



# VISION IAS

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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2530)

|                   |                  |                     |             |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
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| Medium Eng/Hindi  | English          | Registration Number | 1004873.    |
| Center            | ORH.             | Date                | 09/08/2024. |

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

खंड 'A' / SECTION 'A'

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।  
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
- 1.(a) समाजशास्त्र को 'औद्योगिक क्रांति की पुत्री' माना जाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।  
Sociology is considered to be the 'daughter of industrial revolution'. Explain. 10

Sociology as a discipline evolved to study the material conditions of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe marked by the Industrial Revolution. (IR)

Sociology as daughter of IR

- i) Forces behind IR -
- i) Enlightenment promoted values of rationality, scientific temper, progress.
- ii) Rise of spirit of individualism, entrepreneurship and profit-making.
- iii) Advancement in technology - such as textiles, ship building, steam engine.
- iv) Growth of institutions like banking, insurance, etc.

## 2) Impact of IR -

- i) Shift from home-based to factory-based production.
- ii) Migration to urban areas - breakdown of joint families.
- iii) Poor working conditions, low wages, spread of death and diseases.
- iv) Emergence of modern cities as repositories of misery and inhumanity.

## 3) Emergence of sociology -

- i) Sociology emerged to study the problems brought about by IR.
- ii) Auguste Comte, Parkheim believed that modern society was positive, consensual, based on solidarity.
- iii) Marx highlighted the conflict in IR.

Thus, sociology developed as a response to IR, and is thus called the 'daughter of Industrial Revolution'

- 1.(b) समाजशास्त्र में अनुसंधान पद्धति के रूप में ऐतिहासिक विज्ञेपण की व्याख्या कीजिए।  
Explain the historical analysis as a research method in sociology.

10

Historical analysis refers to a qualitative tool for research in sociology, promoting the interlinks between history and sociology.

### Features of historical analysis

1) Bases of research - based on study of historical texts, artefacts, paintings, travellers' records, inscriptions, photographs and other sources of history.

2) Goals of research - it involves an ethnographic study of certain phenomenon, to achieve an in-depth analysis.

Ex - study of causes of the 1st world war

3) Tools of research - it uses qualitative tools, interpretative approach and a reflexive method of research.

Example - Weber used historical data

to trace religious values and rise of capitalism across different societies.

4) Useful in comparative analysis as done by Aurheim in his study of religion and Marx in tracing evolution of human history.

### Limitations of historical analysis

- 1) Validity of historical data is questionable - written by elites, or sponsored by rulers.
- 2) Subjectivity of researcher influences the analysis, eg- ideological biases between functionalists and conflict theorists.
- 3) Generalization may not be possible due to unique nature of history across regions and time periods.

However, these limitations do not alter the fact that historical analysis acts as an important tool for enrichment of sociological knowledge.

1.(c) सामाजिक अनुसंधान में चर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Variables play crucial role in social research. Elaborate.

10

Variables are units of research capable of taking different values to facilitate research.

Example - income levels, ~~po~~ educational levels, etc.

### Role in social research

- 1) Formation of hypothesis is made possible using defining variables.  
Eg - relationship between income levels and crime rates in a society.
- 2) Facilitate data collection as variables help us to clearly define our targeted social group.  
Eg - level of education to analyze rate of social mobility.
- 3) Theory building is possible when variables are clearly defined in inductive analysis.

4) Comparative analysis as variables provide quantitative measurable units.

Eg - suicide rates across different societies.

5) Statistical analysis, such as multi-variate analysis is made possible

Eg - By Durkheim is his study of suicide.

6) Laws of human behaviour can be found, which is the ultimate goal of social research.

Eg - Merton' used variables to study deviance across regions to derive his theory of deviance.

Therefore, variables form the backbone of social research, according to Alan Bryman.

(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

Herbert Spencer pioneered the evolution of sociology as a discipline, by giving an organismic theory of evolution of human society.

He gave a functional approach, wherein he explained that different parts of a society co-ordinate and work together for its effective functioning.

He compared this with human biology, drawing parallels with how different organs work together for the efficient functioning of human body.

*Handwritten notes in Hindi, partially obscured by the VisionIAS watermark. The text appears to be a definition or explanation of a concept, possibly related to sociology or social structure.*

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

Mobility is often touted as a solution to inequality. Discuss. 10

Mobility refers to the movement of individuals or groups across hierarchies of income, wealth, status or power, and is thus touted as a solution to inequality.

Mobility as solution to inequality

- 1) Higher economic opportunities and increased incomes due to mobility can reduce economic inequality.
- 2) Sanskritization of M. N. Srinivas explains how mobility along caste hierarchy helps reduce social inequalities.
- 3) Capabilities approach of Amartya Sen defines how educational and health standards can enable an individual to achieve independence and improved social status.
- 4) Democracy, open political participation

and reservations for marginalized sections can lead to mobility and reduced political inequality, according to Dr. Ambedkar.

### Criticism of this narrative

1) Closed society - Frank Parkers' concept of closure strategies (voluntary exclusion by elites), prevents free mobility.

2) Mobility as a safety-valve to prevent homogenization, while there is no real change in material conditions, as explained by Anthony Giddens.

3) Feminists argue that economic mobility does not guarantee equal social status for women due to patriarchy.

Therefore, social mobility which is open, meritocratic and based on competition can ensure a solution to inequality.

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

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

Emile Durkheim pioneered the functionalist and positivist school of sociology, providing an empathetic view of modern industrial society.

Concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity

1) Premise - Durkheim traced the evolution of human society based on the form of Division of labour, from traditional to modern society.

2) Traditional society - According to him, it was marked by low population (low material density), low frequency of interaction (dynamic density) and thus division of labour was based on convenience and equality.

3) Form of solidarity - Traditional society was thus marked by mechanical solidarity i.e. solidarity based on sameness.

4) Modern Society - Change in moral density brought about change in form of division of labour. Increase in population, higher frequency of interaction and increasing demands for goods and services marked modern society.

5) Organic solidarity - To achieve the needs of the higher population, specialized division of labour took place. It led to organic solidarity, i.e. solidarity based on interdependence.

6) Social Integration - organic solidarity was marked by greater commitment to rules of law, conscience collective based on societal rules and norms thus promoting social cohesion and integration.

7) Growing interdependence - Since individuals were dependent on each other for fulfilment of their needs, and scarce resources required effective cooperation.

P) Example - In hospitals, doctors, nurses and technicians perform their specialized roles to ensure effective delivery of health services and treatment of patients.

9) Role of religion - In industrial society, religion. i.e. society worship also promotes organic solidarity ensuring social integration.

Ex - Spiritualized patriotism in modern society → respect for Constitution, national flag, etc.

10) Form of punishment - organic solidarity leads to restitutive justice in modern society, due to high degree of interdependence. This ensures social solidarity by repairing injured conscience collective.

11) Anomie - rapid social change may adversely impact organic solidarity. Thus, order can be restored through reforms in collective conscience and behaviours.

12) Theory of suicide - Durkheim also used the concepts of solidarity to explain when

consensus collective and organic solidarity weaker, suicidal forces in society may cause anomic or egoistic suicides.

Eg- farmer's suicide due to poor social integration.

### Criticism

1) Marxists believe Durkheim's theory overemphasises on consensus and neglects conflict in society.

2) Macroscopic view - Anthony Giddens' emphasises on individual's agency in choosing his economic role, division of labour is not always society-driven.

3) The concepts of organic solidarity, integration are difficult to measure and quantify, questioning reliability and validity.

Despite these criticisms, Durkheim's work laid the foundation for development of functionalist tradition in sociology.

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

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

Karl Marx gave a revolutionary theory of society, questioning to the contemporary functionalist and idealist schools of thought.

Marx's materialist conception of history

1) Opposed to philosophy of idealism -

Idealism posits that ideas form the basis of society, human mind is supreme and responsible for social change.

for example - Rene Descart's "I think, therefore I am" refers to the significance of human mind in shaping individual and thus society.

Marx criticized this idealism.

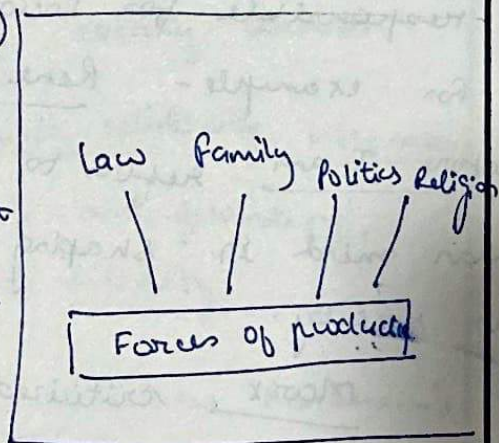
He believed that, man in order to survive, has to produce. Thus mode of production forms the foundation of society.

2) Evolution of human history according to Marx, was based in changes in mode of production. He traced the human society across 5 stages -

Ancient → Slave → Feudal → Capitalist  
↓  
Communist.

3) Structure of society was defined by ~~the~~ the economic base, with those who controlled mode of production (land, labour, capital) controlled over other superstructures as well (Law, religion, education, politics, etc.)

4) Social change was explained by advancement in technology, which led to a shift towards the next stage of human history.



Example - shift from home-based to factory-based production led to shift from feudalism to capitalism.

5) Class struggle is central to Marx's historical materialism. Those who control over productive resources exploit the working class, creating unequal social relations.

Ex - landlords and serfs in feudal society, masters and slaves in ancient society.

6) Capitalist society is marked by the highest degree of exploitation, alienation due to appropriation of surplus value of labour by capitalists and commodity fetishism.

7) Revolution - pauperisation of labour, according to Marx, will lead to homogenisation and development of true class consciousness (class for itself). This will lead to a revolution for overthrowing capitalism and establishment of communism.

However, while Marx criticized idealism to develop his theory, he has been

criticized for -

- 1) Economic determinism - Ignores other structures, like politics, family and their role in shaping society.
- 2) End of history - communism as the last stage. However, history cannot end.
- 3) Philosophical orientation - as he believes that communism will be marked by complete equality, everyone will receive according to their needs.

Despite these criticisms, Marx's conflict school has allowed sociology to critically analyze the nature of structures in modern society.

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

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

Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods in a social research, also known as methodological pluralism.

Triangulation as a valuable strategy

- 1) Enhance credibility - by acting as a tool to cross-check research findings.  
Eg - questionnaire on wage gaps along with interviews with working women can enhance quality of research.
- 2) Improve reliability - by ensuring that data collected holds comparative reliability.  
Eg - social survey plus observation to understand life of prisoners.
- 3) Ensure Comprehensiveness - by allowing us to find truths which could have

Otherwise been missed.

Eg - quantitative assessment of poverty may miss intersectional deprivations faced by tribes, lower castes.

4) Promote generalizability and comparability of research findings - by enhancing external and ecological validity.

### Challenges in triangulation

- 1) Not efficient - expensive as well as time consuming.
- 2) Researcher's biases may impact objectivity during qualitative research.
- 3) Training of researcher to effectively apply different methods is difficult.

However, the effectiveness and importance of triangulation is highlighted by Martyn Hammersley in social research.

खंड 'B' / SECTION 'B'

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

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

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

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

Gender inequality is one of the most important dimensions of social stratification in present times, with climate change acting as a threat multiplier.

Concept of gender inequality

In climate talks -

- Vandana Shiva highlights how women and environment are essentially linked, and any threats to environment poses challenge to women.
- climate talks are centralized, dominated by men and focus on technologies suitable to them.
- Inter-sectional deprivations of women and role of women as first responders are often not recognized.

Functionalist perspective -

Parsons, Murdock believe gender inequality is critical to functioning of society, by ensuring effective role performance.

Marxist perspective -

Believe that gender inequality is a result of capitalist system, where women are reduced to 'reserve labour' and as a source of unpaid labour.

Feminist perspective -

- Attribute gender inequality to patriarchy.
- women's economic empowerment curtailed by ~~unp~~ dual burden of work, glass ceiling, wage gap and pink collar jobs (Karuna Ahmed).

Thus, gender inequality requires a comprehensive study to ensure the goals of a equitable society.

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

5.(b)

Differentiate between evolutionist and functionalist understandings of religion. 10

Durkheim defined religion as a body of beliefs and practices related to sacred things, that bind people into a single moral community.

### Evolutionist understanding of religion

- 1) Attempt to explain the origins of religion.
- 2) Focus on primitive forms of religion, such as animism of E. B. Tyler, Animatism of Max Müller.
- 3) Emphasize of inter-relation between religion and nature, as done by R. R. Marrett's Naturalism.
- 4) Consider religion as essential to answer the intellectual and emotional questions of human mind.

## Functionalist understanding of religion

1) Durkheim explains that sociology should not study origin of religion, but rather focus on functions of religion in modern society.

2) Study religions and its functions in contemporary society.

Eg- spiritualized patriotism,  
civil religion.

3) Emphasize the role of religion in maintaining social integration and positive solidarity (by Malinowski).

4) Consider know religion as a knowledge-giving experience, source of consensus collective and regulating everyday life.

Therefore, the different theories of religion help us form an in-depth analysis of nature of religion in present times.

"भाष्यशास्त्र (हर्मनेयूटिक्स)" 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

Max Weber pioneered the use of "hermeneutics" in social research, which signifies the interpretation of a text to understand its context.

### Application in sociology

1) Interpretative approach - Weber argues that any social context should be studied in respect of its social context to form a contextual view.

for eg. he studied economic levels of different societies in terms of their religious texts.

2)

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

*[Faint, mirrored watermark text: Vision IAS]*

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

5.(d) Evaluate the importance of the informal sector within the context of developing economies. 10

Informal sector refers to the part of economy characterized by low wages, easy entry, migrant labour and absence of social security (according to Kevin Hart).

Importance of informal sector in developing economies

- 1) Increased Economic Opportunities and thus social mobility for the unskilled.
- 2) Cheap access to goods & services due to lower costs of production → promote urbanisation.
- 3) Flexible working hours - eg- gig economy
- 4) Promote participation of women, as noted by Ela Bhatt.

5) Reduced reliance on agriculture.

### Challenges with informal sectors

1) Sharit Bhowmik points out the low wages, lack of social security and higher levels of discrimination.

2) feminization of Informal sector - over 90% women in India are in informal sector.

3) Increased income inequalities → higher social conflicts and alienation.

4) Higher deviance due to structural strains in achieving improved incomes.

5) Reproduction of economic, cultural capital - rich keep getting richer.

Therefore, adequate social security measures can ensure that the benefits of informal economy are fairly distributed.

अपने विश्लेषण 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

the use of primordial identities like caste, religion, ethnicity for political mobilisation.

As a divisive force

1) Identity based political parties -  
compete for sectional interests.

Eg - Jharkhand Mukti Morcha.

2) Increased political conflicts, eg -  
Meiteis and Nagas in Manipur.

3) Promote separatist movements,  
eg - Khalistani movement in Punjab.

4) Higher international tensions, eg -  
Sino phobia, Islamophobia in Western  
countries.

5) Identity Politics may perpetuate stereotypes, as seen in right-wing nationalism across the world.

As a unifying force

1) Space for political articulation for all individuals belonging to a minority.

2) Pluralist theorists, like Robert Dahl explain how representation of all sectional interests promotes stability and prevents fragmentation of governance.

⇒

Therefore, in multi cultural and multi ethnic societies like India, the role of identity politics is paramount.

समाजशास्त्र का अध्ययन ज्ञान प्राप्त करने की एक नियमित प्रक्रिया मात्र नहीं है। सी. डब्ल्यू. मिल्स की 'द सोसियोलॉजिकल इमैजिनेशन' 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

'The Sociological Imagination' of C W Mills provided a novel perspective on sociology of knowledge, bridging the gap between sociology and history.

Sociological Imagination - Conceptualisation

1) Sociology as a discipline does not involve a mere process of acquiring knowledge according to C W Mills. He believes that society is not external or independent of an individual, and thus studying society cannot involve mere application of scientific methods for gaining knowledge.

2) Link between 'sociology' and 'history' - He argued that sociology can be studied using sociological imagination,

which requires a sense of biography and a sense of history. Thus he emphasized on an inter-subjective approach towards sociology.

3) Sense of biography - Mills believes that individual problems and issues gives an individualistic perspective of social problems, ignoring to larger social structure.

1) Sense of history is thus required to relate individual to the society. He believes that sociological imagination requires the essential linking of ' individual problems of the milieu' and ' larger issues of the social world'.

Example - 'homelessness' can be seen as a larger social issue, which an individual may perceive as a 'lack of shelter'.

### 5) Benefits of sociological imagination-

- i) It allows an individual to locate himself in the larger social structure.
- ii) It allows individual to study his society in the larger context of history.
- iii) It enables the conceptualisation of 'self' from ~~derivation~~ society and history.
- iv) It, thus, links personal biography with processes of history.

6) Reflexive approach for the study of society was suggested by him, rejecting to the biological and teleological approach of functionalists like Parsons.

### Criticism of Mills

1) Mills' sociological imagination is criticized for being vague, and not suggesting any methodology to

develop this imagination.

2) Subjectivity of researcher and biases in research may impact objectivity, validity of the discipline.

However, in spite of these limitations, Mills' 'Sociological Imagination' holds great relevance in expanding the realms of historical sociology.

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

Weber provided an interpretative view of modern society, by studying the ideal typical features present in it.

His theory of 'social action' explains any action, driven by values, motives and expectations of others, thereby orientating itself.

### Emergence of modern society

#### 1) Economic sphere

Social actions witnessed shifts from traditionalism, transcendence, to modern, legal-rational actions.

- ↳ Individualism
- ↳ ~~ascription~~ achievement orientation
- ↳ discipline and 'good behaviour'
- ↳ this worldly attitude.

Thus, shifts in social action led to establishment of capitalism.

2) Religious sphere is closely related to the economic sphere.

Weber explains how social actions shifted from traditionalism, metaphysical orientation, to Protestantism, leading to rise of capitalism.

Thus, modern society emerged first in Europe, as Protestantism gave 'appropriate values' which suited the rise of capitalism.

3) Political sphere.

Patterns of social action moved from traditional authority to legal-rational authority, giving rise to bureaucracy in modern societies.

There was a shift towards respect for rules of law, meritocratic stratification of society, for the achievement of large scale organisational tasks.

#### 4) Pattern of social stratification -

weber explained that modern society emerged as a result of shift from harmonic to disharmonic inequalities.

This was a result of shift in social actions towards multiple bases of inequality, such as class, status and power, and competing nature of inequality.

#### 5) Expansion of middle class - Weber

characterised modern society as an expansion of middle class due to orientations towards social mobility, rational organisation of work and increasing economic opportunities. Therefore, social actions shifted from agrarian based economy to industry dominated economy.

Therefore, Weber's sociology allows us to objectively analyse the emergence of modern society and the

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opportunities and challenges created by the same.

# VisionIAS

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

Wallerstein gave his Modern  
World System theory to explain the  
relationships between politically autonomous  
yet economically interlinked states in  
present times.

### World System Theory

1) Structure of World System - divided into core, semi-periphery and Periphery countries.



Fig: world system

2) Inequalities between nations - the core countries monopolise over resources, skilled labour, technology. The Periphery countries are treated as market for finished goods and source of raw material.

Thus, inequalities between nations arise.

3) Inequality within nations - the elites of the periphery nations, which are low income countries, are also linked to the core nations. Their interests are aligned, and they are also instrumental in promotion of inequality within the nation.

4) Present context → climate finance and technology controlled by western countries.

→ Stalling of WTO discussions due to resistance towards developing nations.

However, his theory is criticised for being macroscopic, neglecting multiple stages of development, etc.

Despite these limitations, Wallerstein's theory remains critical in explaining rising inequalities.

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

The notion of 'civil society' traces its origin to Hegel, who defined it as the non-family, non-state part of Society.

He believed that civil society was a 'march of God on Earth' due to the roles played by it in political upliftment and social development.

However, Critical view of civil society in modern times is emerging -

1) Organized on parochial bases - Rajni Kothari explains how these groups are organized based on caste, religion, etc.

2) Promote sectional interests as the civil society organisations are captured by elites. Robert Michels explained it as the 'Iron law of oligarchy'.

3) Against development as they may act

as tools of foreign governments to resist developmental projects.

Eg - Greenpeace agitation against Kudankulam nuclear plant.

4) Questionable motives as several groups are formed to promote illegal interests, eg - radicalisation by ISIS.

5) They may also be formed solely to receive funds from the government, or act as fronts for money laundering.

6) The ability of governments to effectively utilise the expert advice of civil society is also questionable.

7) 'Steven Lukes' faces of power explains how civil society groups control the 3rd face of power by manipulating the views and beliefs of society.

Example - media decides which issues are discussed and how.

## Positives of civil society

### 1) Facilitate democratic governance

Larry Diamond and Scholte discuss -

#### 1) Enforce accountability of the state

Eg - Using RTI by Association of Democratic Reforms.

#### 2) Multiply voices of the marginalized sections

Eg - Harjan Sewak Sangh  
for the Scheduled Castes interests.

#### 3) Provide policy support and expert advice

Eg - Observer Research Foundation for our foreign policy.

#### 4) Ensure participative governance

by providing voice to different sections.  
Eg - ASSOCHAM for labour wage regulations.

#### 5) space for political mobilisation

Gramsci highlights how civil society is the avenue to wage war against

hegemony of the state, through protests and social movements.

Ex - Marmada Bachao Andolan.

## II) Promote political stability

- 1) Ensure effective debates, discussions in the public sphere.
- 2) Reduce political alienation by providing space for political articulation.  
Eg - negotiations for autonomy of Bodos, Nagas, etc.
- 3) Space for women's participation and empowerment - ensures gender-sensitive policy making.  
Eg - Maternity Benefit Act.

Therefore, the civil society is thought of as a 'necessary evil' to ensure effective and democratic governance.

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

### Feminist view of family placed

Gender as the primary social category,  
challenging to the optimism of the structural-functionalists of the time.

#### Structural functional understanding

- 1) G.P. Murdock defined ~~the~~ family as a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction.
- 2) He believed that continuity of family is marked by sexual division of labour, where men perform the role of breadwinners while women perform house work.
- 3) Parsons also expanded this by arguing men perform instrumental roles and women perform expressive roles, leading to effective role performance and social stability.

## Discussion on feminist rejection

- 1) Structure of family - patriarchal, where men control over economic resources and decision-making power, while women are sidelined.
- 2) Economic cooperation is discriminatory. Aun Oakley, in her 'The Housewife', explains how gendered socialisation leads to unequal role allocation. Women are cornered into performing domestic work, which is unpaid, unrecognized, isolated and degrading, leading to 'time poverty'.
- 3) Reproduction - Sylvia Walby explains how women's sexuality is controlled by family as an instrument of patriarchy.  
Example - In India, child marriage, caste-based marriages, female genital mutilation, levirate, sororate, etc. are used to control women's sexuality.

4) Cultural backing - Family, as an instrument of transmission of cultural values, glorifies values of 'pativrata' (dedicated to husband), discipline, obedience and considering husband as divine.

Example - Beera Das' Devi-dasi dichotomy highlights how women are worshipped in public sphere but treated like slaves in private sphere.

5) Stability of family is ensured not by consensus, but through imposition of care work, child bearing and caring roles on women, according to Margaret Benson.

6) Favourable to capitalist society according to Parsons, due to geographical mobility. However, Fran Ansley highlights that emotional roles of women acts as a safety valve to release the frustrations caused by capitalist society.

7) Limits on women's empowerment - family prevents women from effective economic

participation, due to dual burden of work and lack of support. Her family life acts as 'a second shift' according to Hoschild.

8) Violence, such as for dowry, marital rape, female infanticide show the worst forms of patriarchy in a family in India.

Tulsi Patel, Mivedita Menon discuss how culture provides sanctions for discrimination against women in India, also ultimately leading to screwed sex ratio.

Therefore, the feminist understanding of family allows us to view the multiple deprivations subjected upon women, and how other social structures facilitate and legitimize these deprivations.

8.(c)

मीडिया प्रभाव और सामाजिक अत्योन्यक्रिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत बन गया है। समाजशास्त्रीय परिपेक्ष्य से सामाजिक परिवर्तन के माध्यम के रूप में मीडिया की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

Media, with the rising spread of information and communication technologies has become the most important medium of social change.

Media allows individuals across the world to connect and share views, shaping social interactions.

Media as agent of social change

1) Functionalist perspectives - media plays role in transmission of adequate values, norms needed for social change.

Eg- adoption of climate-friendly lifestyle.

2) Marrist perspective - media is controlled by the capitalists, and is used to resist social change by creating false consciousness.

Eg- preventing labour mobilisation by spreading labour reforms narratives.

3) Critical perspective - media acts as an agent of ideological state apparatus (according to Althusser), used to control values, beliefs of the people.

4) Feminist perspective - media as a tool for perpetuating stereotypes against women.

Eg - advertising show women as responsible for cooking, cleaning; movies pander to the male gaze.

5) Steven Lukes' 3 faces of power - media controls what issues are being discussed, shapes people's opinions about it.

Therefore, sociological analysis of media allows us to reveal the latent and manifest roles played by it in social change.