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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2097)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1195934
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/08/22

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	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
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.

Total Marks Obtained:

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh 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

SECTION - A

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) The change in intellectual orientation in Europe led to the emergence of sociology. Discuss.

Emergence of sociology is deeply rooted in the intellectual conditions of 19th century Europe.

Beginning with renaissance in 14th century & followed by enlightenment in 17th-18th century, new ideas of humanism, progress, scientific

temper gained ground. This influenced August Comte, Saint Simon, Emile

Durkheim who sought to build a positive science of society.

As per TB Bottomore, philosophy of Rousseau, Montesquieu, social survey, Darwinism, Bench

revolution ideas & philosophy of
History changed ideas & led to
emergence of sociology.

However, apart from ideas,
change in material conditions due to
industrial revolution also influenced.

New middle class, change in family,
poverty influenced Marx & Weber.

Further, immediate context
was provided by ~~France~~ French
Revolution. It led to chaos,
anarchy for which Durkheim,
Simon, Comte sought answers.

From 19th century, today
sociology has become a
notused discipline.

1. (b) Do you think phenomenology restore the primacy of human experience and meaning giving acts of human consciousness?

Phenomenology is a micro sociological approach focussing on lived experiences of people. It was led by Alfred schutz.

It came as a radical reaction to positivism restoring primacy of human. Positivism considered society as structured & rule bound which can be objectively observed & measured using scientific methods.

Phenomenology however focussed on life world of individuals which they typify. There is no structure beyond what humans construct everyday in their interactions using

Common sense

It was inspired by Weber's interpretative method which sought to understand meaning attached by actors to their actions.

However, it failed to sustain this primacy of human agency. Ignoring larger power structures, role of society it remained ~~was~~ confined to one dimensional picture.

Further, lack of concrete concepts & a systematic methodology made critics discard it as common sense.

Despite criticisms, phenomenology provided a much needed alternative to positivism, widening horizons of sociology.

1. (c) How viable is interview method in present era of social distancing and virtual world? Can we eliminate it altogether, given the importance of the method in social science research?

Interview refers to one on one guided interaction between the researcher & the researched. It can be structured based on pre set questionnaires or can be unstructured based on flexible conversation.

Viability in present era

- .) It's viability is threatened due to lack of personal interaction. It can lead to non responses.
- .) Usage of posts to send questions or emails can lead to only a small section sending responses (response bias)
- .) Moreover, it can be made viable

using tools of virtual calls via use
of video technology.

Elimination

-) It's elimination is not possible due to it being flexible & cheaper in cost than other methods (like participant observation).
-) It can be administered to a fairly good number of respondents.
-) Interviewing the right representative sample helps to generalise.
-) It is less time consuming than participant observation, while gives more in depth data than questionnaires.

Interviews must be administered along with other methods (eg survey) to suit modern times.

1. (d) Do you agree that Pattern Variable theory is preconceived?

Pattern Variable theory in its famous form was given by Talcott Parsons. However, it is argued that the concept existed much before him.

Pattern Variables

-) Self vs collecture
-) Affectivity vs Affective neutrality
-) Ascription vs achievement
-) Particularism vs Universalism
-) Diffusivity vs Specificity

Preconceived

Pattern Variables suggest a dichotomy of traditional vs modern. Ferdinand Tonnies gave the concept of Gemeinschaft (community) to represent, simple society with informal personal relationships. ~~Gesellschaft~~

Gesellschaft (society) described modern society with formal, contractual relationships.

Similarly, Durkheim's concept of mechanical solidarity in traditional societies with low dynamic density & division of labour and organic solidarity for complex division of labour suggests classification similar to pattern variables.

Even Weber's bureaucratic modern society is based on achievement, universalism, specificity & affective neutrality.

However, Parson's contribution is significant ~~to~~ from dilemma standpoint of social action which was missed by previous scholars.

Theory of Pattern Variables continues to enrich vocabulary of sociology.

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1. (e) In Marx's view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to the means of production. Discuss.

Karl Marx was a doyen of conflict approach, giving a contrasting materialist perspective to social stratification from then prevailing functional views.

Social stratification or arrangement of hierarchical strata is based on means of ~~for~~ production.

Those who own means of production (MOP) control the entire process & the relations of production, emerging as 'haves'. On the other hand, lies 'have nots' having nothing but labour to sell especially in capitalist society.

This stratification is visible as masters vs slaves, feudal lord vs serfs and bourgeoisie vs proletariat.

This stratification leads to emergence of classes which are set of people having same relations to MOP. Inherent to this, is class struggle.

However, this was criticised as economic determinism. Weber further showed other dimensions of status & party in stratification.

Further, Marx failed to account for gender, race, ethnicity, caste & so on which are other forms of ~~ine~~ inequalities giving society a stratified structure.
eg → Margaret Benston tells how capitalism breeds women as a reserve army of labour.

Marx's contribution was immense to understand stratification from a class perspective.

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2097

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3. (a) "Anomie gives you temporary gains and permanent sufferings". In the light of Durkheim's theory of anomie, explain the relevance of the statement in present context. 20

Emile Durkheim as a true functionalist was concerned with the questions of social order & integration & hence gave the concept of anomie which threatened order.

Anomie is a state of normlessness. It occurs when a society is in a state of transition. Old collective conscience (morality) has died ~~by~~ but new one hasn't emerged. This leads to lack of regulation, breeding unlimited desires.

Eg → during economic boom or crisis

Temporary gains in present context

Lack of regulations & morality, breeds frauds, scams & white

Collar crimes. In Merton's words, people become innovators discarding legal means. Eg → Rajat Gupta's insider trading case; Harshad Mehta scam.

Further, political structure suffers from money & muscle based power. Parties use primordial identities for vote banks (eg caste, religion, ethnicity, language).
Eg → 17th Lok Sabha has 43% MPs with a criminal background.

At micro level, individualism is at its peak. This results in delayed marriages or ~~marital~~ as Giddens calls it → plastic sexuality. Sex, marriage & parenthood are separated giving more freedom.

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Even at global level, failure of multilateral regulations (eg United Nations) has given ~~so~~ a new face to dependency theory. China's debt trap policy is a case in point.

Permanent sufferings

~~How~~ Frauds & scams are soon caught. It decreases the collective faith of society bringing mistrust & suspicion. Eg → in Covid, banks were skeptical of lending.

Politicians who gain power using unscrupulous means soon face the crisis of legitimacy. Social movements like that in Sri Lanka recently bring them down.

Further, ~~from~~ individualism is leading to marital breakdowns.

It becomes a stressful period with psychological & socialisation issues for children. Edmund Leach says, 'Parents fight, children rebel'.

However, the concept of anomie in present context is only partially applicable as Durkheim wrote it for ~~the~~ 19th century France. Though Covid pandemic represents a transition phase, yet the world was able to restore the normal in a short amount of time.

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3. (b) Race, gender and caste as a hierarchical system (perfected inequality) has become a thing of the past, now it has become more of a competitive system where inequality on the basis of merit (practical inequality) is ingrained in the system. Elucidate with the help of suitable examples. 20

Hierarchical system refers to a closed society with no scope for social mobility.

Race

It is a sociological category of stratification, where a society perceives a group as different & unequal based on biological & social characteristics.

In the past, Blacks were discriminated in terms of income, status, power & denied even basic human rights. (Eg Jim Crow Law for racial profiling & surveillance in USA). Eg → Apartheid in South Africa.

Today, race has emerged has competitive equality. US Constitution

provides equal rights to blacks,
racism is abolished in South Africa.

Eg → US had the first Black President
Barack Obama

→ increasing representation in
education & public services.

Gender

Gender is a social construct.

~~to~~ Heteronormative order of the past
valued ~~man~~ heterosexual males
over females & LGBT community.

Ann Oakley, calls this housewifization

Today, equal rights, legislation
& education are giving equality of
opportunity. Women's increasing
labour force participation. size of
symmetrical family (Willmott & Young)

Recognition of LGBT (Eg reading down of Section 377, decriminalising homosexuality in India) are few cases.

Eg → merit based recruitment to public services, bureaucracy

→

Caste

Caste is an endogamic & segmental category ~~or~~ unique to India. Caste was defined by socio-economic disabilities, untouchability & poverty for lower castes.

With Constitutionalism, rising education, urbanisation & secularisation has helped backward castes climb up.

In the realm of market & capitalism, ability & merit makes one successful.

eg → Dalit entrepreneurs Kalpana Saroj,
Shiv Nadar

→ farmers (backward caste) competing
for exports in globalised world.

However, it would be unjustified
to claim that merit is now
completely ingrained in system.

Racial profiling in US,
Black lives matter movement, occupational
segregation of women, discrimination
& stigma against LGBT, presence of
manual scavenging for lower
caste bring out the existence of
structured inequalities.

With passage of time -
society is moving towards newer
dimensions of stratification.

3. (c) Values are as important as facts in sociological research. Discuss. 10

Facts are empirically verifiable statements which are definite, real & uncontroversial.

Values are subjective dispositions based on belief, bias, preferences in the framework of desirability.

Importance of values was discarded by positivists like Comte & Durkheim. For them, only observable facts can give unbiased objective universal laws.

However, with advent of other schools & perspectives, this was challenged.

Critical school led by Habermas, Adorno, Horkheimer

call for revealing values of dominant ruling class to make sociology an emancipatory discipline.

Weberian interpretative perspective calls for understanding of actor's meanings of action which display her values.

Further, phenomenology builds on ~~the~~ life world which is created by common sensical values making them central to research.

For post modernists, there is no complete gospel & even sociology itself is nothing but values.

Different perspectives placed different ~~in~~ value or values.

4. (a) "Davis and Moore's theory of stratification has provoked a lengthy debate". In this context, produce a comprehensive criticism of their ideas.

20

Davis & Moore presented a functional analysis of social stratification.

As per them, few positions in society are functionally more important. ~~These~~ Differential capabilities require these positions be filled by most capable. Further, there is considerable investment of time & energy by talented. These factors require differential rewards for different positions.

However, this theory came under heavy criticisms. Melvin Tumin critiqued:

- 1.) There is no way to determine

which positions are functionally more important, e.g. a janitor is no less important than a doctor.

- 1.) Rewards are not the only motivation to attract the most talented.
- 2.) There is no considerable investment of time & resources & if there is, it is done by all.
- 3.) From a conflict perspective, Tumin remarked that stratification acts as barriers for those at bottom depriving society of talent.
- 4.) It breeds mistrust, chaos, conflict.
- 5.) It is perpetuated by uling class, where inequality is deemed not only natural but also desirable.

Further, criticism was →

-) From Marxist perspective, stratification is not beneficial for all. Rather, it manifests domination of few over others.
-) Jonathan Turner accuses functioning of tautologies & illegitimate teleologies where cause is taken for effect & vice versa.
-) This theory fails to explain rigid caste system in India which is not based on talent.
-) Mobility studies of David Glass, Duncan & Blau showed elite self recruitment. Usurpation of top positions can't be explained using Davis & Moore's theory.

Present context

Even today, multidimensional stratification based on gender, race etc can't be explained when natural differences are converted to inequalities by society.

Eg → gender pay gap despite same work being performed.

Despite criticisms, Chavis & Moore explained a societal perspective to stratification. Rewards attached still motivate hardworking people to aspire for mobility in class based system. Eg → high payment for managers, social status for Govt jobs & so on.

4. (b) Through Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism, Weber stressed the influence of religious attitudes on economic ones. In light of this, how far do you think religion influence economic outcomes in contemporary times?

20

Weber gave a plural causal theory for rise of capitalism. Along with substance, religion of Protestants formed the ideological basis in his Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.

As per Weber, do idealtypes of Calvinism shows doctrine of predestination, work is 'calling', this worldly asceticism, no priest mediation & so on.

This guided hard work, investment & profit as Protestants sought for success in this world for salvation in other world. Money was not spent on luxuries but re-invested.

Contemporary times

Today, there is a limited influence of religion on economic outcomes.

- 1.) Capitalism has detached from Protestantism, present almost all countries with different religions. It is based on rational organisation of work.
- 2.) Government policies determine direction of economy, eg 1991 liberalisation in India.
- 3.) Further, role of market, demand & supply is pertinent. eg 2008 financial crisis due to market crash.
- 4.) Dependency theory (Andre Gunder Frank) shows unequal international relations.

rooted in historical colonialism.

Powerful corpsus determine economy
not religion. eg control of WTO in
hands of 'COBE' powers

1) One's identity on gender, caste, class,
ethnic & so on dimensions influences
one's position. eg → pink collared
case industry dominated by women.

However, role of religion can't be
completely discarded

2) Religious values affect choice of
occupation. eg → nonviolence
in Jainism, leads to there
concentration in trade.

3) Religion in India is intimately
connected to caste, which decides
one's profession to some extent.
eg → manual scavenging is predominantly
done by lower castes.

-) Religion affects interaction between countries which affects trade.
eg → Islamic Gulf Cooperation Council
-) Religion can lead to conflicts, disunity. This further brings violence, sits perpetuating poverty.
-) Marx claimed religion as 'opium' of masses which distracts them from objective exploitative reality. Even today, people believe in paradise supers of exploitation.
-) Religion is itself has emerged as a business enterprise due to rise of media & technology.
eg → fees for cults & sects, eDarshan etc.

Religion remains a force to reckon with in modern economies.

4. (c) Doing oral history takes you beyond the confines of the archive. Discuss.

10

Oral history refers to noting detailed history of a person.

It is a similar to case study approach.

It goes beyond confines of the archive. It gives detail, in depth life history where we can understand impact of structures on ~~for~~ individuals & vice versa.

A longitudinal approach, capturing evolution of persons in different spatial & temporal contexts it gives a holistic perspective.

However, since it is a micro approach, it is difficult to generalise.

Reliability & validity are low as it is person specific & difficult or rather impossible to replicate.

One may miss the latent facts behind manifest information.

Oral history gives a holistic perspective.

SECTION - B

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) According to Marx, "labour is the source of wealth and prime basic condition for human existence". Comment.

Marx believed in supremacy of labour over capital influenced by economists like Adam Smith & Ricardo.

As per Marx, capital & commodities have no separate value of own. Only after labour transforms matter, things become usable.

What exists in imagination is objectified by labour.

labour is part of one's 'being', is creative & inherent to human nature. However, labour is commoditised in capitalism.

Value of labour generates surplus which is appropriated

by capitalist as profit by paying less wages than labour's worth.

Labour is also necessary for human existence not just because it creates commodities of use value for sustenance but also because it shows the real part of self. One realises & transforms oneself in process of labour.

Hence, this is perceived as 'alienation' when labour is reduced to means to earn wages.

This idea is critiqued due to importance of technology & capital as well in generating wealth apart from labour.

Marx's idea of 'being' & 'labour' added a human agent to his theory.

5. (b) 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Analyse the sociological significance of the statement.

Power is the ability to influence others in a command action even against the will of others.

Absolute power denotes

no restrictions on one's domination.

On a national level, it breeds authoritarianism (eg Myanmar military rule) where excesses are done against agitating crowds.

In a family, absolute power of father denies autonomy to mother, wife & daughter.

~~Q~~ Germany uses & shows this triple exploitation in family.

~~Even~~ Democracy is based on the idea of controlling this absolute power. Restrictions of fundamental rights in Constitution prevents despotism.

Classical scholars like Montesquieu gave concept of separation of powers for this reason.

Marx's idea of exploitative capitalism also denotes absolute power of capitalists to fixe at will. Today, it is controlled using labour laws.

Power can show the latent side of a despot.

5. (c) There is a strong correspondence between sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge. Comment.

Sociology of religion understands religion as a social phenomenon, its relation with other institutions in the societal context in contrast to theology of religion.

Sociology of religion is related to sociology of knowledge because religion gives an understanding of time & space. From Durkheim's

Elementary Forms of Religion, Auntie tribesmen understood space as sacred based on totem's presence & time as euphoric.

Religion answers questions of life & death, other world & so on adding to storehouse of knowledge.

Further, a sociologist can gain understanding about a society based on its religions. For eg, a modern society is based on civic religion where nation acquires primacy. This adds to knowledge base of sociologist.

Religion also complements scientific knowledge. As per Durkheim, they both ~~are~~ provide collective representations. In fact, science

evades asking questions from religion → eg creation of universe

Sociology of knowledge concerned with an epistemological understudy is enriched by ~~sociology~~ sociology of religion

5. (d) Examine digital parenting as a need of the hour in an increasing digitised world.

Digital parenting refers to both ~~teaching~~ socialising child with digital media and parenting using digital avenues.

With globalisation & digitalisation, a child needs digital skills for formal employment. Even access to online education in education required digital literacy.

Parents are now moving in separate states or countries from children for occupational compulsions. This requires

increasing interaction via digital media.

However, apart from digital parenting, other bureaucratic structures of welfare state, schools etc are also building digital literacy in children.

This ~~to~~ confirms Fletcher's theory of increased role of parents in modern world despite decreasing functions of family.

5. (e) Many social theorists have built on Marx's conflict theory to bolster it, grow it, and refine it over the years. Comment.

Marx was the pioneer of conflict perspective. It focusses on divisions in society & its institutions.

Social theorists have applied this perspective in various structures.

a) Power → Gramsci gave the concept of political & civil society in the state. It built on divisions by giving concept of hegemony of ruling class. It refined by giving a solution in counter-hegemony.

e) Family & kinship → Marxists feminists showed conflict in micro perspective. Margaret Benston tells how capitalism gets unpaid labour of women & reduces bargaining power of family.

1) Dependency theory - Andre Gunder Frank, Immanuel Wallerstein extended conflict to a global level. Core (developed) countries exploited raw materials & labour of periphery (developing)

2) Capital → Bourdieu developed 4 capitals of social, ~~political~~, economic, symbolic, cultural to show elite reproduction.

3) In India, Prof AR Desai, used this perspective to explain nationalism, failure of welfare states & peasant movements.

Though conflict perspective came under criticism for ignoring order & integration, it provided a wider perspective in Sociology.

8. (a) Rostow's growth model asserted that all countries exist somewhere on a linear spectrum, and climb upward through each stage in the development process. Comment.

20

WW Rostow gave the modernisation theory based on a linear evolutionary model.

As per him, there are five stages through which all countries must pass. Starting with incipient stage where there is no capital & society is primitive with little division of labour.

Second stage is preparatory stage. Due to endogenous or exogenous factors, (legislativism) surplus starts developing. Division of labour increases building specialisation.

Next stage is take off stage. Production increases much

more & prosperity levels are rising.
Further push of capitalism,
education increases capacity.

Next, we move to road to maturity stage. Here, prosperity is extremely high, there is sufficient surplus & specialisation.

Finally, mass production signifies the ultimate stage of mass happiness. All get sufficient & have to work minimum. High levels of technology ease the work for all.

For Postow, all societies are moving on this linear scale at different positions. While ancient societies (hunting gathering) were

at incipient stage, developing countries of Asia & Latin America are at preparatory or take off stage. USA & Western Europe have reached road to maturity & are en route to reach mass production.

This view came under criticism for being ethnocentric. Failure of development in Communist ruled Latin American countries led to Andrés Bello Frank to develop his dependency theory.

As per Frank, developing countries were not poor due to own value & institutional failures. They had poverty due to prosperity of ~~west~~ historic colonisers.

They created artificial dependency by killing the native industries & prohibiting any technological development.

Wallerstein added with his World System Theory where core countries have capital intensive, skilled production exploiting raw materials of labour intensive periphery.

Poston's growth model has largely been discarded today due to unique trajectory taken by different countries. Eg → Singapore directly reached road to maturity while different sections in India are at different stages.

8. (b) Are religious beliefs sometimes conducive to science, or do they inevitably pose obstacles to scientific inquiry? 20

Religion & Science have both reciprocal & dialectical relationship.

Inevitably pose obstacles

As per classical sociologists like Comte, ~~Marx~~ Rousseau, society is moving towards complete secularisation. Religion based on superstitions & myths can't presuppose rational & reason based enquiry.

Further religion is speculative, faith based, context specific & unchallenged. On the other hand science is skeptical, evidence based, universal & constantly challenged & refined.

~~Further~~, On the other hand,
religion can sometimes be conducive
to science.

As per Durkheim, both ~~part~~
religion & science add to our
knowledge providing collective represen-
tations.

It is on the back of religious
questions like origin of universe,
planets & sun, cosmos etc.

that countless scientific theories
have been put forward.

Further, Bainbridge says
monotheistic religions exemplify
the idea of a universal law
which is fundamental to science.

Weber in Protestant Ethic & Spirit of Capitalism showed how religious spirit led to emergence of scientific capitalism based on rational lines.

Even today, scientists doctors believe in God. Religion seems to provide answers which science can't provide.

As per Stephen Jay Gould, science & religion together satisfy intellectual & peace needs of humans & one is complementary to others.

As per Bainbridge, today there is a multiplicity of relationships

Religion also provides knowledge
of time, space, concept.
For eg → religions calendars,
festivals etc.

Einstein remarked, 'Religion
without science is blind, science
without religion is lame.'

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8. (c) The negative impact of the globalization of the world economy is borne disproportionately by women. Critically discuss the statement. 10

Globalisation refers to interconnected world for free flow of ideas, information, goods & people, such that change in one part affects the other.

Disproportionately negatively impacted women:

- 1.) Loss of traditional home based jobs, ~~are~~ mostly done by women. by home based textile
- 2.) Objectification & Commoditisation of women in media by pornography
- 3.) Lack of training, burden of household has prevented women from moving into into skilled jobs.

However, women have also benefited

- 1) Flexible organisation of work →
eg Gig economy, work from
home increased labour participation
- 2) Flow of new values of freedom,
equality have reduced
patriarchy.
- 3) Increasing income has improved
bargaining power in family. As
per Goran Therborn, patriarchy
has reduced in family.

Globalisation has to be
applied selectively to protect
women.