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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1999)

Name of Candidate	ATULESH JHA		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	77867
Center	Online	Date	22-12-21

### 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:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
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.

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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

10 Durkheim equated Society to Religion. For him religion was a system of beliefs which separated the sacred and profane; the supernatural was said to be sacred to be kept separated and worshipped; even those who came in contact with sacred became sacred eg. priests.

Durkheim studied Arunta tribes; he derived his theory as such:

→ Tribes were filled with anxious and uncertain lifestyle.

→ Whenever they met, they together came across a feeling of exaltation also called as

collective effervescence; it has

been called in various societies as mana, heavenly dew, etc.

→ This feeling was absent when the collectivity vanished; to reproduce, the tribes adopted some animal or spirit as their totem; which was a representation of feeling of collective effervescence.

→ Thus, when tribes worship the totem as sacred, they are worshipping the social solidarity they experience they are actually worshipping society itself.

However, Durkheim was criticised for narrow empiricism. He also failed to explain why religions change or how desacrilisation happens.

It cannot be ignored that he was one of earliest to present a sociological understanding of religion.

1(b) Hypothesis means 'Predisposed  
generalisation' of a phenomenon,  
which tries to explain it in  
terms of relation of variables.

Significance of 'Hypotheses' in  
formulation of sociological theories:

- ① It provides a relationship between variables to explain the phenomenon.
- ② It provides a logical explanation to the given phenomenon.
- ③ It gives empirical testability and experimentation to the theory.
- ④ It also gives alternative explanations since there are more than one hypothesis.

- ⑤ It gives a scientific positivists opportunity to explore causal relationships between variables.
- ⑥ Hypothesis gives opportunity for generalisation through testing.

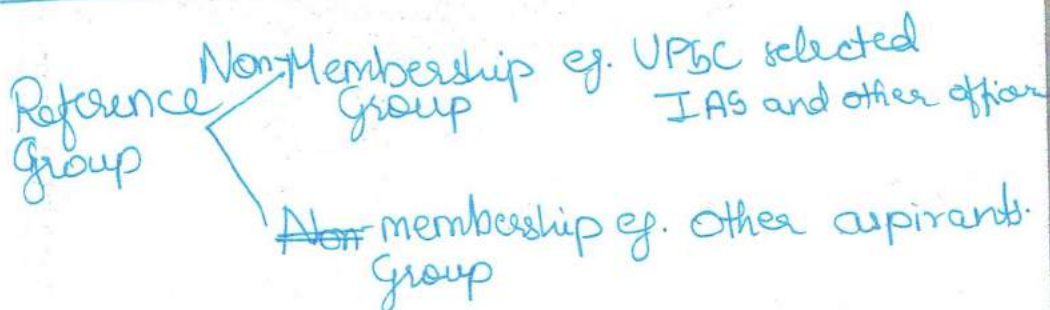
Thomas Kuhn criticises hypothesis as sociology has yet to reach a paradigmatic stage. Karl Popper believes falsification is true test for theories.

Hypothesis helps test sociological phenomenon and also establish it as a rational scientific subject.

6) Merton gave his theory of Reference Group to understand the motivations of individual change orientation.

Reference Group is a group to which one measures his success, achievements, aspirations and failures.

Relevance of Reference Group Theory in UPSC aspirant :



→ Aspirant wishes to emulate their success and aspires to join the reference group.

→ The aspirant measures his study hours, results in test series to various

selected aspirants to ascertain the status of his preparation.

→ 'Anticipatory socialisation' occurs in form of attitude alignment and officer-like attributes in preparatory stage and even for interview.

→ Videos of toppers and their lifestyle add another dimension of 'Anticipatory socialisation' for they start copying their daily schedule too.

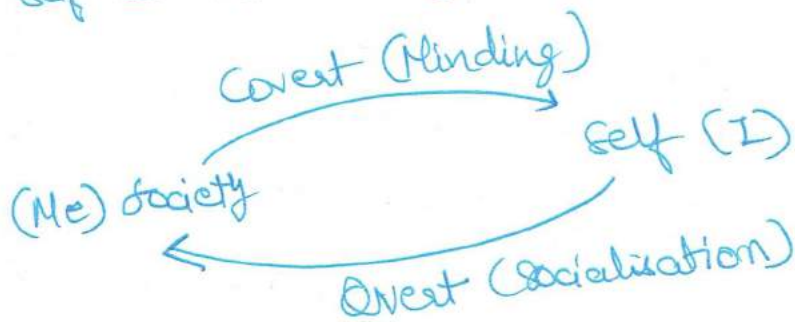
→ However since most aspirants fail to realise their dream, 'Marginal Man' syndrome as predicted by Ezra Park takes over and alienation happens.

UPSC is an open exam and hence everyone of us can aspire for it, but due to few opportunities only few attain socially approved goals.

1(a) G.H. Mead in his theory of 'self and society' successfully established relationship between society and self.

### 'Society' in Mead's analysis:

→ Society is important for development of self as process of socialisation occurs in two ways Overt and Covert and both are interplay of self with society.



→ Self and society are said to be twin-born since both reinforce each other during formation.

→ 'I' and 'Me'; 'I' is the individual self that is spontaneous and impulsive; while 'Me' is the social outward manifestation which is controlled self we present to the society.

→ 'Looking Glass self'; We do not develop our personality in isolation but according to what society expects us to.

Head has been criticised for presenting a vague theory with narrow empiricism and lacking validity and testability.

However, his theory was important in exploring socio-psychological development of self interaction with society.

1. Longitudinal study is used to see impact of a phenomenon over a period of time to track changes in theory variables.

It is used by both positivists and non-positivists eg. Mayo study and Affluent Worker study respectively.

It is a time taking process with these inherent benefits:

① High validity since same variable is measured over a period of time, validity tends to be high for it works on 'law of averages'.

② Some theories need to test the evolution of certain ideas and characteristics in individuals; eg. Marshmallow study to see growth of Emotional Quotient.

③ It also allows researcher time to adjust their hypotheses to suit changing environment and lends more diversification; eg. Ann Oakley in her study of Pregnant women was better able to understand their apprehensions and fear changing over time.

④ It also leads to discovering some new latent function due to 'serendipity' as observed by Merton.

Some issues in these study are:

① Lack of non-response due to death or disinterest.

② Change in meaning and motivation over time.

③ Hawthorne effect i.e. observe acts differently. However the method has been used extensively with good success in studies.

3@ Stratification refers to distribution of individuals in a hierarchical system based upon which rewards and punishment are meted.

Karl Marx was of the thought that stratification was a result of differential access to Means of Production in a given Mode of

Production eg.

stage	
Primitive	Have Have Not's No stratification
Slave	Slave Owners Slaves
Feudal	lords serfs
Capitalism	Bourgeoisie Proletariat

He believed that the Economic infrastructure determined the differential

stratification of society on basis of Class - which according to him was similar placement of individuals in relation to Means of Production.

Weber's Approach:

Marx

→ Class as the parameter.

→ Unilinear model of explanation.

→ Class determined all others ~~and~~

Weber

→ 'Class' was market position giving life chances; but other factors like party, status equally useful.

→ Trinitarian Model  
eg. class, <sup>status</sup>~~power~~, party

→ status was social prestige eg. caste in India and party was political power in society.

→ Power was cumulative; those with high class had high party power and status too.

→ Power was diffused and stratification was a result of the interplay of all 3 factors.

→ Diffused stratification as Brahmin - High Status  
Jain/ Vaishya - High Class  
Kshetriya - High Party power

Marx is said to be an economic determinist due to his monocausal explanations.

Weber is said to pursue plural-causal probabilistic model to identify more than one cause of a phenomenon; He thus gave 3 different parameters in Class, Status, Party.

Weber was said to successfully elaborate on Marx's theory of stratification by elevating other sources too alongside class.

Pierre Bourdieu says that people are now less concerned with class but more with lifestyles and Post-modernists like Adorno says that state controls all symbols of stratification.

Yet Weber's theory is socially manifested and even Andre Beteille applied it in India.

3⑥ Participant Observation is a non-participant method of study where the investigator details all minute details of every day life of those under observation by self or an informer. It is an important form of ethnographic study.

Participant Observation can be of four types:

	Takes Part		
Identity Hidden	Participant as Observer	Complete Participant	Identity Revealed
	Observer as Participant	Complete Observer	
	<del>Takes</del> Only Observes		

Participant Observation is largely used by interactionists to understand the underlying motivations.

## Support for participant observation:

- ① Least outside influence since the individuals to be observed are in natural setting.
- ② It has high ecological validity and face validity since both observer and subjects are clear of their motives.
- ③ Construct validity is also high; as observers can monitor over long period of time so participants cannot fake any phenomenon continuously; eg. Prison studies gradually tend to show conflict within prisons.
- ④ The researcher too.. is better able to comprehend the motives and assumptions of action by

actors for certain actions, e.g. Verrier  
Elwin married Toda tribals to understand  
their conception of family.

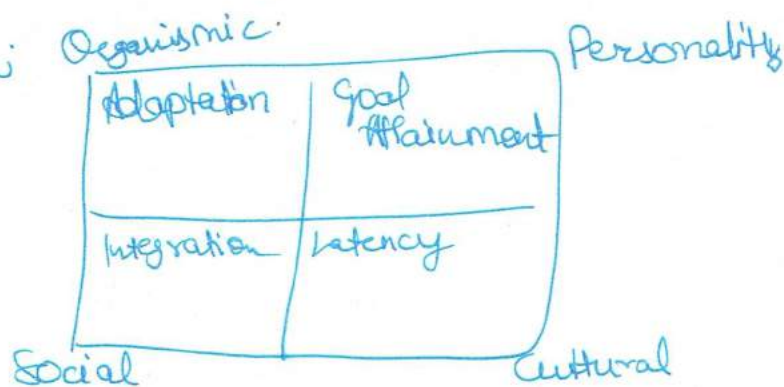
### Criticism and Issues:

- ① Observer may become too involved  
and sympathetic.
- ② He might lose objectivity and start  
to imagine himself as part of their  
group.
- ③ Ethical issues can too crop up  
if observer wishes to hide identity.
- ④ Legal issues can also come up e.g.  
'Whyte' was part of an Italian gang.
- ⑤ The participants might have hidden  
motivations which due to language  
and cultural barrier the observer  
fails to observe correctly.

Despite the above shortcomings:  
Participant Observation has evolved  
not just as an anthropological  
but sociological method as well.  
Even Positivists like Durkheim  
used it to study Religion  
among Amurta Tribes.

30) Talcott Parsons was concerned with creating a Grand Functional Systems Theory to explain all social phenomenon.

In order to do so he devised his Theory of social system; in his theory the social system was conceived of four parts each performing specific function;



Veiled status conflict:

- ① Integration is maintained by social control measures such as Police and law.
- ② Latency was socialisation function to

Carry forward the values of society by family and institutions like school.

③ Change in social system was through Mechanism of Moving Equilibrium; which did not imagine large scale changes but a creeping new <sup>static</sup> equilibrium.

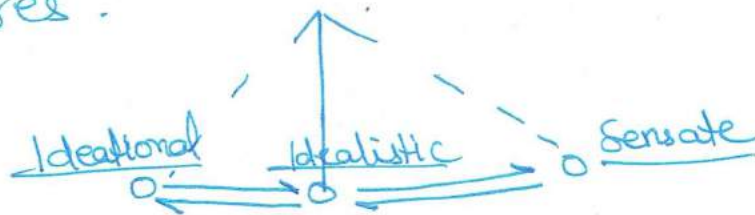
④ the theory presented a functional paradigm and has been criticised by Merton for ignoring dysfunctions and non-functions.

⑤ Marxists criticize him for ignoring conflict in his theory and presenting a overly-functional view.

Thus, we see that Parsons was criticised as Status-Quoist for his Functional Paradigm. However, he tried to present a very unified Grand Theory for the first time in sociology.

4@ Pitrim Sorokin was a neo/Post  
modernist sociologist of USA who  
studied structural changes emanating  
within the society.

He proposed a <sup>‘circular</sup> ~~cultural~~ theory of  
social change to explain the  
emergence and decline of various  
cultures.



- Spiritual

- Focus on  
spirituality and  
religiosity  
eg. India

→ Extreme form;  
leads to decay

- Balanced  
view

- Transfusion  
of both  
eg. China

→ Median;  
society tends  
to extreme

- Materialistic

- Focus on  
economic  
values like  
profit eg USA

→ Extreme form;  
leads to decay

→ The emerging problems in Western world by the 1970s in terms of Vietnam Wars and pursuit of nuclear weapons and pursuit of capitalism which prompted Senoikin to predict this.

→ In his analysis society was overripe in Sensate i.e. materialist conception and was overdue for a correction towards the Idealistic mode since decay had set in.

→ Issues of social conflict would subside once materialistic outlook was tempered with ideational i.e. spiritual senses.

Sorokin's Theory was also criticised  
for his deterministic orientation.

⑦ It was a subjective disposition  
to classify a society as Ideational,  
sensate and Idealistic; eg. for  
someone in USA, India was  
Ideational; while for an Indian  
the society had become Materialistic  
sensate over past years.

⑧ Even Sensate cultures of USA  
had spiritual socio-currents such as  
rise of sects and cults and the  
spiritual hippie movements.

⑨ Highly subjective and no clear  
boundaries; teleological fallacy  
as cause and effect were  
confused.

Sorokin's theory of circular  
change however was a new  
conception to the evolutionary  
theories and gave a new explanation  
for direction and causes of  
social change.

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4(b) Economics is the study of market and the interaction of society within it in terms of transactions. Sociology tries to study the relations governing those transactions and underlying motives for it.

Differences between them:

<u>Sociology</u>	<u>Economics</u>
→ Focus on social interaction in market.	→ Focus on transaction and monetary exchange.
→ Definitions and terms are still vague.	→ Well defined terms and definitions.
→ Positivist and non-positivist studies both.	→ Largely positivist studies using scientific methods.

Despite these differences, synergies are possible and desirable:

- ① Sociology helps to understand relations between market participants such as Karl Marx theory of capitalism to understand relation between 'Haves' and 'Have Nots'.
- ② Economics too needs to understand social realities for better function of economic theories such as studies of poverty by Amartya Sen and 'nudge economics' given in Economic survey.
- ③ Failure of Trickle Down Effect of Economics can be understood by studying the sociological

Stratification that blocks the benefits from seeping downwards such as caste system.

④ Max Weber in his study of rise of Spirit of Capitalism attributed certain Protestant Ethics which were necessary along with the substances to produce Elective Affinity for growth of Capitalism.

⑤ Class Studies by Weber and others such as Andre Beteille show that it is not just an economic position but a sociological position too; similarly M.N. Prinxes showed that improvement in economic position led to rise as dominant castes.

Interdisciplinary approach has been constantly stressed and even currently Thomas Picketty and A. Banerjee in their studies focus on Poverty structures for better economic results.

40) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been started to provide rural & urban women with LPG cylinders at no cost; they are further provided with subsidies on the market price.

### Symbolic Interactionism paradigm:

① Empowerment of women: Cylinders connection in name of women provides her with sense of 'self Identity' in society.

② Bank account connection for subsidy further gives meaning in context of generalised others when she interacts at the Bank.

③ Her social interaction circle now enhances and a stumbled

'Play Stage' reinitiates; since women were rarely allowed to go out, hence incomplete socialisation.

④ Alienation from mundane task of cooking is now reduced due to change in means which gives her new object to explore; even health indicators improve due to smokeless chulhas and earlier wooden stoves.

PM Ujjwala Yojana has thus, made an important impact on the socialisation of women by giving them identity and economic liberty. It also enhances their social standing in society.

50 Impact of Industrialization was felt since 17<sup>th</sup> century as soon as it began on various institutions of society which even led to birth of sociology.

### Impact on kinship relations:-

→ Kinship was earlier a source of recruitment for production function eg. serfs would recruit their kins to work together; now skilled labour is desired for specific task and merit is preferred.

→ Women earlier contributed as home was unit of Production and Consumption; now only unit of consumption as factories produce and so women are considered as burden; son-meta preference.

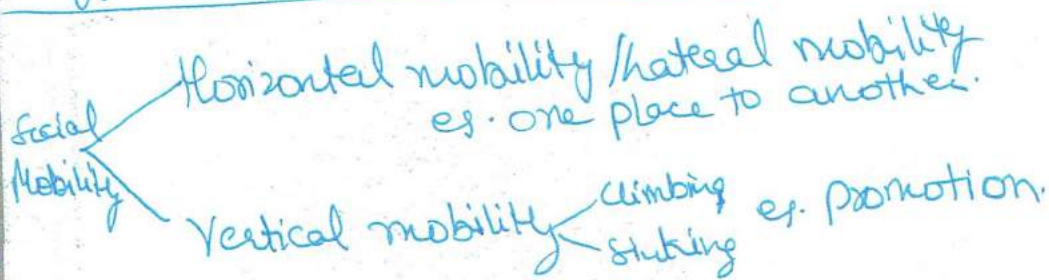
→ Kinship relations were stronger as people kept at one place; now getting weaker due to migration for job. Few people tend to be horizontally immobile.

→ Extended kinship networks, however are utilised for finding jobs too; even chain migration to USA; Myrdal and Wallerstein identified Ethnicization of jobs; even in India Caste-clustering in certain jobs due to people coming with their extended kins.

Kinship relations although manifestly weakened retain their latent functional jointness.

515) Social mobility refers to movement of individual or community from one social position to another.

Different types of Social Mobility:



Different structures of social mobility:

- Open structures: It allows individual to attain a social position by virtue of attaining means through goals.
- Closed structures: Individual cannot attain the structural position even if he fulfills all criteria as it is ascriptional; es. caste.
- Andree Beville says no system is fully open or closed only difference of degree.

Implications on individual:→ Closed Structure:

- Ⓐ Individual feels alienated; individual feels disheartened due to lack of social means.
- Ⓑ Anomie due to forced Division of Labour is observed by Durkheim.
- Ⓒ 'Marginal Man' due to anticipatory socialisation, observed by Extra Park.

→ Open Structure

- Ⓐ Individuals are motivated to achieve goals; 'culture of excellence' is promoted.
- Ⓑ Even here inadequate means can cause 'Anomie' as Merton said; even unattainment of reference group causes dissonance as 'Marginal Man'.

Mobility structures determine the social status attainable by an individual; they are external and constraining.

5. Dependency theorists are critical neo-Marxists who view global systems as result of dominance of few powerful nations. eg. A.G. Frank's Thesis of Metropolis and Wallerstein's World System Theory.

Unidimensional view:-

① Metropolis theory assumes that Rich metropolises are <sup>economically</sup> <sup>scientifically</sup> well off and attract raw materials from poorer nations to support themselves. Similarly Core nations exploit Periphery for raw material and labour; semi-periphery for skilled labour and also take economic opportunities eg. Brain Drain from India and Walmart buying Flipkart.

- ② They blame the rich nations for maintaining this exploitative system to maintain their hegemony at cost of others.

Criticism of this unidimensional view:-

- ① Nyrdal says that soft state and corrupt institutions are responsible for these countries backwardness.
- ② These theories cannot explain the progress of Japan, south Korea; etc
- ③ Some nations were always poor even before Globalisation came.
- ④ These <sup>rich</sup> nations even contribute FDI and technology transfer to poor nations.

Thus, these theories need to be holistically studied to arrive at any conclusion on relations in Globalisation.

## Q. Different Types of Social Movements?

→ First distinction is between

### New Social Movement

- ① Class agnostic, but led by new middle class.
- ② Issues such as economy, environment, etc.
- ③ Led against state and its institutions.
- ④ Informal structure like social media too.
- ⑤ Non participant support eg. Likes on #MeToo posts.

### Old Social Movements

- ① Usually against oppressive class;
- ② Issues such as religion, caste, etc.
- ③ Led against class only.
- ④ Formal mechanisms.
- ⑤ Participant only.

- Peasant Movements: Largely confined to agrarian class for demand of better resources such as land, reduction in rent and taxes eg. Tebhaga.
- Middle Class movements: Movements for demand of middle class values such as crime and economy eg. against high prices or Nirbhaya Protests.
- Feminists Movements: Largely with coming of II<sup>nd</sup> wave feminism for better political rights and civil rights.
- Apart from these emerging types such as students movements; environmental movements; social<sup>political</sup> movements like Arab Spring too have given society new dynamism.

50) Interactionist perspective is a micro perspective which identifies social action between social bodies as taking place with individual interpretations and motivations towards symbols of society.

Deviance refers to the acts which do not conform to set social values and are considered outliers. They can be criminal or non-criminal acts.



→ Interactionist perspective tries to analyze individual motives of actors in committing 'Deviance'.

→ Deviance according to them are a result of individuals attributing meanings to those actions which they consider as important and fruitful.

eg. Whyte in his study of Italian gangs found it to be a sub-culture which they found respectful.

→ Deviance can also be seen as achieving aims such as revenge and also social status in anomic societies.

Thus Deviance in interactionist perspective isn't a deviance from structural means but an alternate action for goals determined by individuals.

6@ Religion is the institution which allows humans to seek the sacred and discard profane according to Durkheim.

### Functions of religion:

→ It is able to help humans to overcome anxiety and provides social solidarity as Durkheim observed.

→ Max Weber studied that religion such as Protestantism gave rise to capitalism and gives them economic benefits.

→ Religion is used to fight the unknown and gives man a semblance of control over nature - Malinowski.

→ Religion gives a sense of belonging and also available other worldly desires to mellow down this worldly suffering.

→ Religion according to Parsons also performs social control by establishing values for society to follow.

However, due to the changes in modern society; religion and its function too has undergone changes;

→ Religion is divisive in multi-religious plural societies and also leads to conflict and not social solidarity as was observed by Merton.

- Marx says that religion is opium for masses and is used to generate false consciousness and justify exploitation of have-nots.
- Religious fundamentalism also alienates individuals and gives rise to crisis in society and revolutions such as Iranian Revolution.
- Clifford Geertz observed that religion gave rise to communalism in India and also contributed to riots.
- Religion alienates humans from one another and also from God and then from self as rising

Commercialisation of religion has reduced its social function. This was criticised by M.N. Srinivas as well.

It is believed that in a modern secular society religion has outlived its usefulness and will gradually die by Durkheim, Weber, etc. However, Peter Berger says that revivalism will keep it relevant and alive.

6D) Gender Inequality refers to the differential treatment given to the genders in a social system.

Patriarchy refers to the dominance of men in a social system over women.

Various structures of patriarchy:

① Lineage: Most societies operate as patrilineal with few as matrilineal or bilineal; only some tribes like Garo, Khasi, Tode and Nairs practice matrilineal in India.

② Inheritance: Male Primogeniture is the norm even in modern societies since kinship. Few

outliers are observed in form of Queen Elizabeth. Courts and laws now support inheritance for daughters in ancestral property but to little avail. Tribes like Khasi follow female ultimogeniture where smallest daughter resides together and gets inheritance.

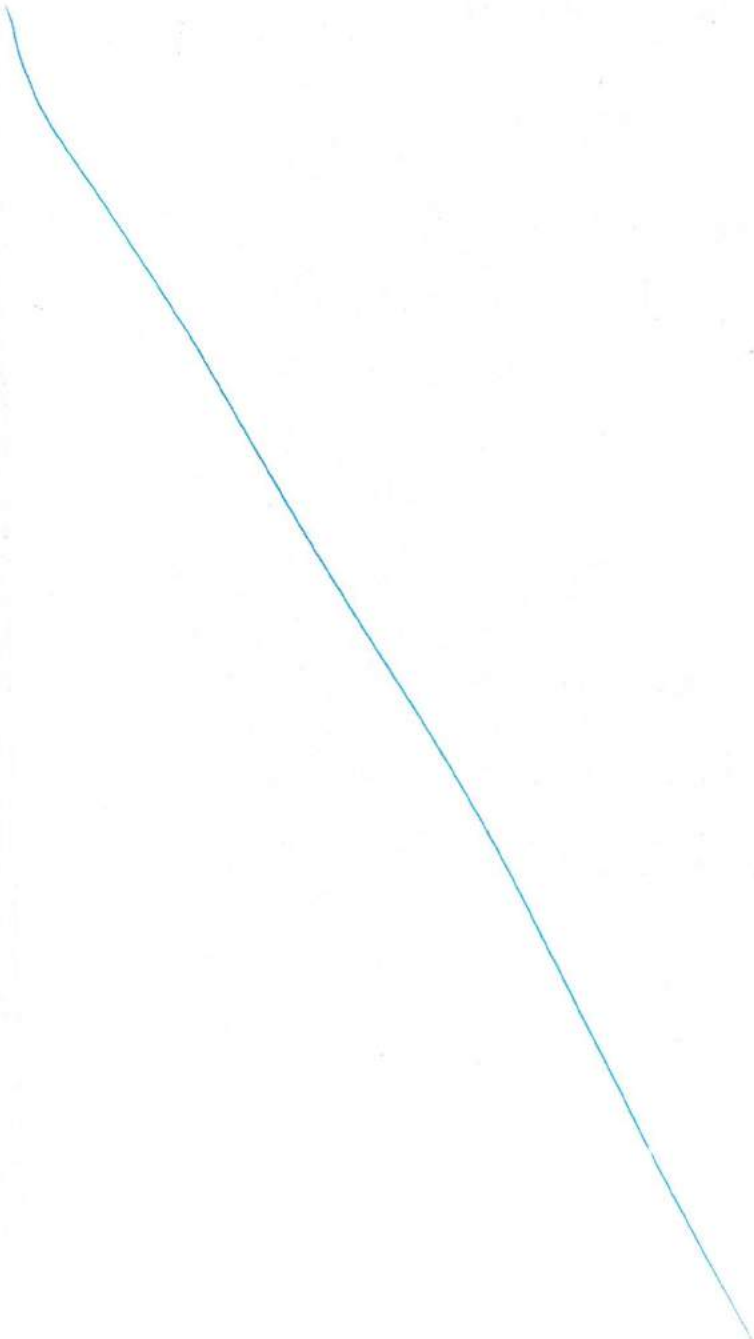
③ Dominance: Even in matrilineal lineage and inheritance the society is patriarchal as males exercise control and women do not; in place of ~~father~~<sup>husband</sup>; it is father-in-law of the husband but ultimately it is male who decide.

④ Economic migration : Mortality

and other structures also expect women to be servant to husbands and succumb to them.

Movement and migration is most for women only.

Thus we see that patriarchy still dominates women's lives and determines their social standing in society.



60 Middle Class in India was evolved as a result of Colonial enterprise in 18<sup>th</sup> century and by independence they had consolidated. Post-LPGs 1991 there has emerged a new Middle Class.

Self exclusion refers to the act excluding oneself intentionally such as Sadhus [Guruzi] or by celebrities as Neston said.

self-exclusion by Middle Class:

→ Gated communities and societies coming up to avoid subalterns.

→ Increase in average income of middle class and relatively well off so content with status Quo.

→ Politically infertile as less than 30% vote share and even in middle class less than 50% vote.

→ Marcuse said that leisure and fake needs dominates and so no desire for social revolution.

→ social acceptance of evils like corruption and their internalisation.

However, it would be rash to assume total withdrawal:

→ Andre Beville says that Middle Class is still forming its values -

→ Invisible support to civil society of social media.

→ Visual acts too such as Nibkaya protests.

Middle Class is still evolving and with consolidation of its values becomes a 'Class for itself'.