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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 4486)

Name of Candidate	Arun Dubey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	46119902
Center		Date	26/07/2025

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1(a)	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है; नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि।	
1(b)	10		2. The Candidate should attempt <b>FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions</b> strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें आठ में से केवल 5 प्रश्न करने हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।	
1(c)	10		3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।	
1(d)	10		4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।	
1(e)	10		5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।	
2(a)	20		6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।	
2(b)	15			
2(c)	15			
3(a)	20			
3(b)	15			
3(c)	15			
4(a)	20			
4(b)	15			
4(c)	15			
5(a)	10			
5(b)	10			
5(c)	10			
5(d)	10			
5(e)	10			
6(a)	20			
6(b)	15			
6(c)	15			
7(a)	20			
7(b)	15			
7(c)	15			
8(a)	20			
8(b)	15			
8(c)	15			
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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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.

**All the Best**

## SECTION 'A'

1. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।  
Write a short note on each of the following from sociological perspective. 10x5=50
- 1.(a) "सामान्य बोध समाजशास्त्रीय निरर्थकता है।" 21वीं सदी के समाजशास्त्र के संदर्भ में आप इस कथन से कितना सहमत हैं?  
"Common sense is sociological nonsense." How far do you agree with the assertion in context of 21st century sociology? 10

Whether common sense is a sociological nonsense or not is a question deeply debated since the advent of sociology.

Positivists like Durkheim saw sociology as systematic, value-free social science while common sense as particular, localized, contradictory and status quest knowledge.  $\Rightarrow$  Durkheim's theory of suicide proved it was determined by conditions in society whereas common sense might treat it as individual phenomena.

Homans, in 21<sup>st</sup> century, this view no longer holds valid due to developments in sociology.

> Common sense : the subject matter of sociology.  $\rightarrow$  Weber argued that sociology study meanings and motives and thus common sense becomes important.

en) development of spirit of capitalism can't be done without studying common sense of protestants

> Common sense : the social construction of reality. Phenomenologists argue that social reality is created due to indexical & reflexive nature in which common sense plays a role. Thus, it can't be rejected rather has to be analysed.

Today, post-modernists reject privileging sociology over common sense, thereby refuting the notion that common sense is sociological nonsense.

1.(b)

"सामाजिक परिघटनाओं के अध्ययन के लिए वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का प्रभावी उपयोग किया जा सकता है।" क्या आप सहमत हैं?

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

10

Scientific method refers to a systematic, method of study of social phenomena which aims to produce objective picture of reality.

However, social world poses various limitations on application of scientific method.

① Plurality of cause and effect and their intermixture: It is difficult to single out causes and separate causes from effect. ex Violence & Poverty can cause each other.

② Lack of experimentation: social world is not amenable to experiments like the natural world. ex Ecological validity issue crops up if people become aware that they are part of experiment.

③ Meanings & Motives are important part of social reality which scientific methods fail to ~~conquer~~ <sup>measure</sup>.

ex) Durkheim's suicide statistics fail to account for meanings.

④ Multi-paradigmatic : Thomas Kuhn argues that scientific methods are themselves paradigm based and hence can never study reality objectively. While there are difficulties in rigid application of scientific method, one may practice value-relevance, conduct descriptive studies to understand phenomena in a better manner.

1.(c)

परिघटना विज्ञान 'वैज्ञानिक' पद्धति से सर्वाधिक आमूल विचलन को प्रदर्शित करता है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific' methodology. Critically analyse. 10

Phenomenology is a methodology which treats social reality as a construct due to active decisions by social actors. As a methodology, it departs radically from scientific methodology.

PHENOMENOLOGY DEPARTS FROM SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY

① Phenomenology critiques the assumption that social reality is objective. It rather holds that it is socially constructed and hence can't be studied by scientific methodology.

② Meaning of fashion keeps changing everyday.

② Rejects the idea that objectivity is possible : Phenomenology holds

that people including the researcher ~~study~~ experience reality as phenomena in their mind internally which ends the possibility of 'objective description'.

③ Rejects Fact  $\div$  Value separation

Phenomenology argues how facts & values are interwined and facts are themselves socially constructed.

ex) 'development', 'justice' are matters of fact and value

④ Reject causality : Phenomenologists

reject the idea of causality as they focus on internal states of mind of social actors. For them, the objective world does not exist.

Instead, they call for the study of indexical and reflexive nature of social reality.

1.(d)

दुर्खीम के श्रम विभाजन के विश्लेषण में 'यांत्रिक एकात्मता' और 'सावयविक एकात्मता' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between 'mechanical solidarity' and 'organic solidarity' in Durkheim's analysis of the division of labor. 10

For Durkheim, social solidarity is how an individual is attached and regulated by society. While mechanical solidarity does it through strong collective conscience, organic solidarity does it through interdependence.

	MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY	ORGANIC SOLIDARITY
Society	Simple society ex) Arunta tribe	(Complex society) ex) France <del>after 1789</del>
Characteristics	<u>solidarity of sameness</u>	<u>solidarity of difference</u>
Cause	Strong collective conscience	Division of labour causing interdependence
Volume	<u>low</u> size of society and grouping	<u>High</u> and <u>dispersed</u>

<u>Intensity</u>	high intensity of collective conscience	low intensity of collective conscience
<u>Determinateness</u>	High rigidity	low rigidity
<u>Content</u>	<u>Religious content</u>	<u>Secular content</u>
<u>structures</u>	<u>Family, kinship &amp; Religion</u>	<u>Occupational associations, Nations, Cult of Individual</u>

While Durkheim differentiated between these two societies what remained common was his insistence that optimum amount of social solidarity is the foundation of social life.

1.(e)

“सामाजिक असमानता सामाजिक स्तरीकरण का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है।” विवेचना कीजिए।

"Social inequality is both a cause and a consequence of social stratification." Discuss. 10

Social stratification refers to the ranking of groups/ individuals into stratas based on their access to wealth, status and power. It is a sociological understanding of inequality.

### INEQUALITY AS CAUSE OF STRATIFICATION

Unequal access to wealth, status or power or other resources leads to creation of [different] groups in society with similar access. Social stratification views this inequality through this lens of geological strata.

ex) <sup>Roman</sup> ~~society~~ Ancient society was divided into stratas of citizens (elites and plebeians) and slaves.

However / stratas once formed, tend to perpetuate themselves.

## SOCIAL INEQUALITY : CONSEQUENCE OF STRATIFICATION

Stratified societies perpetuate themselves. Weber highlights how occupational <sup>status</sup> groups practice social closure to prevent entry of others.

Similarly, Frank Parkin saw this elite-self-recruitment among doctors.

Similarly, Robert Michels showed how all systems become oligarchic in some time.

Finally, meritocracy too morphs into a discriminatory system.

Rich parents leaking NEET paper for their wards is a case in point.

Social inequality and stratification are thus intertwined concepts.

- 2.(a) समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान में तथ्य, मूल्य और वस्तुनिष्ठता की अवधारणाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या समाजशास्त्र कभी भी पूर्णतः मूल्य-मुक्त हो सकता है?

Discuss the concepts of fact, value, and objectivity in sociological research. Can sociology ever be entirely value-free? 20

The concepts of fact, value & objectivity are deeply embedded in sociology's attempt to provide an understanding of social reality.

### FACT, VALUE & OBJECTIVITY

Facts refer to the ontological aspects of reality. For example, Arawta tribes practices totemism is a fact.

Values on the other hand are subjective notions of relative importance of things. ex whether Arawta tribes are primitive is a statement of value and not fact.

Objectivity in social research refers to the ability of

The researcher to keep the research free from subjective biases and predisposition. It is an attempt to separate fact from values.

ex) Durkheim wanted to create an objective sociology by use of statistics, correlational analysis and comparative study.

### VALUE FREE - SOCIOLOGY DEBATE

Whether sociology can be value-free or not is a deeply contested debate in sociology.

#### > VALUE-FREE SOCIOLOGY

Positivists like Emile Durkheim saw social reality as objective thing out there which could be studied.

by multivariate analysis of statistics.  $\Rightarrow$  In his study of suicide, Durkheim gave a general law of ~~social~~ suicide rate without attending to values.

However, this remains contested.

### VALUES DO CREEP IN

Max Weber informs us how values decide the selection of topics by researchers.  $\Rightarrow$  His choice of protestant ethics is based on his own mother.

Further, social actors are themselves thinking beings who imbue meanings and motives to social action.  $\Rightarrow$  Protestants worked hard because they believed

in Doctrine of predestination.

Even in later stages,  
values do creep in. en MN  
Bhimas' Brahminical background is  
seen as the reason he is unable to  
see caste violence in village studies  
(by Dalit scholars).

VALUE-FREE SOCIOLOGY NOT DESIRABLE

Scholars of post-modernist tradition  
say that separation of fact and  
value reflects power-structures  
and hence must be discarded.

Thus, while sociology  
begon to be a value-free science,  
it remains a contested task.

2.(b)

"प्राधिकार वैध प्रभुत्व पर आधारित है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वेबर के प्राधिकार के वर्गीकरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Authority is based on legitimate domination." Explain Weber's typology of authority with suitable examples. 20

Weber defines Authority as the ability to enforce one's will through the acceptance of the legitimacy of the will.

Weber marks a significant departure in understanding authority which had earlier been seen through the lens of coercion.

AUTHORITY : A LEGITIMATE DOMINATION

Weber argues that in society, domination is rarely exercised through coercion. Rather 'power and authority go together'

In Authority, subjects deem the power as legitimate and just and hence need not be coerced.

(ex) Supreme Court enforcing ban on BS-4 engines is an example to which people followed.

### TPOLOGY OF AUTHORITY

Weber constructs an ideal type of authority based on the different sources of legitimacy

#### 1) Traditional Authority

In this system, people give legitimacy on the basis of sanctity of customs and traditions.

(ex) In traditional joint families,

Karta used to be obeyed by other members of the family.

② Legal-rational authority  
Authority based on the sanctity of impersonal rules and regulations which are designed to ensure efficiency.

en Modern day bureaucracy is a classic case - where hierarchy of offices are created due to rules & constitution

③ Charismatic Authority  
Authority based on people's belief in the charismatic personality of the a leader.  
Charisma need not be an

objective reality but people may believe it to be so.

(ex) Dera Sacha Sauda has followers because people believe in the charisma of Ram Rahim

while the above three are ideal types, Weber reminds us that in reality all three sources of legitimacy may be present in varying degree. (ex) Donald

Trump acquires both legal-rational authority as President and charismatic authority as populist leader.

Thus, Authority as an ideal type remains relevant in understanding power structures and their changing legitimacy.

2.(c)

कार्ल मार्क्स का 'विसंबंधन' से क्या तात्पर्य है? पूंजीवादी उत्पादन प्रणाली में विसंबंधन का श्रमिकों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

What does Karl Marx mean by 'alienation'? How does alienation impact workers in a capitalist mode of production? 10

By Alienation, Karl Marx means the estrangement of man from the products of his labour as well as his own self.

In his Economic & political manuscripts, Marx explains how dominance of exchange value over use value, excessive specialisation degrades labour leading to Alienation. en workers in factory don't even the products that they produce leading to alienation.

ALIENATION AND WORKERS IN CAPITALISM

Capitalism's intrinsic feature is that it alienates workers as shown by Marx in various stages.

① Alienation from products → workers have no right over products they produce. an jeans worker in Bangladesh does not get to wear it for herself.

② Alienation from production → as the work becomes specialised, miniaturised and controlled by capitalist. leading to phenomena like Quiet quitting, great resignation.

③ Alienation from fellow workers → as seen in firms of gig workers whose work environment does not have fellow worker.

④ Alienation from self → as work becomes a means to end not an end in itself - an suicide by Ernst & Young professional.

Karl Marx's critique of capitalism through alienation remains relevant even today.

3.(a)

मर्टन की विचलनता (डेविएंस) की अवधारणा की तुलना दुर्खीम के प्रतिमानहीनता (ऐनोमी) के विचार से कीजिए। वे विचलक व्यवहार की व्याख्या करने में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Compare Merton's concept of deviance with Durkheim's idea of anomie. How do they differ in explaining deviant behavior? 20

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3.(b)

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

Compare and contrast the positivist and interpretive approaches in sociology, highlighting their methodologies and areas of strength. 20

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3.(c)

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

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

10

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anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
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4.(a)

समाज में सामाजिक रूप से बहिष्कृत किए जाने वाले लोगों और स्वयं को सामाजिक रूप से दूर रखने वाले लोगों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between people being socially excluded and people excluding themselves socially in societies. 20

Social exclusion is a dynamic process through which certain groups are limited / excluded from participation in society. However, voluntary exclusion and forced exclusion are phenomena corresponding to different ends of the social inequality.

### FORCED SOCIAL EXCLUSIONS OF PEOPLE

In forced social exclusion, the agency lies with the society excluding them on basis like caste, sexuality etc. untouchables had to live on the margins of the village leading to forced exclusion.

It is a dynamic process which results in

deprivation and poverty. (en)

LGBTQ+ groups face discrimination  
in schools and public services  
leading to material deprivation.

Forced exclusion leads  
to injustice and is against the  
democracy in society. (en) Article 17  
prohibits untouchability

However, Voluntary  
exclusion is a relatively new different  
phenomena driven by privilege  
and agency.

### VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

It is based on the decision of  
the person/groups and not externally  
imposed (en) Cult groups create their

even communes to establish their  
version of moral society.

[Post-Globalisation],  
[voluntary exclusion] has increased  
due to increasing intensity of social  
change and mental overload.

en) People going to yoga retreat in  
Himalaya

while individual crises  
abound, it is also a structural  
phenomena. en) Rich people  
create gated communities in response  
to poor governance by state  
and local bodies.

As a structural phenomena,  
it has the consequence of

perpetuating the decline in state's  
quality of service delivery. en  
due to middle class' withdrawal  
of children from public school,  
quality has declined as there is  
no demand for accountability

Thus, while seemingly  
similar, both these concepts  
are different in manifestations  
and their patterns are bounded  
by class & ethnic and gendered  
boundaries which sociology attempts  
to demystify -

4.(b)

अनुसंधान में त्रिभुजन की अवधारणा को समझाइए। यह समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययनों की वैधता और विश्वसनीयता को किस प्रकार बढ़ाता है?

Explain the concept of triangulation in research. How does it enhance the validity and reliability of sociological studies? 20

Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods in social research in order to present a credible & valid understanding of social reality.

ex) combining ethnography with questionnaires.

### TRIANGULATION IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

It involves verification and offsetting of the limitation of one approach with another. It is done at 3 levels -

① DATA TRIANGULATION - using data from multiple sources

ex) combining NFHS-5 data with

Household consumption survey data can increase validity.

② Method Triangulation involves using mixed methods to enhance the reliability and validity.

ex) Andre Beteille combined participant observation with interviews to give a better understanding of sripuram.

③ THEORY TRIANGULATION - involves using multiple theories to interpret the same reality.

ex) MN Srinivas used both diffusionism and structural functionalism while studying the Coorgs' Sanskritisation pattern.

As a rigorous method, it enhances reliability and validity in following ways -

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ENHANCED

① offset → The limitations of one method gets offset by another method enhancing reliability and validity.

ex) Participant observation can lead to understanding of reality in contextual terms and which can be used ~~to generate~~ <sup>cross checked by</sup> questionnaires

② Facilitation where one method helps in utilizing another method efficiently.

ex) After participant observation, using the ideas generated to create questionnaires ;

③ Multi-perspective understanding -  
as it involves various theories in  
interpreting same thing.

ex) sociologists today study gender  
and caste patterns as well as  
look for various perspectives like  
difference, hierarchy etc.

Due to its role in  
enhancing reliability and validity,  
it has become a default  
method in sociology.

4.(c)

सामाजिक क्रिया क्या है? पार्सन्स की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा वेबर की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

What is Social Action? And how is Parsons Social Action different from Weber's Social Action? 10

Social action, for Weber, is an action oriented towards the other with meanings and motives in a social situation.

ex) PM Modi's call for Ek Ped Ma ke Naam is a social action as it uses emotional meanings and calls upon citizens to act;

while Weber & Parsons studied same social action, their perspectives differ.

	WEBER	PARSONS
Perspective	Interpretivism	Structural - Functionalism
Relation to structure	Social action guided by meanings	Voluntaristic action guided by norms & values
Constraints	Not explicitly explored	Situations and norms

Choiceguided by  
valuesActors chooses  
from alternate  
means guided  
by norms &  
valuesExamplePeople paying  
taxes is a  
zweckrational  
action.People using  
digital means for  
education is  
an instrumental  
action.

While both have differences as  
explored, they are guided similar  
in the sense that they are  
[ideal types] for approximate  
understanding of social reality.

## SECTION 'B'

5. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।  
Write a short note on each of the following from sociological perspective. 10x5=50
- 5.(a) "अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सुरक्षा संजाल (सेफ्टी नेट) और जाल (ट्रैप) दोनों के रूप में कार्य करता है।" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।  
"The informal sector serves as both a safety net and a trap in developing economies."  
Critically examine. 10

It was assumed that informal sector would wither away with modernisation of developing economies. However, it flourishes and expands ~~both~~ as a safety net and perpetuating itself as a trap.

### INFORMAL SECTOR: A SAFETY NET

It serves as an innovative space which absorbs those excluded from the neo-liberal formal sector.

Bina Aggarwal found that with LPG related layoffs, most migrants found jobs in informal sectors.

As a safety net, it provides unskilled jobs with low entry requirements. Women too

find job in this sector providing opportunities. It is also a sector which produces cheap goods linked to survival of excluded & marginalised.

- However, this safety net also acts a trap.

### TRAP OF INFORMAL SECTOR

Informal sector perpetuates itself as it hires cheap labour and keeps cost of production low. Even formal sector utilises informal sector to remain competitive.

Due to competition among developing economies, efforts to reform are fraught with risk of losing competitiveness. Hence informal remains perpetual.

Recent state interventions like e-Shram however aim to counter this.

5.(b)

लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को प्रेरित करने में विचारधारा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the role of ideology in driving social transformation in a democracy.

10

Every [democracy] needs a vision for the future - Ideology provides the same and drives social transformation in that direction.

### IDEOLOGY AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

[Ideology] gives the direction understanding of [current reality of democracy]; thereby critiquing the present.

en) [Trump's MAGA ideology] identified decline of USA;

[Ideology] provides an understanding of the nature of desirable future. en) Nehruvian ideology based on creation of a modern India based on scientific rationality & temper.

Ideology creates tension in civil society leading to demand for social change.

ex) Climate Action Strike 2019 was based on ideology of environmentalism.

Further, Ideology provides the seeds of assertion of marginalised groups. ex) Bohit movements.

However, Ideology may lead to hegemony of capitalists preventing social transformation as explored by Antonio Gramsci.

Thus, while ideology provides the seed of change, it needs an awakened citizenry and active civil society.

5.(c)

परीक्षण कीजिए कि धार्मिक मान्यताएं और संस्थाएं किस प्रकार राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं एवं नीतियों को आकार देती हैं तथा राजनीतिक विचारधाराएं एवं नीतियां किस प्रकार धार्मिक मान्यताओं और संस्थाओं को आकार देती हैं।

Examine how religious beliefs and institutions shape political ideologies and policies, and vice versa. 10

Modern secular nation-states attempt separation of religion and politics. Yet, sociology shows how both influence each other even in contemporary times.

### RELIGIOUS BELIEFS & INSTITUTIONS SHAPING POLITICAL IDEOLOGY & POLICY

→ Vote bank politics: Owing to their numerical strength, religious institutions act as pressure groups in influencing policies of state.

ex) same sex marriage remains unrecognised due to opposition from religious groups.

→ Fundamentalism → Fundamentalist groups force state to treat rivals as enemies of state and enforce their moral ideals. (ex) Protests after Shah Bano

Judgement,

yet, politics too shapes religion  
and institutions. India's Value-based  
secularism where state intervenes  
in reform of religion remains a  
case in point.

→ Recent Waqf Amendment Act  
aims to reform Waqf

similarly, political ideologies  
treat religion differently. (Left ideology)  
keeps religion to the margin while  
Right ideology treats it as sacrosanct.

Thus, sociology illustrates  
the interconnections between the  
two and their changing  
dimensions.

5.(d)

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

Explain the concept of fictive kinship and its significance in forming social bonds. How does it operate in modern societies? 10

while erstwhile seen as based on blood or marriage ties, kinship in today's time has expanded due to fictive kinship as an idea.

### FICTIVE KINSHIP AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Fictive Kinship refers to bonds of kinship which are imagined by people for a specific purpose and (spatio-temporal settings) -

en) (Guru-shishya) bond in Gurukul system (charana kinship)

It leads to formation of flexible social bonds which can be created for specific purposes.  
en) (fanboys) of clubs form intimate

kin groups based on their allegiance to particular clans.

## FICTIVE KINSHIP & MODERN SOCIETY

① Queer kinship → LGBTQIA+ create kinship bands on the basis of sexual orientation creating what Kath Weston calls families of choice.

② Technology, social media & Fictive kinship → People create friends and bands on social media which resonates with the idea of fictive kinship. Similarly, the idea of surrogacy creates fictive kinship.

modern society therefore operates not through kinship alone but also through fictive bonds.

5.(e)

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

How do cultural factors influence the pace and direction of social change in traditional societies? 10

Max Weber was perhaps the first to highlight that culture including religion can inhibit or promote social change in society. Sociology has thereafter explored these dimensions in detail.

### CULTURAL FACTORS PREVENTING SOCIAL CHANGE

① Patriarchy and the ideology of Shi-dharma inhibited women's participation in traditional economy preventing social change.

② caste system excluded Dalits to the margins thereby keeping the system intact and preventing social change. Louis Dumont argues how hierarchy leads to consensus.

preventing social change.

However, culture can also provide social change -

### CULTURE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

① Max Weber highlights how in pre-capitalist Europe, Protestant ethics led to the spirit of capitalism.

② In Hinduism, Bhakti age contested caste, gender inequality leading to social change. ex) Maharashtra Vairi tradition treats all pilgrims as equal.

③ By using MN Srinivas logic, one may argue how Sanskritisation due to Varna system provides social mobility and change.

Culture and social change are thus not opposites but can mutually influence each other.

6.(a)

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

With the rise of nuclear modern families, the relevance of kinship studies in the sociological analysis is reducing. Do you agree? 20

It is often argued that nuclearisation of families brings death of kinship studies. Yet kinship studies remain relevant due to technology, newer patterns of kinship in society.

RISE OF NUCLEAR FAMILIES AND DECLINING RELEVANCE OF KINSHIP STUDIES

with nuclearisation, the traditional role of kinship as source of identity, legal authority and part of daily life gets diminished. Nuclear families transmit these roles to other institutions or take them up themselves.

In this context, it may be assumed by many that kinship studies have reduced relevance. however,

this view is challenged by eroding  
relevance of kinship.

### SOCIAL MEDIA & KINSHIP

kinship remains (relevant) through  
social media where kin groups  
constitute a unit. They play a  
role in festivals, rituals and community  
activities.  $\Rightarrow$  families connect to  
each other via social media

### TECHNOLOGY & KINSHIP

Technology has problematised the  
earlier notion of kinship as driven  
by blood alone. kinship studies  
today study (surrogate motherhood)  
and how motherhood itself  
splits into two - genetic and  
gestational.

globalisation leads

to international patterns of kinship. Anandita Majumdar's study has shown how Muslim couples from Gulf come to India for surrogacy since Islamic countries prohibit it.

### KINSHIP OF CHOICE

If kinships of blood may be in decline, kinships of choice have made appearance. (Proth Weston)

studied LGBTQ groups and saw families of choice. LGBTQ individuals treat these families as more important than families of blood.

### GLOBALISATION AND NEW KINSHIP PATTERNS

Globalisation has led to new kinship

patterns such as blended family,  
single parent families which  
demand attention of sociology.

To argue that kinship  
studies have limited sociological  
relevance therefore would  
amount to unattending to new  
realities.

6.(b)

नागरिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक अधिकारों के संदर्भ में टी. एच. मार्शल के नागरिकता सिद्धांत की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss T.H. Marshall's theory of citizenship with reference to civil, political, and social rights. 20

T.H. Marshall defined citizenship as a full membership of a political community which accords one with degree of rights. His theory of citizenship studies the evolution of citizenship with reference to rights.

### MARSHALL'S CITIZENSHIP EVOLUTION AND RIGHTS

The fundamental tension that leads to this evolution for Marshall is that of democracy and capitalism.

① Civil Rights - refer to those rights which accord membership, right to life and property. ⇒ Locke's natural rights of life, liberty and

property fall in this bracket.

② Political Right - refer to the right  
to vote, get elected to positions  
of authority.

ex) In Britain, women get this right  
in 1928

③ Social Rights - refer to those rights  
which include welfare, social  
security and protection of workers

ex) Pension funds for worker or  
Obamacare

Through this evolution  
of rights, TH Marshall shows  
how democracy evolves by expansion  
of rights of people.

However, Marshall's theory remains critiqued on various grounds -

- ① Eurocentric : Marshall's account is based on the experience of Britain. India, on the other hand, got these rights all at once.
- ② Ignores Women's side : The gendered experience of rights in democracy has not been explored by T H Marshall.
- ③ Reality of citizenship - In reality, citizenship experience of elites & marginalised are not the same.  
Virginius Xaxa argues that tribals get dispersed in democracy for the sake of development of majority.

Nonetheless, TH Marshall's  
account remains relevant as  
it helps see democracy as a  
process: ~~Extrapolating~~ from him,  
we find the expansion of rights  
such as right to internet, right  
to health (IMA vs UOI 2024), etc.

6.(c)

मीड की 'मैं' एवं 'मुझे' की अवधारणाएं आत्म-पहचान और सामाजिक अंतःक्रियाओं की हमारी समझ को किस प्रकार सूचित करती हैं?

How do Mead's concepts of the 'I' and the 'Me' inform our understanding of self-identity and social interactions? — 10

For Mead, self is not a static entity. It is a dialogue and a process. His concept of 'I' & 'Me' explain this notion of self as a process.

### I AND ME - THE SELF IN DIALOGUE

For Mead, self is the ability to be object to oneself. This requires a dialogue with oneself. Me enables one to evaluate through the lens of society and evolve a self-identity.

### I - THE AUTOMATIC PART OF SELF

'I' refers to that part which is automatic and spontaneous. It is a storehouse of creativity and originality. It is who we really are as an

individual.

ME : THE GENERALISED OTHER

Me refers to the internalised attitude of generalised other / society through which one tries to understand oneself ('I'). Me conforms to the society.

SOCIAL IDENTITY & INTERACTION

me creates the social identity of self by evaluating the actions of 'I'. ex) we look in glass to understand how we look based on societal beauty.

Similarly, in interactions, we take the attitude of others through dialogue between 'I' & 'me'.

Mead's social psychology remains relevant in understanding the foundations of self.

7.(a)

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

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

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7.(b)

धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण धार्मिक संस्थाओं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

Analyze the concept of secularization and discuss how does secularization impact religious institutions and the public sphere? 20

VisionIAS

VisionIAS

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7.(c)

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

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

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8.(a)

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

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

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8.(b)

चर्चा कीजिए कि धार्मिक कट्टरवाद एवं उग्रवाद समाज में राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं और संघर्ष को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?

Discuss how religious fundamentalism and extremism influence political ideologies and conflict in society? 20

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कुछ नर लिखें)

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8.(c)

सत्ता को किस सीमा तक एक स्थिर-योग की स्थिति के रूप में देखा जा सकता है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

To what an extent can power be viewed as a constant sum game? Elucidate with suitable examples. 10

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