NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : ANAND SHARMA T-5/70

Roll No. : MT823SOCRA004

Registration Number : NIAS230001926A Date of Examination : 19/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2023

Test-05	SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL
Dated : 13-08-2023	FULL LENGTH TEST (PAPER-I)

Time Allowed : Three Hours | Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

*There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two sections** and printed in **ENGLISH**.*

*Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.*

***Question No. 1 and 5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **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.

Attempts of question 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 (QCA). Booklet must be clearly struck off.

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	20			
2. (b)	18	20			
2. (c)	22	10			
3. (a)	24	20			
3. (b)	28	20			
3. (c)	32	10			
4. (a)	34	20			
4. (b)	38	20			
4. (c)	42	10			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	20			
6. (b)	58	20			
6. (c)	62	10			
7. (a)	64	20			
7. (b)	68	20			
7. (c)	72	10			
8. (a)	74	20			
8. (b)	78	20			
8. (c)	82	10			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

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SECTION - A

Write Short Answers, with a Sociological Perspective, of the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

Q1. (a) It is asserted that the field of sociology has expanded over time. Discuss the change in scope of sociology with particular attention to the pandemic era.

Ans - Sociology may be defined as systematic study of human behaviours, social groups and society in a scientific manner

Expansion in the field of Sociology

→ Development of political and social schemes
Eg PM SVANidhi for street vendors, Sweekruti from Transgenders

→ Economic Realm focuses of social development

→ Better education and role of sociology

→ Development of Technology
Eg Drones used for SWAMITVA

Changes in the scope of sociology (w.r.t pandemic era)

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(1) More focussed on human mental

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health due to prolonged isolation
eg Manodarpan Scheme etc

(2) Changing economic patterns with rise of gig workforce - So occupational codes - 2020 provides their social safeguard.

(3) Pandemic according to functionalists helped better the outreach programes particularly the vulnerable strata - widow, elderly

(4) According to feminists scholars, however the pandemic affected women most
eg NCW data :- 130% increase in cases of wife battering in lockdown

(5) In terms of adoption of new technology, for better coverage of vulnerable groups
eg DBT schemes etc

Thus, Sociology extends its influence in all walks of life encompassing new changes in the pandemic era.

Q1. (b) Elaborate the Main Tenets of Positivism in Sociology with its Critique.

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Ans - The father of sociology, Auguste Comte wanted to develop sociology on lines of natural sciences — Biology and chemistry and hence he developed the positivist school of sociology

Main Tenets of Positivism

(1) Comte summed up his approach - "To know, To predict, To control". He wanted to develop sociology on the basis of study of social fact.

(2) According to early positivists like Spencer, Durkheim, social fact is the key to understand human behaviour because it reflects mono-causalty

(3) According to positivism, just like matter, human behaviour can also be

Candidates must not write on this margin

generalised, observed and measured. This adds to the predictable nature of human behaviors.

Critique

(1) Max Weber, a phenomenologists argued that it is not social fact, but social action which constitutes the basis of society. He put forth his "verstehan method" for its study

(2) According to ethnomethodologists like Garfinkel and Jorde, positivist strands lacks micro-level understanding of human behaviors

(3) Feminists scholars like Sylvia walby argued it to be patriarchal in nature & provides justification for female deprivation

However, positivism strand provided newer insights in the initial development of sociology

Q1. (c) According to Marx, social stratification is caused by people's varying relationships to the means of production. Discuss.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Karl Marx in his study of class and class struggles has defined class as a group of people occupying the base-structure causing the bifurcation of social product into - necessary and desired one

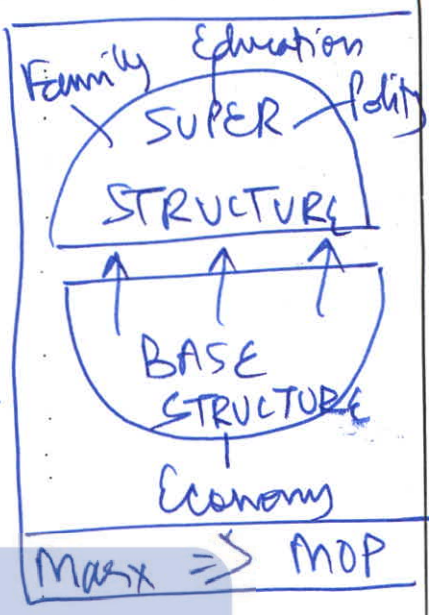
Social Stratification : Karl Marx

Karl Marx through his work of Historical Materialism has sequentially delineated the society and its division into 'have' and 'have not' class.

For Karl Marx, in his contemporary capitalist society he saw Bourgeoisie as the class which owns means of production and thus control every aspect of society.

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The proletoriat class on the other hand owns nothing and therefore stratification in terms of economic owner-ship is inevitable.



Marx ⇒ MOP

Criticism to Marx's Conception

(1) According to C.W. Mills, social stratification is not solely on the basis of means of production but presence of "elites" causes stratification

(2) According to functionalists like Davis and Moor, stratification is functional for maintenance of order and stability

(3) According to feminists scholars like Ann Oakley, it is not means of production but gendered division of labour that causes social stratification.

Thus, Marx held that such stratification can be ended only by a proletariat revolution.

Q1. (d) In sociological study, the concept of absolute objectivity is considered outmoded. Discuss.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. Objectivity simply refers to the frame of mind whereby the personal biases or prejudices (of caste, class, ethnicity etc) of the researcher do not contaminate the findings of a research and in turn doesn't affects the research outcome.

Absolute Objectivity

Absolute objectivity strictly adheres to the principle of non-partisanship and a completely unbiased research.

However in sociology this is considered outmodeled because :-

(1) According to Weber, sociology is essentially the study of human behaviour in society, as guided by values. So absolute objectivity is difficult to achieve

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) According to Gunnar Myrdal, absolute objectivity is an elusive goal because in a social research, even the choice of topics is guided by values of researches

(3) According to Alvin Gouldner, values of the researcher forms the basis of development of sociological theory, thus absolute objectivity is difficult to arrive at

Solution for absolute objectivity

→ Rather than absolute objectivity, go for value frankness

→ Make one's values clear in monograph itself

→ Refrain from advocating one's own values in research.

Thus, although objectivity is the goal for any social research, its practical application in absolute terms can be difficult.

Q1. (e) Discuss the relationship between poverty and social exclusion.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans – Poverty may be defined as a low standard of living that lasts long enough to undermine the social, economic, health and morale of an individual.

Social Exclusion on the other hand refers to prolonged isolation of an individual or a group of individual based on various considerations – caste, class, ethnicity, race etc

Relationship between poverty and social exclusion

Poverty has a direct relationship with social exclusion

(1) Lack of economic opportunities leads to low social mobility and poor people are socially excluded

(2) People staying in shelters with bridges are poor and excluded both.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Cultural poverty leads to systematic marginalisation of a community from the mainstream society
Eg Practice of untouchability, exclusion of adivasis etc

(3) Poverty of health also leads to social exclusion of masses
Eg People suffering from HIV AIDS, carry a stigma, etc.

Sometimes however prolonged social exclusion also leads to poverty

(1) Forced division of labour Eg Manual Scavengers — 90% from SC → Poor also

(2) ~~Lack~~ Social exclusion of women led to increased level of poverty vis-a-vis men

Thus, poverty and social exclusion mutually reinforce each other and rise of one automatically affects the other.

Q2. (a) Describe how the social, economic, political, and intellectual context in Europe throughout the 18th century contributed to the development of sociology. (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Sociology may be defined as systematic and scientific study of human behaviours, social group and society as a whole.

Development of sociology in Europe in 18th century

Sociology is both a modern as well as ancient science of society. Since time immemorial men thought of society but then they were regarded as philosophers, historians etc

However the development of sociology as a modern discipline is rooted in the background of renaissance and the age of enlightenment which ushered in European society during middle ages (14-15th c)

① Social Context

(a) Rise of bourgeoisie class after the

Candidates must not write on this margin

French Revolution paved way for development of 'new-thinking order'.

(b) Nothing was considered sacrosanct and people questioned all aspects of life from church to monarchy to economy

(c) Gradual rise of scientific fervour led to degradation of church authority

⇒ Geocentrism to Heliocentrism, etc

(d) Social context also gave rise to development of scientific understanding of society ⇒ Impetus on survey methods, development of biological, mathematics etc.

(2) Economic context

(a) Shift in social system also led to transformation of authority system

⇒ Manor lords → Capitalist class

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) These capitalists provided wealth for discovery of new trade routes, especially to the land of Orient for market expansion.
⇒ Columbus in 1492 and Vasco da Gama in 1498 ended up discovering America and India respectively.

(c) Expansion of economy also led to the expansion of new sociological ideas.

(3) Political context

(a) With transformation in authority systems the dominance of monarchy and Church came a dip.
⇒ Theory of 'Divine Right of King' was busted after French Revolution

(b) Ushering of new ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity gave thrust to the development of democratic

Candidates must not write on this margin

institutions.

(1) Intellectual context

(a) Works of various philosophers like Thomas Hobbe's "Leviathan", Montesquieus "The Spirit of laws" gave new dimension to social & political understanding

(b) Ideas of class-less society, labour produces wealth, concentration of wealth, freedom of speech and religion gained profund importance.

(c) works of Rousseau, Marx, Voltaire in 18th c thus created a very fertile ground for sociology to emerge.

Thus, it was amid these backgrounds that Auguste Comte in Early 19th century laid the foundation of sociology as a scientific discipline.

Q2. (b) Do you believe that phenomenology reestablishes the importance of human experience and meaning-giving activities of human consciousness? (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Phenomenology School of thought is a non-positivist strand that provides for greater understanding of social action over social fact as the basis of society.

Max Weber through his work on "Verstehan Method" has provided that human actions which contains both meaning and orientation shall be studied because it is contextual and shows plural causality.

Phenomenology re-establishes the importance of human experiences

Yes, phenomenology seeks to re-establish the importance of human experiences —

① Derived from Kantian School of Thought,

Candidates must not write on this margin

that humans partly belong to the realm of nature and partly to self, phenmenology seeks to give priority to mental construct (human experience) over material reality.

(2) Phenmenologists like Alfred Schutz, Peter Burgess has negated the functionalists proposition of social fact and their influence on understanding human behaviour from scientific perspective (naturalism)

(3) According to phenmenologists, humans have consciousness which changes with time and context. Thus human experience lay at the base for phenmenological school of thought. It's constant advocacy for micro-level, person to person interaction has enriched sociology.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Phenmenology re-establishes the meaning-giving activities of human consciousness

(1) According to phenmenologists like Max Weber, through interpretation method (verstehan) the human action can be understood.

(2) Weber has employed both direct and indirect verstehan for understanding human action which is rooted in human consciousness.

(3) Human Action = Meaning + Orientation

⇓

derived from 'ego'

⇓

Influenced by 'consciousness'

Thus, phenmenologists proposition is that humans have consciousness which unlike matter reflects plural

Candidates must not write on this margin

causality. Thus sociology is essentially the understanding of human mental construct.

Criticism

(1) According to functionalists, it is not human action but social fact which forms the basis of society

(2) Marxists scholars have criticised them for negating the exploitation which stems from class based relation rooted in means of production

(3) William Skidmore has criticised them for their failure to explain why social actors consistently behaves in a particular manner, if social structures have no role to play.

Thus, phenomenologists have attempted to provide a perspective on micro level interpretation of human action to understand society.

Q2. (c) "No society can be absolutely open or absolutely closed". Comment. (10)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Social mobility according to wallace refers to the movement of a person or persons along the established social hierarchy of any society.

Eg Upward social mobility ⇒ A farmer's son becoming a successful entrepreneur

Open Society	Vs	Closed Society
(1) Characterised by greater social mobility		(1) Lower social mobility
(2) lack of obstacle in terms of class, caste etc		(2) Presence of obstacles in terms of caste, race etc
(3) Importance of ascribed and affirmed status is low		(3) lack of importance on achievements
(4) Rigid hierarchies are absent		(4) Highly rigid hierarchies
Eg USA, European Society		Eg Indian society in ancient times.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, no society can be absolutely open or absolutely closed because

(1) Even open societies will see some of hierarchies which hinders individual growth

☞ USA is an open society but racial attrocities are also evident

(2) Even a completely closed society provides avenues for social mobility

☞ According to MN Srinivas, the process of westernisation and sanskritisation provided avenues for upward social mobility to natives during colonial regime.

(3) Absolute openness or closeness of a society is a misnomer because societies which are completely open are closed to some strata and those closed are opened for certain individuals. Thus rigidity is not there but certain constraints are present

Q3. (a) Analyse the pattern of high suicide rates in contemporary Indian society using Durkheim's Suicide Theory. (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - According to Emile Durkheim's study of Suicide, he explains that suicide is not an individual act but how social constraints becomes so acute and powerful that a person ends killing himself.

Development of Suicide Theory by Durkheim

(1) Durkheim used his multivariate analysis to understand the pattern of suicide in European society after industrialisation

(2) He employed "Ideal types", developed theory around division of labour to interpret suicidal events

(3) Unmarried men committed suicide more than married or Protestants had greater propensity to commit suicide than Catholics

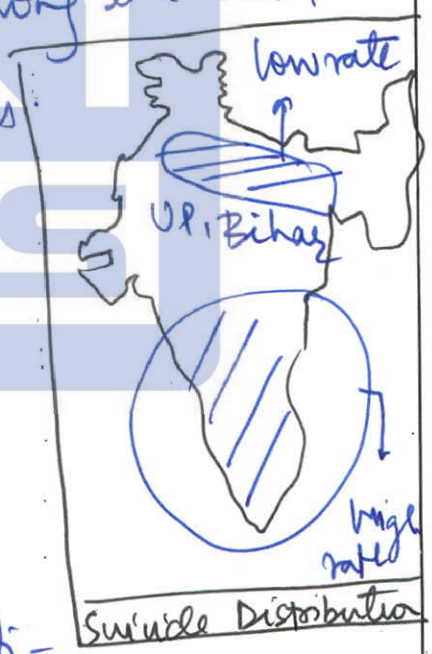
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Pattern of High Suicide Rates in Indian Society

According to the NCRB data, the all India suicide rate is about 10.4 (per 1 lakh). But there are patterns of suicide that highlights its skewed distribution

(1) Suicid rate in higher among the southern states than northern states

Suicide rate in Kerala is about 24 as compared to Bihar where it is 0.5



(2) According to NITI Aayog's SDPI, Bihar is most multi-dimensionally poor & Kerala doesn't have any district which is poor.

Thus this paradoxical relation is also highlighted by Durkheim in his theory

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) According to NCRB-2021 report, traders formed the largest group that committed suicide. Corraborating with Durkheim's Theory here lockdown induced due to covid caused the "suicido-genic ansent" leading to suicide.

(4) Years of famine, crop failures, droughts have witnessed ~~huge~~ huge farmer unrest & peasants committing suicide. So lack of government initiative coupled with climatic adversity has lead to high suicide rates among farmers. (lack of regulation)

(5) Also due to lack of integration, women, dalits, adivasis in India forms the strata that commits suicide in higher number.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticism :-

(1) According to J.M. Atkinson, Durkheim's data is flawed because Christians on account of their bonding tend to censure data. Similar notions can be seen in Indian Sects and cults.

(2) According to J.B Douglas, suicide rates are better estimated in towns over villages. Similarly in rural India, suicide is not a much acceptable norm on account of closed societal setup, unlike urban cities where they're adequately reported.

(3) Proficiency of the coroner also influences the suicide data.

Thus, Durkheim's study of suicide has provided an alternate perspective to a social phenomenon which was till now considered an individual act.

Q3. (b) What, in Max Weber's view, is the subject matter of sociology? Which principal techniques did he advocate for social science research? (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Sociology is broadly defined as systematic and scientific study of human behaviour, social groups and society as a whole.

Max weber's view regarding the subject matter of sociology

Max Weber is a phenmenologists who belonged to the neo-kantian school of thought. according to which humans partly belong to the nature and partly to self. Reducing from such propositions, Weber advocated that "mental constructs" must be given primary over "material reality"

The Weber argued that since humans have consciousness ~~and~~

Candidates must not write on this margin

which changes in time and context, therefore **Social action** which involves both meaning and orientation shall be the subject matter of sociology.

Principal Technique advocated by Weber

According to Max Weber,

SOCIAL ACTION = Meaning + Orientation
(human action)

→ guided by human mind
→ manifest final causality.
→ different from matter

Thus weber provided for "Verstehan method" ie interpretation method for understanding human action

This method employs both direct verstehan (observation) and indirect

Candidates must not write on this margin

Verstehan (establishing an emphathetic liason with social actor).

* Criticising the functionalists school which provided for 'social fact' as the subject matter of sociology, weber argued that humans have consciousness. They use this consciousness through employing the verstehan method and thus this leads to plural causality.

According to phenmenologists like Schutz and Peter Burgers, they too emphasised on understanding the human micro level intractions for understanding social reality

Eg > marriage
- functionalists ⇒ procreation role
- phenmenologists ⇒ procreation role
  ⇒ transcedental & romantic intimacies

Candidates must not write on this margin

Criticism

(1) Lacks statistical data, because human behaviour is a qualitative entity which can't be measured

(2) Challenge of objectivity and value neutrality

(3) According to functionalists, social fact is the subject matter of sociology because it can be measured, observed and generalised

(4) Marxists scholars have criticised them for not considering class based inequalities.

(5) RK Merton has criticised them for their over amplification on small scale person to person relation with no account of their historical setting.

Thus phenomenologists have seeked to provide an alternate perspective to social reality & development of sociology

Q3. (c) Discuss the significance of hypotheses in social research as well as their sources. (10)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Hypothesis according to Lundberg, refers to a statement made by a researcher whose validity needs to be tested. At its minimum, a hypothesis can be a hunch, guess or even an imaginative idea.

Types of Hypothesis
- Social Hypothesis
- Scientific Hypothesis
- Null Hypothesis
- Alternate Hypothesis
- Statistical Hypothesis

Significance of hypothesis in social research

(1) Provides the avenue to verify social facts

(2) Enables the researches to diminish the vagueness of common sensical perspective over sociological research.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Provides the scope for revisiting the theories that doesn't meets contemporary demands
⇒ Neo-Marxists are more popular than classical marxists-

(4) Hypothesis carries an element of serendipity ie finding an unintended conclusion - This benefits social research

(5) Hypothesis helps verify the existing theories by developing ways to gather data, and provide for its falsity or truthfulness.

Sources of Hypothesis
- → Historical Incidents / Events
- → Prevailing knowledge in society
- → Proved / established research theories
- → New Ideas that lacks verification
- → Statistical information or data.

Q4. (a) The theories of action or "action approach" that Parsons uses are based on the ideas of his predecessors. Discuss. (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



Q4. (b) What significance does Merton's Middle Range Theory play in sociology? Critically discuss. (20)

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Q4. (c) Types of Mobility. (10)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin



SECTION - B

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Write short answers, with a sociological perspective, of the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

Q5. (a) Discuss the role of civil society in repairing the institutions that serve as the foundation of democracy.

Ans According to UN, civil society is any group comprising non-state actors like pressure groups, charitable organisations, business consortiums, non-governmental organisations etc that holds the capacity to influence the incumbent political regime of the state

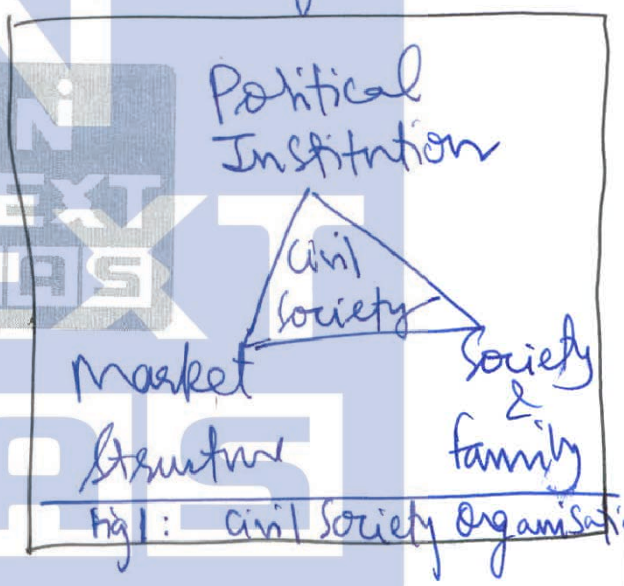


Fig 1: civil Society Organisation

Institutions serving as the foundation of democracy

- → Political Parties (ruling regime)
- → Business Institutions
- → Educational Institutions
- → Family Institution
- → Market / Economic Structure

Candidates must not write on this margin

Role of CSO in repairing these institution

(1) CSO provides constructive feedback to the incumbent government

(2) It acts as agitator as well as the watchdog of various schemes and policy implementation.

(3) It helps educate masses about their rights and privileges by RTI Act 2005

(4) It serves as the mediator between the governing and the governed, highlighting the needs of common citizens

(5) CSO acts as "enabler" of various policies and engages in various outreach programmes of the government.

However, in contemporary times, they've also been regarded as the medium of fourth generation warfare, and so suitable legislation to control their activities has to be roped in.

Q5. (b) Examine the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method of data collection using appropriate examples.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involves a selection of 1-12 members who are selected from a group of individuals in accordance to the demand of subject under study (so a non-random sampling technique)

Key features of FGD

(1) The group is led by a mediator who is responsible for organising the discussion

(2) The discussion may range from various topics depending upon the problem that needs to be addressed.

(3) Often members in a FGD belong to vivid backgrounds to have diversity of thought in discussion

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg> A district collector in order to address the growing menace of venereal diseases in a village may organise a FGD. This group can include following members

- DM (himself as organiser)
- Teachers of local school
- Doctors and Nurses from local hospital
- Anganwadi and ANMs
- Civil society and local NGO members.

Thus, above is an example of FGD.

However there are certain challenges in organising a FGD

→ Not all may participate enthusiastically
→ Issue of arriving at a consensus
→ Challenge of equal voicing of participants

Thus, FGD is a qualitative method of data collection & analysis which could help solve problem across myriad of domains

Q5. (c) Discuss the feminist critique of structural functionalist family theory. Show this in the context of India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Family is a social group characterised by association of members based on marital relation, roles and responsibilities of parenthood and having a reciprocal relationship with children and parents

Structural functionalist : Family Theory

(1) According to GP Murdock, based on his study of 224 social settings, gender based division of labour - whereby males overly outside roles and females having caring roles is well suited

(2) According to T. Parsons, men have instrumental role of breadwinner while female have expressive role of caring and caring are functional for society and adds to value consensus

(3) According to J. Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation, a child runs at a greater risk to develop deviant tendencies

Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist Critique :-

In context of India, females largely occupy the household sphere which functionalists have held to be right. However feminists critiques have put forth following arguments

(1) According to Sylvia Walby, it seeks to provide justification for domestication of women, leading to subsequent deprivation

(2) Recent NSSO Time Use Survey in India highlighted that women on an average spend 5.5 hours on unpaid household work against males (55 min only).

(3) According to Sherry B. Ortner, the division of labour is cultural and has no biological constraints.

Recent induction of women in infantry, agni-veer schemes rightly reflects that biology is no justification for women to isolate from economic sphere

Q5. (d) Using examples, debate whether identity politics is a divisive or unifying force.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans - Identity politics simply refers to the use of caste, class and other forms of societal considerations to gain political power

Eg Bahujan Samaj Party for Dalits, Samajwadi Party of Yadavas etc.

Identity Politics is divisive force

According to Rajni Kothari, it is the not politics which is caste ridden but it is the caste that gets politicised.

(1) Rise of communal tensions due to identity politics Eg Recent violent eruption in Haryana's Nuh, or riots in Delhi in 2020

(2) Often identity politics leads to marginalisation of a certain strata in the mainstream political structure

Eg Pasmanda Muslims have no political voice.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Politicisation based on caste divisions gives rise to caste feuds, particularly in rural hinterlands
   ⇒ Jhakkes Vs Dalits or Brahmin Vs Yadavs in UP etc.

Identity Politics is unifying force

(1) Provides avenue for rise of secular sphere over the cultural sphere (M.N. Srinivas)
   ⇒ Parties like BSP, SP helped the backward classes to get political power
(2) It helps bring forth cultural deprivations which a community has been subjected to for years & rectify the mistakes.
(3) Political empowerment is the tool for socio-economic upliftment.

Thus, identity politics as far as it serves to unify the members and correct cultural mistakes of the past could be considered healthy for a democracy.

Q5. (e) Write short note on Class within Caste and Caste within Class.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. According to Max Weber, a class is a collectivity of individuals who occupies a similar position in market structure.

Caste on the other hand is a unique form of social stratification in Indian society which advocates hereditary transfer of occupations, customs and rites based on the notion of purity and pollution.

Class within Caste

Andre Beteille's study of Sripuram village in Tanjore reflected the harmonious and dis-harmonious relations between Brahmins, Non-Brahmins and Adi-Dravidians.

He further provided that within Brahmins there were Srivaishnavas and Smartas who were differentiated

Candidates must not write on this margin

on the basis of power and money. So development of class within a caste is possible.

Eg> Peasants organisation is a class which comprises ~~various~~ peasants from various classes — Ahir, Thakur, Jats etc.

Caste within Class

formation of caste within classes is also seen in various social organisations like — Agarwal Mahasabhas or Brahmin Manch etc

According to Y. Singh, both caste and class are features of Indian society and they occupy each other's territory leading to formation of in-groups and out-groups.

Q6. (a) The formal organisation of work has recently suffered due to the tertiary sector's growing importance. Examine the statement (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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Q6. (b) 'Research is seeing what everyone else has seen and thinking what nobody else has pondered.' Discuss (20)

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



Candidates must not write on this margin

Q8. (c) Write short note on Development and Dependency. (10)

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



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Q8. (b) "Marx's conception of 'class-in-itself' and 'class-for-itself' has been questioned on the basis of 'empirical studies.' Elucidate. (20)

Candidates must not write on this margin

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Q8. (a) "Merton's theory of anomie is a borrowing but essentially different from that of Durkheim". Critically examine. (20)

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Eg > #BLM, #MeToo movement etc.

(b) New Social Movements are also using element of emotions like "Dadis" in CAA revolt etc as influential means.

Social Movements: Progressive in their agenda

(1) Yes, their agendas are progressive
   (a) Gay rights movement, same sex marriage demands etc
   (b) Ban on marital rape, entry of women in temples
   (c) Environmental concern is reflected.

(2) No, their agenda's aren't progressive.
   (a) Protest by farmers organisation or trade union usually have their unchanged archaic agendas.

Thus, social movements have diversified its means and agenda. Both primordial means & progressive agenda exists alongside new means & old agendas still working.

Q7. (c) Are social movements both primordial in their means and progressive in their agenda? Explain (10)

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Ans - According to Lundberg, Social movements refers to a vast collectivity of people who intends to bring change in - attitude, social behaviour and overall political regime of a society.

Social Movements: Primordial in their means

(1) Yes, they're primordial in their means

(a) Use of devices like lobbying, protests, picketing, dharnas etc are used from time immemorial

(b) Use of agitation, social devices like influencing various social groups eg Trade unions, farmers protests

(2) No, they're not primordial because

(a) Use of social media campaigns, twitter devices has new found reach-

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Q7. (b) Education serves as a tool for socialisation and social control in addition to being a force for social change. Discuss (20)

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Ans According to John Dewey, ~~educ~~ if we teach our students the way we taught them yesterday, we rob them of tomorrow.

Education: Tool for socialisation

(1)

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These social pathologies has given rise to newer forms of marital relations

(1) live in relationship / un-married cohabitation

(2) Same-Sex Marriages

(3) Changing role of marital institution

(4) Primacy over delayed marriages

(5) Changing nature of marriage

↳ Straight serial marriages

Thus, marriage in contemporary times has witnessed quite a lot change.

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① Acceptance of dowries and gifts leading to conspicuous consumption and unnecessary show off.

In line to Redfield's theory of universalisation of ~~great~~ little traditions ~~down~~ and percolation of great traditions, dowry an essential practice among upper caste (Rajputs) has now percolated to lower castes as well.

② Marital rape is gaining new grounds which is considered pathological in a healthy marriage relationship.

③ Divorce cases according to NCRB data have seen a sharp uptick because of growing incompatibilities between partners

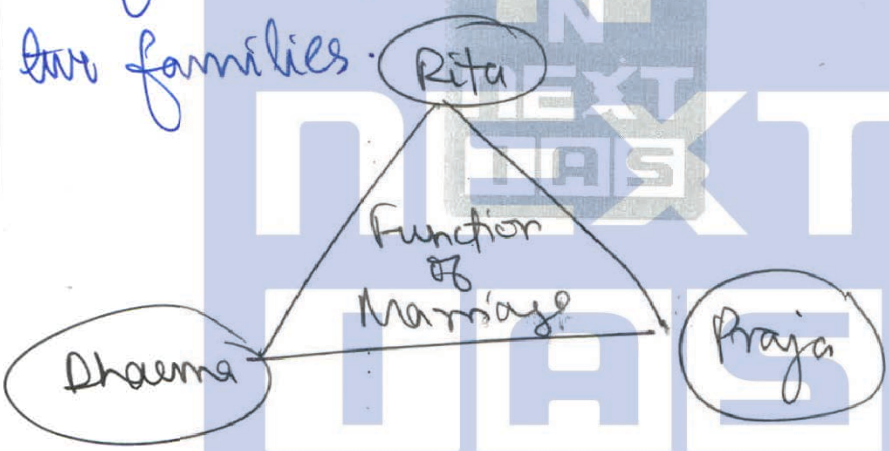
④ Wife battering, domestic violence are other forms of social pathologies

Q7. (a) Highlight the various 'Social Pathologies' within Marriage in contemporary times. (20)

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Ans - Marriage is a socially accepted and legally contracted, social institution between two adults.

In Indian society, marriage is a sacred "sanskar" which highlights the unification of not only two individuals but two families.



⇒ Social Pathologies within Marriage

Social pathologies refers to abnormal social fact associated to marriage. In the contemporary times following social pathologies are present within marriage :-

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Q6. (c) What exactly is social closure? What are various forms of social closure in society? (10)

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