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09 JUL 2024

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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2526)

Name of Candidate	N. Sreekanth Reddy		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	45939676
Center	Bengaluru	Date	7 <sup>th</sup> July, 2024

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are EIGHT questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 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

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

## SECTION 'A'

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। 10x5=50  
Write a short note on each of the following from sociological perspective.

- 1.(a) "मार्क्स ने शोषण के विषय को अपने समाजशास्त्र के केंद्र में रखा है - जैसा कि किसी अन्य समाजशास्त्र में नहीं किया गया है"। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए।  
"Marx put at the heart of his sociology—as no other sociology does—the theme of exploitation". Elaborate 10

Karl Marx in his seminal work "Das Kapital" talks about class struggle and the exploitation of haves-nots by the haves.

Theme of exploitation as part of Marx's Sociology

→ In his theories on Historical Materialism talks about how change in mode of production and exploitation will lead to change.

[Ex] Exploitation of workers in Capitalistic Society leads to Communism

→ As part of his concept of Base structure and Superstructure he

Explains how the have class through controlling base structure (Economy) shapes super structure (Ideology, education)

[Ex:] Rich industrialists lobby politics

→ In his concept of Alienation, he talks about how modern industrial society alienates individuals from production, product, self and society through exploitative ways of low wages, long working hours

[Ex:] Suicides in China

→ In his work, "Revolutions and Counter Revolutions" he talks about how middle class turning poor due to "Proletarianisation".

It is due to this theme of exploitation, Marxist sociology is often called as Conflict perspective between bourgeoisie and proletariat.

1.(b)

समाजशास्त्र में एक अद्वितीय और विशिष्ट प्रणाली वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के रूप में मैक्स वेबर के "आदर्श प्रारूप" की अवधारणा का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Assess Max Weber's concept of "Ideal Types" as a unique and distinctive methodological approach in sociology. 10

Max Weber proposed the concept of "Ideal types" to promote objectivity in sociological research

Ideal Types: Unique & distinctive Methodology

→ Ideal types refers to the mental construct of the social researchers to understand social reality.

→ Ideal types helps in comparitive analysis

Ex: Ideal types of Bureaucracy can help to understand the level of bureaucracy all over the world.

→ Ideal types gives the average and most important traits of any system.

→ Ideal types can help in not using ones own prejudices in the

begining of sociological research

→ Ideal types promote positivist methodology in the sociological research.

→ Ideal types can help in guiding Sociological research empirically.

→ As social systems are complex to understand, Ideal types will provide gist of the complex system to conduct systemic study.

→ Ideal types can help in creating new hypothesis and for falsification of existing theories.

Even though Ideal types don't represent total reality they can help very much in conducting scientific research in sociology.

1.(c)

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि समकालीन समाजों में शिक्षा प्रणाली को समझने और उसका विश्लेषण करने हेतु टैलकोट पार्सन्स के AGIL मॉडल का किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

Explain how Talcott Parsons AGIL model can be applied to understand and analyze the education system in contemporary societies. 10

According to Talcott parsons, Every social system has functional prerequisites called AGIL

A → Adaptation

G → Goal attainment

I → Integration

L → Latency.

AGIL Model to Understand Contemporary Education System

→ Adaptation:

Adaptation can help the individuals to utilise the resources effectively

Ex: Integrating new technologies such as AI, ML in education.

→ Goal Attainment:

Education related goals can be achieved through effective mobilisation

and motivation of members.

[Ex!] Beti Bachao Beti padhao.

→ Integration:

Integration in education will lead to co-ordination and solidarity

[Ex!] Value based education as part of New Education policy, 2020

→ Latency:

Latency refers to the store house of energy and motivation which is very much needed in education

[Ex!] New role models in the education sector such as Elon Musk

Therefore AERIL parameters will play an important role in turning mere Education into holistic competence for the betterment of individuals and society.

1.(d)

"धर्म के बिना विज्ञान पंगु तथा विज्ञान के बिना धर्म अंधा है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind. Explain. 10

The above mentioned quote by Sir  
Albert Einstein shows the intricate  
relationship between science and Religion

Science without Religion is lame

→ Mere science without religion (i)  
religious ethics leads to destruction of  
society Ex: Nuclear bomb on Japan without  
having compassion

→ At times science leads to isolation  
due to increased technology and individualism  
which can be countered with peace &  
solidarity from religion

→ According to Emile Durkheim, religion  
promotes solidarity in this ever  
conflicting scientific world

→ According to Talcott Parsons, value  
consensus and stability in society by  
religion lead the way to scientific discoveries

Religion without science is blind

→ Religion without the art of scientific questioning will lead to prevalence of social evils

[Ex!] Sati practise

→ Religion without scientific logic will lead to polarisation and fundamentalism

[Ex!] ISIS, Taliban

→ Religion without science will lead to downward progression of religion as it cannot be spread easily without books, online webinars, soft copies of gita & Quran etc.

Science doesn't need religion and religion doesn't need science but humans need both for creating a stable, sustainable and progressive society

1.(e)

विभिन्न सामाजिक ढांचों के भीतर 'व्यक्तिगत' एवं 'सामाजिक' दोनों स्तरों पर, 'सामाजिक गतिशीलता' के परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the consequences of 'social mobility' on both the 'individual' and 'societal' levels within various societal frameworks. 10

According to Pitrim Sorokin, social mobility refers to the change in social position of an individual in the social hierarchy.

Consequences of social Mobility

→ Individual level:

→ At Individual level, upward/positive social mobility will lead to better economic status, access to education, social respect. [Ex] Reservations for SC/STs

→ In the case of downward/negative social mobility, individuals may take up wrong path such as criminals, can impact psychological health.

[Ex] Suicide of Cafe Coffee Day Owner due to financial issues.

Societal level

→ Any kind of social mobility will lead to new conflicts

[Ex] Horizontal social mobility created Maratha vs non-marathe conflict.

→ According to [M.N. Srinivas], social mobility at societal level leads to Sanskritisation.

→ Social mobility according to [Parsons] will strengthen the ABIL functional pre-requisites

→ According to [Robert K. Merton], social mobility will promote reference group behaviour leading to overall development of society.

In the current globalised world, social mobility is inevitable and leads to greater exchange of ideas & resources which strengthens global solidarity

2.(a)

ऐसा माना जाता है कि मैक्स वेबर के सैद्धांतिक ढांचे का एक उल्लेखनीय हिस्सा मार्क्स की छाया के साथ किए गए व्यापक और लंबे बौद्धिक विमर्श के माध्यम से तैयार किया गया था। विवेचना कीजिए।

It has been suggested that a significant portion of Max Weber's theoretical framework was crafted through extensive and prolonged intellectual discourse with the shadow of Marx. Discuss. 20

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**2.(b)**

"दुर्खीम के सामाजिक तथ्यों के विचार ने समाजशास्त्र को अध्ययन के एक स्वतंत्र क्षेत्र के रूप में स्थापित करने के साथ-साथ समाज को जैसा वह हमारे यह तय करने कि 'यह कैसा होना चाहिए' से पहले था, का अध्ययन करने के लिए सबसे ठोस तर्कों में से एक प्रदान किया। विवेचना कीजिए।

"Durkheim's idea of social facts both established sociology as an independent field of study and provided one of the most convincing arguments for studying society as it is before we decide what it should be". Discuss. 20

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2.(c)

सामाजिक वास्तविकता को समझने में एक संकल्पनात्मक उपकरण के रूप में 'पैटर्न चर' का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically examine 'pattern variables' as a conceptual tool, in understanding social reality. 10

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3.(a)

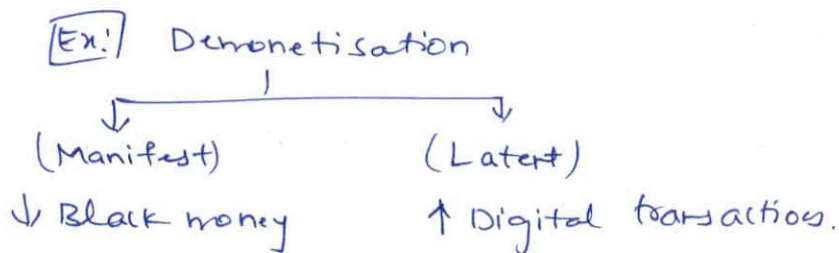
रॉबर्ट के. मर्टन द्वारा विकसित 'अव्यक्त और अभिव्यक्त प्रकार्यों' की अवधारणा ने सामाजिक वास्तविकता को समझने में 'प्रकार्यात्मक विश्लेषण' को अधिक 'महत्व एवं प्रासंगिकता' प्रदान की है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The concept of 'latent and manifest functions' evolved by Robert K. Merton, has given greater 'significance and relevance' to the 'functional analysis' in understanding social reality. Elucidate. 20

According to R.K. Merton, Latent and manifest functions refers to the intended and un-intended positive consequences of any social action on individuals / institutions.

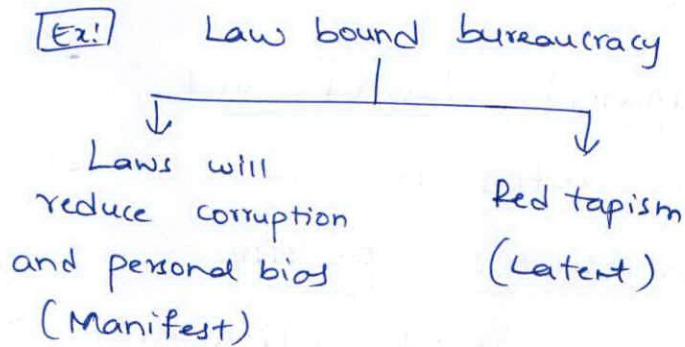
Significance and relevance to the functional Analysis

→ Difference between latent and manifest functions will reveal the hidden elements in the system.

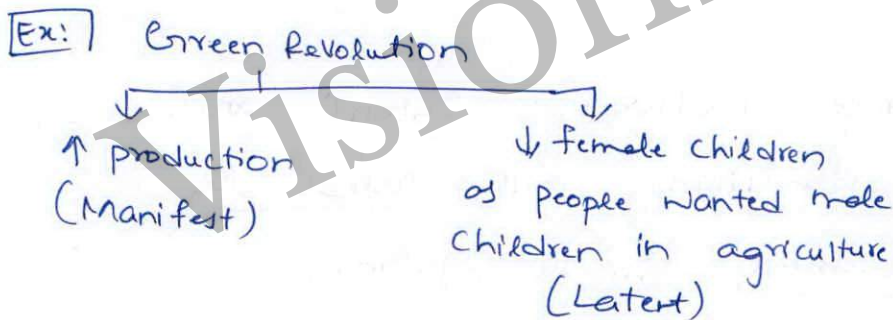


→ Understanding merits and demerits of actions can help us to decide to

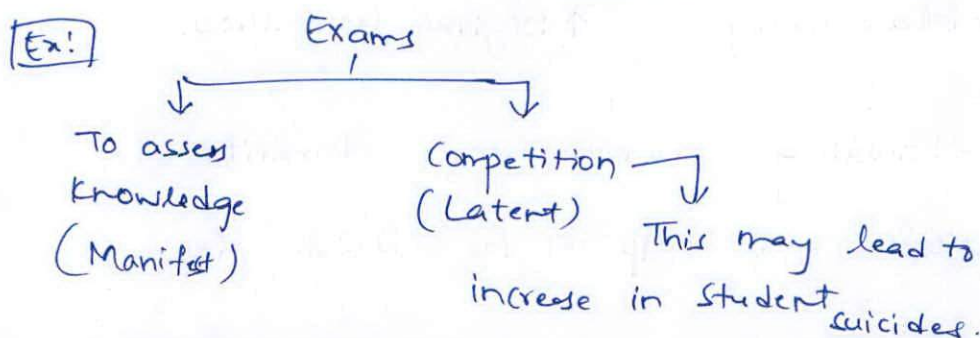
What extent they are functional to the Society.



→ Latent functions can help sociologists to understand the loopholes in the Policies



→ Understanding both functions can help us to identify dysfunctions (Potential)



### Impact on functional Analysis

→ Seeing the both sides of the coin will help sociologists to understand functions and dysfunctions effectively.

→ Hidden functions can be used to formulate new hypothesis as part of functional research

→ Considering both manifest and latent functions will make functional analysis for flexible and holistic.

→ Understanding both the functions can help in evaluating dynamic functions based on time & place in the history.

### Criticism

→ Latent functions are difficult to study scientifically

→ Feminist scholars argue for the lack of gender specific aspects in

Understanding latent & manifest functions.

→ Manifest functions of ones action can be latent to others and vice versa.

→ Cultural specific knowledge is needed to understand manifest & latent functions effectively.

[Ex!] Hopi Indians rain dance in North America.

This concept of latent and manifest functions opened a new dimension in the sociological research to see the hidden aspects for better understanding of various social phenomenon.

3.(b)

"इमार्शल दुर्बिम की श्रम विभाजन की अवधारणा समाज में प्रकार्यात्मक और संभवतः अस्वभाविक (Anomic) शक्ति दोनों के रूप में कार्य करने वाली इसकी दोहरी प्रकृति को उजागर करती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

"Emile Durkheim's concept of the division of labor highlight its dual nature, serving as both a functional and potentially anomic force in society." Discuss. 20

Emile Durkheim in his seminal work

"The Division of Labour in Society" says

Division of labour will improve  
productivity of process and efficiency  
of the individual.

Dual nature of Division of labour

⇒ Functional Force:

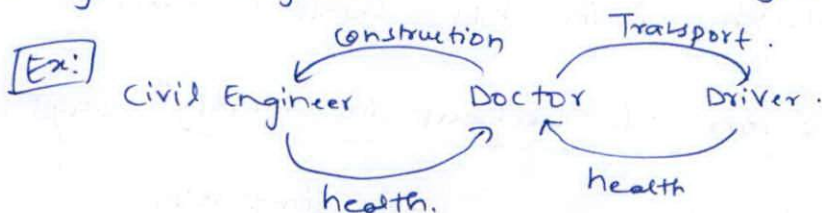
→ Integration of Society: Due to increase  
in ~~differentiation~~ <sup>specialisation</sup>, society will move  
from mechanical solidarity to organic  
solidarity

→ Individual Autonomy: Specialisation  
and Innovation promotes individual.

autonomy. (Ex): Research and development

→ High Solidarity: Due to increase in material density and moral density,

Solidarity strengthens in the society.



→ Improve productivity: Division based on ones skills, strengths and weakness will promote economic productivity.

[Ex:] Assembly line system

⇒ Potential Anomic Force:

→ Anomic Division of Labour: Due to unchecked expansion and unhealthy competition in the market during transition phases

[Ex:] suicides due to unemployment.

→ Forced Division of labour: When work assigned is not in correspondence with talent among members.

[Ex:] Sexual division of labour.

→ Excessive specialisation: leads to over dependence on others.

### Criticisms

→ Good Locke, criticised to Durkheim for mis interpreting System Integrity as social integrity.

→ Marxists, criticised to optimistic view on Division of labour and solidarity.

→ Division of labour theory is criticised as a Top-down theory.

→ Durkheim's sociology is criticised as "Sociology of occupations and professions".

Relevance of Division of Labour

→ Increase in Volume, moral and material densities lead to Complex division of labours in coastal cities

→ States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh high low Division of labour due to low solidarity.

→ Upholds the concept of socialistic state

Dual nature of Division of labour must be studied thoroughly as it helps to promote and protect workers while promoting economic and industrial development.

3.(c)

"वेबर अपनी प्रणाली विज्ञान की घोषणाओं में न तो बहुत परिष्कृत और न ही बहुत सुसंगत थे"। वेबर की "अंतर्दृष्टि (फर्स्टेहन)" की अवधारणा के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

"Weber was neither very sophisticated nor very consistent in his methodological pronouncements". Discuss the statement in the context of Weber's concept of "verstehen".

10

Max Webers sociological methodologies are greatly influenced by "Interpretative" understanding of social actions.

Weber's Verstehen method

→ Weber advocated Verstehen method to study social phenomenon.

→ Verstehen method will have two steps

↳ Direct observational understanding

↳ Indirect observational understanding

(Empathetic Liaison)

Criticism of Weber's Verstehen methodology

→ Verstehen method is difficult to

follow as it has high subjectivity.

and cannot be consistent in sociological research.

→ positivists criticised for his un-  
sophisticated approach towards studying  
sociological phenomenon.

→ "Interpretations vary" from individual  
to individual based on their respective  
cultures.

→ Verstehen method creates illogical  
hypothesis as they are very subjective.

→ validity and reliability are heavily  
compromised in this method.

Irrespective of the drawbacks,  
this method opened up the gates to  
the "interpretative school of thought" in  
sociology.

4.(a)

"सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं के संबंध में पार्सन्स की अवधारणाएं तथा उनका क्रिया सिद्धांत उनसे पूर्व के समाजशास्त्रियों के विचारों से बहुत अधिक प्रभावित हैं।" इस संबंध पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

"Parsons' concepts regarding social systems and his action theory are deeply influenced by the ideas of those who came before him." Elaborate on this connection. 20

Talcott parsons theories are often called as the integration of French positivism, German idealism and British Utilitarianism.

Parson's Social system and Action theory

Social System

→ According to Talcott parsons, any society will become a "social system" when it has three things

↳ Integration

↳ Interdependence

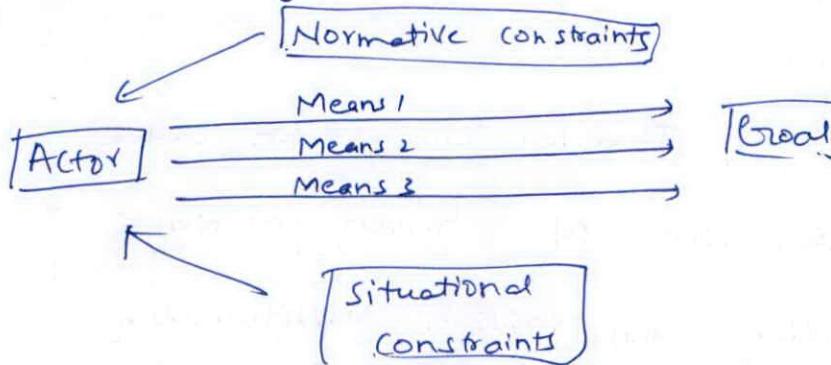
↳ Reciprocation

→ Social systems include various elements such as social act, social actor, status and role

Action Theory

→ Action theory states that every

actor is rational and voluntarily  
chooses a goal.



### Influence of predecessors on parson

→ Parsons version of social actions is an elaborate version of Weber's proposed concept of social action.

→ Types of social actions by parsons are similar to webers idea.

#### Social action

Weber

parsons

→ Legal rational (zweck)

→ Instrumental

→ Wert rational

→ Expressive

→ Emotional rational

→ Moral action

→ Traditional rational.

→ parson was influenced by the positivism proposed by the early thinkers like August Comte and Herbert Spencer

→ Hegels theory of Dialectical idealism also influenced parson theories

→ parsons theory of Cybernetic hierarchy of control talks about Solidarity, Value consensus as talked by Emile

Durkheim

→ Countering social change through socialisation and social control also

shows the influence of Marxist philosophy

→ ABRIL functional prerequisites are influenced by various structural functionalist theories

Criticism

→ Parsons concepts are criticised as,

Grand theories with low practicality

→ Marxist criticise for neglecting

class conflicts.

→ Dahrendorf calls parsons concepts

as utopian

→ R.K. Merton criticises for overemphasises  
on functions and not considering dysfunction.

→ Criticised for Tautologies and  
Teleologies.

Parsons concept of social actions  
and pattern variables still holds relevance  
in the current society to understand  
the functional dilemmas and changes  
effectively

4.(b)

श्रम विभाजन की अवधारणा को मार्क्स और दुर्खीम द्वारा अलग-अलग तरीके से देखा गया था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The idea of division of labour was looked differently by Marx and Durkheim. Explain. 20

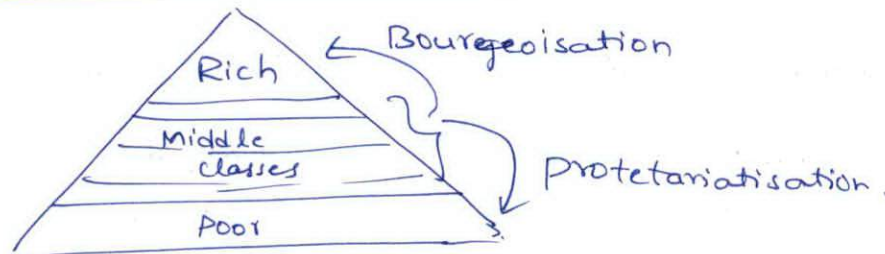
Marx and Durkheim displayed pessimistic and optimistic attitude respectively when it comes to the idea of division of labour.

Division of labour by Marx

→ According to Karl Marx, Division of labour is a way of exploiting have nots by the have class.

→ This division will make poor poorer and rich richer.

→ This division of labour leads to homogenisation of classes



→ According to Marx, Division of labour leads to class struggle and conflict.

→ According to Marx, this will lead to "alienation" of labour from production, process, self and society.

→ This division will lead to "Antagonistic Co-operation" between haves and have-nots.

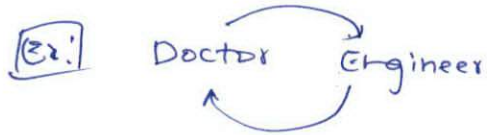
### Division of labour by Emile Durkheim

→ According to Emile Durkheim, Division of labour promotes economic productivity and individual efficiency.

→ Division of labour will promote class solidarity.

<u>Primitive societies</u>		<u>Modern societies</u>
Low Division of labour	→	Complex division of labour
(Mechanical solidarity)		(Organic solidarity)

→ Division of labour promotes interdependence on each other.



→ Conflicts can be reduced with increasing Organic solidarity.

→ Effective division of labour promotes individual autonomy

(Ex!) Research and development

→ Along with functions, Durkheim also talked about Abnormal forms of Division of labour

↳ Atomic Division of Labour during transition phases

(Ex!) suicides of IT professionals.

↳ Forced Division of Labour

(Ex!) sexual division of labour.

→ According to Durkheim, increase in moral density promotes solidarity where as Marx said it will lead

to "class for itself" from "class in itself"

### Criticism

⇒ Marx's Division of labour:

- ↳ over emphasis on conflict
- ↳ Karl Popper called his theories as economic reductionism
- ↳ This theories are often called ~~to~~ utopian concepts.

⇒ Durkheim's Division of labour:

- ↳ Top-down approach
- ↳ Under-emphasized the Conflicts
- ↳ Good Locke criticised for misinterpreting System integrity as social integrity.

Despite differences, their different approaches present holistic picture of "Division of Labour" which can help in formulating better labour laws and policies to protect from exploitation.

4.(c)

मीड की 'मैं' और 'मुझे' की अवधारणा स्व-पहचान और सामाजिक अंतःक्रियाओं की हमारी समझ में किस प्रकार योगदान देती है?

How does Mead's concept of the 'I' and the 'Me' contribute to our understanding of self-identity and social interactions? 10

Mead, in his work "Mind, Self and Society" talks about the concepts of "I" and "Me".

Mead's concept of 'I' and 'Me'

→ According to Mead, "Me" aspect of self looks into the expectations/attitudes from generalised others.

→ "I" aspect of self reflects individual preferences, ideologies.

Role of 'I' and 'Me' : social Identity

→ Domination of "Me" aspect of self will make individual worry about the social expectations and creates identity accordingly.

Ex: Women in traditional society.

→ Domination of 'I' aspect shows your real identity and creates social identity accordingly

[Ex:] Women in modern society.

### Role of 'I' and 'Me': Social interactions

→ Dominance of 'Me' aspect of self promotes status quo, adaptation, appeasement in social interactions.

→ Dominance of 'I' aspect of self promotes novelty, change, creativity, courage in social interactions.

### Criticism

→ Mead ignored biological / genetic influence

→ Marxists argue that interactions are largely shaped by class.

Meads sociological work opened a new dimension in the form of socio-psychological analysis of an individual.

## खंड 'B'/SECTION 'B'

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक प्रश्न पर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। 10x5=50  
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

- 5.(a) "पार्सन ने सामूहिक लक्ष्यों को प्रभावी रूप से प्राप्त करने के लिए शक्ति के विभेद को आवश्यक माना है।" विवेचना कीजिए।  
"Parson regarded power differential as necessary for the effective pursuit of collective goals." Discuss. 10

According to Talcott Parsons, power is a "variable sum" and not limited to class, party and status.

Power differential → Collective goals

→ According to Parsons, power differential is effective & essential for achieving Collective goals

→ He emphasized on "value consensus".  
Those who confirms to values will get higher power.

→ According to Parsons, power differential will help in promotion of AerIL functional prerequisites.

→ For maximum gains we need to give power to the most efficient one.

(Ex) In Sioux Teton tribe, strongest men were given power to hunt to get maximum food for all

### Criticism

→ Unlike Parsons, Weber and Marx seen power as "zero sum game" where one individual gets at the expense of others.

→ According to Gramsci power can never go into the hands of masses.

→ According to Althusser, even in democracies power is concentrated on few through Ideological & Repressive state apparatus.

"power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely" — Lord Acton.

Therefore social institutions like judiciary are needed for effective power differential in modern democracies.

5.(b)

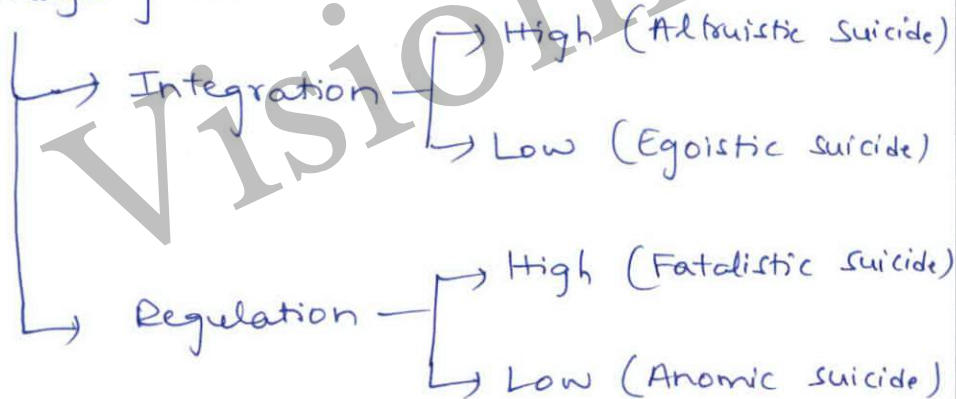
दुर्खीम के आत्महत्या के सिद्धांत का प्रयोग करते हुए, वर्तमान भारतीय समाज में आत्महत्या की बढ़ती दरों के पैटर्न का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Utilizing Durkheim's Suicide theory, examine the pattern of elevated suicide rates in present-day Indian society. 10

Emile Durkheim in his work "Le suicide" defines suicide as an act by an individual which can be direct/indirect, positive/negative, which will surely produce death.

Types of suicides

→ Majorly due to two reasons



Pattern of Elevated suicide rates in India

⇒ Altruistic suicides

→ Due to high level of integration with individuals or institutions leads to altruistic suicides

[Ex:] Death of Jayalalitha, ex-C.M of Tamil Nadu lead to suicides by her followers.

⇒ Egoistic Suicides:

→ Due to increase in technologies and feeling of individualism and loneliness leads to egoistic suicides

[Ex:] suicides by IT professionals,  
Student suicides

⇒ Fatalistic suicides:

→ They occur due to high level of control over an individual by a person or institution.

[Ex:] Dowry deaths.

⇒ Anomic Suicides:

→ They occur during events of social change such as economic boom, droughts

[Ex:] Farmer suicides.

A holistic national policy is need of the hour to tackle the suicide menace in the present India society as nothing is more valuable than life.

5.(c)

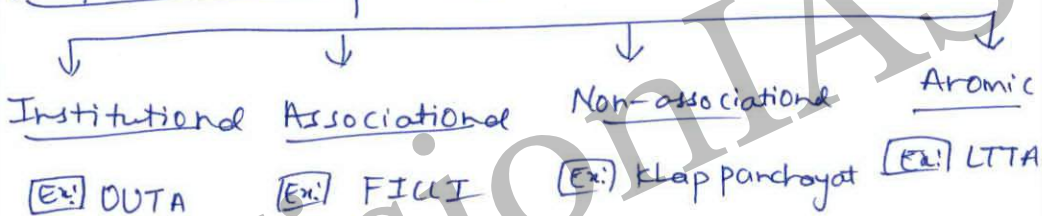
"दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र की आधारशिला हैं"। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Pressure groups are the corner stone of a democracy". Critically analyse.

10

According to Gabriel Almond, pressure groups refers to organised groups having common interests and tries to influence policies without directly becoming part of government.

Types of pressure groups



Pressure groups as corner stone of democracy.

→ pressure groups acts as a safety valve in democracies

[Ex:] Farmer organisations played important role in reducing violent means of protest by farmer.

→ pressure groups becomes voice to the voiceless in democracies

[Ex:] Dalit Panthers, Bhim Army

→ pressure groups promotes sustainable use of resources.

[Ex!] Green peace international.

→ pressure groups acts as Catalyst for any change

[Ex!] Nirbhaya Act

Dysfunctions of pressure groups in democracy.

→ Ulterior motives impact our countries sovereignty & integrity

[Ex!] Foreign funds, Tool kits

→ stalls our development.

[Ex!] protest over kundankulam Nuclear power plant

→ Sometimes try to topple democracy itself

[Ex!] LTTA movement in Sri Lanka.

pressure groups are important in democracies but if their narrow sectional interests are preferred then it can endanger democracies.

5.(d)

रॉबर्ट के. मर्टन का विसामान्यता सिद्धांत, सामाजिक परिघटनाओं की व्याख्या करने वाली 'कुल सैद्धांतिक प्रणालियों' के निर्माण से भिन्न था। विवेचना कीजिए।

Robert K. Merton's theory of deviance, was a departure from constructing 'total theoretical systems' in explaining social phenomena. Discuss. 10

Robert K. Merton propounded "Middle Range Theories" against Grand Theories which tried to explain everything.

R.K. Merton's theory of deviance.

→ According to R.K. Merton, deviance will occur in any society if there is a gap between institutional means and cultural goals.

<u>Institutional Means</u>	<u>Cultural Goals</u>	<u>Response.</u>
Accept	Accept	→ <u>Conformity</u> (Ex.) Legal rational
Accept	Reject	→ <u>Ritualism</u> (Ex.) Red Tapism
Reject	Accept	→ <u>Innovation</u> (Ex.) Scientists
Reject	Reject	→ <u>Retreatism</u> (Ex.) Drug addicts
New means	New goals	→ <u>Rebellion</u> (Ex.) Gandhiji, Lenin

How deviance departure from Constructing  
'Total theoretical systems'

→ According to R.K. Merton's, Deviance  
every individual will react differently  
in any anomic situation.

→ Therefore an unified grand <sup>theory</sup> cannot  
explain this phenomenon.

→ Individuals response will be largely  
shaped by upbringing, social structure,  
social institutions etc.

Criticism

→ Many sociologists called Merton's theory  
only applicable to American societies.

→ Sometimes people choose wrong means  
for thrill which cannot be explained.

Despite departure from the  
Total theoretical systems, Deviance can help  
us to understand why different means &  
goals are taken up by different societies based  
on the social conditions.

5.(e)

मार्क्स के विचार में, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण का सृजन उत्पादन के साधनों के साथ लोगों के अलग-अलग संबंधों के कारण होता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

In Marx's view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to the means of production. Discuss. 10

"Social Stratification" refers to different social groups are arranged in some hierarchy based on their social, political, cultural and economic prospects.

Marx View on social stratification

→ According to Karl Marx, class refers to the position held by an individual in the production of process.

Own & control process → have class / Bourgeoisie.

Works / Labour → have not class / proletariat.

→ Marx in his theory of "Historical Materialism" talks about emergence of class stratification from primitive to current Capitalist society

Primitive (NO means of production) → NO class.

Capitalistic Society → Have / have not class.  
(Means of production)

Communism → classless society.  
(collective ownership)

### Other Sociological perspectives

→ Unlike Marx, Weber defined class based on market position & skills and not on relationship with means of production

→ According to "Davis & Moore" some positions are functionally more important and they are considered high class for the benefit of society.

→ Feminist Thinkers argued for not considering women in talking about social stratification.

Despite criticisms, Marxian theory of social stratification is valid even in current society as real labourers get wages and owners grab profits which is further widening the gap between haves and have-nots.

**6.(a)**

“धर्म के संबंध में दुर्खीम की समझ किसी अन्य सामाजिक सिद्धांत की तरह ही विकसित हुई तथा एक विशेष ‘सामाजिक संदर्भ’ में उसकी प्रासंगिकता अधिक व्यापक थी।” इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

“Durkheim’s understanding of religion, like any other social theory, emerged and had greater relevance in a particular ‘social context’.” Critically analyze the statement. 20

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6.(b)

"डेविस और मूर के सामाजिक स्तरीकरण के सिद्धांत के मूल तत्वों की व्याख्या कीजिए। आधुनिक भारतीय समाज की गतिशीलता को समझने में यह सिद्धांत कहां तक उपयोगी है?"

"Explain the fundamental principles of Davis and Moore's theory of social stratification. To what extent does this theory remain applicable in comprehending the dynamics of modern Indian society?"

20

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6.(c)

“शक्ति के पारंपरिक बहुलवादी सिद्धांत” के आलोचकों का तर्क है कि यह आधुनिक समाजों में शक्ति वितरण की गतिशीलता को सटीक रूप से प्रतिबिंबित नहीं करता है? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Critics of the “classical pluralist theory of power” argue that it does not accurately reflect the dynamics of power distribution in modern societies? Analyze. 10

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7.(a)

समकालीन युग में 'राष्ट्र-राज्यों' और 'राष्ट्रीय पहचान' की अवधारणा पर बढ़ते वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the influence of the growing globalization on 'nation-states' and the concept of 'national identities' in the contemporary era. 20

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7.(b)

“सामाजिक आन्दोलनों की विविध व्याख्याएं की जाती रही हैं।” स्पष्ट कीजिए।

“Social movements have been subject to diverse interpretations”. Explain.

20

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7.(c)

“भारतीय समाज में धर्म का एक प्रमुख स्थान बना हुआ है, किंतु हाल में कुछ उल्लेखनीय घटनाक्रम घटित हुए हैं जो भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षता की ओर बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाते हैं।” स्पष्ट कीजिए।

“Religion continues to hold a prominent place in Indian society, but there have been notable recent developments that indicate a growing trend towards secularization in India”. Explain. 10

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8.(a)

शक्ति संरचना में अभिजात वर्ग के संदर्भ में सी. राइट मिल्स की समझ तथा इसी विषय पर पेरटो और मोस्का के दृष्टिकोणों के बीच समानताओं एवं विभेदों का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा उन पर प्रकाश डालिए।  
Examine and highlight the similarities and differences between C. Wright Mills' understanding of the elite in the power structure and the perspectives of Pareto and Mosca on the same subject. 20

The concept of power elite in the power structure was interpreted differently by the classical theorists such as Pareto & Mosca compared Modern theorists C.W. Mills.

Differences between C.W. Mills theory and Pareto and Mosca theory.

→ Vilfredo Pareto in his work "Mind and Society" says that, elite ceases power based on their psychological capabilities.

→ According to Pareto, Elites are divided into two categories:

- ↳ Lions (Residues of group persistence)
- ↳ Foxes (Residues of combination)

→ Each of these two groups replace each other in the process called "Circulation of Elites"

→ Mosca in his work "The Ruling Class" talks about organisational Capacities unlike qualities by Pareto.

→ According to Mosca there are two groups in the power structure

- ↳ Elites (less numbers, more organisational Capacities)
- ↳ Masses (More numbers, less Capacities)

→ C.W. Mills in his work "power Elite" took an "institutional approach" to elites.

→ According to Mills, people will become powerful by the virtue of holding important positions in important institutions

[Ex!] ISI in Pakistan

→ Power elite is a coincidence of economic, political and military power.

Similarities between Pareto, Mosca and C.W. Mills theories

→ All three theories talk about power concentration in few hands.

→ In all three theories, power elites have unprecedented power with little accountability.

→ In all cases Masses suffer to political tyranny.

→ None of the theories talk about the revolution of masses against anti-democratic power.

## Criticism to the theories of power Elite

- Rise of specialists and specialised institutions reduced the concentration of power
- Elite circulation may not always happen  
 [Ex:] Current situation of Brahmins.
- Elite theories given no emphasis on modern politics such as democracies where power lies with common masses.
- Robert Dahl argued that there is no power elites in America.

These theories of power elite is a testament to the current political approaches such as nepotism, family politics, dynasty politics and closed group politics all around the world.

8.(b)

"किन प्रमुख कारकों ने समस्त इतिहास में क्रांतियों के लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य किया है?" विभिन्न समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्यों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए।

"What key factors have acted as catalysts for revolutions throughout history"?  
Discuss with the help of different sociological perspectives. 20

Revolution is a sudden, violent movement which leads to fundamental changes in the socio-economic-political structure of society.

### Characteristics of Revolution

- ↳ Leads to fundamental change
- ↳ Followed by uncertainty
- ↳ Normlessness in the society
- ↳ Leaders from educated class
- ↳ Sometimes anti-democratic as well

### Key Factors which lead to Revolutions.

⇒ Karl Marx :

→ According to Marx, class struggle, alienation and pauperisation lead to Revolutions

[Ex.] Russian Revolution, 1907.

⇒ M.S.A. Rao:

→ According to M.S.A. Rao, relative deprivation leads to revolutions.

[Ex:] Deprivation of Commoners in French Society lead to "French Revolution"

⇒ Neil. J. Smelser

→ According to Smelser's "Structural Strain theory", when values and structural means doesn't meet aspirations of people leads to revolution.

[Ex:] India's struggle against British

⇒ Friedrich Engels

→ According to Engels, working class aspirations will lead revolution to counter growing greed of capitalists.

⇒ Status inconsistency theory

→ Discrepancy between people ranking and status dimension leads to revolution.

[Ex!] American civil war to abolish slavery.

⇒ Efficient leadership theory:

→ At times efficient leadership can act as a catalyst

[Ex!] Gandhiji in Indian National movement.

⇒ Feminist theories

→ According to Simon De Beauvoir, Sylvia walby, women voices lead to structural changes in society.

[Ex!] voting rights to women.

⇒ Fundamentalism

→ Increase in fundamentalism also leads to religious revivalistic revolution.

[Ex!] Talibans ideology.

## Criticisms on Sociological Theories

→ Just relative deprivation without mobilisation of resources cannot lead to revolution

→ Marxists failed to consider the other factors such as Polity, Culture, etc in countering revolution.

→ According to Weber, proletariat revolution is not inheritable.

→ Emergence of modern political institutions like democracies reduced the scope of emergence of new revolutions.

Revolutions happens due to the simmering discontent of people. In the current political scenario it is the duty of government to promote equitable development to reduce revolutions.

8.(c)

आधुनिकता की कई संततियां हैं, उनमें से एक है 'कट्टरपंथ'। इस कथन की प्रासंगिकता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Modernity has many children, one of them is 'fundamentalism'. Critically examine the relevance of the statement. 10

According to Gabriel Almond, Fundamentalism refers to religious militancy which attempt to arrest the erosion of religious identity and fortifies the borders of religious community.

Rise in Fundamentalism due to modernity.

→ Modern western values lead to rise of fundamentalistic tendencies.

[Ex:] Fundamentalism in middle east against western culture & religion

→ Modernity lead to increase in gap of haves and have-nots

[Ex:] polarisation of poor

→ Relative deprivation lead to increase in fundamentalism

[Ex:] Israel-Hamas Conflict

→ Fundamentalism is used as a tool to capture political power on the name of religion.

[Ex:] Taliban rule in Afghanistan.

→ Rise of modern technology is aiding the fundamentalists.

[Ex:] Satellite communications to avoid security agencies.

→ Modernity helping fundamentalists to generate more money for their activities.

[Ex:] Cyber crimes by ISIS.

→ New social media platforms became places for recruitment for fundamentalists.

[Ex:] People from Kerala joined ISIS through facebook.

Eventhough seeds of fundamentalism sown in medieval period, the fruits of it ~~ripened~~ <sup>ripened</sup> due to the emergence of modernity.