



**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. : 01501361

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : UJJWAL PRIYANK

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी  
Medium: Hindi/English

**ENGLISH**

तारीख  
Date

**03.08.2025**

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

केंद्र  
Centre

**PATNA**

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर  
Invigilator's Signature

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
**03/08/25**

|   | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</b></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;"><b>Important Instructions</b></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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| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use              | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
| <p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br/>Signature of Examiner(s)</p> |   |

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

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



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

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे  
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 अंग्रेज़ी में छपे हुए हैं।

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

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

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

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

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनना 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 highlights the role of developed world in continued exploitation of the underdeveloped nations in the world for the sake of their own profit.

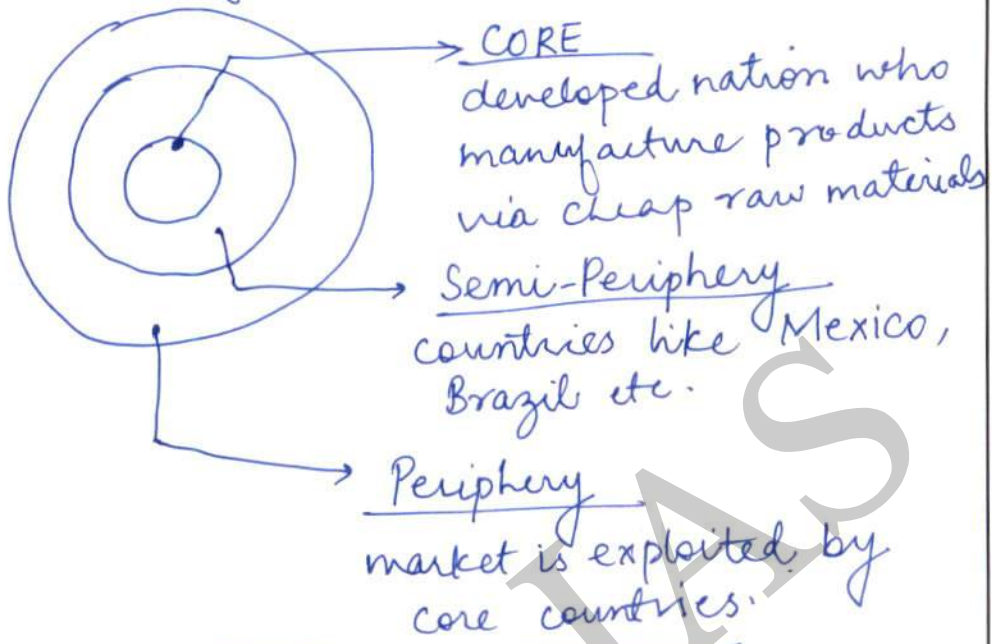
Role of dependency theory in explaining persistent under development

1) Raul Prebisch explains that the nations who are at centre exploits the Satellite countries

• Thus, the more the developed countries grow, the poorer the Satellite nations become.

2) Andre Gunder Frank in his seminal work "Development of underdevelopment" explains that underdevelopment is purposely done so that the resources are not properly utilised  
→ It is different from underdevelopment

3) Wallerstein gave a 'World system' view where he gives 3 fold classification.



### Limitation of dependency theory

- 1) With rise of neo-liberal economies, globalisation took place.
- 2) Rise of 3rd world countries like China as manufacturing hub.
- 3) limited understanding based on Marxist idea of exploitation by Capitalist class.

Dependency theory has, however, been useful in explaining persistent poverty in Latin America and Africa.

1. (b)

Discuss the methodological debate between positivism and interpretivism in sociology.

10

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Positivism believes in developing empirical method to study society, while interpretivism methodology focuses on understanding the meanings attached by a social actor.

### Methodological Debate

1) Positivism believes in developing sociology as a scientific study based on experimentation and observation.

While interpretivism refers to the study of subjectivity involved in social action.

2) Thinkers such as Auguste Comte in the theory of social change, mentions positivism as a stage in social evolution.

Theological → Metaphysical → Positivism

Thinker Max Weber is credited with the role of rise of Interpretivist school.

→ He calls for maintaining objectivity while studying society through his concepts of "Verstehen" and "ideal types".

3) Positivism focuses on the quantitative analysis of society where the data is collected primarily through survey, census and interviewing.

Whereas qualitative analysis using participatory observation and ethnography is suggested by interpretivist.

4) Positivism of Emile Durkheim focuses on studying social fact as the subject matter, while interpretivist gave push to several other methods like phenomenology.

Thus, both positivism and interpretivism focus on studying society but with different view point.

1. (c)

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

10

Sociological imagination is generally used by sociologists to develop a view of society based on personal experience.

1) Sociological imagination can lead to the choice of research based on own experience.

Thus there can be objectivity in final conclusion through use of Weber "ideal types".

2) Andre Beteille is often criticised as being from upper caste community, he could have ignored the prejudices faced by Adi Dravida of Sriperum as normal.

3) The choice of sociological research is also affected through common

Sense which is in fact developed through personal troubles of researcher.

4) This can lead to generalising a micro view as the social reality of a large society.

Eg Louis Dumont generalised the concept of separation of pollution-purity for entire society.

5) Since Ambedkar had a bitter experience in his village, he condemned all villages as a "den of ignorance". But Gandhi believed in village development for his imagination of "Hind Swaraj".

Thus there can be subjective bias of researcher in sociological research, but he can ensure value neutrality as given by Max Weber.

1. (d)

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

10

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Robert K. Merton describes the reference-group behaviour as the imitating of the behaviour of a social group which is believed to be as better or as an aspiration

⇒ Samuel Stouffer used the concept of "relative deprivation" to explain why certain groups behave in particular way.

Role of reference-group behaviour in shaping consumer choices among urban youth

1) Urbanisation is usually preceded by industrialisation.

→ There is concept of "organic solidarity" which is given by Emile Durkheim as the interdependence based on specialisation at task.

2) Rise of individualism, consumerism and universalism lead to changes in life style among urban youth.

3) Yogendra Singh talks about "westernisation" where western culture bring structural change.

↳ Rise of multiple food courts where pizza-burger is in high demand in cities.

4) "Instant gratification" is on rise as there is rise in urban middle class → This leads to aspiring for quicker success to become equivalent to role model.

5) Commodification of marriage, loosening of kinship ties is a result of westernisation.

As a result of globalisation, urban youth follows a hybridised culture.

1. (e)

Assess the relevance of Weber's model of bureaucracy in the era of digital governance.

10

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Max Weber defined bureaucracy as the legal-rational authority in an institutionalised form.

- Weberian model of bureaucracy is a result of industrialisation and rise of capitalism, where he believes that bureaucracy is must.

Ideal type of Bureaucracy can be used to judge its relevance in era of digital governance.

1) Bureaucracy is about division of tasks among various officers.

↳ This specialisation brings efficiency in public service.

↳ Digital governance promotes accountability, thus favouring it

2) An institution of hierarchy —

Digital governance promotes public participation. Thus hierarchy should be balanced with equity.

3) Written documentation and record keeping → Bureaucracy promotes transparency through digital tools using blockchain.

4) Affective neutrality and objectivity :  
In era of digital governance, it is expected to uphold non-partisanship along with empathy for underprivileged.

5) Based on strict rules → Bureaucracy is about following the hierarchy with command obeying from senior.

But digital governance promote effective grievance redressal of public.

Bureaucracy must move from being "iron law of oligarchy" towards public participation and inclusion.

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.

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3. (a) Evaluate the contribution of historical materialism to the contemporary analysis of global capitalism.

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The concept of historical materialism was used by Karl Marx to study Society with a materialistic approach based on study of history of society.

1) Karl Marx was influenced by Hegel's idea of dialectics.

(a) Dialectics used the concept of "thesis" and "anti-thesis" to produce synthesis.

(b) However he evolved it from "idealism" to "materialism".

(c) Marx's idea gave primacy to the economic determinism where all social structures are primarily influenced by economic condition of society.

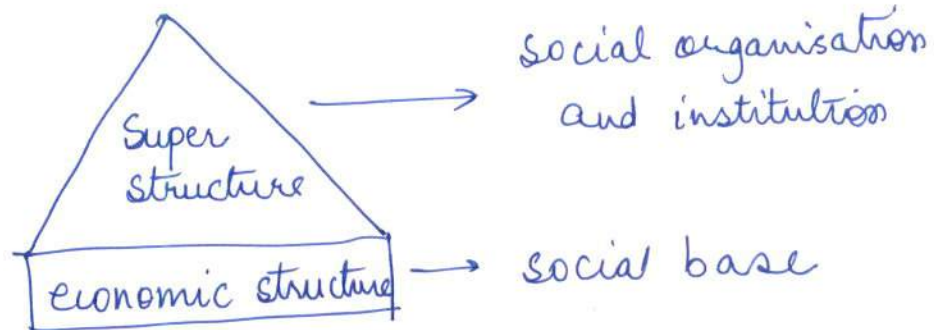


Fig: Marx idea of social structure

Contribution of historical materialism to contemporary analysis of global capitalism

- 1) Marx believed that the bourgeoisie or the capitalist class are the owner of property, and thus control mode of production.
- 2) In contemporary time, globalisation has taken place and neo liberal policies reduces role of welfare state
- 3) "Dependency theory" for the understanding of underdevelopment of Africa and Latin America is influenced<sup>27</sup>

by Marxist ideology.

(4) Informal economy and rise of gig workers increases alienation due to lack of social security and job security → Preariat

(5) "Deskilling" of labourer due to capital intensive manufacturing is explained by Braverman.

(6) There is a loss of public trust in states due to increased control of private firms and rising prices.

However there are certain limitations of Marxist materialism in analysis of global capitalism

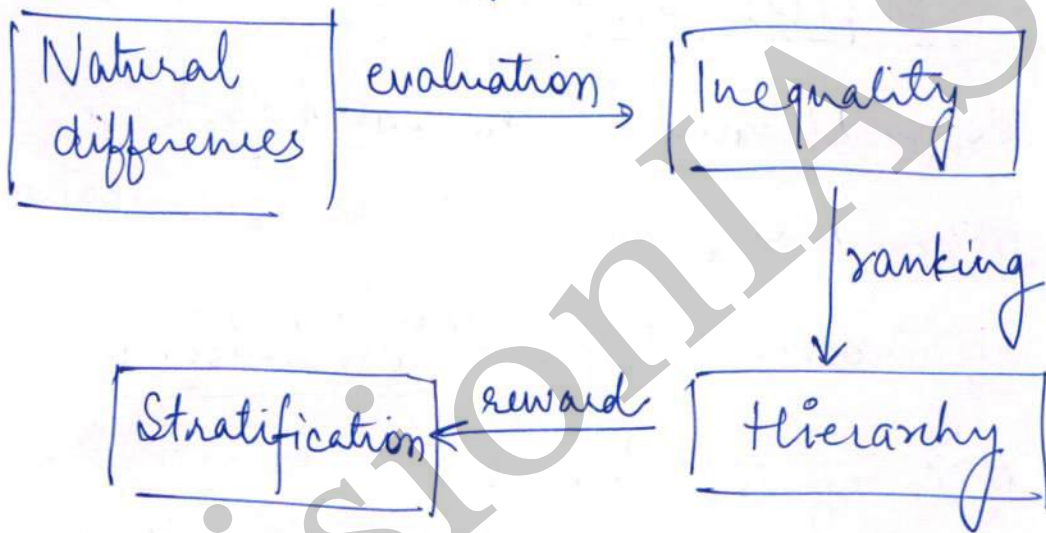
- 1) Role of capitalism in economic growth of various 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries like China, Brazil etc.
- 2) Increased interference of state for poverty alleviation program such as MGNREGA etc.
- 3) Rise of middle class has taken place as against Marx's polarisation of proletariat & bourgeoisie.
- 4) Role of informal sector is bringing life to the organisation. Even organised sector has certain informal organisation.

Ralf Dahrendorf concept of decomposition of labour and capital as well as social mobility is key to understand social reality of capitalism

3. (b) Analyse the structural-functionalist explanation of social stratification and bring out its limitations. 20

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Social stratification refers to the the process of evaluating the differences of social groups and ranking them in a hierarchy from top to bottom.



Structural-functionalist explanation of social hierarchy & stratification

1) Structural-functionalist such as Talcott Parson believes in explaining the society as composed of various structure and each of them contributing to unity and certain function to whole.

2) Talcott Parsons believes that the society has various roles and each role is taken by the one who is best suited and has the most qualification.

3) Similarly, Davis and Moore gave the concept of differences in the significance of various role in a society.

4) A role which is more important for a society must be occupied by the one who is better than others.

5) Thus, there is a ranking of various roles in the society.

The one who occupies a higher position is rewarded better

and thus there is social stratification.

## Criticism of structural-functionalist explanation of stratification

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- 1) Thinkers such as Melvin Tumin believes that there is no measuring scale or rod for deciding which role is more important.
- 2) The system of stratification is based on explaining and justifying inequality.
- 3) The critique believes that stratification is suited to the people who are in authority for protecting their hegemony.
- 4) The "value consensus" of Parson is used to justify social action, rather than

promoting equality in society

Despite these critique, the structural functionalist explanation of social stratification is useful to explain social hierarchy and the emergence of solidarity and 'consensus' in society.

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Talcott Parson gave the concept of AGIL schema for analysing and explaining the social system.

- 1) Adaptation refers to the social prerequisite to distribute the scarce resources of society for efficient social action.
- 2) Goal attainment is an aspect of being motivated and oriented towards attaining goal of social action.
- 3) Integration is used to explain the social system and the consensus it maintains through solidarity.
- 4) Latency and Pattern management is an internal aspect to maintain

# Social cohesion through cultural Capital.

## Sub-systems of social system

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Economic <sup>A</sup> | Political <sup>G</sup>     |
| culture <sup>L</sup>  | Social system <sup>I</sup> |

(\* The various sub-systems of the social system can be explained via AGIL framework.

(1) There is an equilibrium between various sub system and they ~~not~~ maintain boundary with each other.

(2) At the level of system, the various functional pre-requisite describe various systems.

|   |   |               |
|---|---|---------------|
| A | → | organismic    |
| G | → | Personality   |
| I | → | social system |
| L | → | Fiduciary     |

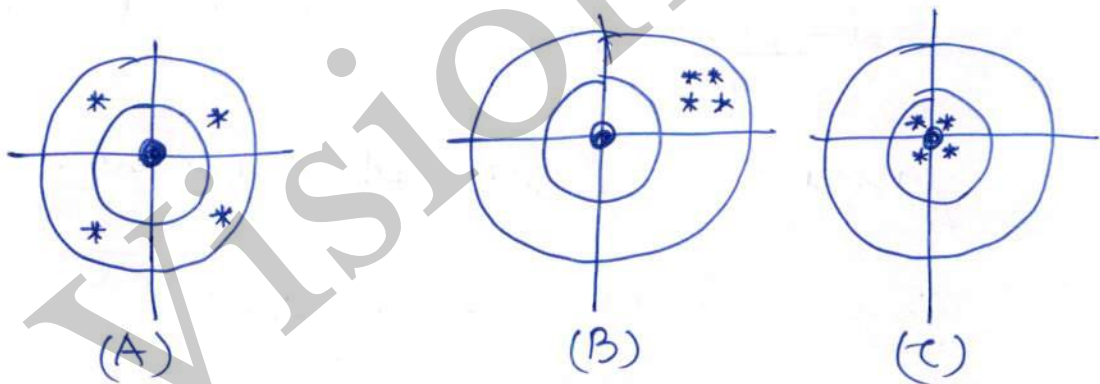
Thus, AGIL schema explains Social action and system through boundary maintenance.

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

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Validity refers to the fact of obtaining accurate result from a given experimentation of social research.

Reliability refers to obtaining the similar results when repeated trials of experimentation are done



- → To be measured.
- \* → Result obtained.

Figure (A) is neither valid nor reliable.  
Figure (B) is reliable but not valid.  
Figure (C) is both reliable and valid.

## Role of mixed-method design in strengthening validity and reliability

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1) Quantitative method relies too much on collecting data, evaluating and conducting statistics for reaching conclusion

| Merit                              | Demerit   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| A. Promotes validity               | A) The data may not be true for all societies → reliability issue |
| B. Scientific and objective method | B) Limitation of statistics in studying human behaviour           |

2) Similarly, Qualitative data involves in emphasising on the human meaning and subjective analysis of human behaviour.

| Merit                          | Demerit   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A) Complete picture of society | A) Subjectivity and researcher bias - threat to <u>validity</u> |
| B) Study of human meaning      | B) Promotes <del>an</del> picture based on <u>subjectivity</u>  |

(3) Mixed method design can solve the limitation via adoption of a more comprehensive method such as Triangulation

(A) Promotes validity of research outcome via statistical data based on questionnaire and survey.

(B) It promotes reliability via studying the various qualitative aspects which are not

possible to capture via quantitative analysis

Thus mixed-method design promote a holistic image of social reality and help establish a better understanding. It is done by adopting best practises from the quantitative and qualitative method of research in sociology.

4. (b) Explain how the European Enlightenment created intellectual conditions for the birth of sociology.

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Sociology is the product of political turmoil, commercial changes and the rise of intellectual values in Europe in 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Role of European Enlightenment in birth of sociology

1) The Enlightenment in Europe led to rise of rational and intellectual ideas.

A) Montessquiene theory of 'separation of power' provided for the demand to remove autocratic monarch.

(B) Rousseau ideas of "social contract" promoted values of welfare state and justice in society.

(C) Locke idea of right of life, liberty and property was instrumental in providing liberal ideas.

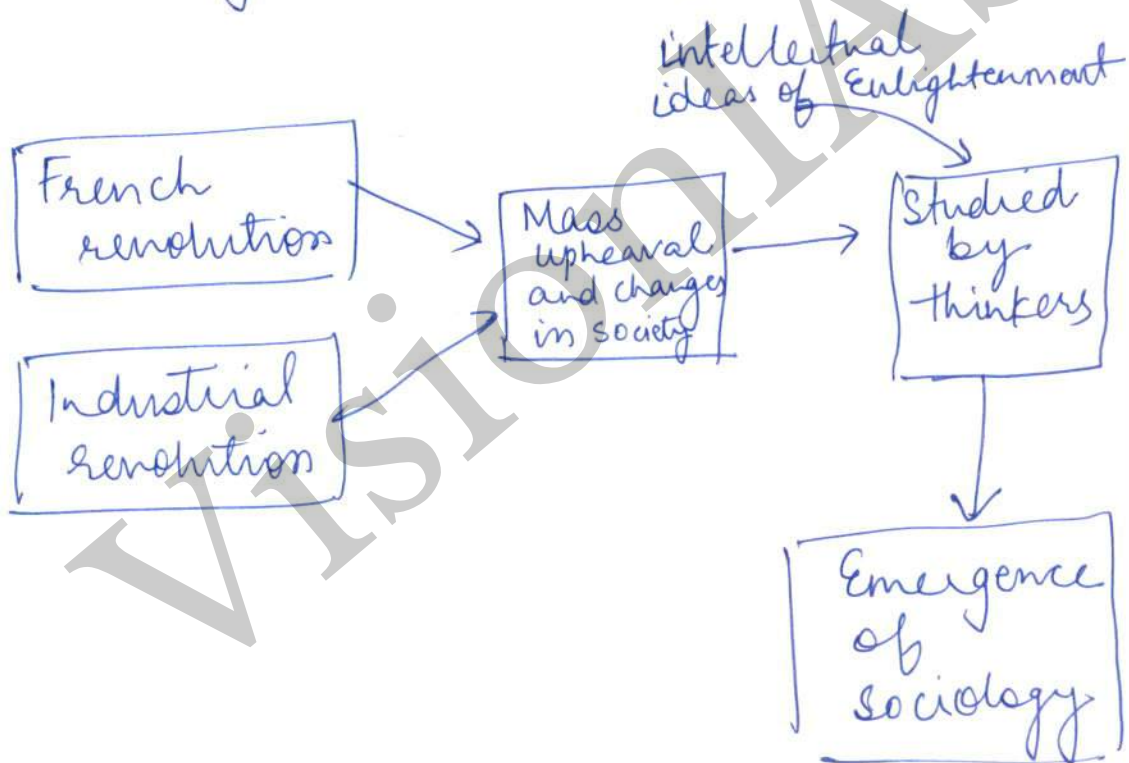
(2) The Enlightenment Period was also preceded by Renaissance in Europe which saw rise of culture and art forms.

(3) The intellectual ideas and the role of propagating views on human rights, nationalist thoughts and upholding dignity of individual paved way for French Revolution and commercial revolution through industrialisation.

- (4) Various scholars such as Saint Simon, Auguste Comte wanted to study the changes in society due to mass upheaval.
- (5) The rise of new social institutions and deterioration of earlier ties of family and society was studied through a systemic approach.
- (6) Comte gave a linear model of social evolution, while Spencer adopted the biological evolution of Darwin.
- (7) Thus intellectual ideas flourished and started to study society from the lens of positivism.

This intellectual revolution was key to study society with value-neutral concept of scientific research.

Thus, Enlightenment period along with other revolution led to emergence of sociology.



Max Weber was an interpretivist who studied society by evaluating the meanings attached by social actor.

- 1) However, Weber upholds the value of maintaining objectivity while studying social reality.
- 2) Weber gave the concept of 'Verstehen' along with 'ideal type' to maintain objectivity.
- 3) Verstehen refers to the study of meanings attached by actor to social actions.
- 4) While there can be researcher bias in choosing the topic of social research, he/she can

maintain objectivity in reaching at conclusion.

Role in enriching sociological inquiry :

- 1) It balances positivism with interpretivism
- 2) It ensures that conclusions of a research are not soaked in researcher bias.
- 3) It ensures understanding subjective reality while reducing researcher's subjectivity

Thus, Verstehen promotes value-neutral sociological research and gives holistic view of society.

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?

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Civil society is outside of the purview of state and includes voluntary organisation, association working for public.

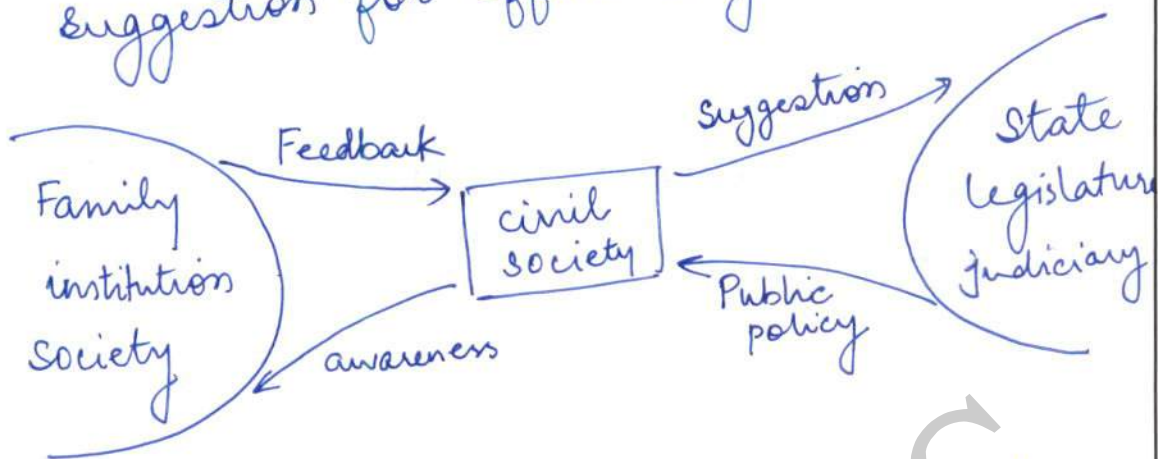
Role of civil society in deepening roots of democracy

1) Antonio Gramsci believes that "hegemony" is used to prevent social change by collusive participation of authority with groups that have vested interest. However, civil society helps in articulation of demand for public participation.

2) Civil society symbolises "dispersed power" present due to knowledge as given by Michel Foucault.

Thus, civil society takes

Feedback of society and provides suggestion for effective governance.



3) They act as bridge between society and state, thus promoting Participatory governance.

4) Role of NGOs in bridging welfare deficit such as providing food security, education, primary health facility, etc.

5) Civil society provides voice to the voiceless and help in grievance redressal.

Thus civil society is essential for a vibrant democracy.

The concept of alienation was given by Karl Marx to highlight how the capitalist (bourgeoisie) exploit the proletariat (workers) to develop a feeling of estrangement and isolation.

### Alienation manifestation in contemporary white-collar workspace

- 1) White-collar workers include those involved in technical and managerial functions in an organisation.
- 2) With an increase in service sector (post industrial society given by Daniel Bell), middle class has inflated.
  - They have high aspirations but unable to correlate with the other workers. This has alienated them from coworkers and given way for dilution of wholism.

3) Concept of organic solidarity explains how workers lack social capital (as given by Pierre Bourdieu)

4) Rise of informal sector due to globalisation has reduced job security

↳ Guy Standing concept of 'Precariat' leading to alienation from process of production.

5) Rise of technology such as AI and automation has led to mass-layoffs.

↳ This promotes alienation from process as well as self.

6) "Deskilling" due to automation by Harry Braverman promotes alienation from self.

Thus, rising aspiration but loss of leisure and reduction in wages has led to alienation of even white-collar workers.

Max Weber defined power as the ability to carry out one's own will despite resistance from others.

Earlier, Power was based on zero-sum concept where an increase in power of one person led to decrease in power of other.

### Concentration of Power

- 1) Karl Marx gave the theory of exploitation of proletariat by bourgeoisie. Thus power believed to be concentrated with capitalist class.
- 2) Max Weber concept of power being the legitimate possession of state as a tool of coercion.

However later on it was believed that power is diffused throughout society.

1) Talcott Parson gave the concept of power being dispersed and possessed by society

→ Parson views power as a tool for bringing social change.

2) Michel Foucault believed in knowledge/power. Thus giving the concept of power being diffused with various sections like media etc.

3) Robert Dahl in his seminal work "Who Governs?" believes that there is pluralist power and not concentrated.

4) Even thinker like C. Wright Mills in his elite theory believes in power being held with military as well as commercial institution.

In present day, power is not concentrated but rather available with public who carries the mandate of democracy.

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

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Sects and Cults were discussed by Eileen Barker as the various forms of organisation/institution propagating moral and religious values & beliefs.

Difference from organised religion in their structure

1) → Religion such as church demands public participation in church functions.

2) → Sects evolve as an offshoot or reaction towards rising dominance of church or religion. They promote liberal values, such as Protestant ethics.

3) → Cults involve small group of followers who worship and follow a charismatic leader  
↳ E.g. Dera Sachaa Sauda, ISKCON under Srila Prabupada. etc.

## Differences from organised religion in terms of social function

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1) Religion has various social function such as:

A) Promote social harmony through festivals.

B) Imbibe moral values through texts such as Bible, Gita, Quran etc.

C) Build social solidarity and cohesion.

2) Sects promote a vent to the pressure built on people due to dominance of religious ideologies.

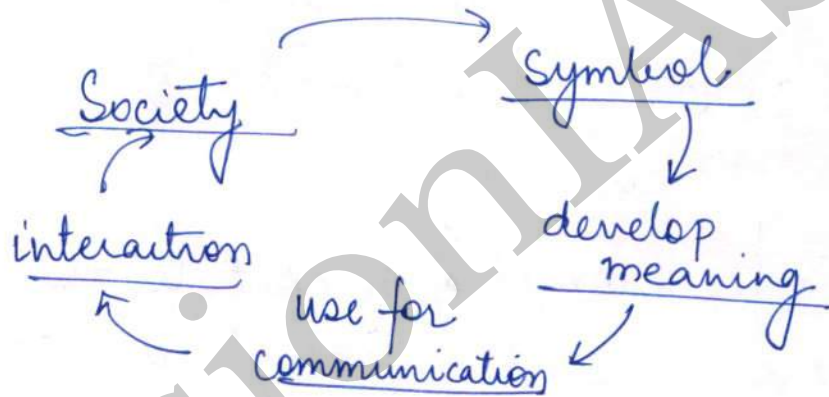
[Eg] Role of Buddhism is pacifying those suppressed by Brahminism

3) Cults promote a culture of following leader to get instant relief from worldly sorrow and promote existential identity.

Thus, in the long run with increased public support, sects & cult evolve as denominations.

Symbolic interactionism was popularised by thinkers such as Herbert Blumer, G.H Meads and Clifford Gertz.

- ① It acts as a framework to understand everyday social interaction and communication.



- 1) Symbolic interactionism believes that every social actor develop a meaning of the social symbol.

for eg. → use of language using words, gestures are symbols.

- 2) The meanings are socially developed and culturally accepted.

- 3) Clifford Geertz believes that culture in itself is a symbol that upholds values cherished by society.  
→ The concept of "thick description" is used to develop deeper meaning of society.
- 4) The society is a summation of social actors who interact with each other through symbols.
- 5) The concept of "Me vs I" given by G.H. Meads further enriches the symbolic interactionist school.

Thus symbolic interactionism is about studying the society through "non-positivist" approach. It studies not only society but the deeper meaning of shared symbols used for social interaction.

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

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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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Sylvia Walby in her seminal work "Theorising Patriarchy" focuses on the various dimension by which patriarchy subjugates women within male dominance.

Role of feminisation of labour force participation in challenging patriarchal structure

- 1) Feminisation of labour force will ensure equality of opportunity, thus promoting women empowerment.
- 2) The feminisation of labour force will create sensitivity towards female.  
Eg. Rise of awareness about female sanitation and HYGIENE -

3) Promote access to opportunities and resources, thus giving a say in decision making.

4) It provides an image of self-worth due to economic independence

[Eg.] Moving ahead of Leela Dube's concept of "seed & Earth" where women are seen as birth-givers.

5) Ability of women to bring about social change

[Eg.] Voice against sexual harassment and POSH guidelines.

6) Participation in labour force gives control of their own lives in women hand

However, it may create new forms of gender-based exploitation.

- 1) Arlie Hochschild in her seminal work "Double Shift" focuses on how women have to balance office with domestic work.
- 2) Rise of sexual violence and harassment at workplace  
↳ #MeToo movement ;  
Justice Heema Committee Report on Kerala film industry
- 3) Commodification of women may see a rise due to rise of individualism and lack of social cohesion.
- 4) Women have to face gendered stereotype and discrimination.

→ Issue of "Glass ceiling" and sticky floor.

5) Migration of rural men has led to feminisation of agriculture in eastern India. But they lack social image and control over decision making.

India's female labour force participation rate in 2024 is ~41%.

It requires recognition, reduction and redistribution of care work for improving female participation in economy.

7. (b)

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

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Artificial intelligence and automation has led to technological advancement of production process, thus leading to an impact on Social structure

Sociological implications on social stratification

- 1) The existing hierarchy of various social strata may face changes.
- 2) Technology such as AI are considered disruptive with a multi layered impact
- 3) The working class people may get fired or face lay off due to reduced demand of labour.

4) Automation can lead to "deskilling"  
as explained by Braverman.

◦ Capital intensive production  
can lead to widening of  
inequality between bourgeoisie  
and proletariat

5) Thus, social stratification can  
see transformation with certain  
technological intellect such as  
AI and robotics manufacturer  
evolving as highest paid jobs.

↳ Open AI owner becoming  
richer day by day.

6) While the low skilled worker  
can get demoted to a lower  
position

→ He ~~may~~ have to struggle  
for wages and subsistence.

## Social mobility patterns

- 1) Those who are involved in building technology may see a great intra generational mobility.
- 2) The proletariat may not be able to get substantial wage. Thus leading to downward mobility.
- 3) Further inequality against the underprivileged section such as women, tribe etc.
- 4) Rise of "hyperreality" as given by post modern thinker Baudrillard  
→ Promotion of capitalist interest and hegemony.

Utilisation of technology for human development needs a balanced approach of viability (economic) with sustainability of social structure.

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Social change is defined by ME Jones as a modification in Social process, pattern, social institution and social organisation

Information revolution can be instrumental in bringing social change in developing society

- 1) It can lead to better public awareness and involvement of civil society in governance
- 2) Information can lead to transparency and thus challenges "hegemony" of those in power (Antonio Gramsci)
- 3) Awareness about opportunities and rights can lead to

Upliftment of underprivileged section of society

[Eg.] Feminist perspective on better access to opportunities

4) It creates a vibrant democracy.

Negative impact

1) Use of "hyperreality" can promote disinformation (given by Baudrillard)

2) New avenues of deviance such as cyber fraud

3) Threat to ethical consent of data owner and privacy

Thus information revolution is not a monolith - it has pros and cons. Thus, an individual must take rational approach.

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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