

21 July, 2024

Test No. 2

# UPSC

For  
Practice  
Use Only  
Not given  
at test

Question No.  
2024 10000

Ans 1  
(a)

August Comte, early sociologist has said that sociology is the last science that is discovered to address and study the social issues present in society.

It is considered queen of social sciences because :-

1. Its course overlaps with other social science sphere  
(Eg) study of Trilus [work of Malinowski] in anthropology as well.
2. It provided the various pictures of economic sphere  
(Eg) Inclusion of social capital to understand economic development

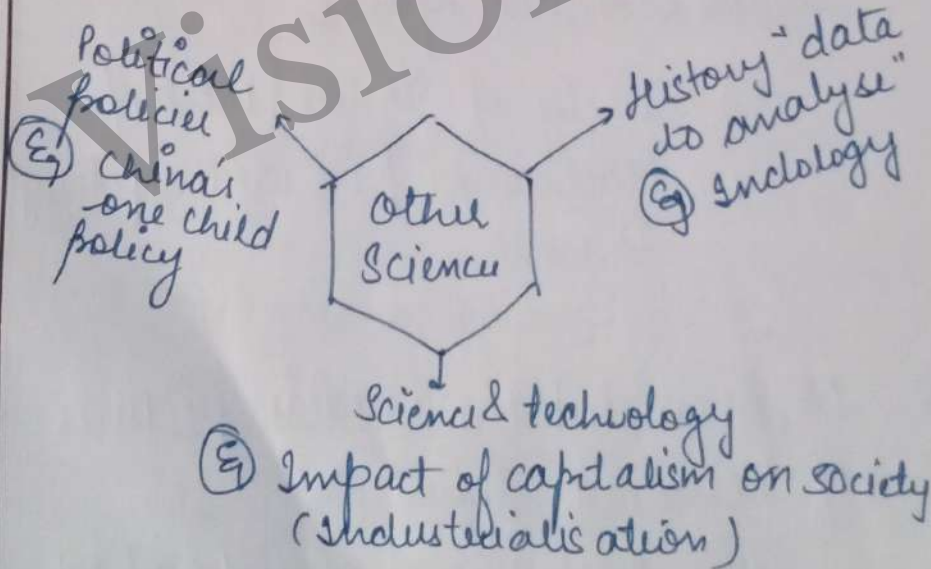
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3. In the political sphere as well,  
it influence power dynamics etc

(Eg) MN Srinivas dominant  
caste concept.

4. It influences the psychology as  
well as Durkheim's "Le suicide"  
open up other social factors as  
well.

But it can't be truly said that its  
the queen as other science influence  
it as well.



Hence, there is mutual relation  
with the sciences to reinforce  
each other spheres.

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Ans  
1(b)

Positivism means use of scientific method to do sociological studies to present the quantifiable image of reality.

Due to the close affinity of sociological origin with natural science early sociologists like August Comte, Durkheim etc focused on this method.

Benefits for study

Reliability

Objectivity

Validity

Value  
neutrality

But because of the nature of subject of study i.e. human being whose behaviour is not quantifiable it is criticised on multiple front.

## criticism

1. Horkheimer had said that human life cannot be labouratized hence scientific study is not giving justice.
2. Peter Berger, humans are not puppet in the theatre of society where they will be extensively influenced only they have their own conscience as well.
3. Adorno, social facts are present in layers and positivism only looks at above layer.

Despite criticism, positivism branch had took out sociology from crutches from common sensical sphere but to understand the human-society relationship modified method to be used like triangulation etc.

Ans  
1(c)

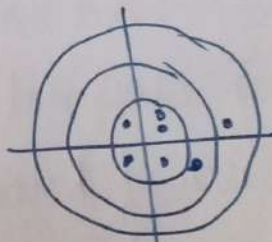
The sociological scientific research needed to be reliable and valid to present the concrete result with rationality.

→ Reliability means getting the same result after performing the research again and again in spatial and temporal aspect

→ Validity means the result which is coming is what researcher was finding or expecting



Reliable  
not valid



Valid  
not reliable



Both valid  
and  
reliable

## Significance

1. To establish the interrelation between the independent and dependent variable
2. For decreasing subjective anarchism in the sociological research.
3. To identify the area of value relevance and area of value frank (Weber)
4. To identify the pattern of order and build modified hypothesis by reducing extraneous variable
5. To decrease the researcher bias in study

Hammersey had said that "fallibility of knowledge does not let us to abandon search of knowledge", a modified method should be in progressive search to bring reliability and validity to research.

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4 lines

Ans 1  
(d)

George Peter Murdock has defined family as a group of people of both sexes where at least two people has socially approved sexual relation and children as well present in group.

Due to various diverse social and cultural practices prevalent across world there are many type of family structure.

Different type of family structure

1. As per the jointness between the consanguinal relation joint family and nuclear family.

→ joint family where filial bond are strong and size is very large

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→ Nuclear family where only couple and children live.

2. On the basis of residence

→ Matrilocal: where husband moves to wife house. (eg) Khasis

→ Patrilocal: where wife moves to husband house (eg) North-India

→ Neo local: where couple due to job or education move to new place

3. On the basis of relation with other family member (IP Desai)

→ Extended family where joint family live locally.

→ jointly extended family in orientation

→ Structurally nuclear but joint in operation.

Family as social institution provides basic function like young one security, socialization and it is evolving with increasing industrialisation.

Ans 1  
(e)

Former American president Lyndon F. had said in his speech that "the answer to all our problems is hidden in one word, that is; EDUCATION"

Quality education leads to breaking cycle of poverty and upward mobility,

1. As John F. Berman had said that qualitative education leads to effective participation in society and positive contribution to country.
2. Qualitative education provides way to access to economic avenues which gives inter generation and intra generation mobility.  
(Eg) son of farmer after passing out from college placed in MNC.

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3. MN Srinivas in his "Study of Seipure village" had presented picture that how education led to upward mobility of lower caste like OBC after Independence

(Eg) Yadavas of Bihar, Reddis of Andhra.

4. Education provides the equal opportunity to everyone (Pierre Bourdieu)

But education also have led to inequality

Inequality/deprivation

Marx - promotes ideology of upper class

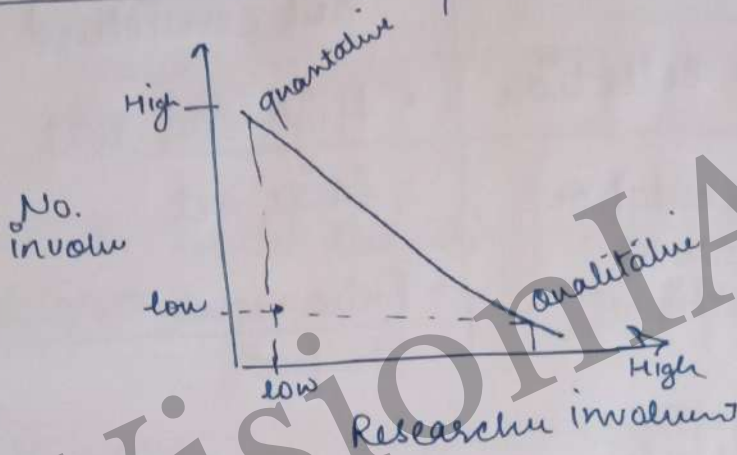
Oscar Lewis perpetuation of poverty culture  
slum children getting deteriorating education

Hence Education's quality should be promoted on large scale by implementing 'National Education policy 2020' in spirit

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2(a)

In the research, the method is reliable and valid if it produces the result as desired by researcher.

In sociology there are two methods: Qualitative and quantitative method.



→ Quantitative methods are generally preferred by positivists. Here a huge set of data is involved which is represented on graphs, table etc to depict the relation between variables.

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(Eg) Durkheim study of suicide  
where he used data of  
police station to arrive at  
result

Advantage	Disadvantage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Objectivity can be achieved</li><li>• Easy collection</li><li>• Representation and causal relational</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Human subjectivity not considered</li><li>• <u>High cost</u> cost large set</li><li>• <u>Extraneous variable</u> impact</li></ul>

→ Qualitative method are those where instead of data focus is on the nature of information like influence of external stimulus

(Eg) Weber's Interpretivist approach to understand meaning attached by actor

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with action

Advantage	Disadvantage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Holistic understanding</li><li>• Understand the prejudices.</li><li>• Study human reaction (eg) Ann Oakley</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Researcher biasness</li><li>• Training of researcher</li><li>• No objectivity</li></ul>

As both the approaches have advantages and challenges to achieve the required result mix of two could be used

1. For exploratory research, quantitative method could be used and refine out the possibility in hypothesis.

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2. In descriptive research, qualitative method could be used to find the extraneous variable impact.

3. Use of methods like Triangulation could be used to validate the result (Norman)



4. Use Blind fold method.

As the data is not cosmos which can become pattern itself. It needs point of view to turn into cosmos (Peter Berger). Hence ~~the~~ combination of both methods could be used as per need.

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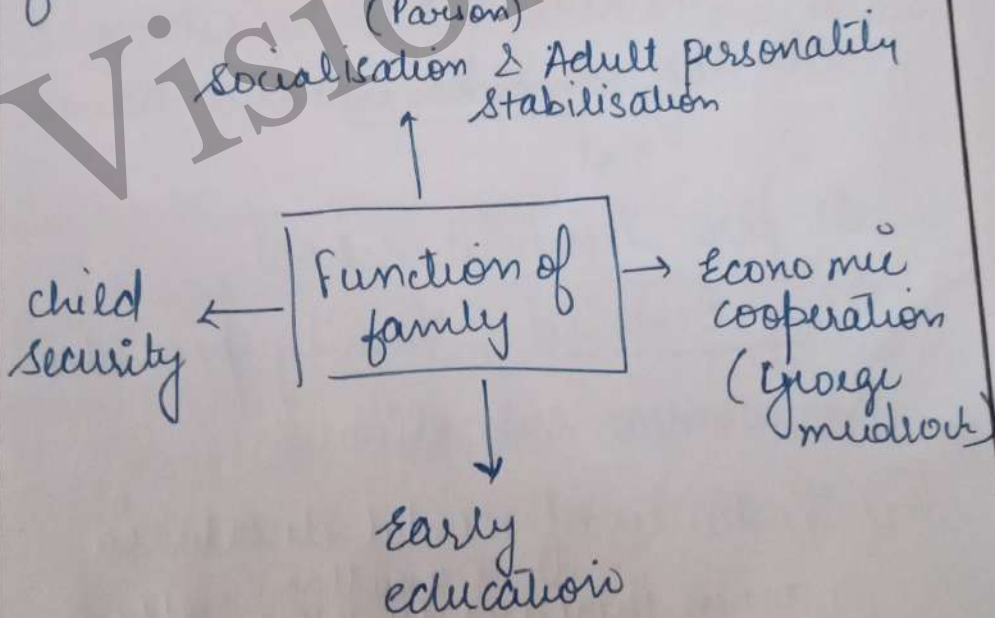
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Ans)  
2(b)

Family is the group of people where both sexes live, in which atleast one male and female have socially approved sexual relation (Mudrock) and they have children as well.

As per RK Merton's functional universalism modified principle, a social institution have both function and dysfunction.



## Dysfunction of family for society

1. It creates the feeling of Us vs  
they, Ghettoisation in the  
society. As in Urban area  
many family live separately  
and isolated.
2. Nepotism and favoritism in  
social sphere in terms of economic  
benefit.  
(Eg) wealth transference to family  
member led to hegemony  
of same haves over haves  
not
3. As free Feminist school,  
Jessy Bernard, Family promotes  
the women subordination.  
(Eg) Instances of mental disorder in  
women increases <sup>more than</sup> ~~the~~ men after  
marriage

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## Dysfunction of family on individual

1. As per study of Bel and Vogel, children becomes victims of parental conflict in the family.

(eg) Custody of children impact parent-child relation and his/her overall development

2. Family kills 'individualism' and decreases their sphere of choice

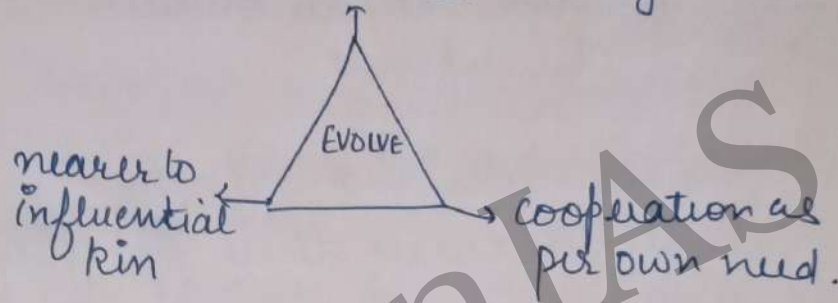
(eg) Choosing family profession versus own passion.

3. Women and daughter are at disadvantage in family due to affinal role being attached to them which led to continuing patriarchy in the family

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As the role of family members is evolving with the demand of societal institution in the society.

William Dode study presented that when family is evolving status inconsistency



The dysfunction could be reduced by making the equilibrium functional to the demand.

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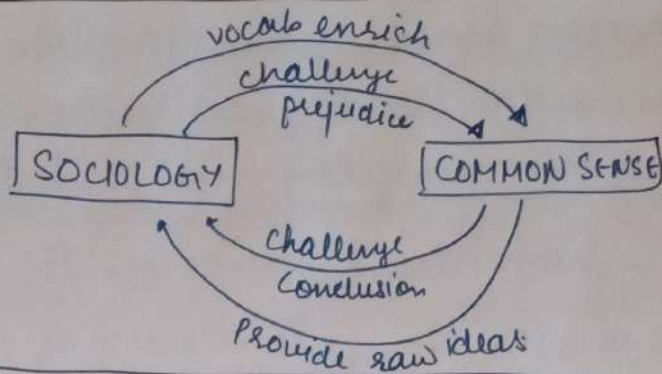
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Ans.  
2 (c)

Common sense means the routine knowledge that individual have of everyday life and taking cues from above but on the other hand sociology is study of social institutions how they interact with each other and human sphere.

- common sense reinforces the ideology that are prevalent in the society and full of individual bias and prejudices.
- Sociology while challenge these prejudices and find out the relation between fact via sociological studies and researches.

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Sociology examine mundane (Common sense)

1. The hypothesis are built on the commonsensical knowledge that are prevalent.  
(Eg) Divorce rate increase in western society.
2. It provides the solution to social evils.  
(Eg) Education for poverty.
3. It helps to understand the continuity of certain prejudice.  
(Eg) Patriarchy despite of rationality.

Since both relation reinforce each other time to time to enrich the other.

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Ans  
(a)

Positivist who <sup>were</sup> early sociologist believes that sociology should be value free and do researches on the line of natural science.

→ As Durkheim has said that values and prejudices can make the sociological studies

## Advantage of value-free sociology

1. Researcher biasness and subjectivity takes the sociology in certain direction.

(Eg) Karl Marx study of "Das Capital" because his childhood has been in less economically stable family.

2. Reliable and validity could be established.

(Eg) William Brynson study of secularisation regarding decreasing attendance in church.

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3. Perpetuation of ideology could be challenged

(c) Tiger & Fox study of Human  
Pro programmer regarding patriarchy

But due to the limitation of matter/  
subject of study is human being  
value free sociology cannot be established

1. As per Weber interpretivist method  
area of value relevance and value  
free should be found out.
2. If value has been taken in  
research, the disclosure would  
help other to understand how much  
influence by it.
3. Eco-centrism & ethno-centrism  
should be avoid in primitive  
society study (Radcliff Brown)

Hence value cannot be completely  
dropped but its influence could be  
minimised.

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Ans 5  
(b)

Sociology is the study of interaction of human beings and social institution like family, marriage etc on the other hand Political science means the study of political institution like government, NGOs etc and policies.

## Correlation between two

(I) Influence of Political science in Sociology:

1. Study of power dynamics and its influence in social relations

(eg) Dominant caste (MN Srinivas)

2. Study of power elite and their impact in polity

(eg) Circulation of Elite (Parsons)

3. Influence of political policy on social institution

(eg) one child policy of China on family

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(II) Influence of sociology in political science :-

1. Data for the early rural development in India (Ex) MN Srinivas studies
2. Political Identity impact in polity (Ex) Casteism impact in Indian polity
3. Basis of data ~~for~~ and policy formulation (Ex) women condition for women centric policy

Differences between two

Sociology	polity
→ study all human sphere	→ study of political institutions
→ wide scope	→ narrow scope
→ qualitative & quantitative method	→ scientific method

hence there is both difference and correlation between two.

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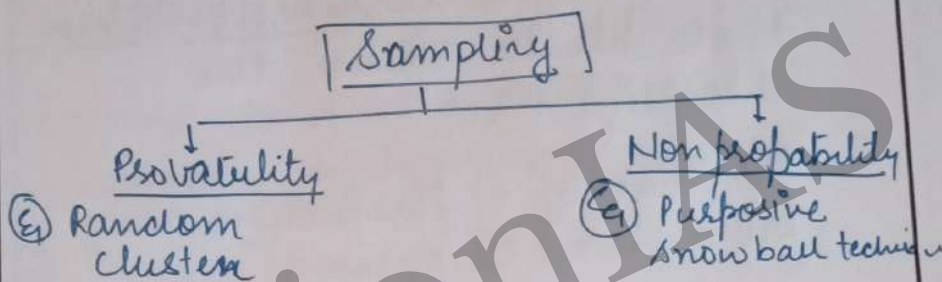
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Ans  
(c)

Sampling means choosing the certain data/people/locality from the total, as representative to conduct the research.

(c) For employment condition, take review from one-two employers.

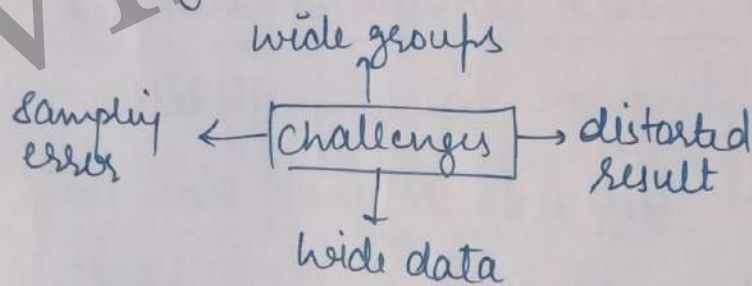


You studying the voting behaviour cluster based sampling could be used to have wide perspective of the different section, how they voted in election to whom, and reason for the voting

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1. make sample as representative as possible to reduce the sampling error
2. The diversity of perspective vary from person to person
3. The regional disparity also impact voting behaviour



During sampling, Non sampling error should be minimised to have reliable result.

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Ans  
(d)

Marriage is defined by Malinowski as relation between two genders which are permitted for procreation and their maintenance.

Marriage as a institution is functional to society in many ways:

1. Lead to sustainable progression of society in terms of demography
2. Social acceptance to sexual gratification
3. Children socialization.

But in today's world the alternative to marriage is leading to disintegration

1. Live-in relationship as alternative to it. It allows the couple to live without marriage

- ↳ legal implication in India
  - ↳ SKhusboo case
  - ↳ Uttarakhand UCC code allow this
2. Serial monogamy is leading to disintegration because of legality of divorce
- ↳ 20% rise in western society
3. Single parent with adopted children leading to disintegration
- ⊕ Many bollywood actors in India.
4. The relationship culture influenced by westernization is emerging as alternative

Marriage is a sacrosanct institution as per religious view and its evolving nature has implication for society in both ways.

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Ans  
(5e)

ids per "Steve Bruce", social media  
("online platform" is the third  
axis of power in contemporary world.

Online platforms influence in social  
change

1. In matrimonial alliances, the  
rise of matrimonial sites for  
the partner search
2. Children's education has been  
influenced by online platform  
↳ lesser teacher interaction  
↳ difficulty in friends making  
↳ equitable access to qualitative  
content
3. In economic sphere, capitalism  
has brought managerial revolution  
(Brubman) and to bring them  
on platform sites exist like  
Naukri.com, LinkedIn

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Online platform influence in political changes

1. Rise of charismatic authority (neta) through social media to influence public opinion  
(E) Margita teha Election malist

2. Ideology articulation becomes easy on social media  
(E) Communalism on Twitter

3. Social persuasion and influence the voters by electorate

(E) Recent 18th Lok Sabha election wide use of you tube ads to influence people

Online platform has reduced the time and space (Anthony giddens), but its judicious regulation is needed vice IT law 2020, cyber cell etc.

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Ans 6  
(a)

Today's 21<sup>st</sup> century social order is set up by information technology as the industrialisation on rise with AI, machine learning etc.

Impact of information technology on social organisation of work

Positive

1. It brought the Employers and employees closer and interest articulation of both section became easy (Eg) Business meeting of Zoom call.

2. The market mapping to serve the customer in any corner has become easy after globalisation (Churucharan: 5)

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3. The working space has been evolved due to IT

(E) During COVID, work from home to fulfil demand.

4. Reduces the need of manpower in work which promotes women equality in industrial sphere

(E) Automization of machine reduced gendered hiring.

Negative

1. The census of force of production of (Karl Marx) in capitalist world led to more alienation between man and things

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2) The service sector raised after IT revolution because of which "personality traits" increases led to "iron cage of rationality" [Weber]

3. IT world is prone to cyber attacks and threats, which impacted the work sphere adversely

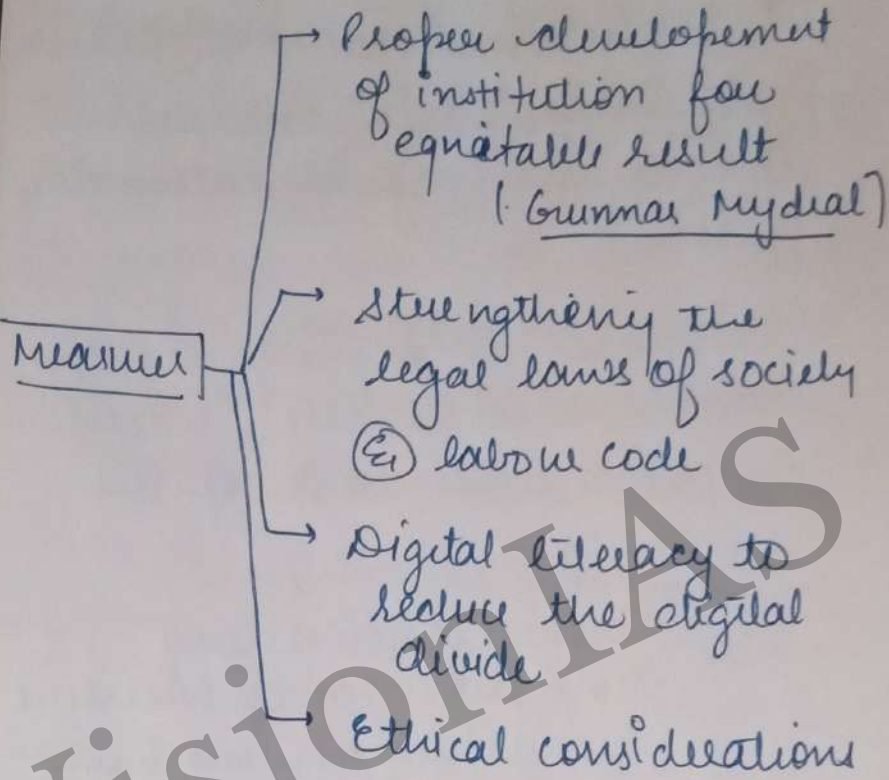
(Eg) Campus surveillance somewhere led to excessive regulation on workers.

4. The impact of IT in economic development created the dispersed equality in work space led to tenuous relation

(Eg) Blue collar worker vs white collar worker.

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Three steps could be taken



Hence via taking proper measure  
IT could be used for better  
humankind future

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Ans 6  
(b)

Society is sphere where various institutions interact on same direction or on conflicting view. Various school of thought has provided the different perspective to this.

Functionalist theory of social change

→ Functionalist like Talcott Parson has said that social change is inevitable, it will come with changing value consensus in society.

→ Change could be within the system

(Eg) Change of family structure with urbanisation and industrialisation

→ Change could be of the system

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(eg) Feudal society got changed with capitalistic society

→ But change is maintain social order in the system

(eg) Role of person changes from childhood to adult and his position took by another to fulfil the role

hence change is "role allocation"

→ Neo functionalist "RK Merton" explained the social change in term of functional paradigm to find alternative for the dysfunctional institution with other

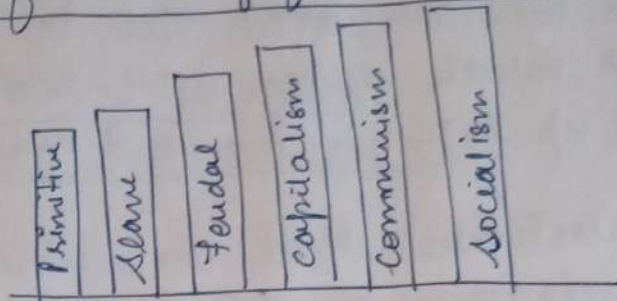
(eg) Disintegrative nature of religion could be changed by Nationalism for unity

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## Conflict - theory of social change



Karl Marx in his concept of historical materialism talked about the change in society or societal change due to exploitation of haves by have not.

→ In slave society man is subordinated by master and in feudal society he is subordinated by landowner. the nature of exploitation remain same.

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- In capitalist society, the exploitation has been increased due to ~~with~~ which antagonistic relation set up between man and man.
- He believed that the subjective consciousness of objective reality by haves not will lead to revolution and bring social change in society.

Both school of thought have given the functional need as well as economic determinism as necessary to bring social change.

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Ans  
6  
(c)

There are various form of data collection as data helps to establish the result of research

Data collection

Macro or Micro

Primary or Secondary

Data collection choice demand on the subject of study (eg) Participant observation is good for study of primitive society.

Case Studies as data collection

Case studies are the information which were collected by the researcher for particular aspects wst certain time. It helps in following studies/research

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1. Disaster management study to analyse the steps taken in past to tackle the disaster and making future LOP on basis of it.

↳ Also studying of other area for best practice

2. Marketing studies of company's for economic growth and business model.

eg Automobile industry TATA studied TOYOTA car study.

3. Women's contribution in social work organization. Example Impact on work culture after recruiting women in industry.

Case studies has certain challenges like it is subject specific and large theory building could not be done. Subjective bias of understander can also come. Thus to suit the demand of result and subject required data collection techniques to be used.

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Ans  
(a)

Alfred Frank in his work "Development of underdeveloped" has given the concept of underdevelopment which is colloquial with deindustrialization.

Deindustrialization means moving backwards to the means of production which do not use inanimate power or due to lack of technology availability not able to efficiently use the resource available

④ Reasi lithium reserve found in India not used because of capability.

## Impact of it on urbanisation

1. It will lead to re-migration from urban to rural. As which was observed during the COVID [Ashish Bose]
2. The shambles and squabbles construction will reduce in the urban area
3. The pressure of the service demand will shift to another area.
4. The cultural transmission to other area where people will move out
5. Urban planning development could be taken care of properly.
6. The land settlement pattern got impacted

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## Impact on employment pattern

1. Burden on the agrarian sphere will increase led to disguised employment.
2. De-minisation of agriculture ~~was~~ is due to industrialization as male counterpart move back then women employment impacted.
3. As per Shan study, the formal organisation worker on layoff find jobs in informal organisation.
4. Economic sphere of people will reduce which have adverse impact on social institution like politics, education etc.
5. Social dissonance in society due to increased unemployment as per Durkheim social fact.

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A state become pathological on exceeding certain limit.

Re industrialisation could be done via

- measures
- WW Rostow says diversifying the import and technology
  - capability development as per Anantya Sen
  - Proper utilization of resources (Wallerstein) with collaboration core countries
  - Individual capability and entrepreneur culture

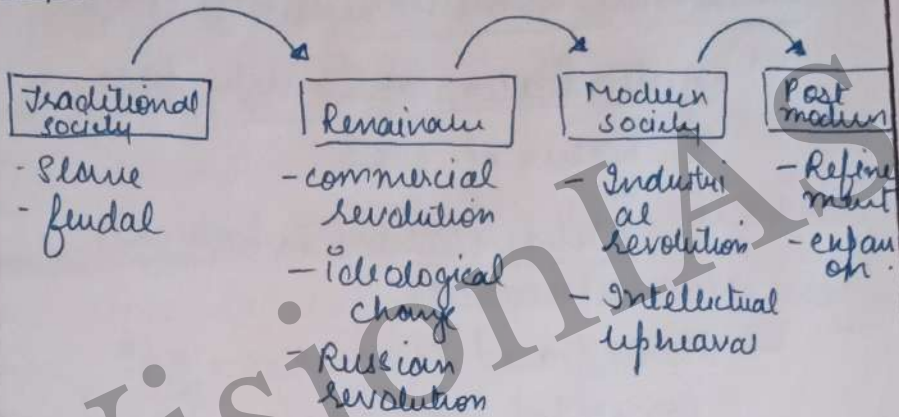
Thus deindustrialization have mixed implication on various social institution.

Ans 8  
(b)

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Ans 8  
(b)

Modern society means where the cultural and social upheaval is on rational line to bring efficiency and objectivity in various sphere.



## SOCIETY'S COURSE

Emergence of society is due to modernity

1. Intellectual upheaval in society as Montaigne "the spirit of law" and Rousseau "social contract theory" brought

political change.

2. The dialectics between enlightenment and counter enlightenment who were conflicting between rationalism and religious relevance
3. Industrial revolution brings changes
  - ↳ nuclearisation of family because of nature of work
  - ↳ The nuclearisation which is unsustainable
  - ↳ Home based production got converted into factory based production
4. Natural science influence bring <sup>rationality</sup>.
5. Russian Revolution which emphasise on equality, liberty and fraternity.

Because of these there was chaos in society and to find solution

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to social problems early sociologists like Herbert Spencer, August Comte laid the foundation of sociology.

As the society got progressed the concept of societal demands, issues changes and widen the scope of sociology

1. Democratic institution got strengthened due to which various sociologists studied in this sphere

(2) Robert Michels "Iron law of oligarchy"

2. With development, the inclusion and assimilation of tribal society came in picture

(3) Elwin V. and George Study.

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3. The functional alternative came in picture of functionally universal institution

(2) Kibbutz as primary socialisation.

4. Traditional role of various institution decreased with time

(2) Family → social regulation, new laws, police etc.

5. Social media's influence in social interaction

Thus the scope of sociology is widening with the industrial revolution 4.0 and rationality in post modern society

Ans 8  
(c)

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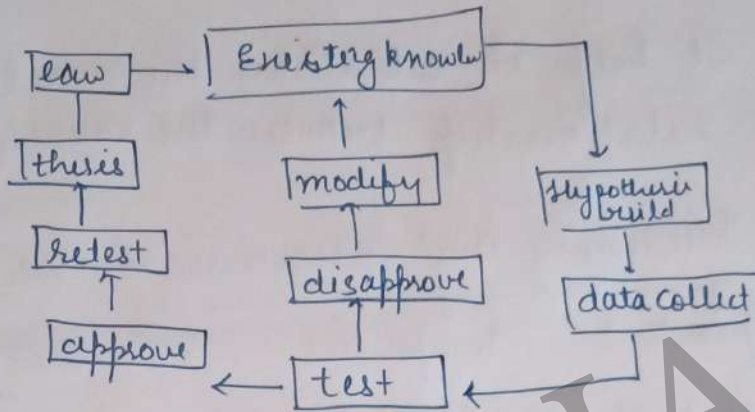
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Ans &  
(c)

Hypothesis means the initial relationship statement between various variables to give a direction to research



## Importance of Hypothesis building

1. It helps to refine the many ideas into one on which data could be collected

(Eg) Education influenced by many factor like parental income, place, state, govt law etc, on which he want to research

