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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2301)

Name of Candidate	SAM EER GOEL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<div>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).</div> <div>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.</div> <div>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</div> <div>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.</div> <div>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</div> <div>6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</div>	
1 (a)	10			
(b)	10			
(c)	10			
(d)	10			
(e)	10			
2 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
3 (a)	20			
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4 (a)	20			
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(c)	10			
7 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
8(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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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

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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.

G.E. Howard this line that
History is past sociology and
Sociology is present history.

Difference between Sociology
and History :

Sociology	History
1. It is the <u>systematic</u> study of society.	1. It is a record of significant events of the time and is arranged in a chronological manner.
2. It studies <u>present</u> society.	2. It studies <u>past</u> as a rule.
3. It is a <u>relatively new science</u>	3. It has a history of <u>2,000 - 3000 years</u> .

Sociology

4. It studies the general patterns.
Ex: War as a phenomenon is studied.

5. It is analytical

6. It aims to draw abstractions from concrete reality

History

4. It studies the unique.
Ex: 1st W.W, 2nd W.W

5. It is descriptive

6. It aims to delineate the concrete reality.

History and Sociology convergence:

1. [Durkheim] using suicide data to understand about suicide

2. [Marx]: Historical Materialism is used to explain mode of production.

3. History also increasingly getting interested in [why] in addition of [how] and [when].

Thus, the 2 disciplines are coming together.

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.

Globalization is the process of increasing integration of the world.

Sociology has evolved with the globalization and adapted to address contemporary social issues.

Following can be seen:

1. Dependency Theory / World Systems Theory

Wallerstein and others using Marxian framework of Dialectical Materialism and class struggle to develop the world systems theory.

2. Post Modernism: Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault using concepts to understand problems.

3. AGEING: Sociological theories of ageing have been developed like Political economy theory, Disengagement theory.

4. Feminist: Feminist theories says that social reality is seen differently by the 2 sexes.

5. Reproductive health being studied using alienation.

6. Industrial relations being studied using class struggle.

7. Anomie being seen in terms of structure and culture.

Thus, society is evolving and so does sociology.

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

Methodology involves use of observation, interpretation of observation and framing of theories.

Various steps that are involved in a methodology are:

- ① Problem definition and hypothesis formulation: This provides direction to the research.
- ② Collection of Data: Data is collected using various methods like qualitative and quantitative methods.
- ③ Interpretation of Data: The data is interpreted to understand the pattern.

4. Formulation of Theory: If the correlation is found in the data collected, then theory can be formulated.

5. Testing of Results: If the results are found repeatedly true i.e. observations prove the theory, then a law can be universal.

Issues with methodology:

① Value bias of the researcher can lead to decline in subjectivity.

② Personal preferences can lead to subjectivity.

Thus, use of methods like verstehen and Interpretal types can be used to preserve the scientific nature.

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

Socialization is the transmission of values from one generation in society to the another. Conformist are those who confirm to the goals and means of the society. Deviant are those who actions are in non-conformity to the desired pattern of behaviour in the society.

Role of socialization
and cultural transmission.

1. **SUBCULTURE**: **Albert Cohen**
has said that those who are deviants are actually conformists of a partial sub-culture.

② CONTEXT & CULTURAL VALUES: The deviance and conformance depend on context also.

for ex: Lobbying for defense contracts is unallowed in India, but acceptable in some foreign countries.

③ Patriarchy: women socialized to be weak, submissive. Any diversion from these is seen as deviance.

④ Caste based discrimination: Discrimination in schools and society leads to degrading status of untouchables. Any protest from them is seen as deviant.

Thus ~~such~~ deviants and conformists are not absolute but relative.

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

Reliability is about getting the same results again, i.e. repetition of results.

Validity is about meeting the desired goal.

Role of Reliability and Validity in sociological research:

1. Theory building is easier.
2. Ensuring objectivity of the research.
3. Helps in making generalisation.
4. Increases the confidence in research.
5. Improves predictability of results.
6. Arrive at cause and effect relationship.

Issues with Reliability and Validity:

- ① value bias of the researcher.
- ② Choice of testing tools
brings subjectivity.
- ③ validity difficult in
qualitative research as
the goals are not clear.
- ④ Ecological effect: Test
condition should be near
to natural settings.

Solutions:

- ① Lincoln and Guba: Using
terms like trustworthiness,
examinability.
 - ② Hammerly: focusing on
relevance of research.
- Thus, reliability and
validity are crucial

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

Ethnomethodology is the study of lay methods that people use in their daily basis to accomplish their every day lives.

Ethno + method + logy
↓ ↓ ↓
people methods use study.

Ethnomethodology can be seen from following perspectives:

1. It concentrates on what people do.
2. while Parsons sees socialization as a one-way process, ethnomethodologies

See it as a 2 way process.

[2] concepts central to

ethnomethodology are:

1. Indexicality: The meaning of
a phenomenon is context
specific. The meaning of
a phenomenon is understood
by an individual depending
on the overall context.

2. Reflexivity: our sense of
order is a result of
a conversational process.
It does not exist on its
own and created by
an individual. A individual

compares a particular instance
with an underlying pattern
and vis - vis to reinforce
each other.

Ethnomethodologists believe
that most of the human
actions are routine. But

they also assert that
individuals are not simply

cultural clones as asserted

by the functionalists.

They are understanding
the accounts, interpretations

of the people. They consider

it fundamental to the
understanding of society.

Drawbacks of Ethnomethodology:

1. Giddens: They take a detached view of society. They seem to have no goals.
2. Gouldner: They do not take into account the authority structure in society which shapes human action.
3. Goldthorpe: They seem to believe that what they could not recognise, does not affect them. But this is not true. still, ethnomethodology has helped in broadening the understanding of society -

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

Elite theories are given by Pareto, Mosca and C Wright Mills.

Elite theories of

power:

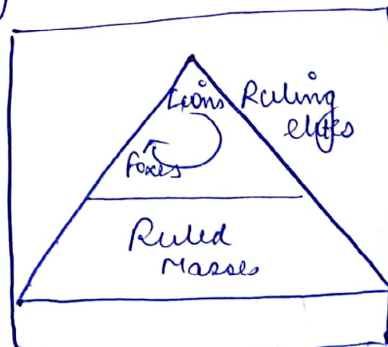
1. Pareto: elites are those who excel. They occupy their position due to their personal abilities.

2 types of elite are there

Lions
(By force)

Foxes
(By cunningness)

Whenever there is social change, there is transition



from one type of elite to another.

- Qualities of elite remain same in all societies and at all times.

② MOSCOW: Ruling Class

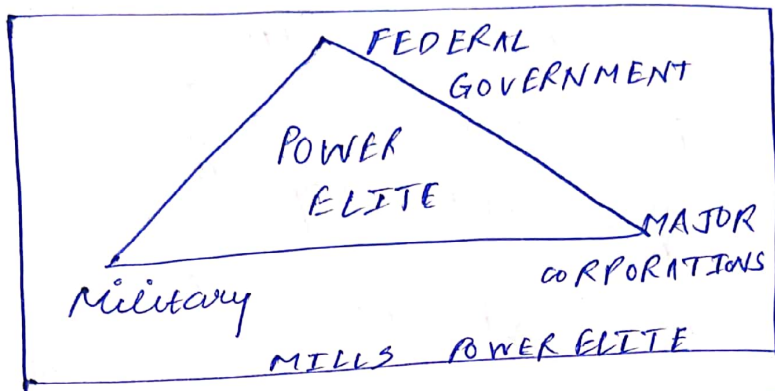
→ Agreed with Pareto. But he believed that qualities of elite do not remain the same.

→ Democracy is also a type of elite rule but they are open.

③ CW Mills: Power Elite

→ Power understood in terms of institutionalised terms.

→ Elites are those who occupy command positions in the top institutions.



Criticism of elite theories of power are:

- ① Robert Dahl: said that power is dispersed in society and there is no single power centre.
- ② CW Mills theory was specific to America only.
- ③ Rise of SPECIALISTS has led to dispersion of power.
- ④ over-simplistic in nature as it does not consider the

difference between difference
forms of government like
democracy, autocracy etc.

5. Public opinion also
matters and elites need
to listen to them.

6. Elite circulation may not
always be happening.

7. Altruistic motives of
occupying power were not
considered.

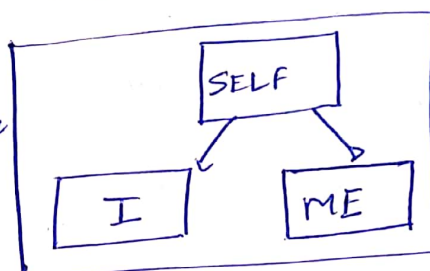
8. Weyergaard: Power is seen
in terms of consequence of
power and decisions. Those
whose interests are served are
the most powerful.

Thus, elite theories has
helped in improving the power
dynamics

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

An individual's self
consists of I and Me

Gender socialization
and norms



contribute to the differentiation
of 'I' and 'me' in the
following way:

Men:

1. Men are socialized to be
aggressive, strong, dominant.
2. Men are considered as
Rational and Intelligent
as per norms.

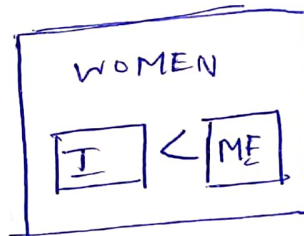
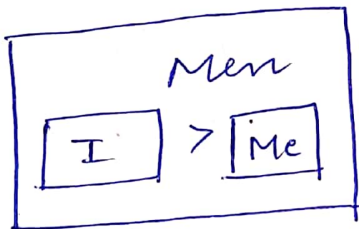
This leads to men
questioning traditions.

- They seek to bring change and infusion of new ideas.

Women:

- ① women are socialized to be weak, submissive.
- ② women are considered irrational.

This leads to women
confirming to traditional norms.



Thus, it is through
Me the society exerts
control over individual.

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 is the process of transition from one position in the society to another in the hierarchy.

Social mobility is considered as an important indicator of progress in any country.

Hindrances to social mobility are:

- (1) CASTE: Caste is a closed system of stratification. It is based on ascription and difficult to change.
 - Occupation decided by caste.
 - low paid jobs done by lower castes.

→ This prevented upward mobility for lower caste.

② ELITE Recruitment : There is a tendency among people who occupy dominant positions to keep their positions for themselves and their kins. This retards mobility.
ex: David Glass study in Britain.
ex: Potter : Dynasty politics in

India
③ Education : Cultural Reproduction
in schools leads to differential educational attainments based on one's class and thus lower castes getting low education outcomes :

→ Historically, tribals not having their own script.

④ Informalisation of Economy:

Presence of large informal sector (90%) prevents this sector from getting better occupational outcomes.

⑤ GENDER DIMENSION: Women discriminated due to Patriarchal

society.
→ Phenomenon like Pink Collarization (Karuna Ahmed)

⑥ DISABLED: They have to face exclusion due to the lack of focus on their needs.

But, in recent times, social mobility is seen in the society also.

1. Universalization of Primary Education and NEP 2020 has helped in mobility.
 2. Reservations and other positive discrimination has helped in improved social mobility of the lower castes.
 3. Tools like Gender Budgeting, Reservation in Panchayats etc has helped women climb up the ladder.
- Thus, social mobility is a continuous process.

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

Social Movements are an organised and sustained form of collective action that seeks to bring or to resist social change.

New social movements is a term that was coined by Alan Tourani in 1970s. It is New because it has new methods, new issues, new social constituents and new social organisation.

Difference between new and old social movements are the following:-

<u>Old Social mts.</u>	<u>New Social Movements.</u>
<p>1. <u>Issues</u>: Aim to <u>change</u> the <u>distribution</u> of <u>power</u> in the <u>society</u>.</p>	<p>1. <u>Issues</u>: Issues like <u>human rights</u>, <u>quality of life</u> and <u>human self-realisation</u>.</p>
<p>2. <u>Social constituents</u> mainly from <u>lower class</u>.</p>	<p>2. <u>Middle class membership</u>.</p>
<p>3. <u>Goals</u>: <u>Material</u> goals are there.</p>	<p>3. <u>Goals</u>: They have goals to <u>improve</u> the <u>quality of life</u>, <u>bring change</u> among the <u>members</u>.</p>
<p>4. <u>Nature</u>: Primarily <u>political</u> and <u>economic</u>.</p>	<p><u>Nature</u>: <u>social</u> and <u>cultural</u>.</p>

Old movements

5. were working within the framework of political parties.
Like, the National Movements working within the guidance of Congress.

6. They have members who have formal membership.

7. Mobilisation is through mass movement.

Ex: Violence is also there ex: Naxalbari Movement

New Movements

5. Independent of any political party. They are informally and loosely organised. No fixed rules of membership.

6. They have a network of supporters.

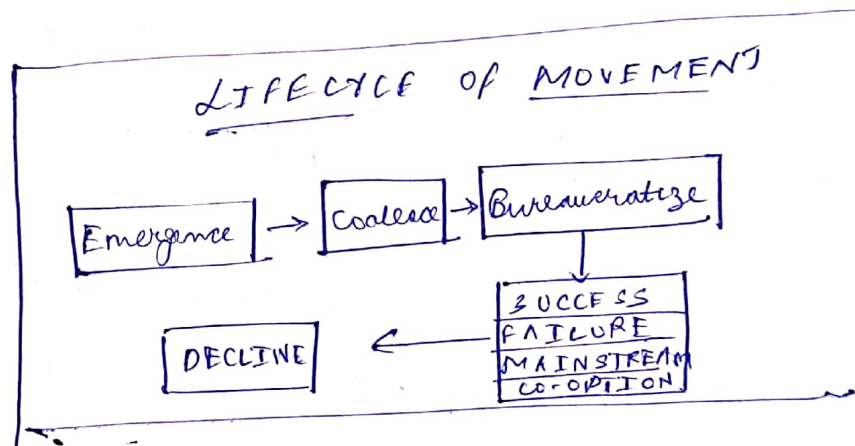
7. Flexible and new ways of mobilization. Use social media intensively.

Mainly non-violent
Ex: Narmada Bachao

The new social movements are segmented, diffused and decentralized.

Similarity between old and New social movements:

1. Vacillation between periods of high and low activity
2. Sustained and organised



Thus, both new and old social movements are relevant today.

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

Sampling is a process of collecting a limited no. of elements from a large no. of elements for the purpose of research.

[Importance of Sampling]

① Helps generalise for the entire population by studying few elements. It thus saves cost, time and effort.

② Establishing relations between subgroups in a population.

[Problems of Sampling]

are:

① Sampling Errors: Inadvertent error that can come as results are based on the limited set and not the entire population.

② Non-Sampling Errors:
 ↓
 Error in sample design Ill-trained investigator Mistake in application of method

③ Changeability of units: Units may be geographically dispersed and not available.

④ Homogeneous / Heterogeneous
 Group: groups that are heterogeneous are difficult to sample.

Thus, sampling methods should be applied after due diligence.

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.

Democracy is a Latin word. 'demos' meaning people, 'kres' meaning rule. It means rule by people.

Sociological perspective on Democracy is following:

1. BOTTOMORE: Democracy is true when democratic ideals become part of daily life of society. It means involvement of people in local administration and involvement of workers in management of industries.

② Joseph Besset: Deliberative
democracy should be based
on discussion and not
merely on aggregate of votes.

③ Marxists: Democracy
espouses equality, but
leads to inequality. This
is due to unequal control
over forces of production.

④ Roberto Micheals: Iron
law of oligarchs: Representative
democracy leads to a
select few taking decisions
based on vested interests
rather than public interest.

Thus, Democracy
is for the people, of the
people, but not by the people.

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

Parsons and Weber have helped in understanding power relations in the society. Power is legitimate authority

Comparison:

Parsons	WEBER
① Power is <u>variable</u> in society. It is <u>not fixed</u> and increases and decreases	① <u>Zero sum</u> view of power. Power is <u>fixed</u> in society. One <u>exercises</u> power at the <u>expense</u> of <u>others</u>
② Those who <u>exercise</u> power, do so <u>for</u> the <u>collective interest</u>	② Power is exercised for one's own <u>self interest</u>

Parsons

3. No winning
elites or losing
masses. Everyone
wins.

4. Value consensus
is binding force
and goals
derived from
that.

Weber

3. There are
winning elites.

4. Goals decided
by own self
interest.

3 Sources of Power:

- ① Traditional
- ② Charisma
- ③ Legal-Rationality

But both Weber
and Parsons has
improved understanding of
concepts of power.

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 is a process by which what was previously regarded as religious ceases to be such.

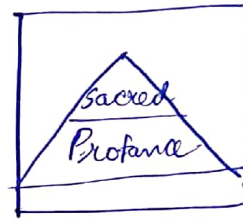
[Secularisation has been triggered by popularisation of scientific ideas:]

1. Scientific explanations are sought for every phenomenon. Rationality of thought is the guiding principle.

Ex: Auguste Comte has shown transformation of society in following way:-



② World no longer divided into sacred and profane like Durkheim.
Instead, education has helped in developing a universal attitude.



③ Movement from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft.
and scientific Rationality thinking
is the new religion.

But still there are chances of revival of religion due to modernisation.

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.

Divorce is the legal termination of marriage.

Reasons for the growing no. of divorces are:

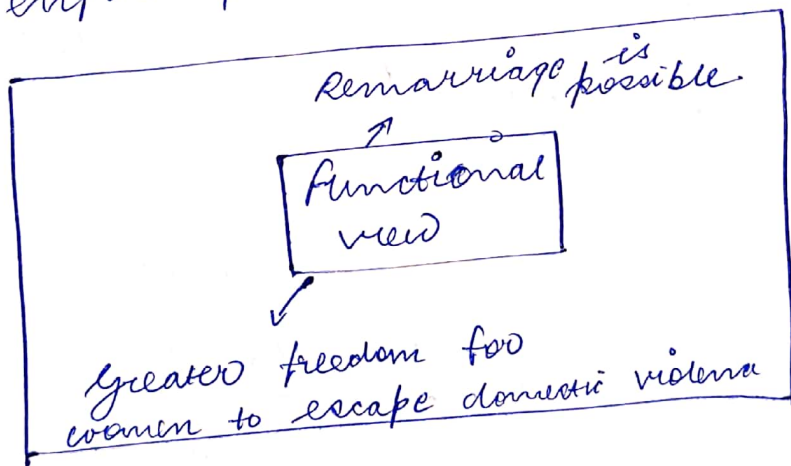
① Fletcher: People have high expectations from marriage. When they are not fulfilled, it leads to divorce.

② Edmund Leach: Nuclear family is a storehouse of stress and tension. It can not cope with it and leads to divorce.

③ Nicky Hart: Family performs only few functions today. So bonding mechanism is weak.

④ Taboo related to divorce is less.

⑤ Love marriage: Couple from different background, so enforcing mechanism is weak.



Thus, divorce can have a significant impact on family.

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

structural functionalism
view was given by Parsons.

It has the following
aspects:

① evolution of society
Society moves from

simple to complex societies.

As society evolves, its
power over the

environment (Adaptive capacity
increase). This creates the

problem of integration.

This is solved through

value generalisation. So
social change is a process

which involves differentiation,
adaptation and integration.

② Systems view of change:

Society has various
systems that are linked
by information and energy
flow. Any change in
any part can give
impulse for change. System
brings back the equilibrium
and this is dynamical
equilibrium.

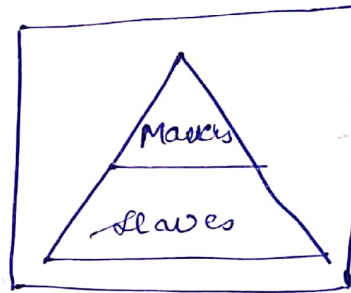
Thus, Parsons
saw society moving from
Pattern Variable A to B.

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

20

Slave society is
a society which evolved
after the Primitive
Communism.

In this, the
mode of production
has forces of



production and relations of
production.

Characteristics of
Slave society are:

① Nature of Activity: Hunting,
gathering

② Strata in society: Masters
and slaves are the
2 classes.

3. Division of Labour: It is
at a very low level.

4. Alienation: Level of
alienation is high. Every
action of slave is
controlled by the
master.

→ May lead to Fatalistic
suicide due to over regulation

5. Source of Power: masters
have skills and only
better quality of tools.
These forces of production
are a source of
power.

6. Social Mobility: There is low social mobility in the society.

7. Level of Innovation: It was at a low level.

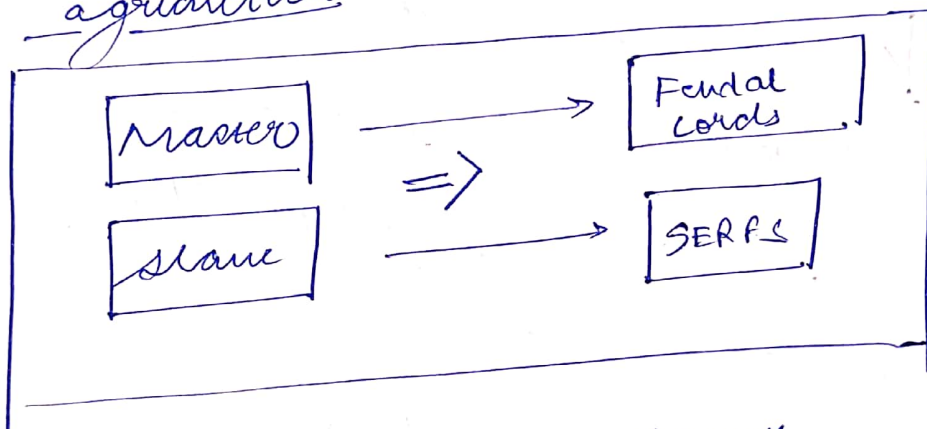
8. Religion: Hold of religion is strong and is used to justify the social order.

9. Surplus: surplus was low as means of production were at a very low level.

Future of slave society:

As the society evolved, tools became sophisticated. The land could be better used.

There was development of agriculture. Society now:



But as Marx said, workers/slaves got the same exploitative deal that they opposed.

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 is the significant alteration in the structure of society.

Cyclical theories of change are following:

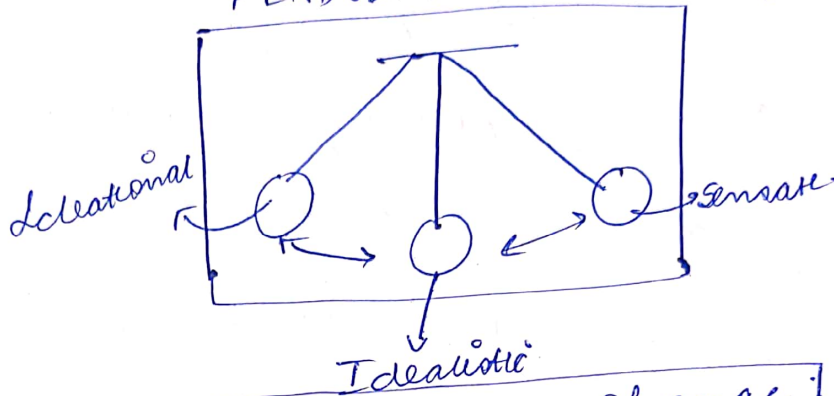
① Spengler: Saw society as going through Birth, mature, Decay, Decline stages.

② PARETO: Society as seen in a equilibrium. Any change in one part leads to change in other part also..

③ **TOYNBEE** : Those who are
able to resist and face
the competition survive, others
fall.
→ saw stages Growth,
Arrest and Decline.

④ **SOROKIN** : saw change
in a cyclical manner
which moves from one
state to another in
a cyclic trendless pattern.
→ Change was seen in
terms of **Culture mentality**.

PENDULUM THEORY OF CHANGE



→ Theory of Immanent Change
 society changes from one
 stage to another. Idealistic
 stage is based on faith,
religion and non-materialistic
sensate stage is materialistic
 it is based on practicality,
hedonism and sensory.
Idealistic is combination of

two.
 → Theory of Limited Possibilities
 After going through stages, it
 either dies or return to original.

Drawbacks of Theory

- ① Not empirically verifiable.
- ② Society may not follow all stages.

Relevance:

- ① Understand changes in society.

Ex: Indian society moving from religion to science based.

- ② social problems like consumerism and anomie can be explained

Thus, they are very relevant.

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

Citizenship is a state which brings both rights and duties to an individual.

Various aspects of it are:

① Socio-economic rights:

Right to social welfare and benefits from state.

② Political Rights: Universal adult franchise.

③ Civil Rights: Right to private property, free speech and expression.

④ Citizenship is equal to
all and democratising.

⑤ Mark Smith: ecological
citizenship concept. Responsibility
towards humans as
well as non-humans.

Dysfunctional aspects:

① Gali Omvedt: Salute
considered as lesser citizens

② Ramchandra Guha: People
in East not able to
appreciate citizenship.

