

Question No.  
प्रश्न संख्या

## UPSC

For  
Practice  
Use Only  
सिर्फ अभ्यास  
के लिएAns 1(a)

Sociology is the study of interaction between social institutions and human in the external and internal setup.

Bridges gap between Individual and Society

1. As per Durkheim, society has its own reality above individual. Hence it promote collective consciousness among individual.

2. As per structural functionalist Talcot Parson, sociology teaches "value consensus" and connect individual with society via social stratification and role allocation.

3. Survey of social conditions:  
To analyse how sociological  
change like nuclearisation,  
impact individual

4. Transmission of culture from  
local tradition to great  
tradition (Mc Mariott)

5. Conformity with the social  
phenomena (RK Merton)

But there is increase in individualism  
in society as well

1. Privatisation of religious belief

2. Increasing Nuclearisation in  
families

3. Anomie due to diversion of  
interest

Sociology tried to address the  
function and dysfunction present  
in society

Ans 1  
(b)

Focus group technique is a qualitative method in which certain group of individual interact on certain topic. They exchange their views to understand causal pluralism of ideas.

• It can be employed in various aspects

(1) During recruitment, recruiter conduct group discussion to understand point of view of participant

(2) For the analytics of national agenda. (Eg) Rajya Sabha

Big TV picture discussion.

- (3) The 'family talks' which led to precipitation of ideas in family (David Morgan)
- (4) Work organisation meetings for project execution
- (5) Legislative assembly discussions in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha

Challenges

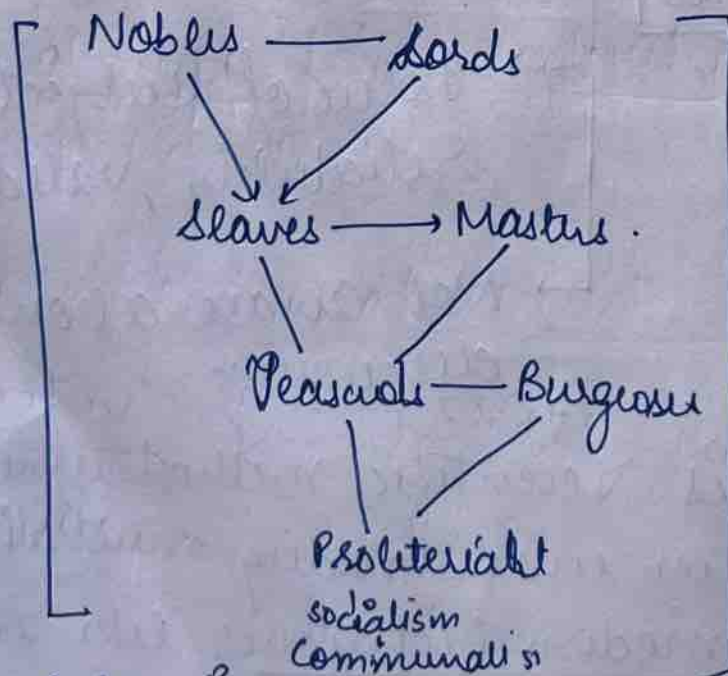
- Researcher can guide the discussion in his vested interest
- Issue of subjectivity, reliability, validity
- Not aware about discussion

It is scientific method which help in understanding multiple P.O.V and modern techniques like zoom call etc could help in conducting it.

Ans 1  
(c)

Engels defined Karl Marx's Historical materialism as the society progressed from ancient to modern due to economic determinism as technological advancement happened

On the other hand "Hegelian dialectic" is that every ~~thesis~~ thesis has antithesis and the neutral ideology came out as synthesis



Marx idea inspired by Hegel notions.

## Critique of Hegelian dialectics

- (1) There is no synthesis : when the subjective consciousness of objective reality will come, there will be revolution only i.e. Anti thesis only.
- (2) Domination of bourgeoisie : The economic structure guide the social superstructure, so there is place of antithesis in capitalism.
- (3) Socialism and communalism : Synthesis will happen only in case of capital decomposition.

Thus the "idea of Hegel" helped Marx to establish dialectic of laws and have not both materialism inspired by Ferbachs.

Ans 1  
(d)

According to Robert Briselt, Objectivity means arriving at the result of scientific method without getting influenced by race, caste, ethnicity etc.

Measures to maintain objectivity

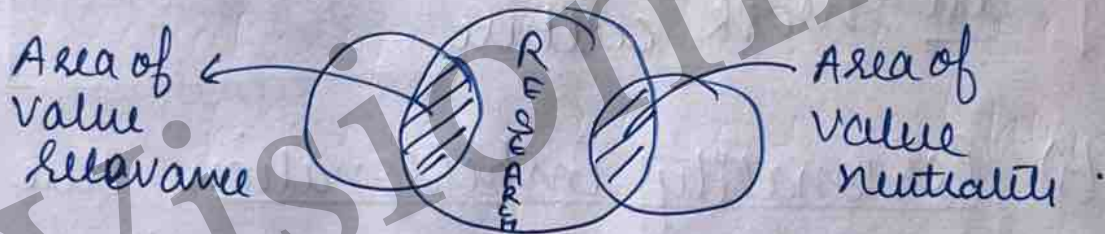
- (1) Using the triangulation method of Norman Denizen, for cross validation
- (2) Using heuristic device of Weber Ideal type for selectivity, comparison etc
- (3) Using internal consistency method for reliability and validity.

(4) Split halve method : getting views of two group for cross validity

(eg) patriarchy  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Men POV} \\ \text{Women POV} \end{array} \right.$

(5) Training of researcher regarding reducing biasness, value neutrality

(6) Webers idea of value neutrality



In sociology objectivity faces challenge due to subject matter of study 'human being'  
hence a modified method is needed (Hammerley)

Ans 1  
(c)

Bureaucracy is a legal rational authority where the authority is exercised according to rules and regulations.

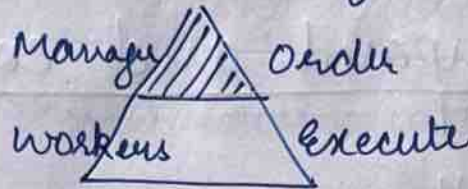
Potential to become iron cage

- (1) Dominance of formalisation in work culture
- (2) Personality impersonation due to strict compartment of personal and professional life (CW Mill)
- (3) Red tapism in bureaucracy decreases superogation and empathy in work.

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(4) Rules and regulations bring efficiency and productivity but kills creativity (Adorno)

(5) Managerial Revolution (Bushman)  
where execution of order



(6) work-life balance in the modern society (Anthony Giddens define modernity)

As per Robert Blum, the creativity and naiveness in the work could be maintained via research and informal relation. RK Merton

said instead of strict rule, there is need of changing demand as per societal need (E) Indian Bureaucracy civil services reforms)

3, 4, 6

Question No.

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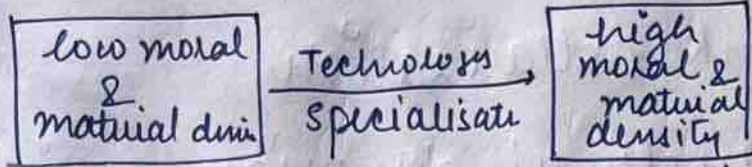
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For  
Practice  
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सिर्फ अभ्यास  
के लिएAns 3(a)

Sociology's originated in the close affinity of natural science but due to its overlapping areas with other social science, it is often compared and contrasted with them.

Sociology and economy close together

- (1) Durkheim studied 'Division of labour' in society as the social reality. He contradicted the view of neo economist as productivity is basis of [division of labor] (DOL). His view

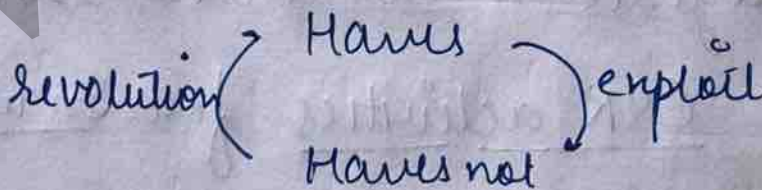


Mechanical solidarity

Organic solidarity

(2) Impact of economy in the power dynamics (Eg) MN Srinivas concept of the Dominant caste where economy play role

(3) Economic Deterministic Karl Marx defined the social change in terms of access to force of production in capitalist society



(4) The female work culture in economic setup (Eg) Diane Pierce's Glass ceiling and

Pink collarization

(5) study of Agrarian social structure in terms of farmer social movement

(6) Economy is one of the determinants of social mobility

There is close relationship between two sciences but reinforced further in recent times

(1) Ecological modernisation theory for CSR activities for Insulation of conflict

(2) According to Pierre Bourdieu, a true economist is who that consider social capital

in economic calculation  
(4) like loss of environment capital, suicide etc.

(3) Post modernist society is mostly capitalist where decomposition of labour, relations etc changing.

## Difference between two

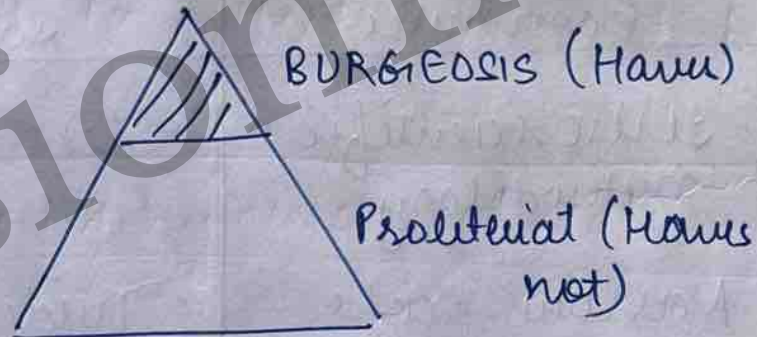
Economic	Sociology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It use scientific methodology</li><li>• Narrow scope</li><li>• Universalism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Less scientific</li><li>• wider scope</li><li>• Subjectivity due to matter subject of study</li></ul>

Thus relation between two are reinforcing more in contemporary world.

Ans 3  
(b)

Karl Marx in his seminal work "Das Capital" define class as a group of people who have same access to force of production (asset, technology etc)

According to him there is only 2 classes



His concept :->

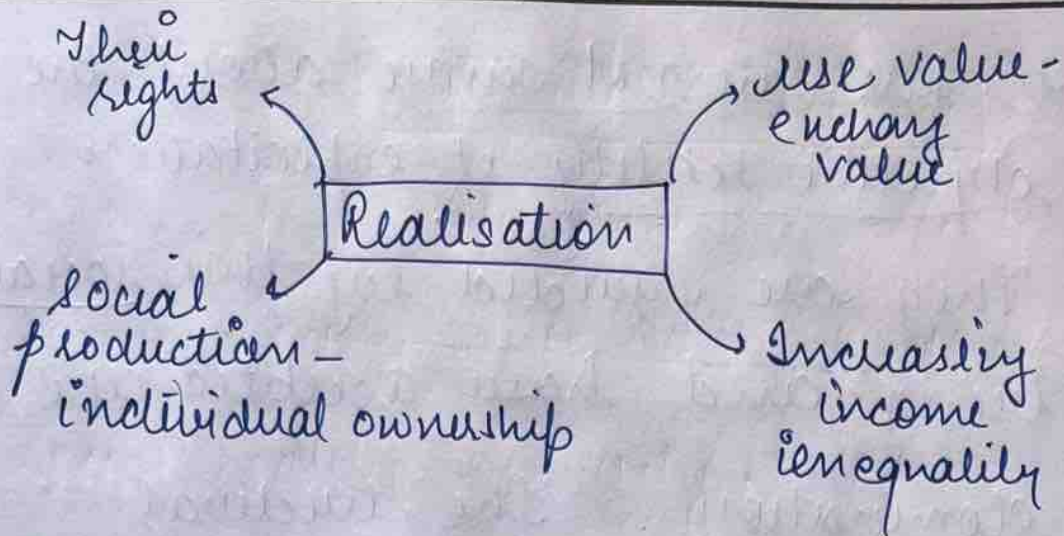
I class-in-itself : according to him in class-in-itself, the

workers are not aware about the objective reality of exploitation

They are guided by their social being and have accepted the domination. The structural

consciousness has not reached. so there is distant reality of revolution.

II class-for-itself: As the capitalism increases, Homogenization, Pauperization and immiseration will increase and workers (have not) will have the subjective consciousness of objective reality that how haves have exploited them for their benefit.

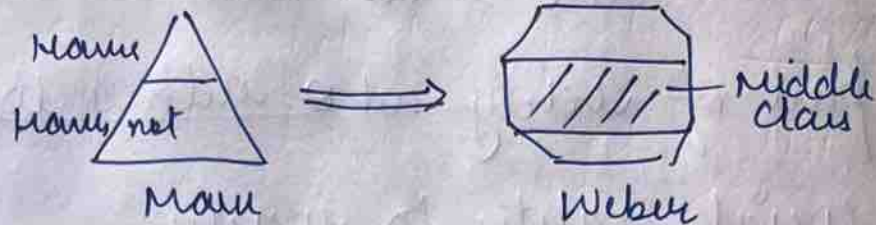


Due to this there will not be a revolt against them and establish socialism then communism where there will be collective ownership.

Not supported by empirical reality

1. V Lenin study of Britain where workers do not do revolution for better wage and facility but want stability of job due to fear of unemployment

2. Embourgement of middle class  
instead of pauperisation (Weber)



3. Trade union do not revolt  
in fear of shutdown of factories  
(Wastugate)

4. Decomposition of ownership between  
shareholders of companies, managers  
etc (Dahrendorf)

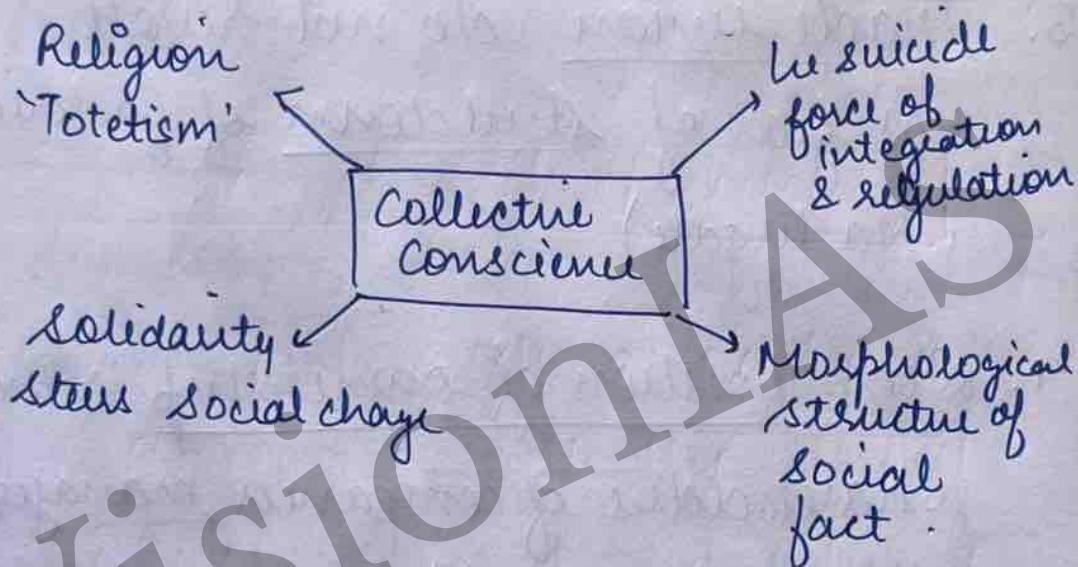
5. State welfare policies for labour  
act as insulation of conflict

(eg) EPFO contribution by Indian  
govt.

Hence Max Weber said in empirical  
reality revolution is distant  
reality.

Ans 3 (b)

Durkheim collective conscience  
means the individual are mere  
part of society who adhere to the  
social reality to society.



Challenged in content of globalisation

- (1) Anthony giddens the space of  
"time and space" squeeze in globalisation
- (2) Dependency theory of wallerstein  
↳ In international sphere  
polarization (2) USA v/s USSR

- (3) consumerism giving importance to materialism than humanism
- (4) social cleavages and disintegration in world
- (5) middle east crisis due to religion.

challenged in context of individualism

- (1) Religion is dominating in private sphere and decreasing in public sphere (secularism)
- (2) [William G. Doodi], in family relation influential kin bargaining.
- (3) Centrality of economic benefit in social relation

Hence collective conscience is squeezing but on the same hand nationalism, constitutional morality is enhancing it

Q4(a)

Digital economy and digitalisation of social interaction in era of 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution expanded the horizon of social reality with certain challenges.

## Expansion of scope of sociology

1. The post modern society is dominated with the digital rationality and modernity.

(E) LH Morgan's [Barbarism → Savagery → civilisation]

2. Globalisation is result of digitalisation which reduces the "time and space" horizon (Anthony Giddens)

3. The dialectics between science and religion never both reinforcing each other

⑤ secularism increase  
Religious revivalism { Doodaushan TV

4. In kinship pattern, responsibility of parents increased in industrialised society { Ronald flechter } ⑤ Parental control on digital apps

5. Digital education increase the accessibility and affordability of education

social mobility

women's equality

civilisation of society

6. Sociological research methodology become easy in digital economy
- (2) online focus group technique

## Challenging traditional methodology

1. Decrease the use of unstructured questionnaires when the symbolic interactionism could be studied instead use of "Google form"
2. Social media has destroyed the moral fabric of society via fake news, deep fakes
3. Now a days in era of AI and machine learning, sociological research done on "Chat GPT".

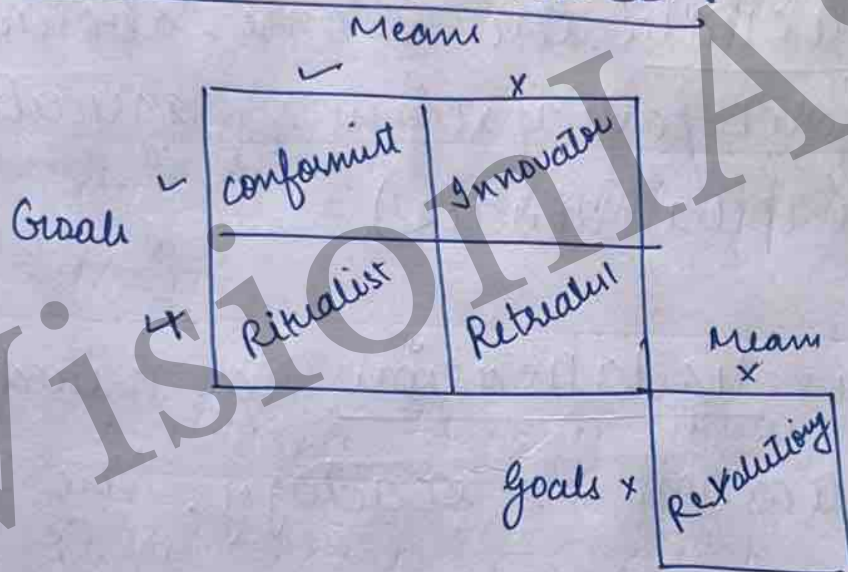
4. The 'hyperreality' of Baudrillard has distorted the objectivity of social reality.
5. The family talks and conversation now on whatsapp call weakened the consanguinity bonds.
6. Use of inanimate power, increase the women labour force participation in agriculture (Usha Patnaik).

Hence digitalisation has mixed implication on sociology. The modified methodology should be used while keeping in mind objectivity, reliability and validity.

Ans 4  
(b)

RK Merton's is a neo functionalist in his seminal work "Social structure and anomie" provide the nuanced understanding of deviance

His view on deviance



- According to him, in society the goals and means are sometime defined and sometime not defined

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- The dissonance in relation between means and goals creates the anomie in society
- Conformist are those who are in conformity with both means and goals
  - (E) School student accept hardwork for success.
- Innovator are those who accept the goals but not means are they want to discover another path
  - (E) Scientist know what they want to discover but how don't know
- Ritualist are those who follow means without thinking of goal
  - (E) Tamilian Brahmin performing rituals.

- Retreatist are those who do not follow both means and goals
  - ④ Drug trafficking is a immoral action.

- Revolutionary are those who identified new goals and new means
  - ④ Indian freedom fighters

Traditional criminological approach of deviance

(1) "Labeling theory" where the label carries on during lifetime and led similar life.

(2) "Cultural impact" creates the deviance

④ In Newat, children

started learning money laundering from childhood.

(3) Durkheim's Pathological state when the crimes cross the normal state which is required to maintain solidarity.

(4) Structural strain present in society

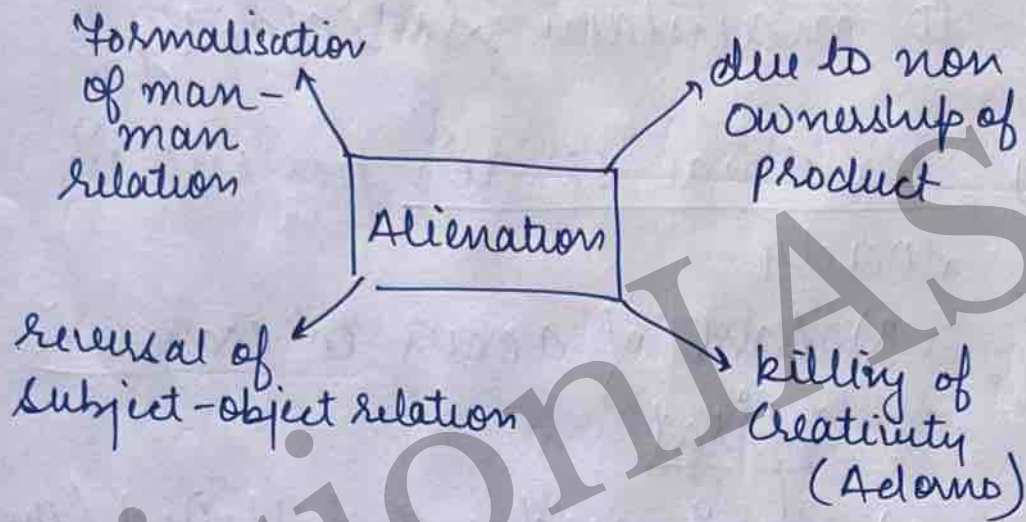
- lack of access to economic capital
- Basic need not fulfilled (slum)
- Oscar Lewis [culture of Perpetuation]

(5) Family socialization led to disturbance in social order (Talcot Parson)

Hence, deviance could be understood from "causal pluralism" and Merton's theory is one way to understand.

Q. 4(c)

Karl Marx in his "Economic and political manuscript" defined alienation as a form of estrangement and disattachment from himself or product in industrial setup



New form in Big economy and remote work

1. The work place interaction got vanished due to non dedicated work place

(2) Tomato worker's delivery no colleague interaction

2. The informalisation of relation between formal setup of work

(Ex) Colleague party on weekend in MNCs

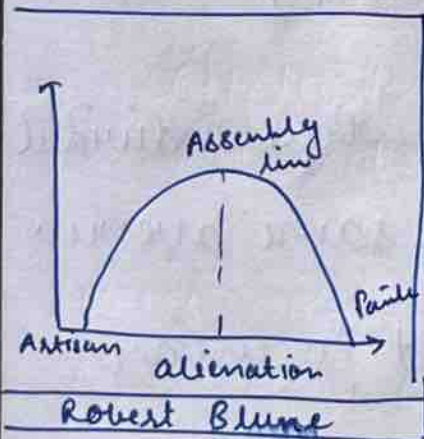
3. Domination of technology and automation in work

(Ex) Standard Power BI query in Data analytics

4. Routinization of daily work due to decrease in space/work scope in Taylorism

5. "Commodity fetishism" reversal of subject object relation

↳ Use value got replaced with exchange value



Alienation needed to addressed via promoting innovation & creativity in work place ethics for

better productivity and efficiency

Ans 5(a)

Pritim Sorokin defined social mobility as upgradation of individual or group of individual in society from economic, cultural, structural perspective understanding the society

① Functionalist defined social mobility as process of disintegration of function

② Marxist defined it as weakening of social solidarity of worker

③ open society and meritocratic society.

Types of mobility

1. Horizontal mobility where individual or group moves in same avenue

④ Farmer migrated to urban area

2. Vertical mobility: when the person move upward or downward in social sphere  
 (1) Promotion or demotion in company
3. Intergenerational: when the father got good job via skill upgradation (same generation)
4. Intragenerational: when son get job in MNC after getting education
5. Structural mobility upgradation of group of individual  
 (2) Saudi Arabia oil revenue discovery
6. Relative mobility with respect to similar group (3) lower caste after reservation
7. Absolute mobility when the upgradation in absolute term  
 (2) women empowerment

Thus social mobility is significance of achievement based society.

Ans (b)

Cultural Lag theory was given by W F Ogburn. He defined the cultural lag as lag in cultural adoption with respect to progress of society in economic term.

### Relevance of cultural lag

1. Intergenerational gap increased in modern society
  - ① Gen Z v/s millennium culture
2. Lapse of local tradition in traditional society
  - ① Bheruo painting in Haryana
3. Westernization has increased the similar identity which

is threat to our cultural identity

(3) clothes (Indian) → Indo western clothes.

4. Local and traditional languages in the society due to improper transmission

(4) ethnic language 'Mo' is critical

5. The local festivals started lapsing. (5) New Hindu calendar year

Way Forward

- Digitisation of local tradition 'library etc'
- Preservation of Culture
- Traditional knowledge bank.

In fast paced society, education and proper socialisation would help in overcome cultural lag.

Ans 5  
(9)

Sociology is defined as study of social institution and their interaction with human while anthropology is defined as study of primitive man's life

Both study the human action and life but in different temporal frame.

Union of both: Desirable

- To study the contemporary norms and traditions, primitive man sociological setting will help

④ | Taylor's 'theory of animism'

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2. Malinowski work is used and studied in both sciences

tribes culture  
understanding

Emotional &  
psychology.

3. Issue of autonomy and integration of tribes could be understood for their development (V Elwin)

4. Herbert Spencer 'Social Darwinism' will be understood in union with anthropology

5. The evolution of sexual division of labour in society [Human Bio programme of Liger & Fox]

Hence both's union will help in better understanding of human and societal evolution to address contemporary issues.

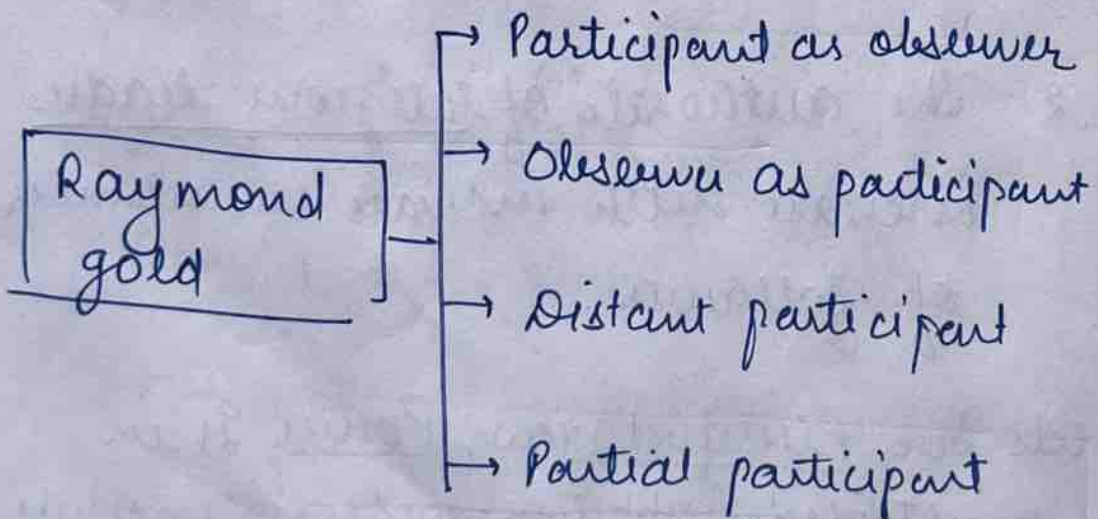
Ans 5  
(d)

Malinowski devised the participant observation method to study the Trobriand tribe at cost of Yucica.

## Participant observation

method defined as method where researcher observe the everyday activity of subject via participating in their daily life activity.

④ MN Srinivas study of Coorg society in south India



## Employment to study militant group

### Possible:-

1. To understand the psychology behind the execution of military  
(E) [spies in RAW]
2. To understand the structural challenges in this working and motives

### Challenges:-

1. Acceptance of research as participant
2. Subjective biasness due to influence in day to day life
3. Ethical consideration (Nigel Fielding)
4. Trust building and privacy concern

'Report writing' could help in overcoming above issues in observation

Ans  
(e)

Power is defined as authority which can be legal or illegal, which is exercised to get things done in collective action even against the will of participant

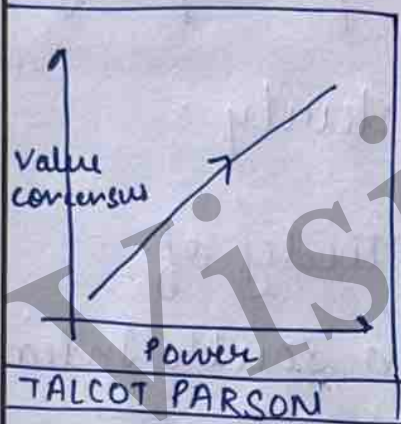
There are various model to understand the power like power elite, command post etc. Among them few are

1. Weber's view in Economy and polity in society. According to him power is constant zero sum game. Power remain constant, if one has to exercise power other have to relinquish their power

(2) Rousseau "social contract theory"

2. Parson's view

According to him Power is variable sum, it increases with value consensus, when the conformity in society increases power increases.



Example

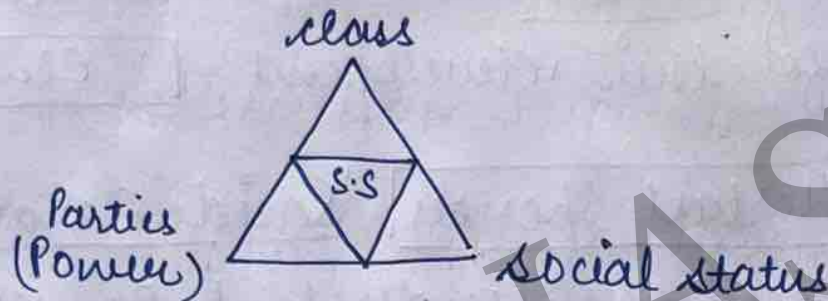
1. Common goal of food security, farmer's yield increases with demand.
2. The authority of religious leaders increases with increase in number of followers.

As per Pluralist view, Power is in multiple institutions, person concerns etc (Robert Dahl)

Ans 6  
(a)

Max Weber in his Trinitarian  
view defined the multiple factors  
of social stratification in society

The multiple factors are



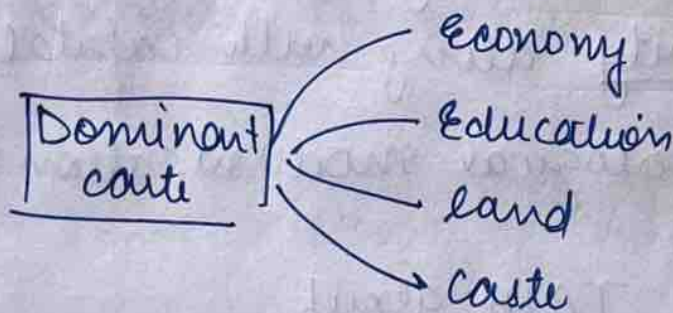
- Class is defined as position of individual in society with respect to market [Economic factor]
- Parties means access to the political power in the society [Political factor]
- Social status means the position of man in social world w.r.t

education, job, respect etc  
(social factor)

The combination of these three  
define the hierarchy in society  
and then social stratification.

Close to empirical reality

1. MN Srinivas in his study of  
Coorg society via Dominant  
caste concept explained its  
empirical reality.



2. 'Philanthropist' who have  
access to wealth and they

use it for social cause are  
high on stratification

(Ex) Bill Gates Mithinda foundation

3. The rise of political parties based  
on status group other than  
access to economic resource

(Ex) <sup>Initial rise of</sup> AAP parties for their  
opposition to corruption

4. Sustainable MNC's and organisation  
in economy due to CSR  
activity along with capital  
(Ecological modernisation theory)

(Ex) TATA group

5. Respect for certain jobs and  
post in society.

(c) Military and teachers despite lesser income

His multi structural model gave the multicapacity development model to rise high in social stratification

## CRITIQUE

1. Kar Marx, economic foundation of society shapes the social superstructure
2. In Indian Polity, as per ECI nearly ₹100 crore/election state the muscle power of money.

however, he view explained stratification in society in multidimensional approach.

Ans 6  
(b)

American President Lyndon Johnson in his speech said that the answer to all our problems is one word only 'EDUCATION'.

### Role of education

1. Education increases the capacity of individual so that he/she can positively contribute in society (Francis J Brown)
2. As per Durkheim, education works as transmission of culture in society
3. It provides an avenue of social mobility via bringing rationality.

## Function of Education

latent	manifest
These are the functions which are hidden to actor	These are the functions which are intended by actor while doing action
<p>1. It promotes equality of opportunity (Pierre Bourdieu)</p> <p>(E) Admission/Job based on exam</p> <p>2. Women empowerment via economy, political avenues accu</p> <p>(E) <u>Karina Ahmad</u> women employment</p>	<p>1. Providing skill and capacity (Amartya Sen)</p> <p>2. Moving wheel to achievement based society from ascriptive society (Talcott Parson)</p> <p>3. For the increasing literacy level in society (86% CENSUS 2011)</p>

3. Promotion of universalism  
(Following similar norms)

4. Preservation of tradition

5. Transmission of values and morals.

4. Understanding of rules and regulation

↓  
increase efficiency and productivity

5. Research and development for better life

ⓔ Electricity invention

"Education is the double edge sword" its key function

emerged in society

1. Promotion of existing social norms in society [McRobbie and Lee]  
cause traditional conformity

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2. Promote the subjection and submission among women via allocating specific role  
[Illan Iluvich]
3. Commercialisation of education increases the gap due to lack of access to quantitative education
4. The social cleavage due to increasing unemployment despite education  

expectation ↑ - capacity ↑  
Social cleavage
5. Lack of holistic development of children  

Bullying  
culture

Status  
inconsistency

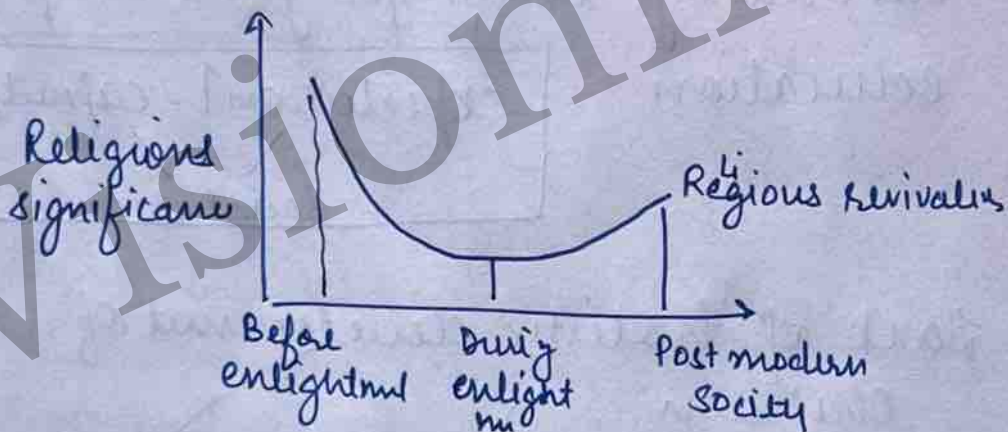
Skill  
deprivation

Indian government has established National education policy 2020, Arohi school, RTE 2002 for the equitable and inclusive literacy

Ans 6  
(c)

Religious revivalism is defined as the increasing significance of religion in social sphere in post modern society.

→ David Martin said that in post modern society there is issue of identity crisis which led to religious revivalism.



Rise of religion

- (1) Increase in the construction of religious spaces
- (2) Gurdwara number double fold in last 50 years

- (2) Rise of number of sects and cults (६) swaminaryana sect
- (3) Increase in the cultural tourism revenue and promotion  
(६) Kashi cultural corridor.
- (4) Rise of islamophobia [Dobler] in the present international sphere
- (5) Increase in religious pluralism  
(६) Mini religion Baha-i-faith.
- (6) [Grellen Kepils] in <sup>his</sup> study show how religious relevance increased in society (Christian)
- (7) "Rickshawalla study" in Lucknow, religious domination in private sphere

Hence Religion is rising in new forms in social sphere (Ram Ahuja)