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UPSC TOPPER 2018

PRADEEP SINGH

AIR 93

SOCIOLOGY TEST PAPER

"Success usually comes to those who are too busy to be looking for it."

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SOCIOLOGY for IAS

Upgradation Test Series

UPSC - CSE Mains 2018

1

Under Personal Guidance of

VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test No.	Test-2	**Centre of Exam**	DLN
Candidate Name	Bradeep Singh	**Total Marks**	/250
Date of Exam	24/08/18	**Total Time**	3 Hrs
Reg. No.		**Class Room** ✓ **Distance** ☐ **Online** ☐	

Note : Please take half an hour extra time for highlighting and making blocks of concepts, theories and facts (examples). For example :

Index Table

Q.No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Obtained Marks
	Total Marks		

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

1. There are Five Questions divided in two Sections.
2. Candidate has to attempt All Questions.
3. Questions No. 1 and 4 are compulsory to answer.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
6. Attempts of Questions shall be counted in chronological 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

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Upgradation Test Series

"UPSC Criterion for Mains"

The main exam is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of information and memory"

Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus on structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different marks types questions (30 Marks, 20 Marks, 12 Marks).
- Understanding the type of questions to be attempted for good score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every question.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of the students.

Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.

Be a lamp unto yourself
- Gautam Buddha

Instruction for the Students

- Try to write the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions.
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (Elucidate - Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.

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Section -A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each : **(10x 5 =50)**

Q1(a) Define Reference Group. How can we use reference group theory to understand behavior in Indian society?

~~R.K. Merton was a structural for pure functionalist and he defined Refere~~

Reference group is a group of persons in a society from which individual take motivation and inspiration to act in his life. He/she sets his/her goals/aims as per Reference Group.

It may be membership group or non membership group. Membership group has the same group of persons of which individual belongs to and Non Membership Group is the Group outside the Individual's group.

Behaviour of People in Indian society Can be understood using Reference group in the following some contexts.

Student's behaviour → he sets reference group in the form of seniors, Teachers, academicians, scientists, etc. They either belong to his membership group. or non membership group.

Individual of a caste group → he/she sets,

eg. family → live in → Single parent

(1)

(2) gender entitlement → equality with men.

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his/her reference group as per his/her caste. His caste is his reference group or the higher caste may also be his reference group as proposed by M.N. Srinivas in Sanskritization where caste group imitates the behaviour of other caste group.

Refer to fact theory and concept

Employed in a firm :- Employee sets his reference group in the form of successful businessmen, entrepreneurs, etc.

Religion :- Religion may also serve as a particular reference group. Like a religious group acts as reference group for the group's individual.

So, in this way, behaviour of people of Indian Society may be understood.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satifactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(ii) Content- Prioritization	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(iv) Contextual Justification	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐
(vi) Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii) Conclusion	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐

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Q1(b) How the modern technological innovations have impacted the bureaucracratic organization of work? (10 Marks)

Bureaucracy may be defined as the rationally organized group aiming particularly at large scale administrative task which may not be performed easily.

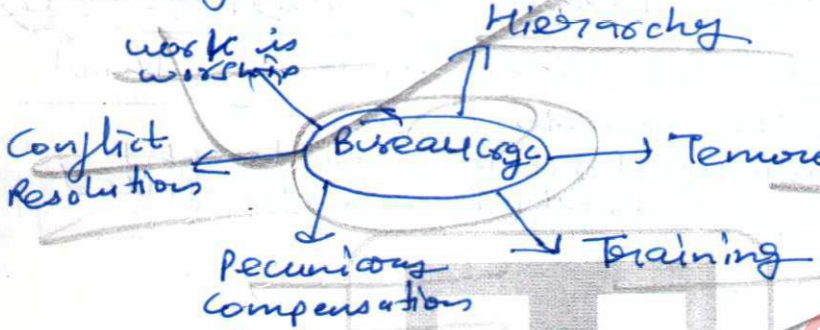

fig:- Characteristics of Bureaucracy

Modern Technological innovations have influenced the organization of Bureaucracy in the following way →

- → Lesser deviance because of E-Governance
  → e-governance through the use online Technology has restricted the scope of corrupt malpractices and deviant activities of individual bureaucrat.
- Artificial Intelligence has also made the task of Bureaucracy easier. Bureaucratic organization has become more rational now as the task has been divided and taken by A.I.

① alienation
② Informal hierarchy are becoming more informal
③ Multiple chain of command

→ Grievance Redressal has been easier due to modern mediums of communication. Today, Administrator use websites to tackle Grievance. This has reduced Public frustrations.

→ No more 'Iron Cage of Bureaucracy' because of alternatives available to people. Today People can easily access the services of governance without interface with bureaucrats.
Eg: Railway tickets are bought online, scholarship forms are filled online.

So, in these ways, Bureaucratic organisation of work has been transformed by the evolution of technology.

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(iv) Contextual Justification	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(vi) Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii) Conclusion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q1(c) Analyse the significance of *"cybernetic hierarchy of control"* as a concept in sociology. (Marks 10)

Talcott Parsons gave the concept of cybernetic Hierarchy of control to illustrate the interaction between social system and other systems.

Parsons integrated the micro and macro view of sociology and synthesized it to give new concept.

In the similar fashion, he proposed cybernetic hierarchy of control which is nothing but 'hierarchy of four systems' interacting together to give rise to dynamism in a system and establish equilibrium.

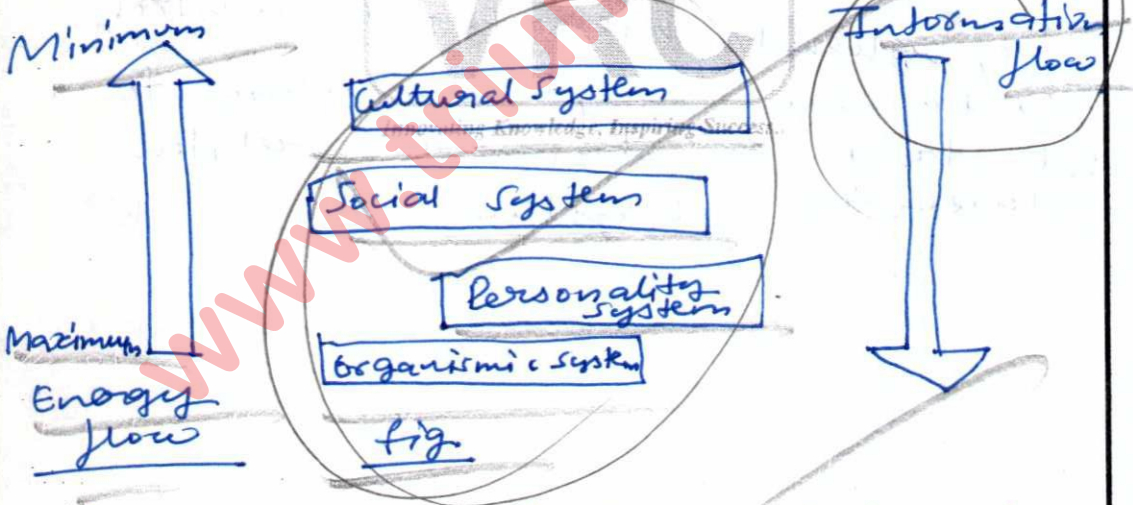

fig.

Energy flow and flow of information is illustrated through the fig. in the cybernetic hierarchy of control. Energy and resource are provided by organismic system which goes as input and the

Help to understand social change and continuity in the society

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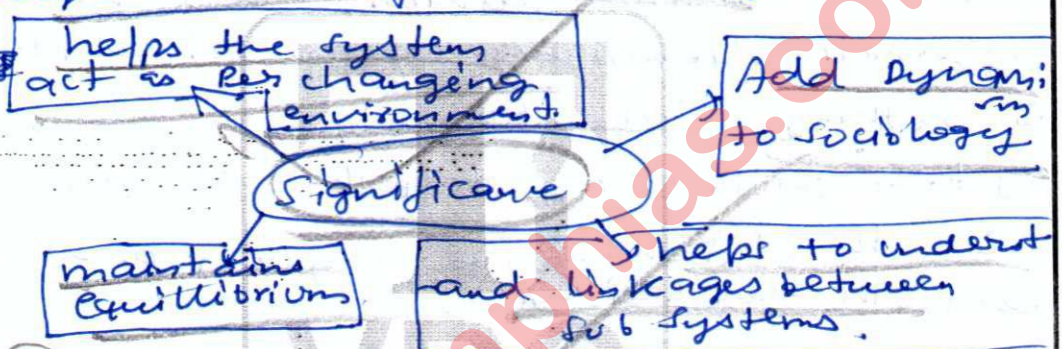
Information is provided by cultural systems which flows as output in the system. This helps in the maintenance of interactions and equillibrium.

Ex:- In a family, A person earns money for livelihood, that gives message and energy to the family. Now when his income increases the cultural system will give the information about changed needs of the family.



So, Cybernetic hierarchy of control added a new concept in sociology to understand the dynamic relation between the sub systems.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(iv) Contextual Justification	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
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(vi) Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii) Conclusion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Q1(d) Discuss, with examples the significance of *verstehen* approach in social research. (10 Marks)

Max weber proposed that sociology should aim at interpretive understanding of social action through meanings and orientation of individual.

But According to Max weber, individual acts as per meaning attached by him and therefore it is difficult to define the cause and effect relationship of an act.

So, he developed various tools as verstehen, ideal type and causal phenomena. Verstehen is understanding the action at the level of individual actor acting in a situation. The Researcher observes the individual and tries to interpret his actions as per meaning and orientation.

following steps have to be taken to interpret the action as per verstehen approach.

(2) Constructing the situational constraints similar to the actor's constraints

(2) Researcher ~~Actor~~ at the level of actor and his values

Focus more on signif

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(3) No value biasness & Complete objectivity

(4) understand and interpret the situation.

It is done through two ways.

(i) Direct Observational understanding → where Researcher directly observes.

(ii) Explanatory understanding → where Researcher explains the situation.

Ex- If a Researcher is observing a student in a classroom, then he should first make himself at the level of student by understanding the situational constraints of individual such as he can not misbehave, he has to take permission to go outside etc, and then with that any value biasness, he will observe and interpret his understanding.

similarly, verstehen can be applied in various Contexts to understand behaviour with target

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(iv)	Contextual Justification	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(v)	Novelty-Correlation & Application	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(vi)	Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vii)	Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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9

Q2(a) ***"The religious ethical code*** **of a particular religion facilitated the rise of modern capitalism." Do you agree? Give your viewpoint on ethical code of religions in Asia and modern capitalism.** **(20 Marks)**

Max weber in his 'Protestant Ethic and spirit of Capitalism' claimed that Particular religious values played key important role in the rise of Capitalism in Modern world. He took ideal types of Capitalism and found similarities in both. For ex:-

Ideal type of Protestantism → Calvinist ethic

- **Aesthetic life** → to renounce materialistic pleasures and save wealth
- **Concept of calling** → Propelled individuals to do all the tasks in glory of God
- **Predestination** → propelled individuals to work hard and find that whether they are chosen one or not

Ideal type of Capitalism →
- Accumulation of wealth
- Hard work to maximize the profit.
- Saving & Investment.

So, weber found remarkable similarities in both ideal types and therefore concluded that protestantism provided spirit to the Capitalism.

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Although, he also proposed Causal pluralism and said that modern industrial Advancement provided the substance for the growth of Capitalism.

- But he is criticised by Sociologists such as Lawrence stone for his narrow interpretation and narrow range of information. Lawrence proposed that industrialism was first observed in England which is predominantly a Catholic country. Also, Reforms were cited in Catholicism which could have been the Reason.

Weber also studied Asian Religions and found that Asian religion did not provide the spirit to Capitalism.

- Indian society → Hinduism had the notion of Karma, Tanma and Purushartha which called for Transcendental belief which hindered the growth.
- Chinese society → Confucianism had laid down ethical boundations and norms which restricted the Capitalistic growth.
- Islam in the west Asia put ban on the practices such as Interest taking

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orgins.

But Milton singer criticized Max weber as he did not observe the flourishing trading communities in India such as chettiars in Andhra, Marwari in Rajasthan and Baniyas in Central India.

Also, chinese society had much flourishing Trade through silk Route So, It can not be established that Asian Religions hindered the growth of capitalism and also, it can not be absolutely said that Modern Capitalism was the result of development of values of one religion. It was the result of scientific development and increased needs due to integrated global trade.

Conclusion should be short

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(vii)	Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

9

Q2(b) How does social structure produce a strain towards anomie and deviant behavior? Illustrate with examples from Indian context.

(20 Marks)

Introduction should be short

Robert King Merton put forward the theory of Deviance. His theory of deviance was completely different from the Durkheim's theory of Anomie. As Durkheim viewed anomie as the result of changing society, while Merton Propated that Anomie was normal in every society and it is the result of incongruency arose from differences between cultural Goals and established institution means for that goals.

Merton Proposed that every society has cultural goals and institutional means to achieve those goals. But when any of these two are not met due to differences, then it causes anomie and thus strain which is called structural strain.

add many eg.

For eg. Society's goal is to earn money for subsistence and materialistic pleasure. But when any individual fails to have institutional means such as job or business, then he may go for

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Q3(a) What is R.K. Merton's view on manifest and latent functions? Using concept of Manifest and Latent functions, analyse the impact of demonetization/Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian society.
(20 Marks)

Robert king Merton criticized earlier classical functionalist for ignoring the unintended consequences and also dysfunctions of an act in a society. He proposed two kinds of functions of elements and acts of society viz. Manifest and Latent functions.

Manifest function :- It is a function performed by the social element intentionally. Here the consequence is predictable and calculable. It has been set by the aim of the action and is consequential.

Latent function :- Here, the outcome is not calculated before hand. The Result is unintended and comes out as a surprise.

These functions can be applied in studying the impact of demonetization in Indian society in the following ways:-

Demonetization was the prohibition of use of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 notes legally and it was banned in the market.

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Use of table will be better

GST

Manifest

latent

Demonetization → Manifest functions

- To promote online transactions.
- to put end on corrupt practices
- to end terror financing activities
- to choke the funding of naxal activities
- to unearth black money hidden by the corrupt practitioners
- to lessen the influence of big currencies which form ~~pr~~ 86% part of Indian economy.

Demonetization's aim had been announced by ~~t~~ Prime Minister as the above elements. So, these were the manifest functions as these were desired.

Demonetization → Latent

- Stone Pelting in Kashmir stopped for Months
- Tax base and Tax collection increased of government.
- Rise of e-payment portals such phonepe, flippay, etc.

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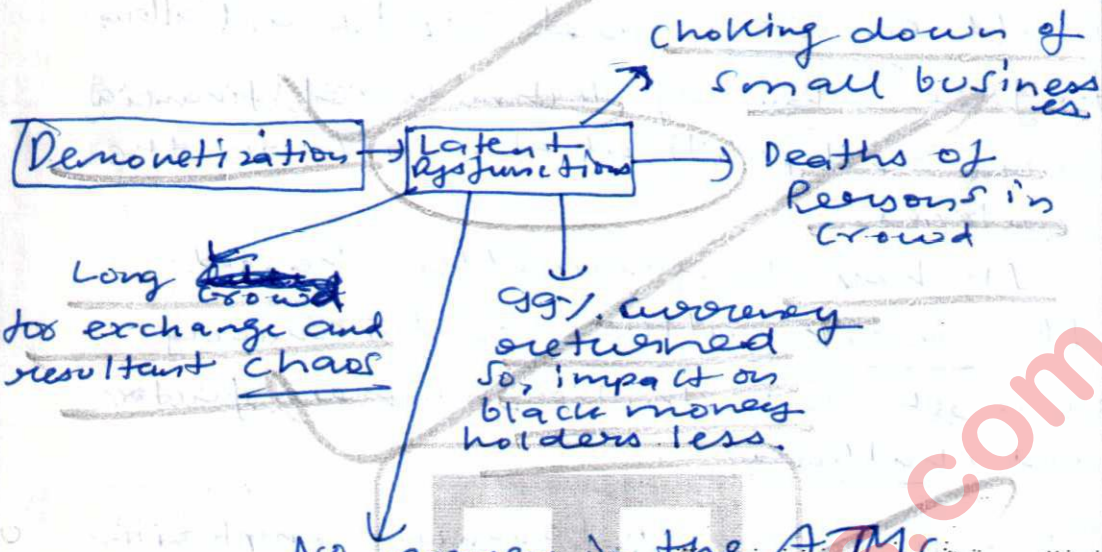
Merton also talked about Latent Dysfunctions which is a negative impact which was not predicted, nor desired



No money in the ATMs

So, through the Manifest and Latent functions, Impact of Demonetisation can be studied and thus the impact of the decision analysed.

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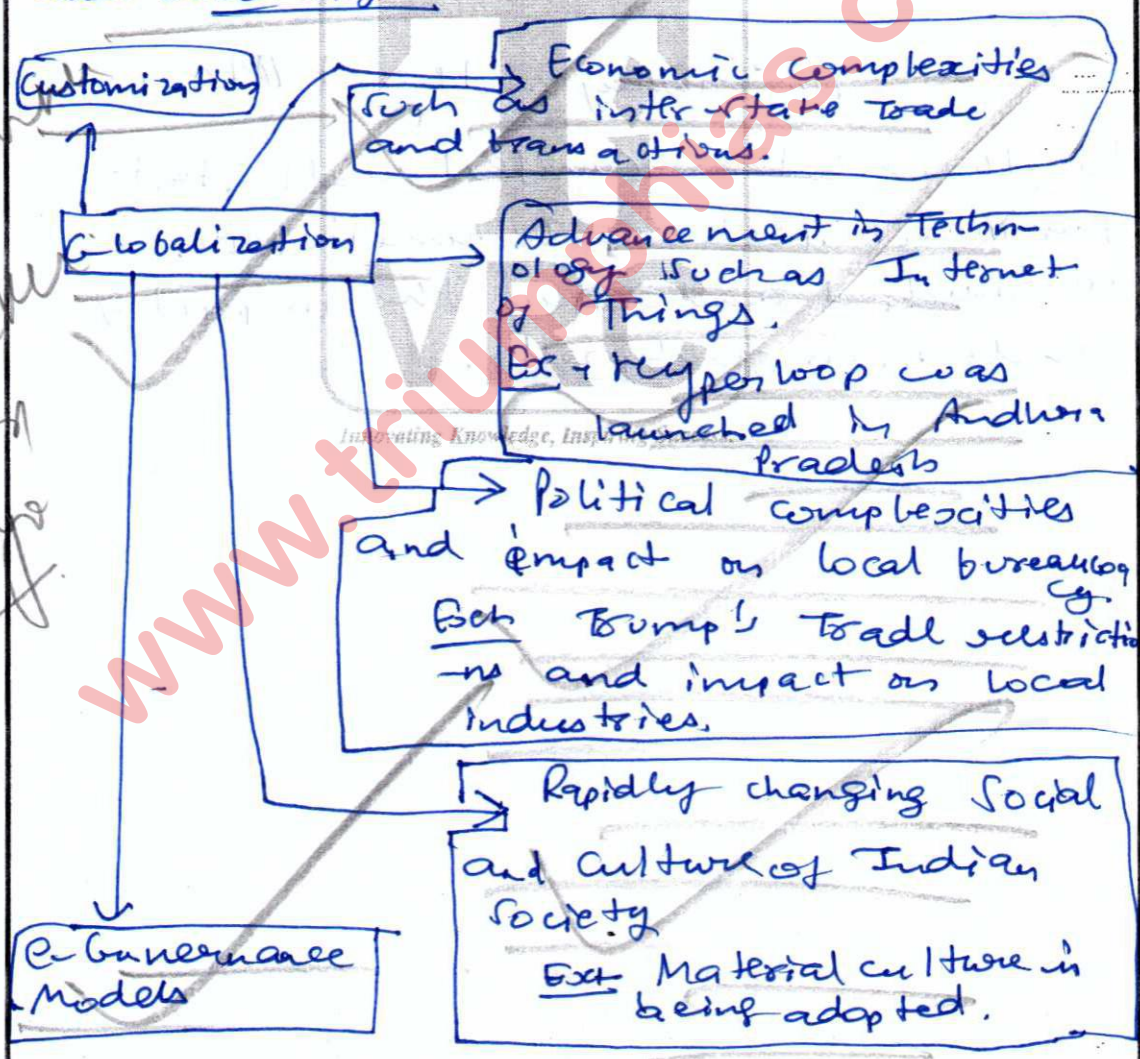
(vi) Language Competency	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

Q3(b) *"The rapidly changing environment of work in context of globalization has rendered the bureaucratic organization of work as ineffective and inefficient."* Examine the statement. **(20 Marks)**

Globalization is the integration of world economy and society and allows for free flow of Technological, financial, Social and political elements to the countries.

It has dynamically changed the work culture of bureaucracy through introduction of new factor and challenges.



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So, Bureaucratic Organization has to deal with the above problems as these are dynamic in nature and India

- A bureaucracy is characterised by
  - Traditional outlook
  - Colonial Mentality
  - Generalised work Method
  - Lethargic work organization.

Although these aspects are changing as per the needs but are not enough to face the globalization's thrust.

Current Bureaucracy was recruited in 80s, 90s and 2000s. But Globalization has spread its tap more recently, it was present earlier but introduction of new elements such as internet, Technologies have made the bureaucracy inefficient to certain extent as they are not able to deal with this change.

Bureaucratic structure has to have the capacity to cope with the sudden havoc brought by globalization in the social, cultural, political, Technological spheres. Various ills plaguing the modern Bureaucracy are as following:-

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→ Red Tapism
→ Delays in Procedures
→ Corrupt Malpractices

So, Bureaucracy has been effected greatly but It is adaptive in nature and therefore, it will adapt to the new changes and thus equilibrium will be balanced again after the performance of functions by bureaucracy.

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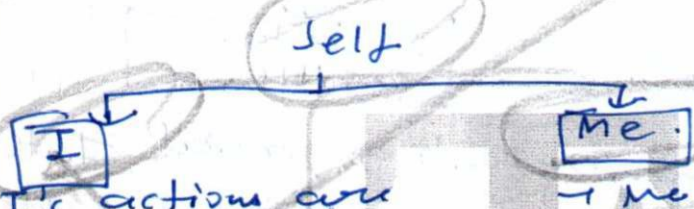
Q3(c) *"Self and society are twin born."* **Examine the statement of Mead.**

(10 Marks)

G.H. Mead gave the concept of self and explained its significance in the formation of society. Even though his proposition was that society exerts influence on individual and individual acts as per the expectations of society. He divided self into two parts

Self



I	Me
→ I's actions are unpredictable & uncalculable and even I's actions surprises the actor himself	→ Me is the action influenced by society and Me's action is predicted and well known in advance
→ actor is not aware about the action's outcome	→ actor is aware about the outcome
→ Promotes change	→ Promotes status quo.

So, self is the ability to be object and subject both. Its function is Reflexivity. Reflexivity is the ability to put one self at the place of others and then observes himself. So, Reflexivity helps in Communication and thus makes the social Interaction possible.

(1) They co-create each other

(2) Both come into being at the same time.

(3) Both have organic link.

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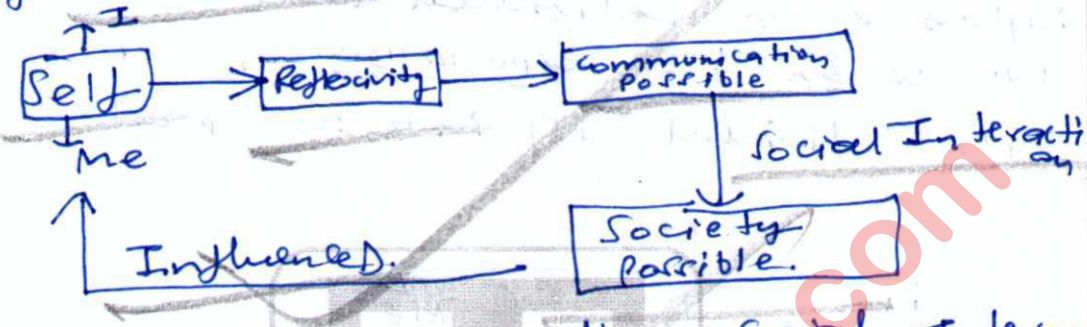
Therefore, it is self along with its reflexivity which enables individual actor to observe himself and know what society expects. Thereby, it makes the interaction between society and actor possible.



Through communication, social interaction takes place which again makes society possible and which again influences the individual's behaviour.

So, society and self are twin-born and society without self or self without society is not possible.

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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐
(vi) Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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(10 Marks)

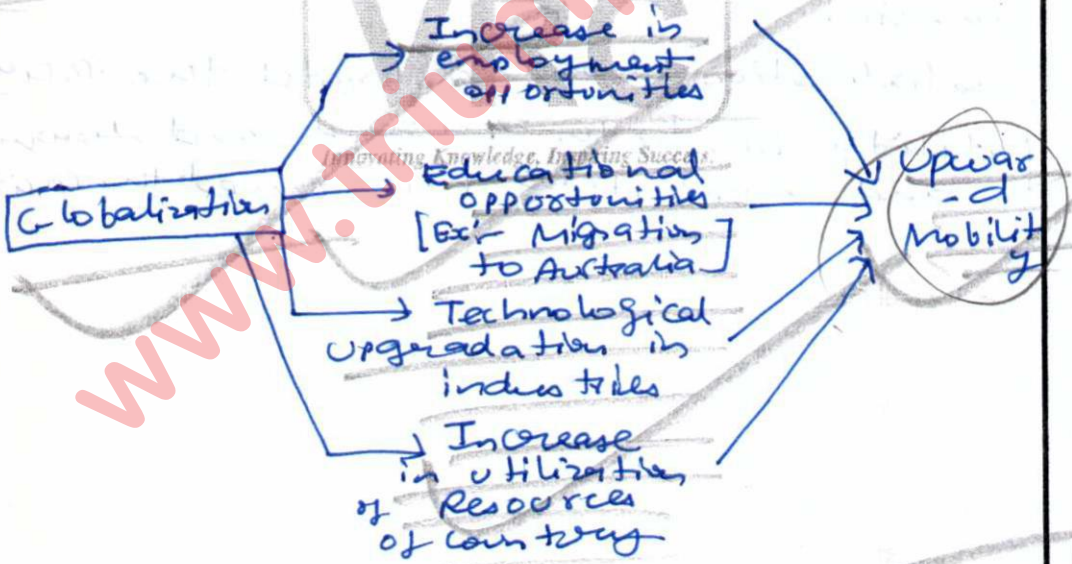
Section -B

Q4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each : (10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) *"The globalisation has accelerated the process of social mobility."* Do you agree? Illustrate with examples from developing societies.

Social Mobility is the process of movement of person or group of persons from one strata to another. It can be upward or downward or horizontal as well.

Globalization, through integration of world societies has introduced new elements which has accelerated the process of social Mobility. It is evident from the examples of Developing societies such as India.



So, for example After e.g. 1991, i.e., Complete Globalization, Job and employment opportunities have increased, education has also spread and GDP Growth has

good to use sociological terms.

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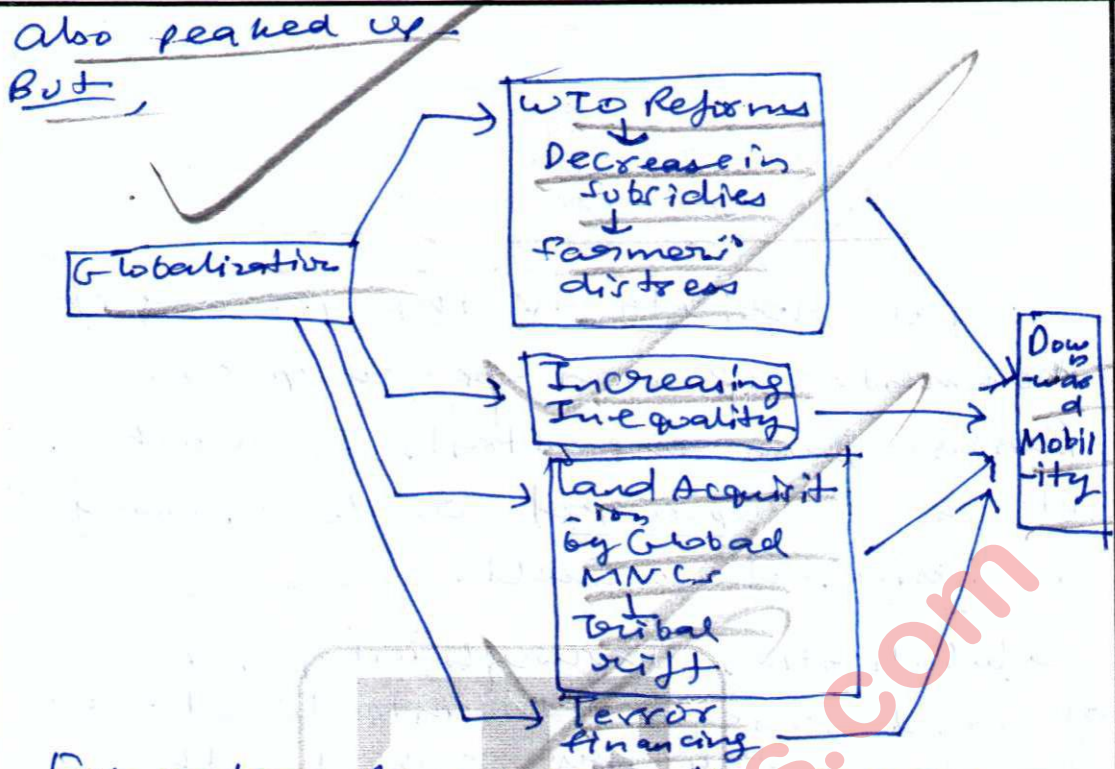

Exchequer Report recently revealed that 1% of Top Richest Persons hold 57% of the assets of India. So, this shows the existing inequality in the Indian scenario.

Globalization has accelerated the social Mobility i.e. both upward and downward and completely transformed the society.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satifactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(vi) Language Competency	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
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(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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Q4(b) "Human Relations School of Thought social organization of work process in industry by Elton Mayo for offers critique to Taylor's approach to what he called scientific management." Discuss (10 Marks)

Elton Mayo proposed for new theory of Management of Employees in Industry and this theory was completely different from the Taylor's Scientific Management Theory.

Taylor's Theory focussed on increasing the wages and incentives and dividing the works into sub parts for efficient management of Industry and thus increase the Productivity.

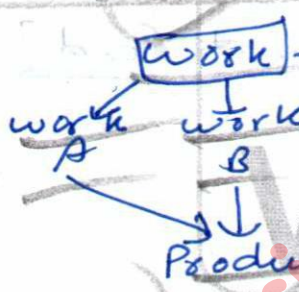

fig.

But Elton Mayo shifted the focus from wage and division of work to the employee's social needs.

His theory had postulates such as

(i) Employee should have better relationship with other employees and employers.

(ii) Standards should be set by the employee's consent and as per his wishes.

Mayo factors affecting productivity

(1) Social need
(2) Informal or Unofficial group
(3) Job satisfaction
(4) leadership style.

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(iii) wide Range of task should be offered to him so that dynamism is added to his work.

(iv) focus should be on social Relationship rather than wage and monetary requirements.

(v) work processes should also be controlled by employee and he should have the knowledge about the production process.

So, Mayo presented critique through human Relations school of thought to 'Scientific management Theory of Taylor and Ford'.

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Q4(c) *"Social Stratification is functional and universal."* **Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)**

~~6. functionalists~~ Social stratification is the process of social differentiation through which society graps individuals into a particular strata based on income and occupation, power and status.

functionalists called this as a universal and functional process.

Talcott parsons called it as a functional need of the society since the conformity is rewarded and deviance is punished.

Social stratification → competition → Talent

→ helps society in optimal utilization of Resources.

Theorists such as Davis and Moore called this as necessity as:

Some positions important → Special Talent required to fill the position → Training is required

Training requires sacrifice → Sacrifice should be rewarded → Differential Reward forms Stratification.

Refer to Davis & Moore in detail.

Talcott Parsons studied Sioux Indians and found stratification in that Primitive society also.

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Bottomore divided stratification into four parts as - Caste, Class, Estate and Slavery and he said that at least one of these exist in every society.

But sociologists such as Melvin Tumin denied that stratification is universal or functional. Merton called its dysfunctions of social stratification as it deprives the individual of opportunities.

Marxists also call stratification as the tool for exploitation of have nots used by haves.

But, conclusively, it can be said that social stratification is obviously not functional always but it is universal in nature and occur in every society, even in the mildest form.

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Q4(d) How would you distinguish between the stratified and the unstratified social Positions. Do you think that innovations in work has affected stratified social positions in Indian Society? (10 Marks)

Social Inequality is the unequal distribution of opportunities but when these inequalities are with hierarchy, it is called Social Stratification and when it is without hierarchy, it is called Differentiation.

Refer to class discussion.

Inequality — with → Hierarchy → Stratification
— without → Hierarchy → Differentiation.

Differentiation is unstratified positions.

Each stratification → caste positions

- Brahmans
- Rajput
- Agrawal
- Bhagat

Unstratified positions → Age based,

→ inequality → Talent may be different but Elder People are considered superior.

Yes Today, Social stratification is dynamic and more prone to change. Due to diverse

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innovations in work, Mobility has increased and rigidities have reduced.

for Ex: Indian society has transformed. Urban cities have the industries where people belonging to different castes are working together and no caste based stratifications is practiced.

Brahmans have lost their superior position in Haryana due to emergence of Jats by land-based activities.

Similarly, Patriarchal stratified positions also have lost its sheen. Women are today free and Men's influence has reduced due to new innovations in work.

So, New innovations have greatly affected the Indian economy and changed the dynamics of social stratification in the society.

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(viii) Conclusion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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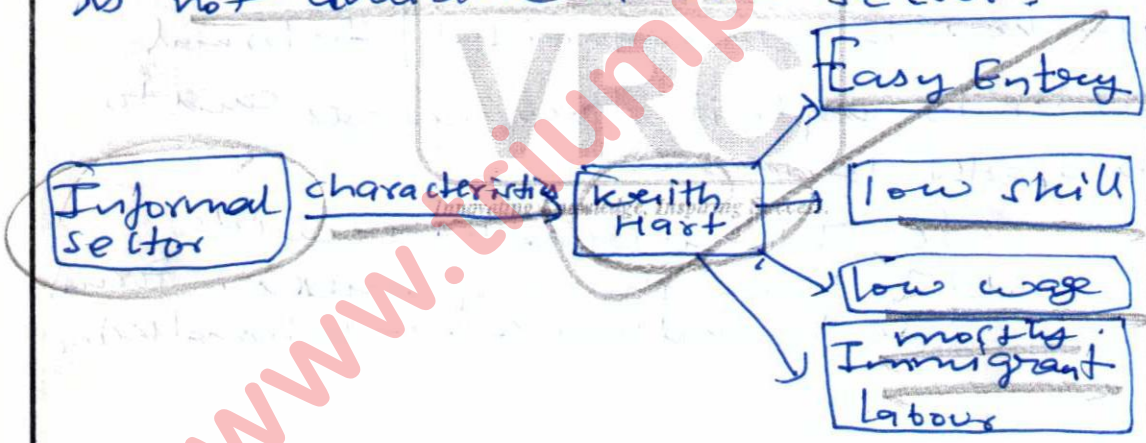
Q4(e) Discuss the social organization of work in informal sector with specific reference to Indian society. (10 Marks)

Introduction should be short

Informal sector is the organization of work where Rules, Regulations and laws do not governs the work but Social Contract governs the work. It is often synonymously talked with unorganised sector. It is prevalent in societies with more labour force and thus cheaper labour Rate. Thus, it becomes easy for the employer to exploit the labourers and women and children are most vulnerable due to this. Even, social security is not available in this sector.



Indian society has the economy which has 93% unorganised or informal sector. women forms a significant part of this sector. It includes Bonded labour, child labour, Retail shops, street vendors, Industries

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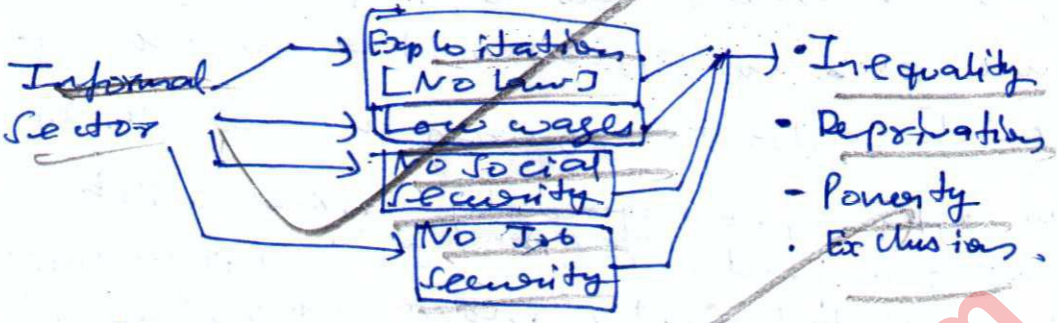
employing labourers less than 10 per unit.

It affects the society to a great extent.



Indian society had earlier Jajmani system which was based on the social contract between Jajmans and kamins and today bonded labour (Bandhua Mazdoor) system. Even MNCs hire workers in unorganised / Informal sector to exploit low wages and to escape the laws.

So, It has created a wide gap between the employees in Formal sectors and workers in Informal sector.

Use short paragraph

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(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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Q5(a) ***Make out a comparative analysis*** **of Weberian and Marxian perspective on religion in modern industrial societies.** **(20 Marks)**

Early Sociologists such as Karl Marx and Max weber both analyzed the Religion from their own point of view.

Marx :

He took Religion as the means used by dominant and Capitalist Class to exert influence over the Proletariats. He cited that Religion is opium for the 'masses'. That means it is only for masses and it is taken as a shelter when individual feels alienated from society or from work.

He cited its presence in all societies except Primitive communist society. when Inequalities arose among people then Religion gained importance. In State, Feudal as well as Capitalist societies, Religion's importance is continues by existing.

Weber :

While weber took it from interpretist point of view. He found remarkable similarities between the tenets of Capitalism and the Protestantism as preached by St. Calvin. He formed

Improve alignment

Use short paragraph

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Ideal types of both and compared and found that Capitalism was provided spirit by Protestant Ethics through its virtues of Predestination, concept of calling, Aesthetic values and Glory of God. He said Religion exerts influence on the development of values in Society. So, he took a positive view of Religion. He also compared other religions in other countries. Such as Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism and found that they all lack some spirit to provide value and rise to Capitalism.

So, Both Marx and weber interpreted Religion differently and gave different notions.

Marx	weber
• Religion is the tool to exploit masses in Capitalism.	• Religion provides values to the growth or fall of Capitalism.
• Capitalism was caused by the change in force of Production alone	• Capitalism was caused by Industrial modern Progress and Protestant Ethic

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- It is preached only by masses and upper class use Religion.
- Religion will end in a Communist Society

- It is used by all the classes for their well being.
- Religion is universal and always remains in a subtle form.

So, both had different views, but both contributed in the understanding of Religion as a part of society and Role of Religion from two different points of views.

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Q5(b) **Describe the functional pre-requisites of social system. Examine in context of village as a social system.** **(20 Marks)**

Talcott Parsons proposed that society, in order to be contrasted into society must have ability to control its subsystems, to negotiate with the external environment and to set and achieve goals for itself.

Parsons proposed a framework through which society is able to negotiate with external environment.

He gave AGIL framework which he called functional prerequisite of a social system which intends to convert itself into a society.

A - Adaptation - Through this, society adapts to the changing environment of outside.

G - Goal Attainment - Through this, society sets goal and achieve the goal.

I - Integration - Society tends to integrate its sub parts in order to function properly and to attain equilibrium.

L - Latency or Pattern Maintenance - It includes Tension Management and maintaining the Patterns.

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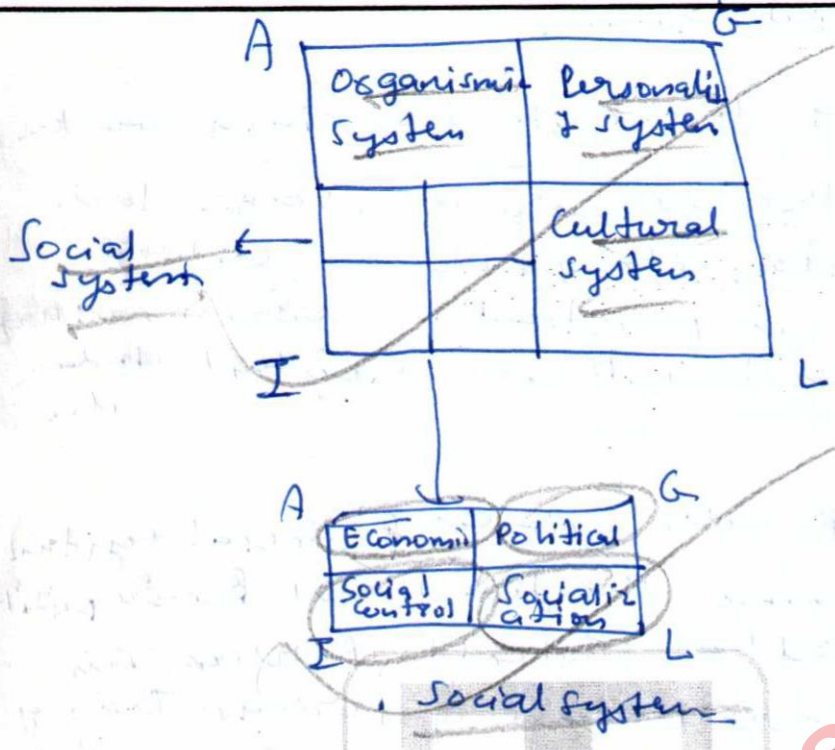

Social system

In village also, this framework can be applied to understand village as a social system.

A — Village

Adaptation : village adapt to the external environment such as the Market forces, floods, etc. village: village farmers take the decision to sow particular seeds as per MSP. — Local rural market.

Goal Attainment : Gram Panchayat sets goals for the villages and aim to achieve that — PRI

Integration : caste or Religion integrates most of the villages or the familial Relations also help in integrating the — Khap.

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Village social system.

Latency + Intercaste Marriages are the examples through which villagers try to maintain its patterns. Village Exogamy is practised in various village Khap Panchayat are existent today also.

So, village also acts as a social system and performs the functional pre-requisites as proposed by Talcott Parsons. This shows the relevance of Parsons' theory.

local, school, family, village assembly

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(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

Q5(c) To what extent social conflict can be attributed to the process of horizontal and downward social mobility in society. Substantiate your viewpoints. (10 Marks)

Social conflict is a phenomenon which occurs when the interests of two communities or groups or individuals clash with each other.

Karl Marx was the earliest proponent of the theory of social conflict. He proposed conflict between haves & have nots in the capitalistic society. He told various reasons for conflict as : Pauperization, Homogenization of have not class & Proletarianization of the Petty Bourgeoisie.

So, it is evident from the process of Proletarianization that social conflict is caused by downward mobility.

It can be caused by Downward as well as horizontal mobility.

Eg Downward mobility of Sunnis in Syria led to conflict between Sunnis and Shias which resulted in to an international war.

Similarly, Sanskritization of Caste which causes mobility also lead to clashes between two castes.

when Agricultural labourers goes to industry and attain horizontal mobility, that may also lead to conflict.

Add eg of Social Conflict

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But conflict may be due to upward mobility as well. When one caste/class tries to assert upper position, then conflict is manifested. Ex- Ranvir Sena of upper castes in Bihar against the mobility of lower caste is the result of conflict due to upward mobility.

So, Conflict may be caused due to upward as well as downward and horizontal mobilities in the society.

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