

**LevelupIAS Sociology Programme
(Nishat Sir)**

**Heartiest Congratulations to
Mudita Bansal
AIR - 44**

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2 in Top 10, 5 in Top 50, and
8 in Top 100**

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SOCIOLOGY Test Series 2024

TEST 07

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**Maximum Marks: **250**

Question Paper Specific Instructions:

- There are **EIGHT** questions in the question paper divided in two sections printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Question **1** and **5** are compulsory. You can attempt any **THREE** out of the remaining, Choosing at least **ONE** Question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question /part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Content is more important than content length.

Section A

Q.1) Comment on the following in about **150** words each:**10x5=50**

- (a) sociology developed to study social forces causing changes in Europe. Comment.
- (b) Discuss how the subject matter of sociology has expanded in the global times.
- (c) How does Weber describe the 'Spirit' of capitalism? Elaborate.
- (d) How does Sociology challenge common sense understanding of the given social world? Illustrate with empirical examples.
- (e) Analyse the importance of qualitative method in social research method.

Q.2) (a) Phenomenological perspective in sociology rejects many of the assumptions of positivism. Comment. (20 marks)

(b) "Machines replace Labour, while workers turn into machines". Briefly describe the theories given by Marx, Weber, & Durkheim to explain the given situation. (20 marks)

(c) Explain the probability sampling strategies with examples. (10 marks)

Q.3) (a) How Marxian theory of Mode of production challenged Hegel's assumption on history. (20 marks)

(b) Why is gender a dimension of social stratification? How does gender intersect other dimensions of inequality based on caste, class, race and ethnicity? (20 marks)

(c) How does Ideal type help in bringing objectivity in social sciences? (10 marks)

- Q.4)** (a) What is Weberian critique of Marxist notion of social stratification? (20 marks)
- (b) How does the new labor code brings changes to the existing working conditions of the working class? Describe briefly with examples. (20 marks)
- (c) Bring out the dialectics between development & environmentalism (10 marks)

Section B

Q.5) Answer the following in about **150** words each:

10x5=50

- (a) Discuss the changing nature of kinship relations in the contemporary world.
- (b) Critically assess relevance of Marxian and Pareto's theory of Power.
- (c) Describe significance of Parsons' notion of pattern variables to explain social change in society. Illustrate with suitable examples from Indian society.
- (d) Distinguish between sects and cults with illustrations.
- (e) How can Merton's Reference Group theory help us explain changing preferences of occupational structures among youth? Illustrate with examples.
- Q.6)** (a) What are the new forms of family in developed societies? Discuss. (20 marks)
- (b) "Globalisation has pushed the labour into informal organization of work". Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. (20 marks)
- (c) Critically examine the contribution of dependency theories in understanding the present global scenario. (10 marks)
- Q.7)** (a) How does New Education policy help us in addressing inequalities in society? (20 marks)
- (b) Do you think Talcott Parsons gave an adequate theory of social change? Justify your answer. (20 marks)
- (c) Is religion playing an important role in increasing fundamentalism? Give reason for your answer. (10 marks)
- Q.8)** (a) Describe Weber's understanding on social action. Are our actions increasingly becoming instrumental in the contemporary societies? Discuss it keeping the growth of artificial Intelligence in perspective. (20 marks)
- (b) How does C.W. Mills' theory of Power elite challenge the existing paradigms on power? (20 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why? (10 marks)

Test Code: Socio-2407

Sociology Test Series 2024

Test 07

Name	MUDITA BANSAL	Date	11/9/2024
Email Id.		Mobile No.	
UPSC Roll No.			

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Questions No. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Mobile No).

Q.No.	Parts	a	b	c	d	e	Total Marks of Question
1		6	5	2	4	6	23
2							
3		12	12	5.5			29.5
4		12	12	6			30
5		6	6	4	6	6	28
6		12	12	6			30
7							
8							
Grand Total							140.5

Start Time: 8:09 pm

End Time: 11:08 pm

Mode of Examination: Online ☒ Offline ☐

Evaluation Date:

Definitely give you an edge in examination



Parameters	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average
Attempts				
Content Quality	✓			
Structure and Flow	✓			
Presentation	✓			
Language				

If you have any subject related or answer writing related query/doubt, then please write here:

Feedback

Dear Iqbal!

tu-in-all good performance.

You've good hold over the subject - along with that good applied knowledge - quite evident from your examples.

You'll definitely have an edge over few areas (in comparison to others):-
↳ Handwriting

↳ Presentation, structuring

↳ Flow and continuity in your answer

↳ Examples

Just keep revising as exam is near and don't deviate from your sources - re-read them.

All the best!
I hope you clear it with flying colours.

Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

1.a) Sociology shares give and take relation with other social sciences. Discuss.

Sociology refers to the study of
individuals, social institutions and their
inter-relations with each other.

Sociology shares a unique relation
with different social sciences as can
observed below:

① History

→ Howard says "History is sociology of
past and sociology is history of tomorrow"

→ Sociology gives meaning to history to
understand why something happened

eg) Protestant Ethics and spirit of
Capitalism studied by Weber showed
how sociological factors led to
rise of significant events in history

→ Similarly, history explains evolution,
origin and generalization of various

Social institutions. Anthology, Marrism and Durkheim extensively use historical evolution and historical data to understand sociology.

② Anthropology : Sociology takes anthropogenic field study to conduct ethnographic research (as done by MN Srinivas in Rampura). At the same time, it explains social institutions in anthropology (eg-tribes).

③ Psychology : Sociology by Weber (Interpretive) uses Psychology to understand meanings attached by actors to social actions for construction of society. Durkheim explains sociological currents as influencing psychology as in suicide study.

④ multi-disciplinary sociology interacts with Economics, Environment, Politics and other sciences. For example, impact of climate change on women, DOL etc. Sociology helps deeper understanding of society in a more holistic manner.

all in
all good
ammar

6

1.b) Describe the significance of positivist approach in Sociology with examples.

Positivist approach refers to a sociological method of Research and analysis that analyzes society as a given, with natural laws, similar to natural sciences.

Sociology was dominated by positivists such as August Comte, Durkheim etc. during emergence. It helped explain changes in Europe during Renaissance and French, Science Revolution. Significance of

Positivism in current times is:

① Helps in developing generalization such as dependency theories or reasons for suicide. This is in contrast to non-positivist school which presents 'micro' perspective of society.

② Promotes objectivity in sociology to increase Reliability and

validity of Research for example, using official statistics to conduct sociological research on voter bank and caste politicization based on votes caste.

③ Correlation and causality of different variables can be analyzed using positivism. For example, the causality between migration and fertility rate decline has been analyzed using quantitative data by sociologists such as Ashish Bose.

④ Hypothesis development is promoted by positivist method through secondary data for more explanatory and descriptive research and limiting scope of study. For example, using objective observable data on violence against Dalit Sarpanch to show power dynamics.

Positivism gives scientific status to sociology.

unique better conclusion

5

1.c) How do we measure reliability of a research findings? Describe different methods with examples.

Reliability refers to the reproducibility of a result from research enquiry.

Research findings reliability can be measured through:

① Triangulation: with diverse data sets and samples to increase credibility. For example, the research on Role and value of democracy can be conducted with Sample 1 and then a separate set of students in Sample 2 can be asked the same questions to check response.

② Longitudinal study may be conducted to observed reliability of findings over time. For example, a research on Reasons for female foeticide can be measured around 1970 (Green Revolution) in India, followed by 2023 to find Reliability.

correct

reliability is producing same results

You need to write about
test-retest reliability,
inter-rater reliability,
parallel forms reliability
over time.

③ Comparison across different social groups in varying societies is another method of finding reliability of research. For example, Weber compared his findings on Protestant Ethics across Europe, China, India to find Reliability of findings on correlation between Protestant Ethics and Capitalism.

④ Repeated testing even on same social group and quantitative data, but from other sources. For example, using GDP official statistics from expenditure and income methods.

2

Hence, Reliability can be tested to check the merit of sociological findings for credible generalisation.

1.d) Is Durkheim's theory of suicide relevant in the present-day context? Describe with examples.

Durkheim in his 'le suicide' defined suicide as an act ^{of dying} which directly or indirectly, through positive or negative action produces this result and the victim is aware of such consequence.

First brief about theory of suicide

Durkheim's theory of suicide does hold some relevance today:

① Anomic suicide: Suicide due to lack of force of regulation can be observed in rising suicides due to social media, such as 'Blue whale challenge' which is not regulated adequately by law.

② Egoistic suicide: Suicide due to lack of integration with society is observed in rising suicides amongst students of Kota, Delhi, who are isolated and disenchanted from kins such as family and friends.

③ Altruistic suicide : Suicide due to excessive force of integration observed in suicide bombers, soldiers etc.

④ Fatalistic suicide : Excessive Rules and force of Regulation causes fatalistic suicides as observed in prison inmates.
For example, over 60 suicides in Indian prisons in India in 2023 (NCRB).

However, the theory is not completely relevant as :

① Psychological factors such as stress, rising debt burden or depression do cause suicides. India faced over 12000 suicides due to mental health in 2023.

② Honour killings are often portrayed as suicides in rural areas.

4 Hence, suicides are a complex phenomena and requires interplay of sociological imagination and interpretivism.

1.e) What do you understand by 'gender fluidity'? How does it influence the life-chances of individuals?

Gender refers to the identification of
'Male' or 'female', which may or may
not align with biological sex of individual.

Gender fluidity refers to the
continuum of gender identification between
ideal types of male and female and
encompasses LGBTQ community. A person
with biological sex of male may identify
as 'Male' or 'female' or 'neither-trans
gender'.

Hence, gender fluidity means the
non-binary identification of one's own
identity, beyond traditionally defined sexes.

Such gender fluidity significantly
impacts the life chances of individuals

Such as:

① Marriage and choice of kinship is

limited for individuals who don't conform to biological sexes. India, has yet not legalized homosexual marriages.

② Employment and class are impacted by the stereotypes and taboos associated with fluid gender. National Commission on Transgender reveals binary gender are often marginalized and kept as a part of industrial reserve army with less than 10% in honourable jobs.

③ Social exclusion such as ghettoization and kinship isolation from family observed for 90% of fluid gender individuals. They are often not accepted by parents and society.

Hence, gender fluidity impacts each aspect of individual's life chances, extending even to inheritance and the development of 'self'.

Your arguments are addressing the demand of ques

①

Q.3)

(a) Describe Parsons' conception of Pattern variables. Do you think that the binary construct of pattern variables is helpful in understanding the social world? Give reasons. (20 marks)

Pattern variables refer to ideal types of classification of motivation, orientation, social action and social structure to analyze and predict direction of society.

Parson's in his 'Structure of Social Action' analyzes traditional and modern societies using five pattern variables.

Pattern variable A	Pattern variable B
① <u>Ascriptive</u> oriented with <u>significance of birth based attributes</u> eg) <u>caste system in India</u>	① <u>Achievement</u> oriented towards <u>meritocracy</u> (eg - Rational, capitalist societies like USA)
② <u>Diffusion</u> with <u>flexibility of work</u> and <u>no clear role allocation and performance</u>	② <u>Specificity</u> with <u>role allocation and structured differentiation</u>
③ <u>Affective</u> with <u>expressive orientation & social action</u>	③ <u>Affective neutral</u> with <u>cognitive</u>

④ Particularistic

with value
orientation and
subjectivity

⑤ collective orientation

with a 'we'
feeling for social
cohesion

orientation and instrumental
social action

⑥ universalistic

with equality and
neutrality for all

⑦ Individual orientation

with an 'I' feeling
for personal success

Parsons used structural functionalism to
show elective affinity between PVA
and traditional society as well as
 PVB and modern society. Rationalization
and modernity transitions society from
 PVA to PVB pattern variables.

Parsons' theory is helpful in
understanding the social world as:

- ① It helps understand role allocation and
social actions and predict them. For
example, a traditional society will
focus on caste for division of labor

while a modern society shall value merit

② It explains the expected Role Performance and orientation in society. For example, nepotism in a society.

However, it cannot explain complex modern societies like India as:

① Transmutance of Tradition (PV_A)

and Modernity (PV_B) in India.

For example, Religion exists in Society, but so does science for particularistic and universalistic pattern variables.

② Charles Handy's portfolio theory

Says societies are shifting back to 'diffusion' with generality instead of specialization, but by specialist managers.

Yet, Parson's theory holds merit for a more nuanced understanding of society and associated ALL framework.

good approach

12

3.b) Briefly describe new middle class. What are the factors responsible for the expansion of this class today? (20 marks)

New middle class refers to the class reaping benefits of liberalization, privatization and globalization (1991), says BB Mishra.

New middle class has certain common lifestyle characteristics and features as:

- ① Highly aspirational class with focus on education, business and often considers upper class as reference groups, says Gurcharan Das.
- ② Segmentary and heterogeneous middle class with diverse professions and orientation towards work (Public job or private), different caste groups, rural-urban segmentation etc. [Andre Beville]
- ③ The middle class engages in political sphere through voting as passive spectator (Milibank's term), while

also engaging as pressure group, becoming carriers of democracy, says TK Doomen.

- ④ New middle class actively engages uses social media, takes trips, and promotes consumption (even conspicuous according to Palshikher).

Factors Responsible for Rising Middle class are as follows:

- ① Industrialization and post-industrialization work such as service sector, gig economy and globalization are leading to proliferation of middle class.

- ② New forms of work with flexible working model such as work from home have led to a 'women middle class' as observed by feminists.

- ③ Technological upgradation and accessibility

even in rural areas after government schemes like green Revolution, PM Krishi Sanchai Yojana have led to emergence of Rural middle class.

④ Education accessibility through state with National Education Policy 2020 in India and universal education push globally has further expanded middle class.

⑤ Integration of tribal communities, racial social groups through affirmative actions for an achievement based society has led to bigger middle class. For example, 'Black' Reservation in USA or Scheduled Tribes in India.

⑥ Distributed supply chains for structural differentiation has led to modernization of countries in South East Asia. Hence, multiple factors have resulted in middle class proliferation as argued by Weber.

3.c) Describe the relevance of Weber's Ideal type in a sociological research with few examples. (10 marks)

Weber in his seminal work 'Objectivity in Social Sciences' developed ideal types to maintain objectivity in sociological research.

Ideal types refer to abstract generalizations about social item based on certain traits.

Key features of ideal type

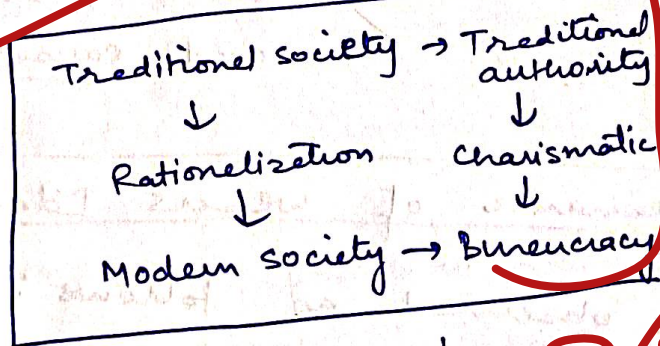
- ① Represent partial Reality
- ② used as heuristic devices
- ③ Aid in comparative Research and causal pluralism

Relevance of Weber's Ideal Type can be observed as follows:

① Helps in causal pluralism and correlation analysis across variables to analyze social Reality. For example, his research on Protestant Ethics and

Spirit of Capitalism established two ideal types, one of each, to find elective affinity and causal pluralism with probabilistic causality between the two ideal types and how one led to another.

② Longitudinal study can be conducted using Weber's ideal types to analyze evolution of society. For example, rationalization and secularization elective affinity was analyzed using ideal types of social action and authority by Weber to analyze change over time.



③ Comparative analysis

can be conducted using Weber's ideal types across different social groups and societies.

For example, ideal type of a democracy has different models across China, India, Bhutan.

Hence Weber's ideal type provides a Measuring Rod for Sociological Research (Wittman).

avoid it if you have less space

5!

Q.4) (a) Davis & Moore describe that hierarchy & inequality are functional to the stability of social system. How do you justify them? (20 marks)

Davis and Moore used functionalist perspective to analyze functional significance of hierarchy, inequality and social stratification.

Hierarchy refers to the arrangement of social groups related to power, prestige or social gratification, says Tumin.

Inequality refers to unequal status and access to life chances or ownership of production process.

Davis and Moore justify hierarchy

and inequality with :

① They argue that some positions are functionally more important, significant and scarce vs others.

② This justifies attaching differentiated rewards for such specialization, both

to attract talent and award meritocracy.
Such differential rewards can be observed
in rewards offered to a doctor vs a
watchman working in the same hospital.

③ Such differential reward also compensates
them for their sacrifice and time
and energy spent on training and
preparation.

④ The society has value consensus on
such differential awards and maintains
structured differentiation for equilibrium
in society. Hence, they argue that
such differential role allocation justifies
hierarchy and inequality based on
their talent, merit and functionality
to society. For example, society has a
doctor as a pre-requisite for survival.

however their view is not completely
justified as :

① There are positions which are more

make
sure the
visible
property

functionally important or same, but have inequality. For example, pink collarization and differential pay wage for same work leads to inequality, but for similar functionality (Kareena Akhmad)

② Certain positions have higher functionality but lower awards attached to them. For example, Prime Minister paid lesser than CEO of a company.

③ The theory assumes equal life chances to all social groups to occupy the functionally important positions. However, caste system in India limits such chances as observed by Ghanshyam Shah.

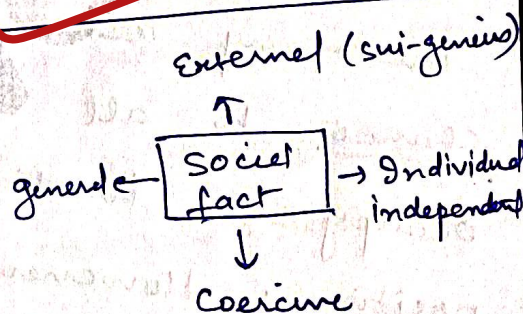
Hence, Davis and Moore's inequality and hierarchy based on functionality is partially justified, but is status quoist (Turner)

4.b) Describe the rules laid out by Durkheim to study social facts. What are the limitations of studying social facts? (20 marks)

Social facts refer to ways of thinking, acting or feeling, which are external (sui-generis) to individual but influence them through their power of coercion.

Durkheim in his work 'Rules of Sociological Method' lays down features and rules of studying social facts.

Rules laid by Durkheim are as follows:



① Rules of observation

Social facts exist independently and can be observed through visible manifestations. For example, totem in his study of Arunta tribe is a social fact's (Religion) visible representation.

② Rules of classification

Social facts have to be classified into three groups including metaphysical, institutional or non-institutional.

③ Rules of Distinction

The social fact needs to be classified as 'normal' or 'pathological'. For example, some rate of crime is normal but high rate is pathological.

④ Rules of explanation

The social fact needs to be explained by investigator in an objective, value neutral manner. Such explanation is then used to build generalization regarding the social fact. For example, Durkheim's generalization of division of labor and organic solidarity in modern societies.

⑤ Such explanation should highlight the structure of social system as primitive, modern etc.

Limitations of social facts is as follows:

① Official Statistics are often used to identify social facts. However, the authenticity of such data is questionable (as done by phenomenologists)

② Externality of social facts to individuals is challenged as social Reality can exist only with social actors and social actions. Hence, such distinction is ambiguous.

③ Identification of non-material social facts is difficult. For example, collective effervescence of religion is not directly observable. Weber says social facts are not pebbles on the beach that they can be picked up.

Despite challenges, Durkheim's social facts are instrumental in positivist sociological approach for a scientific study of society.

4.c) What do you understand by variables in research? Describe its significance.

(10 marks)

Variables refer to social facts or social items which are dependent on each other and change with any changes in the independent variable.

Variables hold immense significance in sociological Research:

① Independent variables show the various factors causing change in dependent variable. → **You can identify it.**

② Such patterned behavior can be used to identify correlation, causation, causal pluralism using concomitant analysis.

For example, the causality between changing literacy rate and economic growth highlights how independent variable (literacy rate) impacts dependent variable (economic growth).

③ variables can be used to find probabilities causality to find Relative impact of variables including necessary and sufficient factors. For example, the literacy rate may be a necessary, but not sufficient factor for growth if the literacy rate is skewed towards males or the unemployment is rising.

④ variables also help to analyze longitudinal impact of variable (Independent) on dependent variable. For example, how has the contribution to GDP changed from agriculture since 1950s.

⑤ Interdependency can be another significance of variables, to find unexpected correlation and patterned behaviour.

Hence, variables form the foundation for sociological research for hypothesis development, reliability and validity of theory.

⑥

Section B

Q.5) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

5.a) Discuss the changing forms of marriage & family in contemporary times.

Mudrock defines family as the foundational unit of society undertaking functions of economic cooperation, sexual relations, reproduction and upbringing / socialization of child. Marriage is the sexually approved relations between two individuals.

Marriage and family have been changing form in contemporary times due to globalization, industrialization, education, migration and technological advancement.

Changes in Marriage include:

① Contract marriages with marriage losing its sacrament.

② Rising divorce rates globally (50% in USA). Giddens calls it 'plastic love' and 'serial monogamy'.

③ Homosexual marriages are being

legalized by many countries.

④ Technological changes such as rise of Tinder, marriage websites etc.

⑤ Reproduction Role of marriage is being performed by IVF, Surrogates etc.

Change in family include:

I. Structural changes

① new forms of families such as DINK (Double Income, No kids), together yet apart, live-ins, homosexual families, sandwich families (with 3 generations) and poor families emerging.

② Nuclearization of families due to industrialization. Though, jointness has not reduced according to AM Shah

II Functional changes with symmetrical families, Role of friends, marriage counselling (Ulrich Beck) have been observed.

Despite changes, marriage and family continue to be central to society, evolving with social realities of new society.

good answer

6

5.b) What are various dimensions of feminization of work? Give examples.

Feminization of work refers to the increasing presence of women in workforce.

multiple dimensions are as follows.

I. Functionalists argue that feminization has helped promote structural Role differentiation and Role allocation based on expressive orientation of women. This can be seen by presence of females in teaching, nursing jobs.

II. Feminists are often divided upon feminization of work. Two schools of thought observed:

① Some feminists argue that such feminization has led to emancipation of women with emergence of more symmetrical families (Willmott and Young).

② However, other school argues that

Such feminization has been dysfunctional in following ways:

- 'Second shift' of work with dual exploitation, both at household and workplace, says Arlie Hochschild
 - Pink collarization characterizes feminization with women being denied equality, and being subject to glass ceiling, glass cliff and glass wall, says Aruna Amma.
 - Agricultural feminization has been a latent dysfunction of green Revolution, industrialization induced migration, leading to bondage, argues Jodhka
 - 'Race to Bottom' driven by globalization has led to informal feminization as observed by Naila Kabeer.
 - unequal pay form of patriarchy (Sylvia Walby)
- Despite challenges, feminization of work has helped overcome housewifization (Ann Oakley's kin) and led to better representation of women. But needs labor laws to prevent patriarchal exploitation.

5.c) Which theory of societal power is most applicable in contemporary society? State the reasons.

Power refers to the ability to influence others to perform your will, even against the will of the social actors performing the social action as observed by Weber.

Multiple theories of social power exist including →

- ① Classical Power Elite
- ② cyclical Power Elite
- ③ Pluralist Power Elite.

Each of these theories are ideal types of Reality, with limited applicability as shown below:

① Classical Elite theory of Mosca and Pareto argues Rise and fall of Lions and Foxes based on distinctive qualities and loss of vigour. Such theories are applicable in 2-state party democracies such as USA with power circulation between 'Democratic Congress' and 'Republic'.

② CW Mills 'power elite' theory can be

You need to show which one is more suitable

(After mentioning the other theories)

observed in India according to Sanjay Baru, where congress, caste, region form the key institutions and pivotal positions commanded determine power.

③ Robert Michel's 'iron law of oligarchy' can be observed with presence of 'kitchen cabinet' in democracy, showing concentration of power in few hands.

④ Pluralist theory of Robert Dahl can be observed with rise of pressure groups and civil society such as farmer associations, professional associations etc, exerting push and pull forces (Karl Mannheim's view) on policy by state.

Hence, all theories have their limited applicability but society is too complex to be explained by one single theory of societal power.

power answer should be around this

4

5.d) Assess the Durkheimian notion of 'Sacred' and 'profane' in sociology of religion.

Religion refers to a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to a sacred, which unites into a community called church those who adhere to them.

Durkheim in his pioneer work 'Elementary ^{Form of} Religious Life' defines sacred as anything which is kept apart and is forbidden. Profane, on the other hand is anything mundane or that opposes sacred.

Sacred performs certain functions in society through the belief of extraordinary qualities being possessed by it. It exerts social controls, provides a sense of solace in life crisis and maintains social cohesion through performance of rituals related to it.

Profane is everything routine and ordinary and worships or opposes

sacred It does not possess any extraordinary power but maintains distance from sacred.

Durkheim argued that sacred and profane are the key elements of religion, which is nothing but the manifestation of society itself.

When the tribes of - Arunta gathered around a totem, they felt heightened sense of excitement and euphoria, called collective effervescence.

Since, it is easier to worship totem than society, they termed totem as sacred and started worshipping it as superior and forbidden. He argues that such notion of sacred and profane fosters social cohesion and maintains solidarity in society.

Durkheim's view has been challenged for lacking validity (Malinowski) and dysfunctional

aspect of Religion (Hamilton) but continues to be at merit with rise of civil Religion (Bellah)

You've nicely described the sociological significance of sacred & profane

6

5.e) Describe the relevance of R.K. Merton's concept of deviance in present day context.

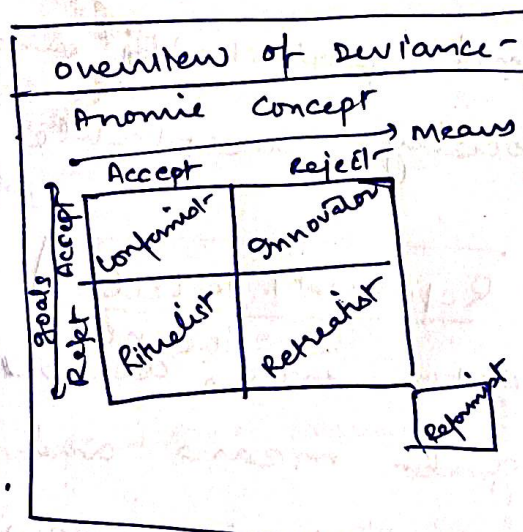
Deviance refers to the mismatch between socially available defined means and culturally defined goals, causing a strain in society (explained in Social Structure and Anomie by Merton).

Relevance of Merton's concept can be

seen as follows:

① Innovator: Someone who accepts goals but rejects means can be observed by scientific research to promote efficiency of processes.

For example, using Robotic technology for surgery.



② Ritualist: A person who rejects accepts socially defined means but rejects culturally defined goals. For example,

a traveller reaching late to destination everyday for work due to congestion, but not changing his route of travel.

③ Retreatist : A social actor who rejects both culturally accepted goals and socially available means. For example, drug abuse users, cyber crime convicts etc reject goal of cohesion and productivity and means which are socially acceptable.

④ Reformist / Rebellion refers to a social actor who ^{does not} accept socially defined goals means and culture goals, but also derives new means and new goals. For example, LGBTQ conducting pride parades for social acceptance, changing means and goals.

Hence, Merton's theory is highly relevant in explaining new social reality.

You're explaining it really well

6

Q.6)

(a) Critically examine the contribution of dependency theories in understanding the present global scenario. (20 marks)

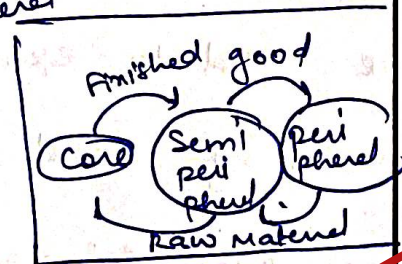
AC Frank established dependency theory to explain the exploitative nature of globalizetion in present day context.

A criticel theorist, he rejected earlier theories of 'modernization' of globalizetion ~~too~~ as proposed by Daniel Leonard and Rowshow's aeroplane Model.

AC Frank argued that the metropolis countries (developed countries) have led to exploitation of satellites (developing and underdeveloped countries) from past colonialism and neo-colonialism. These countries are under-developed not due to own capabilities or material factors but the ruinelization and raw material extraction by metropolis.

such theory does hold some merit in analyzing the export of raw material such as cotton, uranium, lithium etc from developing / underdeveloped countries of global south. Global North has exploited global south with colonialism and current globalization, monoculture which has led to Environment degradation and pauperization.

A similar theory was also proposed by Wallerstein's world system theory of core, peripheral and semi-peripheral countries. Peripheral countries provide low cost Raw Material and



import high cost finished product, leading to negative trade balance.

Seen in examples such as Kenya and other African countries.

However this theory has limitations as well

① South Latin America countries were not colonized but led to failure and pauperisation due to internal inefficiencies, says Gunnar Myrdal

② Singapore and other colonized countries are emerging as global power hubs.

③ Transfer of western education, healthcare have positively impacted satellite countries, argues Amartya Sen

④ Technological innovations such as genetically modified crops, new products, supply chains have led to modernization.

⑤ Input substitution has failed in past, argues Giddens.

Hence, dependency theory has limited, but important applicability making case for 'glocalization'

6.b) Describe the role of social media as an agent of social change. (20 marks)

Social change refers to a significant alteration of patterned behaviours, social institutions and relations, according to Tilly.

Social media has emerged as an important factor of social change due to multiple reasons:

① Social Media Movements

(i) Social media helps in amplification of precipitating factor for social media (Tilly's Neil Smelser's theory of social movement).

(ii) It helps in global participant mobilization with limited resource mobilization (McCarthy's Theory of Social Movement).

(iii) Such social media movements

usually involve topics such as self identity, autonomy of body, equality, environment etc (for example - recent Abhaya social media movement).

② Upward Mobility of social group

(i) social media can help organize associations for upward movement of specific marginalized, exploited social groups to promote specific interest via 'pressure groups' (TK Women)

(ii) Pressure groups such as 'Harjan Sewak Singh', 'SEWA', often leverage social media for organizing events and enabling new life chances such as business opportunities through caste / social group capitalism.

② Education

Social Media has intersectionality with education through online classes / sessions via Instagram, Facebook, breaking existing perceptions of social actors.

③ Negative Social change - Dysfunctional Social media

(i) Social Media has also led to further objectification of women, making them subject of exploitation and marginalization (Sylvia Walby)

(ii) Fundamentalism and Revivalism are also enabled through social media with rise of cult^{charismatic} personalities, influencing users of social media. For example, ISIS uses social media for recruitment / Osho etc.

Hence, social media has impacted society and brought social change through 'hyper reality' (Baudillard)

You've written to the point arguments

6.c) What do you understand by democratisation of science? Illustrate with examples.
(10 marks)

Science refers to Body of knowledge based on facts and causality to establish causal-functional relations.

Democratization of science refers to the increasing influence of public over science and increased access to it.

Availability of cost effective scientific innovations such as mobile phones, laptops through research has led to democratization of science.

Moreover, states are actively involving masses, proletariat, MSMEs and others in science through support schemes such as ATAT Thinking labs, World Bank loans in Africa etc.

Social media has been a watershed in scientific democratization.

with digital penetration globally,
including 55% in India.

Moreover, contraceptives and
MF have become more easily available,
impacting kinship patterns.

HVV seeds, terminating seeds
are made based on inputs from
farmers for specific cultivation and
needs to promote climate resilience.

Yet, science in niche
sections continue to be owned by
elite bourgeoisie such as Space Science
(eg - Elon Musk's space X), Quantum
technology, nuclear technology etc.

science has become a
factor of social change with
democratization for last mile
delivery.

good &
balanced
approach

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