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**SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3343)**

Name of Candidate	PRIYA KUMARI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	869775
Center	ORN	Date	06/07/2025

**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**

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are 8 Questions in which Question no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.  
इसमें 8 प्रश्न हैं जिसमें प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खंड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

All the Best

## खंड 'A'/SECTION 'A'

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
- 1.(a) "सामान्य बोध समाजशास्त्रीय निरर्थकता है।" 21वीं सदी के समाजशास्त्र के संदर्भ में आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं?  
"Common sense is sociological nonsense." How far do you agree with the assertion in context of 21st century sociology? 10

"Common sense is sociological nonsense"  
was said by Auguste Comte, who  
was against the use of common sense  
in sociological enquiries.

21<sup>st</sup> Century sociology - Post-modernist  
sociology -

- ① advocates for use of common sense  
in 'sociological studies'.
- ② helpful in 'hypothesis' building - as  
sociology studies societies and common  
sense comes from 'society'.
- ③ It 'aids' sociological research through  
providing insights into the people's  
minds - how they understand the  
social world around them.

④ Sociologists can take 'clues' from common sense and check it through various sociological tools to understand its genesis

⑤ Sociology can help in enriching common sense through 'validation' or 'negation' of 'common sense values'

ex) - Common sense says a man is poor because he does not work. Whereas sociology shows man is poor because of social exclusion.

⑥ Common sense advocated 'women are inferior to men and are submissive',  
Sociological studies  
~~Common sense~~ says 'women are not inferior.'

ex) Margaret Mead study 3 primitive tribes

Thus, sociology can aid common sense and common sense can help in sociological studies, both are complementary to each other in 21<sup>st</sup> CE.

1.(b)

अनौपचारिक कार्य के एक नए स्वरूप के रूप में गिग इकॉनमी के विकास का परीक्षण कीजिए। नौकरी की सुरक्षा और श्रम अधिकारों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?

Examine the growth of the gig economy as a new form of informal work. What implications does it have for job security and labor rights? 10

Gig economy refers to the informal works, or 'gigs', one-time commitment done outside the formal relationship of employer-employee.

Growth Implications of Gig economy on Job Security & Labour rights -

① 'Gig economy' - works 'informally' - mostly out of the government's laws and regulations.

↳ 'unregistered' workplaces.

② No social security cover -

↳ Non-applicability of labour codes

③ Non-post retirement benefits

↳ Pension, gratuity to support in old age.

③ mostly gig workers are 'low-paid' -  
 (ex) food delivery workers on zomato,  
 swiggy etc.

④ highly exploitative in nature -  
 (ex) labour rights are not exercisable  
 due to non-applicability of employer-  
 employee relations.

⑤ women are mostly concentrated in  
low-paid, low-level jobs in gig-  
with limited job security.

(ex) Contractual labourers in textile factories

However, the Government  
 is trying to bring gig economy into  
 the fold of formal economy through  
extension of social security benefits to  
informal as well as gig workers too.

1.(c)

"आधुनिकीकरण अनिवार्यतः विकास का कारण नहीं बनता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Modernization does not necessarily lead to development." Analyze -

10

Modernisation refers to the tangible, visible, substantial change in a society's material and social sphere, departing from traditionality.

Modernisation often linked to Development -

①. Modernisation in economic technology - helps in increase of production → material growth of society

②. helps in enhancing reach of social benefits schemes

(ex) Aadhar based payments in MGNREGA.

③ helps in uplifting people out of poverty

(ex) NITI Aayog report - Absolute poverty levels has reduced in India.

④ helps in food security - for increasing population needs

(ex) Green Revolution - made India self-sufficient

⑤. Modernisation has widened the scope of social mobility for all sections of society, despite caste & class barriers.

↳ Rise of Middle class

However, it has not necessarily lead to development for all sections of society -

① 'Rise in inequality' in India -

↳ oxfam report - 1% population holds more than 50% wealth.

② Marginalisation of those who does not have market power - "socially excluded".

↳ poor, specially aged etc

③ Modernisation has led to rise in income levels and has an unintended

↳ consequence of decreasing women's participation in affluent sections of population

Therefore modernisation is a doubly-edged sword not having equal implications for all in the society

1.(d)

काल्पनिक नातेदारी की अवधारणा और सामाजिक बंधनों के निर्माण में इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। आधुनिक समाजों में यह कैसे कार्य करता है?

Explain the concept of fictive kinship and its significance in forming social bonds. How does it operate in modern societies?

10

'fictive kinship' refers to the new form of kinship groups which are not consanguine (blood relation based) or conjugal (marital relations) but based on 'complementarity' and 'likeness'.  
(ex) - friends, close office colleagues, gym partners etc

Significance

① It helps in forming social bonds at workplace → reducing alienation

② Pierre Bourdieu's concept of social capital

Capital explains the role of common values and beliefs in forming 'networks'

(ex) Cultural capital  $\xrightarrow{\text{helps in}}$  economic capital.

③ friendship groups in modern societies

are more closer than kinship groups —  
due to regular meetings, outings.

- ⑤ work place commitments have restricted  
kinship groups 'far and apart' —  
in that scenario — fictive kinship groups  
gives a feeling of belongingness.

Ex — sports clubs, social clubs etc

- ⑥ Symbolic relationship to show high  
social mobility through contacts is also  
seen in modern society.

Ex :- Membership of elite clubs to  
show high status.

fictive kinship groups  
are gaining more prominence in the  
modern societies and are somewhat  
a result of organic solidarity as  
predicted by Emile Durkheim.

1.(e)

चर्चा कीजिए कि सूचना क्रांति ने विकासशील समाजों में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Discuss how has the information revolution impacted social change in developing societies?

10

Information revolution refers to the phenomenon where people are flooded with new information and updates from all sides, be it on social media, news channels, print media, everywhere.

Impact of information revolution on social change -

① Positive impacts :-

① has led to growth of modernity -

↳ modern social values like individual's orientation for material success

has led to growth in developing societies.

②. high social mobility due to economic growth -

↳ Rising GDPs of Asian economies like Vietnam, Bangladesh.

③ It has increased access to knowledge to hitherto untouched sectors of society -

~~Ex~~ - Marginalized sections of society have access to education through growth of online education

### Negative Impacts

① Echo chamber - People are flooded with same opinions due to social media algorithms

~~Ex~~ Rise in Religious fundamentalism

② It is strengthening stereotypes

~~Ex~~: through amplification via social media.

③ Misinformation, disinformation has led to social conflicts

~~Ex~~ Communal riots spreading to different areas via social media over misinformed content.

④ Rise in hatespeeches, religious or casteist remarks have increased -

~~Ex~~ - Anonymity provided by media.

Therefore, Information revolution has some functions as well as Dysfunctions as per R.K. Merton.

2.(a)

सामाजिक परिवर्तन के विकासवादी और संघर्षवादी सिद्धांतों की तुलना एवं उनमें अंतर कीजिए।  
प्रत्येक परिप्रेक्ष्य सामाजिक परिवर्तन के बारे में क्या उजागर करता है?

Compare and contrast evolutionary and conflict theories of social change. What does each perspective reveal about societal transformation? 20

Social change refers to the transformation seen in society in terms of its societal structures, values, beliefs and practices, departing from traditional ones.

### ① Evolutionary Theory of social change

① It argues that society has evolved as an organism - "organismic analogy" - major proponent was Herbert Spencer.

② He advocated that like natural organisms, society too has its functional organs which are though independent but are functionally - Inter-related.

ex) Family (a social structure) - Provides

Primary socialisation function.  
Similarly, Economy provides new members  
for recruitment into the production  
system.

Both are inter-related & inter-dependent.

③ As per August Comte - society has three  
stages of evolution → Theological stage  
→ Metaphysical stage  
→ scientific stage

from religion dominating in every  
aspect of social life (Theological stage) to  
'scientific reasoning' behind every social  
phenomenon (scientific stage) society grew.

④ Functionalists - Major proponents are  
Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons - who  
argues that any society has its 'functions'  
every social structure exist because it  
perform certain function.

ex) Parsons - AGIL Model Adaptation, Goal  
achievement, Integration & latency - each  
social structure perform these 4 functions.

Whereas contrary to functionalists  
Conflict Theorists advocates →

- ① Karl Marx - Major Proponent of Conflict Theory, advocates that social structures are a tool of the Bourgeoisie (Have class) to exploit and suppress the 'Have nots' (Proletariate class).
- ② There exist antagonistic cooperation between the classes - as Bourgeoisie uses its control over the mode of production to employ Have Not (working classes) at near-survivalist wage.
- ③ This has been in all the stages of society, be it ancient slave society (Master-slave), Medieval Feudal society (<sup>feudal</sup> Lords - serfs), or modern Capitalist society (Capitalist - workers), except the ancient communist society - called it Historical Materialism.
- ④ Man's need for 'Material' / profit-making has driven the societal transformation.

## Contrasting views

① Where functionalists claim that social transformation has happened because of 'functional need' for development.

Conflicts argue that it is the 'greed for materialism' that has driven the social transformation.

② functionalists ignores the conflict and exploitation of working classes - dysfunctional side of social change as highlighted by R.K. Merton.

whereas, Conflicts focus too much on conflicts, ignoring the functional side - as criticised by Max Weber.

Max Weber disagreed with social determinism of functionalists and economic determinism of conflictists and gave Interpretivist method of Verstehen to understand social change in a balanced manner not just leaning heavily on one side.



Ex: - Poverty study can be done through survey method, or questionnaire or census, but in all methods produce same results.

③ Triangulation helps in validating a hypothesis through different methods

Ex: Reasons for a person's low level of income can be - low parental income, low-educational level or lack of teachers - can be established through research in various methods.

④ Triangulation along with other methods enhances reliability as well as validity.

Ex: Qualitative method can be used to select respondents for research through quantitative method - saving time & cost in getting reliable data.

This is called complementarity -  
where one method is chosen to  
enhanced reliability for another.

⑤. Quantitative method (like census,  
survey or questionnaires) can be  
used to enhance 'generability' of  
Qualitative research - enhancing its  
validity.

↳ Focus group discussion - research  
results can be validated through  
questionnaires done in a wider range  
of respondents - saving costs -  
This is called Facilitation.

However, triangulation  
suffers from certain limitations -

①. Complexity - Approaching a single  
phenomenon from different perspectives  
by different methods increases the  
complexity of research.

- ② Need for Trained Professionals — Can be a prohibitive factor in applying this method.
- ③ Time and cost increases in triangulation cannot be applied where cost is a prohibitive factor.

However, despite its limitation — Triangulation stands as a valid and tested method to increase researcher's validity as well as its reliability in sociological studies.

2.(c)

भारतीय समाज के विशेष संदर्भ में समाजशास्त्र और कल्याणकारी अर्थशास्त्र के बीच के संबंधों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyse the relationship between sociology and welfare economics, with special reference to Indian society.

10

Sociology refers to the study of social Statics (social structures) as well as social dynamics (social changes) as per Auguste Comte.

Welfare economics has emerged as a new strand in economics where economic structures perform a 'role in welfare' of the society - taking a role of Parents Patriae, rather than just their profit motive.

Relationship between the two

①. Sociology studies the social realities as it is existing today which helps in welfare economics'

②. Sociological findings on women's conditions helps in policy formulation by the Government.

② - Sociology and welfare economics both converges - on matter of study of society to know the reasons behind a change and work for its betterment

Ex) vulnerable groups most affected due to social exclusion from societal support systems, welfare economics provides for their inclusion.  
like - Migrant labourers in COVID.

③. Sociology shows the way forward and welfare economics devises ways to achieve the sociological propositions.

Ex) G.W. Mills - Rise of power elites in American society, welfare economics devising policies for restricting their influence on policy making for inclusion of all.

There is an 'Increasing level' of convergence areas between the two in the post-modern, post-structuralist society as per Baudrillard.

- 3.(a) समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान में तथ्य, मूल्य और वस्तुनिष्ठता की अवधारणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या समाजशास्त्र कभी भी पूर्णतः मूल्य-मुक्त हो सकता है?
- Discuss the concepts of fact, value, and objectivity in sociological research. Can sociology ever be entirely value-free? 20

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3.(b)

सामाजिक गतिशीलता, समानता और सशक्तिकरण के मुद्दों के संदर्भ में सामाजिक परिवर्तन के कारक के रूप में शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role of education as an agent of social change, with reference to issues of social mobility, equality, and empowerment.

20

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3.(c)

भविष्य के रोजगार पर स्वचालन और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?

Examine the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the future of work.  
What are its implications for developing economies?

10

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4.(a)

समाजशास्त्र में प्रत्यक्षवादी और व्याख्यात्मक दृष्टिकोणों की तुलना एवं उनके अंतरों की व्याख्या कीजिए, तथा उनकी कार्यप्रणाली और मजबूत पक्षों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Compare and contrast the positivist and interpretive approaches in sociology, highlighting their methodologies and areas of strength.

20

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कुछ ना लिखें)

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- 4.(b) "कोई महिला पैदा नहीं होती, बल्कि वह बन जाती है।" इस संदर्भ में पारंपरिक नातेदारी और पारिवारिक व्यवस्थाओं की नारीवादी चुनौती पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
"One is not born a woman, but becomes one." In this context discuss feminist challenge of traditional kinship and family systems. 20

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4.(c)

उलरिच बेक की 'जोखिम समाज' की अवधारणा को परिभाषित कीजिए। जोखिम की यह अवधारणा समकालीन सामाजिक परिवर्तन को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

Define Ulrich Beck's concept of the 'risk society.' How does the concept of risk influence contemporary social change?

10

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## खंड 'B'/SECTION 'B'

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

5.(a) "सामाजिक परिघटनाओं के अध्ययन के लिए वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का प्रभावी उपयोग किया जा सकता है।"

क्या आप सहमत हैं?

"Scientific method can be effectively applied to study social phenomena." Do you agree?

10

As per August Comte, the founder of sociology - Society should be studied with the help of scientific methods like the natural sciences. He propounded Positivism.

Study of social Phenomenon as per Positivists

①. It helps in establishing causal correlation between two social phenomena.

↳ Low level of education leads to low-income level jobs

② It helps in understanding abstract social realities through operationalizing into concrete facts -

↳ women's low FLFPR - Shows the paternal norms of Indian society.

③ Social phenomena needs quantitative analysis so as to draw conclusions and derive [social laws] that govern the society.

↳ Social exclusion - can be studied through poverty - race and caste intersectionality  
via. survey, census method.

④ To establish sociology as a distinct discipline it has to have its own laws, language and methodology - positivism helps in it.

Limitations - (i) ignores qualitative aspect  
(ii) subjectivity involved in human action-interaction  
(iii) focus on 'functionality' ignoring the dysfunctions.

Despite the criticisms, scientific methods have helped establish sociology as a distinct discipline in the 19th CE as per

Durkheim.

5.(b)

"आधुनिक कार्यस्थल की गतिशीलता को समझने में विसंबंधन एक प्रासंगिक अवधारणा बनी हुई है।"  
डिजिटल कार्यस्थलों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Alienation remains a relevant concept in understanding modern workplace dynamics." Comment with reference to digital workspaces. 10

'Alienation' refers to the feeling of Isolation and disenchantment from the work, workplace or workmates, and sometimes even from self.

The concept was given by Karl Marx in his study - 'La Capital' where he argued that exploitation and lack of decision-making powers on the part of workers have led to their alienation from

- the product, (their own creations), marketized
- Production process (due to assembly line)
- workmates - (due to competition)
- Self (due to lack of decision-making power)

This concept still holds relevance in digital workspaces in modern society -

① workers are like 'machines' - working 24x7 - in front of a Impersonal machine 'Computers'

- ② Lack of time for inter-personal connections with colleagues have reduced inclusion.
- ③ cut-throat competition for appraisals, Bonus, Promotion has made them each others' competitors - making them feel alone & isolated at workplaces.
- ④. Lack of decision-making authority, or chances to show creativity or innovation - standardized workmodel.
- ⑤ Lack of 'familytime' - work even on weekends have led to alienation.

This is visible in the high orientation towards 'Religion' in the modern working professions - rise of cults and sects that helps in stabilization of their personalities.

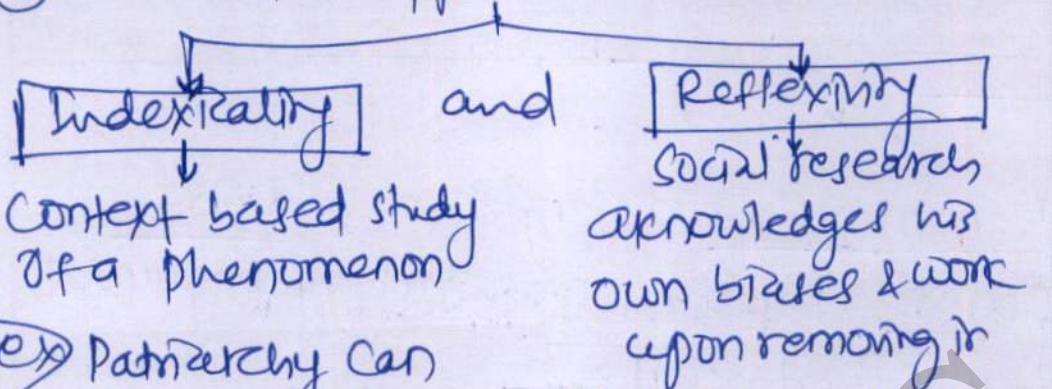
- 5.(c) "परिघटना विज्ञान 'वैज्ञानिक' पद्धति से सर्वाधिक आमूल विचलन को प्रदर्शित करता है"। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
"Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific' methodology". Critically analyse. 10

Phenomenology emerged as a Non-Positivist research methodology propounded by Alfred Schütz.

Most Radical departure from scientific methodology

- ①. Schütz was inspired from Max Weber's Interpretivist approach to study social action.
- ② He advocated that a social phenomenon is a complex reality - based on the subjective meanings and orientation of individuals, cannot be studied through a functional-causal correlation method.
- ③. Difficult to establish cause and effect relations.
- ④ Social phenomena are contextual therefore requires a context-based study.

⑤ advocated application of ② methods—



(ex) Patriarchy can be functional for men, but it has been dysfunctional for women limiting their life chances.

(ex) Giving a disclaimer before research results.

⑥ Phenomenology is based on the 'premise' that social realities are a complex web of relations, Science like generality is utopian.

⑦ value-neutrality is an elusive goal as per phenomenologists.

Contrary to Positivism, phenomenologists tried to make sociological studies more contextual and hence provided deeper insights into societal phenomena, enriching our knowledge.

5.(d)

"आज औपचारिक क्षेत्र में सत्ता की गतिशीलता काफी हद तक लिंग-तटस्थ कार्य संस्कृति द्वारा संचालित हो रही है।" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

"Power dynamics in the formal sector today are increasingly driven by a gender-neutral work culture." Critically examine. 10

Formal sector refers to the work organisations that are registered under governmental laws and work as per its regulations.

Power dynamics and Gender neutral work culture - Appraisal -

- ① Power dynamics in modern work organisations are mostly based on Bureaucratic model.
- ② Legal Rules and Regulations of the work organisation governs the power-structures.
- ③ Gender neutrality is a common feature of modern work organisations -
- Ex) 37% women FLFPR - as per PLFS survey shows the high women's participation.
- ④ Laws & Regulations like [POSH] have significantly helped in increasing women's empowerment.

⑤ women are now at all the levels of hierarchy - Power dynamics are changing in formal workplaces where earlier Patriarchal norms held supreme.

However, there are still

Certain limitations -

① Covert form of women's subjugation -

ex! - Presence of Glass Ceiling

② Certain sectors of jobs reserved for women - conforming to Patriarchal norm of affirmative roles to be done by women

ex! Pink collar jobs - Hospitality  
Nurses  
Elderly care.

③ Over-ruling a women's decisions, even if she is Superordinate

④ Cases of Sexual-harassment

⑤ Lack of gender-sensitive Infrastructure facilities

Though there is a change seen, we have a lot to go in achieving a balanced power-dynamics at workplaces.

5.(e)

पारंपरिक समाजों में सांस्कृतिक कारक सामाजिक परिवर्तन की गति और दिशा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?

How do cultural factors influence the pace and direction of social change in traditional societies?

10

Cultural factors refers to the values, beliefs and societal norms that guides the action or interaction in a society.

Traditional society are characterised by traditional values and beliefs like — universalism, collectivism, familial ties given precedence over professionalism, Nepotism over Meritocracy etc

Cultural factor determining pace & direction

①. Direction of social change gets affected by societal values

(ex) American society — <sup>having</sup> Individualistic value  
(Indian society — universalistic) —  
experienced high growth due to Individual orientation for success & material growth.

②. dictates the nature & form of families

(ex) Nuclear families — rising due to functional need for privacy & high work demand.

③ Max Weber in his study of "Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism" have

shown how — Religious values determine economic growth —

↳ Religious ethics for material achievement guided Protestant towards capitalism, whereas, in Eastern Asian countries, though conditions exist, capitalism could not emerge.

④ In Japanese societies, corporations are run by 'families' due to higher orientation for collectivism or familial ties.

↳ Samsung, etc.

Therefore, it can be seen that societal values, religious values determines the pace & direction of social change.

6.(a) समकालीन समाज में एकल-अभिभावक और सह-निवास आधारित परिवारों की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन प्रवृत्तियों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Discuss the rise of single-parent and cohabiting families in contemporary society. What are the social and economic implications of these trends? 20

In contemporary societies there is a rise in cohabitation, live-in relationships, single-parenting, neo-local households due to modern values of individualism and privacy, freedom etc.

Factors behind the Rise-

① Dual Career families - where both husband and wife are working makes it hard to live with in-laws.

Ex: Neo-local households/families.

② Single-parenting - Rise of values of feminism, gay parents, lesbians have influenced single-parenting.

③ Rise in 'Household' nature of families, where one person is living away from wider kin group due to job commitments.

③ Separation between 'sexuality' and 'Reproduction function' —

Ex: Co-habitation for fulfillment of sexuality without having responsibility for childbirth.

④ Rise of modern work culture — where employees get little or no time for family & fueling live-in relationships

⑤ 'spread of education and work' opportunity — have led to financial independence of women

Ex: Choosing to delay marriages or choose to be a single-parent to escape patriarchal roles & responsibilities

Implications —

① Social Implications —

① Rise of individualism and decline in familial values or collectivism.

(ii) Weakening of traditional family structures -  
ex) Decline in joint-families .

(iii) Rise in isolation, alienation - leading to high number of suicides among -  
ex) young women, men in modern societies .

(iv) Personal crises due to loss of wider kin group, feeling of rootlessness .

## Economic implications

(i) High growth of consumerism - due to rise in number of households, as :-  
ex) Consumption units - high no. of food deliveries .

(ii) Boost to capitalist nature of society -  
ex) - Alienation - often reduced by indulgence in luxury shopping, social outings .

(iii) Rise of functional alternatives -  
ex) like creche facility for working women, social clubs etc

④ Decline in TFR - threatens economic growth in future, due to loss of productivity.

↳ TFR Below 2 in many Indian States, due to rising preference for no child or single child or delayed marriages.

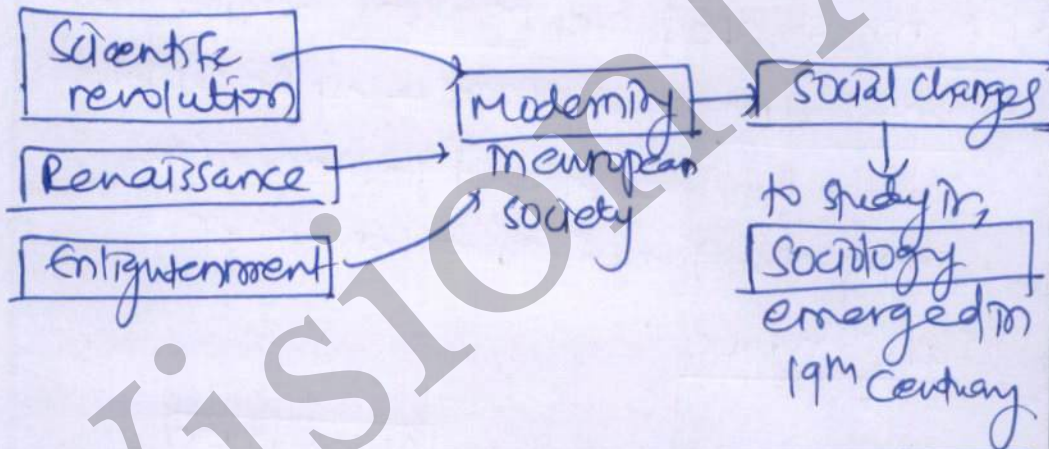
These trends poses significant challenges for Indian society which is based on strong social bonds of family and kinship. However, there are 'silver lines' in form of rise of 'flexible kinship', functionally-separated but emotionally connected families in the contemporary society.

6.(b)

आधुनिकता ने समाजशास्त्र के बौद्धिक विकास को कैसे प्रभावित किया या समाजशास्त्र के सामाजिक व्यवस्था और परिवर्तन के मुद्दों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने को कैसे आकार दिया?

How modernity influenced the intellectual development of sociology or shaped sociology's focus on issues of social order and change? 20

'Sociology' emerged as a distinct discipline in quest for understanding the modern social changes brought by Industrial revolution and scientific revolution in European society.



Influence of Modernity on Intellectual development of Sociology -

- ① Early sociologists like August Comte and Herbert Spencer - wanted to study the reasons behind the social changes, like Rise of urbanisation, shifting of families from Rural to urban areas, Pollution etc.

In their quest to search for 'reasons' behind these social changes - [social laws] were devised to understand them - forming 'basis' of early sociology.

- ② Emile Durkheim - studied 'Alienation' due to breakdown of social structures in periods of normlessness or Anomie.
- ③ Marx studied the reasons behind the exploitation of workers - by the capitalist class - Bourgeoisie and Proletariat (the working class) and gave concept of class struggle.
- ④ Marx also studied the Alienation experienced by working class due to the capitalist mode of production where worker is alienated from the product, production process and self.
- ⑤ He gave concept of commodity fetishism where commodity holds more value than human labour.

- ⑥ Max Weber studied social action through interpretative method and helped in expanding sociological base - by giving the concept of Bureaucracy, and the sociological tools of verstehen & Ideal types to study social change.
- ⑦ Durkheim focused on establishment of social structures and their functions in maintaining social order and stability.
- ⑧ Talcott Parsons gave the Grand theory of sociology and tried to bridge the gap between functionalists, sociologists and non-positivists and widen the scope of sociology through his Theory of social action.

Therefore, the developments happening in the European society in present led to the emergence of sociology, and modern social changes are now widening its scope in present times.

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6.(c)

समाजशास्त्र में अनुसंधान पद्धति के रूप में नृवंशविज्ञान के मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the strengths and limitations of ethnography as a research method in sociology.

10

'Ethnography' is a qualitative research tool, used by non-participant sociologists in sociological studies, it involves immersing completely among the respondent's social life through participant's observation.

### Strengths of Ethnography

- ① Contextual understanding - through participant's observation of their social settings.
- ② presents a total or complete picture of the sociological study.
- ③ Includes even what can be put aside as non-valuable information
- ④ gives a deeper insight into respondent's social life.
- ⑤ Reduces the chance of 'exclusion' of qualitative information.

- ⑥ Researcher can put aside his own ethnocentric and egocentric view and apply ethno-relativism to understand the social phenomena.
- ⑦ Researcher gets to chance to participate himself in various day to day activities

### Limitations

- ① Time taking and costly  
Ex. Malinowski's study of Tribes in Australia took 6 years
- ② Chances of Researchers' bias - due to personal participation, often develops empathy & sympathy & affects research findings
- ③ Difficult to replicate the study - reduces chances of validation
- ④ Narrow empiricism
- ⑤ Lack of generality

Ethnography presents a complete view of a study and aids in growth of sociological research methodology to understand the society.

7.(a)

चर्चा कीजिए कि गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक दृष्टिकोणों (मिश्रित पद्धतियों) का एकीकरण समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

Discuss how the integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches (mixed methods) can enhance sociological research. Give examples.

20

Qualitative approach refers to application of non-measurable sociological tools of study, and quantitative refers to use of measurable variables in study of social phenomena.

Mixed methods - combining qualitative with quantitative -

① Mixed methods - provides a chance to study a social phenomenon from both sides.

(ex) Poverty studies

Quantitative studies show percentage of absolute study

Qualitative studies show 'reasons' for extent of gap between the socially poor people & rich people

② Qualitative methods enriches quantitative methods -

Ex:- Focus group discussions can be used in complementarity with Census method to know the extent of Domestic violence cases as women can express freely in discussions without hesitation.

③. Quantitative methods can help in increasing the applicability of the Qualitative research tools

Ex: Questionnaire can be used to gather data and <sup>data can be</sup> analysed through the Qualitative tools like choosing respondents for one to one interviews for more in-depth coverage of the issue.

④ Alan Bryman advocates the use of mixed method for sociological studies, as it helps in creating a complete picture of a social phenomenon.

⑤. Max Weber - gave 'Ideal type' a tool for study of sociological actions and interactions, which can be used along with Qualitative (Positivists) functional perspective to understand the extent of reliability of a social phenomenon.

Thereby use of both Qualitative and quantitative methods helps in enriching sociological studies.

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7.(b)

आधुनिक एकल परिवारों की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति से समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण में नातेदारी के अध्ययनों की प्रासंगिकता कम होती जा रही है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं?

With the rise of nuclear modern families, the relevance of kinship studies in the sociological analysis is reducing. Do you agree?

20

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7.(c)

औद्योगिक समाजों में श्रम विभाजन और सामाजिक एकात्मकता के बीच के संबंधों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the relationship between division of labor and social solidarity in industrial societies.

10

Emile Durkheim in his study - gave the concept of organic and mechanical solidarity to understand the social stability behind social structures.

Relationship between DOL (Division of labor) and social solidarity - in Industrial societies

① As per Durkheim - Traditional societies has mechanical solidarity due to similarity in social values and occupation.

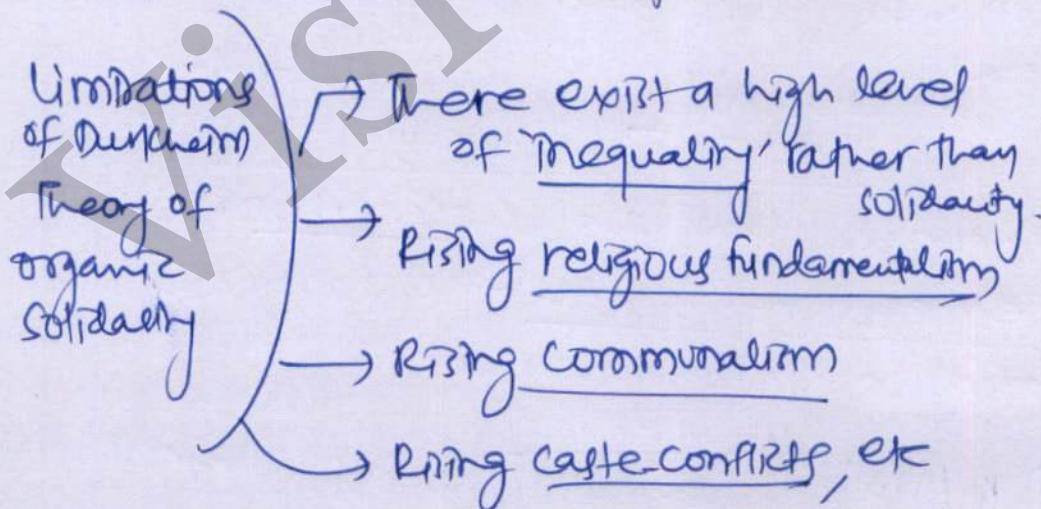
~~Ex~~ Traditional societies → Agricultural, feudal society

there was low level of occupational segregation - low DOL → solidarity was based on similarity in values.

② In Modern Industrial societies - there is decline in <sup>Common</sup> values of society still there is high levels of solidarity → organic solidarity

due following reasons—

- ① High occupational Differentiation —  
people are involved in different jobs  
~~ex~~ Doctors, engineers, pilots
- ② Occupational differentiation has led to  
“increased interdependence” — between  
people.  
~~ex~~ one's needs of services or goods are  
fulfilled by the others.
- ③ High Division of labour — due to need  
for specialisation in modern industrial  
society also leads to social solidarity,  
as it leads to inter-dependence.



Despite this there is some extent of validity in Durkheim's concept of organic solidarity as seen in present society.

8.(a)

मैक्स वेबर के तर्कसंगतीकरण के सिद्धांत और आधुनिक समाज में सामाजिक परिवर्तन पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। समकालीन उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Discuss Max Weber's theory of rationalization and its impact on social change in modern society. Provide contemporary examples.

20

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8.(b)

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विवाह के पारंपरिक कार्यों का स्थान संविदात्मक और उपभोक्ता-संचालित भूमिकाओं ने ले लिया है।

Discuss how the traditional functions of marriage are increasingly replaced by contractual and consumer-driven roles.

20

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8.(c)

विकासशील देशों में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को समझने में पराश्रितता के सिद्धांत का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। यह विकास में वैश्विक असमानताओं की व्याख्या किस प्रकार करता है?

Critically analyze the Dependency Theory in understanding social change in developing countries. How does it explain the global inequalities in development? 10

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