



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे

Time Allowed: Three Hours

(Test Code : 4527)

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 (वियोज्य) 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. : 46007892

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHAN BHATNAGAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

तारीख
Date

03/08/2025

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

केंद्र
Centre

BHOPAL

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>

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प्राप्तांक 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	
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2							
3							
4							
5							
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8							
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL							



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Sociology (Paper I)

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Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4527)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

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

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा अंग्रेजी 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 **ENGLISH**.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

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)

Critically evaluate dependency theory in explaining persistent under-development.

10

Dependency theory was first formulated by Latin American theorists to explain patterns of under development and exploitation in the third world.

A. G. Frank in 'Development of Underdevelopment' has argued that -

(i) Underdevelopment of the third world is not due to internal characteristics, but external exploitation.

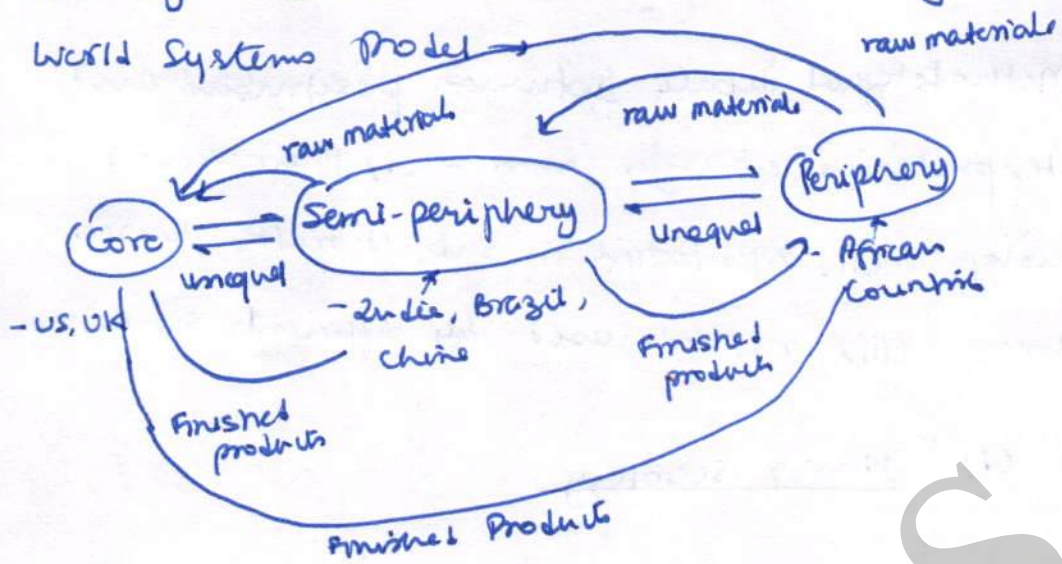
(ii) Underdevelopment in Latin America, Asia, Africa comes from economic exploitation

by first world countries -



metropolitan - periphery model

Similarly Wallerstein proposed the following



Critical Scrutiny

→ Does not explain benefits & integration of capitalist production → East Asian Tiger.

→ Amartya Sen argues that aid and transfers have led to better health and education outcomes.

→ Impractical solutions like protectionism, which do not reduce poverty. eg. North Korea.

→ With decline of communism, and "end of history", absence of alternative development paradigm (Fukuyama).

However, the theory has enduring significance in explaining neo colonialism, data colonialism and uneven opening of economies through WTO.

Methodological debate between positivism and interpretivism emerges from - (i) their view of sociology, (ii) orientation on subject matter, which informs - (iii) methods used by different schools.

(i) view of sociology

- Positivists view sociology as a science. Thus, to [Comte], sociology was the queen science which would arrive at generalizable laws of society through empirical observation.
- Interpretivists, on the other hand, contest this view. They argue that humans possess consciousness, and thus are fundamentally distinct from natural phenomena (Dilthey).

(ii) orientation towards subject matter

- Positivists → sociology as study of social facts (Durkheim), which are: (i) external to individual, (ii) generalized, (iii) constraining, (iv) observable
- Interpretivists → sociology as study of social action (Weber) which involves looking at meanings

and motives attached by various social actors to their actions -

(iii) Differential methods

उम्मीदवारों को इस इच्छा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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	Positivism	Interpretivism
Nature	Quantitative methods	Qualitative methods
Focus	observable, external, verifiable phenomena.	Internal meanings, motives
Chief Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - census - Survey - close ended questionnaires - statistical analysis - structured interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unstructured interviews - projective techniques - focus group discussions - Textual Analysis - Verbatim
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger ^{reliability} reli validity - replicability & findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stronger validity - better measure of phenomena

1. (c)

"Sociological imagination links personal troubles with public issues." Elucidate with examples.

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to C. W. Mills sociological imagination entails the ability to "link personal trouble with public issues", linking individual instances to societal phenomena and the personal with the political

Issue	Individualistic Cause	Social Interpretation
1) Unemployment	Lack of skills, training	<u>Unemployment rate</u> due to creation of a <u>reserve army of labour</u> in capitalism. (Marx)
2) Divorce	mutual incompatibility, marital breakdown	<u>Divorce rate</u> owing to evolution of " <u>pure relationship</u> " which is more open to break-up (Giddens)
3) Social movement	Individual causes like corruption etc.	<u>Resource mobilization theory</u> - Political entrepreneurs mobilize

resources to orchestrate
or maintain social
movements

Q) violence
against
women

Psychology of the
offenders

Violence is a means
to control women,
and intimidate them
into subordination
(Kate Millet)

E) suicide

depression, hopelessness

Durkheim argued
that suicide arise
from interplay of
forces of integration
and regulation -

Hence, the sociological imagination is crucial
to taking a holistic, contextual view on various
social issues.

1. (d)

What is reference-group behaviour? Discuss how it shapes consumer choices among urban youth.

10

Robert K. Merton described the reference group as the group of individuals having aspirational status that have a disproportionate influence of shaping societal norms. Reference group behaviour refers to behaviour of individuals of other groups where they seek to emulate the reference group in order to be perceived as higher status.

Impact on shaping consumer choices

Impact of reference group behaviour on shaping consumer choices of urban youth can be understood

through M.N. Seervai's lens of westernization as

follows -

- (i) emulation of western lifestyles. eg > live in, DINK.
- (ii) emulation of western standards of dressing,

cuisine, music. eg> McDonald's & fast food culture.

(iii) Emulation of Western language, metaphors, idioms. eg> sale of Indian English fiction

(iv) Emulation of Western ideas of modernity, like gender parity, less influence of purity-pollution.

However, with globalization

→ Influence of other regions. eg> Korean Shows

↳ Re-assertion of identity (Sameer Anon)

↳ Fusion Culture. eg> McAloo Tikki, fusion music.

Limitations of applying reference group theory → Mistaken modernity: Deepankar Gupta points out outward emulation without ideational change.

↳ Religious revivalism among the youth, looking back at ancient culture.

Hence, reference group theory is only "partially explanatory" of urban youth culture.

Weber envisaged Bureaucracy as rational-legal authority which brought about efficiency in work by clear demarcation of roles and responsibilities etc.

Relevance of weberian Bureaucracy in era of digital governance

1. → clear demarcation of roles and responsibilities → urgently needed in digital era with fast expanding scope of governance. e.g. Digital Ombudsman.
2. → Powers are associated with the position, and not the person → speaks to democratization and rationalization of power under digital governance.
3. → clear standards of performance, execution of tasks to be efficient → aided by digital governance redressal mechanisms furthering accountability. e.g. CPGRAMS.

4) Procedural consistency: applying strict standards of procedural compliance → detailed regulations for digital intermediaries. E.g. DPDP Act, IT Rules.

5) Weberian concern regarding "Iron cage" of bureaucracy → lack of humane approach in algorithmic justice, automated censorship etc.

imitations of applying Weberian approach → lack of centralization: digital governance has parallel bodies with overlapping jurisdiction

↳ lack of set procedures: evolving issues like cryptocurrency, NFTs have limited precedents or procedures.

hence modern developments require Weberian Bureaucracy to become more agile, rooted, responsive and people-driven.

2. (a)

Using Robert K. Merton's paradigm of conformity and deviance, show how climate activism is redefining normative structures worldwide.

20

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2. (b)

"Scientific temper and rational thinking are essential prerequisites for sociological inquiry."
Comment on this statement with reference to the debate on value-neutrality in social research. 20

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2. (c) Discuss the changing equations of discipline of Sociology with other social sciences.

10

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3. (a)

Evaluate the contribution of historical materialism to the contemporary analysis of global capitalism.

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3. (b)

Analyse the structural-functionalist explanation of social stratification and bring out its limitations.

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3. (c) Discuss Parsons' AGIL schema as a framework for analysing social systems.

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4. (a) How do mixed-method designs strengthen the validity and reliability of sociological research? 20

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Mixed-method designs speak to methodological pluralism by allowing for various methods to reinforce one another and fill their gaps, as follows (Ray Pawson):

1. > Triangulation of qualitative and quantitative methods allows for data backed by subjective meanings.

2. > Improving reliability: Through quantitative methods that provide empirical evidence that can be tested in various contexts.

eg > Milgram's experiment on obedience to authority produced near-identical results across various contexts, showing obedience as a consistent human response.

3. > Improving validity: Through qualitative methods that seek to understand the subjective meanings

and motives, such as Verstehen, that requires the researcher to place themselves in shoes of research subject. (Weber)

eg> Ann Oakley's feminist interview method involves collaboration and warmth to yield deeper insights.

4. > Role of triangulation: Ray Pawson points

out that triangulation can be done as follows -

- (i) use of qualitative methods to formulate hypothesis.
- (ii) use quantitative methods to verify or reject the hypothesis.
- (iii) use of qualitative methods to check results of quantitative methods -

5. > Increasing scientific rigour Science requires

the replicability of findings (reliability) which

derives from positivist methods like multi-variate analysis, as used by Derikheim in his

Study of suicide.

6.7 Addressing human consciousness Giddens

argues that validity of sociological research is higher than scientific research since mixed methods allow sociologists to -

(i) confirm their findings by discussing them with their subjects.

(ii) understand the subjective state and experiences.

Neither of these is possible in scientific research.

7.7 More immersive insights In 'Street Corner

Society, Parker combined participant observation

with in-depth interviews in order to ascertain

gang sub-cultures and their social forms of

meaning and reference.

Limitations of mixed methods -

1) Incompatible approaches | Phenomenology

contests the veracity of data (Athensism & Goleur)

and hence may be incompatible with quantitative methods like surveys.

2) Mounting costs and time requirements :

mobilizing manpower, training them etc.

3) Inherent limitations like changing behaviour

on observation (Hawthorne effect) or tweaking

questionnaire answers because of social desirability bias may not be fully overcome.

4) Researcher's subjective bias and inability

for fact-value distinction may continue to

influence analysis of findings.

Nonetheless, Giddens argues that mixed-methods

ensure greater reliability, validity and

scientific orientation for sociology.

4. (b)

Explain how the European Enlightenment created intellectual conditions for the birth of sociology.

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European Enlightenment, in many ways was the harbinger of ideational modernity. And it was in response to the challenges of modernity that sociology emerged as a science of society (John Harris).

Role of European Enlightenment is creating intellectual conditions for the birth of sociology

1. → Rationality | Kant argued that enlightenment connoted the "freedom to think for oneself". Thus European modernity stressed rationality, which influenced founding fathers like August Comte to formulate a rational, law-based science of society.

2. → Empiricism | Hume had argued that the world was discoverable through careful observation and quantification of phenomena. This influenced early sociologists such as

Durkheim to study social facts such as suicide by looking at suicide statistics.

3. > Humanism Renaissance focus on dignity of human being inspired critical sociological

thought such as feminist writings of

Marianne Weber.

4. > Political Revolutionary thought | T.B. Bottomore

has argued that political thought of Locke,

Montesquieu and Rousseau on the Social Contract

theory prompted sociological reflection on the nature of state and the citizens.

For instance, it prompted Mars' critique of the unfulfilled promises of Democratic capitalist state.

5 > Counter Enlightenment thought | Enlightenment

thought found its anti-thesis in Counter-Enlightenment

thought emphasizing social order and cohesion above the individual. This informed the functionalist thought, such as that of Durkheim, that accorded primary to the individual.

6.7 Notion of progress and history | Such as
Vico & Giambattista's conception of history
in terms of stages gave inspiration to
Comte's "law of three stages" in evolution of
society and Marx' notion of Dialectical
materialism which conceives of historical
evolution in terms of mode of production

7.7 Methodical Contributions | Scientific revolution
preceding and overlapping with enlightenment
gave the inductive and deductive methods
of reasoning, bore out in early social
surveys, such as Eder's survey of the

Poor .

8.7 Breaking away from religious knowledge

Voltaire's critique of religion set the ground for early sociology to emerge as an independent basis of scientific knowledge, even leading to Marx's critique of religion as the "Opiate of the masses".

Marx, as per Erving Goffman, early sociology was very much in response to the intellectual climate created by the enlightenment.

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Weber's concept of Verstehen is rooted in his social action perspective that advocates studying social action in terms of the subjective meanings and interpretations vested in it by the actor in terms of following tradition, goal-directed behaviours, emotive action etc.

Verstehen means "understanding" and it requires the researcher to place themselves in the position of the subject in order to understand their values, motives and meanings.

Role in enriching sociological inquiry

1. → Imbues sociological research with meaning, addressing human consciousness.
2. → Enhances validity | Better measure of the

phenomenon by acknowledging internal states.

3. > Enables interactional analysis | Verstehen is a building block to understanding the role of interaction in the social construction of meaning, as is done by interactionists such as Blumer.

4. > Enables us to understand common sense and life worlds - understanding individual context through Verstehen lays the scope of investigating the life worlds of subjects in terms of frames of meaning, as done by ethnomethodologists.

5. > Influences methodology: such as unstructured interviews, projective analysis etc. to arrive at subjective meaning, as used by feminists. Hence, Weber's Verstehen is at the heart of other interpretive approaches, allowing for subjective assessment of human consciousness.

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 :
(a) How is civil society used in deepening the roots of democracy?

10 x 5 = 50

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Civil society plays an integral role in deepening democracy by allowing for more participation and responsiveness.

Role in deepening democracy

1. > Pluralists argue that civil society, as representative leads to articulation of diverse interests and fermenting political opinions among the masses.
2. > Awareness Generation | Through taking up key issues, formulating debate and a culture of "democratic deliberation" (Amartya Sen).
3. > Enriches public sphere | Habermas argues that civil society enriches the public sphere by bringing forth a diversity of opinion.

4. > Crucial link between government and the people :

Pluralists argue that civil society leads to - (i) communication of govt. schemes and initiatives to people, (ii) communication of people's grievances to the government.

5. > Accountability Mechanism Pratap Bhanu

Mehta has argued about indispensable role of CSOs in offering accountability.

6. > Grass roots culture Through women's organization

(SEWA), Dalit mobilization (Dalit Panthers),

regional mobilization paving the way for the

vernacularization of democracy (Rajni Kothari)

Hence, civil society is integral to making democracy broad-based, participative and representative.

Marc posited that the perversion of work in capitalism where work is undertaken not for the objectification of human needs and creative selves but for the profit of capitalists leads to alienation, for disconnectedness.

Applicability to contemporary workspaces

1. From the product of work | Increasing automation and fragmentation of supply chains creates a distance between the persons and the product.
2. From the process of production | Blauener pointed out the increase in technical advancement can lead to alienation in industries such as automobiles.

3. From fellow workers | Through flexi-work
arrangements, gig economy, and increased
mobility and uncertainty → leading to white
collar alienation.

4. From the self | C.W. Mills pointed out
that white collar employees in the "personality
market" must inauthentically express emotions,
hiding their true self from others. This eventually
leads to alienation from the self and one's
own emotions.

Now, rise of welfare capitalism, focus on
work-life balance, monetization of passion-projects
via attention economy are some trends -

Nonetheless, Jean Baudrillard's hyperreality,
and Burns's Producerscape show how modern
white collar processes in digital media
continue to promote alienation.

The pluralist theory of power argues that power is diffused in modern societies, and is wielded by multiple groups and social actors.

Tenets of Pluralist Theory

1. → Negates elite theory by arguing for wide dispersion of power in society.
2. → Multi-central power pluralist theory argues that different groups in society vie with one another for the promotion of individual interests.
3. → Nature of state contrary to marxist theory of state promoting dominant interests, pluralists argue that state acts as neutral arbitrator of various interests.

4. > Nature of civil society as one populated by a diversity of interests in negotiations and deliberations with one another.

Limitations in late-modern societies

1. > ignores entrenched elite interests as pointed out by E. W. Mills of military, bureaucratic and political elites.
2. > ignores hegemonic influence of dominant ideology in shaping public opinion (Gramsci)
3. > Underplays corporate and state controls over media, that shape narratives and only highlight "safe" issues (Chomsky).
4. > limited engagement with transformation of public sphere as unreflective, consumption driven (Habermas)

These concerns are accentuated in age of social media algorithms and attention economy.

5. (d) How do sects and cults differ from organised religion in their structure and social functions? 10

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5. (e) Discuss symbolic interactionism as a framework to understand everyday social interactions. 10

Symbolic Interactionism argues that meaning is socially constructed through every-day interactions.

Framework to understand everyday social interactions

1. > Everyday social interactions shape social meanings → Mead argued that interactions leads to the creation of common "signs" and "symbols" that allow for communication.
2. > Everyday interaction is imbued with reflexivity → Interactionists give the concept of the "looking glass self" where the actor is constantly aware of the viewer and their impression of her.
3. > Interaction constructs social identity | Mead's distinction between "I" and "Me" clarifies that

while "I" represents the impulsive, spontaneous self, "me" is the socially constructed self arising out of interactions.

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4. > Dramaturgy and Performativity | Erving

Goffman has argued that people enact preset social roles while interacting, like teacher, friend, parent etc. They engage in impression management to ensure that they can project an idealized image of themselves.

5. > Contemporary relevance | In explaining consumption culture in Urban India, social media culture & creating an identity etc.

Hence, Symbolic Interaction helps us to understand everyday interaction as layered, performative and constitutive of social meaning.

6. (a)

Evaluate the adequacy of classical theories of social change in explaining the disruptive impact of artificial intelligence on labour markets.

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Classical theories of social change include linear theories such as the functionalist and Marxist approaches as well as cyclical approaches such as Sorokin's theory of social change.

Adequacy in explaining impact of A.I. in labour markets

1. → Positivistic Development | Emergence of A.I. in labour markets converges with Comte's prediction of increasing impact of science and technology in the positive stage.

2. → Response to external and internal requirements:

Parsons' theory of evolutionary and incremental change in dynamic equilibrium suggests that the social system responds to differential

requirements, such as efficiency, costs lowering,
customizability, addressing large data sets

through AI based automation in labour
markets.

3. → Differential Impact | World Bank predicts

that 69% of jobs in India are at risk because

of A.I. This falls in line with Marx's

prediction of the polarization of classes, leading

to embourgeoisement of few and proletarianization

of many. Already in the U.S., one can see the

formation of a "tech oligarchy" of billionaires

investing in A.I. at the cost of stable, blue

collar jobs.

4. → World Disparity | Differential impact on the

Global North and Global South explained by

Neo-Marxist theory.

5. > Materialist change | Technocentrism associated

with A.I. use reflects Sorokin's thurgatin

of western society at the peak of Sensate

stage. However, A.I. itself, in terms of

ability of generative A.I. to hold philosophical

conversations, might take people to the
ideational stage driven by spiritual longing.

6. > Creative minority of elites | A.I. represents

the attempt of a creative minority to halt

the decline of the West (Toynbee), by providing

a technocratic solution to its loss of dominance

in geopolitics.

Inadequacy in explaining A.I.

1. > neocolonial Dimension: data extraction from

the "third world" as the "new oil" can only

be understood in dependency theorists' emphasis

on resource extraction from third world for the gain of the first world (A.G. Frank) -

2. > AI induced deskilling can only be understood through the neo-marxist paradigm that posits that superstructure also influences the base, as brought out in Praverman's deskilling hypothesis.

3. > Disruptors brought about by technology to social change dismantles the functionalist assumption of gradual change, as symbolized in Parsons' theory. Rather, A.I. is causing a near-instantaneous change.

4. > Also disrupts marxist assumption owing to change in mode of production (via automation) without a class struggle.

Hence, A.I. driven automation is a unique event only partially explainable by traditional theories.

6. (b)

"Family is transforming from a fixed structure to a fluid process in liquid modernity." Analyse this transition through the lenses of Bauman and contemporary family studies.

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Zygmunt Bauman in his theory of "Liquid Modernity" highlights the fast-changing nature of family structures, driven by increasing divorce and separation, changing meaning of partnerships, and new structures.

Family Structure Transitions - An analysis

1. > "Liquid" Families: Bauman's analysis focuses on "liquidity", showcasing breakdown of traditional norms and impermanence of family relationships.

egs family as sacrament → family as a contract.

2. > "Post-modern" family structures: Judith Stacey points out that family structures are no

longer bound by traditional, heteronormative
norms but rather show great variation -

- (i) single person households
- (ii) single parent families - typically female headed, often economically marginalized.
- (iii) blended / reconstituted families
- (iv) Double Income No Kids (DINK) family
- (v) Bean pole families - with multiple generations on one side (father's / mother's) cohabiting together.
- (vi) Living apart together - occupational mobility may lead to separate residences in different cities.

3. > "Plastic sexuality" and "Pure relationships":

Giddens points out that sexuality has been dissociated from reproduction (plastic sexuality). Less stigma on diverse means that people choose to stay in relationships only out of choice for mutual company (pure relationships)

This explains rising divorce rates.

4. > Societal "risks" and marriage | Ulrich Beck

and Elizabeth Beck-Gernsheim argue that -

(i) increasing uncertainties of risk society

(ii) individualism and aspiration

(iii) lack of social support due to reorganization

is placing strain on family and marriage life. Search for love and search for it

leads to serial monogamy, pre-marital and post-marital cohabitation.

5. > Prevalence of "chosen family" | Cheshire

Colahoun points out that LGBTQIA+ couples

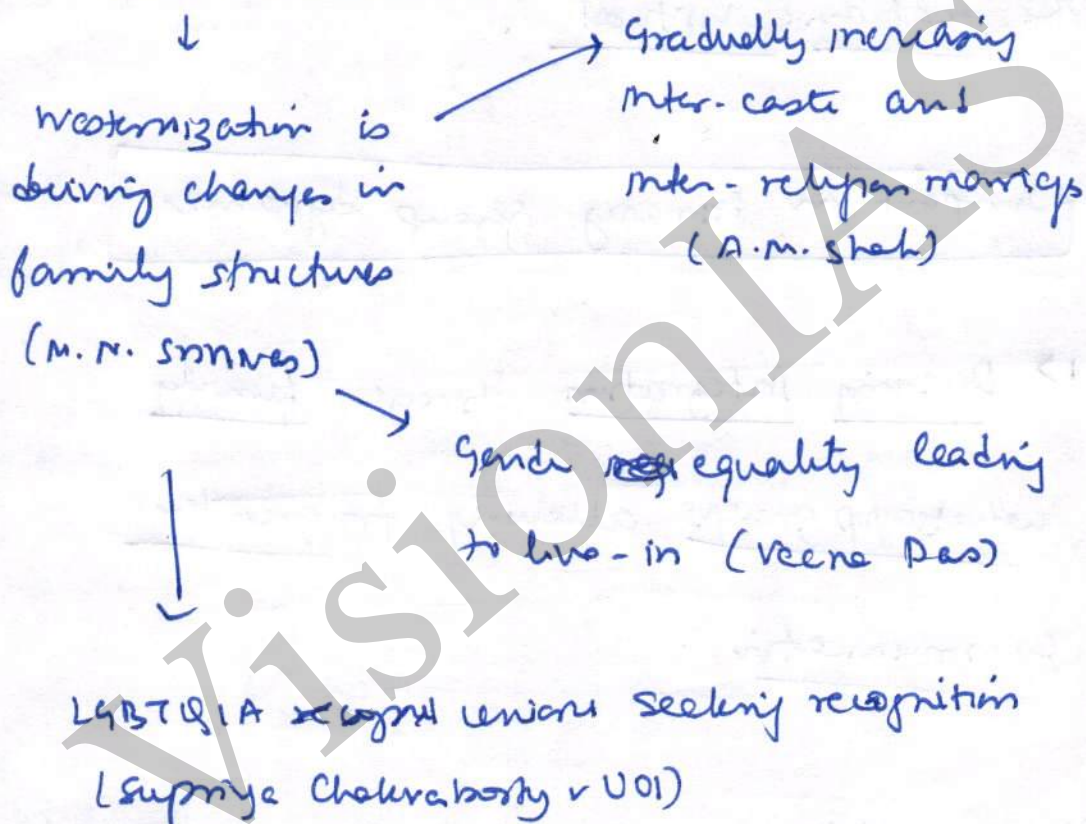
constitute "chosen family" where child rearing

is practiced without strict sexual division of labour.

6. > Family Practices Approach, Diversity of family structures and absence of ideal

typical families has led David Morgan
to argue that study of family should
be about family practices and interactions
rather than family structure.

7.7 → Indian Perspective



Hence, due to major-scale changes in structure, objective and social views on family, there have been several structural changes.

6. (c) Evaluate the impact of social media on primary and secondary group dynamics in modern society.

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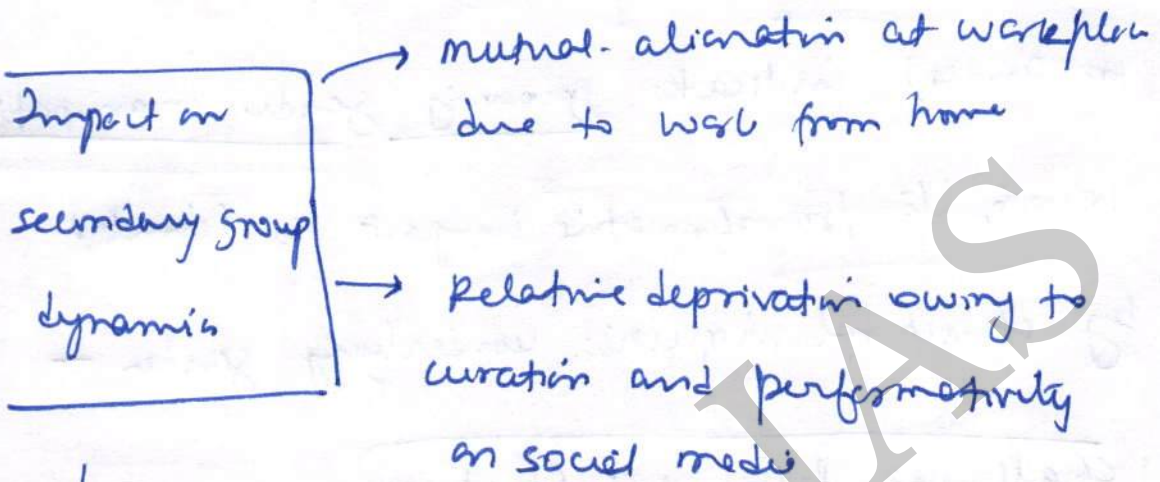
Jean Baudillard argues that social media constitutes "hyperreality" whereby people are unable to distinguish between the real and virtual.

Impact on primary group dynamics

- 1) Deepening integration through family whatsapp groups allowing for greater communication.
- 2) Expanding definition of kinship in terms of cross-border kins, affective kin etc.
- 3) Increase in surveillance and control of women by new tools of tracking and surveillance.

4) Fragmentation of attention span, individuation,
leading to declining quality of relations
(Bauman)

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Re-establishment of peer circles. e.g. alumni groups, virtual meets etc.

Hence, social media lies at the tension of integration and fragmentation, enhancing communication pathways but potentially reducing quality of engagement.

7. (a)

How does the feminization of labor force participation challenge patriarchal structures while simultaneously creating new forms of gender-based exploitation? Discuss with empirical examples.

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feminization of labour force, as seen in growing Labour Force Participation Rate (240% in India) indicates growing gender emancipation.

However, its transformative impact is limited by structural inequities underlying gender -

Challenging Patriarchal Structures

1. → Enhanced labour force participation

Contradicts ideal typical understanding of women as career-housewife, as pointed out by Oakley.

2. → women entering male-dominated domains like tech., academia, bureaucracy dismantles the socially constructed position of women as the "second sex" (Beauvoir)

3) Renewed Emancipation brings autonomy,
allowing women to make crucial life decisions

such as reproductive decisions, further career
choice (Nussbaum)

4) Questions traditional patriarchal role of
docile, home-bound, "pativrata" wife (Jella Dube),
changing the status of women.

5) Fosters greater choice in marriage, sexual
decisions, as seen in increasing prevalence
of "live in" relationships (Patricia Uberoi)

However, there is persistence of new forms
of exploitation

1) Feminization of agriculture | - Bina Agarwal

points out that women constitute 48% of
agricultural labour but earn very low wages.

2) Double shift | Moschide talks about dual oppression of women -

(i) in the work world, pink collarization, wage gap keep them subordinated

(ii) at home, less income creates economic dependency, leading to care burden on women.

3) Unfair housework distribution | Hidden points

out that entry of women in workforce has not been accompanied by fair distribution of housework with a gap of 70% in countries like Moldova, Turkey etc.

4) Globalization driven informalization in the

third world → precarity, women in most vulnerable sectors such as sweetshops, artisanal toys → most impacted (Utse Patraik)

5) workplace related harassment and
indefinity as a means to disincentivize
workforce participation (Kate Millet) -
as highlighted by #MeToo movement.

6) Role conflict and associated stress
of seeking to balance "domestic duties"
and "professional lives" (M.S. Gore)

name, position of women in workforce
~~is~~ mirrors 'veteran pas' "Devi Pasi"
dichotomy. on the one hand, society
lauds their workforce participation,
on the other, it puts them in least
paying, most precarious jobs

7. (b)

Discuss the sociological implications of artificial intelligence and automation on social stratification and mobility patterns.

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AI and AI-induced automation is likely to have a significant impact on social mobility patterns, as follows -

1) Cultural reproduction - Bourdieu's framework informs us that people with existing educational and skill capital will be able to utilize A.I. tools to enhance their mobility.

2) Techno-stratification: new creation of 'haves' and 'have nots' based on digital divide, access to technology, language proficiency and awareness etc.

3) Openings for mobility | Xaxa has pointed out that absence of mother tongue education impedes tribal educational mobility

A.I. may lead to more inclusiveness by
allowing translation of study material
through Bhashini App etc.

4) Polarization of classes | Rise in marxian
prediction, this will further lead to
concentration of wealth.

5) AI-driven automation → increasing
job security → shift in "reserve army
of labour" (marx) which will also now
constitute highly skilled, highly educated
labour → increasing power with corporates.

6) change in Global Stratification Patterns :

Technological divide form one of the basis of
unequal core-periphery relationship

(A.G. Frank), AI technologies, wielded

and pioneered by the West, will
further upturn such differences.

7) Gendered Impact - Limited mobile
use and technology literacy among women
→ Skill deficit widened → capabilities
inequality (Sen) → further deficits in
"Decent work" (ILO)

8) Concentration of social marginalities -

Digital divide will further chasm between
mainstream and beyond, linguistic, religious
minorities, such as Muslims, who have
socio-economic backwardness (Sachar Committee)

9) However, it may allow individual mobility
subject to access to skills, exposure etc.

News, AI and automation could
potentially exacerbate social stratification
patterns through digital divide and skills
barricade. However, it may also be
leveraged in government intervention to
open mobility options

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2.7. has led to a totalizing social change in developing societies, bringing hallmarks of modernity in material and non-material culture.

1> Fast communication → reduces lag between changes in material and non-material culture.

2> Exposure to egalitarian ideology →
Sanku jushu (metals)

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8. (a) Analyze how environmental movements represent a new form of collective action that transcends traditional class-based politics. What are the implications for theories of social movements? 20

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8. (b) Assess the claim that digital surveillance capitalism represents a new phase of commodification of social life.

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8. (c) Distinguish between 'ascribed' and 'achieved' status with examples from contemporary Indian society.

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