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SOCIOLOGY (Test Code : 179)

Name of Candidate Registration No.

Schedule Module

Place Time Date

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	10	
1.(b)	10	
1.(c)	10	
1.(d)	10	
1.(e)	10	
2.(a)	25	
2.(b)	25	
3.(a)	25	
3.(b)	25	
4.(a)	20	
4.(b)	15	
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	20	
5.(b)	15	
5.(c)	15	

Maximum Marks : 250

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

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Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

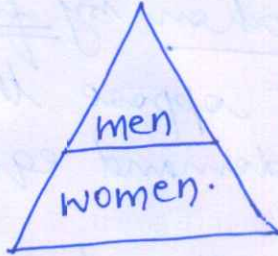
5.

All The Best

1. (a) Gender as a dimension of stratification

10

Gender is the social interpretation of natural differences between men and women. These differences when hierarchised due to patriarchal relations creates stratification on basis of gender.



The gender dimension of stratification can be seen in various aspects of social life such as:-

1) Economic sphere - labour force participation of women is less than men

- quality of labour participation i.e salary, better position jobs are less available to glass women
eg: glass ceiling

2) Political Sphere - inadequate representation in decision making.

3) Domestic Sphere - limited to domestic work - which is unproductive.
also double burden if working women
- caring needs of family

This stratification seen as functional for division of labour and adult personality stabilization by functionalists

However, feminists oppose this as exploitative and demand equal status for women.

1. (b) Functions and dysfunctions of reference group

10

◦ Reference group is the point of reference for an individual to evaluate achievements, aspirations. It tells what is right, what is wrong. Reference groups determine membership groups (MG) or Non Membership (NMG)

◦ Reference groups determine individual behaviours and depending on type of society, Reference group as Membership or Non membership - determines functionality or dysfunctionality for the subsystems subserved

Merton's
Functional
Paradigm

1. Society closed system & Reference Group is Membership group.

- Functional for society, individual and membership group \therefore strengthens social norms and group orientation.
- Dysfunctional for NMG.

2. Society closed, Reference Group = NMG

- Dysfunctional for society, individual
- Δ MG - reference group behaviour deviates from social norms.
- creates marginal man
- Functional for NMG - its values and norms legitimised

3. Society open, RG = MG.

- functional for MG
- dysfunctional for society & individual, reduces value consensus for achievement.

4. Society open, RG = NMG

- functional for society, individual,
- NMG - promotes social values of high achievement orientation & mobility

1. (c) Specificity vs diffuseness

10

◦ Specificity and diffuseness are elements of pattern variables enunciated by Parsons - to explain dynamicity of culture on multidimensional social scale.

◦ Specificity and diffuseness are modality for actors i.e. describe how actor should orient towards physical & social objects during a social act.

◦ Specificity expresses individual should be involved in limited capacity in a situation

◦ Diffuseness expresses individual should be involved in full capacity of oneself in a situation.

◦ Specificity & diffuseness

are respectively part of Gesellschaft [rational will] and Gemeinschaft [natural will, collective orientation].

These 2 alternative sets of actions are dilemmas before an actor to write which course of action to choose.

Hence these are culturally determined. Thus Parson studies patterned interactions through Pattern Variables.

1. (d) Symbolic interactionism

Symbolic interactionism determines that social reality is made up by collectivity, which further shapes individual perceptions through social interactions. Thus giving recognition to both social behaviour and individual experience in determining motives & intentions.

Symbolic interactionism is based

upon GH Mead's explanation of 'Mind, self and society' wherein he explains mind and self develop through social interactions, taking place through symbols & facilitated by role taking.

Principles of Symbolic Interactionism — by Herbert Blumer

- ① Social reality is composed of interactions and inner experience — not merely shaped by society passively.
- ② Meanings & develop ^{during} through process of social interactions.
- ③ Meanings are derived on basis of interpretative understanding through role taking and understanding other's generalised other's point of view.

Thus Symbolic Interactionism is important contribution to Sociology.

1. (e) Types of social mobility

10

• Social mobility is the process of movement across social structure to change a position in social structure.

• Types of social mobility :-

① Horizontal mobility - movement across structure without change in position eg: landless labour (rural) becomes urban construction worker.

Vertical mobility - movement with change in position - either upward or downward eg:

eg: Rajputs - hum shun tribes adopted Rajputana and became rulers - upward mobility

eg: Brahmins social status declined during Mughal Rule - downward mobility.

③ Rapid or slow mobility -

Rapid mobility generally intragenerational

Slow mobility generally intergenerational

eg: Person - ~~son~~ engineer - setup industry
(working class) [intragenerational]

eg: Person $\xrightarrow{\&}$ Son $\xrightarrow{\quad}$ son
(working class) [service] capitalist
[intergenerational]

• s. mobility is important for high achievement orientation in society

2. (a) Examine how according to Talcott Parson 'pattern-variables' lead to the understanding of different empirical social-systems. 25

Pattern variables are explain the directionality of culture at multidimensional level. These provide the modality of object & modality of actor. These are sets of course of action an actor can take. These present a 'chthonia to the actor' which course of action to.

The choice of the set of pattern variable is culturally determined ∴ its a macro theory of social action.

The 2 sets of Pattern variables are:-

1. Particularism vs Universalism
- determine the way physical and social objects have to be evaluated ~~common~~ unique criteria or common criteria for all respectively.

2. Quality vs Performance
- what the object should be vs what the object is.

MODALITY OF OBJECT

MODALITY OF ACTOR - Behaviour of actor
vix-a-vix situation

3. Affectivity vs Affective Neutrality
- emotions vs ~~non~~ rational action

4. Spontaneity vs Specificity
- participation ~~at~~ full capacity as oneself vs participation in limited capacity.

5. Collective orientation vs Self orientation

The 1st set \equiv Gemeinschaft [natural will, collective]

2nd set \equiv Gesellschaft [rational will].

Parsons explains the mutual ^{inter}dependence between the ^{sub-}systems — as they form a unified whole. They are related by input-output relations such as :-

• cultural system $\xrightarrow{\text{values}}$ social system

Accordingly pattern variables are the patterned ^{internalisation of} interactions value ^{culture} internalisations required for latency need i.e. pattern maintenance.

Thereby cultural system controls the social system by exchange flow of information — of pattern variables which are culturally determined values.

eg: Subsystems of Social System	Pattern Variable
① Economic system	— Gessellschaft
② Political system	— Gesellschaft
③ Community system	— Gemeinschaft

eg: family needs gemeinschaft as it fulfills integration needs & adult personality stabilization.

eg: stratification system requires gesellschaft for higher achievement motivation.

Thus pattern variables influence social systems.

2. (b) Distinguish between 'latent and manifest functions. Explain how has Robert K. Merton's conceptualization of 'latent-manifest functions' contributed to the 'functional analysis.' 25

Latent functions are the unrecognized, unintentional functions of a social process.

Manifest functions are the recognized intended functions of a social process. These are subjective dispositions of the behind the social process.

- o RK Merton (1910-2003) conceptualised the modern functional paradigm

in the backdrop of limitation of classical functional paradigm applicability to modern industrial societies and account for conflict and change.

◦ Conceptualisation of Manifest & Latent

- Merton in the modern functional paradigm explains manifest - intended utility & latent - unintended utility of a process must be recognised. It can be functional, dysfunctional or non functional for the society.

- These Manifest & Latent functions help :-

- ① understand why irrational practices continue to exist
- ② give further deeper understanding
- ③ eliminate naive moral judgements from research.

eg: Hopi Tribe Rain Dance :
manifest function - please gods for
rain

latent function - increases solidarity
in society.

Thus explaining why so apparently
irrational practice of rain dance continues.

Contributions to functional Paradigm

1. Applicability of functional paradigm
to modern industrial societies.
- change and conflict is accounted
by identifying dysfunctional
elements which cause
structural strain and create pressure
for change to replace with
functional alternative.

2. With manifest and latent functions
deeper understanding and
further research is promoted.

3. It helps achieve middle-range theories which can further verified and tested for generalisations.

4. Removes elements of teleology from functional Paradigm.

Although criticised for no systematic methodology of understanding latent

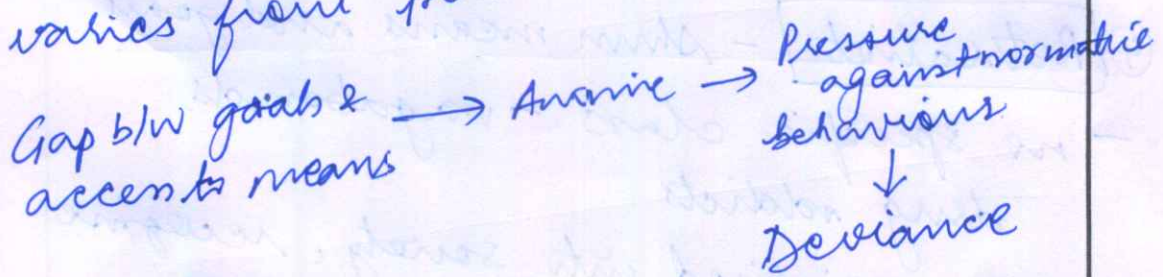
functions (meanings), Manifest & Latent functions have furthered functional School of sociology.

3. (a) According to Robert K. Merton, deviance result not from pathological personalities but from the 'culture and structure of society itself'. Evaluate Robert K. Merton's 'middle range theory of deviance'. 25

o Robert K Merton (1910 - 2003) gave the middle range theory of deviance to explain sociological basis - culture and structure of society are responsible for creating deviance.

o Accounting for deviance Merton studied the US society and discarded the view that physiological personalities create deviance. He explains it is a social anomaly.

- Social Basis for deviance - Anomie -
The social structure has value consensus over of cultural goals and institutionalized means to achieve them. But, gap between access to institutionalised means to achieve cultural goals creates pressure to deviate from normative behaviour. This pressure varies from person's class position.



◦ Types of deviance

① Conformist - institutionalised means available, access them to achieve goals - well socialised into society.

② Innovators - give up means, create own means to achieve goal.

- generally ~~not~~ lower class who are skewed socialised - retain goals, shun means.

③ Ritrahist - shun goals, retain means

- lower middle class
- well integrated into society.
- cannot achieve goals due to inadequate means.

④ Retreatist - shun means and goals

- no specific class - vagabonds, drug addicts
- well socialised into society, recognize means & goals but having failed, drop out of the society.

⑤ Rebellion - shun means & goals

- take up new means & goals.
- These people organise rebels into a revolutionary / rebellion movement

Thus different people, from different stratas, different response - culturally & structurally determined

Contribution

- ① Social structure and culture responsible for deviance and crime - not pathological personalities
- ② account for deviance in Post USSR Russia, reduced crime in welfarest USA.
- ③ middle range theory demonstration.

Criticism :-

- ① social determinism - no individual guilt in crime
- ② only pecuniary crime - no account of white collar crimes.

3. (b) How does G. H. Mead's theory of 'Self and Identity' contribute to 'Symbolic Interactionism'?

Nonetheless imp contribution to functional & sociological body of knowledge

• GH Mead's theory of self and identity forms the basis of symbolic interactionism as it explains collectivity and inner individual experience of interpretation of social interactions - both determine the development of self conscious thinking individual.

• Herbert Blumer formulated the

principles of symbolic interactionism

as follows:-

- ① self and mind formed out of social interactions, interpretations and of meanings & intentions.
 - ② Meanings are appropriated during the process of interaction - not socially determined.
 - ③ Meanings are understood through interpretative process of role taking and understanding attitudes & values of the generalised others.
- These principles can be derived from Mead's concept of self development of self through the process of social interactions:
- ① Social action through communication develops self.
 - ② Communication through symbols such as language.
 - ③ To understand significant symbols.

role taking required.

④ Role taking learnt ~~thru~~ while development of self.

⑤ Self is the ability of humans to be both object and subject. Humans can see themselves apart as an object from the point of view of society from outside.

⑥ Not present at birth, learnt through interaction ~~but~~ mechanism of reflexivity with biological maturation & increasing interactions. ~~through~~

⑦ The stages of development of self.

Stage I

Play Stage

• early childhood → maturity

• imitative learning → imaginative;
reflexive learning
through role taking

• particularistic view
limited to significant others → generalised
others point of view.

Stage II

Game Stage

⑧ after game stage self develops.

Thus Symbolic Interactionism has important contributions to Development of human thought & human societal cooperation.

4. (a) The 'functional theories of social stratification' have been critiqued by many scholars on different grounds. Discuss. 20

- Social stratification is the hierarchical ranking of groups on the basis of differential social rewards.
- Mainly 2 schools of thought on stratification.
 - ① Functional school:
 - Basis of social stratification is differential performance and thus differential rewards.
 - Social stratification is functional for society as it strengthens value consensus for high performance and efficiency.

and thus brings integration.

- Effective allocation of role is important to achieve societal goals. Thus more important
- more important jobs - by functional unguiness & functional dependence - have to be led by talented people, thereby higher rewards.
- Rewards equivalent to sacrifices
- This stratification and is desirable and universal.

This has been critiqued by the conflict view of social stratification as follows:-

① Functional school assumes meritocratic societies with equality of opportunity - however social, cultural capital, power and wealth determine opportunities to perform well.
eg: education - capital intensive, poor can't afford.

② Stratification is divisive & exploitative thus undesirable.

- ③ Feminists contest if women not given opportunities to excel & achieve their potential
eg: glass ceiling, double burden
- ④ Melvin Tumin questions whether there is ~~no~~ universal yardstick to measure importance of a role in society.
eg: farmer important for food.
engineer for machines
- no comparison possible
- ⑤ Training is no sacrifice, it's itself its a reward. Rewards are not proportional to the sacrifice.

However, it ~~now~~ both the views are complementary and not mutually exclusive. A complete understanding of social stratification is possible only by functional & conflict thought.
Combining these, stratification can be functional with if equality of opportunity is ensured

4. (b) What is ethnicity? Is ethnic identity assuming greater importance in contemporary times? Critically evaluate. 15

Ethnicity is an identity based on race, religion, geographical territory / region, language.

Ethnic identity is a form of cultural expression which must be given sufficient autonomy for development of its members.

Thereby ~~the~~ more universalistic value generalisations such as secularism, nationalism, international brotherhood is required which give space for greater inclusion.

~~However misinterpretation of these ideologies creates conflicts~~

However various reasons create ethnic conflicts making ethnic identity a tool of dissent :-

- ① cultural suppression
- ② deprivation, exclusion, exploitation
- ③ economic disparities
- ④ social inequalities

eg: Jharkhand not given representation in political system
demand for Jharkhand, Mizoram, Nagaland.

- ⑤ Ethnicity when it forms a basis of ~~ethnic~~ social experience, it strengthens ethnic identity -

eg: American - African Blacks' repetitive ~~with~~ social encounters with based on ethnic differences such as discrimination, strengthens their ethnic identity consciousness.

Thereby greater importance to ethnic identity as expression of conflict can be avoided by ensuring social justice and equality.

4. (c) Social exclusion' has come to indicate the growing inequalities in a fast changing world. Evaluate the various dimensions of social exclusion. 15

- Social exclusion is defined as denial of full participation in society due to social, economic circumstances.
- Characteristics of social exclusion
 - ① derived from social inequality
 - ② not purely economic, has a social basis
 - ③ legitimised by the social structure - insult in social patterns of interaction
 - ④ its a group phenomenon.
 - ⑤ involuntary imposed on a group.

Dimensions of social exclusion

- ① Status inequality - caste system in India excludes the ex uninterchangeables from social processes - temple entry, access to local wells.

- Sometimes forced inclusion, with humiliation, exploitation

2. Problems in equality :

- gender : women excluded from full participation in public life due to patriarchal rules.
- age : old people excluded from full enjoyment of rights & dignified life.
- Sumtarily, physically challenged,
- Inadequate representation in decision making & structural social biases exclude them.

3. Poverty excludes people from social security, education, capability development leading to exclusion from full participation in society.

With the fast changing world of globalisation, ^{increasing} industrialization & urbanisation, privatisation, the inequalities are growing and various marginalised groups are being excluded/left behind.

5. (a) Critically evaluate the Marxian theory of social stratification.

20

Marxian theory of social stratification is based on conflict perspective i.e. social stratification is exploitative and undesirable.

• Marx explains basis of social stratification in unequal access to forces of production and economic inequality.

• Structure of social stratification - economic inequality divides society into 2 classes - ownership class (Bourgeoisie) - non ownership class (Proletariat).

These 2 classes are in conflict for equal access to forces of production (FOP)

• Consequence of social stratification - the unequal access to FOP creates exploitation of Proletariat by Bourgeoisie.

Proletariats are panperised due to
loss of labour whereas capitalist
accumulate capital + profits

Homogenisation of categories will
lead to polarisation of society which
will brew the violent revolutionary
conflict. This revolution will create
dictatorship of Proletariat & abolition of
private property & state.

Thus economic inequality will be
eliminated & equal society [Communist]
be established.

◦ Criticism :-

◦ Weber contested the monocausal
nature of ~~see~~ Marxian theory
Weber says 3 axes of inequality
- wealth - power - prestige.

- ~~The~~ Class & Power ~~is~~ need not
necessarily be cumulative

- Panperisation against embourgeoisment
of workers.

- There are 4 classes (instead of 2)

1. Propertied upper class
2. Service class
3. Petty bourgeoisie
4. Proletariat



These are arranged in octagonal diamond shaped model - with surging middle class

2. R. Dahrendorf explains stratification in post industrialisation societies is based on authority.
3. Functionalists view stratification is desirable and integrative.

- The Marxian theory of social stratification provided an alternate view of exploitation and enhanced sociological understanding.
5. (b) Discuss the implications of 'social mobility' at the 'individual' and 'societal level,' in different structures. 15

Social mobility is the movement of individuals or groups across the social structure to change their position in the social structure.

- Two types of social structures are observed

① Open systems - prescribe mobility.

② closed. social systems - disallow mobility

- Thus social mobility has varying implications on individual & society, depending upon open / closed nature of social structures.

1. Closed society :- The ^{social structure} hierarchy in this society is based on ideological inequalities such as purity - pollution. Thus social mobility in these systems challenge the ideological basis of the social structure and is seen as a zero sum conflict [Dipankar Gupta].

Thus social mobility is proscribed in this system. However mobility does occur - with effect of social conflict and individual may be reduced to Marginal Man, thus its a group phenomenon.

2. Open Society - The social structure is based upon real quantitative inequalities such as wealth (class).

• Thus social mobility does not challenge the basis of structure

• mobility is encouraged to create high achievement orientation, motivation's

value consensus, meritocracy.

eg: one can achieve higher wealth and get a higher class status

- Not a zero sum game.
- Thus social norms are strengthened
- Individual is encouraged towards achieving higher rewards and no status frustration.

Thus social mobility has different implications depending on nature of different structures.

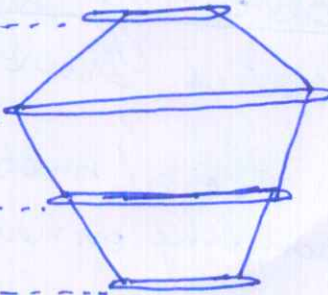
5. (c) Max Weber's understanding of 'Social Stratification' is closer to empirical reality. Comment. 15

- Weber gave the theory of social stratification in the backdrop of Max Weber's theory of social stratification which was non-causal and prophetic.
- Weber's theory of social stratification takes into account the following factors:-
 - 1) There are 3 axes of inequalities
 - wealth (class)
 - power
 - prestige (status)

Thus stratification can be on either of these bases.

Further they may overlap or may not.

② ~~He~~ 4 classes in stratification arranged in octagonal diamond shaped model.

- 1) Propertied Upper Class
 - 2) Professional Middle Class
 - 3) Petty Bourgeoisie
 - 4) Proletariat [working class]
- 

Accordingly he explains

- Heterogeneity of the society due to different types of jobs
- Embourgeoisement (Bernard) of workers
NO PAUPERIZATION
- Burgeoning middle class: & Petty bourgeoisie & working class increasingly shifting ~~due to service~~ to service class.

③ He explains economic inequality cannot be eliminated ∴ some form of inequality will remain (social / political).

Ans ④ Abolition of private property will create further alienation due to absence of even formalistic rationality.

This Weber's theory of stratification is more real close to reality, unlike romantic / stem radical elements of Marxian theory.

Further these elements have been verified by studies such as

- G. Lenski : inequality of one kind connects to other ones also
 - Kerr & Bernard : concept of counterbalancing by welfare state & better conditions of workers.
 - Service Boom in Industry increased service class jobs.
- Thereby Weber's theory is more close to reality.

The situation is quite satisfactory
and the results are very good.

The results of the experiment
are very satisfactory and the
conclusions are very clear.

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