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An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

**SUMIT KUMAR
SINGH**

AIR 328

**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 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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2

Ans lack Contextuality

280 words

Ans

limit in words 150 words

Do not write in this space



Section - A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10x5=50)

Q1(a) "The pursuit of an objective, value-free sociology is the pursuit of an illusion." Do you agree? Substantiate with your arguments.

Sociology is the scientific study of society. It studies the relations among individuals, social institutions and interrelationships among them. The goal of the founding fathers of Sociology was to establish it on the lines of natural sciences.

Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim and other sociologists belonging to positivist tradition wanted to create sociology as a scientific discipline to discover social laws which could be used to maintain social order in the society. They believed in observing only those phenomena which can be directly observed just like in natural sciences. They further argued that there is no need to focus on internal meanings, motives, intentions of the actor simply because they can't be quantified. They argued that humans just like matter, react to external stimuli. They focused on gathering empirical observation and experimentation which could help in discovering social laws and producing generalizations.

Question is not about Sociology

So this paragraph is not contextual

Write less and to the point

Use point wise presentation

Use Short paragraph

Question is why value free sociology is difficult

Do not write in this space

Do not write in this space

Reasons

① Sociology is study of human society

② all societies have certain preferences

③ preferences are biased and exact

④ value intrude in research

⑤ field exist eg

Thus, they ignored values in sociology and argued for a value-free and objective sociology.

On the other hand scholars such as Max Weber, neo-Kantians like Wilhelm Dilthey and Wilhelm Windelband, G.H. Mead etc. belong to non-positivist tradition argued that human social behaviour is shaped by the unique meanings, motives, intentions which lie in the mind of the actor. Since, these attributes can't be directly observed and quantified, therefore they stressed on interpretive sociology. Since, it provides a valid picture of social reality, therefore they focused on the subjective dimensions of sociology and argued that sociology can't be value-free.

Thus, it can be argued that sociology should move towards objectivity, but lot of the degree of natural sciences, and should also consider values which provide valid picture of social reality.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content-Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment, Articulation-Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4/2

words limit is 150 words

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Q1(b) Analyse the importance of social surveys in social research. How the problem of validity is a central concern in social surveys? Elucidate with examples. (10 Marks)

Social survey is the most widely used qualitative research methodology in sociology. It refers to the collection of data based on a set of pre-determined questions presented in a definite order.

Social surveys can be both descriptive and analytical. Generally, social surveys are conducted through questionnaire or structured interviews, which contains a list of pre-determined questions.

Social surveys are very useful to collect data for a social researcher. It has the advantage of being quick, extensive and cost-effective. Through questionnaire, questions could be distributed to the target universe in the sample to elicit their view point.

It is generally used to get statistical information, and information of facts. It can be easily classified and quantified. It makes comparison of various data sets easier and find out the patterns which is of utmost importance to positivist scholars.

Not needed or at max say all these in few lines.

to bring greater objectivity
 (2) finding can be useful for administrators and policy maker

(3) findings can be useful for social change and development

Thus it has high degree of reliability.

But, it has very low degree of validity, since it does not dig deep into the issue to figure out the causes of the phenomenon under observation. For instance, a social survey conducted to elicit the level of poverty prevalent in a particular city might produce statistical figures to project income level of its inhabitants, but it does not provide reasons for that.

This deficiency of low validity can be solved using qualitative methods along with quantitative methods, so that it ensures high reliability as well as high validity. Alan Bryman, similarly asks for using plurality of methods, known as 'triangulation' to get an accurate information.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4/2

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Q1(c) Describe some of the criterion involved in selecting a representative sample? Illustrate with examples from sociological context. (Marks 10)

→ Question is not about data collection

Data collection is the most important step in a sociological research. Census or sampling survey can be used for that purpose.

Since census is time and cost consuming so, sampling survey is most commonly used for the data collection purpose. For this, a representative sample from the target universe is selected, which is projected to represent the whole universe under observation. Results drawn from sample are approximated to represent the whole universe.

Some criterion should be used for selecting representative sample

1.) All the members of the universe should have similar chance of getting selected into the sample, therefore, probabilistic sampling is generally used.

2.) Selection of the sample should be free from researcher's bias, otherwise

- 1) Diversity
- 2) Unbiased
- 3) Transparency
- 4) Well-Structured

the information produced can't be relied upon.

3.) The problem statement should be clearly specified and hypothesis should be clearly formulated. It provides a guide to the kind of population to follow upon for social research.

4.) High degree of response from the targeted audience is prerequisite for a reliable social research finding.

5.) The researcher should not impose his own viewpoints upon the respondents.

add conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4

There is scope of improvement in contextuality.

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Q1(d) 'Economy is the foundation of whole socio-cultural system'. Do you agree? Explain from Marxian views. (10 Marks)

Marxian perspective is often said to trace the evolution of the society in the economic-infrastructure. This view is also called 'economic-determinism'.

According to the Marxian perspective the moving force behind all the major socio-cultural changes is the economic system, which is also referred as mode of production. Thus, the change in society from one stage to another involves change in the mode of production which involves forces of production and social relationship of production.

Marxian view further divides society into two major classes - one, owning the forces of production, another working for the first class to earn means of subsistence. They are also known as ruling class and subject class. This view argues the ruling class exercises control over subject class because it holds control of forces of production.

Human need food for survival.
Food production is best done in group.
This group formation over the time co-stabilize into socio-cultural system.

Discuss Concept of "Economic Infrastructure" in detail

Ruling class controls the economic - infrastructure, which in turn shapes the super-structure, that is various institutions in society such as, religion, education, law and order etc. Ruling class ideology produces false class consciousness which keeps the subject class in subservient position.

However, this view is not shared by various other sociologists. Max Weber argues that super-structure can also affect economic infrastructure, which he illustrated in 'protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism'.

Thus, there is a two-way relationship between economic and socio-cultural subsystem, and no one predominates other.

Criticism is not required

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content - Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment - Articulation - Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty - Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3/2

Need to improve facts, theories and concepts

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1.(e) "Sociological knowledge is different from common sensical observations or philosophical reflections or theological commentaries." Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Sociology is the scientific study of the individuals, social groups, institutions and interrelations among them.

Sociology found its emergence in the quest for establishing a scientific discipline to maintain social order. This view argued for a scientific approach and a scientific methodology to discover scientific knowledge. Therefore, observation and experimentation became the tools to discover sociological knowledge.

Common sensical knowledge doesn't have any pre-established scientific method for verification. People just believe in such information. It does not go through empirical verification, which is essential for sociological knowledge.

Thus, sociological knowledge differs from common-sensical knowledge.

Question is not about Sociology

Use short paragraph

Add short introduction separately

Use table

Use point in presentation

No need to give conclusion to sub-art.

Philosophical and theological knowledge too don't provide scientific method for their verification. It is upto the people to believe it or not. Thus, these knowledge differ from sociological knowledge because of latter's emphasis on scientific method of data collection and empirical validation of hypothesis.

However, sociological knowledge derives hypothesis from the common-sensical philosophical and theological knowledge, and then proceeds to either scientifically accept or reject that knowledge. Thus, here we can see a two-way relationship between them.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q2(a) There are many similarities between case study and ethenography, so much so that one often becomes confused and cannot differentiate between the two. However, there are differences in styles of data collection and the overall purpose of the study. Do you agree? Discuss with examples. (20 Marks)

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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words limit is 250 words.

8

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Q2(b) "The moral codes (code of conduct, community norms etc.) are indicators of social solidarity." Discuss in context of The Division of Labour (Durkheim) illustrating examples from Indian Society. (20 Marks)

Part I
Moral Code guiding DoL
vs Social Solidarity
eg.
1) Varna system
2) DoL based on age & gender
3) Force in India

Emile Durkheim, one of the eminent sociologists is known for his sociological analysis of The Division of Labour. He tried to show social solidarity through division of Labour.

Emile Durkheim had grown up in France in a Jewish community. Social, economic and political conditions prevalent in the then France predisposed him to maintaining social order and solidarity within the French society. Therefore, he accorded priority to social norms and code of conduct over and above individualism. Therefore, he can be also considered to belong to the positivist tradition of the sociological research methods.

He even showed his preference for moral codes over the individual through his famous work of The Division

Do not forget this

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of labour. He argued that society in the primitive times was homogenous in character and everyone did similar kind of work. Therefore, division of labour was rudimentary in nature. Such society was marked by mechanistic solidarity, in which religion provided the basis for the conscience collective and acted as the pivot for social solidarity.

But, with the modern society, the number of professions increased tremendously, due to which specialization also increased. That is doctors, engineers, architects, farmers, dentist, politicians specialized within their profession and this increased interdependence among them. They became dependent on each other for their need-fulfilment. Thus, mechanistic solidarity got transformed into organic solidarity. Religion declined as the basis of social solidarity and secular symbols like constitution, national flag, national anthem provided the

Part II
Durkheim's
Mechanical
and
Organic
Solidarity

Use
Short
Paragraph

Write less but the two point

basis for social solidarity and social control.

Secular moral codes and community norms provided the basis for order within society. In Indian society this can be illustrated through Jajmani System. William Wiser in his study of a UP village, found that social division of labour in Indian society provided the moral norms which ensured the maintenance of social order and solidarity within village community.

It established patron-client relationship between the Jajman and Kamin and provided for their ^{mutual} exchange of goods and services to fulfil each other's needs.

Add short conclusion separately

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

32

Try to improve Contextuality

Do not write in this space



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Q2(c) "There is intricate relation between Fact and Theory in Sociology." Do You Agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Fact is something that has actually happened. Fact can be defined as an empirically verifiable observation. Theory on the other hand represents a set of statements which are logically related to each other. It represents a relationship between different facts or variables.

These two are the most basic construct of the sociological research.

They are intricately linked to each other and can't be separated.

Myrdal in his essay, 'The Meaning of Sociological theory on Empirical Research',

provides that theory provided for what kind of data to look for. Secondly,

it establishes logical relationship between facts or variables and acts as a tool

for prediction and control. A theory

further makes the data (facts) cross-culturally applicable.

Focus more on this word

Use short

paragraph

words limit is 150 words

Writing more does not mean more marks

Learn the art of writing words

In his another essay, The Bearing of Empirical Research on Sociological Theory, he argues that empirical observation (facts) not only validate theory, but perform at least four functions - initiates, reformulates, deflects, & revalidates theory.

He further mentions about the serendipity pattern and argues that it might lead to new theory, as in the case of Elton Mayo, who through study of Western Electric Company, initiated human relations school.

Thus, there is intimate relationship between fact and theory and reinforce each other.

Evaluative Indicators

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

82

words limit is 250 words

Improve contextuality by

writing less



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Q3(a) "Hypothesis is a tentative statement of the relationship between two or more variables." Elucidate by giving example of poverty and migration.

(20 Marks)

Hypothesis represents a tentative statement representative relationship between two or more variables. It is the very first step of sociological research method, and one of the most important one as it guided the whole research method.

A hypothesis is generally derived from the existing depository of theories. This ensures that the knowledge is cumulative. The very first step involves clear statement of the problem to be investigated and formulation of hypothesis. Hypothesis provides relationship between concepts which are of the interest for the sociological research.

→ No need to repeat the question, at best you can write in your own words.



Do not write in this space

Do not write in this space

Part I
What is hypothesis
60% of Am
explain in detail about hypothesis

For example, a researcher trying to establish a relationship between poverty and migration, might formulate the hypothesis as follows

Prevalence of high level of poverty leads to the migration from that area.

The above hypothesis establishes relationship between degree of poverty and level of migration. Now, the researcher first needs to identify the population, say, a set of villages to conduct his sociological research.

If the population is too high, he/she might select a sample, which represent the target population.

Then, next step would be research design, that is a plan for collection, analysis and interpretation of data.

Now, data is collected using either quantitative methods like (survey, questionnaire, structured interview) or qualitative methods like (participant observation, case-study, focus group etc). In this case, quantitative method like survey is more relevant.

Improve alignment

Trained personnel are used for collection of data. Once collection of data is done, data processing and analysis is done, which is generally done by computer. Now, data is interpreted. Now, either the hypothesis is approved or disapproved based on the collected data, and existing set of theory is either modified or reformulated.

Add short conclusion Separately

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Try to use pointwise presentation

6

Improve Contextuality

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This question is different from Q 2(b)

Focus here is social structure.

Do include Karl Marx views on social structure and corresponding social structure.

Q3(b) How division of labour is accompanied by corresponding change in social structure? Illustrate with examples from Indian society.

(20 Marks)

Division of labour refers to the division of work among the members of the society, so that the work is done efficiently and in an effective manner. Emile Durkheim provided a sociological analysis of division of labour in 'The Division of Labour'.

Adam Smith also provided an analysis of division of labour, but from an economic perspective.

Emile Durkheim argued that division of labour developed not out of economic necessity, but because of changing social conditions. Thus, presented a sociological perspective.

He argues that in simple societies, due to small population, the necessity of society is limited. Thus, rudimentary division of labour exists.



All members of society perform similar task, thus it is marked with mechanical solidarity in which religion provides the basis for conscience collective and acts as a tool of social solidarity.

But, with increasing physical and cultural diversity, the requirement of society also increased. Thus, different works were assigned to different groups for proper maintenance of society. This led to the specialization within society. Each group became dependent on another group for fulfillment of its requirement. Thus, division of labour itself became the basis for social solidarity.

In the modern society, religion lost its earliest function providing basis for social solidarity. Now, secular symbols like constitution,

Use of this too often will make your answers out of context.

national flag and national anthem etc.
Thus, mechanical solidarity of simple society got transformed in organic solidarity of complex-modern society

In Indian context, in ancient time society was organised on the basis of caste-system, which ^{also} provided basis for economic organization of society through Jajmani-system. But, with the change in the society and particularly post-independence, with the adoption of the constitution, this system lost its importance, and every profession were thrown open to every strata of society based on right to Equality. Thus, division of labour saw change as per changing social structure.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Ans lack Contextuality

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Q3(c) Analyse the importance of comparative method in social research. (10 Marks)

Comparative method has been one of the most widely used research methodology in sociological research. It has been mainly preferred by scholars belonging to positivist tradition.

Positivist scholars in their quest to establish sociology on the lines of natural sciences, advocated use of methodology adopted by natural scientists. But, since, laboratory experimentation which is the prime research method used by natural scientist can't be used in sociology due to moral and ethical reasons, therefore, comparative method is considered its counterpart in sociology.

Emile Durkheim, made extensive use of comparative methodology in his famous work 'Suicide'. He argued that comparative sociology is not a branch of sociology, but, sociology is itself. He used 'concomitant variation' as the

In introduction Define comparative method.

to ascertain relation and interrelation to find difference and similarities to find elements which are interconnected

11 to find cause and effect relationship

method of comparative sociology.
 A.R. Radcliffe Brown also extensively used this methodology and argued for its use to discover social law. They called it 'a method par excellence'.

However, Andre Beteille considers it a method of past. Frans Boas criticizes positivists for making sweeping generalization and argues for restricting on limited geographical scale. Phenomenologist further criticizes it as they view each society as unique and not fit for comparison.

Whatever its criticism, comparative methodology has provided a tool for comparison of society and bring out the similarity and differences within them.

Add criticism of the concept

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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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) Describe the methodological tension, between Durkheimian objectivity and Weberian subjectivity.

Emile Durkheim belong to the tradition of positivist scholars, therefore tried to model sociology as scientific discipline and focused on objectivity and value-free sociology. Max Weber, not only argued for limited generalization, but also, taking into account the subjective meanings behind social actions.

Emile Durkheim argued that sociology should focus on the study of 'social facts'. He further argued that social facts must be treated as 'things', and all preconceived notion should be abandoned. He gave primacy to social facts over and above the individual's meanings, motives, purposes and argued that only observable phenomena should be

It would be better to use table to increase visibilities of facts, theories and concepts

measured. Thus, he argued for objective analysis of social phenomenon.

Max Weber also contended that objectivity in sociology is required, but not at the expense of subjective understanding. He argued that since human social action is influenced by individual's value system, meanings, intentions and purposes, therefore to get a holistic understanding of social reality it is important to get an understanding of these subjective factors. Through Verstehen method, he tried to balance the objectivity and subjectivity through establishing empathetic relation with the actor to view social reality with their perspective.

Thus, both the perspective taken together provide holistic understanding of social reality.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impose alignment
 Use short paragraphs

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Focus more on concept, theories and facts

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Q4(b) Compare Karl Marx and Max Weber with reference to the framework of global capitalism. (10 Marks)

Karl Marx and Max Weber, both the eminent figures in sociology, have provided detailed analysis of capitalism, but with different perspectives.

Karl Marx views capitalism with 'economic-deterministic' perspective.

He argues that capitalist system is an exploitative system which exploits proletariat, and bourgeoisie rule the society because they own the forces of production. He argues that

Bourgeoisie control the economic-infrastructure, and since economic infrastructure shapes super-structure, therefore they lead the society with the ruling class ideology. He argues that it is through the process of homogenisation and pauperization that polarization of society will happen, which will turn the 'class-in-itself'

Weber
 1) ignore exploitation
 2) is not interested in economic crisis
 3) has little sympathy for struggling proletariat
 4) questions does not compare
 5) Bourgeoisie

to 'class-for-itself' and will eliminate class 'false class-consciousness'. This will lead to communist organisation of society and Capitalism will be abolished.
 Max Weber also views Capitalism with economic perspective, but argues that middle class will expand contrary to what Marx envisaged. He argued that individual's position in society is determined by his class position in the market. He argued that Capitalism has evolved itself with changing time, and there has been proliferation of middle class. There is no polarization of working class to overthrow the Capitalism.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content-Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21/2

Improve Contextuality

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Q4(c) Discuss the practical significance of sociology. (10 Marks)

Sociology is the scientific discipline which focuses on the study of various components of society, their interrelationship with each other and their interaction with each other.

Sociology study society from macro as well as micro view.

From macro perspective, which is also known as social action perspective, it focuses on larger social institutions such as religion, family, caste, law, education, health, power etc, and interactions among them. From, micro-perspective, it focuses on the individual meaning, motives, value-systems, intentions etc. that lie behind the social action. These both perspective give us a holistic understanding of the society around us. How things are happening in society, why individuals act in a particular way, all these kind

→ Not needed
 → Such definition have been added at many places in many question.
 Avoid to much of repetition

of questions could be answered by socio-
-logy.

Q Wright Mills argue that through
'Sociological Imagination' one can link
personal problems with public issues.
Sociology provides a new insight into
the things that we already know,
and provide a holistic understanding
of the things that we are unaware.

It helps to clarify various
common-sense knowledge that we take
for granted. It provides tools which
can be used for social engineering.
It provides required information
for policy formulation purpose. With
the sociological knowledge it is possible
to create a better society.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Write only what is asked directly.

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Q4(d) 'Suicide is not an individual but a social phenomenon'. Comment.

(10 Marks)

'Suicide' is Emile Durkheim's most famous work in which he has shown extreme form of sociological realism. He considered suicide as a social fact and investigated its correlation with other social facts.

→ This is not the question here

In 'Suicide', Durkheim argued that suicide is not an individual phenomenon, but a social phenomenon. He collected statistical data about suicide from various European societies and noted that each society produced a consistent suicidal rate. He called it as 'Social suicidal rate'. Since, he belonged to positivist tradition, therefore he traced the causes of the suicide not in the individual phenomenon, but as a social factor.

He came to the conclusion that the suicide within a society are because of the influence of 'social suicidal current'. He further divided suicide into altruistic, egoistic on the principle of integration, and

omonic and fatalistic on the basis of degree of regulation for analysis purpose. Thus, he argued suicide as a social phenomenon.

But, he is criticized for his this extreme sociological realism, and neglecting the individualistic component as a factor for suicide. Some sociologist have also questioned the validity of the data used in his research purpose. Many psychologist have argued for other individual factors like family background, health situations, marital life, economic distress etc. also responsible for suicide.

Therefore, suicide is both a social as well as an individual phenomenon, because either of the factors suitably represent suicidal cases in different situations.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Criticism is not ask.

Not good to conclude so

3/2

Just explain in detail

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Q4(e) **Elaborate** main tenets of functionalist perspective in sociology. (10 Marks)

Sociology is generally best explained using different perspectives together, because social-reality is infinite, and no sociological perspective alone provided a holistic understanding of social-reality.

Functionalist perspective belong to the umbrella of structural functional perspective. This perspective holds macro-sociological perspective. According to functionalist assumption, society can be considered as a system, which is made up of different sub-systems. These sub-systems are interconnected and interrelated to each other. To understand a subsystem, it must be viewed in relation to the society as a whole.

This perspective suggests that each subsystem of the society performs some functions for the maintenance of the society, which are also known as functional prerequisite. Thus, functional prerequisite are essential for the maintenance

of the society. Therefore, it views each part of the society as indispensable, and takes a conservative perspective.

It focuses on maintenance of social order and stability in society and opposes social change. It views value-consensus as essential for maintenance of social order and social solidarity.

But, it has been criticized for its conservative bias and opposing social change. It also views social institutions as indispensable and does not look for alternatives which could provide similar functionality. Further, it focuses only on functions and not dysfunctions.

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Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q5(a) According to Marx, capitalism transforms even the personal relationships between men and women. Critically examine with illustrations from contemporary Indian context. (20 Marks)

Marxian perspective provides explanation not only for unequal ownership of forces of production and division of society largely into bourgeoisie and proletariat, but also, helps to analyse the power relations among men and women in a capitalistic system.

Marx argues that in the prehistoric societies, in which women generally held the forces of production, which were mundane in nature led to matriarchal societies. Institution of marriage was unknown and so was private property. Therefore, women held more social power due to ownership of forces of production.

With the gradual development of trade and emergence of private property, men tried to control forces of production, and authority of men rose in the society. Private property like

cattle and land were held by men. Thus, power structure gradually shifted towards women's favour due to ownership of forces of production and private property.

This trend reached its peak within capitalist system, where woman was supposed to produce labour-force and keep it within proper shape for capitalists. Her role as ideal mother and wife was popularized in capitalistic system, so that - so produces more hands to produce more for capitalists and act as absorber and soother for her husband's grievances and anger which emerge due to working in an exploitative environment. Talcott Parsons views women providing emotional support to her husband in the capitalist environments.

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In Indian perspective, due to caste-system, the power-relationship is a little different than in western world. Working class women due to their employment in farms and factories, enjoy more financial autonomy and as a result hold more power as compared to women belonging to upper-caste, who are generally not allowed to work, and therefore dependent on her husband. Thus, we have seen how financial conditions in the Capitalistic setup, coupled with the caste-system has produced a different power-relation between men and women in India.

Marrx argues that in a communist setup, men and women will enjoy equal power relation as forces of production are communally owned.

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Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q5(b) Sometimes workers do not feel attachment for their work. Marx formed a theory for this situation. Discuss that theory in the context of globalization. (20 Marks)

Read question carefully

Alienation is a situation in which individual feels estranged from himself, from his group and from his society. Karl Marx, has used alienation to explain how workers feel detached from their work.

Before Marx, Hegel and Feuerbach have also talked about alienation, but they have used it in a meta-physical sense, whereas Marx has transformed it into a sociological one.

Marx argues that, in a capitalistic system, workers get alienated in the following way -

1) workers are alienated from the product of their labour & since they don't have control over the

product which they produce.

2.) Workers are alienated from the production process. Since, they don't have control over what to produce, how to produce, how much to produce etc.

3.) Workers are alienated from their species being. This is because labour is a productive activity, but in a capitalistic system, workers are using labour just to earn subsistence, and not to express themselves. Since, no animal does labour solely to survive, thus, they workers are alienated from ^{their} species being.

4.) Workers are alienated from the society of which they are part, since in a capitalistic system, individuals are not valued for their humanistic qualities, but for the material possessions they have. They seek fulfilment in the car, bungalow, property etc. that they have and not in relationships with others.

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Marx argues that this alienation could be ended through revolution when 'class-in-itself' will transform to 'class-for-itself', and false-class-consciousness will end.

E-wright Mills talks about alienation in service sector and argues that individuals are prostituting personality in personality market.

Melvin Seaman added subjective dimensions such as powerlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, self-derogation etc. to denote alienation which could be measured through attitude scale.

Robert Blauner argues that when workers feel satisfied with their work, it should not be considered false-class-consciousness. Contrary to Marx, Blauner argues as technology becomes more complicated it gives more meaning to work and reduces alienation.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q5(c) Show how Durkheim through the study of totemism demonstrates the reality of religion. (10 Marks)

Emile Durkheim, through his famous work 'The Elementary Form of Religious Life' has tried to trace to the most basic form of Religion, and tried to uncover the basis for its formation.

His views are based on a study done on the Arunta Tribe in an Australian Islands. His idea of religion is based on the concept of sacred and profane. Sacred is something that is set apart and dealt with in a ritualised manner. Profane are not allowed to touch the sacred things with impunity. For this, first they have to go through purification.

Sacred veneration is imposed upon an object. The object can be an animal, tree, bird, stone or anything. Sacredness is not an intrinsic quality of the object but is conferred upon it by the society. Once sacredness is conferred

Do add
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in detail
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As society evolves religion also evolves

that object becomes the symbol of that group or tribe. Object is viewed with reverence. Members come to identify themselves with the symbol or totem.

The values, beliefs and tenets of the group are expressed through the totem. Each member of the tribe is supposed to obey those instructions. They are expected to assemble and worship the totem. This increases social solidarity. Whoever defies the instructions is punished, thus totem becomes a source of social control.

Durkheim argued that through totem society is not worshipping any supernatural force, but itself. Thus, Religion is nothing but the personification of the society through totem.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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