COPY 2

Triumph IAS
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS
Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success

UPSC TOPPER 2018

SARFARAZ ALAM

AIR 488

SOCIOLOGY TEST PAPER

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

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Attempt - [illegible] - (2)

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SOCIOLOGY for IAS

Upgradation Test Series

UPSC - CSE Mains 2018

Under Personal Guidance of

VIKASH RANJAN

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

Test No.	Test-2	**Centre of Exam**	ORN
Candidate Name	MD SARFARAZ ALAM		
Total Marks	/250	**Total Time**	3 Hrs
Date of Exam	26/7/18 (27)		
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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SOCIOLOGY FOR IAS

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 : (10x5 =50)

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

Reference group is defined as a group, to which, individuals refer for comparision of their achievements, aspirations, goals and role performances.

Initially, it was coined by Hayman regarding deprivation among American soldiers, later refined by Robert Merton in his studies in understanding human behaviour.

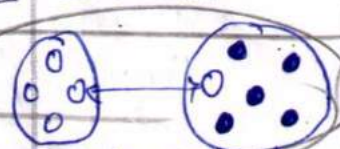

Fig: Reference Group.

Reference group theory can be understood used to understand behaviour in Indian society as:

- Impact of western culture on Indian dresses and attires.
- Food habits are being customized to meet westernized Indian taste buds.
- Hollywood movies and dramas are transforming Indian viewers.

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- Children are aspiring to become successful cricketers keeping cricket celebrity as their role model.
- Recent promotion of badminton in India can be explained by using reference group model, i.e, P.V. Sindhu's achievements.
- Even certain avenues of social mobilisation like, Sanskritization, Westernization and modernization can be explained using reference group theory.

Therefore, reference group theory acts as an important conceptual device in explaining individual/group behaviours in the society.

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) [redacted] How the modern technological innovations have impacted the bureaucracratic organization of work? (10 Marks)

Bureaucratic organisation of work refers to the organization of work in legal-rational basis. Bureaucracy is characterised by hierarchy of employees, set roles, adequate training, payment for vocations etc as stated by Max Weber. Weber called it the most rational form of organization in modern capitalist and industrial societies.

Impact of modern technological innovations:

- Informalization of hierarchy is taking place among organisations.

  eg. In start-ups, there is less rigidity in terms of set roles, hierarchy and remunerations.

- Hold of government organizations like law, police and educational institutions are coming down.

Sociological impact

1) Technology have decreased human interaction ⇓ alienation

2) Traditional hierarchy are being now more informal

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(3) Multiple chain of supervision.

(4) Increased use of contractual employee

• Role of bureaucracy is becoming more transparent and accountability is increasing with e-governance and other digital iniatitives.

• Judiciary is getting influence, sometimes positively and at times negatively through information dissemination at social media platforms. For example — Recent take of judiciary regarding Right to privacy and on section 377 of Indian Penal code.

Therefore, technology is making bureaucratic organization more transparent, accountable and responsive. They also create new challanges for bureaucracy as well. e.g. — Cyber stalking, space wars etc.

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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	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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

In conceptualisation of his theory of Social Systems, Parsons was also aware of the inter-relations and inter-linkages among various system. This inter-linkages is controlled by Energy-flow and information control, which Parsons called cybernetic hierarchy of control.

Significance:

- In his concept of social action, Parsons explained the voluntaristic action, through which actors act under social and normative constraints towards realisation of goals.
- He further, while talking about Moving equilibrium, propounded how Pattern variables help in maintaining the equilibrium among various social systems.
- Through this explaination of AGIL model,

Refers to fact, theory and concept

Help in understanding social change and continuum in society

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and using the concept of cybernetic hierarchy of control, he explained how economic, political, and cultural systems act for the stabilisation of personality system.

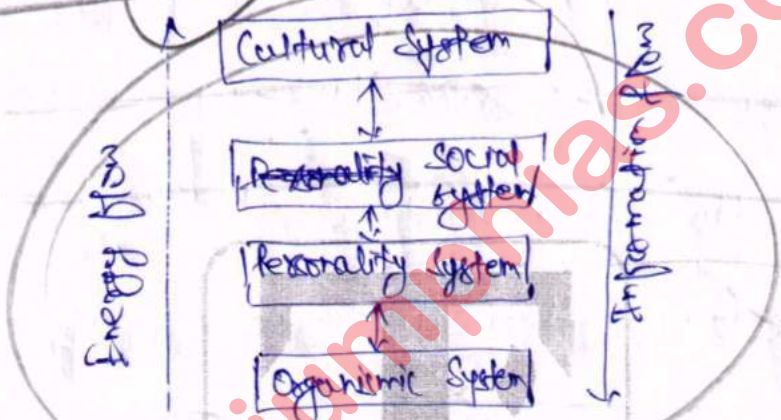

fig: Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

Therefore, cybernetic hierarchy of control theory is very significant for explaining the functional paradigm and explaining Social System Theory.

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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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

Verstehen literally means understanding the meaning of an action from actor's point of view.

Weber used this as a sociological tool for his interpretative analysis of society.

Significance:

- Through verstehen approach, Weber established a balance between positivist and idealist approaches.

  For example: it explains, that the consequences of an action can be observed objectively, but motivation behind such actions require subjective and interpretative understanding.

  For instance, a Hindu priest taking dip in river Ganga on a morning in winter season.

- It helps in making sociological research free from the dominance of natural science

Improve introduction

Add more content on significance

Be brief

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methods.

- Further, Weber states that instead of having a mono-causal explanation of an social fact as propounded by positivist, there can be plural-causal explanation.

Therefore, through the verstehen approach and later combined through ideal types, Weber expanded the scope and subject matter of sociological research and the discipline itself.

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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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

1.(e) "No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Openess and closeness of a society is relative and never absolute.

Sorokin advocated that even the normally perceived closed society based on caste also provides avenues of social mobility. Also, so called class based open society do have certain barriers in social mobility of individuals.

The statement can be further explained through the below exemplifications:

- M.N. Srinivas, through the concept of Sanskritization and Westernization explained the existence of social mobility in caste based Indian society.
- Further, through the concept of Dominant Caste, Srinivas explained other means like land ownership, numerical strength etc providing for

Use short paragraph.

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social mobility.

- Classical elite theorists like Pareto and Mosca talked about circulation of elites, thus restricting the talent pool in class-based society.
- Later C.W. Mills through his studies of American society explained how major decisions are taken by elites. Later, concept of elite self-recruitment exposed the rigidities of so called closed societies.

Therefore, no societies are completely open nor closed. However, degree and relativity of closeness and openness varies.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	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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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)**

While conflict theorists, like [Marx] saw religion as hindrance to social change, whereas socialists like [Max Weber] saw religious ethical code at times also the cause of social changes.

- [Weber] in his work Protestant Ethics and Spirit of capitalism, explained how religious ethical code of Protestant ethics led to the rise of capitalism.
- [Weber] through his comparative analysis explained how the ethics of Protestantism like notion of calling, predestination, asceticism, abstenance from luxury and worldly leisure etc coincided with the demands of capitalism thus leading to its growth in Europe.
- Weber further did the comparitive stu

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analysis of other world religions for establishing the validity of this explanation.

- For instance, while commenting on the ethical code of religions in Asia and modern capitalism, he arrived at following conclusions:

- The Confucius ethics of China stressed on spiritualism and familial values. Thus it lacked the spirit for the rise of modern capitalism.

- In Hinduism, the theory of caste, Karma and Punarjanama acted as hindrances for rise of capitalism.

Karma, Dharma.

- Similarly, in Judism, through ethical codes were conducive but certain structural constraints prevented the growth of capitalism.

Islam Money lending on interest is not permitted by religion.

However, this viewpoint can't be negated with the following criticisms:

- Milton Singer stated that even in Hinduism, the spirit of capitalism may present, which

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led to the growth of capitalist organizations among Chettiars, Brahmins of Madras province.

- If religion was the hindrance, then how Chinese economy today is a flourishing capitalist model inspite of existence of same religion.
- How Israel (Judaism) led the growth of capitalism inspite of structural constraints still haunting the state.

Therefore, inspite of the limitations of Weberian idea of religion, it provided a detailed comparitive analysis of various world religions, societies and social changes therein.

Jain
Bohra
Marwari

Japan

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satifactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(ii) Content- Prioritization	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
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(iv) Contextual Justification	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
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(viii) Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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(10)

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

(20 Marks)

Deviant behaviours are defined as those which are not in line with the societal norms.

Durkheim associated anomie with the pathological situation in the society. However, Merton suggested that anomie is a part of the society and always present.

- Merton in his studies, particularly in the American society explained how social structure produces a strain towards anomie and deviant behaviour.
- Thus he showed that deviant behaviour is not an individual psychological phenomenon.
- In American society, materialistic gains are the benchmark for success and education & merit are the socially accepted means for achieving it.

eg: Inter caste marriage is NOT allowed

① Suicide
② Runaway
③ Acid attack
④ Honor killing

Rigid caste str.

Inter caste war

Rigid enter role

Crime against women.

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• However, due to differential opportunities of accessing these means leads to deviant behaviour. He explained five broad types of such behaviours.

Behaviour	Goals	Means	Examples
Conformist	+	+	Students
Ritualist	−	+	Bureaucracy (red tapism)
Retreatist	−	−	Drug addicts
Innovatists	+	−	criminals
Rebellion	− → +	− → +	Scientists.

fig: Deviant Behaviour.

Examples from Indian Context

i) Conformist

Indian educational system emphasize on passing exams, and thus students conform to it

ii) Ritualist:

Red tapism in the bureacracy leading to governance failing in realizing its goals.

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iii) Retreatist

Farmers stress and suicide by them show this tendency due to failed hope of emancipation of their conditions.

iv) Innovatist

Tax evasion, money laundering

v) Rebellion

Naxalism, demand for separate Gorkha-land etc.

Thus, these exemplifications substantiate [Merton's] view on anomie and deviant behaviour that they are caused by structural strain in the society.

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

Q2(c) *"Power and authority go together."* Critically analyse the statement with special reference to rural social order. **(10 Marks)**

[Weber] defined power as getting one's will realized either with or against the consent of others.

Authority is defined as legitimate power.

For example – Judiciary has authority to punish criminals, offenders and that is accepted by the society.

Also, coercion is the differentiating point between power and authority.

With reference to rural social order, the above statement can be analysed using various perspectives:

- [Functionalist] see power and authority going together for the betterment of all in the society.
  eg. role of police, judiciary, family etc.
- [Conflict theorist] see power and authority being monopolized by the capitalist state

Consider elected or appointed women may have authority but power is with traditional authority or Dominant caste or Upper caste or Sarpanch Pati

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(3) charismatic authority (eg. Temple priest etc)

• Weber defined traditional, legal-rational and charismatic authorities.

However, in rural set up such as in India caste based Khap panchayats alter the power and authority relationship.

Patriarchy leads to pauperisation of and exploitation of women making them second class citizenship status.

State institutions like Police, law, executive, and legislatures are driven by primordial considerations.

Therefore, in rural social order, not only legal-rational legitimacy but many factors play their role in define and shape the relationship between power and authority.

Evaluative Indicators:

		Excellent	Good	Satifactory	Average	Poor
(i)	Introduction	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐
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(vii)	Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

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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)

R.K. Merton defined latent functions and those which are unintended and unanticipated.

Manifest functions are those which are intended and anticipated by the actors beforehand.

Merton further states that latent functions in general are dysfunctional, unintended and unanticipated, which require detailed observation by the investigator to enlist and explain them.

for example: Buying a luxury car
Manifest function — transportation
latent function — endorsing the social status

Impact of demonetization of Indian society

The Indian government took the ~~measure~~ demonetization measure, while anticipating the following intended and manifest outcome:

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- Checking black money and tax evasion
- fighting problem of fake currencies
- Re-monetizing the economy
- Checking corruption, terrorist activities and their funding network along with cutting non-state actors' activities.

However, once the measure of demonetization was enacted, there were many unanticipated, unintended and latent functions and outcomes:

- Huge rush and uneasiness among public at large.
- NBO, financial institutions and Banks involvement in laundering of money
- Farmers' distress and financial crunch hitting food productivity
- Social events like marriages getting postponed
- Distrust among masses regarding banking system.

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- Exponential increase in digital banking
  eg. chaiwala accepting payment through e-wallet.

Therefore, Merton's concept of latent and manifest enrich the sociological concept thus helping researchers in better understanding of social reality.

⇒ Use table and point wise presentation.

Manifest	Latent
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

Evaluative Indicators:

		Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i)	Introduction	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(ii)	Content- Prioritization	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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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 process which leads to free flow of capital, labour, technology alongwith goods and services across international borders.

Its features include:

- reduction in tariff and trade barriers
- international rules and regulations
- Concern for global goods, economy and resources.

Bureaucratic organisation of work is characterized as — hierarchy of employees, fixed salary, requisite trainings, fixed roles, written set of rules among them.

Impact of globalization on bureaucratic organisation of work:

- Post LPG era, role of government as national economy has slackened.

Refer to
① R K Merton
② Tom Burns and Stalker
③ Elton Mayo
etc

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• Institutes of global governance institutes have become prominent deciding bureaucratic discourse.

eg. WTO rules regarding farmers subsidy and food production

World Bank and IMF dictating economic terms of countries.

• global agencies judging the bureaucratic effectiveness and efficiency.

for example - World Bank Ease of doing business Report.

Rating agencies giving unstable rating to Qatar.

• Bureaucratic decisions of corporations like ISRO, MNCs, CIL influenced by global concerns.

• Formal bureaucratic state decisions are scrutinized at global level.

for example - Indian government's decision to deport Rohingya refugee.

Inefficiency and ineffectiveness in LOWER LEVEL Bureaucracy

1. Privacy concern
2. environmental issues
3. New crime like cybercrime
4. Use of tech is changing very fast knowledge need to be updated frequently

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However, it won't be totally correct to state that globalization has rendered bureaucratic organisation completely ineffective and inefficient.

- It has introduced dynamism in bureaucracy
- Decisions are made considering wider implications
- Openness and transparency are other add-ons

Therefore, bureaucratic organizations need to evolve and transform themselves with upcoming needs and challenges rather than becoming 'Iron cage rationality', as highlighted by Weber.

Evaluative Indicators:

		Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	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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Q3(c) *"Self and society are twin born."* Examine the statement of Mead. **(10 Marks)**

G.H. Mead is considered pioneer of symbolic interactionist perspective.

- Mead stated how symbols and social interactions are inevitable for the existence of society and social relationship.
- Mead further talked about Role taking for making social interactions possible and meaningful.
- Through the concept of self, the meant it to be the peculiar ability of both being the subject and object in one by an actor.
- Self develops through the social activity and social interactions and it is not inborn.
- Mead further stated that self is made up of I and Me.

(1) They co-create each other

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

(3) Both have organic link

(4) The personal reflexive self arose out of the social process

mind

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• I is the individuals own perception about oneself, which she/he develops through Play Stage by taking the role of discrete others.

• Me is developed when an individual during the Game Stage takes the role/performance with self respect to generalized others.

Thus, [Mead] through the concept of self explained, how an individual exists in the society and through social activities and interactions make the existence of society meaningful.

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(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	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

(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.**

Use sociological terms like

Social mobility is defined as the ability of a person or group to move across different hierarchical strata present in the society.

Mobility can be upward, downward, short ranged, long ranged, intergenerational or intragenerational as defined by sociologists like Sorokin, Anthony Giddens etc among others.

Globalization through its features of free flow of ideas, labour, technology, capital, goods and services across economic, political, cultural domain across borders.

- Primordial identities based on caste, religion etc are getting diluted.

eg. MNCs do not hire employees based on caste, rather they prefer talent and merit.

① Horizontal mobility to all.

② Vertical mobility to lower class and caste

③ Downward mobility due to bad effect of globali—

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Refer to facts theory and concept
① Sanskritization
② Westernization
③ Caste mobility

- Women are emerging as successful entrepreneurship
  e.g. Chanda Kochhar earlier heading ICICI.
- Technology has enabled dalits highlighting their plight at national and international level.
- Global culture has brought change of mindsets among youth and older generations
  e.g. Girls like Hema Das bring fame at international level.
- Tribals arts and artifacts are sold at the platform of Amazon and Flipkart.

Thus the forces of globalization has for sure accelerated the pace of social mobility.

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

Taylor's approach towards organization of work was based on scientific management through:

- focus of breaking of tasks for optimization
- increasing specialization and efficiency
- streamlining the planning and production outcomes
- maximizing output and profit.

However, Elton Mayo on the contrary to scientific management, advocated for Human Relations School of Thought for social organization of work.

- Workers are not cog in the machine
- Informal set-up increases workers' satisfaction and quality of work.
- It brings out creativity and actual potential of workers.

Improve - Introduction

Mayo. factors affecting productivity

1. Social need
2. Informal or unofficial group.

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- healthy relationship between the workers and management helps diffuse the causes of alienation and pauperisation.

Therefore, even in the contemporary times we see that informalisation in decision making is present in top organisation decisions.

Nowadays, a balance of the two approaches is also proposed for actual organisation of work in modern industrial societies.

③ Group cohesion
④ Wide range of task to complete and Job satisfaction
⑤ Social and organisational circumstance of work
⑥ Leadership style.

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

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

Social stratification refers to different hierarchical strata present in the society, placed one above another.

- Functionists like Parsons, Davis and Moore advocated that social stratification is functional and universal on the following premise:
  - stratification helps in filling important positions with the best talent
  - it also helps in compensating for the monetary loss by the individuals during training

- However, critics like Melvin Tumin, argued that importance of positions, best talent suitable etc can't be decided on any objective criteria and thus offered a criticism to functionalist.

- Further, Robert Merton highlighted the dysfunctions and non-functions of stratification.

Improve introduction.

Refer to Davis & Moore in detail

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Criticism is NOT the main content here

Criticism should be confined to single short concluding paragraph.

for example – caste system, parody.

- Conflict theorists saw stratification as a means to alienation, pauperisation and class-conflict.
- Weber saw stratification giving rise to specialisation, differentiation and hence social solidarity.

Therefore, justification of stratification is contextual. It's limit should be defined and it should not be arbitrary.

For example – certain degree of stratification in terms of hierarchy in the political party, bureaucratic organisation etc is required for goal attainment.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐

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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)

Stratified social positions is characterized by hierarchy of positions
eg. caste based, gender based etc.
It is in general a feature of closed societies & developing economies.

Unstratified social positions are generally present in class based open societies. Positions and differences are less rigid and avenues of social mobility is relatively high.

Innovation in work and its impact:

- Nowadays, division of labour is not decided completely based on caste, gender and religious considerations.
- Occupational segregation is less rigid.
  eg. Acceptance of women in combat role in armed forces.
- Power relations within the private domain

differentiate may be on the basis of factors such as biology, age, income categories for social security benefit.

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of family is changing. Women have say in decision making.

- arenas of occupational and regional mobility is increasing.

However, it is also true that the manifestation of primordial sources of stratification has evolved alongwith innovation at work.

- Glass ceiling effect, feminization of work.
- Legislations are biased. eg. - Maternity leave Amendment Act 2017
- Patriarchy has shifted from private to public domain.
  eg. only 14% legislatures in Parliament are female.

Therefore, innovations have brought both the manifest and latent outcomes.

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(viii)	Conclusion	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐

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5½

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

Social organization of work refers to the patterning of activities which has both technical and social components.

Technical components refers to division of labour and social component refers to the structural social norms.

- Ascription based division of labour
  eg. certain community predominance in certain informal work. Marwaris running majority of cookery shops.
- Feminization of work in textile sector leading to rise of sweat shop.
- Feminization of agriculture and rise of female headed households in rural areas
  ↳ Census 2011 data
- Ann Oakley also said that segregation of work is visible in Indian context.

Features of such social organi
① based on social context
② developed on the basis of personal linkage and support.

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- Around 90% women are employed in informal sector
- As informal sector is characterized by low or zero social security measures, there leads to exploitation of labourers.
- However, also complex legal codification, labour laws, complex taxation system also leads to informalization of work.
- Work is informal sector is low paid and part time with dominance of family labour.

They, culture, social, economic and political conditions play vital role in social organization of work in informal sector.

(3) personal relationship, social network exist even beyond the workplace (4) such organisation act even as an emotional source of motivation

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10½

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

Religion is a doctrine, a set of beliefs, rituals and practices that is adhered by an individual, group or community.

Marxian perspective, from ~~conflict~~ their conflict perspective saw religion as a source of conflict and alienation through class-division.

Marx saw religion as opium to masses. It is a capitalist construct. It creates false-class consciousness by giving false hopes, thus alleviating their sufferings.

Marx further stated that religion is the creation of man than being the other way. It is a hindrance to social change.

However, Marx advocated that religion will disappear in the state of socialism and communism.

Use of table will bring out comparison and contrast in better way.

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Use short paragraphs

Weber on the other hand, advocated that religion can at times also be the source of bring social change in the society.

Weber in his comparitive study of Protestant Ethics and spirit of capitalism explained how the ethics of Protestantism based on notion of calling, predestination, asceticism, abstenance of leisure etc coincided with the demands for rise of capitalism. Followers of Protestantism to prove their worth as the selected ones' worked hard and they led to the rise of capitalism.

Weber further did comparitive studies of other word religions like Judaism, Hinduism, Jainism etc and advocated that along with religious ethical code, the structural requirements of society should also be conducive for

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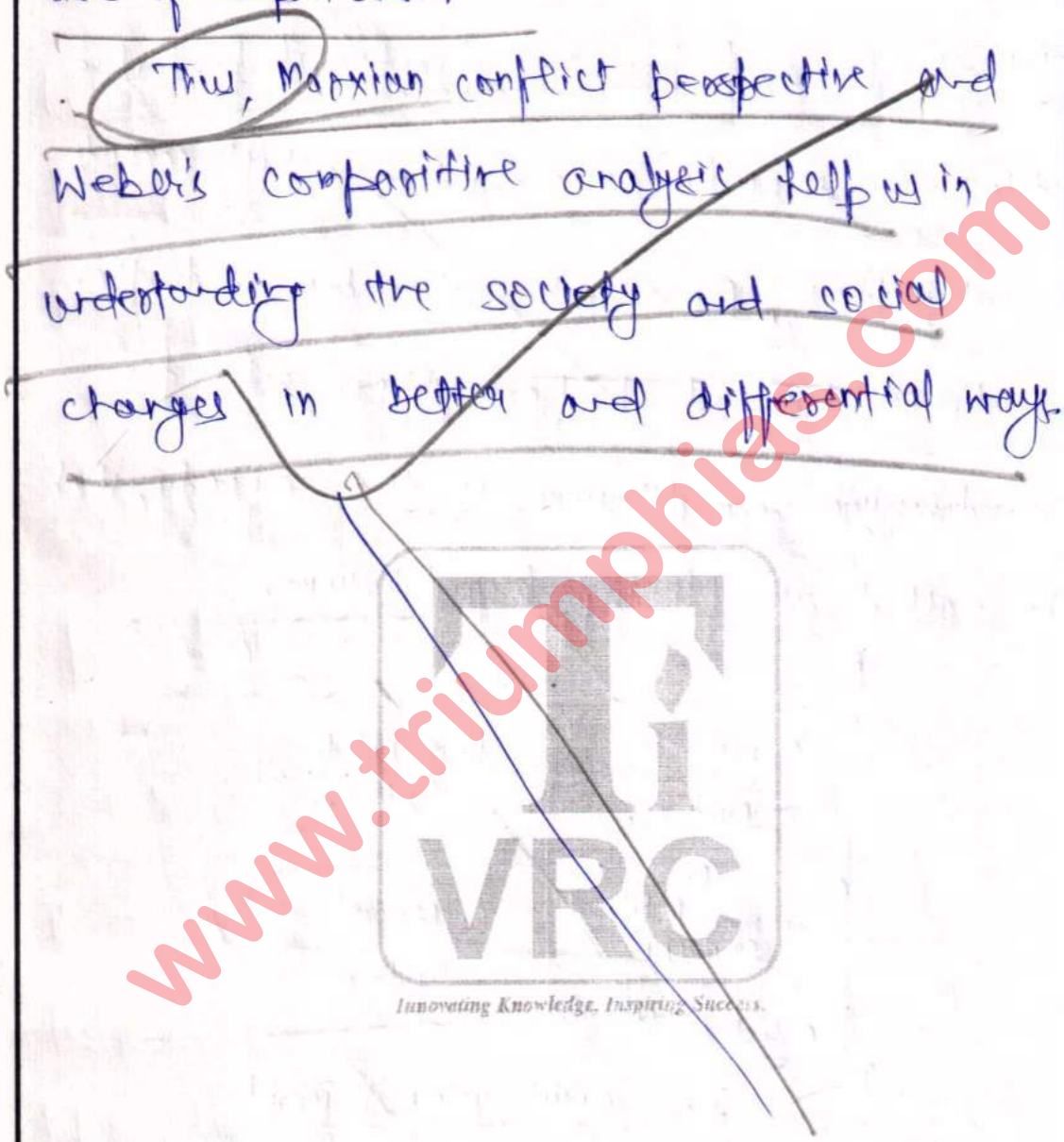
rise of capitalism.

Thus, Marxian conflict perspective and Weber's comparitive analysis helps in understanding the society and social changes in better and differential ways.



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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 from its functional perspective explained society as a system which consists of subsystems, Each subsystem is further sub-divided and perform their roles for maintaining equilibrium in the society, which to called as Moving Equilibrium.

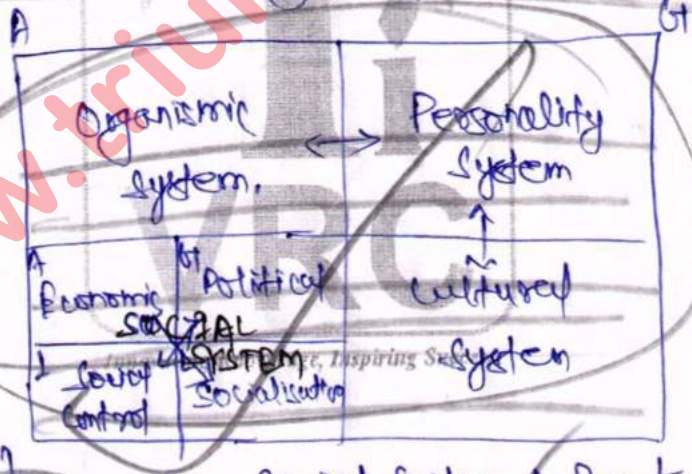

fig: Social System of Parsons

- Parsons further talked about pattern variables and social actions theory for the maintenance of social system.
- Parsons stated that social system has certain functional pre-requisites for

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which he gave AGIL framework.

A – Adaptation → Performed by Economic system in the society.

G – Goal Attainment → Performed by Political system like Policy making etc.

I – Integration → Performed by institutions of social control eg. Police judiciary

L – Latency → Performed by agents of socialisation like family, schools etc.

In Context of village as a social system:

Adaptation function – Village economy is based primarily on farming. Thus they cater to the production of food items and meeting other necessities of life like market, transportation etc.

agriculture
Local rural economy.

Goal Attainment – Policy making by government, PRIs, Gram Sabha etc for resource mobilization and functions of goal attainment.

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Latency function - Schools, family, religion, caste based organizations handle the latency or pattern maintenance function.

Integration function - performed by societal community or institutions of social control like law, Panchayats etc.

Thus through his AGIL concept, Parsons understands all the parts of society in terms of functions they perform.

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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 mobility, specifically horizontal and downward at times are the causes of social conflict.

- Migrant labourers moving to Mumbai for work get better avenues of social mobility. However, son-of-the-soil identity and its consolidation causes conflict.
- Status quo of those holding important position but downward mobility due to successive failures.

For example: Non-performance by leaders holding post by dynastic identities

- Lack of employment opportunities, avenues of education etc are causing reassertion of caste based identities and they causing social conflict

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Thus the process of mobilization at times causes structural strain and hence social conflict.

Improve conclusion

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