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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2296)

Name of Candidate	DEVASHISH BINDAL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	1015773
Center	Mukherjee Nagar	Date	5 Aug 23

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	

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- The Candidate should attempt **FIVE** Questions out of **EIGHT** questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
- 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.

Total Marks Obtained:

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) The Enlightenment period was a significant contributing factor to the emergence of sociology in the late 18th and early 19th century. Discuss.

Enlightenment was a period of re-awakening from dark ages due to rise of scientific, commercial industrial and French revolutions

It contributed to emergence of sociology as →

- ① scientific and commercial rev led to rise of middle class and change in estate system's hegemony
- ② ~~the~~ Industrial revolution marked a shift to mass scale production
- ③ French revolution gave new ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Together these revolutions

created a state of Anomie,
where old norms had lost relevance
and new norms had not yet
solidified. This led to chaos
in society.

Chaos invoked interest of
thinkers to restore order and
this led to birth of Sociology
in late 18th & early 19th century.
The quest for systematic study
of society was thus a result of
chaos created by renaissance
and enlightenment. Positivists
like August Comte, Spencer and Durkheim
became flagbearers of the new discipline

1. (b) Critical social science embraces all those approaches in sociology that aim to be critical of society in order to facilitate social change. In this context, discuss the main features of critical social science.

Critical social sciences include aspects from social sciences like polity, history, anthropology, philosophy, economics etc which criticised the social order.

In sociology they collectively form the conflict perspective.

main features →

1. Karl Marx says conflict at level of economics where a few haves exploit large numbers of have nots. So his criticism facilitated social change as he saw it in terms of class struggle.

2

② Gender studies - Feminists criticize social order which segregates men and women's social contribution, giving primacy to the former.

③ Political order due to unequal power structures led to chaos. eg. Nobels and clergy in France were the reason for public resentment.

Thus critical social sciences have embraced all sociological approaches that criticize existing social order to bring a social change.

1. (c) The closer the Hypothesis generated by a theory comes to the reality, the better is the theory. Discuss the importance of building hypothesis in this context.

Lundberg defines Hypothesis as a "tentative generalisation between two or more variables, relationship of which is yet to be established."

Importance of building hypothesis

- ① It acts as starting point of the research
- ② It prevents researcher from being deflected or carried away to digressing related topics
- ③ It guides research process.
- ④ It saves time and money
- ⑤ Prevents and segregates null hypothesis.
- ⑥ If hypothesis is found close to

the findings → validity of research can be ensured, as the researcher established what he sought to establish.

for eg → Capitalism leads to Alienation is a hypo-

thesis.

Marx Theory comes closer to ~~this~~ reality.

eg ~~Yogendra~~ Yogendra Singh → hypothesis
Tradition and - Modernity coexist
came closer to reality by his
explanation and thus increased
validity of his research/theory.

1. (d) What is the Gig economy? How does it lead to Informalization of labour?

Gig Economy is a contemporary informal work culture which provides employer the power to hire and fire workers at will.

It is used in context of platform workers (app based work like UBER, Zomato, Blinkit etc).

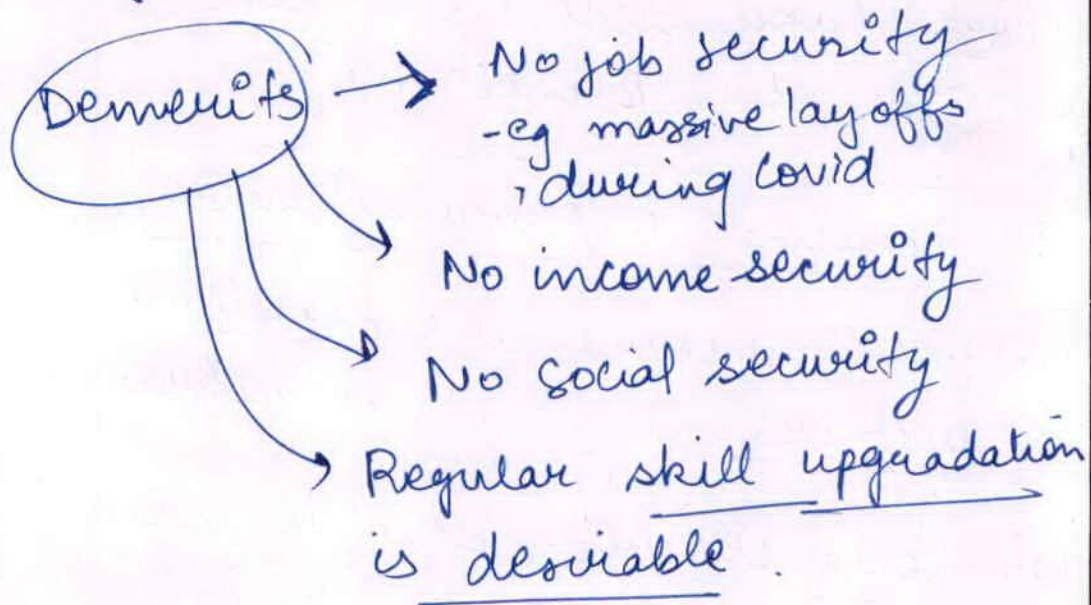
It leads to informalisation as

- ① Platform workers are registered as partners and not as employees
- ② No social security benefits are given like Provident funds, paid leaves, (Dipankar Gupta)
- ③ Moonlighting is allowed as a worker has flexibility to work at multiple applications.
- ④ Non commitment of employee and

employees towards each other
gives flexibility to both

⑤ No fixed payroll is designed.
workers receive payment on
basis of work completed.

eg outsourcing of a content writer
for a news channel.



Recently Rajasthan has taken some
steps for social security of gig workers.
~~else~~ On a broader scale, they led to
increased informalisation of workspace
and now active participants of Industrial
Revolution 4.0.

1. (e) Gender is not something that we innately have, but rather is something that we do. In this context, explain the gender differences reinforced when we "do gender."

Ana Oakley in her seminal work 'Housewife' opines that "Sex is biological while gender is a social construct".

Gender is not something we have, as we are born as a boy or a girl and not as masculine or feminine.

→ The social structures add/associate characteristics of masculinity with men and femininity with women. This reinforces gender roles in form of 'we do'.

For eg. Being emotionally expressive is a feminine trait. But if a male is crying, he is labeled as 'crying like a girl'.

- A woman playing role of main breadwinner in a family assumes the title of 'Karta'.

GH Mead through his theory of Symbiotic interactionism tells how socialisation at play stage and game stage leads to creation of gender roles.

Thus gender roles are more a result of 'do gender' rather than 'be gender'. It generally takes a binary form and remains aloof from other nonbinary characteristics like those of LGBTQ+.

- 2 (a) It is argued that the society is largely influenced by economic factors while economic processes are determined by the social conditions. Discuss.

20

3:18

5:32

The inter-relationship between economic factors and social forces has been existent since the beginning of market economies.

According to Adam Smith in his 'The Wealth of Nations', the economic conditions are superior to social factor. He tells that a worker would choose a job which gives him maximum monetary gains.

Emile Durkheim crushes Comte's view through his primacy to 'Social facts' associated with society. He says, only those works are done, ~~on~~ which

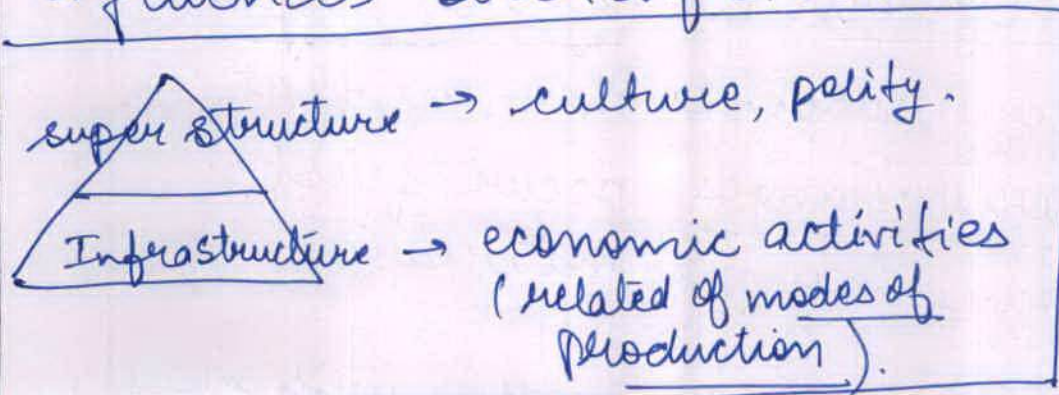
Society attaches a higher regard and prestige value. So society determines economic factors.

This is evident as despite numerous well paying IT sector jobs, youth leaves job to prepare for UPSC civils due to higher social prestige associated with it.

Further, jobs like vloggers, content creators, influencers etc did not exist 20 years ago. Due to increase in use of social media these opportunities were created. eg. swiggy, zomato, uber rise in urban social setting.

However Karl Marx in his theory of historical materialism opines that economic infrastructure

influences social infrastructure



So as per Marxian idea,
economic factors are supreme.

American Structural functionalist

Talcott Parsons in his Theory
of Social Structure keeps economic
Subsystem as the first initiator
of a change which brings change in
other sub systems.

L	Latency	→	Culture, family system
I	Integration	→	legal system
G	Goal setting	→	Political system
A	Adaptability	→	Economic system

Parson's AGIL

WF Ogburn in Cultural lag theory supports the view that material changes occur first followed by non material changes.

On the contrary, with rising communications and rationality, an economic change maybe preceded by social/cultural change - eg. Max Weber in his Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism shows how values of protestants led to rise in capitalism.

Thus both economic factors and social factors influence each other. Grading them in a hierarchy is not feasible.

2. (b) While quantitative research is useful for identifying relationships between variables, it is qualitative research that can illuminate why this connection exists. Discuss. 20

Quantitative research in sociology was promoted and popularised by positivists.

Emile Durkheim in his famous study on suicide uses quantitative data collected from coroner's reports and police stations.

Benefits

- ① It helps in identifying relationship between variables
eg- Data helped in establishing that males die by suicide more than females or protestants are more prone to suicide than catholics.
- ② It ensures objectivity in research as "numbers speak facts"

③ Quantitative analysis also help in have higher reliability and validity as data can be reproduced again

④ It helps in longitudinal comparisons. eg Stunting rate among children was 38% in NFHS-4 and it reduced to 35% in NFHS-5.

However, there are certain limitations to these methods

① Data collected remains questionable. eg JM Atkinson questions validity of Durkheim's suicide study data.

② Sampling errors may occur

③ Do not tell / depict complete reality

as they just tell facts and not reasons.

Qualitative analysis helps in bridging these gaps as

- ① It involves studying values besides facts
- ② Max Weber opines that though meanings may be same but motives of actor vary. So qualitative analysis helps in establishing facts clearly.
- ③ Malinowski through his participatory observation ~~and~~ showed relevance of qualitative analysis in depiction of reality

Thus it can be said that quantitative research establishes relationship between variables and qualitative research illuminates if the connection exists.

By methodological pluralism and triangulation better research outcomes may be obtained.

2. (c) Education is not only instrumental in bringing about social change, it is also instrumental in maintaining the status quo. Discuss. 10

Education derives roots from Latin word educare means to excel. It acts as a medium of social change as -

- ① It imbibes rationality and critical thinking in pupils.
 - rationality leads to social change (Max Weber)
- ② It enhances skill of individual which affects their economic prospects and life chances.
- ③ It acts as a means to inculcate desirable values which retain social cohesion and solidarity as opined by Emile Durkheim.
- ④ It opens up viewpoints to novelty
- ⑤ An educated person can better use resources to bring about a

positive change.

However some critics see it as an instrument of maintaining status quo as

① Althusser opines, it is an ideological state apparatus to impart certain values desired by the dominant class

② Mc Robbie and Fox see it as a patriarchy promoting institution which prepares men to be instrumental while women to be domestic.

③ Pierre Bourdieu says unequal access to education ~~the~~ creates social capital in hierarchy. The efficient and affluent use it to improve while worker stagnates.

Aristotle opines that "educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all," so it is both a harbinger of change while a promoter of status quoism.

- 3 (a) Low-income countries are not underdeveloped, rather mis-developed. In the light of this statement, critically examine dependency theories on development. 20

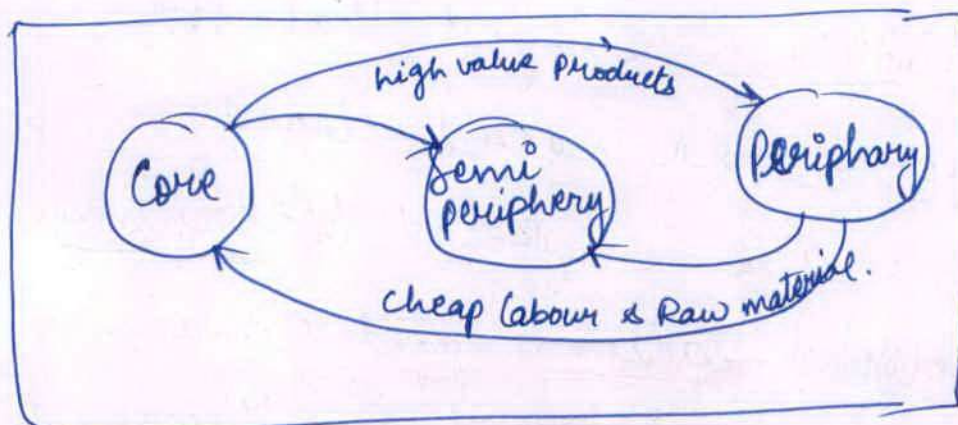
Dependency theories on development suggest that the developing and underdeveloped nations are subjected of hegemony of developed nations and remain perpetually dependent on them.

Dependency culture was seen among colonised nations which rather than creating self capacity were dependent on the west.
eg India after Independence sought PL 480 wheat from USA.

Dependency Theories

- ① World system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein suggests that raw material and cheap labour moved from periphery and semi periphery

to core (developed nations), while high value finished product moved from core to periphery.



② Andre G. Frank in his 'Development of Underdevelopment'

highlights why Latin American countries are subordinate to USA.

He cites lack of vision and subjugation as main reasons for underdevelopment. The

→ Colonisers imposed their views of progressiveness and modernity on these poor nations.

However, critics of dependency theories have different opinion as

- ① Gunnar Myrdal blames corruption, horizon problem, lack of willpower and mismanagement as main cause of poverty in South Asian nations.
- ② Amartya Sen opines that with globalisation the third world nations achieved in a decade what developed nations achieved in a century. eg. Rise of China.
- ③ India witnessed growth post 1991 liberalisation and globalisation reforms.
 - North Korea a closed economy has 5 times lesser GDP than South

Korea.

- ④ Technology transfers and multilateral arrangements have given strength and voice to the global south. (Dr. S Jaishankar)

Thus dependency culture theory stands refuted today. Although, un stability, poverty, higher death rates and diseases in Sub Saharan African nation is still attributed to the west's misplaced policy of Scramble of Africa.

3. (b) People react to others first and foremost as men and women, rather than in terms of their class membership. In this context, critically examine the factors identified by Kate Millet that explain the existence of Patriarchy.

20

Patriarchy is defined by Sylvia Walby as "a hierarchical system which places women below men". ~~is~~
~~perpetuates~~

Kate Millet explains certain reasons for existence of Patriarchy as -

① false consciousness spread by theories of biological division of labour and human bioprogrammer

have continued patriarchy.

→ Men's role is seen as functional while women's role is repro-
ductional

② Religions across the world have portrayed women as a fit in role of mother or a wife while men attained stature of Gods.

- ③ All texts, novels, fiction, history were written by men which depicted women in subservient positions
- ④ Intersectionality exists in women exploitation.
for eg → women + Poor + Dalit caste would be at lowest pedestal of society
- ⑤ Kate millett says that "gender is overtly visible" it influences people's first interaction. Class and other sectors come later.
for eg → Men are always given position superior to women

However critics have
argued Millet's views as

① Race, class and ethnicity.
(caste in India) do have a bearing
on social status. She ~~is~~
over emphasised on gender.
for eg White woman > Black Man in
social hierarchy

② Class membership has
higher role in modern societies
as economic capital leads to
social capital (Pierre Bourdieu)

So Rich woman > Poor Men

③ Within the same class, other
factors like education, occupation
also play a role in hierarchy

Thus prima facie Kate Millet's
idea seems to be valid
that first distinction is on
basis of gender but on deeper
study it is found that class,
Race, ethnicity and caste all
play their roles.

3. (c) What is Multivariate analysis? Discuss it in context of Durkheim's study of Suicide. 10

Multivariate Analysis is a methodology which involves studying a dependent variable with respect to changes in independent variables.

Emile Durkheim used it in his theory on suicide as he observed effect of independent variables like gender, religion, class, area of living to a dependent variable suicide.

Independent variable	Rate of Suicide
Among Men as compared to women	high
Childless mothers	high
Catholics	low.

through multivariate
analysis it becomes possible
to study a social phenomena
from multiple viewpoints
and considering multiple factors

Thus holistic research becomes
possible.

Issues → Some time real
and void ideas become
tough to separate

eg. Alcoholism leads to divorce
is tough to establish as there
are many other reasons
for divorce.

However, Durkheim objectively
backed his observation through
data collected from police status.
This gave reliability and validity to
his multivariate analysis.

- 4 (a) Discuss the stages in which the institution of family evolved from pre-industrial society, according to Michael Young and Peter Willmott in their work "The Symmetric Family". 20

4. (b) Sociology has a body of concepts, methods and data which distinguishes it from Common sensical approach. Explain. 20

4. (c) Explain Alvin Gouldner's reflexive sociology as a critique of positivism.10

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Feminisation of Labour Force is viewed as a progress towards women's emancipation and empowerment. Critically discuss.

Feminisation of labour force

Refers to involvement of women in paid work outside their homes.

It is viewed as emancipation as empowerment as

① Simon De Beauvoir in 'Second Sex'

highlights that if women get economic freedom they would be liberated from patriarchal bias

② Veronica Beechey sees labour force participation as increasing workforce which improves overall economic prospects of society.

③ Higher education and skill training are precursors to gainful participation. These leads to emancipation of women.

④ Working women are often found to bear less number of children → leads to freedom of conception.

However there are certain drawbacks as well

- ① Karuna Ahmed sees excessive participation by women in low paying jobs
- ② Concentration of women in 5C's
Caring, cleaning, cooking, counter and clerical work
- ③ Double shift → one at workplace and other at home kills time for self.
- ④ Glass ceiling and sticky floor theories show troubles at workplace with respect to promotions.

Thus feminisation of labour force has led to empowerment of women but at the same time increased her vulnerabilities at workplace. Proper legislations and social acceptance can cure these evils associated with it.

5. (b) Law entails two interrelated processes: the institutionalization and the internalization of patterns of behaviour. Comment.

Plato in his The Republic says
"Man works under two sovereign
masters - pleasure and pain". They
seek to avoid pain and get pleasures."

This process is ensured by correct
application of law which has two
parts

① Internalisation → of the law and
values enshrined in it.

for eg wearing seatbelt or helmet
must be internalised as a safety
necessity. This forms pleasure^{seeking} part of consciousness

② Institutionalisation refers to normative

aspect where codified laws and
standard procedures are defined.

eg. If you break law → you will
be fined as per IPC (indian penal code)

→ it forms pain avoiding part of
consciousness.

Thus law entails two
interrelated processes.

Many times internalisation
precedes institutionalisation

while at others institutions
precede internalisation.

G.H Mead in his theory of
Symbolic interactionism uses
these concepts.

At play stage → internalisation occurs

At Game stage → institutionalisation
occurs.

5. (c) Family is represented as a unit where relations are unequal and exploitative based on sex. Critically discuss.

Family is a smallest social unit of human collectiveness based on real or putative kinship bonds.

It is seen as unequal and exploitative unit as-

- ① Domestic division of labour gives primacy to man's work over woman's
- ② As per Edmund Leach → in modern families "Parents fight often and are huddled in their loneliness living degraded stressful lives."
- ③ In Mistaken Modernity → Deepankar Gupta highlights large number of educated but unemployed women due to family pressures and preference of housewife
- ④ Talcott Parsons seen men's role

as instrumental while that of women as reproductive"

On the flip side family

is seen as a unit which ensures stability (financial and social)

(i.) Marx → "From each according to their abilities to each according to their needs" is fulfilled in a family

(ii.) Peery & Wilmont in symmetrical family see role sharing by both man and woman

(iii.) Mechanisation of household work led to more freedom of women

(iv.) Rise in romantic-love based family relations, exploitation and inequality has reduced.

Thus family as a social institution is not exploitative ~~any more~~, social changes are ongoing.

5. (d) Science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom.
Critically discuss.

Science is an organised body of knowledge which enables humans to achieve higher pursuits.

Wisdom is part of psyche which guides social action on basis of morality, ethics and internalised values.

As per W.F Ogburn in cultural lag theory materialistic changes occur faster than non materialist changes. So science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom.

For eg. SC Duble in his study on villages of UP showed that

people readily accepted farm seeds and fertilizers but refuse to use condoms (as it gives no material benefit for them.)

However, wisdom guides science in many aspects for eg. Artificial intelligence is a 'modern science' that rapidly gathers knowledge but only ethical social wisdom can lead to its progressive use for humanity

Thus "knowledge without wisdom is a weapon"
Aristotle

5. (e) Critically discuss the role played by Positivist methodology to attain Value neutrality in sociological research.

Positivists were early sociologists who equated sociology to sciences since sciences are supposed to be objective and fact based they aimed for complete value neutrality.

Role of positivists methodology:

- ① Focus on social facts (as seen by Durkheim) → They are external to an individual and have big power of coercion by which the control him
- ② Focus on data → eg multivariate analysis used in study of suicide.
- ③ Promotion of quantitative methods.
- ④ Generalisation and Universal theories were ~~looked~~ aim of their study.

with the rise of interpretivist like Max Weber and Symbolic interactionist like GT Mead complete value neutrality was discarded.

- ① Focus was given on value relevance as facts can help us study visible reality but values enable us to study underlying meanings and motives.

So positivist methodology can at best be used to study partial reality. For complete understanding, Non positive methods like Verstehen, phenomenology, ethnomethodology etc may be used.

6. (a) Sociology is a discipline that can explain both society and work towards a more just world. In this context, discuss Participatory Action Research (PAR) as a research methodology. 20

6. (b) Distinguish between the social organization of work in feudal society and in capitalist society. 20

6. (c) Define 'Sandwich generation' and discuss the problems associated with this generation by taking support of reports and data. **10**

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. (a) Society gradually moves to an even higher state of civilization and that it advances in a linear fashion and in the direction of improvement. Discuss.

20

Linear theories of evolution

Suggest that society moves to a higher state of civilization in a straight linear fashion.

August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Ferdinand Tonnies are main proponents of this view

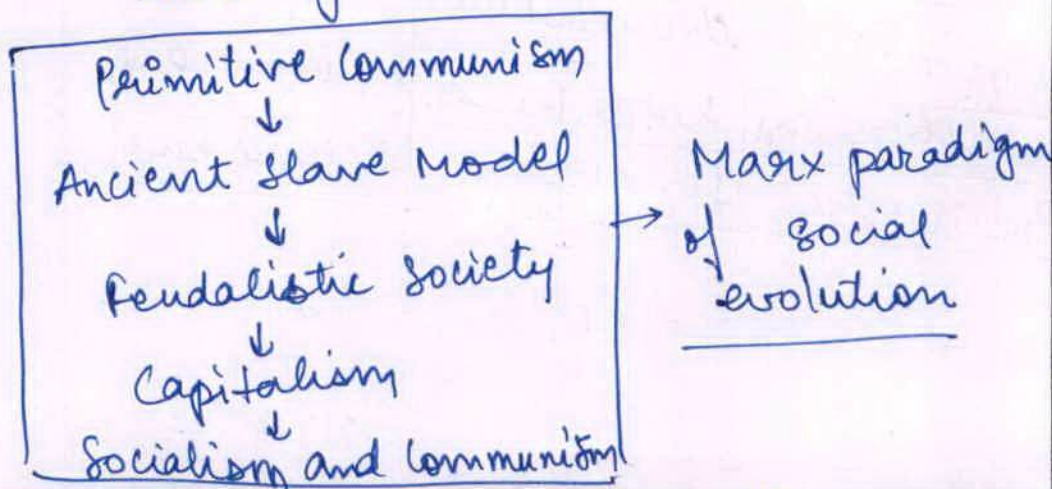
Comte suggests that evolution occurs from Theological \rightarrow Metaphysical to positivistic stage

Theological	Church Rules	Religion base
Metaphysical	Kings Rule	Rationality Base
Positivistic	Democracy	Science base

Emile Durkheim sees linear evolution in terms of division of labour.



According to Karl Marx, change in modes of production leads to class struggles and "Class Struggle acts as motor of history"



Ferdinand Tönnies opines
that society moves to a higher
state of organisation and civilization
He saw it as shift from
Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft

Edward B. Tylor sees social
evolution in terms of change in
religious practices.

Thus society moves to
higher complex stages in linear
fashion. Once the end stage is
reached further evolution stops.

However these theories
have been criticized as:

(i) They do not explain intermediate
stages as opined by Parsons

(ii) Cyclic evolutionary theorists deny linear theories.

Oswald Spengler opines that each society takes birth → matures → decays and finally dies.
for eg Dwaparyug → Tretayug → Kalyug

(iii) There is inconsistency between linear theorists as each has his own perception. They refute each other's theories as well.
ex Durkheim rejects Comte's view.

Thus it is established that societies do transform to higher state of civilization, but linearity of this process cannot be confirmed.

7. (b) Questionnaires are the most commonly used method of collecting data, as they are useful for gathering large quantities of data, but are faced with certain limitations. Examine. 20

Questionnaires are most commonly used method of data collection in Quantitative studies.

In it a fixed set of sequenced questions are asked by the researcher and responses of researched are duly noted.

For example → Census in India is carried in form of Questionnaire

for eg 2 → UPSC prelims exam.

Benefits of Questionnaires

- ① Help in collection large quantities of data.

→ So large samples or concentration research can be conducted.

② A fixed set pattern of questions ensures objectivity and impartiality by the researcher.

③ Comparative analysis on basis of response to a question can be carried out.
for eg → Number of people who marked Hindu or Muslim or Sikh in a census can be calculated.

④ As per PC Mahalanobis (father of statistics) a well prepared questionnaire saves time in asking ~~to~~ collecting data. ¶

⑤ This leads to economic savings as well.

However there are certain limitations like

① Questionnaires restrict scope of study to fixtures.

Hommans, says it leads to methodological anarchism

② Values of Researched can affect the final data as it was seen, people gave socially acceptable answers rather than true responses

③ Type and sequence of questions arranged by a researcher may be questioned by another researcher. For eg. JM Atkinson

questions data collected by
Durkheim from Consoners.

④ Time and cost depend more
on Sample size and less on
Methodology.

for eg. Census 2011 cost GOI
about 2200 Cr ₹.

Despite certain doubts
on efficacy questionnaires remain
the most commonly used methods.
Due to this, even qualitative analysis
have ~~used~~ started using unplanned
questionnaires for better value
assessments. Thus they now
prove their utility for both
qualitative and quantitative
analysis.

7. (c) Supporters of Longitudinal studies see them as more likely to provide valid data than other types of research. Critically discuss. 10

Longitudinal studies are the ones conducted in a vertical fashion with respect to time.

In it a researcher studies a society at a particular time, and then restudies it after some time.

For eg London's village Luyton was studied by Goldthorpe and lockwood in their Affluent worker's study. After few years, another sociologist studied same village.

Benefits

- ① It enhances validity of a research if the results overlap.
- ② It enables researcher to see

changes in the society.
For eg Louis Dumont studied
village _____ to find that
Caste associations were strong. He
again studied it 10 years later to find
weakened caste institutions.

Certain demerits

- ① It leads to lot of time expenditure
- ② Validity of previous research becomes questionable.

However, longitudinal studies have enriched our sociological understanding through comparative in depth analysis.

8. (a) Neither the life of an individual nor the history of a society can be understood without understanding both. Discuss wrt C.W Mill's concept of Sociological imagination. 20

8. (b) Though the founding fathers of Sociology sought to establish it as an independent discipline with a distinct subject matter; contemporary sociology is characterised by an interdisciplinary approach. Explain. 20

8. (c) Phenomenologists study the way that humans place the external world into categories by distinguishing particular phenomena. Critically analyse.

10

