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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2301)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	654500
Center	ONLINE	Date	09/09/23

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions 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.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

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## SECTION - A

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) History is the past Sociology and Sociology is the present history.  
Discuss.

Mallari defines History as the description of past events. Sociology as defined by Breasted, is the study of human interactions & interrelations.

History is the past Sociology

① Thinkers borrow historical records for analyzing past societies.

↳ (eg) Weber used them in Protestant Ethic formulation.

② Use of historical comparative method is very common in sociology.

↳ (eg) Durkheim compared societies from the past & present vis-a-vis their suicide rates.

- ③ History's descriptive nature aids sociology of postmodern methodology.  
↳ Use of history by Foucault in his 'Madness & Civilization'

Sociology is the present history

① Social Institutions like caste, family will be studied in future as historical aspects.

② Rise of Historical Sociology by [Nisbet & Balandier] has also brought the 2 disciplines closer.

③ Evolution of societies itself forms basis of history. [ ] as Marx believed.

However, Lockwood points out the difference that history is time & space limited, however, sociology transcends both restrictions.

Despite this, the more historical sociology becomes & more sociological history becomes, better for both.

1. (b) Considering the impact of globalization, examine the evolving scope of sociology and how it has adapted to study and address contemporary social issues.

Globalization as defined by Baylin & Smith refers to the growing INTERCONNECTEDNESS of societies such that events in one part of the world have effects on other parts.

As sociology studies social change, globalization has modified its scope.

Impact of Globalization on scope of sociology

- ① Rise of media & social media which become force of social change.
- ② Migration of peoples has changed DYNAMIC DENSITIES of societies globally.
- ③ Rise of Global Institutions like

Global (CIVIL SOCIETIES (eg Amnesty International) also expands the scope.

① Political Sociology now studies global governance structures like IMF & their influence on societies.

② Globalization has also allowed sociologists in third world to apply principles to analyze <sup>their</sup> societies.

Sociology adapting to modified scope

① Griddem's thesis on International Relations recognizes change.

② Dependency theorists study dysfunctional aspects of globalization.

③ Sociologists like Hallsworth, Cohen & Rai have analyzed GLOBAL SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

Thus sociology is evolving its scope & subject matter with the demands of a globalizing society.

1. (c) Methodology encompasses a system of rules, principles, and procedures that form the basis of scientific investigation. Comment.

Methodology is defined as a set of logical & conceptual procedures that are followed in the process of discovering & categorizing knowledge.

Horton contends that all scientific investigations need to have a distinct methodology.

Methodology - system of rules & procedures

I) System of RULES & PRINCIPLES

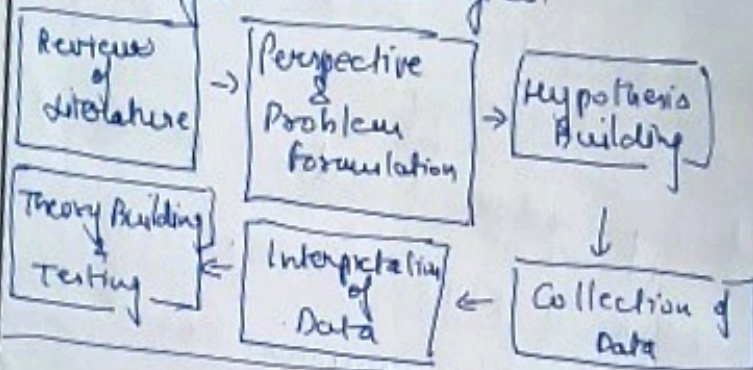
- ① Distinction from common-sensical knowledge.
- ② Belief in the separation of the observer & the observed.
- ③ Relying on testability of knowledge generated through methodological procedure. eg Einstein testing law

of gravity of Newton.

⊕ Falsification of knowledge is a key aspect of 'true-science' as per Karl Popper.

## II) System of PROCEDURE

Distinctive Procedure adopted by scientific methodologies.



However, the methodology of scientific investigation is critiqued by postmodernists who view the process as a 'false path' to 'unknowable truths'.

Despite this critique, Jung believes that - all disciplines of any academic worth must adopt a distinctive methodology.

1. (d) Discuss the role of socialization and cultural transmission in shaping conformist and deviant behavior among individuals.

Socialization as defined by Parsons is the social process through which cultural values & structural roles are passed onto next generation within society. [Eg] via families, schools. Cultural transmission is the passage of cultural attributes of society intergenerationally. [Eg] via art, religion, social norms etc.

### Socialization & Cultural Transmission in Conformity & Deviance

Conformity refers to the adherence of individuals to social norms. Deviance is the divergence of individuals from social norms.

As socialization transmits structural roles & cultural values,

Parsons contends that it enforces conformity to society. Socialization performs INTEGRATION function in social system & integrates CONFORMER individuals.

Merton however, contends that people differently placed in society conform / deviate differently from social norms.

↳ <u>lower middle class</u> Bureaucrats	SOCIALIZATION ↓ Strong	Conformity ↓ Strong
↳ <u>underclass &amp; lower class</u>	Weak	Weak (DEVIANCY)

This view is further contested by Critical school theorists as socialization maintains structural inequalities & forces ideas of CONFORMITY / DEVIANCY on individuals, which are unnatural.

↳ Sexual autonomy of women imposed as deviance.

1. (e) Discuss the role of reliability and validity in a sociological research.

Reliability refers to the repeatability of any research by changing the researcher, subject or perspective.

Validity refers to the accuracy of knowledge that is developed out of research.

↳ ex) Durkheim's study on suicide is reliable as it has been repeated multiple times but its validity is questioned by sociologists like J. D. Douglas

### Role played by Reliability & Validity in Sociology

- ① Both form core principles of scientific method. Thus, are held in high esteem by positivists like Comte.
- ② Are essential for conducting an objective research & testing for its

objectivity.  
③ Distinguishes knowledge <sup>developed</sup> from sociological analysis from common-sensical views. [eg] view that 'birds of same feather, flock together' lacks both reliability & validity.

④ Boyer contends that reliability & validity direct the researcher & facilitate ease of investigation. [eg] to uphold validity, Bettle ensured that he visited homes of Adi-Dravidas, in Tropuram.

### Critiques to Reliability & Validity

① Postmodernists & Phenomenologists reject pursuit of reliability & validity owing to subjectivity of knowledge itself.

② Hammersley stresses on RELEVANCE of research than its reliability & validity.

Despite the critiques, both the principles have enabled professionalization of sociological analysis.

2. (a) People are rational and they use practical reasoning, not formal logic, in their daily life. Discuss the perspective of ethnomethodology as a study of people's life.

20

Ethnomethodology as defined by Garfinkel is the study of methods utilized by people to undertake their daily social activities.

Basic premise of ethnomethodology.  
People are rational & don't use formal logic

① Ethnomethodology contests the Positivists & Interpretivists in their use & reliance on formal logic, rationality & scientific method to analyze common people.

② Ethnomethodology holds that people use common-sense - typical & organized stocks of TAKEN-FOR-

GRANTED' knowledge - to make sense of society.

- ③ It also contends the structuralist school who believed that people merely RESPONDED to societal impulses.  
↳ Garfinkel held that people were rational & not CULTURAL DOPES.

### Methodology of ethnomethodologists

- ① Techniques utilized by ethnomethodologists

↳ Reflexivity: based on the idea that people are rational. People establish social order through their own thought - even where there was no order or objective reality.

☞ Garfinkel conducted a psychologist study on college students. A lay-man

was sat behind a curtain & asked to respond randomly 'Yes-no' responses to questions by students. The students were told that they were meeting a sociology psychologist. At the end students were able to make sense of random responses & felt better (REFLEXIVITY in action)

↳ Indexicality: means that people categorize & INDEX their own & others' experiences & utilize it in their interactions with others - in negotiating a social order.

↳ eg people interacting after COVID-19 sharing their indexed experience of pandemic → belief that world is better now [SOCIAL ORDER]

## ② Strategies of Research

Thus, the ethnomethodologists study the ACCOUNTS of people

to study their practice of  
REFLEXIVITY & INDEXICALITY.  
They utilize content analysis  
& word counting to study the accounts  
of people.

- Critique of the perspective
- ① is held as pure RELATIVISM  
by sociologists without any substance.
  - ② Giddens contends that they  
'seem to have no goals'
  - ③ Reliability & testability of their  
research is near impossible to obtain.

However, the ethnomethodologists  
have offered a new Post-Positivist  
& common man-centric perspective  
in sociology.

2. (b) Power is the ability to control others and it may reside in individual or individual's status or position. In light of this statement, critically examine the elite theories of power. 20

Power is defined by Weber as the chance of man or a group of men to impose their will upon others in a communal action against their resistance.

Power according to Weber comes from status or market position or party membership of an individual.

However, Elite theorists contest this view

Elite theorists believe that personal attributes of individual & not their status, wealth or party membership determines their power.

↳ Pareto & Mosca: hold that only the psychological attributes of individuals like cunningness, organizational ability determine the elites & power resides with them.

↳ Roberto Michels: believes that bureaucratic individuals had a dominant control in society.  they controlled all major authorities in modern society.

↳ C.W. Mills: held that common backgrounds of the elites in the U.S. → White, Protestant, Native American origins led to their presence in command posts in organizations.

↳ Mercuristic Elite: Theorists like Grant & Marsh hold that elites within various pressure groups & parties dominated power.

## Criticism of Elite Theorists

### ① Marxist Critique

↳ Weydenburg & Rieser contend that power doesn't come from personal characteristics [Mosca, Pareto] but from control & ownership of Means of Production in society.

↳ Ralph Miliband contends that Capitalists & other elites unite to form a Capitalist State which monopolises power.

### ② Critique of pluralist elites

↳ Dukes & John Ury contend that the pluralistic elite theorists neglected the ideological power that the dominant exercise on the masses.

↳ Many interests remained unrepresented in society; [eg] Religions & ...

poor peasants lack any pressure group → questions pluralist distribution of power.

### ③ Feminist Critique

↳ Shulamith Firestone contends that source of power is not personal attributes but the BIOLOGY of females who become dependent on men during pregnancy.

However, the criticism doesn't discount the contribution of elite theorists who signified contemporary rise of cult-leader based politics in the world.

2. (c) Discuss how gender socialization and norms contribute to the differentiation of the "I" and the "Me" in men and women. 10

Gender is a social construction.

It is imposed on boys & girls through socialization of norms & behaviours.

This socialization modifies the 'Self' perception of boys & girls differently.

'I' & 'Me' of the self

As per MEAD, I & Me are the two phases of the self  
↳ 'I': 'unsocialized self'; is unrestrained, impulsive and carries the SUBJECT aspect of the self.

↳ 'Me': 'socialized self'; is restrained, deliberative & socially controlled aspect of the self; it carries the OBJECT aspect of the self.

'I' & 'Me' differentiationI) In MEN

- ① Society facilitates growth of the 'I' component of men.  allowed to voice opinions & have freedom
  - ② This freedom links to the gendered role of men as PROTECTORS & PROVIDERS & PRODUCERS for their families.
- 'I''s subjectivity allows men to earn more money by gaining promotions

II) In WOMEN

- ① The 'I' component is much repressed by society.  sexual freedom, choice of employment restrained.
  - ② 'Me' component is developed by the patriarchal society which socializes them to be mothers & REPRODUCERS
- ↳  Ann Oakley → girls given DOLLS to play with.

Thus, the different differentiation of I & Me in men & women determines their gender identity

3. (a) "The fate of our times is characterized by rationalization and intellectualization and, above all, by the disenchantment of the world." How far is the Weber's statement valid in today's society? 20

Max Weber believed that as societies were modernizing, they were becoming increasingly rationalistic & intellectualistic.

This led to the 'DISENCHANTMENT' of the world for the people.

### Rationalization & Intellectualization

As per Weber, people apply rational decision-making to all aspects of their life.

- ↳ [9/11] in choosing education → most scope for jobs
- ↳ [9/11] in choosing spouse → most suitable in terms of wealth, husband, wife

This process led to the undermining of the WONDER & mystery of the world.

DISENCHANTMENT of the world

Through over-rationalization, the mystery & enchantment of the world is lost. (eg) Darwin's theory answers human's mystery of evolution.

This disenchantment of world view of people influenced all aspects of their lives → economic, political & most significantly RELIGIOUS

Validity of idea of Disenchantment today

① Iron cage of rationality: as theorized by Weber comes from disenchantment of people from their jobs. They can't find PURPOSE in their work  
↳ (eg) many people today leaving jobs to pursue other 'MEANINGFUL' pursuits

② Secularization of society: Disenchantment from the world has undermined religion. Religion operates to offer answers based on FAITH.

However, rationality demands evidence.  
↳ eg thinkers like Christopher Hitchens question existence of God based on lack of evidence.

↳ Increasing social differentiation points to secularization. eg Secularist state separate religion & politics; secularist education separates religion & education.

Limitations of the idea of disenchantment

① Religious Revivalism: as held by Ashish Nandy is countering secularization of society. eg Record number of people

visiting Mahakumbh.

② Meaningful jobs: creative pursuits

like Art are pursued by people.

This offers meaning to life & 'ENCHANTS'  
their worldview.

③ Jay Gould believes that still

science can't answer all questions  
of being. This keeps scope for religion

& ENCHANTMENT

Lastly, moral codes & guidelines  
continue to religion-centric esp  
popularity 'GITA's GRAM' in India,  
which are unable to be rationalized,  
intellectualized or disenchanted.

3. (b) How far do you agree that Euro-centric theories of social stratification have not been able to fully capture the complexities and nuances of India's diverse and stratified society? 20

Social Stratification refers to the ranking of different social groups within society based on the social rewards - wealth, prestige & power available with them.

This is a Euro-centric theory of stratification.

### Euro-Centric Theories of Stratification

① Parsons' theory of stratification based on VALUE CONSENSUS & conformity of individuals to it.

② Davis & Moore's theory [FUNCTIONAL, like Parsons] of stratification based on different talents of people → functional importance of societal roles.

③ Weber's TRINITARIAN approach of stratification based on the distribution of status, power & wealth with social groups.

④ W.L. Warner's REPUTATIONAL APPROACH based on the reputation & educational background, occupation of people

Applicability to India's diversified & complex society

① Ancient society of India can be explained by VALUE CONSENSUS approach of Parsons.

↳ [ex] Even Dalits accepted superiority of Brahmins [Louis Dumont]

② Weber's approach was applied by Beteille & K.L. Sharma to study the Indian society.

↳ (4) Beteille studied stratification of Brahmins, Non-Brahmins & Adi-Dravidas of Tanjore with trinitarian approach.

② Warner's reputational approach can be applied to study rise of New MIDDLE CLASS of India.

↳ (5) Satish Deshpande calls this a CONSUMERIST CLASS based on  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{lifestyle} \\ \rightarrow \text{REPUTATION} \end{array} \right.$

↓  
Limited Applicability of Euro-centric theories

① Dumont contended that Euro-centric stratification couldn't explain Indian caste system as India was based on ideology of HIERARCHY unlike Europe, based on ideology of EQUALITY.

② Euro-centric theories doesn't include TRIBAL SOCIETY as

part of stratification system.

↳ F.G. Bailey calls for a Tribe-caste continuum to include tribes in the stratification system.

③ Indian society's CLOSED NATURE implies that Davis & Moore's theory of Stratification cannot be applied.

No FUNCTIONAL ROLE ALLOCATION

↳ ScoopWhoop documentary of Nalini Ph.D student cleaning sewers.

↳ further Weber's idea portrays caste as unchanging. Contended against by Srinivas via SANSKRITIZATION.

Thus, the Euro-centric theories are only limitedly VALID for Indian society.

3. (c) Case studies may be useful for generating new hypothesis which can then be tested against other data. Discuss. 10

Robert Yin defines Case Studies as research methods which focus on single event, institution or individual for an extended period of time to gain insights.

↳ eg Case study of migrants during COVID-19 by Jan Arman

Utility for generating new hypothesis

① Case Study of Samoan women by Margaret Mead generated hypothesis → 'Women can perform masculine roles'. Tested by scholars like Ann Oakley.

② Case studies offer deep insights

into attitudes & changes of a social institution. [Eg] Case Study of

W. H. Whyte of Italian mafia led to rise of many questions he hadn't thought about previously

③ Contesting long-held views: Great Smoky Mountains study contended the Lewis' view of CULTURE OF POVERTY → new hypothesis of structural poverty

### Limitations of Case Studies

- ① Exhaust resources
  - time
  - energy
  - effort
- ② Require invasion of privacy of the subjects of study.
- ③ low in external validity i.e., can't be generalized.

However, they do offer valid source of hypotheses for researchers

## SECTION - B

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Democracy is a necessary evil. Comment on the concept of democracy from Sociological perspective.

Democracy is defined by Lipset as the constitutional political system which offers periodic opportunities to change government officials & influence policy making to the largest section of society.

Democracy treated as evil

① Early philosophers like Socrates & Plato rejected democracy due to their mis-trust in wisdom of the many.

② Contemporary thinkers like Popper believe that democracies today are OLIGARCHIC in nature. Politicians seek power only to stay in power through giving subsidies & cracking down dissent.

- ③ Cult-leaders: Partho Chatterjee contends that there is rising PERSONAL POWER & influence in contemporary parties
- ↳ Bolsonaro in Brazil, Erdogan in Turkey
- ④ Majoritarianism: of democracies is a concern. [eg] French, murder of Algerian

may

### Democracy as Necessary

① Hobbes believed that democracy is a necessary evil to uphold rights of citizens.

② liberal democracies: globally have been able to improve standards of life of people. [eg] Right to Privacy in India offered

③ Representativeness: of democracy is the only way to curb tyranny of majority over the minorities.

Continued increase in number of democracies [Nepal, Egypt] holds Churchill's view true → Democracy is the worst form of government except all those that have been tried

5. (b) Compare Max Weber and Parsons Perspectives on power relations within society.

Power is defined by Weber as the chance of a man or a group of men to impose their WILL in a communal action against the RESISTANCE of others participating in the action.

This view is contested by Parsons on multiple grounds.

COMPARISONS → Differences between Weber & Parsons

① Methodology Applied

↳ Parsons utilized FUNCTIONALIST methodology to study power.

↳ Weber utilized CONFLICT methodology to study power.

② Nature of Power

↳ Parsons believed power to be a 'VARIABLE-SUM' in society

i.e., those who exercised power like politicians did for societal benefit

↳ Weber adopted a CONSTANT-SUM notion of power in society. i.e., if politicians of 1 party had power implies others' interests are subverted

### ③ Source of Power in society

↳ Parsons believed power came from the roles which upheld societal VALUE-CONSENSUS. (ex) Capitalists in USA.

↳ Weber disagreed & offered 3 competitive sources of power

- ↳ MONEY
- ↳ PRESTIGE
- ↳ POLITICAL POWER

Despite these differences, Weber & Parsons both agreed on a SOCIETAL SOURCE of power & not autonomy of state from society, as held by Nordlinger & Skolop.

5. (c) The process of secularisation was greatly aided by transformation of human consciousness triggered by the popularisation of scientific ideas among common people. Discuss.

Secularization is defined by

MN Srinivas as the social process in which what was previously religious is ceasing to be such.

It also contains a process of social differentiation.

↳ previously education institution driven by religion & philosophy → secular education today

Scientific ideas transforming religious consciousness

① Weber contends that scientific rationality & need to ENQUIRE into the world has 'DISENCHANTED' society & undermined religious beliefs of people.

② Growing area of secular : Durkheim believed that with scientific progress,

Don't write anything in the margin (as it will be cut off later)

domain of the PROFANE now overshadows the domain of the SECULAR.

↳  Court marriages v/s ritualistic marriage increasing

③ Liberalism: fostered by scientific view of society & rationalism. This according to Steve Bruce has reduced 'Strong Religion [Evangelicalism, fundamentalism] & religious sentiment'.

### Counter-view on religious decline

① Berger & Luckmann contend that scientific progress hasn't depressed religious consciousness but INVISIBLIZED it.  people have temples at home now.

② Stephen Gould believes that religion & science have 'NON-OVERLAPPING MAGISTERIALS'.

→ Religion → Meaning to life  
→ Science → Knowledge

In this context, the continuation of religious sentiment proves that secularization & science haven't entirely de-socialized society.

5. (d) "Rising divorce rates are indicative of changing attitudes towards marriage and commitment in contemporary societies." In light of this, discuss the reasons behind increasing number of divorces in contemporary times.

According to data, around 49% marriages in the U.S. end in divorce or separation.

This signifies a change of attitudes to marriage & commitment.

Reasons behind increasing number of divorces

- ① Confluent love: Giddens believes that modern love is 'only till further notice' i.e., till it satisfies both spouses.
- ② Awareness: of rights among women regarding violence, emotional torture have allowed them to step out of marriage.
- ③ Symmetrical families: According to Young & Wilmott, women are now

- financially independent. Thus, don't need to forcibly stay in marriages.
- ④ Social Taboo: against divorces & remarriage, especially in 1st World countries has reduced. [eg] many people have 4, 5 marriages ('SERIAL MARRIAGE') [Giddens]
- ⑤ Emotional stress: Leach believes that with nuclearized families, no 'safety valve' to marital frustration exists. This leads to divorce.  
↳ [eg] earlier frustrations colour by joint families
- ⑥ State support: through facilitative laws like Marriage & Divorce Act, Triple Talak act etc.
- Thus, both social structural & individualistic changes have contributed to rising divorce rates.

5. (e) Structural functionalism views social change as a gradual process of adaptation and equilibrium restoration in societies. Explain.

The Structural Functionalist view of social change is explicated by Talcott Parsons in his works, 'Evolution of Societies' & 'Social System'

### Structural Functionalist view of Social Change

① Structural functionalism adopts an integrated view of society. All social structure are linked together & serve a social function. [Ex] school's function to socialize children.

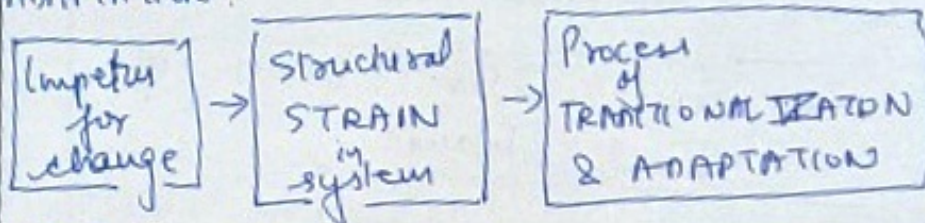
② Impetus for change can emerge from 2 sources (PARSONS)

- Outside SOCIAL SYSTEM
- Within SOCIAL SYSTEM

↳ [Ex] New Education Policy, 2010 as impetus of change in Indian SCHOOLS (Within SOCIAL SYSTEM)

③ This impetus of change decentralize

the MOVING EQUILIBRIUM of society.  
 ④ To re-establish the Equilibrium, the Social System has to undergo the process of TRADITIONALIZATION & ADAPTATION.



↳ ~~Ex~~ Schools modifying curriculum according to NEP, 2020 ~~Ex~~ new flexible course structure.

⑤ This process of Adaptation generates a new VALUE CONSENSUS in society & re-establishes moving equilibrium.

↳ ~~Ex~~ Belief in importance of sex education in schools.

However, this view is contested by TURNER who believes that Parsons can't explain Revolutionary change through his thesis. Yet, it offers an aided type for us to analyze social change.

7. (a) Present day mass media has been seen to have an overt purpose, such as information dissemination, and covert functions, like shaping cultural norms and reinforcing social hierarchies. Analyse the role of mass media in India through Merton's theory of latent and manifest functions. 20

Mass media is the source of cultural symbols within the society. These perform both manifest & latent functions & dysfunctions within society.

Latent & Manifest functions

Merton believed that social institutions & cultural practices perform manifest & latent functions within society.

↳ MANIFEST : function intended by actor, institution or practice.

↳ LATENT : function unintended by the actor, institution or practice.

↳ They also perform SOCIAL DYSFUNCTIONS in society.

Mass media → latent & Manifest  
functions & dysfunctions

I) MANIFEST / OVERT functions

① Information dissemination [eg]  
during COVID-19 information about  
hygiene & sanitation.

② Holding government accountable  
[eg] Social Media forced government  
into action after Manipur gangrape  
in May 2023.

③ Rights awareness to citizens.  
[eg] groups like PULC [Civil Liberties]  
holding online seminars on tribal rights

II) Manifest / Overt dysfunctions

- ① Perpetration of communal discord. ☞ during COVID-19,  
Tablighi Jamaat incident → community  
targeting.
- ② Spreading sensationalism for  
viewership. ☞ Media trial of  
Rhea Chakraborty after Sushant  
Rajput's suicide.

### III) Latent/Covert functions

- ① Advertisements facilitate  
needs gratification of viewers.
- ② Infuse the idea of RIGHT  
TO INFORMATION & critical  
thinking among people.

### IV) Latent/Covert dysfunctions

- ① Cartelist Bias as most news

anchors are upper caste

② Revealing sensitive information  
as during 26/11 attacks.

③ Reinforcing patriarchal norms  
 ↳ men → sports reporters.  
 ↳ women → anchors for beauty

Thus, latent & manifest func-  
-nal PARADIGM of Herton allow  
us to analyze Indian mass media

7. (b) Using the concept of hegemony from Antonio Gramsci's theory, discuss the dominant ideologies and cultural norms that reinforce power structures in Indian society. How do these ideologies shape people's perceptions and behaviours, contributing to the reproduction of existing power relations?

20

Antonio Gramsci was a Neo-Marxist theorist who gave the idea of hegemony which was used by dominant groups to maintain their dominance in society.

### Gramsci's concept of HEGEMONY

- ① Hegemony: ideological control of the subject class by the ruling class.
- ② Civil Society: was the mechanism through which hegemony was exercised by RULING CLASS.
- ③ Active Consent: Hegemony was used to gain ACTIVE CONSENT

of people who gave their  
legitimation to the RULING CLASS.

Dominant Ideologies & cultural  
Norms Reinforced in India

I) Casteist ideology

↳ Through schools: caste-based violence  
against Dalit students. [eg] murder  
of Inder Kr. Meghwal in Rajasthanschool

↳ Through endogamy: low caste  
men are not allowed to marry  
upper caste women → perpetuates  
hegemony of upper caste.

II) Patriarchal Ideology

↳ Through Mass Media: [eg] women  
in Indian movies performing item  
songs → hegemony of patriarchy P

reinforcing cultural norms of  
beauty.

↳ Through educational institutes :  
women forced into non-STEM &  
low paying professions. [eg] only 19%  
researchers in STEM fields in  
India are women.

III) Majoritarian Ideology

↳ Through political parties : whose  
workers feel communal divide  
& superiority of majority via  
communalist whatsapp groups.

↳ Through judgements : by  
courts who often impose majori-  
-tarian view on minorities. [eg]  
Ban on Hijabs by Karnataka High Court

Shaping perception of people

↳ Belonging to Ruling Class: reinforces the casteist, patriarchal & majoritarian beliefs among them.

↳ Belonging to Subject class: cause 'DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS' within them by imposing inferiority among them. Active Consent given to Rulers.

However, Gramsci doesn't believe that hegemony is ever COMPLETE. ☒ Me Too movement, Black Panther struggle shows gaps in complete Hegemony.

7. (c) The Supreme Court of India, through various judgements, has granted coparcenary rights to women. In light of this, discuss the concept of lineage and descent.

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Supreme court of India through Vineeta Sharma case offered equal co-parcenary rights to women. This modifies the sex-based division in lineage, descent & entitlements of women.

### Concept of Lineage & Descent

I) Descent: refers to 'coming down'. In kinship terms, it is the basis of collective groups or descent groups like clan, 'gotra' etc.

II) Lineage: refers to a type of DESCENT GROUP which follows

descent in a line different  
types of lineage exist: patrilineal,  
matrilineal, ambilineal etc.

Lineage, Descent & Women  
entitlements

As per deca Dube's idea  
of 'SEEN & EARTH' women are  
seen as passive contributors to  
the family → for Bloodfamily: considered  
external wealth  
→ for Affine: considered as  
receptacle of seed  
from husband

This implied that the woman  
had lesser rights to property from  
both her parents & her marital  
home - as she is seen as less  
of a contributor.

This has been rectified by  
the Honourable Supreme Court