks on State power and restores them.
- Civil Societies questions the policies of democratic institution, brings awareness among the people.

- They help achieve transparency and accountability.  
Eg:- MKs side is RTI.
- Various NGO working to bring down Corruption and bring democratic reforms by creating awareness among people.  
Eg:- Transparency International for Corruption  
ADR for democratic reforms.
- Forums like World Economic Forum giving research support to the democracies with data driven and ~~policy~~ evidence based policy.  
Eg:- Report on Global Gender gap help in persuading to give more Gender friendly laws.
- Civil societies also play vital role in policy formulation and implementation stage.
- They act as both Complimentary and also as Substitute to the democracy.

5. (e) Gramsci extended the Marxist ideas on Power and State by developing the concept of hegemony. Discuss

Power is the ability to do things even against the other's will. State which has ultimate power and monopoly over its Subjects (WEBER).

### MARXIST IDEA ON POWER & STATE

Marx advocated power is rooted in the economic structure whereby Economic structures shape State which is a part of Social Superstructure. Thus, the ultimate power lies not in the state as it made so, but in the hands of bourgeoisie.

### GRAMSCI Idea on Power & State

Gramsci did not agree with Marxist ideas completely and he extended by bringing in the Hegemonic nature of the state which dominates its over subject with different ideological, cultural, repressive forces

• State rules with the "power of force".

For him Capitalism is made of two :-

one is state (power of force) and other is civil society (power of consent). By combining both Bourgeoisie maintains ultimate power over the proletariat.

Eg:- Coony Capitalism - where major decisions driven by capitalist ideas and also to Sweeten people, based on CSR initiative they do social work.

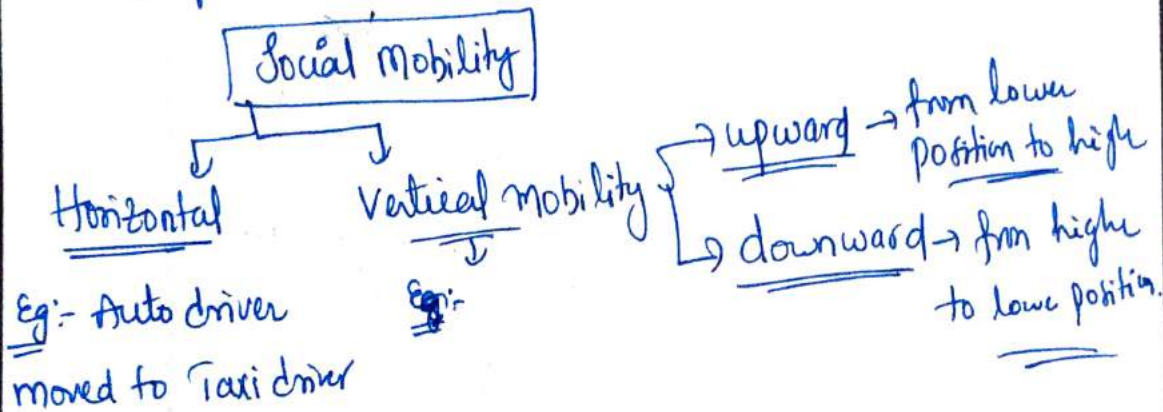
But ultimately the Bourgeoisie maintains the

power.

7. (a) To what extent does the study of social mobility play a vital part in the understanding the class structure of our society.

20

Social Mobility is the movement of ~~our~~ social groups / individuals between different positions in the hierarchy of social stratification.



Social mobility helps in understanding class structure:

- As per Ken Roberts, Social mobility ~~is~~ tells about the extent of meritocratic society
- It tells about the how class structure is undergoing change with respect to the different development initiatives, education, urbanization, demographic change, change in values and norms.
- It helps to gauge is the how traditional structures

like Caste, Gender helps.

- Andre Beteille Study of R. Sripuram showed that instead of Cumulative inequality there is dispersed inequality and Caste, class and power are not operating together because of changes of ~~the~~ 73rd & 74th Amendment - brought changes in political structure and Education, new employment opportunities diverged ~~from~~ class from stranglehold of Caste.
- M.N. Srinivas 'Dominant Caste' from Rampura village showed how increase in numbers, Education which aids social mobility is changing the power structures in the village.
- ~~Social~~ further, social mobility depends upon Studies shows extent of middle class in the society, how Gender based class structure is changing.

(Social mobility does not help in studying class structure)

- Studies like Sanskritization, detribalisation, Dalitization just shows the change is situational and Cultural standpoints does not help in assessing change of class structure.
- In India, ~~and~~ apart from class caste still plays a major role.

7. (b) In India's cultural landscape, cults and sects professing a common way of life and shared ideals arose as an alternative to the discrimination perpetuated by traditional religious hierarchies. Discuss. 20

Cults and Sects are the deviant groups which are seen as pluralistically and uniquely legitimate respectively.

SECTS arise due to schism within the religion and as a protest due to existing beliefs. Sects are mainly attracted who were biased by and exploited by existing social structures and hierarchies. Weber called this theodicy of disprivilege.

During late vedic period, Hinduism was dominated with caste hierarchies became rigid, instead of equality promoted hierarchy based on birth, privileges and disprivileges based on ascribed status. led to marginalisation of society. Role of women disregarded in varna based system.

As a protest to the existing structures, arose Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivika set all preached equality, common way of life, for eg:- Madhya Marg proposed by Buddha, Jain's values based on truth, Asteya, Aparigraha etc.

Thus, to protest against existing structures, Sects arose. In the medieval period, there ~~was~~ Bhakti sects which stayed in existing-fold but preached equality against Caste based discrimination, equality for women. This led to Bhakti cult.

CULTS:- Cults though existed in ancient, it is increasingly a modern concept. It ~~was~~ is not at the protest of parent religion. It's becoming famous in modern era, where due to individualism, increasingly resorting to cults,

Eg:- Mahesh Yogi Transcendentalism preaching  
new way of life based on meditation.

~~They~~.