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Moksha
Mains Oriented Knowledge Sharing & Assessment
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

TEST - 3

DATE: 08/08/2023

CANDIDATE NAME:

Redhma - S

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

1 2 0 3 8 5 4

Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
2. Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
3. If you wish to cancel any work "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
4. Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the

answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

5. Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
6. Students submitting copies online must ensure that the quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.
7. Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankarias.in

TIME TAKEN :

START:

END:

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

Q1. Write short answers of the following (Each note should not exceed 150 words)

10x5=50

Q1(a) Do you agree to the view that religion is a social fact?

10

Durkheim considered sociology is a subject which studies social facts.

Social facts are those things which is external to the individual, distinct in nature, ^{acts as a} coercive force and endures over time.

Eg:- religion

Religion is a social fact

1. External to the individual:-

An individual may choose to follow a religion or may be an atheist, but despite that the religion exists in the society.

2. Distinct:-

Religion takes many forms in the society. There are many religions and

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distinct rituals which are performed based on the religion. eg Hinduism, Buddhism

3. Acts as a coercive force :-

Religion inculcates the norms and values on the individual. It also punishes the individual if not obeyed.

eg:- Truth is considered to be a part and parcel of almost all religion.

4. Endures over time :-

It has been present in the society since the ancient times and existing even today.

eg:- naturalism → in primitive society.
Christianity, Hinduism, etc → in modern society.

Sometimes it could be pathological social fact also especially during the cases of communal conflicts.

eg:- Recent Haryana communal conflict.
Durkheim considered religion as a social fact.

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Q1(b) How will you describe 'employee alienation' in services sector as a phenomenon?

10

Alienation according to Marx is the feeling of estrangement from the group, society and sometimes to himself.

Marx, considered alienation in the industrial society but today with IT revolution it has entered into service sector also.

Employee alienation in service sector

1. Commodification of labour :-

C.W. Mills in his study of 'Sales girl' mentions that the sales girl has to smile at the customer irrespective of his/her behaviour. Sometimes it may be plastic. This leads to the commodification of her labour.

2. In a recent study, it was said that there is a trend of hire and fire policy in the service sector and that

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leads to poor social security and the individual feels alienated in the society. Eg:- Pink slip culture

3. There is weak trade union especially in the service sector and the individuals are unable to mobilise themselves this leads to alienation from the group.

4. The work from home culture by Ashwini Deshpande, shows that there is a lack of social capital due to the work from home and individual gets alienated from his work.

5. There is very high division of labour in the service sector. According to Brownmen, it leads to deskilling of the individuals.

But it has been avoided by some new techniques like workation in the contemporary society.

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Q1(c) Examine how and why the study of social order and stability has been an integral part of sociology.

10

Sociology as a subject emerged during the 18th century to study various changes in the society, like French Revolution, Enlightenment, etc.

So naturally sociologists are attracted towards social order and stability of the society.

Functionalists :-

considers only social order and stability. And provides that everything present in the society ensures social order.

eg :- Presence of stratification also ensures social order.

Marxist :-

society is always disordered and conflict always exist in society.

eg :- Presence of capitalism is the

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reason for conflicts.

they advocated for egalitarian society because that would ensure stability of the society. they provide revolutionary solutions. like abolition of capitalism.

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Positivist :-

Like Comte, Durkheim, always advocated for stability and started examining reasons for instability in a scientific way. eg:- suicide theory by Durkheim.

Interpretativist :-

they focused at the micro level to ensure stability in the system.

eg:- Mead's I and me theory that talks about social order from individual level changes.

so, sociology as a subject always advocated for stability and social order. But the subject scope has widened beyond this.

Q1(d) Elaborate on the use of comparative method in sociology with suitable illustrations.

10

comparative method in sociology is used by prominent sociologists like Weber, Durkheim in their sociological studies.

Weber → Ideal type

1) Ideal type is considered to be a mental construct, which helps in understanding the social reality.

2. Reality is so complex, so it helps in breaking down into multiple parts.

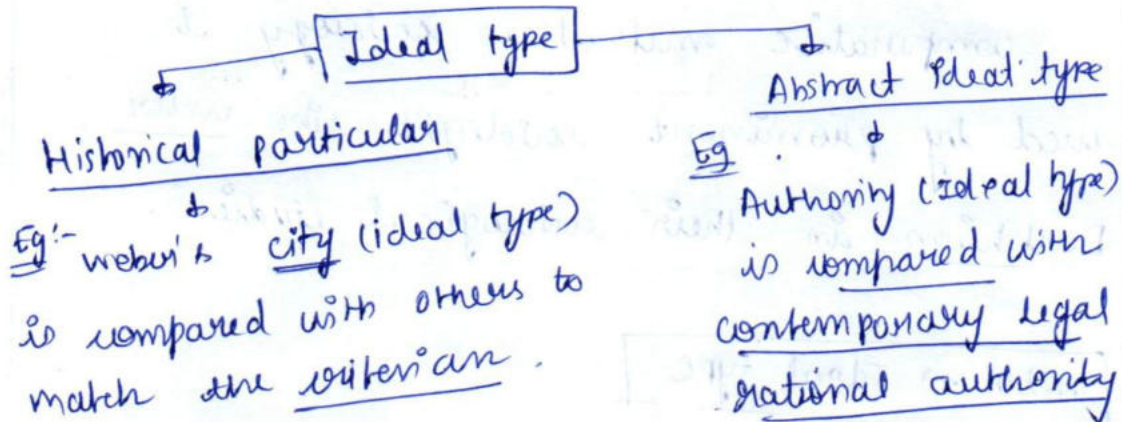
Though it is not a mirror image of reality it helps in understanding the social reality. It is often considered as an one-sided exaggeration of a researcher.

It acts as measuring tool. A researcher can compare the existing model with the ideal type.

eg:- Weber's Bureaucracy (ideal type) is

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compared with existing type .



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Durkheim → Rules of distinction & classification

He compares & classifies the social
fact into pathological and normal
social fact.

Eg:- crime rate in any society is
normal if it is limited. But if it goes
beyond a certain level it becomes
pathological.

His theory on suicide is classical
example for an ideal type.

However Ideal type is not an
creality in itself. But comparative method
has undoubtedly contributed for the growth
of sociology.

Q1(e) How was the social organization of work in feudal society compared to that of slave society?

10

Social organisation of work is nothing but the patternning of work, it includes both technical and social aspects of work. Technically it can be called as division of labour.

Social organisation of work in slave and feudal society

slave society

feudal society

1. Informal work with simple division of labour.

Nature of work

Informal work with segmental division of labour.

2. there is no scope for mobility.

Scope for mobility

there is some sporadic scope for mobility, through rebellions, etc.

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3. slave Feudal
- Patrimonial relationship worker relationship Patrimonial relationship
4. The basic necessities of the worker is taken care. Compensation is cash in kind to the worker. the compensation
5. Full time work work Full time work and sometimes it can be generational but during the agricultural seasons they are allowed to work in their farm.
6. There is no creativity in the work is involved. b. There is some kind of creativity is involved but mostly regular.

But in modern society there is contractual relation between the employee and employer. There is also high social mobility. A lot of creativity in work is involved.

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Q2(a)

Critically examine the statement "What can we oppose to this machinery in order to keep a portion of mankind free from this parceling-out of the soul, from this supreme mastery of the bureaucratic way of life?"

20

Weber, introduced bureaucracy as a ideal type in the form of legal rational authority. He found this to be the efficient authority compared to other types of authority.

However he was skeptical about the authority, that it may create alienation among the members due to the increased no of rules and regulations.

He termed it as Iron cage rationality due to increased rules and hierarchical nature.

He considered that it as a escape free authority once entered.

He was very sure that once it is introduced into the society it becomes

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very difficult to challenge the authority.

He was highly worried about the dictatorship of bureaucrats.

But despite his skepticism he still believed that bureaucracy as the efficient organisation.

However the authorities are recruited by,

i) written rules and regulations.

ii) Technically specialised individuals.

iii) Highly trained after recruitment.

Today, the bureaucracy has underwent changes from supreme making of life :-

1. Lateral entry is encouraged to avoid the inefficiency among the workers and to encourage healthy competition.

2. Rigid hierarchy is undergoing a change to flexible hierarchy.

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3. Many performance based ^{awards} have been introduced to avoid negligency

4. Periodic assessment once in 14 and 20 years is suggested to avoid the inefficiency.

5. Red tapism is undergoing changes due to the powerful machineries like RTI.

Bureaucracy have underwent major changes in order to avoid alienation as some kind of flexibility is also introduced into the system.

Weber's prediction have also proven true. eg:- 1970-80s American bureaucracy was inefficient ^{and} corrupt due to the enormous power.

Now all countries are moving towards neo-model of bureaucracy.

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Handwritten text in Hindi, likely a response to a question. The text is written in a cursive style and is somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting. It appears to be a paragraph discussing a topic related to sociology, possibly the role of the state or social structure. The text is written in the main body of the page, between the header and footer.

Q2(b) Provide an elaborate note on the classification of suicides with contemporary examples.

20

Suicide according to Purkheim is "any act that causes death, performed directly or indirectly, positive or negative by the actor himself, after knowing the causes of the actions".

According to him suicides are the causes of the society and not the individual causes. He assumed suicidal rate as social fact.

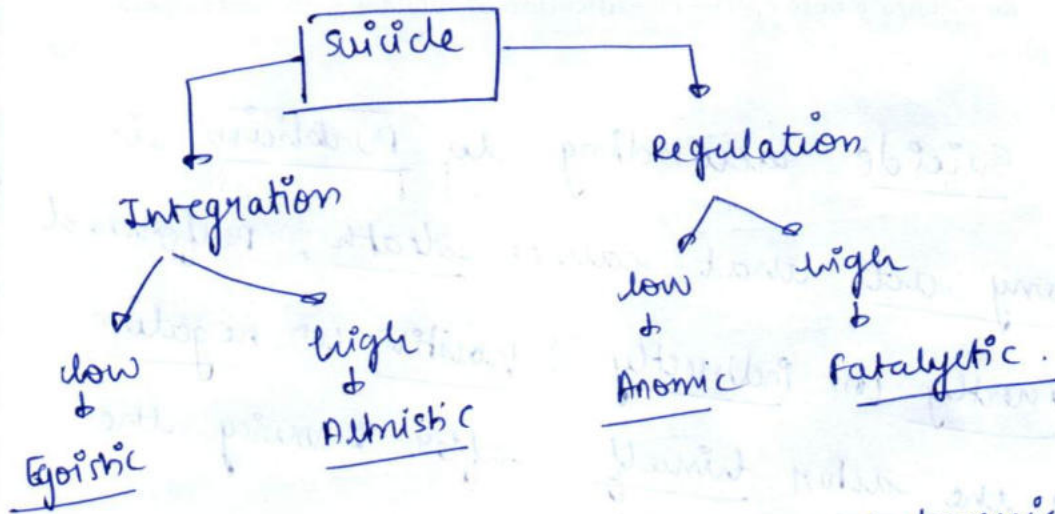
He concluded from the statistics that,

i) suicide rate is present in all countries at a particular level.

ii) It influenced by the various social facts like integration, regulation, etc.

iii) The cause of the suicidal rate is not individual, temperature or psychological.

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→ suicidal states are due to sociogenic impulses that is present in the society

→ It is influenced by the integration and regulation. when an individual is subjected to it he commits suicide.

→ In traditional societies fatalistic and altruistic suicide dominates

→ In modern societies anomic and egoistic suicides dominates.

Finding of Durkheim

i) suicide is high among protestants than catholics.

ii) suicide is high among bachelors than married.

iii) suicide is high among men than women

iv) suicide is high among higher authorities than lower.

Classification :-

i) Altruistic suicide :- These are due to high integration into the society.

Eg :- Twin tower attack in USA by terrorists (though it is wrong, it is altruistic from their perspective).

ii) Egoistic suicide :-

These are due to lower integration into the society.

eg :- suicide by a person due to his heavy debt ~~also~~ ^{because of the} losses in his/her business. He feels alienated from the society.

iii) Anomic suicide :-

It occurs due to the lower regulation in the society. It occurs whenever there is a transition from one form of system to another.

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It is basically due to two reasons,
uncontrolled division of labour and
factor changes in the industrial society.

Eg:- High number of suicides during
various economic slow down and economic depression

eg:- 2008 → Bank failures in many parts
of the world.

ii) Fatalistic :-

It is basically due to high
regulation in the society and person
feels coerced by the society.

eg:- slaves committing suicide due to
the helpless nature. In contemporary society
it is almost unfound.

However Durkheim did not mention
about the suicidal suicide, Post mortem
suicides, coercing an individual to commit
suicide, etc. So it is only partially relevant
in contemporary society.

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Q2(c) Differentiate the key characteristics between formal and informal organisations.

10

Formal and Informal organisation exist in modern societies. However the degree of which varies in different societies. In developed countries almost it is formalised. In developing countries like India, According to World Bank 90% of job are informalised. (2022 data)

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Characteristics:-

1. Formal organisations are basically guided by rules and regulations that are documented.

No such documentation in informal society. And it is imposed based on the will of the owner.

2. Social security and job security is ensured in formal job.

There is no mention of social and

job security in informal sector.

3. The ^{relations} ~~rules~~ between the employees and employer are clearly codified. The rights, duties and obligations are mentioned in formal organisations.

No such formal rules for work and relationship between the employer in present in informal sector.

4. In case of any discrepancies, formal labours can mobilise for legal battle against employer.

No such legal battle is possible in informal sector as it is not based on any formal contract.

5. wages are defined in formal sector whereas it is not defined in informal sector.

Now there is a trend of formalisation of informal sector and vice versa is witnessed according to Page.

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Q3(a) Differentiate between Marxian and Weberian analysis of capitalism.

20

Marx and Weber both has analyzed capitalism in a distinct way. It exist in modern society. It is beleived that in capitalism there is an accumulation of wealth that takes place.

Differentiation :-

1. Marx, has identified capitalism only in modern industrial society.

Weber has identified, capitalism in all societies.

Primitive → body capitalism

Ancient → pariah capitalism

Feudal → Traditional capitalism

Industrial → legal rational capitalism.

2. Marx considers capitalism is the main reason for the alienation among the workers.

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Weber considers alienation is due to increasing rationalisation of society and not due to capitalism.

3. Marx, considers capitalism leads to polarisation of classes into bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Weber actually provided 4 class classification. He considers that due to capitalism, petty bourgeoisie and property less white collar workers would grow. He gave the proliferation of classes concept.

4. capitalism is considered as accumulation of wealth that leads to proletarianisation of the middle class. (Marx)

Weber has provided that with increase in capitalism, the managerial class would increase, that leads to emergence of new middle class.

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5. Marx, considers that social inequality would emerge in society as the proletariats transmits the poverty to next generation and capitalists transmits wealth.

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Weber considered that it is the most rational system compared to all societies as it provides mobility to all classes. whoever works best.

6. Marx gave capitalism as a mono causal explanation for the growth of industries in the European society.

Weber said that the spirit of capitalism emerged due to various reasons like the calvinistic ethic and individual motivation along with resources.

7. Marx considered abolition of capitalism and establishing socialist society is the only way forward to establish

egalitarian society.

Weber did not provide solution to abolish capitalism rather he advocated for the emergence of new authority like bureaucracy to facilitate capitalism.

8. In contemporary society, Weber is more relevant. As there is an increase in middle class in almost all societies. [50% of middle class in India by 2036 by some prediction].

9. There is also increase in bureaucratic authorities to facilitate capitalism.

10. The revolution that Marx advocated did not happen due to the establishment of welfare capitalism.

Today, to protect the workers interest there is increase in labour laws, social security to avoid the exploitation and establishing an egalitarian society.

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Q3(b) How can you use the concept of 'social class's to understand deviance in contemporary societies.

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Q3(c) Substantiate on the view 'The Self is a Historical Product of Dialectical Attunement'

10

According to mead, self is a product of social integration and social process. self would not have developed without the social contact.

He also advocated that the complete awareness of an individual, ^{self} comes ^{of} when there individual distinguishes between I and me. me is considered to be social self.

The action of 'I' is literally unknown to an individual. An individual comes to know about 'I' only with the consequences of action performed by 'I'.

I → Important :-

- i) It brings in novelty in individual.
- ii) All the values are stored in 'I'.
- iii) It contains ~~some~~ everything that we look for ourselves.

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me → development :-

It developed due to the social contact.

It involves 3 stages :-

i) preparatory ii) play stage iii) game stage

only in game stage 'me' gets developed completely.

It is only because of 'me' an individual always shows conformist behaviour and doesn't show deviant behaviour.

* If 'I' is absent then the individual is controlled only by external and internal factors of individuals.

It is the 'I' component that ensures social change. 'me' ensures social stability and order.

Individual self is thus made of two component 'I' and 'me'. In case of social reformers 'I' dominated so social changes are seen. But self is a combination of both.
That ensures stability.

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Q4 Write short notes on the following: (Each note should not exceed 150 words)
10 x 5 = 50

Q4(a) Provide a note on ideal type. What do you think is the ideal type of family? 10

Ideal type is considered as mental construct which helps to know the social reality. It is used to avoid subjectivity.

It cannot be considered as a reality but it helps to know the reality. Since the society is highly complex it is difficult to analyse as a whole. It helps to break down into parts.

It is a one-sided exaggeration of researcher about social reality. It acts as comparison tool. It also acts like a measuring rod.

It saves the time of the researcher to avoid looking at the social reality again and again. It helps to link multiple perspectives.

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Types of Ideal type :-

1) Historical particular → It helps to understand the historical phenomenon.

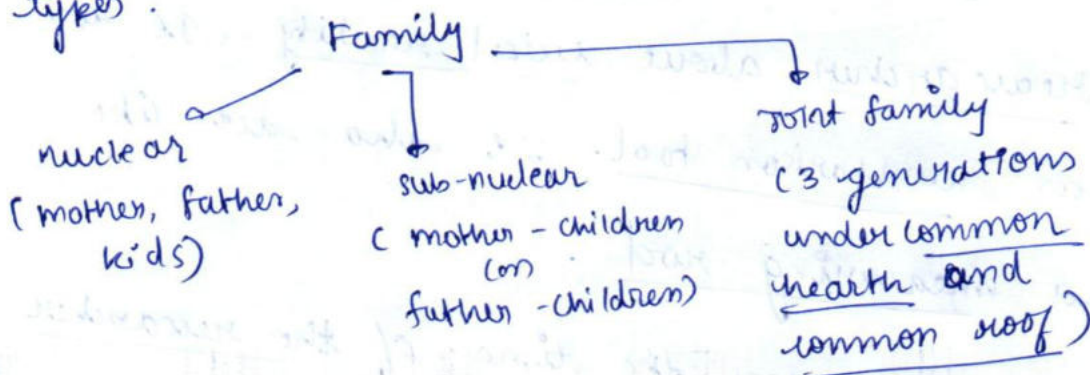
Eg:- protestant ethics.

2) Abstract :- It helps to understand the abstract phenomenon. eg:- Authority.

3) Structural Ideal type :- It helps to identify the causes and consequences of the ideal type. eg:- Traditional domination.

Ideal type of family :-

Family basically consists of the various types.



Weber did not mention about how an ideal type should be considered to be like choosing various elements, etc. so it is highly subjective in nature.

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Q4(b) Elucidate on the functional imperatives for social systems.

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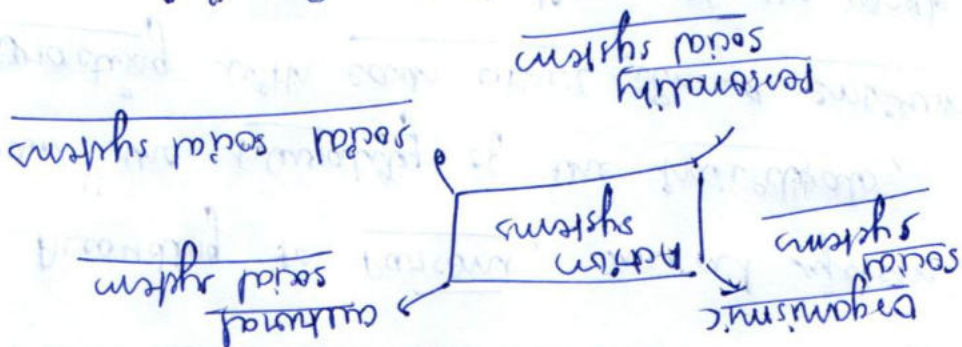
According to Parsons, social system means the neutrality of the individuals, interacting with each other in a environ-
ment for the optimisation of the work

Functional imperatives of social system

1. social systems basically consists of 2 parts structures and functions.
2. Each social system consists of many sub-systems.
3. It has certain needs (universal and derived needs).
4. It requires some energy to function.
5. It has an environment and a structure.
6. It requires equilibrium.

Social system are formed through Action systems. Parsons gave 4 action systems.

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All the 4 helps in maintaining

social order. phase wise ~~evolution~~ explanation of He took

social system. Initially mechanical equilibrium phase, the examined two many structural positions are in equilibrium and the introduced among equilibrium.

then in the pre-requisite functional

phase, he explained

with that the explained about the existence of social order.

Adaptation → Economic system
Goal attainment → Political system
Integration → cultural system
Latency → fiduciary system

Q4(c) Write a short note on reference group behaviour.

10

Reference group according to Merton is a group with which a person is often compares ^{with} institutions, achievements, role institutionalisation to achieve/be a part of the reference group.

Reference group behaviour :-

1. Anticipatory socialisation:-

A person often tries to imitate the behaviour of the reference group. So, the values of the person also changes, that provides easy entry to that particular group.

However it can be dysfunctional, if the membership group is closed, so the person cannot enter into the group and also becomes a pariah in his own group. So, he becomes a marginal man.

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2. A reference group is chosen based on various criteria like the social status, the value systems of the group, etc.

It can vary from one individual to another.

3. One generation could have had a different reference group than another and it is considered as generational gap.

4. In case of a membership group, an individual can enter by anticipatory

Socialisation. eg:- MBBS aspirant after clearing NEET.

5. In case of non-membership group an individual cannot enter into it despite

various efforts. eg:- caste system.

the membership group motivates the individual to be a part of it.

Q4(d) Comment on Durkheimian division of labour theory.

10

Division of labour, according to Durkheim is the "splitting of an occupation into various sub parts or small processes, and each is taken up by an individual or a group".

Division of Labour (DOL)

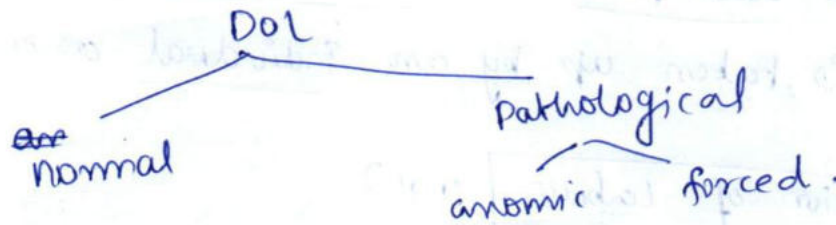
It is a social fact, according to Durkheim. He took a causal and effect relation to explain DOL.

In case of primitive society the moral density and material density were low. So there was no specialisation of work. Everybody did the same work and had mechanical solidarity.

Due to increase in material density and moral density there was an interaction between various segments and people took up the other jobs. Due to increased competition

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people took up specialisation i.e. differentiation of work. And hence the organic solidarity emerged due to this dynamism.



If everything is normal in society there is normal DOL. If anything that disturbs social order, it becomes pathological.

Anomic DOL :- It is due to normlessness. Due to rapid industrialisation and uncontrolled differentiation it occurs. But it is temporary.

forced DOL :- If the DOL does not suits a person then it does not provide long term stability, so it disturbs social order.

It is even relevant in contemporary society that there high DOL in every sector is witnessed.

eg:- Data analytics, Data scientist, etc.

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Q4(e) Clarify whether start-ups are an informal organization of work?

10

Informal organisations are those where there is no formal rules and regulations that needs to be followed.

According to government of India, if an enterprise consists of less than 10 members as workers then it is informal organisation.

Startup → informal organisation

i) If the no. of workers is less than 10 then it is an informal organisation.

ii) Most of the startups recruit contractual labourers for their economical spending.

Most of the researchers like Focalt says that people show it as informal because of lot of bureaucratic procedures and tax issues they remain informal.

iii) Startups in order to make more profit to attract investors recruit contractual or informal labourers like portfolio workers.

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iv) social security for the workers are also not provided. that enormously reduce their expenditure.

startups → formal :-

i) certain startups to attract brilliant minds provides formal appointments through letters or mails to grade up their level.

ii) / skilled employees brought into the organisation with all the rules and regulations followed.

iii) with increase in profit it is easier for them to integrate into share markets if formal.

these are formalisation of informal organisation that takes place here.

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Q5(a)

While economic changes might prove to be an initial stimulus, Parsons believed that in the long run cultural changes determine the broadest pattern of change. Elaborate.

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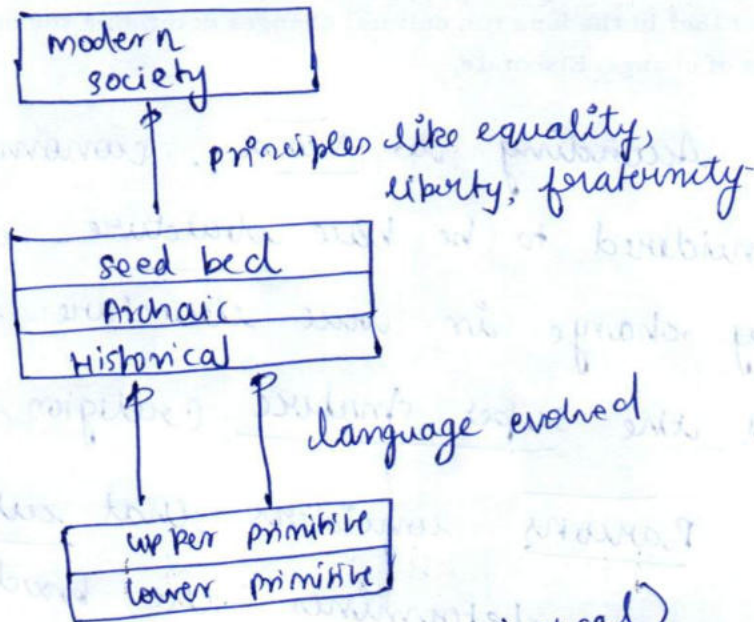
According to Marx, economics is considered to be base structure. If any ~~any~~ change in base structure would affect all the super structure (religion, law, etc.)

Parsons considers that cultural changes determines the broadest change through his Evolutionary universal concept.

He considers that ^{from} primitive society there is a transformation in culture that took place to reach modern society. However it is not uniform in all structures / societies.

Eg:- European societies acquired the attributes of Roman civilisation and underwent a rapid change to modern society.

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Parson's evolutionary universal)

through the agricultural surplus,
Parsons says that from the lower
primitive there was a transition to
upper primitive stage.

In lower primitive there was no
stratification. with agricultural surplus
in upper primitive stage political stratification
emerged.

with the emergence of language
there was a transition to historical
stage.

In historical stage still there was no separation between religion and politics.

With the disseparation of religion and politics man transformed from historical stage to Archaic stage. There was secularisation principles that emerged.

From Archaic stage with the emergence of various laws, there was a transition from archaic stage to seed bed stage. Here, the rudimentary form of equality emerged.

Transcendence of god, all the people are equal and rational ideals emerged.

With the advent of modern thoughts like equality, fraternity, liberty there was a transition from seed bed to modern society.

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There is only a one-way movement and a society cannot revert back according to Parsons.

A society can also acquire the modern values and directly move towards the modern society. It need not follow the same order.

Eg:- Indians remained a agrarian society due to lack of modern values to move towards modern society.

It was criticised on various grounds as Merton says that it is grand theory that lacks empiricism.

Anthony Giddens says that conflict perspective was left out voluntarily.

C.W. Mills also criticized that there is no ^{mention of} conflict due to change in values that took place in various stages.

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Q5(b) What are functions? Provide a functional analysis on globalisation.

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Q5(c) Analyse the implications of Work from Home (WFH)? Does it have similar implications on men and women?

10

Work from Home, is a concept used by Arjun Deshpande. It has gained popularity in recent years during COVID-19.

Implication on women

1. Dual burden :-

women ~~has~~ was forced to do the formal and household work which affected their mental and physical health.

2. Part time jobs :-

Due to economic burden, many took the part time jobs to take care of household work also.

3. Pink collar jobs :-

there was an increase in trend of Pink collar jobs emerged during COVID-19.

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Implication on men :-

1. Men came to know the ~~are~~ difficulties of household jobs during the covid 19 pandemic.
eg :- men helping women in household chores increased.
2. There was no differentiation of household and office work and often the worktime increased.
3. Job security was also questioned.
(for both men and women) many sudden layoffs were announced.
4. Platform workers got increased.
eg:- google recruited many labourers.
many different kind of works emerged during pandemic like the workation.
(working in a vocation) to have a mental self relief.

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