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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2530)

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|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | ARUSHA PATEL | | |
| Medium Eng/Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 1090050 |
| Center | - | Date | 13/08/2024 |

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

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.

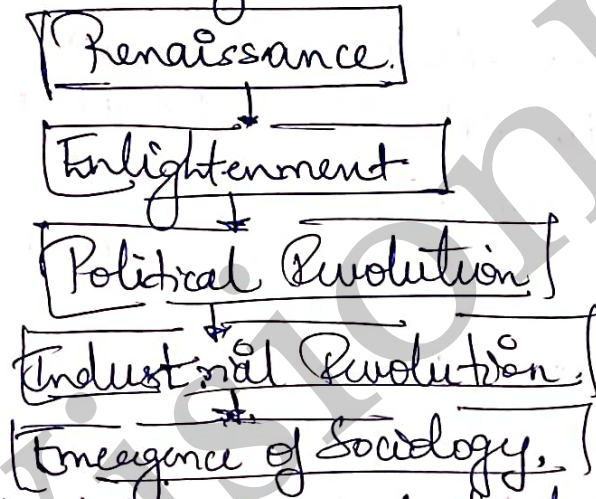
All the Best

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

① Emergence of Sociology is not an accident, but driven by social events in European history.



② Sociology considered to be daughter of industrial revolution:

① To study Neo. social change - driven by nuclearisation of family. formation of class. as well as class consciousness.

② Enlightenment ideologies started taking place ex: Hobbs, Voltaire, as well as economic consciousness of Capitalist society.

Class Consciousness in European history:

By principle of profit maximisation and serving class interest rather than mass interest.

(4) Development of Industrial class and changing modes of production
est shifting from handlooms to powerloom.

(5) Social streams like migration class, mobilisation Industrialisation and market system started emerging.

(6) Production relationship are started changing
ex: shift from ancient mode of production and landlords-peasants relation to Capitalist-proletariat relations:

(A) shift from production by masses to mass production by machines and technologies.

Conclusion:

Thus historical streams make sociology capable to study emerging social facts and new social stream across society.

1.(b)

समाजशास्त्र में अनुशंधान पद्धति के रूप में ऐतिहासिक विवेचन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the historical analysis as a research method in sociology.

10

Ans
Historical analysis in research methodology reflects quantitative and qualitative understanding of social reality to make sociological theories and research.

Historical analysis of Research method in sociology:-

① Quantitative study of historical objectivity

It shows evolution of society from primitive to modern society.

eg: Auguste Comte research study -

Society moved from primitive →

Metaphysical → Scientific society (positive)

② Historical materialism:- Reflected

Marxist research of qualitative as well as quantitative study to define level of exploitation and mode of production:

eg: Marxist Historical Materialism

Primitive → Feudal → Capital → Communism.

③ Field study :- To understand social

interactions and cultural practices of tribal society; Malinowski's study of Australian tribe.

① Social fact research - Strengthened.
Social Collective Conscience as defined by
functionalist scholars.
ex: Primitive Totemism.

② Social action research - From Doubly
Compound from Society to Complex modern
Society ex: It helps to understand how
primitive Society performed feature like
Organic Solidarity, moral density etc.

③ Emergence of new social agencies and
social movements ;
eg: Weber's research of emergence of
Protestant ethics and spirit of Capitalism.

④ Comparative Competitive analysis +
To understand different social currents
and social facts ex:
Study of Suicide - by collecting statistics
from different Societies.

Conclusion +

Historical analysis through research
methodology broaden the social horizon of
Sociological research.

1.(c)

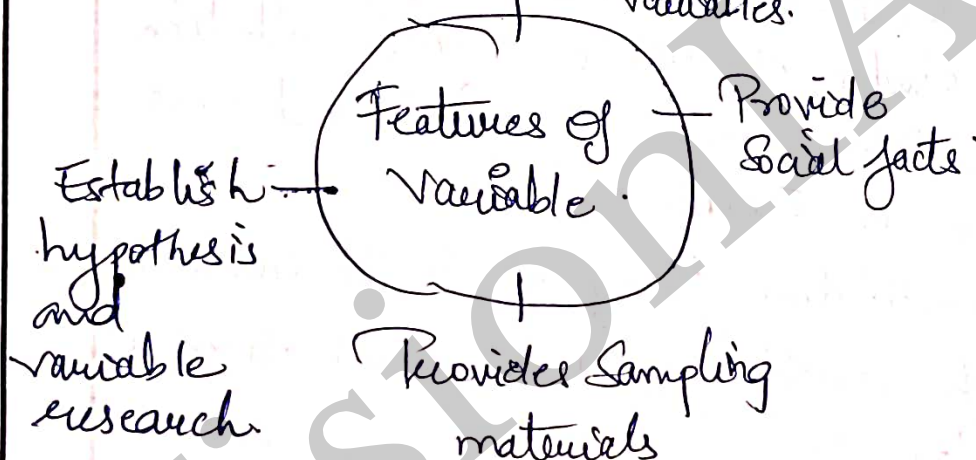
सामाजिक अनुसंधान में चर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Variables play crucial role in social research. Elaborate.

10

Variables are the factors that helps to build social theories by inculcating aspect like social sampling, social facts and analysis of social systems.

Comparative analysis of different variables.



Variables play crucial role in social research. as follows :-

(A) Data Collection and analysis - To build comprehensive research methods.
ex:- Collection of Variables and data from surveys like NSO

(B) Hypothesis building - Variable helps to create raw constructs of social theories.
ex:- Draft policies, legislations driven by variables from expert

① Comparative methodology → To help understanding facts, social values, social system and actions of different societies. —→
—→ Haulambour and Horkens Comparative study.

② Social Reliability → Variable helps to create reliable social research.
eg: study of suicide through collection of statistics from cross societies and cross section in Europe.

③ Quantitative study of social research:
Through variables research quantitative variables strengthen —→.

④ Credibility of Research Methods:
eg: The research done by social global norm index to understand social variables about Patriarchal notion.

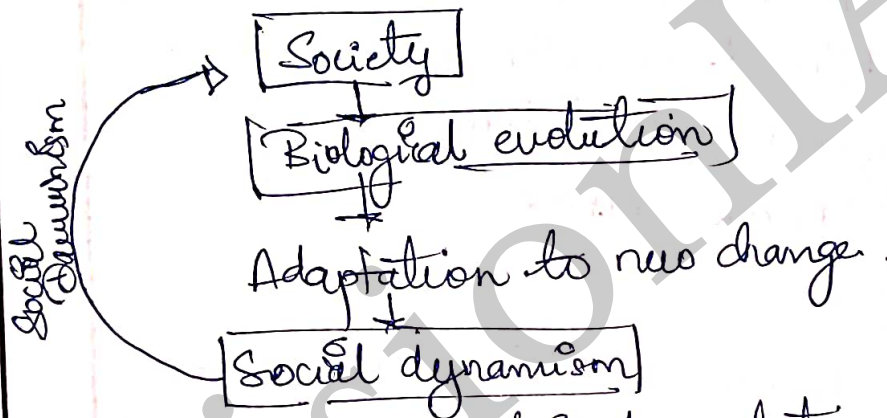
Conclusion → Thus, variable helps to build reliable research method as a subject matter of positivist and non-positivist body of knowledge.

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

Ans
As per Herbert Spencer, society evolves as a body, like evolution of an organism, across time and space which is called as Social Darwinism as well.



Herbert Spencer explained evolution of society by drawing parallels with biological evolution as follows:-

① Organismic Society: Society evolved through evolution of organism by individual action and interactions.
ex: stages of human evolution upto hominid.

② changing social structure - As per social dynamics ex: change in family structure from joint to nuclear.

③ Evolution of social actions from collective to individual based actions
 ex: J. Suttler theory of Performentivity,
 society is shaping from individual acts and social facts.

④ Maturity of Society : Its a middle stage where every society acts, emerged, matures and ultimately decay like an organism.
 ex: emergence and Collapsation of Roman Empire -

Criticism :

① Corcular theory of social evolution - evolution of society is a form of Corcular notion and not of Unilinear notion.

② Functionalist thought : every society is sui' generous and self Capable to emerge and self develop
 eg: Emile Durkheim.

Conclusion :

Evolution of society by Herbert spencer provide Unilinear view and social darwinism which reflected macro.sociological structures.

1.(c)

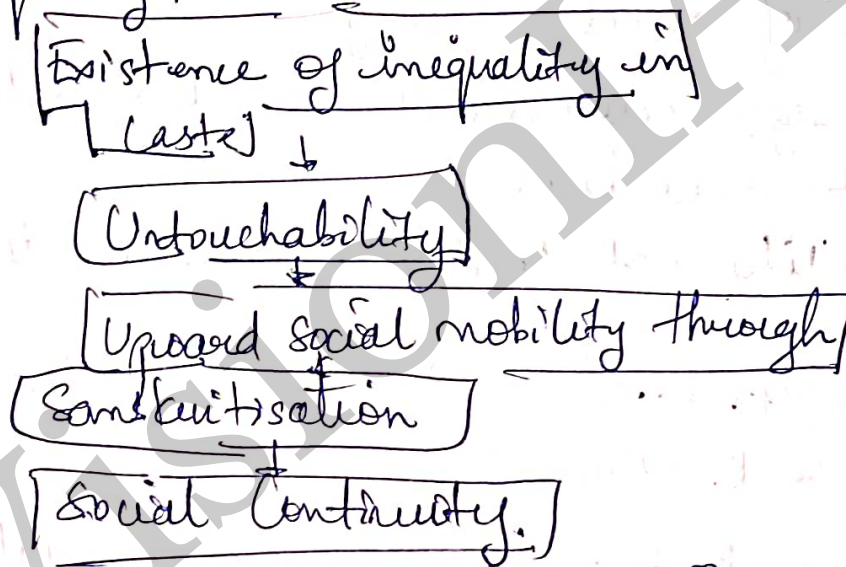
गतिशीलता को प्रायः अस्मानता का समाधान बताया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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

10

Social Mobility refers to process of shifting lower strata to middle and upper strata through changes of social function and social structures.

Social Mobility is often touted as a solution to inequality :-



Strict social hierarchy present in the society boost social strata upwards
eg: Women Social Mobility from lower Caste to Upward Caste well paid Job Search.

Social pathologies present in source section

eg: Mobility of Rohingyas from Bangladesh Myanmar to India

Search of employment and living
standard

eg: Outward migration in Urban.
Area for better livelihood opportunities.

Ascriptive discrimination and
inequalities boost individual to take
path of social mobility.

eg: Conversion of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
into Buddhism

Mobility not touted as solution to
inequality.

① Emergence of new reference group:

ext: R. K. Merton

② Sanskritisation and Upward Social
Mobility.

ext: Srinivas.

③ Social Mobility is a reflection of
positive and negative factors

Conclusion:

Hence, this ensures sociological understanding
of dynamic and open social stratification

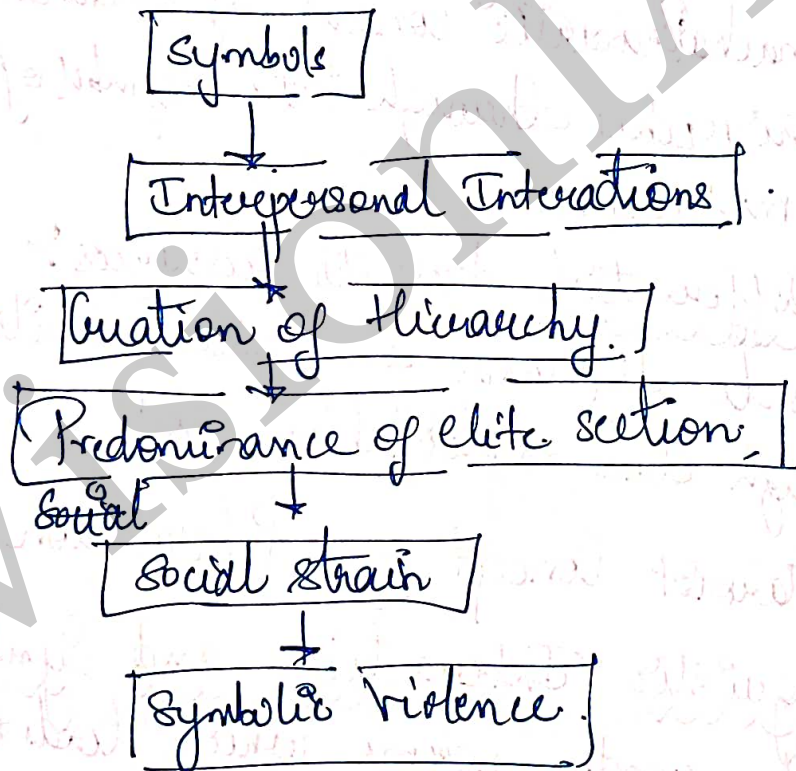
3.(a)

पियरे बॉर्डियू के सामाजिक स्तरीकरण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में "प्रतीकात्मक हिंसा" की अवधारणा की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the concept of "symbolic violence" in the context of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social stratification.

20

Ans: According to Pierre Bourdieu's the concept of social, cultural, Capital. is one of the means of symbolic violence in social system which affects social interaction of social strata.



Concept of Symbolic violence in the context of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social stratification:-

① Social Hierarchy - In form of differential

social structures eg: (1) Caste vs class hierarchy
 (2) stratified society - leads to differential
 interest fulfillment through pre existence.
 of strata ex: Upper Caste Brahmin symbolically
 exploits shudras.

(3) presence of symbolic gesture - Hampers
 violence against gender ex:.

Umachakraartic concept of Brahmanical
 Patriarchy through the symbol of
 motherhood.

(4) Differential Access to resources
 leads to difference in social mobility.
 through class exploitation ex:

Marxist Concept of Polarisation.

(5) Linguistic Interaction and Symbols;
 violate gender norms. which leads to
 verbal symbolic violence against women.
 ex: Commodification and objectification of
 women.

6] Dominance of Upper class symbols -
To strengthen collective conscience which
leads to marginalisation of social strata.
ex: Custodial violence

7] Criticism of Pierre Bourdieu's
Concept of Symbolic violence:-

1] Marxist Sociologist:- It ridicules
capitalist violence against proletariat
which ultimately leads to developing
class consciousness.

ex: class for itself (CFT) feeling.

2] Functionalist:- Symbols and sub-
cultural capital dilutes dysfunctional
aspect of society which is more exploitative
in latent form.

ex:- Merton's Manifest of latent theory
of Symbolic Interactions.

Conclusion:-

Despite criticism Pierre Bourdieu's
theory reflects the social hierarchy

which is subject matter of sociological
Body of knowledge.

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(b)

विवेचनात्मक सामाजिक अनुसंधान क्या है, तथा सामाजिक परिघटनाओं के अध्ययन हेतु इस दृष्टिकोण को परिभाषित करने वाली प्राथमिक विशिष्ट विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

What constitutes critical social research, and what are the primary distinguishing features that define this approach to studying social phenomena? 20

Critical social research refers to study of social facts through feminist point of view which reflects the idea of critical feminist ideology of social research.

A) Features of Critical Social Research:-

① Qualitative Research Methodology :-

To study existing social hierarchy.

ex:- It studies how and why social phenomena like patriarchy impact gender mobility.

② Subject Matter :- To study Micro-

Sociological Units and social agencies

ex:- Family structure, Religion, etc.

③ Methodology Used :- Non positivist

ideas to understand social reality.

ex:- Subjective Understanding of objective reality.

④ Social Analysis :- Existing social systems and social action happens. individual acts in form of imposition of power and position in public sphere.

ex:- Kaura Ahmed study of Public.

Patriarchy in work place.

⑤ Critical view :- To overcome gender violence and exploitation of marginalised in capitalist mode of Production (CMOP)

ex:- How cheap labour in Industrial sector are exploited by Capitalist -

A Marxist School of Thought

⑥ Dysfunctional Social Reality and Symbolic violence :- objectification and Commodification of gender.

ex:- Pierre Bourdieu's study of Symbolic violence.

⑦ Critical Feminism :- In form of shadow. Pandemic like concept extreme violence against women in domestic sphere

depicts Patriarchial Predomination in family structure.

ex: Karuna Ahmad study of private Patriarchy.

Criticism of Critical Social Research:

① Functionalist Point of view:

Society functions through its social systems and social action which is functional in nature. Ultimately helps to continuation of system.

ex: Emile Durkheim's study of Social fact.

② Intersectionality: - This Research

method ^{does} not equally depicted the view of critical social reality in each section of society where level of exploitation and its intensity is different.

ex: Kimberly Crenshaw.

Conclusion :-

Despite criticism in contemporary world critical social Research provide sociological fodder to form policies like. Protection of Women Harassment at work place which denotes relevance in study of social facts through the lens of critical social Research.

3.(c)

नव-मार्क्सवादी शासक वर्ग के हितों की पूर्ति में "आधिपत्य" की अवधारणा को किस प्रकार देखते हैं?
How does neo-Marxist look into the concept of "hegemony" in serving the interests of the ruling class?

10
Neo-Marxist thought's depict society is driven by not just Capitalist interest as extreme form of violence but provides functional aspects of Hegemony dominance.

[A] Neo-Marxist thought of Hegemony dominance:

① Presence of different social agencies -
Tends to impose ideology and dominance
ex: state Capitalism, chaotic capitalism.

② Polarised World Order:

Polarisation exist beyond domestic class society while dependency in globalised world denotes exploitation of Neo colonial.

Polar. ex: World system theory -

Wallerstein

③ Social Hierarchy and Exploitative
Social structure - Which present in
today's World order

ex: Patriarchal Exploitation of Industrial
Job sector in form of Pink Collar Jobs -
Cauma Ahmad.

④ Differential DoI in Social Hierarchy:

Ex: Instrumental Role Performance by Men
and affectual role performance by Women

Criticism:

① Post structuralism - class hierarchy,
new norms and values and class rules are
dysfunctional hence need neutralisation
of social system.

② Feminism - Existence of Neo Marxist
view ignores Marginalised Women status
in Social Hierarchy

ex: Exploitation of tribal women
during agricultural work.

Conclusion:

Although it had some critical
reflection Neo Marxist enlightenend the
presence of social facts in Capitalist Mode
of Production system.

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

According to feminist gender inequality is strengthening due to increasing climate change phenomena, which are often ignored in climate talks.

Concept of gender inequality:

① Desertification and drought leading to burden on domestic chores.

eg: Fetching water from well.

② Feminisation of poverty due to climate change

③ Participation of women in climate talk is less.

④ Strict legislations are not being implemented eg: Chipko movement

women in civil society taking lead,
as against climate talk
of Greta Thunberg.

Conclusion:

Equitable participation of women in
climate talk will ensure justice to
gender equality.

5.(b)

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

Differentiate between evolutionist and functionalist understandings of religion. 10

According to evolutionist religion evolved through - primitive to modern society while functionalist say religion has functional role in its function like

Durkheim

Evolutionist

- ① Reflection of Unilinear Society.
- ② Evolution from Primitive Communism to modern Capitalism
- ③ shift from ideal worship to idol worship.
- ④ Practicism of monotheism
- ⑤ changing dynamics of religion in modern society.
eg: e-pooja, e-darshan.

Functionalist

- ① Form of social functions & social Unity.
- ② Drive Conscience Collective.
- ③ Social Unity
- ④ Interdependence in society or
- ⑤ Mobilisation of social actors.
- ⑥ New modern waves.
eg: cult & sets.

⑥ Dysfunctional role as per post structuralist

⑦ Evolution from Tribal to feudal and Capitalist mode of Production
eg: Religion is opium of mass.

⑧ Need functional dynamism

⑨ ~~Need~~ of secularisation

Conclusion: Despite, Distinct feature ultimate role of religion is to unite and bind people together as a social fet.

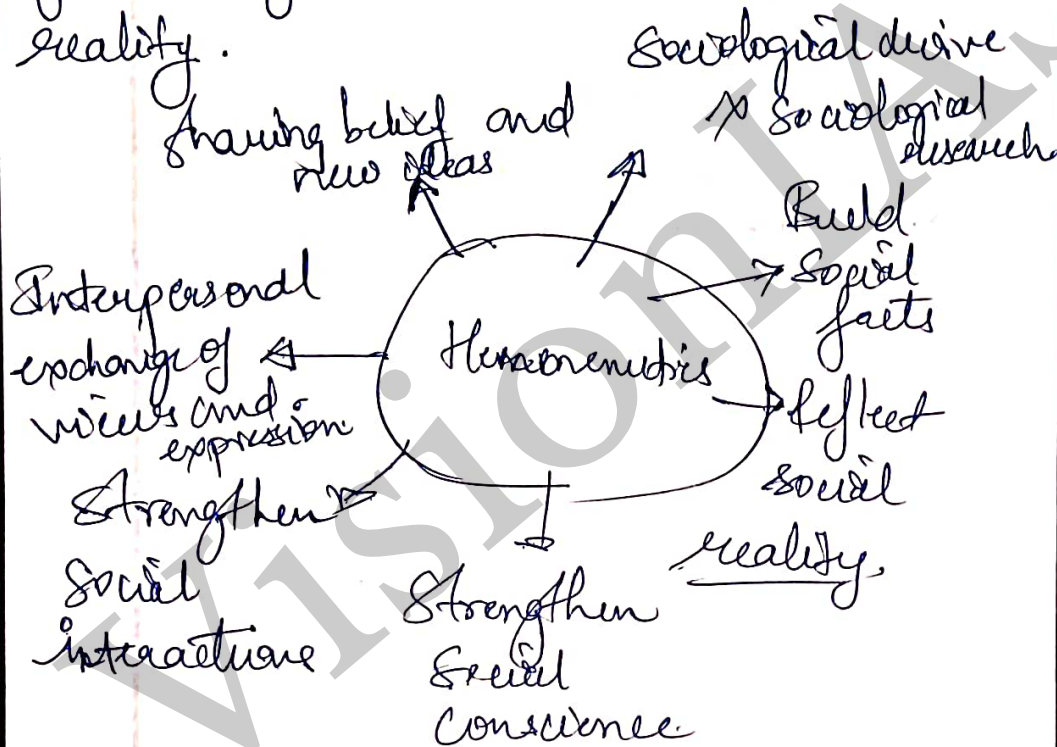
5.(c)

"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 is a study to build social research in social field driven by function of social actions and social reality.



Thus, Hermeneutics is a field which provide subject matter of sociology as a study of social facts, social construct social action and social system theories.

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.

Informal Sector Contribute more than 40% of economic society which provide large sector opportunities for social mobility.

Importance of Informal sector :-

- ① Employment opportunities to semi-skilled workers agricultural labourers.
- ② Women Empowerment :- Increasing labour force participation
- ③ Social mobility :- Development of rural economy.
- ④ Avenues for economic capital
eg:- Pierre Bourdieu.
- ⑤ Market economy boost :-
eg:- Marxist school
- ⑥ Social Interactions and Social actions
eg:- Weber.

Poverty eradication will reduce
feminisation of poverty.

Conc: Thus informal sector provide
mobility opportunity of social strata

5.(c)

अपने विघ्नेषण 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 refers to mobilisation of society based on caste, religion, class and race.

Identity politics as a divisive power -
↳ Caste mobilisation in politics
ex: political parties - Haryana Swab
Sangh.

Casteisation of politics.

ex: votebank politics - UP, Bihar.

class Identity

ex: chronic Capitalism.

Identity of Race. to grab position and power

ex: germany and Nazism.

Create social disharmony.

ex: Caste Conflicts in Punjab, Haryana

Identity Politic not divisive power

↳ class mobilisation. to fulfill interest
eg:- Demand of labour class in labour

Party

↳ Comb Society activism:-

through identity mobilisation

eg:- National Federation of Schedule
Caste and ST.

↳ Promote social mobility & cohesion

eg:- SNDP movement south India

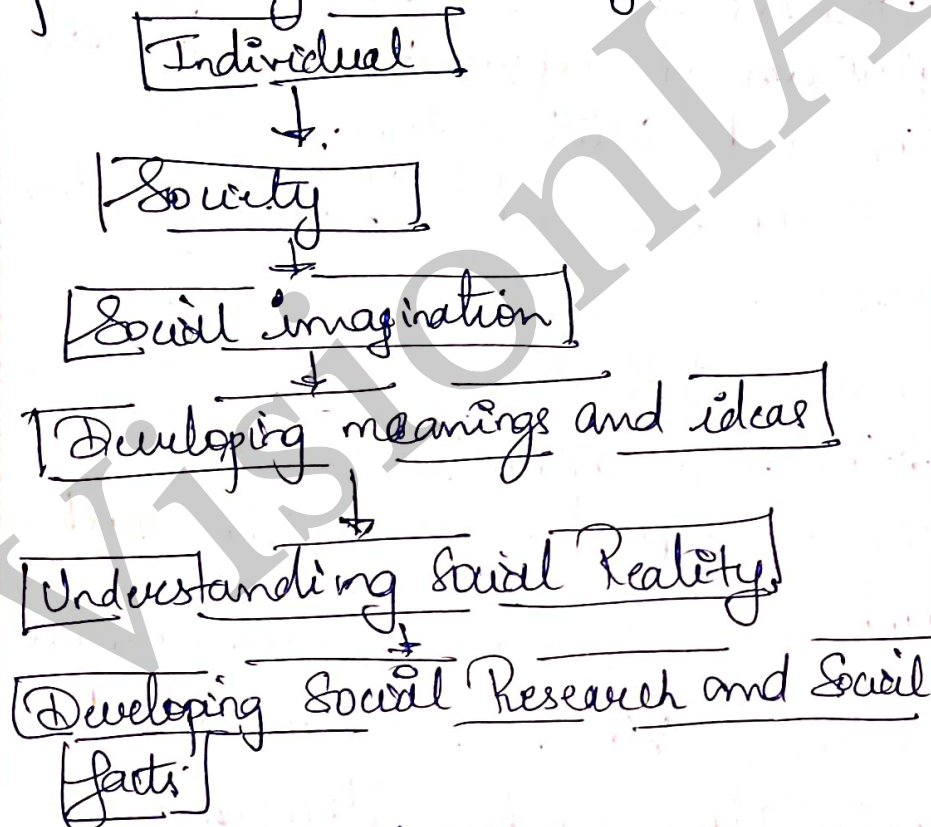
Conclusion: Identity politic is a
double edged sword reflecting social
equality & social fact.

6.(a)

समाजशास्त्र का अध्ययन ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की एक नियमित प्रक्रिया मात्र नहीं है। सी. डब्ल्यू. मिल्स की 'द सोशियोलॉजिकल इमेजिनेशन' के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Studying sociology is not just a routine process of acquiring knowledge. Discuss the statement in the context of 'The Sociological Imagination' of C W Mills. 20

C. W. Mills. says. The Sociological Imagination helps to understand social Reality and social Units Comprehensively. and it helps to develop Sociological Method of Social Research.



[A] Social Imagination of C. W. Mills.

(i) Individual Idealism :- To understand existing social Reality and social facts.

ex:- Idealism of Industrial class society.

② Social Imagination of functions of state -
To perform welfare practice for social well-
Being in society.
ex: Theda, stockopol theory of state
Centered Sociology.

③ Construction of Qualitative and
Comparative Social Research. - Py.
imagination of different societies, social
function and social systems.
ex: Harlambos. and Holborn. Comparative
Sociology.

④ Research Methodology -
Sociological imagination helps to
Building of hypothesis to develop social
Research.
ex: Sociological imagination driven
hypothesis of Women empowerment led to
developing 'Nari Vandan. Adhikaryam 2022'

⑤ Social Interdependency and Conscience
Collective -
Scholarly imagination of societal functions
led to development of theories in sociology.

ex: Emile Durkheim's theory of
Conscience Collective and Social fact
helped to Understand how primitive
Complex and Modern Society functions.

[5] Abstract Social Understanding :-

Society is vast, Unorganised and chaotic.
Hence, Social imagination helped to
develop Ideal types of Society.

ex: Max Weber.

[7] Understanding of Social systems and
Social Action :-

Through social imagination of
Weisstein Method

ex: Weisstein Method helps to
Understand how tribal Communities like
Sentinellese in Andaman Nicobar
demands Social isolation from mainstream
Society.

[Criticism] :-

① Subjectivity involved - Social imagination
is abstract and vast. chances of Value biasness

are high which hampers value Neutrality
as a features of scientific sociology.
ex: Positivist school of thought.

② Limitation of Social imagination

As it may lead to imagination of
particular society over and above
other while non positivist sociology demands
intersectional imagination of social reality.

ex:

Imagination of women in general
may dilute understanding of tribal
women, dalit women etc.

Conclusion

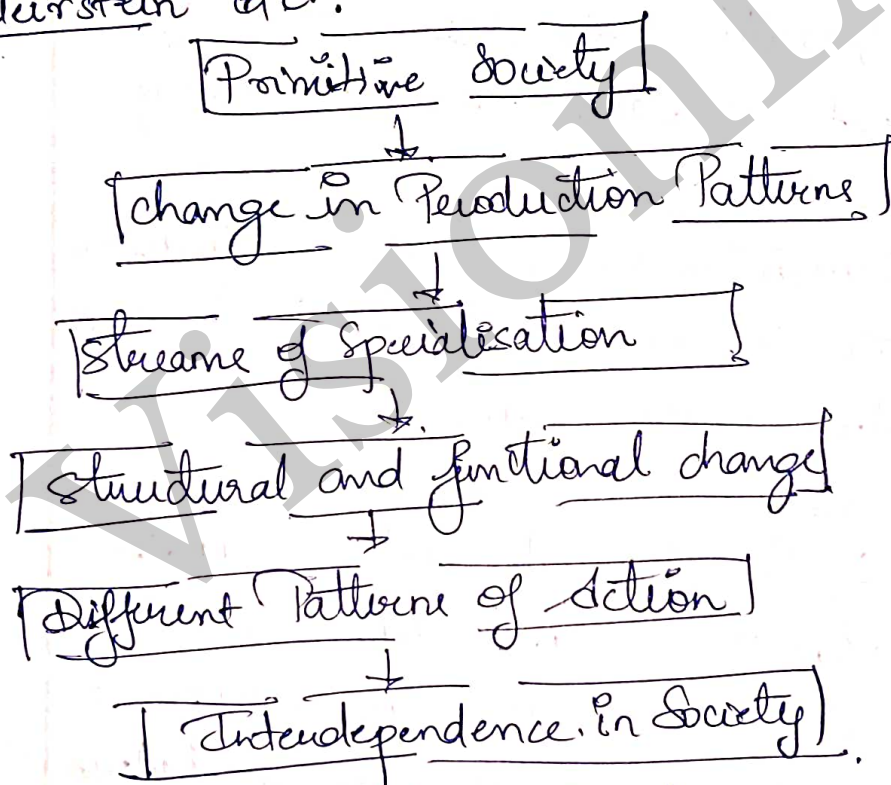
Despite such limitation social
imagination is a tool to understand
social reality which help sociologist
like Durkheim, Max Weber to understand
society.

6.(b)

वेबर के अनुसार, आधुनिक समाज के उद्भव के साथ सामाजिक क्रिया के प्रतिरूपों में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हुए। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

In Weber's view, the emergence of modern society was accompanied by important shifts in patterns of social action. Elaborate. 20

Modern Society is a reflection of changing nature of social actions and social dynamics which can be studied through method like ideal type, Weirstein etc.



(*) Emergence of Modern Society was accompanied by important shifts in Patterns of Social Action.

① Complexity of Modern Society. - As it has

Unorganised, chaotic, and vast hence need development of ideal type in Modern Society

ex: Industrialised mode of Production, change in family structure, Technological advancement etc.

② Social Interdependence: In Modern Society, Social Units are mutually dependent on each other to carry its function

ex: Education system driven Rationality helps to developing Rational Social Being in Modern Bureaucracy.

③ changing Economic Aspiration - Feeling of Relative deprivation lead to Social Mobility and Creation of Social status in Society. It helps development of class and power structure in Modern Society.

Ex: Max Weber study of Class, Power and status.

4] New Religious movement in Modern Society - It helps to strengthen Capitalist aspirations in Religious Social Action
ex: Development of Protestant ethic and spirit of Capitalism.

5] Bureaucratic Acts and function :-

As Bureaucracy function driven by Rational rules, regulations, and actions.

ex: Merit Based recruitment in Modern Society.

Criticism :-

1] Marxist Sociologist overemphasised of Weber theories may dilute the Pathological Capitalist mode of Production in modern Bureaucracy :-

ex: class consciousness of Bureaucrats in American Society :-

Self recruitment theory :-

Conclusion :-

Thus Max Weber. Theories of Social Action strengthened Modern Social phenomena like Industrial class, status and Political power which are mutually interdependent. Its perform their vested actions. Thus, it provides Background to understand Sociology of 21st Century.

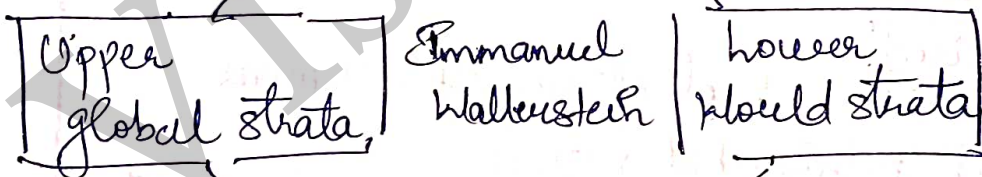
6.(c)

असमानता पर ऑक्सफैम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 60% निम्न और मध्यम आय वाले देशों में आय असमानता अधिक है या बढ़ रही है। इस संदर्भ में इमैनुअल वालरस्टीन के आधुनिक विश्व व्यवस्था सिद्धांत पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Oxfam report on inequality, the income inequality is high or increasing 60% of the low and middle income countries. Discuss the modern world system theory of Immanuel Wallerstein in this light. 10

According to Oxfam Report, Top 10% Social strata holds about 65% wealth which denotes existing wealth and income inequality in globalised world which can be studied through the Modern world system ^{theory} of Wallerstein.

* Modern World system theory of I. Wallerstein :- Dominance.



Dominated strata.

① Neo-Colonialism :-

Extraction of Resources from Underdeveloped ~~and~~ Countries to fulfill Capitalist interest of developed Countries.
ex: European Resource extraction from.

African Countries.

② Social Pathologies of MNC. -

Using information and data from destination countries to fulfill profit orientation.

ex: Amazon, Apple, Companies largest Unethical Companies in India.

③ Restrictive Social Mobility -

Due to hesitancy of knowledge share and social upliftment.

ex: Refusal of India - Africa proposal of vaccine manufacturing technological share.

Criticisms:

① Feminist School of Thought - Ignore.

global patriarchal nature

ex: Low wage, and low property rights.

② Technological Colonialism led to social.

pathologies like unemployment due to automation.

ex: Robert Blauner.

Concl: Scholars like Anandya Sen, said Functional aspect of this theory as world system and dependency promote social mobility.

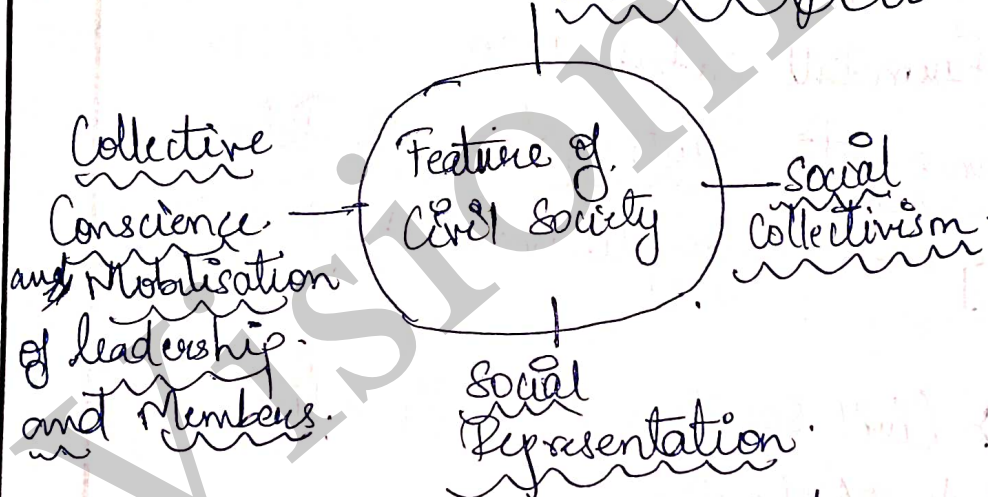
8.(a)

'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

According to Pluralist school of thought
'Civil Society' is an association represent
interest of voiceless strata by promoting
social wellbeing and by giving them due
voice.

Goal fulfillment and
Social Integration.



① Civil Society facilitate democratic governance and promote political stability.

① Collective Conscience = It fulfills social interest of each section of society. ex: NGO's work. to provide employment opportunities for poor.

② Promoting Voice to Voiceless strata; To present demands opinions of social agencies and

Social Being.

ex: Role of PRS in Social Survey.

③ Unionisation of Society - Promote.
Social Mobility by fulfilling sectional
interest

ex: 'SHG' Federations.

④ Social Control - To prevent Pathological
state practices and Socio Political actions
ex: Farm Bill protest 2020.

⑤ Democratic Participation in Policy
Making - To fulfill interest of Social
strata

ex: Civil societies role in policy
feedback Mechanism.

⑥ Cultural Pluralism:

Represent diverse sectional demands and
aspirations.

ex: Transgender, NAO's, environmental
Civil Societies like Bombay Natural History
Society, etc.

Critical examination:

① Class Mobilisation;

To fulfill class interest of Capitalist class.
ex: hobby culture.

② Social instability -

Frequent protest, agitations, movements.
hampers social cohesion and stability.

ex: PAN India farmer protest.

③ Politicisation of Caste and Casteisation of Politics in Civil Society functions -

It promotes identity politics.

ex: Recent instances of Identity politics in UP during general elections.

④ Women Harassment at Workplace and domestic sphere -

Despite frequent civil society activism and protest, legislations, etc.

ex: Heela Gulathi. study of '2010' -
Despite development women are still subjected to exploitation.

③ Functionalist school of thought :-
Despite Civil Societies active role it
functions pathological acts which destabilise
social order
eg:- Creation of law and order issue due
to 'Agnipath' movement in many areas.

Conclusion :-

Civil Societies provide avenues for social
mobility and builds socio cultural capital
as propounded by Pierre Bourdieu,
which ultimately strengthens social
conscience collective.

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

According to So. Welbey, societies structural functionalism is dominated by Patriarchy, which exploits women ~~for~~ from every structure and function.

Care Works
↓

Family
responsibilities
↓

Feminist rejection of structural functionalist Understanding of Family! → stereotypical attitude

Dual Burden
↓

① Household chaos:

structural functionalist defined domestic division of labour based on gendered norms which feminist rejected outrightly.

ex:

Talcot Parsons - Male performed instrumental act and women performed emotional act.

② Cultural expectations :-

Feminist rejected cultural norms and drama of societal expectation

eg: Umachakravarti Brahminial
Patriarchy.

③ Domestic Division of Labour -
Feminist rejected gender specific stereotypes
ex: Seed and Faith theory of Feminist.

④ Pink Collar Socialisation :-
Critical feminist view by rejecting
childhood socialisation by gender specific
toys as well as future gender glass
ceiling in society.
eg: Kamna Ahmad.

⑤ Rejection of Patriarchal/Toxic Masculinity.
In form of changing marriage and family
structures.
ex: Shanam Phillip study of new India
Masculinity - Sheelha Khatkar Delhi Case.

Criticism of feminist rejection of
structural functionalist understanding of
family.

① Functional school of Thought -

Existing family structure in India is a feature of Indian society in form of status-acholism and differential role allocation. It helps in continuation of society.

eg:- Emile Durkheim - Understanding society in general and family structure in particular is social fact. which denotes 'sui' generous nature of society.

Symbolic Interactionist - Social structure and its functions are interdependent and critical rejection of it will lead to social strain.

Conclusion :-

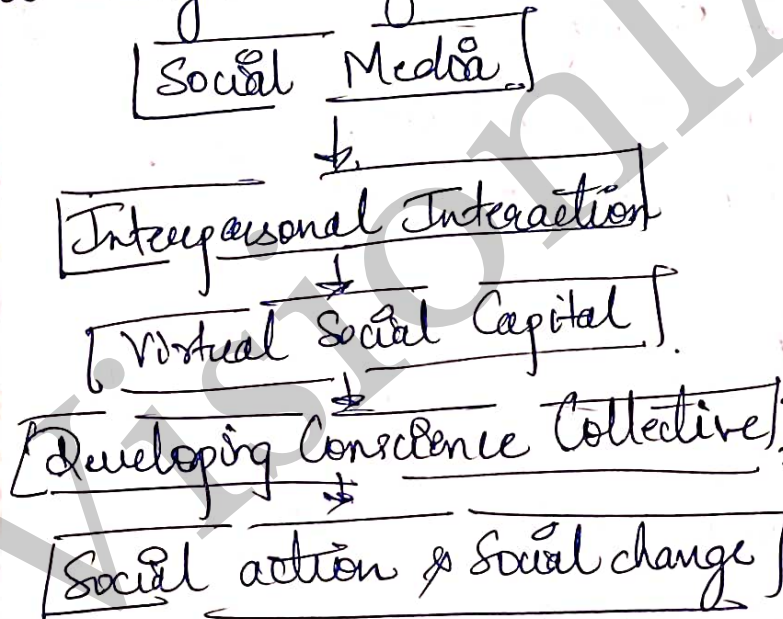
Despite this Feminist ^{rejection} understanding of structural functionalist ~~and~~ ^{understanding}, although critical reflection of society as presented by feminist it provided sociological understanding of emerging social facts and dynamism in family structure.

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

According to, Social Networking theory of scholars like Connell's, emergence of social media helped to creation of social networking, which leading to social change. In globalised world.



Role of social media as a medium of social change, from sociological perspective:

① Mobilisation of Social Capital - strengthening social mobility, and social interaction

ex: Pierre Bourdieu.

② Symbolic Interaction - Helping Interpersonal virtual interaction and expression of emotions.

and gesture.
ex: Talcott Parson's developing personality
through symbolic interaction.

③ voice of voiceless strata; Promoting
social mobility and preventing social

Pathology.

Me too movement, Black lives matter
movement.

④ Pluralist Society; Expressing views and
ideas for collective welfare. example -
social media protest campaign during
election.

Criticism #

① Surveillance Society; Hampering social
freedom and liberty.
ex: Edward Snowden Case USA

② Pathological Social Actions;
Mob lynching, misuse of technologies like
AI etc.

③ Conclusion; Despite this social media
has more functional role as an agent of
social change in modern society.