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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1530)

Name of Candidate	KASTURI PANDA		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	721089
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1 (a)	10		<ol style="list-style-type: none">Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDIThe number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.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.Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
(b)	10		
(c)	10		
(d)	10		
(e)	10		
2 (a)	20		
(b)	20		
(c)	10		
3 (a)	20		
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4 (a)	20		
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(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:			

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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.

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5.

6.

All the Best

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10 (a) "Historical Materialism is Economic Determinism".
Critically analyze.

Historical materialism refers to the theory of material conception of history and materialistic theory of social change by Karl Marx.

1) Society is seen as evolving according to modes of production - from slave to capitalist

2) The material conditions are defined within frame of economic infrastructure ^{supporting} ~~or~~ ^{the} social superstructures of culture, politics etc.

3) change in society occurs due to ripe economic and materialistic conditions like rise in population, energy resources i.e. forces of production

However, it is criticised by Karl Popper as economic reductionism.

1) Over emphasis on the structure of economy

2) change in history also occurs ~~to~~ due to

other factors like religion - as shown by Max Weber in rise of protestant ethics in rise of capitalism

3) Political factors like regime change

E.g. The Bolsheviks adopted socialism in USSR and not vice versa

4) Phenomenologists and ethnomethodologists argue that social action explains change since humans possess subjective consciousness.

5) The determinism - prediction of future socialism and communism is too far fetched as it is also exploitative as per Frank Parkin

However, historical materialism can still be said to be relevant

i) Problems in society can be linked to material issues like poverty, inequality etc.

ii) Rising working class movements, Arab Spring, Occupy Wall Street can be explained by structure of the economy.

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1. (b) Briefly discuss the functional pre requisites of social systems by Talcott Parsons.

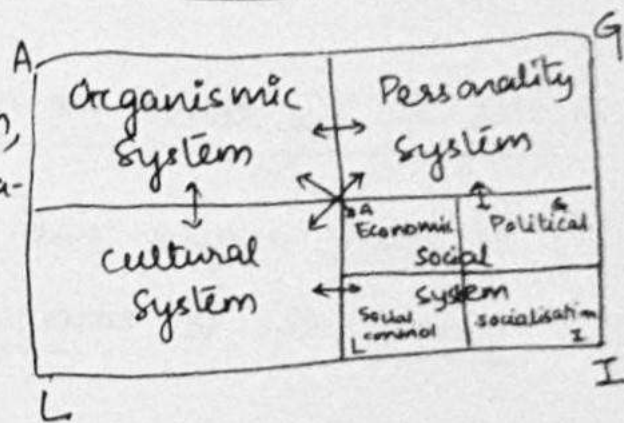
Functional pre requisites of a social systems are the basic requirement for its survival.

It is the AGIL concept given by Talcott Parsons. The functional pre-requisites are

1) Adaptation - mobilisation of resources
[A]

2) Goal Attainment - societal objectives.
[G]

3) Integration - cooperation,
[I] institutionalisation
of norms and
internalisation by its
members



4) Latency and Pattern Maintenance - to ensure
[L] continuity and strain removal in society.

All the pre-requisites are necessary and inter-related. Strain in any one can lead to strain on the whole system.

But according to Parsons, the

functional pre requisites maintain a dynamic equilibrium due to the affinity of social system to stabilise over time. This is similar to homeostasis in human body

The mechanism is called cybernetic hierarchy of control. Information flow occurs from $A \rightarrow G \rightarrow I \rightarrow L$ and energy control is opposite i.e. $L \rightarrow I \rightarrow G \rightarrow A$.

Critic of functional pre-requisites of Parsons.

- 1) Merton argues that Parsons theory is too grand to be empirically testable. It has low practicality.
- 2) He ignore the conflict and power dynamics who influence survival of social systems.
- 3) Over emphasis of the social structure and its effect on man depicts the members as puppets of society, according to Peter Berger.
- 4) His theory is also criticised to be suffering from teleologies and tautologies.

Thus, Parsons gives a universal concept of social system in his design of functional pre-requisites.

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1. (c) Explain the nature and scope of quantitative methods of data collection in sociological research?

Quantitative methods of data collection are predominantly used by positivists in sociological research.

Nature

- 1) Most common methods are surveys, structured interviews, close ended questionnaires
 - 2) Only empirically verifiable observations are included and free from values
 - 3) It assumes that human consciousness is measurable and scales are devised to measure
- For example, Durkheim collected quantitative data of suicides from prisons, hospitals and derived generalisations using multi variate analysis

Scope

- 1) Relatively, less expertise is required since secondary data collection is also done

2) Sample size is large and represents generality

However its limitations are

- 1) Interpretivists argue that human nature is subjective, hence it cannot be quantified
- 2) Quantitative data may not reveal certain exceptions in society and even source may be questioned. E.g. JM Atkinson criticises Durkheim's data collection as unreliable, since recording of suicide is subject to interpretations of the CORNER.

To benefit from nature and scope of both qualitative and quantitative methods, Norman K Denzin recommends triangulation method which uses both.

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10 (d) History is past sociology and sociology is present history. Examine.

The above statement is given by G.F. Howard due to the dependance of sociology for historical data and sociological interpretations used by historians also.

1) History describes the events and sociology analyzes it to derive generalisations

2) Thus history provides the subject matter to sociology and sociology with methodological approaches facilitates the study of history.

For example,

1) Karl Marx used historical data and analysis to trace the changes in mode of production to from ancient to capitalist societies.

2) Max Weber using historical evidences proved that majority capitalists being Protestants has been a historic fact

3) Indology extensively depends of historic

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text. to represent and compare changes
in Indian society, as used of G.S. Ghurye,
M.N. Srinivas, Inawati Karne

However, some distinctions include

<u>History</u>	<u>Sociology</u>
1) studies the <u>past</u>	1) focus is on <u>contemporary</u> societies and even <u>future</u>
2) <u>idiographic</u>	2) <u>nomothetic</u>

In present state of both disciplines there
has been ^{no} clear demarcation and differences
are blurred out

Sociologists have used particular events
like French Revolution, Napoleonic wars etc. to
explain chaos in present European society.

Historians in order to explain the
present India-China tensions also have to
include sociological stances of ideological
issues, ethnic strifes etc.

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10 (e) Discuss the relevance of feminist methodology in sociological research.

The feminist methodology in sociologic research became relevant as both early approaches of positivists and non-positivists are criticised as male/androcentric.

Relevance

- 1) Early researches ignored women and the samples mostly included men. For example, Carole Smart argues that studies of crimes by Merton, Cohen, Miller are all about male deviance.
- 2) Feminists also point out the need to study female work and economics. E.g. Housework research was almost absent before Ann Oakley performed it.
- 3) Women are separate groups and should be generalised as their husbands. E.g. Michelle

Stannorth found this in Goldthrope's class scheme

Advantages

- 1) Feminist methodology encourages participation of respondent also - to get full holistic information about women
- 2) Comfort and privacy of the subjects is honoured
- 3) Praxis - feminist sociology is not only about studying but also reforming society
- 4) Relatively unstructured - unintended facts and perspectives can be included.

CRITICISM

- 1) Frank Parkin rejects the need of separate feminist methodology and they must be treated as part of the whole society
- 2) Helen Mayer calls women as "minority"

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- Q. (a) To understand the emergence of sociology in Europe there is a need to appreciate the relationship between society and ideas. Elaborate in context of emergence of sociology as a distinct discipline.

Emergence of sociology in Europe as a discipline occurred in 1830s

The ongoing intellectual upheaval and societal conditions can be related to understand its emergence.

Condition of European society

1) Economic anomalies - The unjust taxation system under feudal estate society was undergoing change.

New forces of production and technology came up during the industrial revolution.

It led to crisis of poverty, unjust working conditions, crimes etc.

2) Political anarchies - The despotic rule of kings as per divine theory paved way to democracy, equality and new

political ideas.

A tussle emerged between the old ideas which resisted change and new demanding change.

Ideas - Intellectual push

- 1) Copernican Revolution - It gave a push to challenge the church clergy and its hegemony.
- 2) Darwin's theory of evolution - This encouraged founding fathers of sociology towards a scientific study of sociology.

Relationship of society and ideas in emergence of sociology

According to TB Bottomore, the above conditions and early intellectual streams influence the emergence of sociology.

- 1) Political Philosophy given by Montesquieu, Rousseau etc.
- 2) Philosophy of history to scientific

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understanding of society

3) Theory of organic evolution used by Herbert Spencer to explain evolution of society

4) Social and political reform movements like French Revolution

5) Development of method of social survey
E.g. state of poor report.

→ Although this gave the basic premise to Sociological discipline, in early years it was struggling for distinctness due to

1) Philosophical speculations as part of theories like Spencer, Comte

2) Resistance in scientific community due to heavy dependence on other disciplines like physics (Comte), Biology (Spencer).

Emergence of sociology as a distinct discipline

→ It occurred as per efforts of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber

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2. (b) Suicide as a 'social fact' is an illustration of Emile Durkheim's views on 'society' and 'methodology'. Discuss.

Suicide, according to Emile Durkheim, is a case of death which directly or indirectly produces the result, by a positive or negative act of the victim.

In his theory of suicide, Durkheim rejected earlier explanations such as

- 1) Neurological disorder - He found that this is highest in Jews, yet suicides are lowest in them.
- 2) Theory of imitation of Gabriel Tarde - He did not find any 'regions' of high rate of suicide.

By this he proved that suicide is a social fact because -

- 1) It is sub-generic - caused by suicidogenic impulses.
- 2) It is external to individual as the impulses emerge in society.

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3) General causes of suicide are due to conditions of society

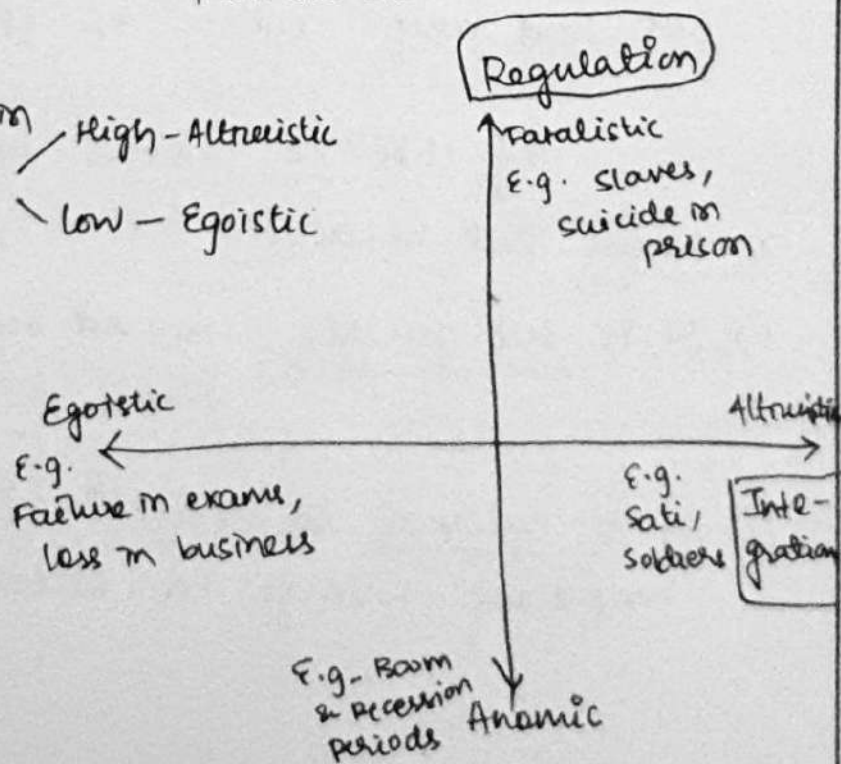
4) The suicidogenic force is unidirectional
- Individual attempts suicide but it does not
lead to change in society i.e. independent
of individual

Thus Durkheim's view of suicide as social fact is an illustration of his views of society in terms of lack or excess of solidarity

This is across two dimensions

1) Regulation by society / High - Fatalistic suicide
/ Low - Anomic suicide

2) Integration in Society / High - Altruistic
/ Low - Egoistic



Further, in his attempt of sociological determinism and scientific analysis, he has used a distinct methodology of multivariate analysis.

He made a detailed research such as higher suicide rate is in men and lower suicide rate in underdeveloped societies.

He advocated the positivist method which is based on empirical observations only

1) Collective conscience is an abstract phenomenon and cannot be perceived by senses.

2) Hence, it is studied using non-material facts like morality, suicidogenic forces and laws.

CRITIC

On his societal view on suicide.

1) Raymon Aron called his perspective as Normalism i.e. Durkheim always rejected earlier ^{normal} theories to propose new alien ones.

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2) Interpretivists criticize him of giving such societal conception of personal phenomena of suicide

On his methodology

3) Gibbs and Martin claim it as not positivist since there was no scale to measure the 'suicidogenic impulses'.

4) J.D. Douglas questioned reliability of data from police stations, hospitals etc. They do not record failed attempts of suicide.

5) J.M. Atkinson says that interpretation of death is based on expertise and personal bias of the coroner.

Although Durkheim's theory does not explain all types of suicide, it indeed enriched the discipline and encouraged sociological approaches to study personal phenomena.

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20 (C) "Religion is the opium of masses and instrument of classes." Critically analyze.

Karl Marx Religion can be both functional and dysfunctional.

While it brings solidarity amongst its followers, Marxists recognise its conflict perspective -

1) Religion is used as an instrument by the dominant classes (haves) to establish their ideology in society.

2) Religion leads to false consciousness among the oppressed classes (have nots - masses) and prevents revolution.

This is true in some cases as

1) People who live in abject poverty and substandard conditions are made to believe that it is a divine curse.

2) Religious rituals and practices provide solace to the followers which temporarily

numbs their sufferings. Hence opium.

However, this idea can be refuted also

- 1) Functionalists like Durkheim and Parsons have found the religion leads to social order and value consensus
- 2) Classical animism and naturalism religious theories (Tylor and Max Mueller) as a result of awe, fear and respect to ancestors and nature
- 3) Religion like Buddhism, Jainism, in fact, Opposed the dominant brahmanical ideologies
- 4) Religious ideas in Protestants leads to social change and not status quoist (weber)
- 5) Phenomenologists also found that religion is becoming a private affair of masses

Thus, religion can be status quoist as well as prochange.

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40 (a) Sociology and social anthropology are still divided by differences of terminology, approach and method but lately there has been convergence in both disciplines. Analyze.

Sociology and social anthropology, ^{both} study the common subject matter i.e. man, also differ in some aspects.

Differences in Terminology

→ Anthropology due to its biological leanings terms man as inhabitants of primitive regions where as sociology studies the members of modern, complex and civilised societies

Differences in Approach

→ Anthropology is objective and empirical observations / facts about the society. Sociology, on the other hand allows subjective dispositions and any analysis of values attached to the facts

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Sociology

- It macro as well as micro approaches used
- socio-cultural aspects are focused

Anthropology

- due to small scale nature of societies, it is micro approach.
- biological and evolutionary studies

Methods

- quantitative methods like statistical analysis and field studies also
- relies on qualitative methods and deeper analysis is done
- both include comparative methods of societies and experimentation is done based on different times, situations etc.

Convergence of both disciplines

- Initially, social anthropology tradition emerged due to curiosity of colonists to study primitive societies e.g. Risley's study of Indian caste system based on racial theory
- Methods of anthropology like the Participant Observation was used by

Malinowski and ARR Brown who developed the structural functional approach

→ Institutions of religion, family, marriage, occupation of the members of societies were studied in functional terms.

→ This tradition was further used by sociologists like Talcott Parsons and RK Merton to study functionality of larger social institutions

For example, AGIL model to study economy, political, cultural and pattern maintenance in society

→ In the Hopi Rain Dance of appeasing rain gods as an anthropological case study, Merton explained his concepts of manifest and latent functions.

Contemporary Convergence

1) In religion - objective anthropology will provide evidences about solidarity in society

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Durkheim used it to explain the functionality of religion as a result of broader collective consciousness in modern industrial society.

ii) Villages studies and study of peasant societies in India use both sociological and anthropological approaches.

iii) Anthropology can no longer be called as of "primitive" societies. In South Asian societies like India, there is huge diversity in tribes which continue to practice their ancient cultures and customs.

iv) Social medicine - use of anthropological evolutionary study of human body added to social consequences like placebo effect.

Thus, despite the limitations in present day sociology and social anthropology greatly converge.

4. (b) Critically examine to what extent the concept of 'latent and manifest functions' evolved by RK Merton has given greater significance and relevance to the functional analysis in understanding social reality.

The functional analysis in understanding social reality is done by three fundamental postulates -

1) Functional unity - all social phenomena lead to social order and unity, emphasised by Durkheim, Parsons

2) Functional indispensibility - social phenomena are seen as absolute necessity to maintain value consensus. E.g. family performs function of socialisation.

3) Universal Functionalism - social phenomena fulfill functions universally. E.g. Durkheim found religion maintaining solidarity

But Merton found that above postulates are 'grand' and recommended

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middle range theories for functional analysis.

→ For this he gave concept of manifest and latent functions.

Manifest functions are the actual intentions and known to actors. E.g. Hopi Tribes perform rain god to a dance to appease rain gods.

But latent functions are unintended and may not be known to actors. It can be established by objective investigation of the researcher. E.g. The rain dance leads to solidarity among Hopi tribes.

Significance of manifest and latent functions in functional analysis

- 1) All functions may not be leading to unity. Some dysfunctions can be there. E.g. some social norms and values lead to anomie and cause disharmony in society.
- 2) There can be functional alternatives as well.

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E.g. schools and educational institutions perform socialisation.

3) Functionality can be context specific. E.g. Animistic religions in primitive society led to solidarity but modern day context, religion breeds hostility, competition for superiority and communalism.

Relevance

- 1) Merton's latent and manifest functions are similar to Veblen's theory of conspicuous consumption. E.g. Buying a luxury car for transportation (manifest) increases the status of middle class (latent)
- 2) In reference group theory also, manifest anticipatory socialisation is performed by action to get membership another group. But latent consequence can be reduction to a marginal man
- 3) Functionalists see poverty as a tool providing

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all forms of services and role allocation. But
It can lead to indolent behavior and refarious activities.

4) Merton also refutes Davis & Moore functional theory of stratification as it can lead to anomie

CRITIC of Merton's concepts

1) Recognition of latent functions, dysfunctions needs expertise of investigator and also prone to researcher bias. Merton did not recommend any method for it.

2) There can be unanticipated consequences also.

R K Merton's concepts have in fact enriched understanding social reality by his its greater empirical testability. It is a mix of both micro and macro approach

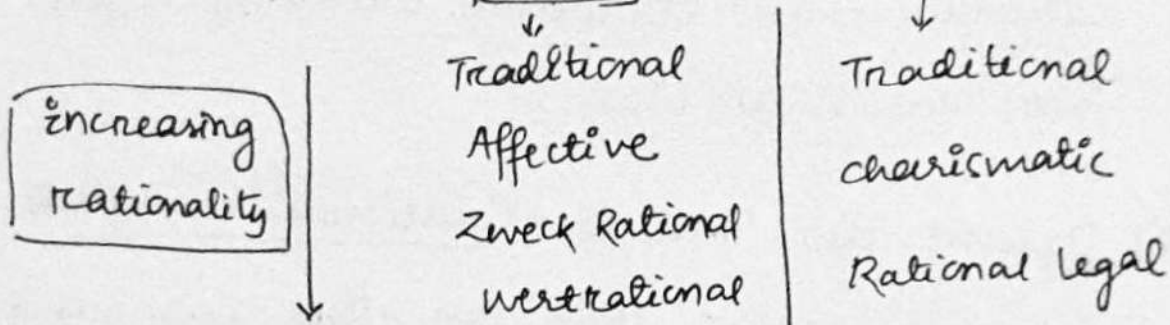
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- 40 (c) What do you mean by rationality?
Discuss Max Weber's treatment of rationality
in his work.

Rationality means the state of being
driven by reason and logic.

Weber treats rationality in motivation
and orientation of social action. He forms
of ideal types of action and authority



→ Further, he finds highest form of rationalisation
in society in rational legal authority of
bureaucracy.

→ Capitalism is seen as rational pursuit of
labour due to rising bureaucratic
organisation and driven by rules

→ However, increasing rationalisation is also

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irrational, as bureaucracy becomes an iron cage and restricts any creativity

→ Weber finds no solution to this rationality as it is inevitable in modern society

Critic of Weber's treatment of rationality

- 1) His conception of bureaucracy as more rational than traditional authority suffers from eurocentric bias.
- 2) Parsons also include situational constraints and social norms that can affect social action
- 3) Studies of Peter M Blau, Alvin Gouldner (in Gypsum plants of USA), Burns and Stalker find informal structures providing flexibility in work i.e. formalization is not inevitable
- 4) It can be argued that materialism gave rise to capitalism and not rationalism.

Weber's treatment of rationality is still valid as people do cost-benefit analysis of action and most countries have bureaucracies

50 (a) Robert D. Putman conception of 'social capital'.

Social capital refers to the sum total of relationships between individuals, families and societies.

For example, kins, kins of kins, colleagues, seniors, trade union affiliations, friends etc. all comprise social capital of a worker.

Robert D. Putman conceptualises that ascriptive traditional societies have higher social capital than modern industrial societies, due to greater social cohesion.

But at the same time employment-based and status based social capital is also increasing in modern industrial society.

Weber, in his concept of social closure also argues how status groups maintain social exclusion of others. Thus, one the hand increases the social capital

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Of the higher status groups and at the same time also decreases their overall social capital with society as large.

Social capital was also used by Pierre Bourdieu to explain inequalities and hindrance to mobility in society. Poor lack effective social capital due to lower awareness and lower mobilisation. It reduces their bargaining power which leads to low economic, cultural and symbolic capital also.

However, social capital can also be functional in some aspects.

- 1) Informal relations can lead to promotions in occupation.
- 2) According to KL Sharma, it can lead to collective mobility
- 3) Pressure groups use social capital as a means to influence the government by maintaining affinity to ruling parties

Thus social capital can be seen in terms of manifest, latent and dysfunctions

5. (b) Critically examine theories of revolution.

Revolution is a radical type of social movement which leads to functional and transformational change in structure of society. E.g. French and Russian Revolution

Theories of revolution are -

① Discontent and Unrest theory - It is a interactionist perspective. cause of revolution is dissatisfaction and deprivation of large no. of people with current situations.

→ But this is criticised because it considers humans as irrational leading to destructive changes.

② Structural strain theory - It finds revolution as result of incomplete institutionalisation of values and norms in society

There can be gap between structural means and societal goals leading to rebellion

→ But this is silent about how revolution occurs.

③ Resource Mobilisation Theory - Both political resources such as leaders, supporters and economic resources like funds, organisation are necessary for revolution as per Charles Tilly.

→ But the new social movements can also bring revolution. They are relatively loosely organised and leaderless

E.g. women's movement leading to voting rights, maternity benefits etc.

④ Movement Society as per Rutsh is more conducive to revolution. There is rise in middle class, aspirations to improve quality of life, political support and mass mobilisation by media. This he calls
* Breakdown in pluralistic ignorance and
* Demonstration Effect

→ But any theory does not explain all revolutions. E.g. Islamic Revolution ~~was~~ in Iran was due to westoxification.

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50 (C) Discuss the sociological significance of distinction between 'family' and 'Household'.

In sociological studies, family is centred on emotional attachment whereas household is characterised by commensality and cohabitation.

Classical sociologists like Malinowski, Parsons etc. did not differentiate between the two. Joint and nuclear family/household was considered similarly.

To better analyze the sociological dimensions, family and household distinction was made.

① William Goode argued that nuclear family was not due to industrialisation of society but due to the nuclear ideology of smaller household.

② A M Shah in his study of Gujarat

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villages found that household is not nuclear or joint in itself but becomes so due to progression and regression in process of development of family. e.g. birth, death, marriage, separation etc. makes a household 'simple' or 'complex'.

③ There can be also different families living in the same household. e.g. Rented houses, paying guests etc.

④ In a phenomena of successive marriages, multiple families can be formed in one household over time. [Anthony Giddens] explained it as serial monogamy.

⑤ Rise in employment opportunities may make members live in different locations i.e. different households. But they belong to same family.

Thus, family and household are distinct sociological concepts.

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5. (a) Critically examine linear theories of social change.

The early founders of sociology gave linear theories of change.

The features are -

- ① They see unity in history of mankind i.e. all societies follow same evolutionary path
- ② Inexorability of stages - each stage is necessary for next stage
- ③ Monocausal theories ④ Deterministic
- predict all stages
- ⑤ They also ignore any human consciousness and change is external to humans

For example

- ① Idealistic - August Comte
Philosophical → Metaphysical → Scientific
- ② Materialistic - LH Morgan
Savagery → Barbarism → civilization
- ③ Naturalistic - Herbert Spencer
Simple → compound → Doubly compound → Trebly compound

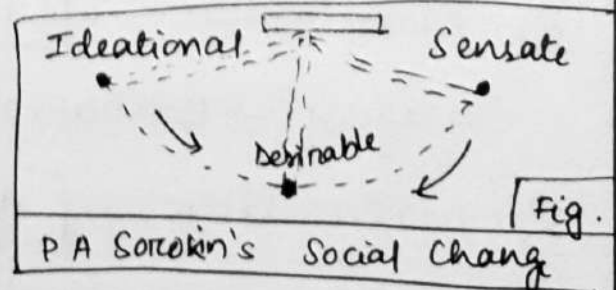
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- ④ Sociological - [Emile Durkheim]
Mechanical → Organic.
- ⑤ Based on relationship - [F. Tönnies]
Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft
- ⑥ Conflict and antagonistic - [Karl Marx]
Ancient Slave → Feudal → Capitalist .
Primitive → Communism

But they are criticised for

- ① Every culture is unique and changes are also based on different themes. E.g.
[Danilenski] identified 8 such high cultures
- ② [Arnold Toynbee] and [Spengler] argue that change is cyclic and repetitive. Societies develop, mature, die and then re-emerge

③ A oscillatory change based on culture was given by [P A Sorokin] from spiritual to material



④ Education, law and charismatic personalities can also lead to social change.

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50 (e) In the wake of globalisation, the power of nation state is evolving. Critically analyze.

Contrary to nation which is associated with a community of sentiments, nation state is a political unit that acquires emotional integrity by virtue of

- ① Population ② Territory ③ Sovereignty ④ Government

The power of nation^{state} is said to be evolving by globalisation.

① In the post colonial area, new nation states in Asia and Africa gained independence

due to wave of democratic, sovereign, redrawing of boundaries ideas facilitated by globalisation

② Arrival of new technology like online delivery of public services (e.g. Jeevan Praman) and e-id (like tadhar) facilitate better integrity of the nation

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However, it is also seen as demeaning the concept of nation state -

- ① Evolution of global citizenship (e.g. EU) and countries allowing dual citizenship (e.g. USA) for economic interests, in fact reduce emotional connect with one nation.
- ② Some dominant nations influence politics, education and even language of less-developing countries such as their proxy supporters are installed as leaders. They act as puppets of developed countries.
- ③ Larry Diamond also finds globalisation and technology are undermining democracy. Grass root workers are no more needed. The charismatic leaders directly connect with voters via media, leading to autocracy.

Thus, globalisation can strengthen nation state and also weaken it

6.
(a) Compare and contrast conflict and functionalist theories of social stratification.

Conflict and functional theories are two major perspectives to study social stratification.

While conflictist perspective is based on Marxist ideology, Davis and Moore popularised the functional view of stratification.

Differences

Conflict

- 1) Stratification is only of class, defined as group of people having similar economic relations with forces of production.
- 2) classes are only two - haves and have nots
In industrial society they are the bourgeoisie and proletariat

Functionalist

- 1) WL Warner identified three barriers giving rise to stratification - education, occupation and income
- 2) Positions in society are - some more important than others based on degree of uniqueness and dependency

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3) They see stratification as imposed by the dominant classes, which exploit the masses

4) It provides a mechanism for the bourgeoisie to establish their position over and above the proletariats

5) Relationship among strata is antagonistic

6) Marx is optimistic and foresees proletariat revolution that will lead to egalitarian communist society in future

7) Intermediate strata dissolve through proletarianisation and bourgeoisisation.

3) Stratification is result of value causeness in society

4) It provides a mechanism for effective role allocation and performance.

5) cooperation and dependency.

6) Davis & Moore show stratification as a functional prerequisite and leads to integration

7) Mobility is based on talent and skill

Despite being two opposing views, they are

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Similar in few aspects :

- 1) Both functional and structural ^{conflict} perspectives are structural theories - macro approach to stratification in overall society
- 2) Stratification is inevitable and historically existed in all societies
- 3) Rewards and ranks attached to the strata are mostly economic in nature. where as Weber also acknowledge social esteem (status) and power

Limitations

- 1) Post modernists like Baudrillard argue that present society contains individualised inequalities i.e. cannot be explained by grand theories
- 2) Both Karl Marx and Davis & Moore are criticised by feminists to have ignored the gender dimension of stratification
- 3) Other dimensions like race, ethnicity, caste are also not considered

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The conflict and functionalist theories of stratification are still relevant to understand the rising inequalities as well as rising achievement based societies.

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60 (b) Where on one hand mass media has served as an important tool of social change but on the other hand it has also emerged as tools of inequality and conservatism. Examine.

Mass media can initiate, promote, progress and prohibit social change.

As a tool of social change

① It provides a conducive environment and can lead to mobilisation of people for social movements

E.g. Arab Spring was called Twitter Revolution

② It creates awareness among people about political leaders and regimes. Masses take informed decisions in voting. It can reduce criminalisation and casteization of politics

③ Mass media increases the moral density and interactions among people. It decreases

alienation and avenues to find collective consciousness. David Reisman finds this as rescue to lonely crowd.

④ Provides avenues of education and employment. Media is a part of specialised division of labour. It can reduce anomie and also give social mobility.

⑤ It spreads ideas of secularization — ~~leads to~~ and also facilitates adoption of technology by religious institutions - e.g. online Darshan thus reducing rigidity.

As a tool of conservatism

① Media is often criticised by marxists to promote the ideological state apparatus (Althusser). It establishes position of elites and status-quoist.

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- ② Media also plays a role in spread of ideas such as divine curse of poverty and misery. It opiates masses and inhibits revolution.
- ③ Post modernist like Michael Foucault argue that media is used for surveillance to induce discipline in society.

As a tool of inequality

- ① Media can create a polarised world of haves and have nots based on its accessibility (e.g. rural-urban divide) and affordability (e.g. poor-rich).
- ② Feminists criticise media to be perpetuating patriarchy, because it is increasingly managed by men. Feminine and masculine roles portrayed by media condition the gender identity.

③ In India also, media excessively focuses on issues of the dominant castes. Subaltern perspectives like dalit and tribal issues take a back seat.

with emerging media technologies like influencer jobs, internet of things, 5G revolution, both modernisation and traditionalisation occur at breakneck speed.

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6. (c) Discuss Ogburn's theory of defunctionalisation of family.

The functions of family were recognised by Ogburn as economic, identity, ritual, socialisation, emotional, recreational etc.

However, changes in forms and types of families has led to reduction in its functions such as

- 1) Specialisation in division of labour - family is no longer unit of production
- 2) Individuals are recognised by their qualification, occupation and achievements
- 3) Modern institutions like schools, colleges etc. are performing socialisation and educational functions
- 4) Parks, game zones, movies, music etc. have taken over the recreation function only apart from some personal

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and emotional functions, other functions of family are getting 'defunctionalised' as per Ogburn.

But Ronald Fletcher finds this as only partially true. According to him, functions of family in modern and post modern societies as in fact increased.

- ① Schools and institutional education have increased the role of parents, such as supporting children in homeworks.
- ② ~~Modern~~ service industry, especially IT professionals are taking jobs. When both parents are employed, grandparents are called to help in upbringing of children.

On the one hand, Ogburn argues defunctionalisation of family but on the other hand Fletcher finds 'refunctionalisation' of family.

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7. (a) While classical pluralists have some similarities with Parson's functionalist theory but it also differs from it in many important aspects. Examine.

Classical Pluralism and Parson's functionalism study the distribution and exercise of power in society.

Classical pluralists argue that there are multiple centres of political power and governments act as a mediator between them.

① Karl Mannheim explains that although only some elites are seen as policy makers but there are many pulls and pressures that shape the policy.

② This is evident from the proliferation of trade unions, labour unions, professional associations, pressure groups.

③ There is also presence of local and regional politics, as per Robert Dahl.

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On the other hand, according to Parsons, power is not held by individuals but by society. Government acts as the representative which overall protects the value consensus.

In this, everyone benefits and it is based on cooperation and reciprocity.

Similarities

- ① Both agree that power is dispersed and not restricted
- ② The elites are present but only exercise it as per wishes of society and its power centres
- ③ The masses i.e. whole society yields power.

Differences

- ① While pluralists find the basis of

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power diversity in competition among various power centres, Parsons finds cooperation among them.

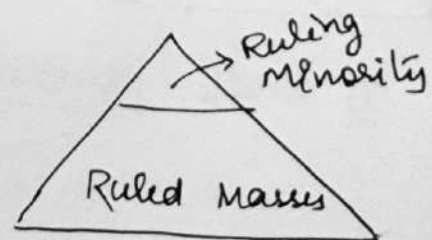
② According to Parsons, power is functional and universally beneficial. He does not differentiate between democracy and other forms of government.

But pluralists accept that rival power centre can lead to dysfunctional effect in society. There can be vested interests who can influence democracy. They also find democracy better than other forms of government.

Limitations

① Both are unable to explain as why only some elites are able to exercise powers and not others.

Pareto explains it in special qualities of those who rule.



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- ② [Roberto Michels] argues that over time the representatives usurp power and it becomes an iron rule of oligarchy.
- ③ [Milibarth] also explains political behavior among people as apathetic (middle class), spectators (lower class), transitional activists (like Anna Hazare) and gladiators (candidates who contest elections).

In contemporary politics which is influenced by economics, religions, strategic interests etc. any one theory cannot explain basics of power.

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70 (b) Are the high rate of marital break-downs indicative of fundamental structural changes in the institution of marriage? Examine.

Marriage is a social institution, defined as socially acknowledged and approved union of two adult individuals.

In contemporary times, marriage is undergoing fundamental structural changes like -

- 1) Size - In modern industrial societies, there is rise in isolated nuclear families, opposed to joint families as per Parsons.
- 2) Authority structures - There is rise in achievement orientation and elders no longer play instrumental authoritative roles.
- 3) Relationship between husband and wife - Strict dichotomy of bread winner and child bearing is diminishing. Economic

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Independence is increasing

4) Reproductive Role - It is decreasing. Sexual control by family is no longer very strict. Sexual freedom has increased. Anthony Giddens calls it Plastic Sexuality.

5) Concepts of live in / cohabitation, pets as children, joking relationships

This is leading to high rates of marital breakdowns -

1) Due to less members, there are less avenues to vent out stress and tensions.

As a result, the couple relationships become brittle.

2) Parents, ^{couples} no longer get the support of elders in resolving conflicts.

3) Greater independence leads to less moral

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commitment to each other. Responsibility of sustaining a marriage eventually reduces

4) There is also rising aspirations to remain single. E.g. In Netherlands, 80% adults are single

5) Zygmunt Bauman argues that modern families have lesser long lasting bonds. He calls it liquid love that leads to divorces.

However, changes in marriages are not the only cause.

(1) Nicky Hart, in 2014 study of USA marriages found that high rate of divorces was result of new divorce law.

(ii) marital breakdowns are also in forms of separation and empty shell marriages

In traditional practices of child marriage, arranged marriage, levirate marriage

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etc., the two individuals may not be
consenting. Marriage was only to
maintain status avoid social backlashes.

This means marital breakdown is
not necessarily a new phenomenon.

(iii) Due to religious connotations and sacredness,
there may not be institutional legal divorces
but marital breakdowns still occur by
physical separation

Thus, high rate of marital breakdowns
may or may not be due to changes in
institutions of marriage. There are other
reasons as well.

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70 (c) Critically evaluate the 'impact of automation' on the workers in the industrial and post-industrial societies.

Automation in industries is defined as the technology by which production processes are performed with minimal human inter-vention.

Impact in industrial societies

Positives

- ① work was done by scientific assembly line technique i.e. Fordism / Taylorism
- ② wages were linked to productivity and division of labour was based on rationality

Negatives

- ① single task was performed and work became monotonous for workers
- ② Alienation increase, there was technology fetishism and dehumanisation of labour (Marx)

In post industrial societies

Manifest function of automation

- ① Simplification of work and less physical input required. E.g. installation and repair work by robots
- ② Now, all sectors of ~~economies~~ economy are interdependant and volume density has increased. E.g. IOT can make mobile electronics and white goods (household appliances) industry cooperate and improvise.

Latent Function.

- ① Dependency also leads to mergers and acquisitions leading to concentration of wealth in capitalists. E.g. Jiomart (e-seller) buying small shops
- ② Rise in gig economy and platform workers - less burden on companies for social security of employees

Thus, effect of automation is variable as per Robert Blauner. It is more alienating in manufacturing industry but low in creative industry like printing.