

Ans 1  
(a)

Karl Marx is known for his school of thought which is based on the conflict paradigm between the bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Presentation of exploitation in his work :->

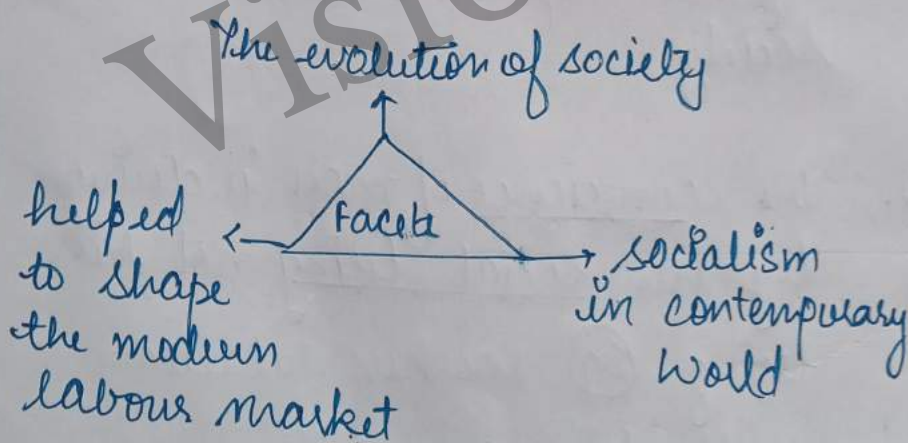
1. The access to factor of production by the capitalist in industrial society.
2. The conscience of men is driven by his social being not his being (Eq) workers relation with his owner.
3. The social superstructure is restrained by the economic.

## structure



4. The alienation of man with man (antagonist relation) and with things (commodity fetishism).

Other facets of Karl's sociological work



Hence Karl Marx through his work like "Das Capital" gave a conflicted ideology in capitalistic society.

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Q. 1  
(b)

Max Weber in his work "The methodology of social science" gave the various methods to establish a causal relations during sociological study.

(eg) Ideal type, Verstehen method.

Ideal Types is a method in which one point of view is accentuated by "one/more point of view" including other factors. He used this method for the work like "Protestant ethics and Capitalism" to establish relation among two.

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## Features

1. It act as a measuring rod  
(Lachman)
2. It work as heuristic device to  
evaluate the standards of  
particular institution

(eg) Bureaucracy → professionalism  
effectivity  
rule based

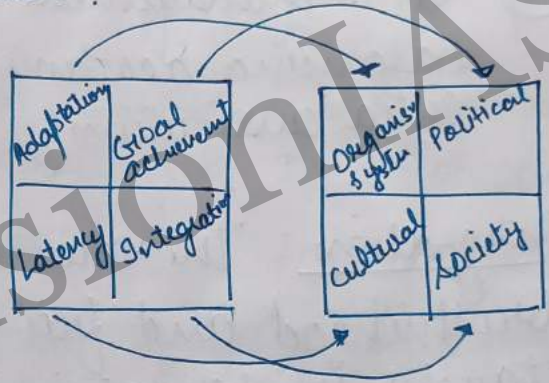
But there are various challenges  
with the methodology

1. Provide an Realistic standards,  
which may or may not applicable
2. The subjectivity in one's point of  
view
3. One side accentuation  
(eg) In Protestant ethics study  
only cultural aspect

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Ans 1  
(c)

Talcott Parson, structural functionalist provided the functional paradigm mechanism to understand the functionality of various social institution and attaining the social order.



## Application on Education system

1. Adaptation to the exterior and interior environment. Schools teaches the socialisation to develop the self and adapt with society

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(eg) For employment, basic qualification is required to adapt in industry

2. Goal attainment :→ schools/colleges provide the basic skill set to achieve goals

(eg) Time management via balancing academics and extra curriculum

3. Integration: The value system of brotherhood and friendship taught in educational institutions

(eg) Sharing lunch box with others

4. Latency to bring back an equilibrium social order

(eg) Reward-punishment system to obey certain rules

Ans 1  
(d)

Albert Einstein has said that "science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind".

This quote reflects the mutual interdependence among science and religion.

1. Religion provided the science the opportunity to showcase rationality.

(Eg) The natural disaster phenomenon Tsunamis due to ocean temperature rise.

2. Belief and moral values of religion provided rationalism in wake of adversity

(Eg) worship by Iraband tribe before going on fishing.

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3. Science provided religion platform to spread via technological means

(eg) Duni Duni TV

4. The science let the certain institution to evolve away from religion.

(eg) cloud seeding technique in raining.

Although both reinforced each other but there are conflicts as well, like animism etc.

"Steve Bruce" has said that science and religion can go hand in hand.

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Ans 1

(e)

According to Prithvi Sarokin, "social mobility means the upward or downward movement of individual or group of individual in various social sphere like economically, socially etc."

Consequence of social mobility on individual :-

1. The intergenerational mobility will lead to better/downtrodden economic avenues

⑨ : Yashwantrao Chavan's son after good education got placed in MNC.

2. The power accessibility increased due to social mobility via social status upgradation

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(eg) : Former chief minister of Bihar

## Consequences on societal levels :-

1. Structural mobility of the community creates the spillover effect to generations

(eg) Dominant caste of Haryana - Jats.

2. The negative effects on distorting social fabric of the other accepting sphere

(eg) Decentralised politics in India.

Social mobility has both opportunities and challenges in society and as modernism is on rise, it will lead to establishment of cosmopolitan society.

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Ans 3(a)

Robert K Merton, is a neo functionalist who in his work "social structure and social system" gave idea of "latent and manifest" function which became significant for his functional analysis.

He gave the new order of functionalist postulates.

1. The functional unity of every institution can be examined on the ground that certain institution depicts dysfunction as well.

(Eg) Religion function → cooperation  
dysfunction → communalism

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2. The functional indispensability as the 'functional alternatives' do exist in the society.

(Eg) For early socialisation, 'Crickets' in place of home

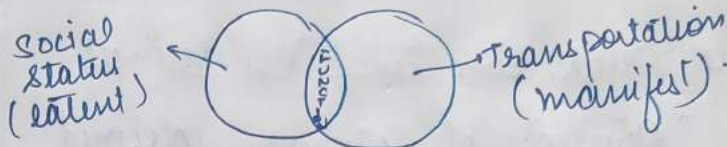
3. The functional integration has the social institution have both latent as well as manifest function

a) Latent function which are not perceived by the actor

b) Manifest function which are perceived by the actor

Example : Theory of leisure class

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## Significance & Relevance :->

1. Policy formulation, the anticipatory measures could be taken on negative effects  
(Eg) Developmentalism v/s Environmentalism  $\Rightarrow$  Sustainability
2. Charter law of the ministries and institutions  
(Eg) Bureaucracy "Code of Conduct"
3. The positive latent function of affirmative action towards women and other backward section  
(Eg) Women empowerment leads to inclusive society.

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Ans 3(b)

Emile Durkheim in his seminal work "Division of Labour", defined the Division of Labour as compartmentalising of the work among sections of society so that every work of society got done."

In the primitive society, the material and moral density was low, and the division of work is not required but as the society started evolving the material and moral density increased due to which competition in one sphere started increasing

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which was impacting the societal collective effeiveness. The person who are not able to fit in the present work, evolved new sphere to work and thats how the division of labour in society evolved.

anomie in the division of labour evolved due to various factors

1. The work is not in lieu with the qualities and capabilities of person

(eg) High Education graduate working in secondary sector

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2. The distortion of certain social institution and unable to establish other which led to normlessness.

(Eg) During colonialism, artisans on loss of patronage moved to agriculture sector.

3. Forced Division of labour is also one state of anomie where the business ethics or goals not in line with individual goals.

He by his work established the ~~the~~ domain of "industrial sociology" which helping in understanding the contemporary world issues and challenges.

Ans 3  
(c)

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Ans 3  
(c)

Weber in his methodology of social science provided methods to work in sociology from value neutrality and value relevance sphere for object and reliable study.

Verstehen is one of the method among them. It means to establish the causal relationship with the result of social action to the situations, stimulus and affectivity to understand why the particular action is done by actor. Example: Mother love towards children but when

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do not do required work like  
not doing homework lead to  
punishment as well.

He provided the course  
of action as follow

- a) Bring yourself at the actor's  
state
- b) Do not sympathise the situation,  
means decrease value influence
- c) Try to replicate action and  
understand the reason.

The method is criticised by other  
sociologist due to the subjectivity  
and difficult to replicate the  
situation

Ans 46

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Ans 4b)

According to Talcott Parson, social system is integration of various social institutions which works mutually or independently in some sphere via "value consensus".

His idea is influenced by his predecessor in following ways.

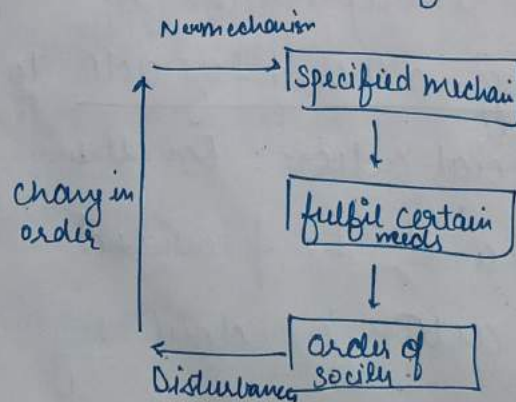
1. The idea of social action of Max Weber where he termed it as interpretation of meaning attached by actor to the social action. On the other hand, he provided social action is done by

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value and motivational orientation

2. The equilibrium in social order of society is somewhere traced with Karl Marx conflict paradigm where on revolution, the mode of production of society will change to socialism then communalism.

On the other hand, he via his mechanical equilibrium told the change in social order



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3. His concept of social system is explained by the AGIL framework where various institutions are working their part and where investment of energy is required can be compared and contrasted with the Herbert Spencer's 'SOCIAL DARWINISM'

Hence Parson's work can be connected to his predecessor ~~who~~ but he also brought distinctiveness in his work by bringing concept like "value consensus", variable "sum power" etc.

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Ans 4(b)

Division of Labour means the compartmentalisation of work among various section in society to get all the works done.

Designing	Material calculation
Execution	Order & Procurement

(Eg): Construction of a building.

Various sociologists have studied the division of labour (DOL) in society, economic sphere.

Differences between Marx and

Durkheim in respect of DOL

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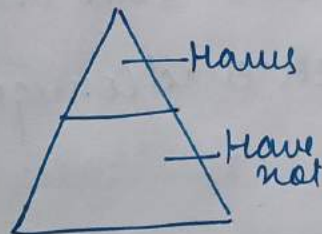
KARL MARX

DURKHEIM

1. The Basis of this division due to profit driven motive of capitalist i.e. SOCIAL PRODUCTION, INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP

2. It is exploitative as per immersion thesis

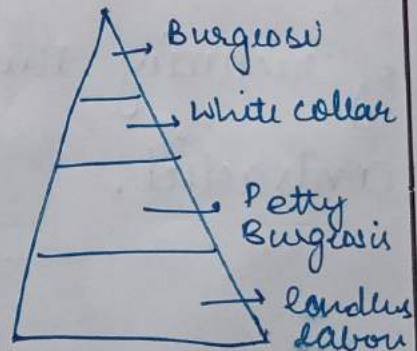
3. Only two division of labours



1. The basis of it is the increasing material and moral density in the society

2. It is functional for society as all works got done

3. Division of labour in 4 sections



4. He believed that  
DOL will scrap  
after the  
revolution

4. The doing away  
with DOL is  
not possible in  
increasing  
complex society

② Bureaucracy

5. His concept of  
anomie in DOL is  
due to predominance  
of social being which  
could end only  
after revolution

5. He said that  
anomie could be  
reduced by  
technological  
autonomy and  
required social  
institution

Both had accepted that Division  
of labour is unavoidable but way  
of reducing the effects and consequences  
contradict.

Ques 4  
(c)

In 'Mind and Society', G.H Mead has explained self as a peculiar ability of being both subject and object which develops with the interactionism via gestures and symbols. His concept of 'I' and 'Me' helps to understand the self and social interaction.

→ I is the unaware side of self which can be experienced on the sudden reaction. It is the creative side of self which reveals the unexplored part of our identity.

(Eg) on challenge, child discovers that she has muscular power (DANGIAL movie)

→ 'me' is the aware part of self which enforces the social norms and values. It is conformist side of self.

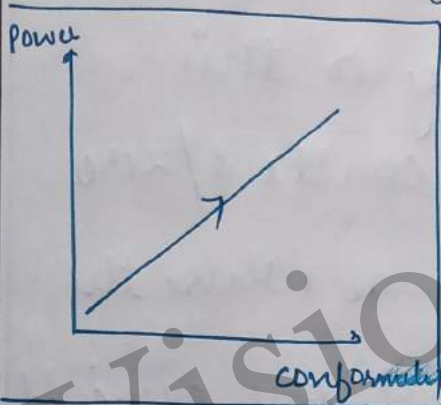
(eg) Teacher know that this children will do assigned work or not.

Both 'I' and 'me' also helps in understanding social interaction

Example is while communicating certain gestures could be used with friends but not with seniors and parents but 'I' backlashes during argument could makes us learn to act ~~decisively~~ decisively during such situations.

Ans 5 (a)

Talcot Parson's gave the variable  
sum of power in society. according  
to him the power increases  
with the conformity in society



this model is based  
on the 'value -  
consensus model'

For example :

During elections, 'if an electorate  
conforms with the societal value  
like honesty, integrity, his chances  
of winning increases.

He said that it will enforce  
the societal collectivity and

functional in the society. as to establish the equilibrium order people should conform to the values and norms of society.

But contrary to this Max Weber gave 'constant/zero sum' concept of power where the power is constant, if one exercised it other have to let go their power.

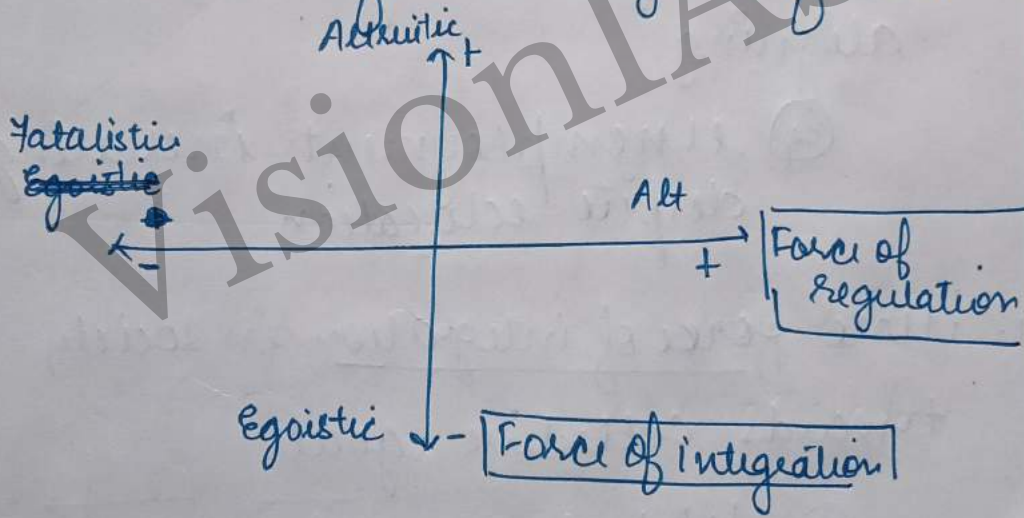
## CRITICISM of Pareto's idea (contemporary world)

- (1) The increasing criminalisation of politics in India.
- (2) Non state actors like terrorist power dynamics.

Ans 5  
(b)

Durkheim in his seminal work "de suicide" defined suicide as a act of omission or commission by actor himself, of which he is aware that such result come.

He explained suicide reason in terms of suicidogenic forces



1. Excessive force of regulation in the society.

(Ex) The marking system of education and evaluation on basis of this in society

2. Low force of regulation by various social actors

(Eg) Drug addicts which are beyond the self regulation.

3. lesser force of integration in society, when the society's goal and individual goal not aligning

(Eg) unemployment increasing despite education

4. More force of integration in society towards collective goals

(Eg) Kimbuzari, Japanese soldiers.

Other than these, there are other factors like psychological, social evils which are behind such steps.

Ans 5C)

Pressure groups are the informal organisation of people who combine to work in some sphere, policy formulation etc by not participating in actual political sphere i.e. capturing power

## Corner Stone of Democracy

1. They act as mouthpiece of the agendas which left unheard  
(Eg) Underprivileged rights.
2. The labour rights and policies advocacy  
(E) All India Trade Union
3. They provide the important data and information for policy formulation  
(E) Healthcare policy America medical association

## Challenges to Democracy

1. They worked against state agenda in ~~set~~ some sphere  
(1) Environmentalist v/s development-talism
2. Lobbying in the political institution by industrialist, this dented democracy
3. sponsoring the political leaders for own interest benefits. (2)  
Big industrialist

According to BS Bandopadhyay, Pressure group became part and parcel of Indian polity in late 1970s due to crony capitalism, but with time these emerged as 'Interest Articulator' of various sections.

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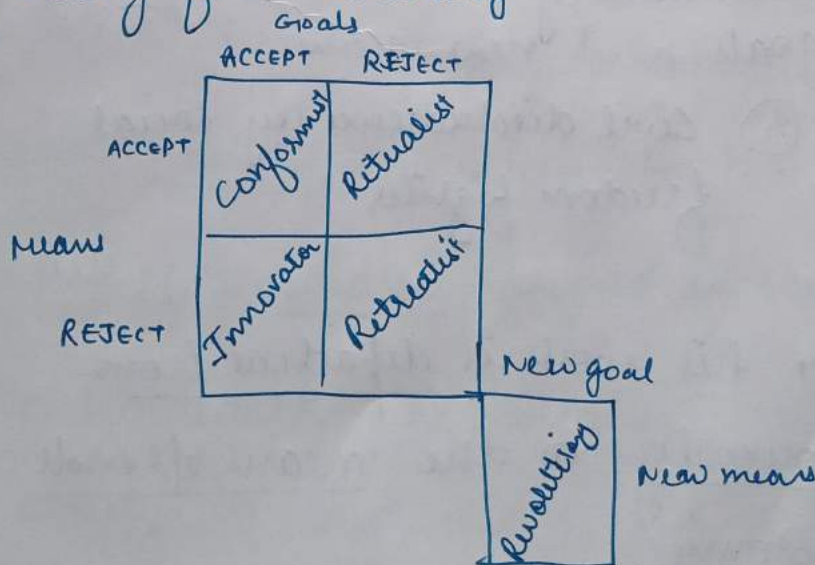
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and 5  
(d)

Predecessors of RK Merton had defined ~~social~~ social system as integration of various institutions where equilibrium is maintained between various means and goals.

But RK Merton in his social structure and social strain provided a new concept of deviance between means and goals away from totality



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1. Conformist for example student who accept the goal of success via education as means
2. Innovator due to deviance with means let creativity to grow  
(Eg): Scientist
3. Ritualist like utilitarian focus on means (Eg) religious institution
4. Retreatist whose goals and means does not align with society  
(Eg) Drug addict
5. Revolutionary who establish new goals and new means  
(Eg) Civil disobedience by social freedom fighters

Hence his work is departure from conformity to the means vs ends dicotomy.

Ans 5(c)

According to Max Weber, social stratification is defined as the hierarchical order in society where people are kept on evaluation of superiority or inferiority traits.

These traits have been different for different sociologists. Similarly Karl Marx took the basis of stratification in society as the access to the factor of production which differs people relationship with mode of production. On the basis of it classes formed in society. In his work, he divided the society in two classes: haves and

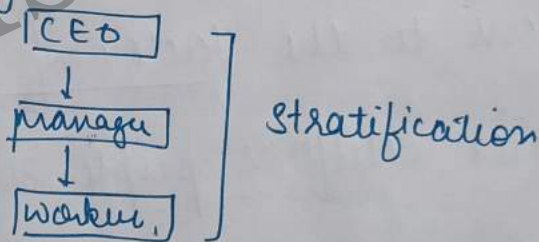
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have not.

Have have the access to the FOP and they dominate the Relation of production (man-man & man-things) while the being of have is defined by have due to economic superiority

For example:-

★ The order of execution in industry



CRITICISM :

1. Karl Popper termed him economic reductionist
2. He does not consider the multiple factor [welfare trinitarian view]

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Ans (a)

Durkheim had understood the religion in its most basic form "totemism" i.e. religion where the collective effluence is represented by the symbols.

eg) Peepal tree symbolism in Hinduism.

He saw religion as functional as it asserts the social solidarity.

He explained the religion in terms of "sacred"; things kept apart and forbidden.

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Relevance in contemporary world

1. sacred grooves are protected by tribals in symbolism of the religion/god

2. Not taking the footwear inside temples and gurdwaras means sacred concept is still valid.
3. Social solidarity during the collective religious festival  
(eg) Jagannath Yatra.
4. The sacredness of Gangajal despite the pollution level in Ganga has been increased.

Not relevant in contemporary world

1. The religious values and tradition has been got complicated in modern world.  
(eg) Significance of different colours in different religion

2. The polyfunctional outcome of religion in the multipluralist society

(Eg) Recent 'Nuh' clashes in the Mewat of Haryana.

3. Secular institutions on rise performing the function of religion.

CRITICISM :-

1. Durkheim concept of ~~the~~ religion is of simple society which he applied in modern society.

2. There is concept of "mundane" as well exist (Giddens)

3. Religious institution work on economic foundation (MARX).

Ans 6  
(b)

"Davis and Moore's" theory of social stratification is based on the functionally important roles in society. According to him, there are functionally more or less important roles. and society wants that functionally important roles are occupied by the talented people.

As talent is scarce in society, to attract talent more rewards are provided to them which creates the social stratification in the society. He justified the providing more rewards to the talented

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people in terms of devotion of time and skills in acquiring position.

(Eg) Doctors are functionally more important than nurse as his/her function can be performed by the doctor



Application in modern world: →

1. Income gap between the white collar workers v/s blue collar worker in industrial society

white collar	blue collar
- managing	- manual worker
- Technology learning	- automation/operation of machine

2. The salary gap in class A officer v/s scientist due to technology advancement.
3. Societal status gap between a worker and teacher because socially indispensable role

## CRITICISM

1. MM Tunim, there is another way of motivation to join the functionally important role
2. The decision of deciding which is more important or less important
3. The reward is much as compared to the inputs.

His theory gave a different perspective to understand social stratification in achievement based society's avenue.

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Ans 6.  
(c)

classical pluralist theory of power gave the basis of power as value consensus (T. Parson), factor of production (Marx) etc. whereas on the other hand they are criticised by the "elitistic theory of power" due to following reasons.

1. Robert Michels "Iron law of oligarchy" is applicable in democratic society.

(E) Kitchen cabinet of PM.

2. The circulation of power among the lions and foxes (Pareto)

(E) Rise of SPA in UP during 18th Lok Sabha election

3. The power is institutionalised in the command post.

(E) In Pakistan power is hand of military.

Further the both school are criticised by the pluralist theorist of power.

1. Robert Dahl 'who governs?', power is dispersed among various institutions like pressure group, civil society.
2. The episodic accountability in major democratic country.  
(3) French's recent election
3. The decentralisation of power in India and reservation of seats [73rd & 74th constitutional] of SC/ST amendment act

hence power in modern society is dispersed in various ideologies, sections and institutions in a complex web where interdependence in various sphere has been increased.