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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2530)

Name of Candidate	ANUPRIYA RAI		
Medium Eng/Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	22/08/2024

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
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, 2nd 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.

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All the Best

खंड 'A' / SECTION 'A'

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

1.(a) समाजशास्त्र को 'औद्योगिक क्रांति की पुत्री' माना जाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Sociology is considered to be the 'daughter of industrial revolution'. Explain. 10

Sociology, which Kenneth Plummer defines as a systematic study of society and its institutions, emerged in the backdrop of Industrial Revolution.

Daughter of Industrial Revolution: Sociology

- The Industrial Revolution accelerated the emergence of modernity and accompanying social changes
- It was marked by :-
 - ↳ shift of workplace from household to factories
 - ↳ emergence of nuclear neolocal

families, breaking the traditional joint families

↳ poor working conditions for working classes - long hours drudgery, alienation

↳ Increase of inequalities between proletariat and bourgeoisie

↳ Rise of new crimes and delinquencies like robbery, drugs

↳ Rise in divorces due to increase stress.

The early sociologists such as liberal conservatives like Durkheim, Saint Simon, Auguste Comte sought to study these social changes and try to restore social order. Comte studied social statics and social dynamics. Durkheim studied social solidarity and division of labour as a source of solidarity. Marx - class relations. Thus, emerged sociology as the most sophisticated science of society.

1.(b)

समाजशास्त्र में अनुसंधान पद्धति के रूप में ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the historical analysis as a research method in sociology.

10

Historical analysis refers to the research method that engages in study of historical texts, artefacts and historical social milieu to understand the social dynamics of the society of the time.

Historical analysis as a research method

① Helps access the evolution of the society on lines of organismic evolution of Herbert Spencer, eg emergence of Roman society.

② Help trace continuities and change from past in present societies. eg Historical presence of caste system show continuity.

② Helps in finding the root cause of a social phenomena. →
Patriarchy roots can be traced in early vedic texts that celebrates birth of son only.

④ Help multi-dimensional analysis of social subject by exploring it.
 → Joint family functions, authority structure as it existed in history

⑤ Used by several sociologists -
 ↳ Karl Marx - in his Historical materialism

↳ Weber in study of Protestant Ethic
 [Critic] → blur history and sociology
 → factual nature of history does not cover social aspects.

Despite limitations, historical analysis opens up new dimensions in social research.

1.(c)

सामाजिक अनुसंधान में चर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Variables play crucial role in social research. Elaborate.

10

Variables are defined as the feature which can take any value according to changing situation. \Rightarrow Age of marriage with respect to modernization.

Variable : crucial role in social research.

① Identification of variables is the first step in social research.

② Variables and relationship between them helps in formulation of hypothesis. \Rightarrow Durkheim's study of suicide with variables of forces of integration

③ Evaluation helps in finding independent and dependent variable in social research.

④ Helps implementation of scientific method in sociology

⑤ Important for quantitative as well as qualitative social research.

Thus, variable acts as a starting point in sociology & social research.

1.(d)

हर्बर्ट स्पेंसर ने जैविक उद्विकास के साथ समानताएं दर्शाते हुए समाज के उद्विकास की व्याख्या की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Herbert Spencer explained the evolution of society by drawing parallels with biological evolution. Discuss. 10

Sarwin's survival of fittest theory and evolution of human body to suite the changing needs of time, was used by spencers in his organismic evolution of society.

Parallels between social evolution and biological evolution as per spencers

① like human body, the society undergoes differentiation into parts as it evolve. → Emergence of baby care centres, hospitals, schools from earlier family-centric society.

② Like each part of human body, specialises in one or other work, similarly each social institution has a key role. \Rightarrow Police to maintain law and order.

③ Like human body, the society's complexity in functions and structures increase over time.

④ Both human body and society evolve mechanism to cope up with challenges. \Rightarrow Malinowsky's stres theory of religion.

Critic \rightarrow human body and social body are two different aspects

Despite limitations, Spencer's contribution helped lay the foundation of structural functionalism in later years.

1.(c)

गतिशीलता को प्रायः असमानता का समाधान बताया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mobility is often touted as a solution to inequality. Discuss.

10

Losokrin defines social mobility as a upward or downward movement across the social ladder.
 ↳ Bourgeoisiation of petty bourgeoisie.

Mobility: often touted as solution to inequality

inequality refers to difference in distribution of socio-economic resources (Pierre Bourdieu). ↳ Money between rich and poor

Mobility as a solution :-

(1) Ken Roberts has demonstrated that education has helped reduced income gap by increasing chances

- of employment and thus social mobility,
- (2) Rise of middle class resulting from social mobility acquired through professional skills have reduced gap between 'haves' and 'have nots'.
- (3) Migration has resulted in low-caste groups claim new identity in urban areas, leading to their social mobility → reduced caste inequalities -
(MN Brinivas)

- (4) Increasing women participation in workforce (Teji Caraway) → is reduced financial inequalities → increase decision making power
- (Critic) → Goldthorpe: mobility in long-range is difficult.
→ Blood and Hamlin - despite economic mobility, women given low-status in family.
Thus, overall social transformation is the key.

2.(a)

इमिल दुर्खीम ने आधुनिक औद्योगिक समाज में सामाजिक एकीकरण और एकात्मकता का अध्ययन करने के लिए यांत्रिक एवं जैविक एकात्मकता की अवधारणाओं का किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया था?

How did Emile Durkheim apply concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity to study social integration and solidarity in modern industrial society? 20

Durkheim presented the functional perspective of division of labour as a source of solidarity in his book 'The Division of Labour in Society'. He used the concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity to elaborate the idea.

Mechanical solidarity was a force of social integration

(1) He argued that mechanical solidarity is found in societies marked by homogeneity, strong kinship bonds, communal ownership of resources and traditionalism.

(2) Mechanical solidarity leads to social solidarity

(3) Individual choices are often subsumed under the pressure of mechanical solidarity. \rightarrow caste system preventing inter-caste love marriage

(4) Any deviation from mechanical solidarity was met by strict punishment. \rightarrow social ostracization for inter-caste marriage

Organic solidarity as a force of social integration and solidarity in modern industrial society

(1) However, ~~to~~ mechanical solidarity began to erode in industrial

society marked by heterogeneity,
differentiation and individualism.

- (2) The increased material and moral
density resulted in competition for
scarce resources.
- (3) Here in, division of labour emerged
as a force of social integration.
- (4) Division of labour resulted in
differentiation and specialization
of each member of society in
a task.
- (5) Thus, production required cooperation
and inter-dependence amongst
those ^{with} specialization in different
aspects. For example - For producing

a car, cooperation of engineering, bolt
fixer, designer, ore extracting company
amongst others.

(6) This led to increased cooperation
and complementarity, giving rise
to organic solidarity.

(7) Durkheim argues that organic solidarity
is of higher order as it balances
individuation with social solidarity,

[Critic] → David Lockwood - ^{division of labour} leads to
system integration and
not social integration.

↳ Bonded labour, child labour have
led to social fragmentation.

Despite criticism, Durkheim's
concepts of mechanical and organic
solidarity unfolds the source of integration
in society.

2.(b)

मार्क्स का इतिहास संबंधी विचार आदर्शवाद के दर्शन के विपरीत था। इतिहास की भौतिकवादी अवधारणा के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

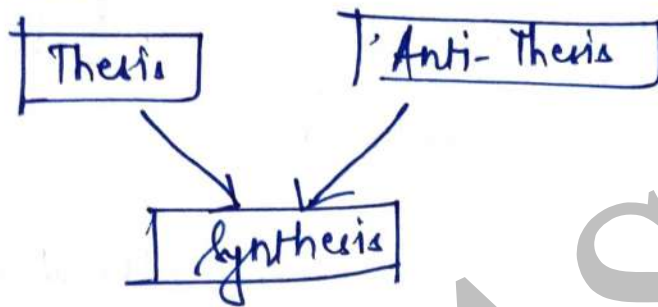
Marx's idea of history was opposed to philosophy of idealism. Examine the statement in the context of materialist conception of history. 20

Karl Marx gave the idea of Historical Materialism in his work - A critique of political economy.

Marx's idea of history: Opposed to philosophy of idealism

- Marx borrowed Hegel's idea of dialectics to study historical evolution.
- However, Marx rejected Hegel's notion of dialectics of ideas leading to rise of new mode of production.
- Instead, Marx replaced Hegel's ideas with Faustbach's materialism.

- With this Marx came up with his concept of historical materialism.



Marx's historical materialism: materialistic conception of history

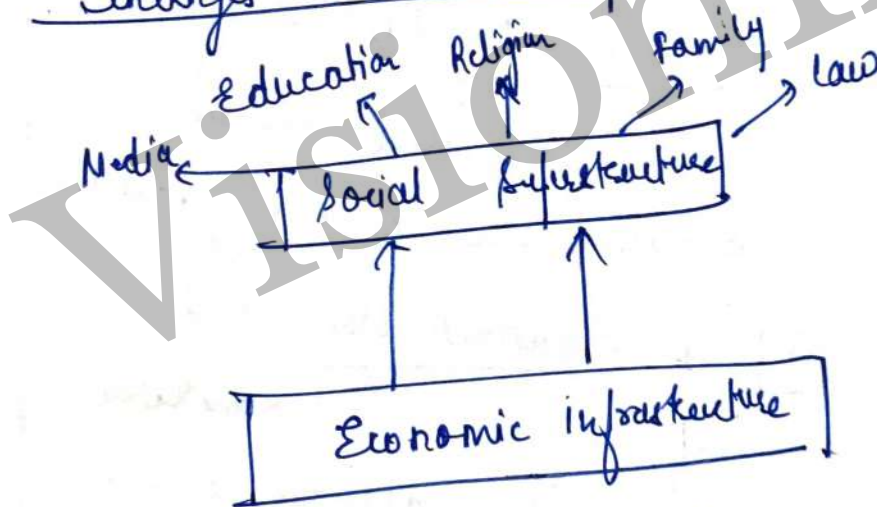
- ① Argued that the history of humankind has been the history of production where 'have' and 'have nots' have engaged in antagonistic cooperation to produce.
- ② The antagonistic cooperation results

from relations of production and
means of production (land, capital,

machinery), resulting in rise of a
particular mode of production. [eg]

capital in industrialist society,

③ Economic infrastructure leads to
changes in social superstructure



[eg] Industrialization leads to
rise of nuclear families
due to migration.

④ Class conflicts (economic factor)
acts as a motor of history
driving shifts across the ladder
of mode of production. ~~For~~ conflict
in Ancient mode of production between
slaves and landed elites gave rise
to feudal mode of production.

Wesitt → Gunnar Myrdal - argues
that laws and policies
determine the mode of production.
Weber - in Protestant ethics and
spirit of capitalism - demonstrated,
how social factors altered economic
base.

Thus, historical materialism
presents way to understand evolution
of society from ~~terms~~ terms of economy.

2.(c)

अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों की प्रामाणिकता, विश्वसनीयता और व्यापकता को बढ़ाने के लिए सामाजिक विज्ञान में त्रिभुजन एक मूल्यवान रणनीति है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Triangulation is a valuable strategy in social sciences to enhance the credibility, reliability, and comprehensiveness of research findings. Discuss. 10

Triangulation is a technique developed by Norman Denzin to cross-check the result of a social research. It helps in raising the objectivity of a social research.

Triangulation: a valuable strategy to enhance credibility, reliability and comprehensiveness of research findings.

(1) Enhances credibility:

↳ Data triangulation helps in cross-checking data.

↳ Investigator triangulation brings the perspective of two or more investigators into research, thus,

enhancing its reliability.

↳ Theoretical triangulation enables use of two or more theories in social research

(2) Enhances reliability: -

↳ Repeated testing required in triangulation help assess the repeatability of the outcomes.

↳ through data, investigator triangulate

(3) Enhances comprehensiveness

↳ Filling gaps in research through complementarity and facilitation between different social research methods. (Martin Hammarly)

Thus, triangulation is essential to increase objectivity, reliability and validity of social research.

खंड 'B' / SECTION 'B'

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

- 5.(a) जलवायु वार्ताओं में लैंगिक असमानता पर चर्चा नहीं की जा रही है। समाजशास्त्रीय परिपेक्ष्य से लैंगिक असमानता की अवधारणा का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Gender inequality is not being discussed in climate talks. Critically examine the concept of gender inequality from sociological perspectives. 10

Gender inequality refers to the unequal access to 'life chances' resulting from an individual's gender identity. ~~It~~ 'pink-collarization' and wage gap faced by women,

Gender inequality is not being discussed in climate talks

Reasons:

- (1) Male dominance in political leadership and climate-activists ignores female and gender perspectives.
- (2) High time-poverty faced by

women due to environmental degradation
'water crisis'

- (3) Climate talks dominated by developed countries ignore concerns of underdeveloped countries women.

Gender inequality from sociological perspective

- (1) Existence of individual level:-

Reduced entitlements to education, healthcare

(Bina Agarwal)

Female foeticide

(Leela Sube)

Gender-based violence
LGBTQIA+ harassment

- (2) Institutional level:-

Religion being patriarchal

(Karen Armstrong)

Wage gap, part-time jobs

(Giddens)

Sexual harassment at workplace

(Lucan Prabhakar)

Steps like gender-equal laws and women empowerment are the key to tackle the challenge.

5.(b)

विकासवादी और प्रकार्यवादी दृष्टिकोण से धर्म की समझ के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Differentiate between evolutionist and functionalist understandings of religion. 10

Durkheim defined religion as a set of beliefs and practices that are ~~held~~ held sacred and bind those believing in them into a single moral community. → Hinduism.

Evolutionist understanding

Functionalist understanding

① Focus on evolution of simple complex religion from a simple form of religion

① Focus on the functional analysis of religion.

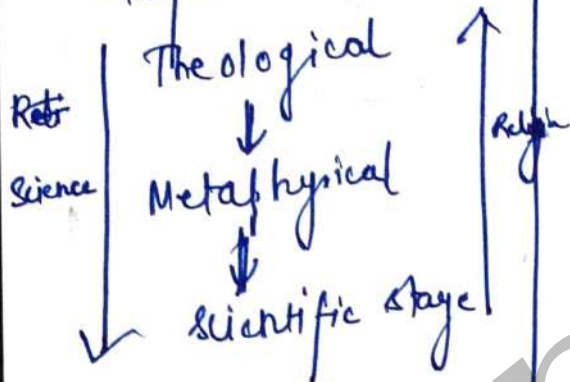
② Evolutionist view :-
Animism
↓
Polytheism

② Durkheim view religion as a source of 'social solidarity'

Monothism

③ Comte evolutionary
view has 3

stages: -



④ Pass one view
religion as a
source of
'value consensus'
in the society,

Thus, both the views
are essential for understanding
religion.

5.(c)

"भाष्यशास्त्र (हर्मन्यूटिक्स)" शब्द का क्या अर्थ है, और समाजशास्त्र के क्षेत्र में इसका प्रयोग किस प्रकार किया जाता है?

What does the term "hermeneutics" signify, and in what ways is it applied within the field of sociology?

10

Hermeneutics refer to the study of language and its role in social formation.

Significance of term 'hermeneutics' → Helps in linguistic evolution of society.
→ Increase socio-cultural understanding of society.

ways in which it can be applied within field of sociology

(1) can be used to understand complex ideas using hermeneutics

tools.

(a) Increase ~~role~~ understanding of role of 'hermeneutics' in emergence of ethnicity. \Rightarrow Among Ukrainians

(b) Throw light on role of language as a unifying force and as a bed rock of nation building. \Rightarrow German for emergence of Germany,

(c) As a divisive force. \Rightarrow Linguistic states demand.

Thus, hermeneutics are important area of study in sociology.

5.(d)

विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के संदर्भ में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Evaluate the importance of the informal sector within the context of developing economies.

10

Keith Hart coined the term informal sector referring to the sector of economy not covered under formal rules and regulations, with easy entry and exit, manned by migrant labourers and marked by low wages and Rickshawfulness.

Importance of Informal sector in developing economies

① Bipankar Gupta argues that informal sector produces large share of overall

GDP growth

② Boosts employment by offering employment even to those with low skills.

③ Sponged to the aquarian distress
by absorbing rural migrants in
cities. Ex) bangle factories of Firozabad

④ Ela Bhatt and Neila Kaberk -
empowered women by offering economic
security to women. Ex) women in
Bangladesh's textile industry.

⑤ Boosted globalization by acting
as the producers for multi-
national brands. Ex) Adidas
products produced by informal sector.

⑥ Help rise of micro and small
industrialists → social mobility

Thus, despite low wages and
poor social security, informal sector
has played an essential role in
developing countries.

5.(c)

अपने विक्षेपण के समर्थन में विशिष्ट उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या पहचान की राजनीति विभाजनकारी या एकजुट करने वाली शक्ति के रूप में कार्य करती है।

Evaluate whether identity politics serves as a divisive or unifying force, using specific examples to support your analysis.

10

Identity politics refer to the mobilization of political support by virtue of certain ascriptive identities like caste, gender, religion amongst others.
 Eg communal politics of Muslim League.

Identity politics as a divisive force

- (1) Casteization of politics has led to tensions between different castes → social conflicts.
 Eg Rajputs vs Ahirs
- (2) Religious politics leads to communal tensions and attacks on minorities → alienation.
 Eg Haridwar Shree Sansad speech.
- (3) Prevents secularization and modernization

of society are envisaged by Constitution.

(Rajeev Bhargava)

(4) Take attention away from developmental issues. \Rightarrow job crises

Identity politics: as a unifying force

(1) Dalit assertion has helped Dalits claim their due place in society. (Bijay)

(Yengde). \Rightarrow Bhim Army campaign

(2) Led to women empowerment by appealing to women voters. \Rightarrow the Bengal Assembly elections.

(3) Help minorities become the part of core culture by asserting themselves. (Gyanendra Pandey). \Rightarrow Akali Dal party forms coalitions with mainstream parties

Thus, identity politics is both a unifying and divisive force with changing context.

7.(a)

विवेचन कीजिए कि औद्योगीकरण ने पीढ़ियों के बीच पारंपरिक गतिशीलता और पारिवारिक संरचना के भीतर दंपति के बीच के संबंधों को कैसे बदल दिया है।

Analyze how industrialization has altered the traditional dynamics between generations and the relationships between spouses within the family structure. 20

Industrialization refers to the mechanization of production process, often carried out at specific workplaces like factories. Industrialization has ushered in changes within family structures.

Industrialization altering traditional dynamics between generations

- ① Authority structures within the family have shifted from 'karta' in traditional families to those with higher achieved status. Authority ~~with~~ in hands of earning member of family.

- ② Emergence of filio-centric families (Ernest Mowrer) with increased knowledge among children. \Rightarrow children deciding computer model to be bought in family.
- ③ Rise of neo-local families resulting from migration driven by industrialization has resulted in breaking down of traditional support system for elderly.
 \Rightarrow Old age homes increasing due to - nuclearization of families.
- ④ 'Empty Nest Syndrome' faced by elderly couple with children migrating for jobs.
- ⑤ Rejection of traditional knowledge of elderly in the wake of technology revolution \rightarrow increase their alienation.

⑥ Technology resulting from industrialization has reinforced joint families by providing easy means of communication. Eg) WhatsApp family group.

Industrialization altering relationships between spouses

① Young and Willmott argues - led to rise of 'symmetrical families' in which both partners share household work and are often both working

② Increased search for companionship between partners instead of life-long bond.

③ Edmund Leach - increase stress due to industrialization driven

work → strains family relations
among spouses → divorces.

④ Initiating their own businesses
as partners in family as well
as business. → Sugra Cosmetics

⑤ Increased divorces is resulting
in 'serial monogamy' (Anthony
Giddens) which leads to
rise of patchwork families

Thus, industrialization
is transforming family structure
and dynamics demonstrating Marx
historical materialism theory of
economic forces influencing social
superstructure.

7.(b)

मानव संबंध विचारधारा और समकालीन परिदृश्य में इसकी प्रासंगिकता का अन्वेषण कीजिए।

Explore the Human Relations school of thought and its relevance in the contemporary landscape.

20

Human Relations school of thought
was proposed by Elton Mayo
as a shift from Taylorism and
Fordism that focused on production,
to boosting worker's productivity.

Human Relations school of thought

(1) It focuses on the betterment
of the conditions of the
working class.

(2) This, Mayo believed was crucial
to increase labour productivity.

(3) The worker whose basic facilities

and needs care taken case
of will focus better on improving
production.

(4) It will further prevent class
conflicts and strikes that often
hamper production processes.

(5) Workers were thus given adequate
wages, leave vouchers, proper
social security in terms of
health insurance, credit availability,

(6) Mayo also improved the
working conditions of the
workers, fixing their work
houses, improving safety facilities.

Relevance of Human Relations school of thought in contemporary landscape

- ① Important in context of growing
informalization of workforce and
reduced social security-coverage. Mayo's
model can provide insurance, healthcare
facilities to informal labour. \rightarrow In
textile industries of Chennai
- ② Improve the conditions of gig
workers who have become a
'non-class of non-workers' by offering
them support.
- ③ Reduce labour strikes and
demonstrations \rightarrow Use drivers strikes.

- ④ Prevent all-round shift to automation by organizational downing of workforce.
- ⑤ Prevent social evils such as bonded labour, and child labour.
- ⑥ Ensure the protection of rights of migrant workers against the exploitation.
- ⑦ Ensure expansion of the middle-class by promoting upward social mobility among working class.

Thus, Mayo's Human Relations model should be implemented to promote welfare of working class.

7.(c)

मानव समाज में वृद्धजनसंख्या में वृद्धि विकासशील देशों के लिए एक समस्या बन गई है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The greying of human societies has become a problem for developing countries. Explain.

10

Praveen Vissaria has argued that ageing which refers to increasing proportion of people who have completed their primary tasks of reproduction and raising children to adulthood, has increased in the developing countries. By 41% rise in India by 2050.

Problem for developing countries

① Economic problem → Increase in dependency culture
 ↓
 Reduce supply of labour force for economy,
 ↓
 Demands investment in silver economy to cater to aged.

② Social problems:

(i) Rise in crimes targeting elderly.
↳ Cyber frauds against elderly,

(ii) Need for geriatric healthcare expansion.

(iii) Feminization and ruralization of poverty creates issues of inequity and access.
↳ Unequal health services for women,

③ Key Psychological problems:

↳ 'Empty nest syndrome' due to migration of children.

↳ Breakdown of joint families ⇒ concern of mental health + breaking mechanism of family safety care of elderly.

Thus, there is need to expand geriatric care institutions and promote active aging.

- 8.(a) 'नागरिक समाज' की अवधारणा का समालोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से परीक्षण कीजिए। नागरिक समाज किस प्रकार लोकतांत्रिक शासन को सुविधाजनक बनाता है और राजनीतिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देता है?
Examine the notion of 'Civil Society' with a critical lens. In what ways does civil society facilitate democratic governance and promote political stability? 20

Civil society is defined by Anthony Giddens as a group of people sharing similar interests and values and who work outside both market and government to pursue their interests. → Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

Ways in which civil society facilitate democratic governance and promote political stability

- (1) Tocqueville argues that civil society acts a link between citizens and government, enabling exchange of opinions and demands.

- (2) Civil society groups increase political socialization of citizen through awareness generation. \rightarrow ADR group for electoral reform.
- (3) Harry Diamond argues that they become voice of the voiceless by putting forward views of marginalized groups. \rightarrow Nay Foundation for LGBTQIT
- (4) Initiate debates and discussion on critical issues often ignored by power elites. \rightarrow Same-sex marriage issue.
- (5) Serve as a feedback mechanism for government by communicating to it the effectiveness of policies.

launched by government. → social audits by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan of MGNREGA.

(6) Helps organize interest of women, and fight patriarchy in politics. → women reservation demand

(7) Rajni Kothari argues that in India, civil society has led to shift from command politics to demand politics.

Critical issues related to civil society

① Merriman and Munro argues that civil society erodes democracy by pushing for vested interests against country's interest. →

Demand for low taxation by
corporates.

(2) Questions credibility of an
elected government. \Rightarrow Farmers
protest in India,

(3) Resort to unfair means such
as bribing and lobbying.

(4) Developed countries use civil
society to fuel discontent in
developing countries promoting dependency
culture. \Rightarrow Protest against Kudatukulum
nuclear project.

(5) J. Beteille argues that civil society
has become more of a profession
than a civic duty.

Thus, civil society must
play the role of a democratizing
force through its tools of debate and socialization.

8.(b)

परिवार की संरचनात्मक प्रकार्यवादी दृष्टिकोण की नारीवादी अस्वीकृति पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत के संदर्भ में इसकी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Discuss the feminist rejection of structural functionalist understanding of family. Illustrate this in context of India.

20

Family is defined by George Murdock as a universal institution marked by coming together of two adults for reproduction, raising children and economic cooperation and sharing household.

Feminist perspective on family differs from structural functionalist understanding.

structural functionalist understanding of family

- (1) Talcott Parsons argue that family play key role (function) in society: -
- (a) primary socialization of children, thus making them part of society by transmitting social norms and values.

- (b) Stabilization of adult personality
by ~~cont~~ regulating sexual behaviour,
providing emotional support.
- (2) Through 'social closure' (Weber),
family helps in status transmission
and social mobility.
- (3) Other functions → care for the elderly
→ entertainment function.
→ protection against external
forces.

Feminist rejection of structural functionalist
understanding

- ① Helena Dubel argues that family
places 'pitra-sin' on the women
and forces her to bear son,
while birth of the daughters is
mourned.

- ② Bina Agarwal brings out that by mandating women to eat after everyone in the family has finished eating → reduced nutrition and food to women.
- ③ Madhurita Bandyopadhyay argues that family differentiates between girl and boy child, by sending former to government school and later to quality private school.
- ④ Pooni Choudhury argues that family rigidly controls women sexuality, often leading to honour killing.
- ⑤ Family enforces social norms of pati-vrata and docility among women, forcing spiritual violence.

of fasting and rituals on women (Uma
Chakraverty)

⑥ Tulsi Patel argues that how women
has no role in family-planning. Denial
of sex to husband is viewed as a
sin.

⑦ Veena Das has highlighted role of
dowry amongst families emphasizing
the non-importance of women
herself.

⑧ Domestic violence within the
family on women for dowry,
patriarchy.

⑨ Feminization of poverty due to
reduced entitlement to women within
family.

Thus, feminists bring out
the structural inequalities within family.

8.(c) मीडिया प्रभाव और सामाजिक अन्योन्यक्रिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत बन गया है। समाजशास्त्रीय परिपेक्ष्य से सामाजिक परिवर्तन के माध्यम के रूप में मीडिया की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Media has become a vital source of influence, social interaction. Discuss the role of media as a medium of social change from sociological perspectives. 10

Media through its ability to reach wide audience serves as an effective ~~me~~ agent of social change.

Role of media - medium of social change

(1) collin bell has argued that social media and telephone services have helped reinforce joint families by connecting family members. \Rightarrow family whatsapp group.

(2) Media plays key role in new social movement by offering an independent platform of protest. \Rightarrow #Me Too movement.

(3) Media has increased political socialisation. \Rightarrow Political parties social media campaigns.

(4) Agent for initiating positive social change. \Rightarrow Darwaza Bandh campaign of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

(5) Enabled social mobility by offering a platform for sale of goods to MSMEs and tribals. \Rightarrow one stop market.

(6) Increased women empowerment through rise of gig economy that enables women balance double burden.
 \Rightarrow beautician at Urban Company.
Thus, media must be protected from cyber crimes, online harassment to enable social change.