



TEST CODE 6 3 2 6 7

FIAS | ATS 2023 | Batch 2 | SOC #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

SOCIOLOGY / समाज शास्त्र

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	K N CHANDANA JAHNAVI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910072839	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	HYDERABAD (2101)	Date/दिनांक	25 th AUGUST

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Roll No, Date). उत्तर पत्रक में उपयुक्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करें (अर्थात नाम, अनुक्रमांक, तिथि)।		
1			2. There are FIVE questions in the question paper. Section A contains 2 Questions and Section B contains 3 questions. प्रश्न पत्र में पांच प्रश्न हैं। खंड A में 2 प्रश्न हैं और खंड B में 3 प्रश्न हैं।		
2			3. All Questions are Compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
3			4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. किसी प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने दर्शाई गई है।		
4			5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश प्रमाण पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो इस प्रश्न-सह उत्तर (QCA) पुस्तिका के कवर पर दिए गए स्थान में स्पष्ट रूप से बताए जाने चाहिए।		
5			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।		
6			7. Content is more important than content length. विषय-सामग्री लंबाई की तुलना में विषय-सामग्री अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।		
7			8. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।		
8					
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			1:30 PM	4:30 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	



Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



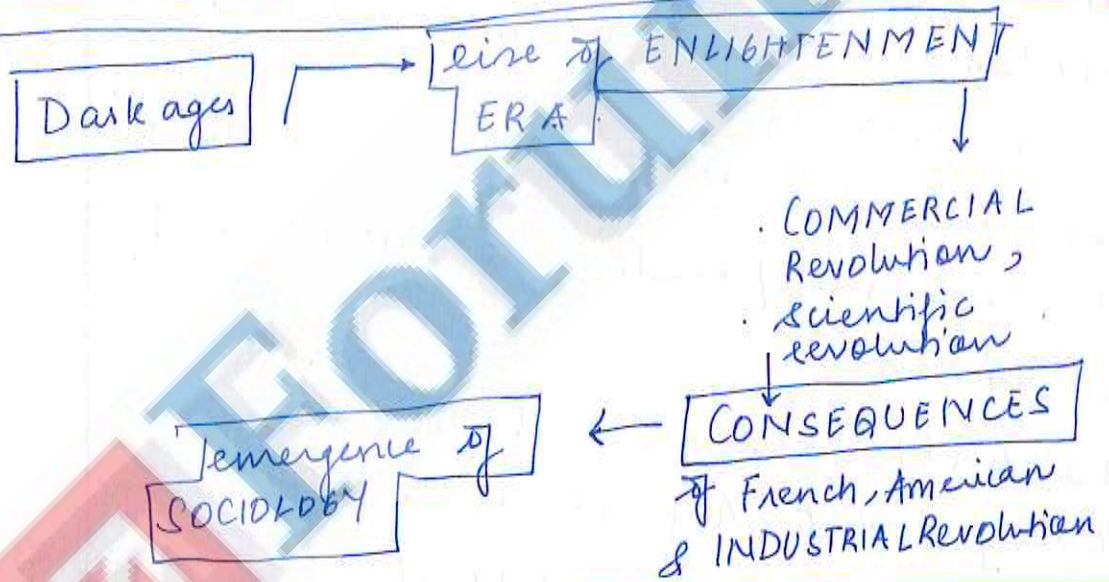
Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each

a) Examine the intellectual influences that facilitated the emergence and development of sociology in Europe. (10 Marks)

IRVING ZEITLIN highlights SOCIOLOGY as child of "social changes and emergence of modernity in EUROPE."

INTELLECTUAL INFLUENCES



1) POLITICAL intellectuals such as PLATO, ARISTOTLE's conceptions on need of SOCIAL INEQUALITY rooted in NATURAL inequality were questioned.

ex: conception of "social contract" theory and LEX LEX principles as paradigm shift

② Change in Technology as per WEBER created fertile grounds for SCIENTIFIC and critical questioning.

ex: KANT'S "WHAT is Enlightenment?"

③ PHILOSOPHICAL revolution with Disembodied rationality of DESCARTES led to "social churning"

④ Adam Smith's "wealth of nations" brought economic paradigm of CAPITALISM for prosperity

⑤ the RAPID changes and theories in society led to Augustus Comte outlining need for SOCIETY duty in "POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY".

Thus Sociology emerged as a "Reaction & Response" as per Wagner and crystallized with Adaptation to societal needs

Feedback

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b) Critically analyse the problems of objectivity in social science research. Also discuss how value-bias could be curtailed in social sciences research. (10 Marks)

ROBERT BEIRSTEDT in "American Sociological theory" defines OBJECTIVITY as research that is impartial to race, religion, gender, creed of researcher.

1. Durkheim highlights identifying "SOCIAL facts" ex: Drug addiction is a social fact.

PROBLEMS of OBJECTIVITY

2. Gunnar Myrdal calls "objectivity" an illusion in society ex: Weber's choice of Bureaucracy based on FAMILY upbringing

3. Biases can creep in different stages ex: 70% of research choice as per Alan Bayman lack objectivity

4. RESULTS can be colored by/Researcher Person's views

ex: TEPOSTALAN village
 Oscar Lewis viewed CONFLICT
 Robert Redfield viewed FUNCTIONAL Cooperation.

1. KIEBER in '66 OBJECTIVITY in SOCIAL Science research is called for VALUE neutrality
 ex: Peer review of work

WAYS TO CURTAIL VALUE BIAS

2. Gunnar Myrdal highlighted VALUE frankness with DISCLOSURE of researcher's antecedents

3. Partha Chatterjee highlighted utilizing MULTIPLE methods
 ex: TRIANGULATION of data.

4. Marlyn Hammersley called for Reliability - validity studies
 ex: EILEEN Barker study

Hence Karl Mannheim called for SOCIOLOGY to keep prioritising 'objectivity' as a goal.

Feedback

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c) Highlight the challenges involved in collecting data through social survey. How do researchers overcome these challenges? (10 Marks)

SOCIAL SURVEY is a method of research data collection by identifying a sub set of population for QUANTITATIVE or QUALITATIVE analysis (based on Questions)
ex: NFHS on FAMILY health data.

1. selection of Question for Survey highly RESEARCHER²⁰ bias

ex: Use of word "upright"²⁰ is distinct by WHITES & BLACKS as per DERRIDA.

CHALLENGES of DATA Collection

2. "RESPONDENT BIAS"²⁰ in answer to Face to face surveys

3. NON-response to POSTAL surveys or email surveys

4. ISSUE of BANDWAGON effect where Perception & Behavior only match in PUBLIC setting

5. VALIDITY of data owing to methodology of SAMPLING.

ex: CONVENIENCE sampling has higher margin of error.

1. William Goode highlighted need for REPRESENTATIVE sampling.

ex: RBI's Consumer expenditure survey on STRATIFIED random sample of rich, poor, middle class

Methods for SOCIAL surveys

2. strengthens TRAINING of Surveyor to understand BODY language

3. using LIKERT Scale for Qualitative data, BOGARDUS Scale of distance.

4. enhance reliability with TEST-RETEST paradigm; as per T K Doreen

hence, surveys need to be strengthened with FEEDBACK loop for holistic social studies.

Feedback

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d) Elucidate the 'new' features of new social movement and assess their impact in guiding social change in India. (10 Marks)

"NEW SOCIAL movements" as per Charles Tilly refer to emerging trend of organised effort using technology, media and for lifestyle prioritization
ex: SAVE AAREY parents.

1. LEADERLESS
transparant movements
as per JUDITH Tracy
ex: #MeToo.

NEW features
or IDEAL type
of NEW SOCIAL
movements

2. Paradigm shift from
SURVIVAL to Cosmopolitan
attribute as per Wagner.

ex: Rohingya crisis led to protests
in Ghana.

3. decentralised organisation and
Co-ordination on MEDIA
ex: PETITION.org for PUBLIC
disent.

④ Faster ripple and spread in society ex: 66 WHATSAPP University as per Bardilland

⑤ Prioritizing ENVIRONMENT, culture protection, human rights, as per Vandana Shiva ex: Fridays for Future

① 66 new social movements of WEST are lifeline of livelihood in INDIA, as per Guha ex: Chipko, Appiko on livelihoods.

GUIDING social change in INDIA.

② strengthening LEGAL mandates, as per Ashish Nandy ex: 377 decriminalization.

③ GLOBALIZATION of Indian internal matters as per Madan ex: KASHMIR in UN.

Hence NEW social movements are showcasing diversity of issues which must ^{lead to} ^{ability} 66 SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION of CW Mills for resolution.

Feedback

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e) What are social facts? Explain briefly the significance of treating social facts as things. (10 Marks)

in '66 RULES OF SOCIOLOGICAL METHOD',
social facts are things that are external to an individual and to which exert 'CONSTRaining' impact & coercive control on INDIVIDUAL. Durkheim outlined social fact as BUILDING BLOCKS of scientific study of SOCIETY.

- SOCIAL FACTS
- 1. INDEPENDENT existence
ex: NAMASTE in INDIAN society
 - 2. EXTERNAL to INDIVIDUAL
ex: race identity
 - 3. COERCIVE control
ex: RAMADAN fasting on muslims
 - 4. shape SOCIAL existence
ex: JEWISH CAP in Synagogues.

1. Durkheim highlights need for FACT-VALUE dichotomy in research
 ex: studied SUICIDE as SOCIAL FACT

2. by making "social fact" as thing, Durkheim highlights need for studying SOCIETY independently
 ex: use by DAVIS and MOORE where "STRATIFICATION" is social fact

3. Enhance OBJECTIVITY of research
 ex: Leach's Dynamic Equilibrium concept.

4. lead to VALIDITY and repeatability of research
 ex: BLAUNER operationalised Alienation.

"SOCIAL FACTS" as method help build OBJECTIVE sociological research.

SIGNIFICANCE of treating SOCIAL FACTS as things

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Q.2) a) "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but on the contrary it is their social being that determines their consciousness." Examine with reference to Marx's notion of mode of production. (20 Marks)

Karl Marx in "DAS KAPITAL", "COMMUNIST MANIFESTO" highlighted need for understanding society using the framework of "HISTORIC MATERIALISM"

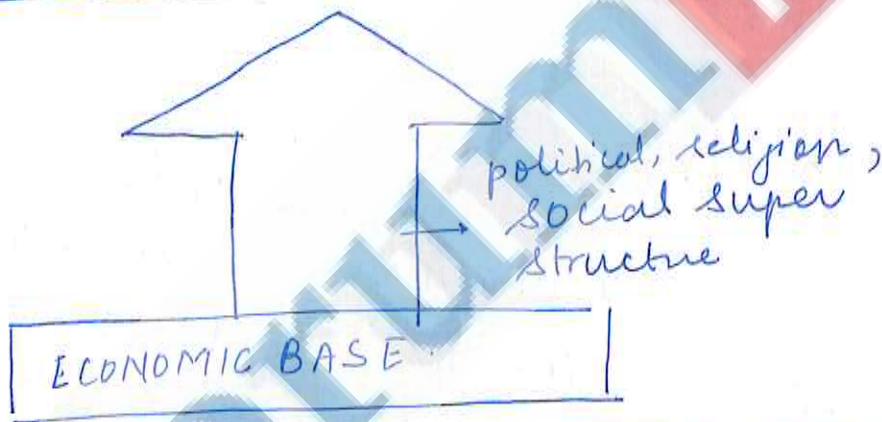


Fig: core of MARX's conception.

MARX held that ECONOMIC Base or MATERIAL relations were core to an INDIVIDUAL's

consciousness unlike belief of agency.

Example:

Born in RICH ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY

- ↳ Capacity for Education
- ↳ RELIGION as STATUS symbol
- ↳ POLITICAL representation
- ↳ economic opportunity.

he utilised method of PRACTICE, to explain the changing "MODES of PRODUCTION" in society as dialectical co-relation & based on "CONFLICT"

PRIMITIVE COMMUNIST mode of production

LACK of "Awareness" of INDIVIDUAL for consciousness

↓

SLAVE SOCIETY, where relation of slave and master were SUBJUGATION as per NEIBUHR

↓

FEUDALIST society, relation of FIEF & SERF. were based on Dominance and Value extraction

↓

CAPITALIST society

as rise of SUBJUGATION and surplus value extraction leading to ALIENATION of worker

As per MARX, CAPITALIST society's greed for WEALTH accumulation would

lead to PAUPERIZATION, PROLETARIATIZATION, ALIENATION leading to CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

INDIVIDUAL'S FALSE social Consciousness → emergence of "CLASS for itself"

↓
Leading to CLASS LESS and STATE LESS society

MARX'S views led to the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION and attempts at establishing a SOCIALIST state

1. YOUNG Hegelians called MARX'S view "unidimensional"
ex: IMPACT of various spheres on CONSCIOUSNESS.

CONTRADICTION to MARXIAN VIEW

2. VIERKANDT highlights "CONSCIOUSNESS" is INDIVIDUAL

derived
ex: PLATO'S consciousness in GREEK society was ahead of time.

3. DURKHEIM argues that the progressive "DIVISION of LABOUR" is in the direction of stronger interdependent and cohesive society

ex: ORGANIC solidarity in 6/6 economy

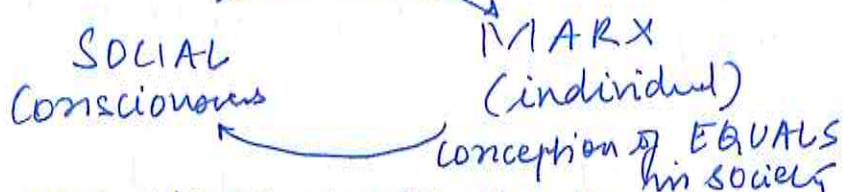
4. GRAMSCI argues that there is "CULTURAL hegemony" in place of economic base of powerful.

ex: WEBER's "LUXURY" as a social status symbol over necessity

5. BORDIEU highlights the "SOCIAL REPRODUCTION of CULTURAL & symbolic Capital" as core to society

ex: rise of INDIAN entrepreneurs from IITs (Prestige)

6. BIDDENS argues that there is INDIVIDUAL agency.



hence MARX'S views, despite shortcomings provide an analytical framework.

Feedback

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b) What do you understand by class-based stratification system in the context of Indian society. Elaborate on the ways in which Marx and Weber differ in their diagnosis of class-based stratification. (20 Marks)

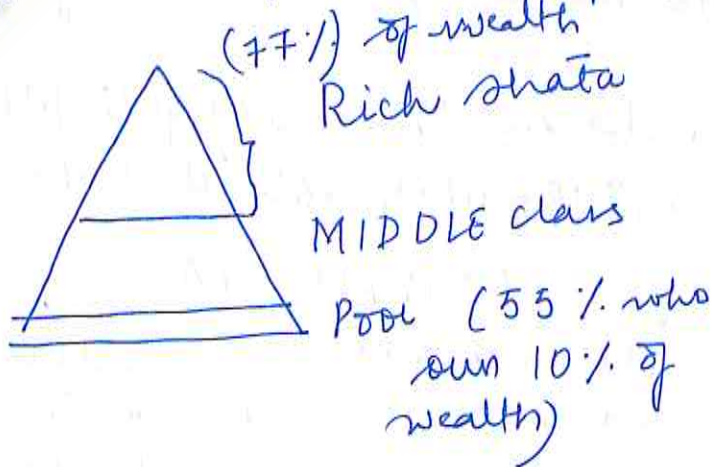
CLASS based STRATIFICATION refers to the hierarchical arrangement of society based on MATERIAL conditions of INCOME, wealth and consumption.

ex: Rise of UNICORN entrepreneurs who move up [UPWARD mobility] on CLASS ladder → [ASHISH nandya]

1. Macro perspective provides view of POPULATION divided on WEALTH where top 10% own 77% of wealth (OXFAM report)

REFERENCE & INDIAN SOCIETY

wealth pyramid



2. As per DHANAGARE, there is a distinct AGRARIAN class structure.

DANIEL JORNER classifies

- └ MALIK or land owner
- └ KISAN or peasant
- └ MAZDUR who is labourer.

3. As per B N Mishra, there is a distinct Working class that is stratified.

ASHISH NANDY classified based on FAMILY wages

- └ SURPLUS wage.
- └ FAMILY wage
- └ Below FAMILY wage
- └ PAUPERISED section.

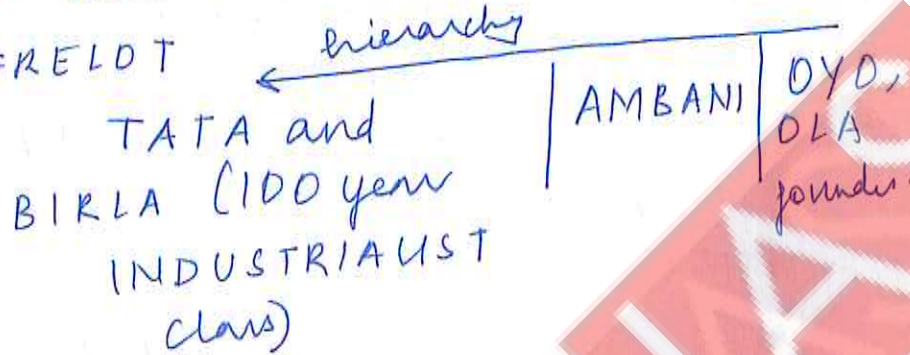
ex: 616 workers fall in Below family wage.

4. Guru Charan DAS highlights MIDDLE CLASS as "URBAN-RURAL" dichotomy

MIDDLE CLASS

- └ white collar workers in Urban areas -
- └ medium land owners in villages and towns.

5. CLASS distinction exists in "OLD FAMILY" and "NOUVEAUX rich" as per JAFFRELOT



hence, CLASS system complexity needs "INTERSECTIONALITY approach" of region, gender, occupation, caste, religion as per HARSH MANDER

MARX and WEBER provided distinguished theories on CLASS stratification

MARX

- utilized "MACRO-STRUCTURAL", conflict perspective

- MARX explained "CLASS" as core to HUMAN history & evolution

WEBER

- utilized "INTERPRETIVE" methodology
- WEBER used class with respect to emerging societal changes.

in CAPITALIST Society, MARX saw "material relations as only basis of STRATIFICATION"

Society divided into
 ↳ BOURGEOISIE (rich)
 ↳ PROLETARIAT or poor.

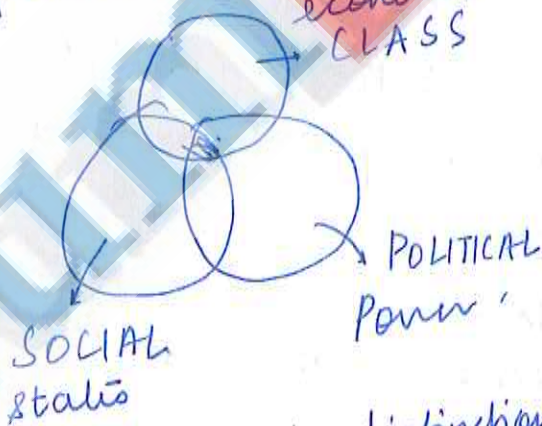
He believed LIFESTYLE and LIFE chances were Economically linked

He believed CLASS stratification would lead to REVOLUTION for Classes society

Both views together help explain CLASS as dimension of stratification.

in Weber's view, TRINITARIAN mode of CLASS, STATUS and PARTY exist.

as per WEBER, power was dispersed economic CLASS



he believed distinction CLASS - lifestyle STATUS - life chances

ex: VATICAN POPE has "social status"

only saw "EMBOURGEOISEMENT" with middle classes

Feedback

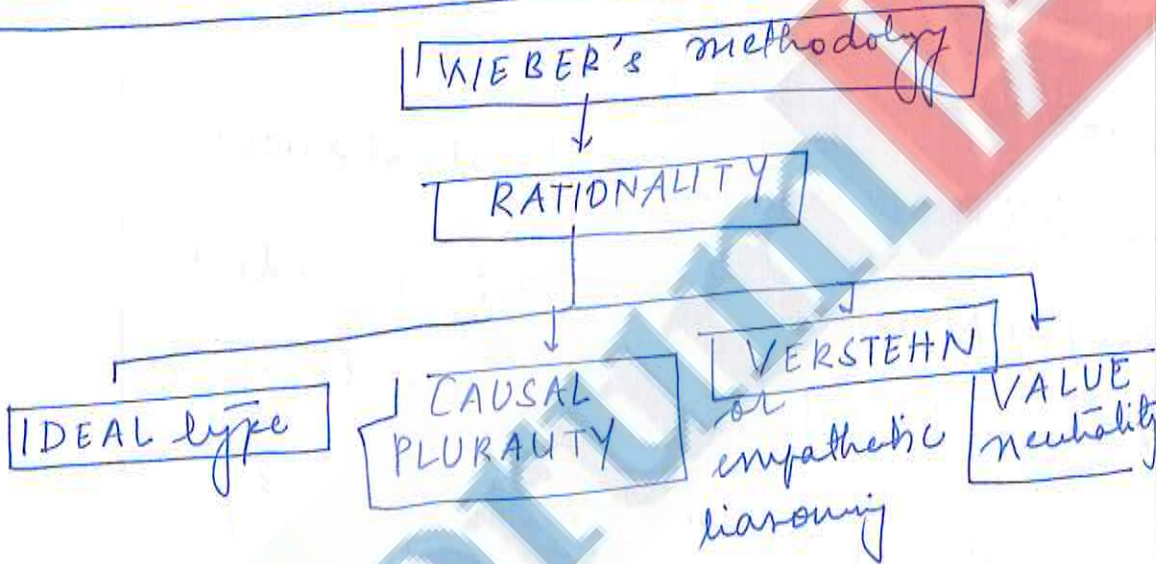
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c) Rationality remains central to Weber's sociological analysis. Briefly discuss different types of rationality as elaborated by Max Weber. (10 Marks)

WEBER'S sociological analysis builds on INTERPRETIVE sociology for understanding SOCIAL action of an ACTOR.



RATIONALITY refer to utilising reasoning for explaining CAUSE & EFFECT in social action; which WEBER explains in typification of social action:

① TRADITIONAL rationality that builds on traditional actions

ex: KHAP panchayats utilise tradition for social control

② AFFECTIVE rationality builds on affection or emotive component

ex: MOTHER - child rational behaviour

③ INSTRUMENTAL rationality builds on LEGAL- rational behaviour and authority

ex: Army personnel on killing terrorists despite their age/ gender/ creed on border.

It has been contended that RATIONALITY and process of RATIONALIZATION are not compartmentalized:

traditional
[Hierarchy]

affective
(Touch ground)

instrumental
(duty)

hence, study must be complemented for HOLISTIC sociology study.

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Section- B

Q.3) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

a) What determines the 'functional importance' of any position? Explain with reference to Davis and Moore's theory of social stratification. (10 Marks)

DAVIS and MOORE provided FUNCTIONAL thesis of STRATIFICATION for overall welfare of society.

ex: "AMERICAN DREAM" ^{20 in} CLASS

Gunnar Myrdal's work shows mobility led to INNOVATION such as Google, Tesla, etc.

"FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE" refers to ROLE and POSITION variates in social stratification systems that determine their use to the system.

Ex: Functional importance of Stratification POSITION in MERITOCRACY as per I.M. Young

it is determined based on MULTIPLE CAUSATIVES :

1. help in gradual social change through use of POWER, as per PARSONS
 ex: Function of "Prime Minister"

2. Function of rich & poor division is to enhance "Competition" for growth
 as per Durkheim

FUNCTIONAL importance of "POSITION"

ex: HAMILTON project showed IVY league education as ticket out of POVERTY.

3. Herbert Hans highlighted latent function of POSITION is rise of civil society
 ex: NGOs for 3rd sector of Kofi Annan

4. creates SOCIAL role crystallization as per POSITION ex: INDIVIDUAL as father in VALUE percolation.

However Tumin argues that there are dysfunction & POSITIONALITY that must be studied.

Feedback

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b) Do you agree that formal organizations assign more preference to informal organization of most of their work. Justify with suitable illustrations. (10 Marks)

FORMAL organization of work as per WEBER can be typified as LEGAL-RATIONAL agency that is driven on hierarchy, formal code, written command and specialisation in sphere of competence

ex: INDIAN civil service.

But, there is trend of INFORMALIZATION of FORMAL work:

① Rise of "WORK from Home" as trend created class of supercoders for Big Tech firms (EPW)

② DAVALA study highlighted trend of INFORMAL sector was only to COST

Advantage:

ex: Agniveers in Army was studied by Nandlal Mishra as "informal" and temporary

③ Walby argues that women are treated as "RESERVE army of labour"

ex: MATERNITY benefit act's LATENT dysfunction has become "informal labour" of women

④ HIGHER preference lies in LACK of UNIONISM or commonality as per

Costlier ex: Kolkata cab driver union on strictly UBER/OLA.

despite the preference, there are trends:

- 1) STATE driven FORMALIZATION ex: tax incentives
- 2) LABOUR social security through PENSIONS

③ GOULDNER argued that INFORMAL chains existed from before (GYPSUM mines)

④ rise in worker disenchantment with RATIONALISATION of Weber ex: Orange economy

hence, PARALLEL processes are in occurrence as per Shant Bhowmick.

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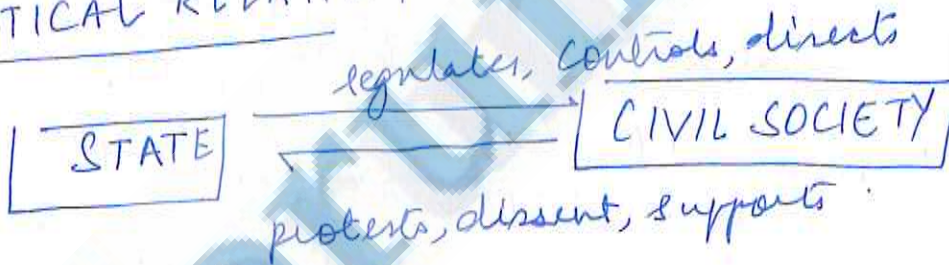


c) Civil society and state, at times, share a dialectical relationship. Critically examine the recent disconnect between civil society and state in India. (10 Marks)

CIVIL SOCIETY as per Kofi Annan refers to the 3rd sector other than STATE & BUSINESS in decision making

ex: ARSHAY PATRA in midday meal scheme.

DIALECTICAL RELATION:



① recent disconnect has seen:

- i) LEGAL controls via FCRA legislation
- ii) limiting Foreign funding (Sudipto Karim)
- iii) claim on ANTI India activity ex: TOOLKIT case
- iv) limiting operational expenses of NGOs!

DIALECTIC relationship

1. it showcases TRUST deficit as per VEENA Desai
ex: Amnesty Intl closes Operations In INDIA.
- 2 builds on COMMERCIALIZATION of civil society
ex: rise in foreign funds.
3. SUDIPTO KAVIRAJ calls it "ANOMIC" ex: protest on Kudankulam.
4. NEERA Chandola highlights issue of "SUSTAINABLE ties" between partners
5. selnick in "TVA 4 brassrools" talks of Bureaucratic apathy to civil society

hence, there is need for RE-Normalisation of ties as "EQUAL Partner" through engagement, segmental ties as per Sen.

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d) "Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind". Comment.

(10 Marks)

Science and Religion share MULTIDIMENSIONAL relation as per IAN BARBON in ensuring STATUS QUO and social change simultaneous.

1. Weber's study on Protestant ethic & spirit of CAPITALISM showed role of CALVINISTIC spirit → on scientific revolution

SCIENCE & RELIGION as reinforces

2. Durkheim highlighted, RELIGION was for collective effervescence while SCIENCE was individual efforts. ex: Atunta Toke.

3 - SCIENCE funded religion belief studies in 21st century as per Bryan Wilson ex: GOD particle.

4. as per MARX, bourgeoisie is core to Religion & Science as part of superstructure.
ex: SCIENTOLOGY of privileged.

1. Religion & Science are Compartmentalised as per Barbour's Non-Magisterial (NOMA)

ex - SCIENCE: progress
RELIGION: Belonging, belief

DISTINCTION of Religion & Science

2. they are radically distinct as per HAWKING!

3. Comte, D H Morgan called for EVOLUTION of society from "Theological" → Metaphysical → POSITIVE

4. Both are different "VALUES" encompassing as per PREBISCH

hence Religion & Science share a complex relation in expanding societal view.

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e) How does ethnicity determine social organisation in contemporary world society?

(10 Marks)

ETHNICITY as per PATRICIA HILL Collins refers to "shared reality" of beliefs, origins, practices that unite collective INDIVIDUALS

ex: KUKI as ethnic identity.

1. as per VINTOVEC, there is rise in "Ethnic nationalism"

ex: KURDS for Kurdistan

ETHNICITY in social stratification in WORLD

2. Ethnicity as ELASTIC in "view" as per Ruth Lister

ex: Asian ethnicity in USA includes INDIANS

3. T N Madan highlights ethnicity of Sikhs as "defense mechanism"

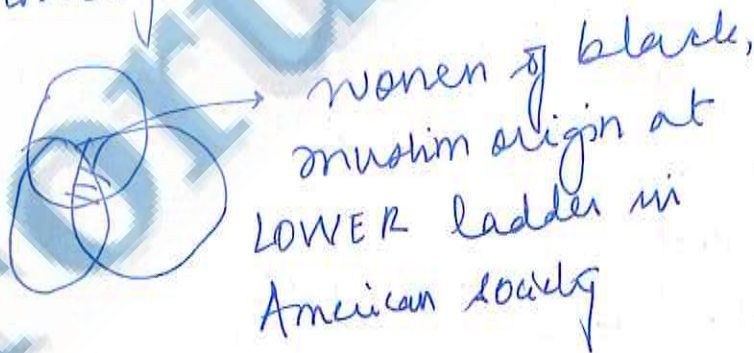
ex: Revival of khalistan movement with referendums

④ SUKI ALI highlights ETHNICITY

includes religion

ex: Md. Ali led BLACK islamic ethnicity

⑤ P H Collins highlighted need for " inter sectionality" of race, gender, ethnicity



⑥ " ethnic blindness" is used for Classification of American society, as per Fraken Frazer ex: NATIVE american as a class

hence, rising ETHNIC consciousness shows a dimension of social stratification.

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Q.4) a) "Power is a generalized facility of resources in the society." Explain. Also, critically assess the variable-sum concept of power. (20 Marks)

"POWER" as per MAX WEBER arises out of legitimate authority of ruler accepted by ruled. This has been enlarged by ROALD DAHL in "WHO GOVERNS?" as power being dispersed and held in "GENERALISED use" for societal progress.

EXPLANATION of POWER as generalised FACILITY of resources

1. AS per PARSONS, "STRUCTURE of SOCIAL ACTION", power is generalised source for CUMULATIVE well being ex: Political power under PRIME MINISTER.

2. FUNCTIONALIST view uses "SUB system" approach to highlight role of POWER in "ADAPTATION" of societies.

ex: Chinese MAOIST → For
power concentration NATIONALISATION
of resources.

③ PLURALISTS argue that POWER
is dispersed and resides in users of
facilities in society.

WYN Grant & Marsh's study of
British Pressure groups as power holders.

④ it is argued by FOUCAULT that
"KNOWLEDGE is POWER" or knowledge
of societal resources is power

ex: in DIGITAL INDIA, urban user's
power for guidance redressal greater than
rural illiterate INDIAN.

⑤ hence, there is "VARIABLE SUM"
model of POWER or that it is distributed
in users of society

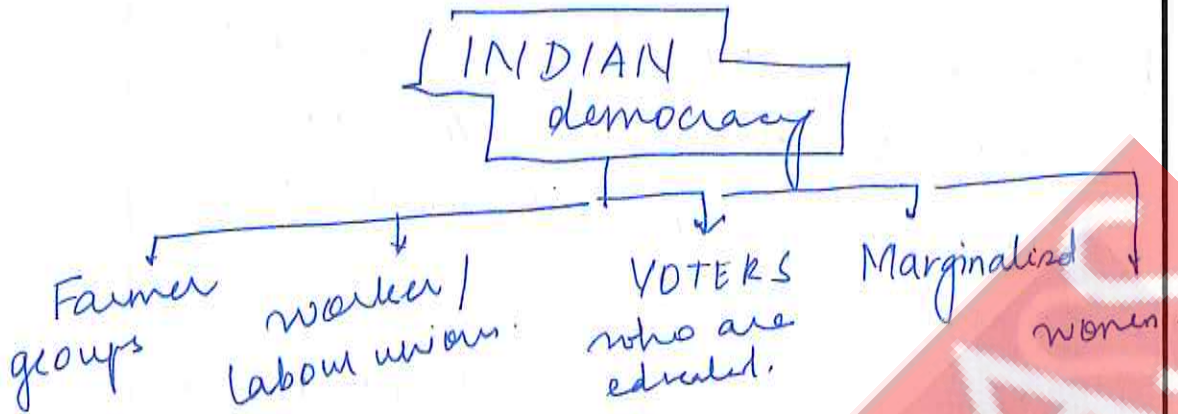


Fig: VARIOUS voter classes as per Rajni Kothari

1. MARX highlights that POWER lies in MATERIAL Base of those who control modes of Production.

ex: TESLA → now owns TWITTER (media) owner

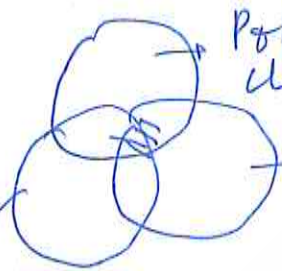
CRITICISM of VARIABLE sum power.

2. WEBER highlights that ZERO SUM game of power is inevitable.

ex: AFRICA's dictators after 50-60 years of POSTcolonial societies as per Edward SAID.

3. There exist POWER Concentration as per MOSCA's "RULING CLASS" and PARETO in ELITES of society who control power.

ex: C. W. MILLS studied AMERICA'S elites



44% of them studied in HARVARD [HABITUS of Bourdieu]

4. FEMINISTS such as Dorothy SMITH argue that POWER is gendered
 ex: Political representation is 14% in Lok Sabha.

5. POST modernists argue that POWER is "INDIVIDUALISED" use in society
 ex: rise of Charismatic Personalities & Cults (TROELTSCH)

Hence, POWER as Complex agent must be studied MULTIDimensionally for understanding society and policy making.

Feedback

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b) Do you think New Religious Movements have both functional and dysfunctional role in society. Discuss with reference to growing sects and cults in different societies. (20 Marks)

NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS (NRM)

MEYER are owing to the failure of MODERNITY as encompassing solutions

ex: COVID-19 saw record download of BIBLE, QURAN and Bhagwad Gita Apps.



Fig: IDEAL type of NRM.

FUNCTIONAL aspects of NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS :

① uphold DURKHEIM's view "elementary form of religious life" that RELIGION provides avenue for COLLECTIVE EFFERVESCENCE

ex: ISHA foundation's YOGA marathon

② it helps in "IDENTITY" shaping as per Giddens in "making sense of modernity"

ex: SCIENTOLOGY as cult helps in shaping INDIVIDUAL'S beliefs.

③ SECTS and CULTS as per STARK and BAINBRIDGE showcase "RATIONAL CHOICE" and autonomy of INDIVIDUAL

ex: HADIYA case showed right to CONVERT as intrinsic to RIGHTE life.

④ it enhances the CRYSTALLIZATION and PERSONALITY stabilization.

ex: role of sects in reducing MENTAL isolation and fight depression.

⑤ as per CHURCH-SECT continuum, it can claim the NEW religious movements are "new wine in old bottles"

ex: PHASES of NEO Buddhist movement linked to CASTE Assertion in INDIA.

However, dysfunctions also exist:

① ASHISH NANDY highlights the issue of rise of FUNDAMENTALISM as pillar of defence.

ex: "SACRED" as notion → "SACRED" ambivalence [EMOTIONS]

ex: Sacrilege to death in PAKISTAN.

② There is rise in COMMUNAL overtone as per BRYAN Wilson built on "OTHERNESS" stereotypes.

ex: BHARWASI is seen as NEW religion movement as per NALINI SUNDAR

③ threat to PROGRESSIVE attitudes

is highlighted by HABERMAS in POST SECULARISM

ex: Protest by Catholics on "three parent baby"

④ impact on Women rights and entitlements is highlighted by JUDITH TRACY

ex: PROTESTANT movements → RUTH WEADE on ABORTION rights

⑤ Can impact "TRANSNATIONAL identity", formation, as per PREBISCH

ex: PROTECTIONIST policies as rise on new religion consolidation

hence, Sects and Cults can be "signpost" for emerging changes in RELIGIOSITY and functions in society [Bainbridge]

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c) Assess the impact of legislations on the changing trend of marriages in India.

(10 Marks)

MARRIAGE in INDIA as per Murdoch is 16 RITUAL sacrament **

ex : Kanyadano.

1. Reducing child marriages in INDIA as per NFHS 5 survey

POSITIVE Functions of LEGISLATION

2. VEENA Das highlights Women support with Dowry Prohibition

3. HINDU Bill codification has seen women autonomy for widows (TULSI Patel)

4. inter caste & religion marriage with SPECIAL marriage act as per Sharmila Raje ("Doing gender/ doing anti")

⑤ study of INSTANT triple talaq ban by LAW shows women centric affirmative action

① Criminalization of minority marriages, Rama Srinivasan on Assam amendments (SHARIAT law)

NEGATIVE IMPACT

② Lack of UCC is highlighted by Jaffer Lot on limited legal change. ex 60A

③ Case of Burnig Side continue as per kalpana Shah.

④ SMA has led to ANTI/LOVE JIHAD laws as per Jean Dreaze

New research highlights that there is "CULTURAL lag" in LEGAL impact on marriages which must be studied.

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Q.5) a) Distinguish between positive and negative reference groups, with suitable examples. Also, discuss in detail the determinants of reference group as conceptualized by Merton in his reference group theory. (20 Marks)

MERTON & KITTS define "REFERENCE groups" as agents of COMPARISON. it is taken by individual to EVALUATE and COMPARE social standing, social acceptance in societal setup.

ex: BOLLYWOOD as POSITIVE reference group on INDIAN FASHION

POSITIVE REFERENCE GROUPS: indicate

an INDIVIDUAL'S perception on "acceptable" and "necessary" social values as per SHRUTANI.

(1) POSITIVE reference groups are used to ANTICIPATORY socialization

ex: MILITARY HAIRCUT of YOUTH who want to become Agniveer, join NDA

② it helps in shaping INFORMATION deficit through IMITATION.

ex: NOVEAUX rich study on immitating landed rich / Blue Bloods

③ POSITIVE reference groups are held in HIGH regard

ex: INDIA holding JAPAN's work culture and cleanliness in regard -

④ they enhance SOCIAL interactions as per STOUFLER.

ex: "American soldier", the warrior class was "reference group" for administrative branches.

NEGATIVE REFERENCE groups: were those held by INDIVIDUAL as "undesirable" and unacceptable.

① helped in drawing line for SOCIAL mobility as per DU BOIS.

ex: in "SOUL of BLACK FOLK", Du Bois highlighted BLACKS in equal neighbourhood had "BLACKS" as negative reference group

② it helps INDIVIDUAL in self isolation and exclusion

ex: Drug addicts as negative reference group for YOUTH

③ enlarges "MARGINALIZATION" of minorities as per IRFAN Ahmed

ex: Muslims seen as negative reference group in FAMILY Planning studies of IRfan Abhari

④ they create steeper hierarchies

ex: WIDOWS in VRINDAVAN seen as negative reference group by married women, TULSI Patel.

VARIOUS determinants of REFERENCE group behavior:

1) FRENCH and RAVIN highlighted

" REFERENT POWER "

ex: budding politicians or
7 time MP/MLA.

2) Built on social status desirability

ex: SANSKRITIZATION by
dominant castes

3) BETTLE & LATOUR highlighted
" DISHARMONIC inequality " as cause for
reference group

ex: Jaffrelot's study on YADAVS
line with economic prosperity

4) ANTICIPATORY socialization in
interests of becoming member of
reference group

ex: Membership of BCCI for
IPL cricketer

hence, REFERENCE group explains
INDIVIDUAL behavior using middle ranging
theory (MRT) for social acceptance and
avoidance of being MARGINAL MAN

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b) Deglobalization and growing protectionism, on part of developed nations, compounds the impacts of continued development and dependency. Critically analyse with reference to dependency theory of development. (20 Marks)

DEPENDENCY theory of development as outlined by A. G. FRANK in "DEVELOPMENT of underdevelopment" highlights how there is a continued underdevelopment of least developing countries for sustaining developed world.

In era of deglobalization & protectionism, we see the trend of RISING NATIONALISM, ethnicity and religiosity as per BRYAN Wilson.

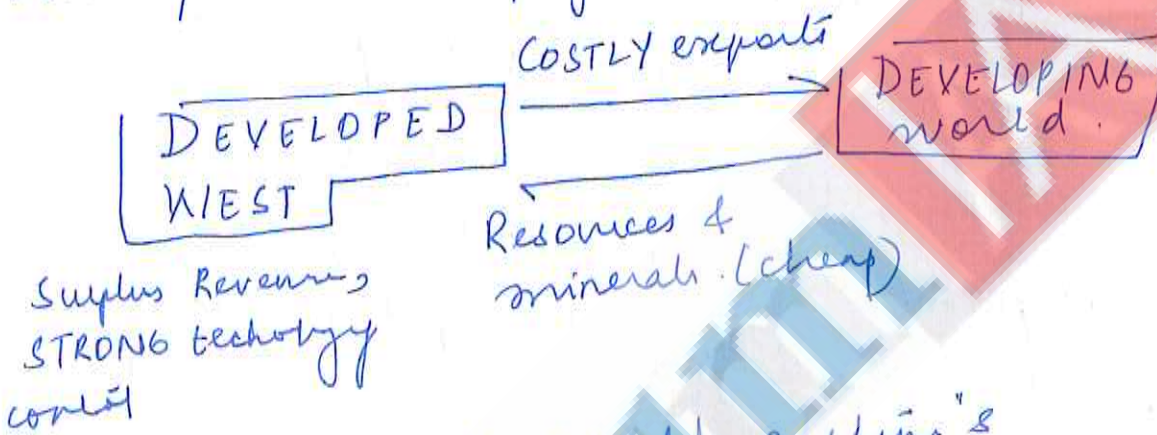
ex: AMERICA. FIRST protests

→ Increase in HATE crimes on ASIANS, AFRICANS, LGBTQ.

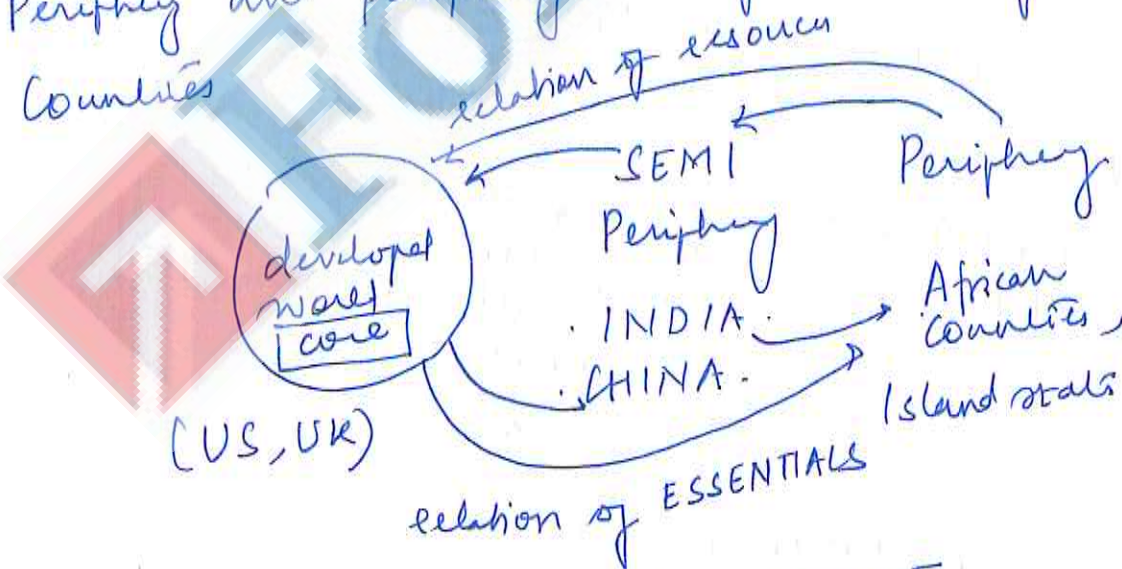
this also has an impact on DEPENDENCY COMPOUNDING :

Earlier, it was seen that

1) A. G. Frank highlighted, a relationship of INEQUALITY between developed & developing world.



2) Wallestein's "World system's theory" explained trend of CORE, SEMI-Periphery and periphery classification of countries



ex: this explains facing SEMI periphery countries "MIDDLE INCOME trap"

EMERGING trends

1. it exacerbates INEQUALITY between nations

ex: Roy & Haslam highlight VACCINE NATIONALISM as a "MANIFEST dysfunction"

2. it leads to EXPLOITATION without EMPOWERMENT as per Graham Harvey

ex. Myanmar Junta rule used as reason by H&M to exit TEXTILE factories in developing world.

3. JEAN BAUDILLARD's "SIMULATION" and "hyper-reality" can be explained in creating dependent supply chains

ex: China using WAR of Russia to threaten TAIWAN.

4. leading to POLARIZATION and strengthening of BIGTECH as agents of power as per LYOTARD

ex: GAFA tax by France.

However, it can also be argued that

① trends of DEGLOBALIZATION are only "reaction" as per SASKIA SASKEN
ex: increasingly global events

② THEDA report highlights that there is "FRIENDSHORING" or emergence of FRIEND dependency
ex: IPEF & CHINA+2 strategy

③ GLOBAL SOUTH-SOUTH cooperation is seen as LATENT function of managing dependency
ex: IRIS by INDIA for small island states

④ CARDOSO highlighted rising FDI as "INVISIBLE dependent" in emerging economies such as BRICS

hence, dependency towards SUSTAINABLE development trajectory as per Amartya Sen needs sustained & combined effort.

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c) Enumerate the structural and functional changes of family in modern societies. (10 Marks)

FAMILY as universal institution as per Murdock in performing "EMOTIONAL, SEXUAL, AFFECTIVE & ECONOMIC functions"

① FAMILY nuclearisation
ex: 55% in CENSUS 2011

② household fragmentation
ex: SKYPE family as per Judith Levy

STRUCTURAL changes

③ Double burden & double shift with women economic role (Arlie Hochschild)

4. Childless family by choice & rise of "KIN keepers" families. (Rajni Palival study)

Young & rubinoff highlighted
 "Symmetric families."

FUNCTIONAL changes

FAMILY as unit of
 Consumption as per Ogburn &
 Nimkoff

VOGEL & Bell highlight
 rise in segments such as
 Core crèches/old age homes.

death of FAMILY as per
 LAING. ex: PLASTIC love (biddens)
 there is defunctionalisation of
 FAMILY as per Nimkoff
 ex: limited LOVE.

hence, FAMILY's changes still highlight
 its centrality in social system (letting
 function)

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