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29 JUL 2024

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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2527)

Name of Candidate	Nelaturu Sreekanth Reddy		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	45939676
Center	Bengaluru	Date	29 th July, 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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

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 सामाजिक विज्ञानों की रानी है। इस कथन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए कि समाजशास्त्र को सभी सामाजिक विज्ञानों में अंतिम क्यों माना जाता है।

Sociology is the queen of social sciences. In the light of this statement, discuss why sociology is considered as last of all social sciences. 10

August Comte referred Sociology as
queen of all social sciences.

Sociology: Queen of social sciences

→ One of the main reason is the
intersection of all other sciences with
Sociology.

→ Sociology emerged late compared to
other sciences with integrating all other
subjects.

→ New changes in the society is expanding
the scope of the subject

→ End of the day theories of all the
social sciences are derived from various
societal functions

Sociology as best of all social sciences

- It is often said "Sociology has long past but short history" due to the late emergency of sociology as a discipline.
- The chances of other new social sciences is less as sociology comprehensively covers various aspects of society.
- sociological understanding of society will help us solving most of the problems.
- Increase in integration with other subjects such as social anthropology, social psychology etc.

Therefore due to its vast coverage and inevitable integration with other social sciences made sociology of queen of all ^{social} sciences.

1.(b)

यद्यपि प्रत्यक्षवाद एक शक्तिशाली समाजशास्त्रीय पद्धति बन गया था, किंतु इसके आलोचक भी थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Though Positivism became a powerful sociological method, it had its critics. Elucidate. 10

Sociology ^{methods} refers to systematic study of social structures, social institutions and social relations.

Positivism is a powerful sociological method

→ Positivism refers to use of scientific methods in the sociological research.

→ Characteristics of positivism include:

- Objectivity
- Value neutral
- Validity
- Reliability
- Empirical analysis.

→ Positivism became powerful tool due to empirical data support for any theories

→ Positivism also reduced mere speculation and arm-chair analysis.

Thinkers who followed positivism

→ Early sociologists like Saint Simon wanted to name the discipline as social physics

→ August Comte, Herbert Spencer also promoted positivism

→ positivism can also be seen in Ideal Types of Max Weber, social facts of Emile Durkheim

Criticism of positivism

→ According to Karl Popper positivism will kill the spirit of sociology

→ Weber emphasized the need of interpretative methods such as Verstehen.

→ R.K. Merton called for middle range theories

→ Adorno argued that positivism focuses on just one/two layers of social life.

Positivists approach saved the sociology from the clutches of speculative philosophy and laid foundation to scientific enquiry.

1.(c)

सामाजिक अनुसंधान में विश्वसनीयता एवं वैधता पूर्वपेक्षाएं हैं। इन अवधारणाओं और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Reliability and validity in social research are pre-requisites. Explain the concepts and their significance. 10

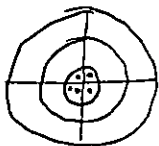
Reliability and validity will strengthen the sociological theories as they promote objectivity and accuracy.

Reliability and Validity.

→ Validity refers to truth value of a particular finding where as Reliability is all about consistency in the research output

Types

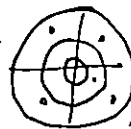
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ↓
<u>Validity</u> | ↓
<u>Reliability</u> |
| → Measurement validity | → Time Reliability |
| → Internal validity | → Comparative Reliability |
| → External validity | |
| → Ecological validity. | |



Valid ✓
Reliable ✓



Valid x
Reliable ✓



Valid x
Reliable x

Significance of Reliability and Validity

- They promote Objectivity in the Sociological research.
- Reduces respondent bias and the Researcher bias
- Strengthens sociological theories with scientific backing.
- Can help in formulating grand theories by generalising.

Thinkers perspective

- positivist thinkers such as Emile Durkheim, Alan Bryman, August Comte promoted validity and reliability in sociology.
- Interpretative school of sociology criticised this approach.

Despite criticism the concepts of Validity and Reliability will help in making Sociology value free.

1.(d)

क्या आप वर्तमान समाज में प्रचलित विभिन्न प्रकार की पारिवारिक संरचनाओं का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कर सकते हैं?

Could you elaborate on the diverse types of family structures prevalent in today's societies? 10

Family as a social institution is taking new shapes and forms due to the change in social interactions.

Diverse types of family structures prevalent in today's society

① Single parent family: Due to increase in divorce rate and serial monogamy we can see prevalence of single parent families.

② Gay and Lesbian families: Due to change in laws and social acceptance of Le/BTQ+ community there is growing trend of homosexual family structures.

③ Live in relationships: Live in relationships emerged as alternative to the marriage based cohabitation.

④ Nuclear Families : Due to employment and educational aspects we can also see the growing nuclear families

⑤ Neolocal Families : High horizontal and vertical migration led to emergence of neolocal families

⑥ Childless Families : In the present generation some couple don't want have kids as part of family.

Sociological thinkers view

→ Marxists argue that emergence of Capitalism lead to breaking away of families

→ Functionalists argue that nuclear families are the best suitable family in current society

Despite of diversities, even today family plays an important role in primary socialisation of younger generation.

1.(e) गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच गरीबी के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने और ऊर्ध्व सामाजिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देने में योगदान देती है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Access to quality education contributes to breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering upward social mobility? Discuss. 10

Quality education refers to the one that focus on overall development of children in terms of social, mental and economic aspects

Quality Education breaking the cycle of poverty

① Skill Enhancement:

Quality education leads to skill enhancement to become more productive economically.

② Employment opportunities:

Quality education provides diverse emero employment opportunities.

③ Better Health:

Quality education empowers people for a lifestyle which is healthy and Sustainable breaking the cycle of health poverty

④ Innovations :

Quality education leads to innovations
like washing machine which will
save women from time poverty.

Quality education fostering upward
social mobility

① Vertical mobility due to employment
opportunities [Ex:] on-site job offers and
promotion.

② Horizontal mobility due to migration
to pursue higher education [Ex:] studying in U.S

③ Intragenerational mobility due to success
in business

④ Inter generational mobility becoming
first generation graduates.

Sustainable development goal "4"
emphasises on Quality Education. Therefore
state should intervene with initiatives
like New Education policy to promote
quality education.

2.(a)

मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक अनुसंधान न तो पूर्णतः वैध और न ही पूर्णतः विश्वसनीय डेटा उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, हालांकि दोनों सामाजिक जीवन में उपयोगी अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक अनुसंधान में 'पद्धतिगत बहुलवाद' के महत्व को बताइए।

Quantitative and Qualitative research can neither produce totally valid and completely reliable data, but both can provide useful insights into social life. In this context, provide the significance of 'methodological pluralism' in social research.

20

Methodological pluralism refers to combination of various qualitative and quantitative in the sociological research methods.

Significance of qualitative and quantitative methods in providing useful insights

① Qualitative methods

- Describes reality as experienced by the groups and individuals.
- promotes empathetic description.
- Contextualism is given importance along with flexibility

② Quantitative methods:

- promotes objectivity and upholds the

principles of positivism.

→ Easy to understand as it provides statistical data

→ Can help in formulating value-free theories

Limitations of quantitative and qualitative methods

① Qualitative methods:

→ Low reliability and subjective bias

→ Small samples and low representativeness

→ Difficult to make comparisons.

→ Expensive and time consuming

② Quantitative methods:

→ De-contextualises human behaviour.

→ Inability to control environment

→ Improper representation of target population.

→ Difficulty in data analysis.

Significance of methodological pluralism

→ Alan Bryman identified multiple ways in which multi strategy can be used in sociological research.

① Qualitative research facilitates quantitative research.

Ex: Hypothesis generated can be tested later with data.

② Quantitative research facilitates quantitative research

Ex: Collected data can be used to create new hypothesis.

→ Martyn Hammersley proposed three approaches in facilitating methodological pluralism

① Triangulation: quantitative and qualitative methods are used to cross verify.

① Facilitation where in one method.

Helps others.

[Ex.] Interviews can help in generating
Questionnaire.

② Complementarity where in different
methods used to touch different aspects.

[Ex.] Quantitative for data.

Qualitative for meanings and motives

→ Bringing these two methods together

will fill research gaps

→ Solves the problem of generality

→ Promotes objectivity along with
understandings of meanings

These two methods complement
each other and can help in making

Sociological research more holistic

and reliable.

2.(b)

"समाज और उसके व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों दोनों के लिए ही परिवार अक्रियाशील हो सकता है।" समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य की सहायता से इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The family may well be dysfunctional both for society and its individual members". Evaluate the statement with the help of sociological perspectives. 20

According to sociology, Family is an intimate domestic group of people related by bonds of blood / bonds of marriage

Functional perspective of family in sociology

① According to Gr. P. Murdock, family has four universal functions.

- ↳ sexual legitimisation
- ↳ reproduction.
- ↳ Economic
- ↳ Educational.

② According to Talcott parsons, nuclear families has two major functions.

- ↳ primary socialisation
- ↳ personality stabilization.

③ According to John Bowlby family plays a major role in personality

development

→ Maciver in his theories talks about essential and non-essential functions of family.

Dysfunctions of the family for both
Society and Individuals

→ According to Kathleen Grongh with change in times a greater restrictions was put on females

→ In his work, Edmund Leach argues that nuclear family is very much isolated from kin group and society

→ According to David Cooper, family is a ideological conditioning device and this compromises the potential of individuals.

→ According to Eli Zaretsky, Family perpetrate the System of Capitalism and cannot compensate for the alienation by Capitalism.

→ Feminist Sociologists emphasise on unequal life chances and choices created by the family to women.

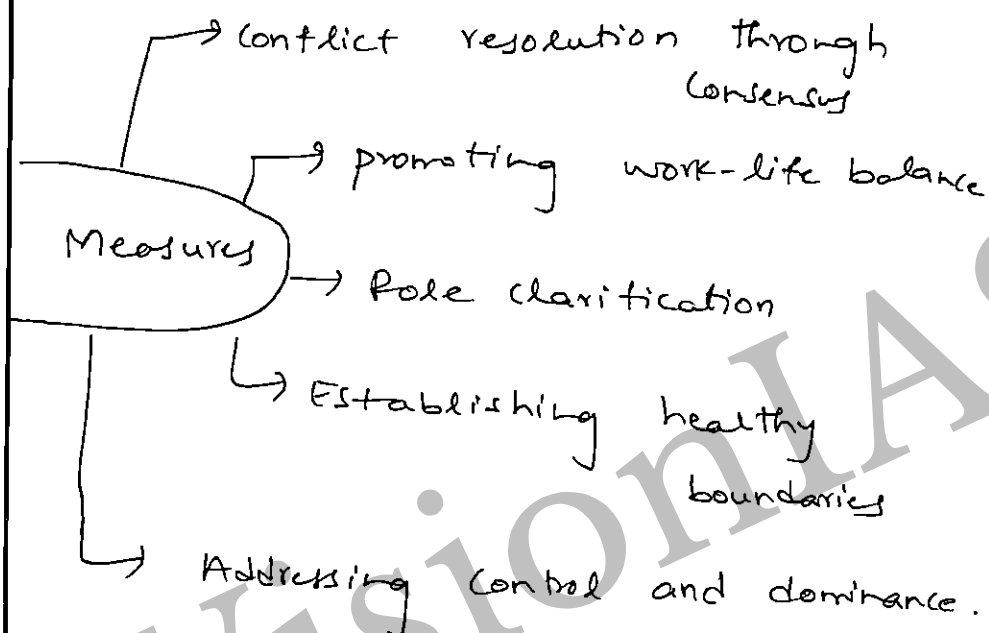
→ Often frustration of individuals are shown on family members in the form of domestic violence.

→ Family members also effect the right to privacy of an individual due to unhealthy boundaries.

→ Emergence of neo-local and working families, children are going through isolation and parental alienation.

Way Forward

→ Following measures can be taken to reduce the dysfunctions of family.



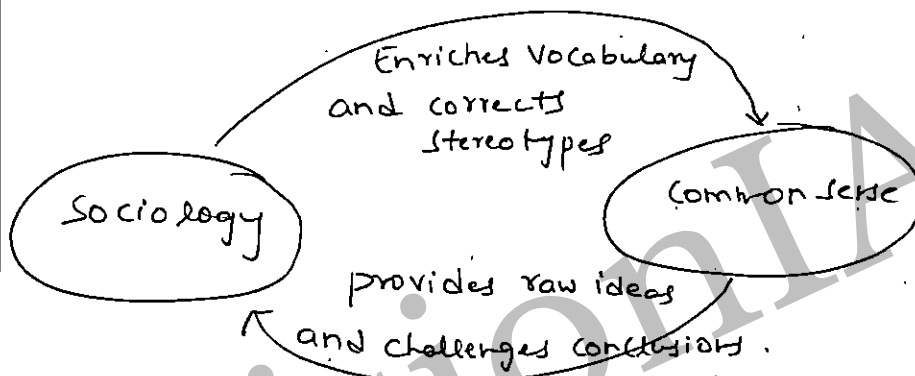
Addressing these dysfunctions calls for holistic measures from multiple stakeholders to make family the basic functional unit of society.

2.(c)

सामान्य बोध को सांसारिक जीवन का तरीका माना जाता है, किंतु समाजशास्त्र सांसारिक जीवन का परीक्षण करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Common sense is considered as way of mundane life, but sociology examines the mundane life. Explain. 10

Weber defined Common Sense as routine knowledge that people have of their everyday world and activities.



Common sense of way of mundane life

→ Common sense will be shaped by the past experiences, prejudices and beliefs of ones life.

→ According to Symbolic interactionists the meanings and symbols one assign is largely shaped by common sense.

→ Due to its mundane nature,
often common sense is contradictory
and in consistent

[Ex] Man is more intelligent than women

Examination of mundane life by Sociology

→ Even though it studies mundane life
it uses scientific and systematic methods
unlike common sense.

[Ex] Ideal types by Weber

→ Marxists argue that this examination
of mundane life is influenced by
powerful ~~man~~ people.

→ Feminist thinkers argue that
women centric theories are not given
importance in studying mundane life.

As depicted in the image, sociology
and commonsense will complement each
other by correcting and questioning
each other understandings.

3.(a)

टी. एच. मार्शल ने सिविल, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक नागरिकता के विकास को एक विकासवादी अनुक्रम के रूप में बताया था। विवेचना कीजिए।

T.H. Marshall spoke of the development of civil, political, and social citizenship as an evolutionary sequence. Discuss. 20

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3.(b)

नृजातीय पद्धतिविदों का मानना है कि कोई वास्तविक सामाजिक व्यवस्था नहीं है, जैसा कि अन्य समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्यों में माना जाता है। उनके दृष्टिकोण का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ethnomethodologists believe there is no real social order, as other sociological perspectives assume. Critically analyse their viewpoints. 20

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3.(c)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्य समाज में 'लिंग आधारित भूमिकाओं' को सुदृढ़ करते हैं। इस कथन के आलोक में 'श्रम के लैंगिक विभाजन' का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Patriarchal values' reinforce 'gendered roles' in society. Analyze the 'sexual division of labour' in the light of this statement. 10

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4.(a)

पराश्रितता सिद्धांत, जो 20वीं सदी के मध्य में आधुनिकीकरण के सिद्धांत की आलोचना के रूप में उभरा, वैश्विक परिदृश्य में चुनौतियों और परिवर्तनों का सामना करने के बावजूद, 21वीं सदी में वैश्विक असमानताओं की व्याख्या हेतु एक उपयोगी उपकरण बना हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Dependency theory, which emerged as a critique of modernization theory in the mid-20th century, continues to be a useful tool for explaining global inequalities in the 21st century, despite facing challenges and transformations in the global landscape. Discuss.

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4.(b)

'अपने कार्य के निर्वहन के दौरान, चूंकि सेल्सगर्ल का व्यक्तित्व किसी अन्य उद्देश्य का साधन बन जाता है, इसलिए वह स्वयं से विसंबंधित हो जाती है।' इस संदर्भ में, सी. डब्ल्यू. मिल्स की व्हाइट-कॉलर विसंबंधन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।

'In the course of her work, because her personality becomes the instrument of an alien purpose, the salesgirl becomes self-alienated'. In this context, explain C. W. Mills' concept of White-Collar alienation. 20

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4.(c)

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान पद्धति में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चरण शामिल होते हैं जो अनुसंधान को दिशा प्रदान करते हैं। समालोचनात्मक रूप से मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि इन महत्वपूर्ण चरणों को समाजशास्त्र में किस प्रकार लागू किया जाता है।

Scientific research method has milestones which guides the research. Critically evaluate how these milestones are applicable in sociology. 10

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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) समाजशास्त्र के कई संस्थापकों का मानना था कि समाजशास्त्र मूल्य-निरपेक्ष हो सकता है और होना भी चाहिए। उनकी मान्यताओं का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
Many of the founders of sociology believed that sociology could and should be value-free. Critically evaluate their beliefs. 10

Value freedom refers to the ability of the researcher to keep his/her values away from interfering with the research process.

Thinkers about value-free sociology

→ Early sociologists wanted sociological research value free

→ [Saint Simon] wanted to name the discipline as 'social physics' to promote value-free sociology.

→ [Emile Durkheim] used positivist methods in his research on suicide to prove objectivity.

→ [Max Weber] proposed 'Ideal Types' and 'Verstehen method' to reduce

interference of ones values in sociological research.

Criticism on value free sociology

→ According to Alvin Groudner,

"Value free sociology is myth, though it is desirable"

→ Brunar Myrdal argued that, total value neutrality is next to impossible.

→ Howard Becker said that depriving values from sociology is like taking away soul from research.

→ Marxists argue that values in sociological research are guided by dominant class

Eventhough complete value-free research is not possible, the positivism in the research process promoted objectivity and reliability of social theories.

5.(b)

समाजशास्त्र और राजनीति विज्ञान के बीच सहसंबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Clarify the correlation between Sociology and political science.

10

Sociology is the systematic study of society, where as political science deals with the understanding of state and various political institution

Correlation between Sociology and
political science

→ Expansion of both the subjects can be date back to the age of renaissance.

→ Karl Marx in his theories of "class struggle", "Infrastructure and Super Structure" brought in the role of powerful polity in society.

→ Max Weber's concept of Bureaucracy is still the guiding light in maintaining hierarchy in polity.

→ Wilfred Pareto's theories on power elite

Significies the correlation between
Sociology and political science.

→ Talcott parsons functional prerequisites.

AGIL emphasises on the role of state
in goal attainment.

Divergence between Sociology and
political science

Sociology	Political science
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>Larger</u> scope of subject → Its research include diverse institutions → Studies the '<u>why</u>', and '<u>impacts</u>' of political institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <u>Limited</u> scope → <u>state</u> is center to research → Studies different political institutions.

The lines between sociology and political science are becoming blurry due to emergence of niche disciplines such as political sociology.

5.(c)

प्रतिचयन क्या है? लोगों के मतदान व्यवहार का अध्ययन करने हेतु कौन-सी प्रतिचयन विधि उपयुक्त होगी? व्याख्या कीजिए।

What is sampling? Which sampling technique would be suitable to study voting behaviour of people? Explain. 10

Sampling refers to the process of drawing portion of population from larger group for conducting Sociological Research.

Types of Sampling

→ There are majorly two types of Sampling:

① probability sampling: Every unit has same degree of representativeness.

↳ simple random sampling.

↳ stratified random sampling.

↳ Interval sampling.

↳ cluster sampling.

② Non-probability sampling: NO claims of representativeness.

↳ Convenience sampling.

↳ Quota sampling.

- ↳ snow ball sampling
- ↳ Volunteer sampling.

Sampling technique to study voting
behaviour

- Simple random sampling can be used to know voting behaviour through exit polls.
- cluster sampling can be used to understand geographic specific voting behaviour.
- volunteer sampling can also be used to understand voting behaviour through online polls and voting.

Sampling technique can be used in sociological research due to low cost, less time taken and more reliable aspects.

5.(d)

विवाह संस्था के विकल्प इसके विघटन का कारण बन रहे हैं। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए तथा कथन की वैधता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The alternatives to the institution of the marriage are leading to its disintegration. Identify the causes and comment on the validity of the statement. 10

Marriage as a social institution gives social legitimacy to the union of two individuals.

Alternatives to the institution of the marriage leading to disintegration

→ Live in relations.
Civil unions ←
→ Single hood
Living apart ←
together → poly amory

Causes for its dis-integration

→ Emergence of individualism over dependence leading to sologamy (or) single hood

→ Emergence of liberal laws such as legal recognition of live-in

relationships by the state.

→ Overemphasis on individual privacy leading to living apart together families.

→ Globalisation promoted western alternatives to a committed relationship in the form of polyamory.

→ Reducing influence of family and society on individual marital choices.

However marriage can't be completely disintegrated as it gives stability in the society, promotes primary socialisation of kids, and economic co-operation.

Despite challenges even today marriage as an institution holds its relevance due to its "nature of universality".

5.(e) समकालीन समाज में सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन की गतिशीलता में ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

How do online platforms contribute to the dynamics of social and political change in contemporary society? 10

Online platforms such as facebook, twitter (x), Youtube etc became technological change agents to bring various socio-political changes.

Online platforms in bringing social change in contemporary society

① positive social change:

→ Movements such as #MeToo raised awareness and brought in social pressure in tackling work space harassment.

→ "Black lives Matter" movement raised the concerns over racism and promoted social equality.

② Negative social change:

→ Spread of fake news is promoting hostility among various social groups.

→ Online platforms also became the source in promoting Western Xenocentric attitude among youth.

Online platforms in bringing political change in contemporary society

① Positive change:

→ Initiatives like "Fridays for Future" by climate activists brought political change in dealing climate change.

→ Role of social media in showing war atrocities holds the aggressor country accountable [Ex:] Russia-Ukraine war

② Negative change:

→ social media to radicalise the youth to fight against state and polity

→ Role of face book and Cambridge Analytica to wrongly influence votes in U.S elections.

Even though social media platforms integrates the world together, state should take enough measures so that it won't be misused against people.

6.(a)

समकालीन समाज में 'कार्य के सामाजिक संगठन' पर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the impact of information technology on 'social organization of work' in contemporary society. 20

Emergence of internet as a technical tool changed the mode of productions and relations of productions in the work organisations.

Impact of information technology on
social organisation of work in contemporary
society

① positive impacts:

→ Due to information technology related jobs women percentage in white collar jobs increased

→ ABRIL pre-requisites components such as adaptation and goal attainment become more effective.

→ Emergence of new platforms such as e-commerce platforms led to new

Employment opportunities at work space.

→ E-mail communication, Zoom meetings
etc integrated different work organisations

together.

→ Interaction between employees in
office space changed from in person to
Virtual

→ New working methodologies such as
"work from home" got significance.

② Negative impacts

→ According to Karl Marx, new
Capitalistic modes of production along
with information technology leading
to alienation from product, process,
Self and society.

→ High penetration of information
technology in work organisation is
leading to isolation and mental health

issues. This can be seen in rising
egoistic suicides in work organisation
due to low integration as proposed by

Emile Durkheim

→ Information technology in the
form of CCTV cameras increased
surveillance and promoted employee-
employer hostility.

→ Increased stress and burnout due
to lack of work-life balance.

→ New age technologies such as
Artificial intelligence and Automation
leading to less jobs in the work
organisations.

→ The concept of mass production
and customisation putting more

work load on employees.

→ Information technology also brought in new threats in work organisation in terms of Cyber attacks, Phishing etc.

Way Forward

→ Information technology should be used for right reasons with reasonable restrictions.

→ work-life balance has to be promoted in work organisations.

→ To reduce alienation, employees has to given creative freedom.

→ Egoistic suicides can be reduced by promoting collaboration at work.

Information technology is a double edged sword. and one should use it carefully at work organisations to promote ethical efficiency.

6.(b)

क्या समाज को स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए क्रमिक परिवर्तनों वाली एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण प्रणाली के रूप में देखा जाता है, या इसे किसी युद्ध के मैदान के रूप में देखा जाता है जहाँ समूहों के बीच का संघर्ष महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों को प्रेरित करता है? सामाजिक परिवर्तन के प्रकार्यवादी और संघर्षवादी सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Is society seen as a harmonious system with gradual changes to maintain stability, or is it viewed as a battleground where conflicts between groups drive significant transformations? Discuss in context of functionalist and conflict theory of social change. 20

Social change refers to change in social structure, social system, social interaction and behaviour over a period of time.

Functionalist theory of social change

→ Functionalists believed that society is a harmonious system with gradual changes to maintain stability.

→ Functionalists argue that change occurs gradually with consensus without any sudden transformation.

→ According to Talcott parson, value consensus promotes stability in society.

→ According to Emile Durkheim society is sui-generis and social changes promotes organic solidarity in society.

Criticism of functionalist theory

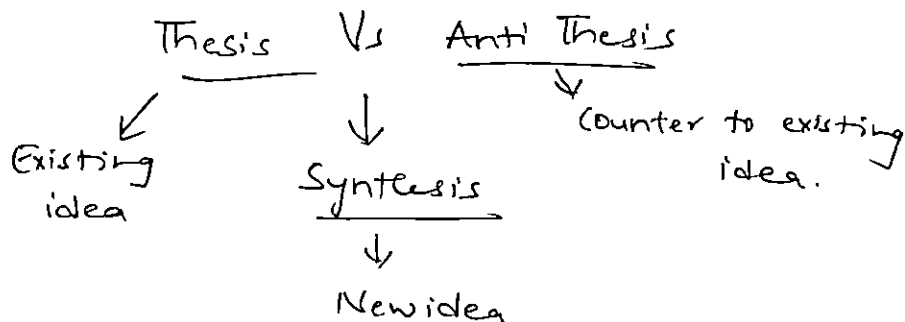
→ Marxist sociologists like Engels criticised for over emphasising on consensus and not considering conflict.

→ The status quo ideology of functionalists

Conflict theory of social change

→ Hegels, Dialectic Idealism

proposed that conflict between ideas leads to new idea and there by social change.



→ Karl Marx in his 'Historical materialism' used similar idea of Hegel

→ changes in society were equated to changes in mode of production

→ Stages of Social changes:

① primitive communism



→ Conflict over tools and excess production

② Ancient slave society



→ slave revolt

③ Medieval feudal society



→ feudal revolt

④ Modern Capitalist society



→ workers revolt

⑤ Communism

→ Karl Marx in his theory of class and class struggle talks about emergency of revolution due to

Pauperisation, proletarianisation and
polarisation of classes.

→ According to R.K. Merton, over
a period of time parts become
dysfunctional and gives rise to
mal-integration. This conflict has to
be resolved by functional alternatives.

Criticism of conflict theory

- Karl Popper called Karl Marx as
utopian thinker.
- Less emphasis on solidarity in the
society as argued by functionalists
- According to Weber, Revolution is
not inevitable in class struggle.

Despite differences, both the
schools of thought provided greater
understanding of social change in
the society.

6.(c) सामाजिक अनुसंधान में डेटा संग्रह की पद्धति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। सामाजिक अनुसंधान में डेटा संग्रह की पद्धति के रूप में केस स्टडीज़ का वर्णन कीजिए।

Techniques of data collection play crucial role in social research. Describe case studies as a technique of data collection in social research. 10

Techniques of data collection include
Various qualitative and quantitative
methods in sociological research.

Techniques of data collection in
social research

① Qualitative methods: Understanding of
reality as experienced by the groups,
individuals. Promotes contextualism and
empathetic description.

(Quantitative
methods)

↓ Primary sources ↓ Secondary sources

→ Interviews

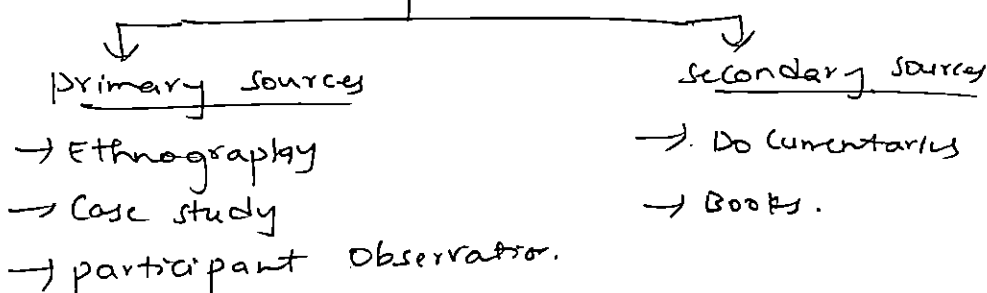
→ Surveys

→ ~~Case study~~
Questionnaire

→ Reports by
institution

→ proposed theoretical
data by sociologist.

② Quantitative methods: Use of scientific
methods and empirical data in
research

Qualitative

Case study as a technique of data Collection

→ Case study refers to intensive study of an individual, group, organisation or an institution.

→ Characteristics include. studying of units in totality, use of methodological pluralism.

Positives	Negatives
→ In depth analysis	→ Subjective bias.
→ Flexible with methods.	→ Less objectivity.
→ Inexpensive	→ Time consuming.

→ According to Burr there are different types such as historical, observational, oral, clinical case studies

Despite issues, case studies through ethnographic studies provided in depth understanding about social life.

7.(a)

संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यात्मक सैद्धांतिक ढांचा सामाजिक व्यवस्था और स्थिरता बनाए रखने में नातेदारी व्यवस्थाओं के प्रकार्यों की व्याख्या किस प्रकार करता है?

How does structural-functional theoretical framework explain the functions of kinship systems in maintaining social order and stability? 20

Structural functionalism is a sociological school of thought that sees society as complex system whose parts work together to promote social order and stability.

Functions of kinship systems in maintaining social order and stability.

→ According to R.P. Murdock, kin groups promote Economic and educational interdependence.

→ According to Talcott parson, families provide two important functions of primary socialisation and personality stabilisation to maintain social order.

- According to Radcliffe Brown,
kinship promotes rights and duties
to promote social order and stability.
- Kinship groups also provide
emotional support during the times
of crisis to reduce dysfunctional
behaviour.
- Kinship groups also play an
important role in conflict resolution.
- Kinship groups play an important
role in devolving family values,
norms and responsibilities for
the promotion of status quo

Criticism on structural-functional framework

- According to R.K. Merton, structural
functionalists didn't consider the
dysfunctions of kin groups.

→ According to Marxist thinkers,
Conflicts among kin groups is not
given enough emphasis

→ Feminist thinkers argue that,

Sylvia Walby: kinship promotes
patriarchal domination and oppression.

→ Emergence of functional alternatives
such as event planners is reducing
importance of kin group role in
major events.

→ Nuclear families and Neo local
families have low intensity of
kinship relations in the current society.

Irrespective of the issues and
challenges, kinship systems even today
hold its relevance in promoting
social order and stability in society.

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7.(b)

सर्वेक्षण आधुनिक जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन गए हैं, जो लगभग एक उद्योग बन गया है। इस संदर्भ में, अनुसंधान पद्धति के रूप में सर्वेक्षण की उपयोगिता का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Surveys have become part and parcel of modern life, constituting almost an industry. In this context, critically evaluate the usefulness of survey as a research method.

20

Survey refers to systematic questioning of people about their opinions, attitudes and behaviour.

Surveys as a research method

→ Types of surveys include:

↳ Questionnaires

↳ Structured interviews

→ Steps involved in surveys:

Issue must be clearly defined → Target population selection.

↓
Pick sample for interview.

Tabulation,
Analysis and
interpretation
of data.

Conduction of Interview /
Questionnaire.

Usefulness of Survey as a research method.

- Surveys as a research method as wide reach
- Surveys promotes anonymity and honesty without fear of judgement.
- With emergence of online systems, Surveys become most flexible
[Ex:] Survey through google forms.
- Surveys promotes reliability and Validity in sociological research.
- Surveys also promotes cost-effective and affordable data collection.
- Surveys reduces respondent and researcher bias.
- Surveys capture comprehensive information.

Challenges of Survey as a research method.

- Sampling issues might happen during sample selection.
- poorly worded questions can lead to misunderstandings and mis-interpretations
- Ethical concerns such as right to privacy
- Delays in response.
- Analysing data can be Complex and time consuming.
- Technological barriers such as digital divide
- Cultural and language barriers.

In the current times surveys become powerful tools in the hands of business groups and government organisations to understand social reality in a better way.

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7.(c)

समाजशास्त्र के बिना इतिहास का कोई फायदा नहीं है और इतिहास के बिना समाजशास्त्र कुछ नहीं है।
समालोचनात्मक रूप से विवेचना कीजिए।

History without Sociology has no fruit; Sociology without History has no root.
Critically Discuss. 10

Due to high level of intersection,
it is often said, "History is Past
Sociology, Sociology is present History"

History without sociology has no
fruit

→ History refers to study of past
events.

→ Where as sociology will look into
the reasons for those events and its
impact.

[Ex:] History captures Industrial Revolution
and sociology captures its impacts
such as alienation.

→ Sociology will help in understanding
different historical events from the
perspectives of social change.

[Ex:] Renaissance → Human centric
lead to approach

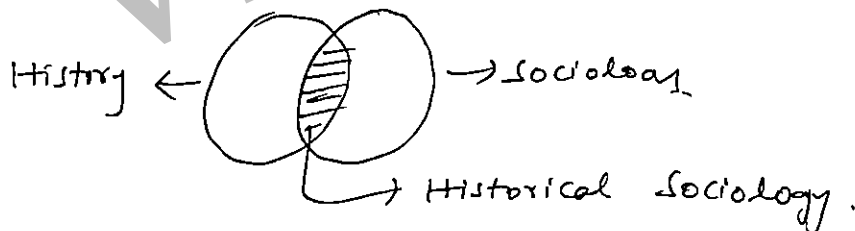
Sociology without history is rootless

→ Karl Marx concept of Historical Materialism is rooted in history.

→ Indian sociologists like B. S. Ghurje used Indology to understand Indian society.

→ Ranjit Guha's, Subaltern studies are based on historical events

→ The documents and references by ancient travellers such as Megasthenes provides social understanding of that time.



Sociology and history emerged as complimentary disciplines in enriching our understanding of human societies

8.(a)

'विऔद्योगीकरण' की अवधारणा तथा शहरीकरण एवं रोजगार के पैटर्न पर इसके परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the concept of 'deindustrialization' and its consequences for urbanization and employment patterns. 20

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8.(b)

आधुनिक समाज का उदय समाजशास्त्र के उद्भव का कारण था; जबकि उत्तर आधुनिक समाज समाजशास्त्र के दायरे का विस्तार कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rise of modern society was the reason for emergence of sociology; while postmodern society is expanding the scope of sociology. Comment. 20

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8.(c)

समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान से पूर्व परिकल्पना निर्मित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the importance of building a hypothesis before sociological research. 10

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