



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

समाजशास्त्र (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Sociology (Paper-I)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

(Test Code : 3135)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+4 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (त्रियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 88+4 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1004873

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARSHITA AGRAWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

01/09/2024

समाजशास्त्र (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Sociology (Paper-I)

केंद्र
Centre JUSD, Karol Bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्रासांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	a	b	c	d	e	अंक Marks	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL							



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Sociology (Paper I)

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(Test Code : 3135)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
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प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपे हुए हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने सूचित हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **EIGHT** questions and printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.

Questions no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted.

The 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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

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 :

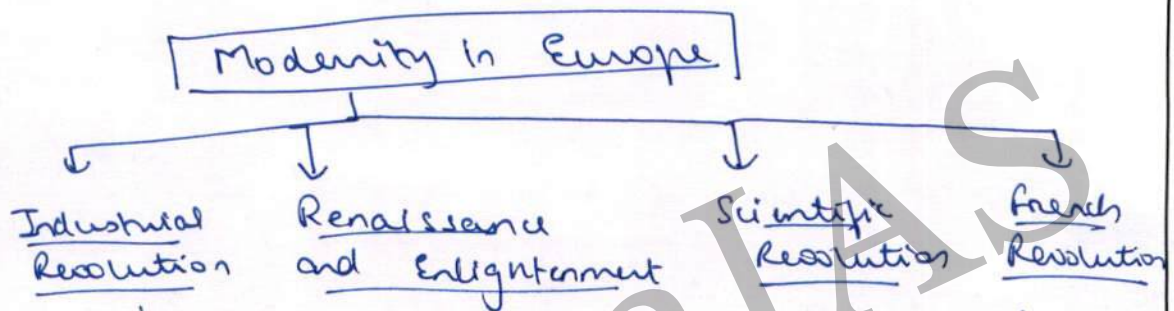
10 x 5 = 50

(a) "समाजशास्त्र का उद्भव पश्चिमी समाजों में आधुनिकता के संकट की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में हुआ था।" मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Sociology emerged as a response to the crisis of modernity in Western societies." Evaluate. 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sociology emerged as a response to the intellectual climate and social conditions of 19th century Europe.



- 1) stress on rationality, progress, human liberty.
- 2) expansion of factory-based production and rural-to-urban migration
- 3) establishment of democracy and rules of laws.
- 4) challenge to authority of priestly class.

- ⇓
- 1) breakdown of traditional joint family structures.
 - 2) poor working conditions, low wages
 - 3) spread of death and diseases
 - 4) consumerism and cut-throat competition

- 1) withdrawal of women from economic systems

↓
Crisis of modernity

→ Sociology
emerged to study
these problems

Emergence of sociology

- 1) Problems of modernity - need for a discipline to evaluate social structures, social pathologies felt.
- 2) Recognition of poverty as a social problem and use of methods of natural sciences in social research.

3) Saint Simon : 'social physics' to apply scientific methods in study of society.

4) Auguste Comte : study crisis of modern society, training of researchers.

5) Durkheim : empathetic view of modernity, functional aspects studied.

Therefore, sociology evolved as a response to the social problems created by modernity, and has expanded its scope to cover various aspects of social life.

1. (b)

समाजशास्त्र में नोमोथेटिक और आइडियोग्राफिक दृष्टिकोणों के बीच प्रमुख अंतर क्या हैं, तथा सामाजिक अनुसंधान में वे किस प्रकार एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं?

What are the key differences between nomothetic and idiographic approaches in sociology, and how do they complement each other in social research?

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nomothetic and idiographic approaches highlight the ideological and theoretical diversity in the study of society.

Key differences

<u>Basis</u>	<u>Nomothetic</u>	<u>Idiographic</u>
Meaning	Study of specific features of social world.	Detailed study of a unit of society.
Nature	can be generalized	cannot be generalized.
Methods	use of quantitative, positivist methods.	use of qualitative, interpretative methods.
Example	multivariate analysis by Durkheim.	Ethnography of Harold Garfinkel.

They complement each other as -

- 1) Triangulation - use of both the approaches can create comprehensive view, cross-check results.
- 2) Holistic understanding possible by analysing both qualitative and quantitative aspects.
- 3) Reliability and validity ensured -
Eg - survey on women's role in an office complemented by participant observation.
- 4) Verstehen bridges the gap between the two - by stressing on both social structures and individual attributes (Weber).
- 5) Bridge between objectivity and subjectivity
macro & micro - by using both approaches.

Therefore, both approaches hold great relevance in providing a comprehensive study on society.

1. (c)

संवेदनशील सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में गुणात्मक अनुसंधान आयोजित किए जाने में निहित नैतिक विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the ethical considerations involved in conducting qualitative research in sensitive social settings.

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Qualitative research involves active participation of researcher in the process for interpreting social realities, leading to varied ethical issues.

Ethical considerations in sensitive social settings

- 1) Concerns over privacy, consent in Participant Observation.
- 2) Researcher's bias - may consider own culture as superior, biased view of other cultures due to Euro-centrism.
Eg - Morgan called non-European societies as 'barbaric'.

3) Hidden power structures may influence the behaviour of research group, eg- in focus group discussions - members may not speak up against the Sarpanch (village head).

- 4) Cultural relativism - Weber explains that other societies should be viewed from the point of their cultures.
- 5) Labelling Issues - researcher may be influenced by those labelled as 'deviants' by larger society.
Eg - Jazz musicians.
- 6) Micro analysis leads to neglect of larger social structures and impact of power relations. , Eg - In phenomenology.
- 7) Emotional consideration in studying emotional actions (weber), situations of high emotional stress.
- 8) Maintaining objectivity is a challenge due to problem of going native by researcher.

Therefore, adequate training of researcher, using methodological pluralism and inductive analysis is required to counter these ethical issues.

1. (d)

मार्क्स और वेबर की वर्ग संबंधी अवधारणा के बीच भिन्नता किस प्रकार उनके सिद्धांतों के विशिष्ट आधार को उजागर करती है?

How does the divergence between Marx's and Weber's concept of class highlight the distinct foundation of their theories?

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marx defined 'class' with reference to mode of production, while Weber defined 'class' in relation to position in market economy.

Marx : 'class' and foundation of his theory

1) Economic basis of defining class - led to historical materialism - tracing history through changes in mode of production.

2) Nature of society as exploitative, discriminatory due to distinction in class position - between haves and have nots.

3) Consequence - lead to class

struggle, homogenization, development of 'true class consciousness' and revolution for communism.

Weber :- 'class' and his theory

- 1) Basis of society : class, status, power as modes of stratification, dispersed sources of inequality.
- 2) Nature of society : class based on rational organisation - meritocracy, rules of law and is thus functional.
- 3) Consequence : does not see why people belonging to one class may unite, sees proliferation of middle class in modern societies.

Therefore, while Marx provided a conflict perspective of class and society, Weber provided a value-neutral, interpretative foundation to class and society.

1. (e)

समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण के अंतर्गत लिंग (जेंडर) किस प्रकार सामाजिक स्तरीकरण हेतु महत्वपूर्ण धुरी के रूप में कार्य करता है?

How does gender function as a critical axis of social stratification within sociological analysis? 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The feminist approach in sociology considers gender as the primary organising category in social stratification in sociological analysis.

Gender as critical axis

1) Primacy to gender in defining access to resources, opportunities, mobility.

Eg - Karuna Ahmed's study on pink jobs, wage gap faced by women.

2) Sex role segregation with functionalists like Parsons calling women as suitable for domestic work due to their 'expressive' 'instrumental' nature.

3) Division of power based on gender with women having low authority

and lack of autonomy, according to Margaret Benson.

4) Centrality to violence as a measure of physical manifestation of patriarchy according to Walby.

eg- dowry deaths, rape, etc.

5) Intersectionality - with women from Dalit, Islamic, trans background facing multiple deprivations, as per Crenshaw.

6) Cultural significance in re-enforcing sex-based socialisation and division of labour, as per Uma Chakravarty's analysis of Brahminical patriarchy.

Therefore, gender as a central category allows the latent truths, lived history and hidden experiences of women to be studied in sociology.

2. (a)

दुर्खीम के सामाजिक तथ्यों के सिद्धांत पर इस विचार के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि "व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार व्यक्तिगत चेतना द्वारा नहीं बल्कि सामूहिक विवेक द्वारा निर्देशित होता है।"

Discuss Durkheim's theory of social facts in the context of the idea that "individual behavior is not directed by personal consciousness but rather by a collective conscience." 20

Durkheim explained social facts by relating individual actions and behaviours to larger societal norms, structure and consciousness.

Theory of social fact

- 1) Definition - Durkheim defined social facts as realities present in different spheres of society.
- 2) Context - He considered that society is divided into structures, on which statistical data can be collected and positivist method can be applied.
- 3) Primacy to society - He believed that individuals are influenced by and guided entirely by collective conscience.
- 4) Study social facts as things - different

social realities are empirically observable, quantifiable and thus should be studied as things.

Eg - degree of acceptance to conscience collective.

5) Types of Social facts

→ material social fact - based on collective acting.

→ non-material social fact - based on collective thinking.

→ morphological social fact - based on collective presence.

→ pathological social fact - which does not adhere to conscience collective.

Eg - crime.

6) Application

→ Studied suicide not as a result of psychological attributes of individuals, but of social currents of integration and regulation in society.

→ Division of labour - based on organisational character of society.

→ Religion as a tool for promoting social solidarity and 'divinity of society'.

Criticism to the theory

- 1) Peter Berger - different social facts influence different individuals in different ways.
- 2) Gabriel Martin - individual cannot be separated from society.
Eg - what will be left of a school if teachers and students removed?
- 3) Anthony Giddens - structuration theory - individuals also shape social structures.
Eg - influence of Grandhi on India.
- 4) Max Weber - individual motives, values and beliefs also impact social action, not considered by Durkheim.
- 5) Harvey Bayon - Durkheim's social fact do not explain actions by

individuals performed without any societal sanctions.

Eg - philanthropic activities, helping others.

6) Critique of positivist method -

suffers from determinism and reductionism.

Despite these criticisms, Durkheim's theory laid the foundation of sociology as a scientific knowledge system, contributing to formalisation of the discipline.

2. (b)

सहभागी अवलोकन जानकारी एकत्र करने की एक सुविधाजनक विधि है, लेकिन यह अत्यधिक भ्रामक भी हो सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Participant Observation is a convenient approach to gather information, but it can be grossly misleading as well. Discuss.

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Participant observation refers

to collection of research data via observation while being part of the natural environment.

Eg- Andre Beteille's study on caste in Sripuram village.

Conviction in gathering information

1) In-depth observation - comprehensive data collection possible.

2) Contextualisation - data can be collected in relevant context,

eg- Malinowski studied religion during performance of religious rituals by Trobrianders.

3) Reliability and validity of data due to primary source of data collection.

- 4) Latent truths and hidden power structures can be observed.
- 5) Methodological pluralism through measures like surveys, interviews, questionnaires, ethnography possible.
- 6) Objectivity via value relevance, Verstehen and use of ideal types, according to Weber.
- 7) Symbolic Interactionists - use this to evaluate social interactions, meanings and motives associated behind actions.
- 8) Phenomenologists like Peter Berger - used to analyse how humans apply their minds to make sense of the social order, using their common sense.

Can be misleading as -

- 1) Hawthorne effect - individuals may not act naturally as they know they are being observed.

2) Presence of researcher - William Footwhite explains that researcher may influence the social situations, or take on leadership positions.

3) Subjective biases in interpretation of the social actions, according to Martyn Hammersley.

4) Problem of going native - challenge to objectivity.

5) External validity questionable due to study of specific social groups and situations.

6) Overt observation leads to ethical issues, concerns over privacy.

7) Generalization and Comparability not possible due to qualitative nature of data collected.

3) Demanding - Eg - Steggs had to flee his Glasgow study on drug dealers due to threats to personal safety.

However, despite of these limitations, the use of Participant Observation as one of the tools for methodological pluralism can enhance the quality of data collection, according to Alan Bryman.

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2. (c)

"मैक्स वेबर का 'आदर्श प्रारूप' यथार्थ वास्तविकता के प्रतिबिंब के बजाय वैचारिक उपकरण है।" इस कथन के संबंध में अपने दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा कीजिए।

"Max Weber's 'Ideal Types' are conceptual tools rather than reflections of actual reality." Discuss your perspective on this assertion.

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Max Weber's Ideal Types are conceptual paradigm that act as a guide to empirical research.

They are called conceptual tools rather than ~~percept~~ reflections of actual reality as-

- 1) Mental constructs - They are formed to provide direction to researcher, may not represent actual reality.
- 2) Partial conception - contain specific aspects of reality, rather than totality of reality \Rightarrow they are approximate types.
- 3) Cultural perception - they are specific to a culture and society of study.

4) Biases of researcher in selection of elements possible, as they are yet to be tested against empirical reality.

5) Help in hypothesis generation, which will be subject to testing and verification.

6) Simplistic view Eg - Weber divided authority into 3 types - traditional, charismatic, legal-rational : does not guarantee all types of actions.

7) Causal analysis and comparision can be possible, without generalizing the types to all societies.

Therefore, Weber suggests

testing of ideal types against reality, using tools of Verstehen, objectivity, value relevance to achieve sociological analysis of "actual reality".

3. (a)

सामाजिक अनुसंधान में वैधता की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। विभिन्न प्रकार की वैधता किस प्रकार अनुसंधान के निष्कर्षों की सटीकता एवं विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करती है?

Discuss the concept of validity in social research. How do different types of validity ensure the accuracy and credibility of research findings?

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3. (b)

“समकालीन वैश्विक असमानताओं को समझने में मार्क्स की वर्ग संघर्ष की अवधारणा प्रासंगिक बनी हुई है।”
चर्चा कीजिए।

"Marx's concept of class struggle remains relevant in understanding contemporary global inequalities." Discuss.

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3. (c)

मीड के "सामान्यीकृत अन्य" के सिद्धांत और स्व के निर्माण में इसके महत्त्व का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Provide a critical analysis of Mead's theory of the "generalized others" and its significance in the formation of the self.

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4. (a)

“मर्टन का विसंगति (एनोमी) सिद्धांत, यद्यपि दुर्खीम से प्रभावित है, किंतु यह दुर्खीम की मूल अवधारणा से मौलिक रूप से भिन्न है। चर्चा कीजिए।

“Merton's theory of anomie, while influenced by Durkheim, is fundamentally distinct from Durkheim's original concept”. Discuss.

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Durkheim discusses anomie as a result of breakdown of social norms due to rapid social change, while Merton explains anomie as deviance resulting from structural strains in society.

Influence of Durkheim on Merton

Merton borrows Durkheim's idea that anomie is not a result of individual psychological attributes. Rather, it draws from influence of social currents and problems of integration in society.

For eg- Durkheim believed suicide was a result of social currents.

Also, Merton borrowed the idea that anomie is a problem of modern society and can be resolved by structural changes.

Fundamental distinction between Merton's Deviance and Durkheim's anomie

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Merton believed deviance was a class experience - as certain classes did not get access to socially accepted means (like education, employment) for achievement of institutional goals.

Durkheim believes anomie is a mass experience, affecting all classes of society.

2) Merton believed that deviance exists along a scale, and even some deviants follow institutionalised means or culturally approved goals.

Durkheim did not make any such distinction.

	<u>Means</u>	<u>Goals</u>
Conformists	✓	✓
Retreatists	✓	x
Innovators	x	✓
Reheatists	x	x
Rebellions	±	±
	(partially conform)	

3) Merton explained that deviance was not universal. Moreover, what is deviance in one society may not be a crime in another. Eg- homosexuality

Durkheim stressed on universality of anomic.

4) Merton believed that deviance can be resolved by structural transformation by allowing equity in access to resources and means of mobility.

Durkheim gave the idea of reforms for solving anomic.

5) Other distinct contributions of Merton

4) deviance and conformity are two sides of the same coin. A deviant today might become conformist tomorrow.

↳ influence of structural strains on

promoting deviance, criticising to biological, racial or psychological theories behind criminal activity.

However, Merton's theory is criticized by not explaining vandalism, non-pecuniary deviance (Taylor & Young) and politically motivated criminals (Albert Cohen).

Despite the limitations, Merton's theory built upon Durkheim's anomie and presented a comprehensive sociological analysis of crime, anomie and deviance in society.

4. (b)

प्रत्यक्षवादी और व्याख्यात्मक दृष्टिकोण के मध्य अंतरों के बावजूद, इन दृष्टिकोणों ने समाजशास्त्र को एक विषय के रूप में समृद्ध किया है। व्याख्या कीजिए।
Despite the differences in their approach, positivist and interpretative approach have enriched the sociology as a discipline. Explain.

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Positivists and interpretative

Scholars were among the earliest sociologists, creating it as a distinct discipline for the scientific study of society.

Differences in Approach

Basis

Positivist

Interpretative
Approach

Definition

application of methods of natural sciences to social research.

interpretation of meanings, motives behind social actions.

Focus

Textual, empirical analysis

Text + Context.

Methods

Statistical analysis, causal analysis, quantification

Adopting scientific methods with cultural relevance, value neutrality.

Scope	Totality of reality	Essence of reality.
Objectivity	Fully achievable	desired goal, using ideal types, verstehen.
Scholars	Belonging to <u>synthetic school</u> , like <u>Comte</u> , <u>Durkheim</u> , etc.	Belonging to <u>formalist school</u> , like <u>Weber</u> , <u>Simmel</u> , etc.

Role in enriching sociology

1) Positivist approach

1) Sociology as queen of all social sciences established by Auguste Comte.

2) Subject matter - social statics and social dynamics - elements that lead to change or stability (Comte).

3) Rules of research, such as studying social facts as things established by Durkheim.

4) Scope of sociology defined - Ginsberg -

it can study man in all spheres of life - politics, economics, religion, etc.

5) General laws of human behaviour

established, Eg - all societies move from traditional to metaphysical to scientific (Conte).

II) Interpretative approach

1) Covered gap between micro and

macro approaches - by stressing on both social structures as well as individual meanings and motives.

2) Role of common sense recognised in cultural analysis, selection of research topic.

3) New methods of research such as

verstehen, cultural relativism, ideal types.

4) Inter-subjectivity - draws insights from history, anthropology, economy, culture study.

Eg- Weber defined different forms of authority (subject matter of political science).

5) Qualitative analysis using historical analysis, content analysis.

6) Inspired further schools, like phenomenology, ethnomethodology.

Therefore, despite these differences, the contribution of both approaches in shaping sociological thought and study is immense and widely regarded.

4. (c)

“समाजशास्त्र और सामान्य बौद्धिक ज्ञान एक पूरक संबंध साझा करते हैं”। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

“Sociology and common sense share a complimentary relationship”. Comment.

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Weber defined common sense as

“routine knowledge that people hold, based on their experiences and assumptions, of everyday world and society”. The debate between sociology and common sense is a never-ending one.

Positivists like Durkheim believed that sociology is a scientific knowledge system and common sense are sociological nonsense that mar the scientific study of society.

However, microsociology stresses on the importance of common sense as the basis of social research. Phenomenology of Peter Berger argues that common sense is used by individuals to analyse and categorise their social world. Moreover, the researcher uses his common sense

to interpret meanings behind social actions.

Similarly, ethnomethodologists like Garfinkel stress on use of common sense in maintaining order in society, as well as making sense of people's method.

The complementary relationship between the two is best stressed by Interpretative approach of Max Weber. He recognises how people use common sense to drive their meanings, motives and researcher's use common sense to interpret social actions.

He thus stresses on value relevance, while refraining from value judgements, for effective analysis of society.

Therefore, the debate between sociology and common sense has greatly contributed to the growth of the discipline.

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 :

10 x 5 = 50

(a)

समकालीन पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में व्याप्त दुष्प्रकार्यों को समझने में 'श्रम विभाजन के असामान्य रूपों' पर दुर्खीम के विचार कितने प्रासंगिक हैं?

How relevant are Durkheim's views on the 'abnormal forms of the division of labour' in understanding the dysfunctions in contemporary capitalist economies? 10

Durkheim viewed division of labour as defined by organisational character of society. Anomies in societies, thus cause abnormal form of division of labour.

Relevance in understanding dysfunctions

1) Rapid social change due to rapidly developing technology leading to Anomic Division of labour (Dol).

2) Growing individualism and lack of cooperation also leads to breakdown of solidarity, leading to Anomic Dol.

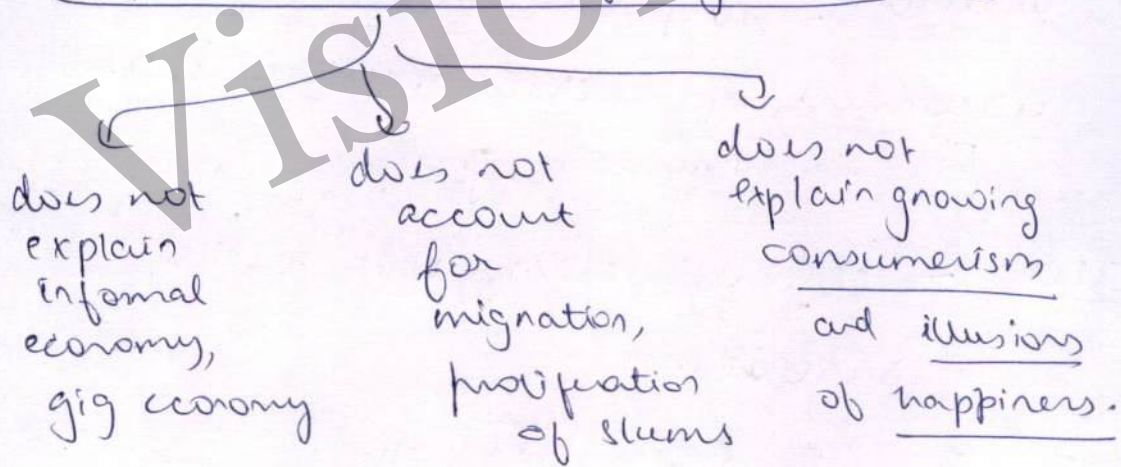
3) Unequal access to opportunities due to structural factors such as caste system leads to forced Dol.

4) Gender issues and sexual division of labour - such as pink jobs, care work also leads to forced DoL.

5) Lack of coordination due to breakdown of equal application of rules of law - leading to poorly coordinated DoL.

6) Alienation of Marx can also be explained via abnormal DoL which threatens social integration.

Lacuna in explaining dysfunctions



Despite these limitations, Durkheim's theory has significance in explaining the latent and manifest dysfunctions of modern capitalism.

5. (b)

राज्य और सत्ता पर विचार-विमर्शों में बहुलवादी और अभिजात्यवादी दृष्टिकोण किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

How do pluralist and elitist perspective differ in their deliberations on state and power?

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Sociological Analysis of power

defines it as the 'ability of a man or a group of men to realise their own will in a communal action, even against the resistance of others" (Weber).

Difference in pluralist and elite perspective

1) Nature of power

Pluralists - dispersed in society, for achievement of various sectional interests.

Eg. - various Pressure groups

Elites - concentrated in elite ruling minority.

Eg. - 'lions and foxes' of Pareto.

2) Use of power

Pluralists - used for achieving goals of different strata of society.

Elite - used by elites for concentration of power and fulfilment of private interests.

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3) Nature of democracy -

Pluralists - democracy as the best form of governance. (Robert Dahl).

Elite Theory - elite rule is inevitable, democracy is a myth, characteristics of rulers same across all societies (Pareto).

4) Role of state -

Pluralists + state acts as 'honest broker'
Elites - state as one of the holders of institutional powers, according to C.W. Mills.

5) Role of masses -

Pluralists - masses influence political action.

Elites - masses formed ruled majority, no role in governance.

Therefore, both theories are crucial in explaining varied forms of power structures in contemporary society.

5. (c)

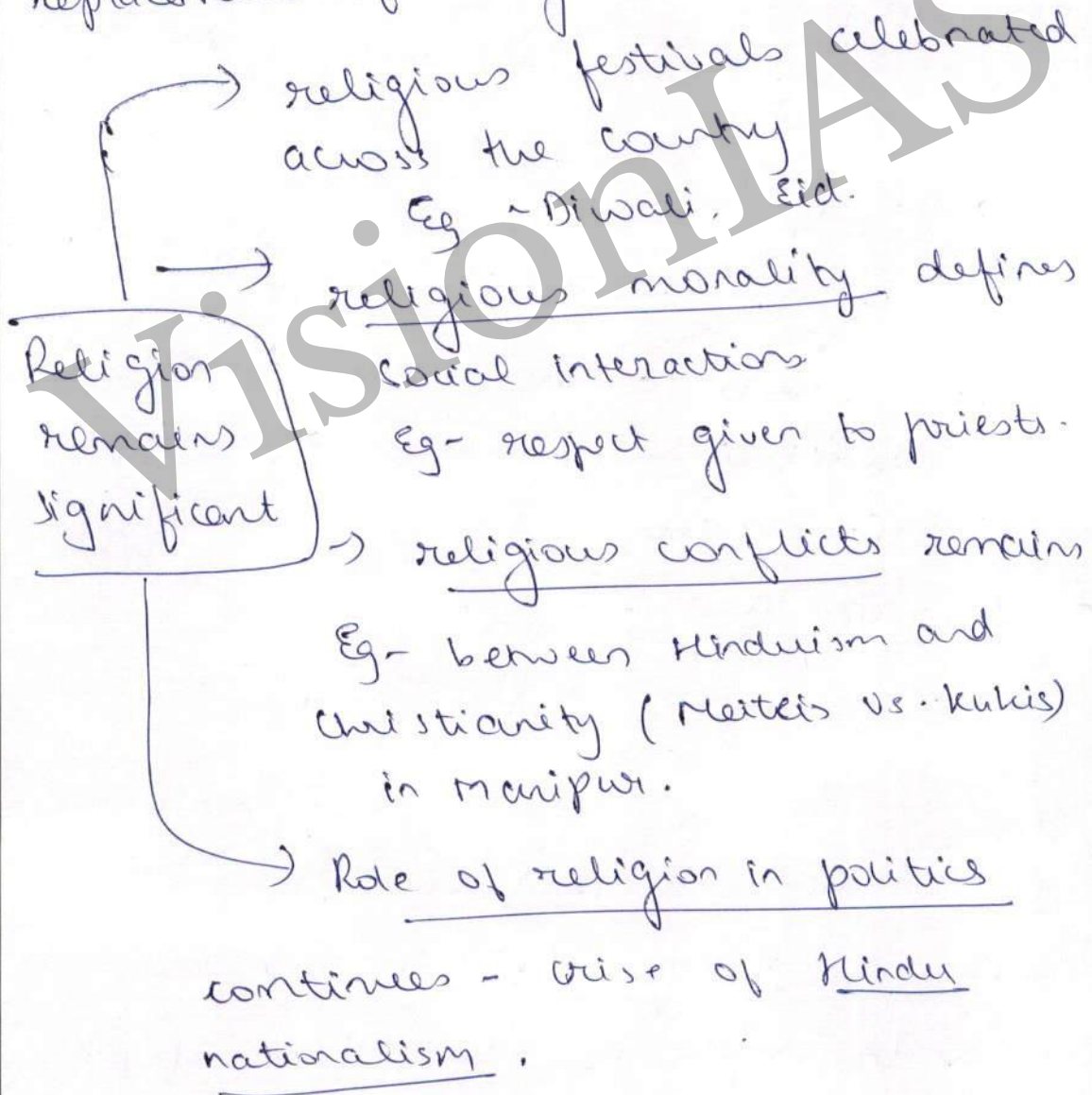
यद्यपि भारतीय समाज में धर्म का महत्त्व अभी भी बना हुआ है, किंतु हाल के घटनाक्रमों से पता चलता है कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति रुझान बढ़ रहे हैं। इस अवलोकन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

While religion remains significant in Indian society, recent developments suggest an increasing trend towards secularization. Explain this observation.

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Religion and secularism are both lived experiences in Indian society, as secularism entails equal growth of all religions, instead of complete replacement of religion.



Trend towards secularization

► Bryon Wilson's observations can be applied -

- 1) Participation in religious institutions declining.
- 2) Differentiation - education, laws no longer function of religion.
- 3) Secularization of religion - cult leaders like Sri Sri use science in spirituality.
- 4) De-ritualization, movement towards self spirituality observed - Eg- through Vipassana meditation.
- 5) Growing individualism - declining solidarity towards religious identity.

Therefore, while religion as an identity is decreasing in India, its role in politics and society keeps it relevant.

5. (d)

“समकालीन आधुनिक समाज में विवाह अब लोकप्रिय संस्था नहीं रही। चर्चा कीजिए।

“Marriage is no longer the popular institution in contemporary modern society”. Discuss.

10

Lundberg defined marriage as a system of social ritual that explains the rights, duties and obligations of husbands and wives towards each other.

Marriage no longer popular

1) Alternatives to marriage,
Such as live-in relations.

2) Rising divorce rates.

3) Civil marriages - rituals and rites no longer important.

4) Traditional marriages like uncle-niece marriage, Soro mate, levirate, replaced by choice-based marriages.

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5) Love marriages are replacing caste endogamy.

Continued relevance of marriage

- 1) Use of technology, such as online matrimonies for marriage.
- 2) Arrange marriages still popular.

Therefore, while marriages in their traditional form are declining, alternatives of marriages have emerged.

5. (e)

“वर्तमान में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को समझने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी महत्वपूर्ण है”। चर्चा कीजिए।
“Technology is the key to understanding social change today”. Discuss.

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The interface between technology and social change is a matter of wide sociological interest.

Key to understanding social change

- 1) Changing economic structures -
rise of IT industries, services industry based on technology.
- 2) Societal changes due to spread of e-commerce, leading to rising consumerism.
- 3)

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VisionIAS

6. (a)

"दुर्खीम की धर्म की समझ एक विशेष 'सामाजिक संदर्भ' में उभरी और उसकी अधिक प्रासंगिकता थी।" इस कथन का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Durkheim's understanding of religion emerged and had greater relevance in a particular 'social context'." Critically analyze the statement.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हशिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Durkheim defined religion as a "system of beliefs and practices related to sanct things; that bind individuals into a single moral community".

Emerged and relevance in particular social context

- 1) Durkheim believed religion was 'society divinized', as the feelings of awe and reverence generated by religion were the same as those for society.
- 2) He studied the most primitive form of religion - Totemism, as practiced by Arunta tribe.
- 3) He believed that religion involved rituals and practices that promoted social solidarity, positive integration and strong collective conscience.

4) He distinguished between the saved and the profane, based on the faith of the individuals and making demands from society.

5) He believed 'there was something eternal in religion'. In modern societies, religion will not be abandoned, rather 'secular morality' will replace 'religious morality'.

6) Thus, he argued for 'spiritualised patriotism' as religion in modern society.

7) His theory was drawn from a non-literate, primitive society dominated by a single religious community, and thus its relevance is subject to criticism.

Lack of relevance in current 'social context'

1) Multi-cultural societies like India, USA exist, where no single religious consciousness dominates social life.

- 2) Sectarian Conflicts, such as between Shias and Sunnis in Middle East - challenge to integrative role of religion.
- 3) Fundamentalism, as seen by rise of Taliban, questions the positive role explained by Durkheim.
- 4) Discriminatory religious practices, such as caste system backed by Hinduism persist.
- 5) Rise of sects and cults due to relative deprivation, rapid social change (Bryon Wilson) not explained by Durkheim's theory.
- 6) Secularisation of society - development of rational ideologies, in societies like Japan, France - religion replaced by modernity.

Continued relevance of Durkheim

1) Symbolic religion such as the importance of Jerusalem for different religions persists.

2) Indian context - Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrated Indian flag, Constitution, showcasing spiritualized patriotism.

Therefore, Durkheim's theory of religion, while holding limited relevance, is critical in explaining the integrative and regulative functions of religion in present times.

6. (b)

औद्योगिकरण और वैश्वीकरण ने समाज में एक सार्वभौमिक एवं प्रकार्यात्मक संस्था के रूप में परिवार की धारणा को किस प्रकार चुनौती दी है?

How have industrialization and globalization challenged the notion of family as a universal and functional institution in society?

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G.P. Murdock defined family as a social group marked by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. The forces of industrialization and globalisation have challenged this notion.

Family as universal and functional

- present in all societies.
- Parsons - functional for socialisation of children and stabilisation of adult personalities.
- Durkheim - required for cultural transmission, transfer of conscience collective
- AR Radcliffe Brown - ritual roles, recreational roles of family.

Impact of industrialization

1) Shift from family to households -
due to migration to urban areas,

emergence of hostels, PUs - Common residence but no emotional connectivity.

2) Rise of nuclear families - Parson's

FIT Theory explains how nuclear family provides geographical mobility, necessary for meeting needs of industrial capitalism.

3) Alternatives to functional role - such as

state provides social security, schools provide socialisation, hospitals provide care work.

4) Conflict school - F. Engels - family provides values required for 'reproduction of social labour' to meet demands of capitalism.

5) Psychological Impacts - Edmund Leach in his 'runaway family' explains how high emotional stresses and expectations cause conflicts - parents fight and children rebel - creating a 'short-circuit'.

Impact of globalization

1) Breakdown of traditional forms -

rise of live-in relations, same-sex couple households, transgender households.

2) Shift from child-focused families

due to rising individualism and cost of living. Eg- DINK families (Double Income No kids).

3) Empowerment of women is challenging to traditional gender roles and power relations within families.

4) Technological families due to spread of dishwashers, vaccum cleaners, leading to over-reliance on technology (Anthony Giddens).

5) Values towards family changing -

children do not consider parents as their responsibility, emergence of Empty Nest families

6) Stability of marriages falling - due to rising divorce rates, widow remarriages, leading to single-parent families.

Therefore, the forces of industrialization and globalization have challenged the traditional functional notions of family and given rise to diverse forms of households in contemporary times.

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6. (c)

नृजातीय समूहों का आत्म-जागरूक राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में परिवर्तन, नृजातीयता और राष्ट्रवाद के बीच संबंध से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

How does the transformation of ethnic groups into self-aware political entities relate to the connection between ethnicity and nationalism?

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7. (a)

'सम्मानजनक कार्य' की अवधारणा वैश्वीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था में श्रमिकों के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे करती है तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में क्या बाधाएं हैं?

How does the concept of 'decent work' address the challenges faced by workers in the globalized economy, and what are the obstacles to its implementation?

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7. (b)

सामाजिक परिवर्तन पर मार्क्स और पार्सन्स के परिप्रेक्ष्य के संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन विकासवादी है या क्रांतिकारी।

Discuss whether social change is evolutionary or revolutionary, with reference to the perspectives of Marx and Parsons on social change.

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7. (c)

हाल के वर्षों में, विशेष रूप से LGBTQ+ समुदायों के बीच "चयनित परिवारों" की अवधारणा ने प्रमुखता प्राप्त की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The concept of "chosen families" has gained prominence in recent years, particularly among LGBTQ+ communities. Discuss.

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8. (a)

“पराश्रिता सिद्धांतकारों द्वारा प्रतिपादित कोर-पेरिफेरी मॉडल 21वीं सदी में वैश्विक असमानताओं को समझने में प्रासंगिक बना हुआ है।” चर्चा कीजिए।

"The core-periphery model proposed by dependency theorists continues to hold relevance in understanding global inequalities in the 21st century." Discuss.

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8. (b)

राजनीतिक दलों और दबाव समूहों के बीच अपने-अपने लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु अंतर्निहित द्वंद्वात्मक संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the dialectical relationship between political parties and pressure groups in the pursuit of their respective goals.

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8. (c)

श्रम का स्त्रीकरण विकासशील समाजों में महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता एवं सामाजिक प्रस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

How does the feminization of labor impact the economic independence and social status of women in developing societies?

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