VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R 18 AUG 2023 NO
N 03
RECEIVED

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2301)

Name of Candidate	SAURABH SHARMA		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1040829
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	18/August

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
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 that 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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

Time → 3 hors.

2301

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTION – A

1. **Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.** **10 x 5 = 50**

(a) History is the past Sociology and Sociology is the present history. Discuss.

Howard described history as past sociology and sociology as present history depicting the strong linkage between the two disciplines which can be found in works of early sociologists :

- Durkheim : study of historical data of suicide's rate in different society
- Marx : theory / work of "Historical Materialism" understanding evolution of human society through lens of dialects and conflict

Primitive communism > Slave society > Feudal society > Capitalist society

- Weber in his analysis of Protestant Ethics and spirit of capitalism.

Schells describes that sociology emerged from history.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian sociologists also heavily relied on historical analysis to bring about a rich understanding of Indian society. <eg>:

G.S. Ghurye : 's Indology, work such as 'Caste and Race in India'. Her student Irawati Karve also relied on epics such as Mahabharata and Ramayan.

L. Dumont : relying on P.N. Kane's writing

T.N. Madan referring to "Rajatrangini" in his study of Kashmiri Pandits.

Some differences between two disciplines
- → sociology is more analytical, history is descriptive
- → sociology goes for generalization
- → sociology also tries to solve for problems of present society.

With new methodologies like 'Content Analysis' the gap between two disciplines is shrinking.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. **(b)** Considering the impact of globalization, examine the evolving scope of sociology and how it has adapted to study and address contemporary social issues.

Ulrich Beck in his work 'Risk Societies' argues that how globalization is unfolding new problems in different socities.

Scholars see that 'sociology is in the state of flux' because its subject matter i.e. society is in state of flux. eg new emerging challenges like climate change has social dimension such as greater vunerability of women, poor which is to be studied by sociology.

The forces of globalization are strengthening one identity on one hand raising demands for 'global citizenship' while forces of ~~revitalation~~ revivalism and assertion are acting opposite.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ethnocentricism and fundentalism is on the rise as against modernization theory which vouched for uniform identities in view of globalization.

In this context, sociology has distinctive and interesting choices to make. Inter-disciplinary approach needs to be the way forward for 'sociology being an elastic science'

Moreover, congruence of different research strands (eg: feminist, subaltern, functionalist, marxist) needs to come together for understanding the novel problems and prescribing solutions to the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. (c) Methodology encompasses a system of rules, principles, and procedures that form the basis of scientific investigation. Comment.

Sociology's establishment as a distinct discipline was based on idea that it has to devise unique methodology for undertaking investigation of societies.

Early sociologists like Comte, Durkhiem, Spencer stressed on quantitative methods which attempted to make a science out of ~~all~~ sociology

Quantitative method.

- Stressed on facts, objectivity
- systemic and scientific understanding
- establishing causal linkages and generalization ⟨φ⟩ Surveys.

They prescribed 'value free' sociology for a researcher.

Formal school came as a critic to symbolic school giving 'interpretative' methodology

Peter Berger said facts don't fall from sky, they have to understood in a context.

Weber also stressed on 'Hermunitics' to arrive at 'Verstehem'

He advocated for value-neutral sociology. Qualitative methods stressed on understanding human interactions, culture, history

Topic selection > Hypothesis generation > Theory building > Testing validity.

In each step of social research, methodology has a key role to play.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. **(d)** Discuss the role of socialization and cultural transmission in shaping conformist and deviant behavior among individuals.

R.K. Merton in his work "Social Structure" and Anomie" presented a novel understanding of deviance departing from the earlier biased psycological and physiological theory.

Merton argued that deviance was product of social strain between 'institutional means' and 'cultural goals'

However subcultural approach forwarded by Cohen argued that ~~Sociolog~~ socialization through exposure to surrounding produced key role in producing deviance

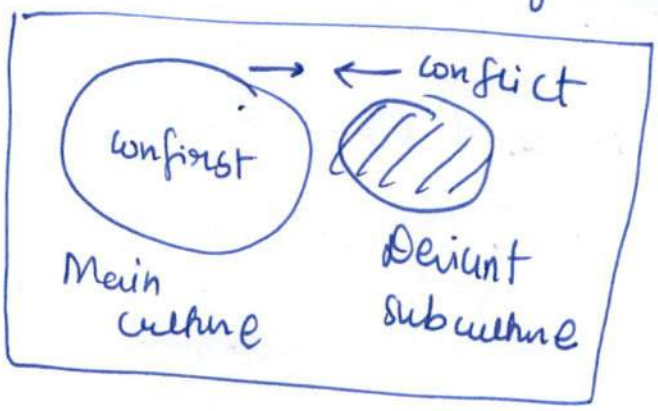
eg Slums are cradle of drugs, illegal crimes, domestic violence.

2301
VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus a child born in slum will get exposed to such deviant behaviour from childhood

Chicago School built upon this to bring out how geographical/spatial divisions where present within a city which were centres of subculture.



Merton also attempted to explain the same (idea of "American Dream")

Oscar Lewis's culture of poverty builds on the same analogy that deviant behaviour is a product of faulty socialisation

Bowlby argues that maternal deprivation can at times lead to psychopathic behaviour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. **(e)** Discuss the role of reliability and validity in a sociological research.

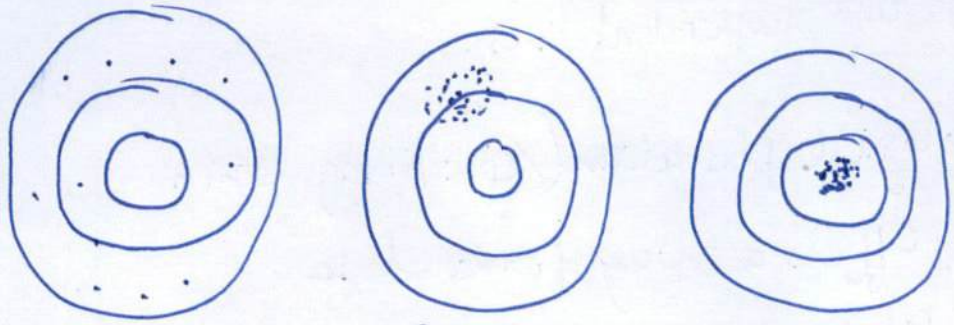
Reliability and validity are essential tests for producing/evaluating findings of sociological research.

Reliability : refers to "reproducability" of results if conducted in different time frames and over diverse scenarios.

Validity : refers to "accurateness"/accuracy of the findings. A valid findings has to necessarily be reliable but not vice versa.

Different types of validity

- Ecological
- Construct
- External
- Internal
- Face



Neither reliable nor valid. | Reliable but not valid. | Reliable and valid.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors inhibiting reliability and validity

Quantitative methods

- ✓ Often reliable i.e. easily reprodiciple
- ✓ However, they at times to create the ecological validity i.e. replicating the true situation as meaning, motives, culture, history are ignored.

Qualitative methods

- ✓ Highly individualised experience of researcher thus reproducibility becomes a challenge
- ✓ Greater chances of researcher and respondent bias.

Methodological pluralism (eg: triangulation method) offers a way forward to ensure findings are reliable and valid.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. **(a)** People are rational and they use practical reasoning, not formal logic, in their daily life. Discuss the perspective of ethnomethodology as a study of people's life. **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. **(b)** Power is the ability to control others and it may reside in individual or individual's status or position. In light of this statement, critically examine the elite theories of power. **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. (c) Discuss how gender socialization and norms contribute to the differentiation of the "I" and the "Me" in men and women. 10

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. (a) "The fate of our times is characterized by rationalization and intellectualization and, above all, by the disenchantment of the world." How far is the Weber's statement valid in today's society? **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. **(b)** How far do you agree that Euro-centric theories of social stratification have not been able to fully capture the complexities and nuances of India's diverse and stratified society? **20**

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. **(c)** Case studies may be useful for generating new hypothesis which can then be tested against other data. Discuss. **10**

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. (a) 'Social mobility is often hailed as a promise of progress in India, but the reality reveals that for many, it remains a distant mirage, obscured by the weight of historical and systemic inequalities'. Discuss. 20

Social mobility as per Sorokin refers to change of individuals, ideas, things (which are human created) from one societal position to another.

Social mobility has been described as a metric/indicator of open society and stratification based on equal opportunity

Constitutional promise of equality in India is regarded as a means of social mobility breaking away the traditional barriers inflicted by culture.

Promise of Progress (through constitution & legislation)

- No restriction on choice of occupation
- Right to Education
- Equal pay for equal work
- Prevention to discrimination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Andre Béteille describes how forces of modernization, social reforms initiated by state (eg: land reform) are transforming cummulative inequality of past into dispersed inequality in present.

Srinivas sees mobility happening in secular hierarchy through his concept of dominant caste's rise, Samskritization etc.

However, social mobility even today remains a distant mirage for many;

- Women : A study by Bina Aggarwal illustrates how women own only 12% of property in India.

Uma Chakraborty describes how through exploitative lineage and descent rules, women are denied their fare share (coparcenary right)

2301
VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Veena Das describes how women are systamically excluded from accessing modern education and technology

Karuna Ahmed finds that women are clustered in few occupation and are provided lower wages.

- Dalits : have subhumane nocturnal existence as described by Gail Omvedt. They are second class citizens, as they are overpopulated in menial jobs.

Untouchability hasn't completely vanished from public space as shown by studies of Amit Thorat.

- Tribals : literacy rate is well below the national average, with greater incidences of alienation and poverty.

Despite being just 8% of total population they constitute 45% amound those displaced by development projects (Fernandes)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- LGBTQ+ face oestracization and social exclusion. They lack the right of self determination. Issue of same-sex marraige is attracting wrath of orthodoxy

- Migrant workers getting stranded in low paid jobs, populating slums living in fringes of society.

Moreover, using intersectionality approach one finds that some suffer from mutiple form of deprivation. for instance a Dalit widow in village has zero avenues of mobility.

Thus historic and systemic inequality need to be broken for making Indian society more inclusive and mobile.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

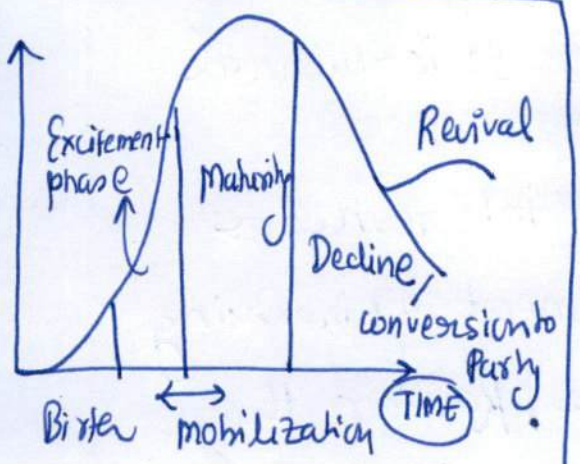
4. **(b)** Social movements are collective actions to bring or to resist social change. Differentiate between Old and new social movements. **20**

Social movement is an organized form of collective action (with some degree of spontenity) backed by an ideology, leadership and conducive organizational structure.

MSA Rao described the preconditions of social movement as:

→ Social strain
→ Ideology
→ Revitalisation

→ Old order ⇓ gets replaced by new order



Phases of social movement.

- Social movement differ from protests and agitation in terms of their sustained nature and their ability to bring lasting changes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The decade of 1960s, 70s, 80s saw new forms of social movement in the form of women's protests, Student's protest, demand for rights of LGBTQ+ etc.

The departed from old social movement which was largely restricted to bringing changes in ~~socio-cultural~~ political order.

As described by Habermas they focussed on quality of lifestyle and were centered around socio-cultural rights.

They weren't interested to politicize their movement by involving political party leaders, Rather they were forms of mass mobilization which were self sustaining.

Other differences are as follows:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

	Old Social Movement	New Social Movement
Leader-ship	Upper class, politically articulative individuals.	New middle class are harbingers of these movem-ents as described by T.K. Oomen
Aim	Overturning the existing political-economic order	Reforming/expanding the scope of socio-cultural rights.
Methods	Protest, agitation prayer, petition, litigation	Cultural festivals, Sitting Eg Pride March
Participation	More restricted to urban section who were politically conscious and had a vision for change.	Diversification of participation Eg Recent farm protest had farmers from all class and caste group → Hitherto subdued section like Dalit, women are vocal now.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

New social movement thus represent the force of "counter hegemony" as described by Gramsci

They represent/testify the pluralist thesis of power that power is distributed among various actors

New social movement is thus agent for change in 21st century.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. **(c)** Sampling is a convenient tool to gather information about a population, but it can be grossly misleading as well. Discuss. **10**

Sampling refers to extracting a group of individuals/things which are deemed to be representative of whole universe.

While sampling is ~~im~~ deployed to save time and cost it has some inherent limitations.

Probability Sampling

- In random/lottery sampling chances of a rare characteristic getting captured is bleak
- In multistage as well as stratified sampling, forced division of sample (sampling frame) can produce biased results.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Non Porobability Sampling

- "Purposive" sampling can often second the researcher bias
- ~~Th~~ Snowball sampling ~~can~~ result in restricting the subjects to a small ~~unkno~~ known group rather than diverse representation
- Convenience sampling can ~~testify~~ excarbate sampling errors.

Minimization of sampling errors through robust methology should be the way forward.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTION – B

5. **Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.**
10 x 5 = 50

(a) Democracy is a necessary evil. Comment on the concept of democracy from Sociological perspective.

Winston Churchill described democracy as 'worst form of government except all forms tried till date'

Larry Diamond has described how democracy has arrived in phases in different countries. However early perception of democracy wasn't as positive.

Plato equated democracy as 'mobocracy' and even Machiavelli was in favour of 'strong state'.

It was the work of Hobbes and Locke which brought democracy in a positive light.

Pluralist describe how efficient mechanism of checks and balances are inherent in democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, democracy has been subject to following critic by different scholars:

T.B. Bottomore : describes elections as rituals as a form / way to divert attention

Elite theory like that of Pareto, Mosca described how power is usurped by few

Robert Michels has described the same through 'iron law of oligarchy'.

Feminists argue that women representation in democratic sphere remain abysmally low.

Neo Marxist like Gramsci argue that State represents hegemony.

Despite these critics, democracy which was present since Ancient Greece and local self republic in India, has the potential to self correct and thus self sustain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. **(b)** Compare Max Weber and Parsons Perspectives on power relations within society.

Weber defines power as 'ability to coerce others to act as per one's own will in a communal action. Weber gave zero sum approach to power which was later put to question by Parsons.

$(Power)_A + (Power)_B = constant$

weberian framework of power

Weber says that power exercised by someone is necessarily at cost of others. ⇒ State has legitimate right over using violent means.

Moreover Weber presented ideal type of power and authority

- power
  - class
  - status
  - party
- authority
  - traditional
  - charismatic
  - legal rational.

This zero/constant sum approach to power is reflected in theory of "Circulation of Elite"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Parsons, a functionalist gave variable sum approach to power:

- The quantum of power keep changing subject to collective welfare present in society.
- those who are present in powerful position are mere representative and are supposed to act in interest of those who have chosen them.
- Exercise of power is a reflection of value consensus.

Pluralist view of power given by ~~Dakt~~ Dahl Manhiem builds upon Parsonian view that power is well distributed in society.

Thus, the view of both Parsons and weber has enriched the sociological understanding of power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. (c) The process of secularisation was greatly aided by transformation of human consciousness triggered by the popularisation of scientific ideas among common people. Discuss.

Secularisation refers to decline of religion from public as well as private lives. As a phenomenon it was predicted by early evolutionary theories like :

Comte : Theological → Metaphysical → Positivist

Spencer : science will become modern religion

Weber : increasing rationalization of society.

Bryan Wilson has described the process of secularization through

① Declining attendance in institutional religious practices such as church.

② Decreasing influence of religion in other forms of social life.

eg → segregation of religion and state

③ Pluralism : diluting monopolistic control of relisin.

2301
VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Individualisation : people seeking their own way out

Popularisation of scientific ideas

as started by Renaissance's colour and grown by different phases of industrial revolution has led to decline in role of religion:

(1) Science offering alternate explaination to questions which earlier religion catered to (eg) Population control

(2) Science coming as a solution to numerous challenges for which earlier religion was awed (eg) Drought Resilient agriculture.

However as Einstein described 'science without religion is ~~blind~~ lame; 'religion without science is blind' as evident in rising sects and cults and growing religious revivalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. (d) "Rising divorce rates are indicative of changing attitudes towards marriage and commitment in contemporary societies." In light of this, discuss the reasons behind increasing number of divorces in contemporary times.

Anthony Giddens described the phenomenon of 'serial monogamy' to represent the rising divorce rates in British society.

Reasons for rising divorce rates

(1) Decline in 'sacred' conception of marriage
↳ no longer it remains a bond for life (and beyond as described in Indian scriptures)

(2) High Loaded Electric circuit as described by Edmund Leach. Nucleanisation of family has lead to high expectation level which spouses place on each other.

(3) Aspirations beyond to reproductive role as women are shifting to productive role (by rising labour force participation rate). They are now financially independent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Breakdown hypothesis

joint to nuclear shift of families has been marked by rising individualism which is reflecting in other walks of personal life.

(5) Institutionalisation of live-in relation as described by Mark Brown providing adultery outside wedlock

(6) High premium on relations and divorce seen as an emacipation

L as described by feminist that marriage and family are tools of oppression and patriarchy.

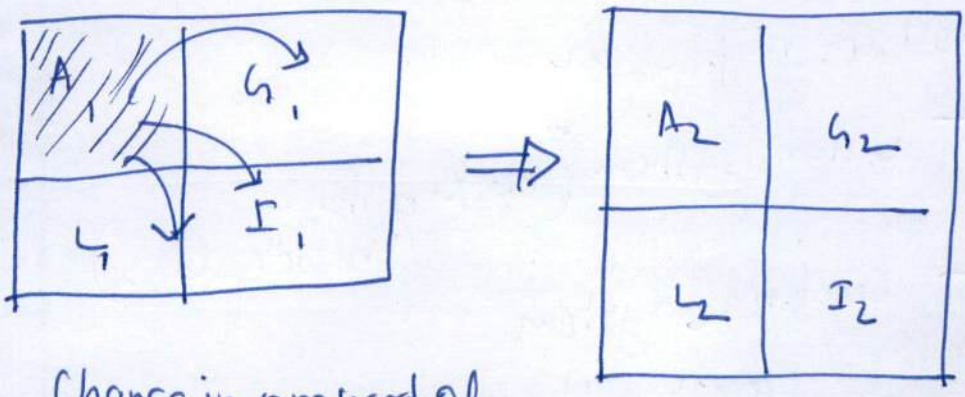
(7) New forms of family : Homosexual, technology aided, surrogacy.

Thus rising divorce rates are an alarm for society and needs to be course corrected otherwise it would produce promiscuity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. **(e)** Structural functionalism views social change as a gradual process of adaptation and equilibrium restoration in societies. Explain.

Parsons described social change through his concept of "moving equilibrium".



Change in one part of "Social subsystem" produces ripples in order to produce New equilibrium.

Moreover Parsons's idea of cybernatic hierarchy of control is important to understand social change.

Cultural system
↓
Social system
↓
Personality system
↓
Organismic system

↑ flow of energy.

↓ flow of information

2301
VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Examples

(Narsimha rao government)

Changes induced by political system in ~~eosy~~ economic system

↓ (LPG reforms / NEP 1991)

had an impact on

- Social system (birth of new middle class)
- Cultural system (promotion of consumerism)

Thus, unlike sudden change as propounded by Marxian and conflict theory, structure functionalist emphasize on slow and gradual change thus promoting integration in society. Thus ~~to~~ they can't be used as "vieled status quoist"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. (a) The social organization of work in slave society was characterized by extreme exploitation and dehumanization of enslaved individuals. Discuss. 20

Slave society as described by Marx in his work/theory of Historical Materialism marked the shift from egalitarian primitive communism.

Slave society is marked by presence of masters and slaves as the haves and havenots.

Though the technology was still primitive, masters had a control over factor of production (or modes) thus exercising their legitimacy over subdued slaves.

Slavery marked a blot on human history through the presence of extreme form of exploitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Emergence of slavery

As described by Marx, it was a result of conflict between tribes over territorial jurisdiction.

The wining tribe subjugated the loosing tribe as bounded labour/slaves.

Features of slavery

- ~~Ot~~ Unquestionable loyality to the master, every word from mouth was the law of land

- Subjugation of whole kin group ~~Oft~~ often slavery persisted along with generations i.e. Son of slave was also duty bound to the master's family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Treatment akin to animals

master had complete right over 'body' of slave who lacked any mechanism of grievance redressal

- Submissiveness and lack of unity

conflict was unfound as slaves didn't constitute a unified group

- Commodification of human life

as evident from "slave trade"

- Full value rather than surplus value of labour (of slaves) was appropriated by masters.

According to Marx, quantitative change in factor of production led to qualitative change in relations of production leading to the birth of feudalism.

However according to marx, the most extreme form of exploitation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

was found in capitalism for which it formed the breeding ground of proletarian revolution eventually leading to communism.

In world history colonialism and imperialism gave a momentum to slave trade.

However by early 20th century, most of the 'civilized' world had done away with 'slavery'.

~~However~~ Despite this 'modern" form of slavery persists in form of

→ child soldiers
→ trafficked sex workers
→ forced deshitutes

Thus slavery has changed forms with changing times and adopted as per the forces of modernisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. **(b)** Social change is significant alteration in social structures, interactions. Discuss the cyclical theories of social change and their relevance to understand the contemporary changes in society. **20**

Social change refers to transition from one societal structure and institution to another.

- Unilineal theory of social change

Comte : theological → Metaphysical → Positivist

Spencer : Polytheism → Monotheism.

Durkheim : mechanical → organic solidarity

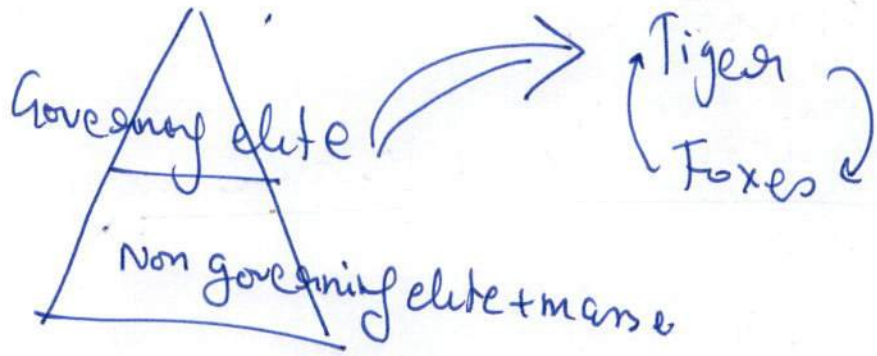
Marx :

Primitive communism → slave society → feudalism → capitalism → communism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cyclic theory of Social change

① Elite circulation theory

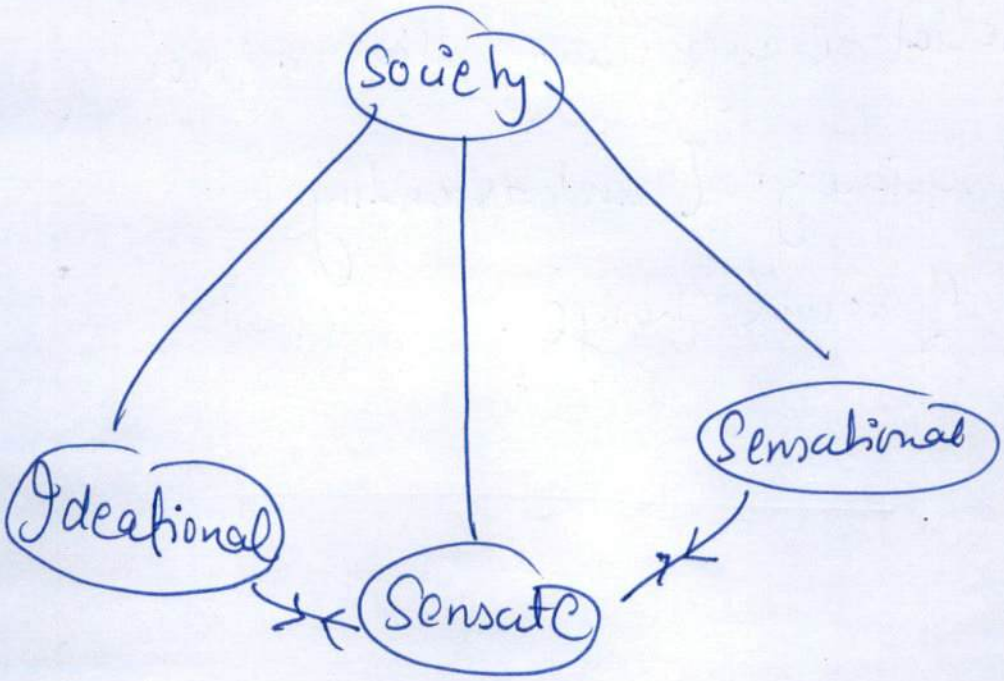


eg Biparty democracy in various democracy like USA

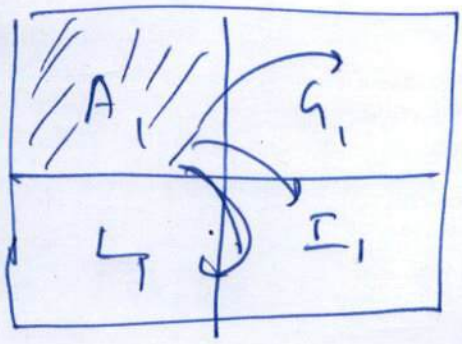
Cyclical theories discard the unilineal theory and argue the direction of social change is circular.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

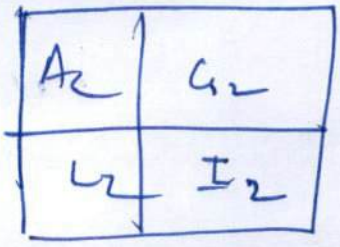
② Sorokin's idea



③ Parsan's Moving Equilibrium



⇓



Cybernatic hierarchy of cont

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus cyclical theory of social change have diversified sociological understanding of social change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. (c) Citizenship is a social construct that defines the rights, responsibilities, and membership of individuals within a political community. Discuss. 10

Citizenship refers to a set of rights and duties conferred for being member of a society. Concept of "limited citizenship" was propounded by Greek scholars thus it was prized possession in slave society.

Civil > Political > Social

- Civil → on arrival of concept of property ownership
- Political → when ideals of universal adult franchise came into being
- Social → Based on ideals of fraternity, equality, dignity

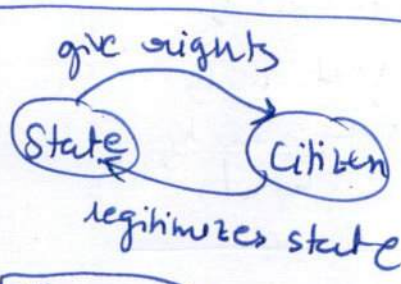
Fig: T.H. Marshal's description on waves/phases of citizenship.

- Citizens are awarded certain privileges
  (eg: fundamental rights in Indian constitution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Citizens are expected to receive benifits from state
- Nations place the interest of citizens ~~off~~ above others: (eg) Refugee crisis

However with forces of globalisation and deconstruction of national boundaries, the very concept is put to question. Mark Smith argues in favour of "ecological citizenship" in wake of global climate crisis.



J. Laski's description

Derek Heater argues that citizenship ~~as~~ acts as a common denominator in plural society.

However, concept of citizenship alone can't be sufficient at times. As Gail Omvedt argues that Dalits, women are suffering as "sub-citizens" in Indian context.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. (a) Present day mass media has been seen to have an overt purpose, such as information dissemination, and covert functions, like shaping cultural norms and reinforcing social hierarchies. Analyse the role of mass media in India through Merton's theory of latent and manifest functions. 20

Media which is often described by political analysts as "fourth pillar of democracy" has numerous latent and manifest functions as well as dysfunctions.

As Louis Althusser described, media often represents the 'ideological state ~~st~~ apparatus' (ISA) by propogating ideology of state.

It at times conditions the minds of citizens to perceive truth from a singular lens compromising legitimacy of facts.

With advent of different of different of mass media (eg: social media) roles and functions of the same are in state of flux.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of mass media through Mertonian framework (in India)

Latent

- Functions
  - ↳ Social influences and positive behavioural change
    - eg campaign for Swatch Bharat
  - ↳ promoting nationalism/patriotism and civic consciousness
    - eg MyGov portal for inviting public opinion on policy.

- Dysfunctions
  - ↳ Breeds consumerism and conspicuous consumption.
    - eg advertisements of Iphone
  - ↳ promotes monoculture of thought destroying diversity
    - eg "Muslims" portrayed as terrorist

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ with breaching of iron curtain (i.e. gap between editorial and marketing time) instances of paid journalism, fake news have increased

eg corporates entering into media houses.

↳ Sensationalisation of crime against women promoting patriarchal gaze eg story of shradha Walker.

Manifest

Functions

↳ Information dissemination

eg disaster related alerts

↳ Breaking information assymetry and uniformity is promoted

eg COVID related guidelines

↳ Raising awareness

eg news about new types of cyber crimes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

. Dysfunctions .

↳ Quick mobilization often a threat to public order

eg rumours regarding NorthEast people in Banglore leading to their mass exodus.

↳ Medial trials leading to decline in public trust & increase in pressure on judiciary.

As described by Baudilard, media governs our life today through unique symbols.

In this Merton's framework fits well to find challenges associated with mass media in India today and a solution for the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. **(b)** Using the concept of hegemony from Antonio Gramsci's theory, discuss the dominant ideologies and cultural norms that reinforce power structures in Indian society. How do these ideologies shape people's perceptions and behaviours, contributing to the reproduction of existing power relations? **20**

Gramsci gave the idea of "hegemony" and "counterhegemony" to understand conflict and power relations in modern society.

Application in Indian context.

CASTE : Rise of dominant caste [Srinivas] is described as a counter-hegemony force against traditional order.

Dalit movements in contemporary times which promote 'Dalit consciousness" are producing currents of counter hegemony.

Traditional hegemony: was exercised by the upper caste by monopolizing education and inflicting upon forced division of labour and justifying it on cultural grounds [Dumont]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GENDER HEGEMONY

- Patriarchal notions have influenced gendered division of labour since Vedic times as described by
  - Uma Chakraborty: Brahminical patriarchy
  - Utsa Patnaick: Economics of dowry.

COUNTER HEGEMONY: produced by
- women movements
- gender sensitive legislations
- gender budgeting.

Despite these efforts, the representation of female in politics remain abysmally low (only 14% MP in current lok sabha) thus reflecting the popular perception and consequent behavior.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

TRIBAL

HEGEMONY : By colonial state and Dikus "external contractors", "money lenders" etc.

COUNTER HEGEMONY : produced by tribal assertiveness, rising ethnocentrism.

VILLAGE POWER RELATIONS

are influenced by hegemony and counter hegemony.

- F G Bailey : Villages are faction ridden
- Betêille : Villages are product of fission and fusion
- Y. Atal : Presence of dominant family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Anand Chakrabarty writes how traditionally dominant sections are continuing their hegemony in rural India.

Moreover, ideology of purity and pollution continue to preserve hegemony for which caste system and its inequalities persist.

Gramsci's framework is thus a right choice for understanding power relations in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. (c) The Supreme Court of India, through various judgements, has granted coparcenary rights to women. In light of this, discuss the concept of lineage and descent. 10

Lineage and descent rules has been described by Uma Chakraborty as means for exploitation for women in India by denying them their due share in paternal property.

- Patrilineal descent i.e. transfer of property from father → son is the popular form of descent
  L A study by Bina Aggarwal found that women own only 12% of property in India.
- Women treated as 'Paraya Dhan' thus denied coparcenary right as doing so will enhance wealth of other family
- 'Dowry' is seen as the way in which daughters have got their due share.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lineage and descent rules govern how property and name gets transferred from one generation to another. Women are often not entitled to carry surname of father, ~~for~~ thus sharing of property remains a faraway goal.

While the burden of maintaing the purity of lineage is women's responsibility for which her sexuality is controlled, however she is systemically benifit arising out of same.

As Andre Beteille writes that people in India follow culture more than Constitution, thus systematic societal reform from below is needed for making the legislations and judicial prononouncement effective.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. **(a)** Artificial intelligence is changing the relationship between man and technology. Elucidate the role of technology as a medium of social change. **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. **(b)** Investigate the experiences of transgender individuals in India regarding the negotiation of self-identity. How do cultural attitudes and legal recognition influence their sense of self and belonging? **20**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. **(c)** The course of human history involves a progressive development of the means of production paralleled by a corresponding increase in human alienation. Discuss. **10**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)