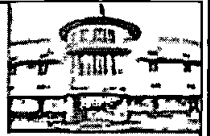




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SOCIOLOGY

Name of Candidate

SMRUTIRANJAN MOHANTY

Test Code

309

Schedule

Registration No.

Place

Time

Module

Classroom

Distance Learning

Classroom & Distance Learning

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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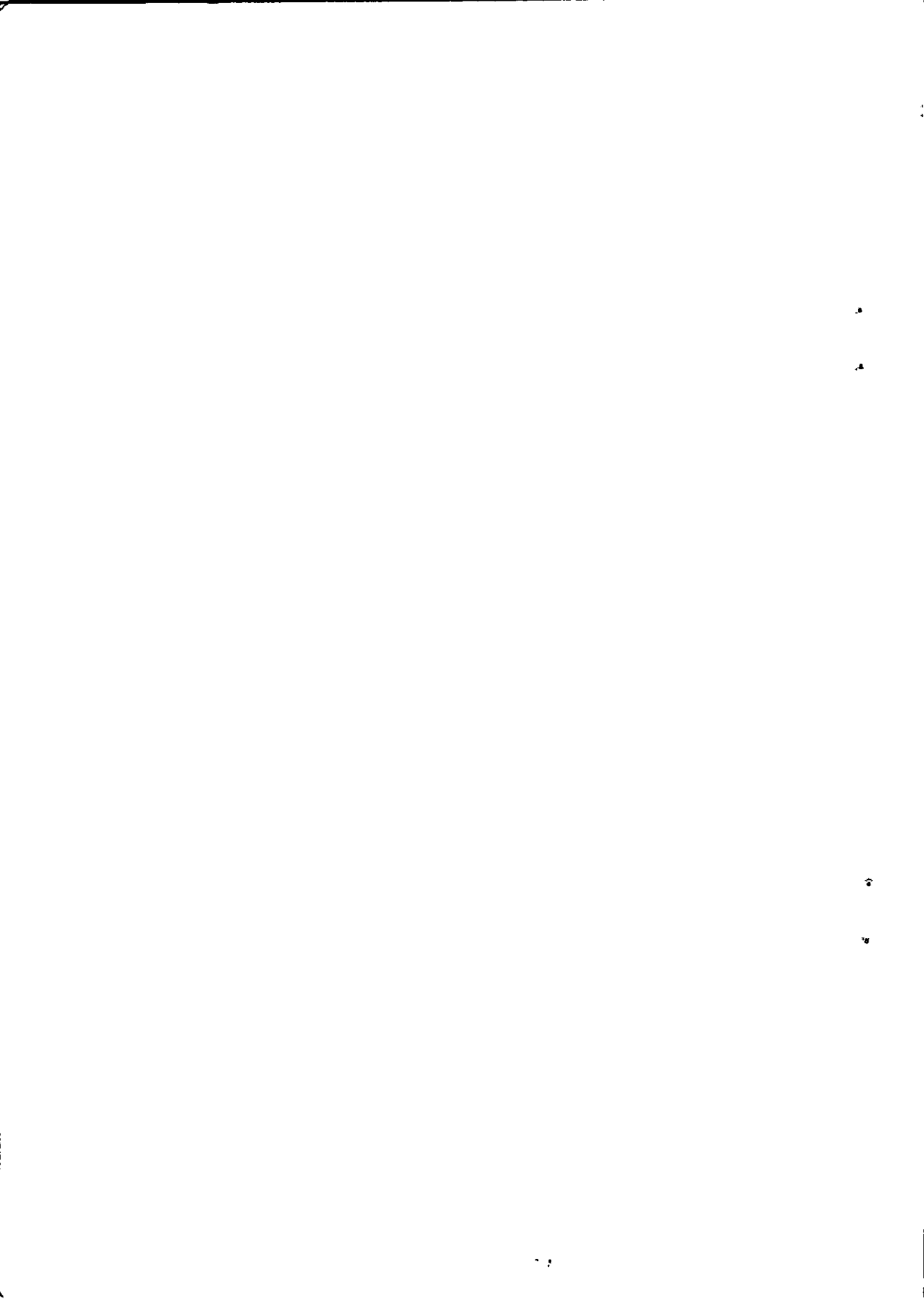
Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.



7

(b) Symbolic interactionism :-

• Symbols are the objects which have the meaning as people perceive them.

• Symbols can be categorised into 2 types :

(a) Significant symbols

(b) Insignificant symbols.

• Significant symbols are those which only human beings are able to perceive.

ex:- 'Language' can be called as most suitable example of significant symbol.

• Symbols have the following attributes :-

(i) By use of symbols we can clarify things.

(ii) They help in problem solving.

(iii) They help human beings to think.

(iv) They help in role-taking i.e. one person can place himself in position of others to know & evaluate expectation of other self.

(v) They help in growth of civilisation.

• 'Symbolic interactionism' is a valued possession of human being only through the following characteristics :-

(i) Human beings are endowed with thought.

(ii) By applying thought, we can interact with our social & natural environment.

(iii) We attach meaning to each symbol to have a unified response to a particular thing or object.

(iv) Symbol's meaning can be modified in the course of interaction.

(v) Through symbolic interaction, human beings become

able to know their advantage & disadvantage.

• Go H. Mead, one of the earliest propounder of symbolic interactionism, in his theory of 'Mind, Self & Society' has advocated human interaction & its relationship with symbols & their meaning.

• 'Self' of a person develops develops in a social context. Mead advocated the whole is society precedes the part i.e. individuals, but human beings, people, don't accept all the dictates of society neither ^{do} they manifest actions whatever they want. Hence, self is both object & subject to itself.

• He further advocates human beings are reflexive & animals are non-reflexive. Hence, human beings can only attribute meanings to symbols & interact.

• Man juxtaposes 'I' & 'me' & comes out with a response after due deliberation.

I

(i) 'I' is the immediate response of an individual to an action of other self.

(ii) 'I' is innovative.

(iii) 'I' is the hallmark of modern society.

(iv) 'I' symbolises social change.

me

(i) 'me' is the organized set of response given by society to an individual.

(ii) 'me' is judgemental & obtained through socialization.

(iii) 'me' is characteristic feature of traditional society.

(iv) 'me' symbolises social

(v) 'I' is that part which can be known to a person after action is done.

- continually
(vi) 'me' is already established values obtained by socialisation.

• He further throws light on 'socialisation' & tells that it happens through two stages in development phase of one's childhood.

(a) Play stage :- In play stage, limited self is developed as child takes the role of only significant others i.e. his/her parents.

(b) Game stage :- It helps in development of self in its full sense as child follows the role of generalised others.

• Mead further states that 'mind' constantly engages with self for negotiation. No self can be developed without interference of mind. Mind is the storehouse of information about our past, action, symbols & meanings.

• He, making his discussion 'limited to mind & self' throws light on society a bit, but giving precedence to society, Mead, argues that it's society that has impact on mind & self of an individual & through socialisation with the help of symbols, human beings interact with each other.

(a) 'Modern capitalist economies' has resulted in organisation & nature of work, in various ways which has been interpreted by sociologists in various approaches & its pros & cons. The discussion about capitalist economy remains futile without taking the opinion of Marx into account.

• Marx in his book 'Das Kapital', alleges capitalist economy for all ills of labour class i.e. proletariat. Bourgeoisie ^{class} through appropriation of surplus value of labour accumulates wealth at the cost of proletariat, which creates detachment for them from their work which Marx calls as "alienation". Alienation occurs in four respects, i.e.

- (i) alienation from product
- (ii) alienation from process of production
- (iii) alienation from work environment
- (iv) alienation from self & society.

• Marx calls the working class for revolution through which a change in mode of production will occur & proletariat will be able to reap the fruit of their labour.

• Emile Durkheim, in his book "The Division of Labour in Society" advocates that in modern society organic solidarity will help establish cooperation & coordination among people which will usher economic

- Max Weber, by giving illustration on legal-rational authority describes bureaucratic structure as the hallmark of modern industrial economy.
- Modern sociologists have approached the problems occurring in modern capitalist economy in multiple manner.
- 'Leisure' is one such phenomena which means different to different working class:-
 - (i) Expansive :- For a group of working class, leisure extends into work. There's no clearest demarcation betⁿ work & leisure. These type of workers have greatest autonomy.
ex:- Businessman, social worker, teacher etc.
 - (ii) Neutral :- For another group of workers there's balanced working hour & leisure. They don't mix leisure with working hours.
 - (iii) Opposition :- For the manual workers, leisure is central to their life as they don't have autonomy to choose betⁿ work & leisure.
- Ralph Dahrendorf advocates that in modern capitalist economies, workers interest group has a larger say in day-to-day activities which he term as Industrial democracy.
- Richard Hyman advocates Industrial sabotage as rebellion which is directed towards the owners of industry or organisation for 3 immediate purpose i.e.,

- (i) to show frustration
- (ii) to ease tension & work environment
- (iii) to show paper.

• strike is another activity which takes place in modern industrial economies which has following attributes,

- (i) It's calculative,
- (ii) It's actual form of protest.
- (iii) It's temporary in nature.
- (iv) It's done by employees of organisation.

Hence, with changing structure of economy, workers working style & attitude has gone constant modification which is manifested in various forms.

2
(a)

'Social stratification' is a kind of inequality in which an individual or a group is either subordinates or superordinates to another group or individuals.

• Functional theories of social stratification advocates the functionalities of stratification system which helps in maintenance of society as a whole in consonance with its parts.

• Kingsley Davis & Wilbert Moore, on the structure of social stratification have advocated the functional approach to stratification which are discussed below :-

(i) Social stratification is a necessity.

(ii) People are assigned particular position according to their talent & ability to perform the task.

(iii) The roles are continuously evaluated & reward/punishment are given to people according to established values of society.

(iv) The positions which are more functional are assigned to them those who can perform them the best, & hence rewards accordingly.

• Talcott Parsons, another proponent of functionalist approach calls American society as true-achieving society which is meritocratic society & ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~poor~~ ^{poor} society.

• Functionalist approach has been criticised by many who advocate stratification does not have any functional attributes. Ralph Dahrendorf advocates society is triad of norm, sanction & power.

Authority structure in society is established by social norm & sanction & institutionalised power is established.

• Teerin advocates functionality or dysfunctionality depends on history & prescribed culture of a society. No society can be termed as purely open or close, rather all have functional, dysfunctional & nonfunctional attributes. He advocates,

(i) Talent has no measuring rod. Evaluation of talent depends upon knowledge of the person who evaluates it.

(ii) "Which position is more functional or less functional that can't be judged. Something which is called less functional to one can be more to other's."

(iii) Monetary compensation is not the sole criteria for which people work. Economic equality may be one criteria for social equality, not the only one.

(iv) People have own meaning of functionality according to their prescribed culture & history.

- Marxist sociologists have ~~outrightly~~ rejected functional theories to social stratification. They advocate these are dominant class ideology which are injected into mind of masses for their continued domination. Gramsci, in his "Hegemonistic domination" advocates this. C. Wright Mills in his theory of "power élites" advocates that certain section of society i.e. powerful politicians, army & corporate heads capture power & spread false dominant class ideology.
- Hence, functional theories are used, re-used, modified or abused by many scholars in sociological discourse.

(b) 'Ethnicity' :-

- The term ethnicity finds its root from greek word 'ethos' which means, people belong to common blood. The term has undergone many modifications. French word, 'ethnie' means breed or race.
- Abriel Smithy advocates ethnicity & political history are complementary to each other. One group of people taking ethnicity as a cause establish nation-state as France or Britain.
- Karl Deutch, defines ethnicity as a term which defines common heredity, language, culture of a group.
- Friedrich Barth, in "Ethnic group & its boundaries" states that ethnicity is a stretchable concept which has one meaning in one context & other meaning in other context.
- Modernist theories like Parson, Gellner advocates in modern society ethnicity is withering away as institutionalisation, bureaucratization have made ethnic identity look feeble.
- Habermas, contradicting to modernists, advocates patriarchal constitutionalism has only imposed false shadow of equality, rather people hold

ethnic identity more stronger.

- functional theorists like Bornis & Richmond advocate modernity gives importance to unity & individualism & man by nature loves diversity. So, ethnic heroes make appearance time & again to revive their own identity & ethnicity take center stage, instead of being withered away.
- Clifford Geertz advocates, ethnicity, neither creates fear nor it has political affiliations, rather people feel good in modern society about their ethnic identity & it gives them immense satisfaction to glorify their ethnicity in this hopeless world.
- Ethnicity was significant in the past & it has not outlived its functionality even today. Nation-building & ethnicity ~~have~~ still have complementary role to play in the present scenario.
- Pittirim Sorokin calls nation as 'active ethnicity' & ethnicity as 'passive nationality'. Nation, meaning to be born, takes its form due to ethnic attributes.
- A nation has following 3 attributes,
(i) autonomy from external influence,

- (ii) unity among its own people .
- (iii) Identity, which comes from ethnicity i.e. common culture, language, heritage & history.
- Nation is converted to a state at the time of external aggression & state is converted to a nation due to internal disturbances. Ethnicity has a major role to play in making people aware about their 'common identity'. Be it France or Britain earlier, or Palestine now, it's ethnicity which is glorified time & again & people go for boundary maintenance holding their common identity closed to their heart. Hence, ethnicity was, is & will be functional in its role of mobilisation of masses to protect their identity.

(1)
(a)

Gender as a dimension of stratification :-

- Sex which is a biological construct, is converted into social construct is gender. Women, time & again, have been subjected to discrimination due to gender stratification.
- An oakley take about manipulative socialisation is a girl is not born as a girl, rather made a girl through socialisation in terms of soft skills, & attributes.
- Sherry ortner advocates man is equalled with "culture" & woman is equalled with "nature". Hence, woman is subjected to the treatment as nature is treated.
- Silviya Welby suggests the status of women have degraded due to modernisation, & technological advancement. they are assigned pink collar jobs like BPO, to do both household & official work concomitantly.
- Feminist sociologists have been divided into various groups to make the voices of women heard.
Radical feminists completely reject marriage as an institution & advocate liberation of women from males. Socialist feminists advocate equal ~~work~~ ^{pay} for equal work & equal benefits for women.
Marxist ~~sociologist~~ feminist see women as a working class who have no right on their value of labour.

Liberal feminist see women as another face of a coin having men at other side. They advocate equal rights for men & women & further tell both men & women have to complement each other for advancement of society.

(b) Industrial Conflict & Strike :-

In modern capitalist economies, industrial conflict & strike have taken center stage along with normal day-to-day activity.

Ralph Dahrendorf advocate industrial democracy i.e. more labour unions & interest groups have raised their heads to have more worker participation.

Richard Hyman advocates industrial sabotage as rule breaking task directed towards owners of production process, ~~firm~~ says it's done for immediate ^{resolve} ~~case~~ of tension & frustration, & to show power of working class by mutilating work environment.

Ralph Miliband says strike has certain characteristic features :-

- (i) it's temporary in nature
- (ii) it's done by employee of organisation
- (iii) it's actual form of protest
- (iv) it's calculative task.

Hence, sociologists have reflected on changing nature of work in modern capitalist economy

2 explained its various forms & nature.

(C) Work in feudal society:-

- Marx, in his theory of 'historical materialism' has advocated the phases of history are reflection of changing means of production & relation of production, which together signify 'modes of production'.
- Legal forces of production are called means of production on which the owner has actual rights.
- ~~The~~ Feudal society appeared in history after the forces of production & relationship of prodⁿ of ~~change from~~ ancient slave society got modified.
- Serf & feudal lords are the two major classes of feudal society.
- Serf, the working class, gets the land & other means of production & obliges the feudal lord who is the real owner of production.
- As Marx advocates, feudal lord exploits the Serf in return of subsistence & appropriates the surplus value of labour & re-invests in the process of production.
- As serf gets his subsistence from the feudal mode of production, he remains obliged to the feudal lord.
- In course of history, forces of production got changed. Instead of land, capital became

the forces of production. Hence, relation of production also got modified from feudal lord & serf to bourgeoisie & proletariat, acc. to Marx.

Hence, feudal society was sandwiched between slave society & modern capitalist society in ancient Europe & elsewhere.

(d) Racism :-

'Race' as a term got appeared in dictionary in 18th century only.

- Robert Knox, Gobineau, Godier advocated the biological meaning of race. They thought that one is emotionally ~~and~~ mentally inferior than white.

- Robert Park advocated liberal aspect of race. He felt territorial expansion, colonial expansion, 'redrawing' of national boundaries have entered racism.

- Van Der Berghe in his comparative study of race in Africa, Australia & Latin America. Suggests that Australia has gone for competitive approach for race where as Africa still paternalistic approach to race persists & Latin America has gone for a mix of both paternalistic & competitive approach.

- Modernists like Parson advocated race in contemporary society has outlived its significance. But, reacting to him, William Julius advocated race may not be made open as form of stratification, but it's still fostering inequality.

- Dilemma School's scholars like Robert. K. Merton, Dubios, ~~st~~ argue ideology of equality ~~but~~ & practice of inequality still persist, hence race is present in functional, ~~dis~~functional, & nonfunctional form.
 - Marxists see race as a form of domination by the dominant class.
- Hence, race has been seen in different perspective by different sociologists & hence, is still a wide-spread phenomena affecting people's life.

(2)

5) (a) Formal Organisation :-

- Formal organisations are those organisations which have a proper structure & workers have certain goals to achieve in a formal way.
- Max Weber, in theory of bureaucracy, advocated it as having legal-rational authority in modern society & the best form of organisational structure.
- In these organisations, employees have job security, formal pay structure, proper working conditions with welfare benefits.
- Workers in formal organisations have clear cut institutionalised means & prescriptive goals in front of them.
- Being rational, workers try to achieve goals according to given means.

(b) Class & Lifecycle :-

- As per Marx, class is a group of people who are product of history & every society has two classes antagonistic to each other's interests. The class conflict & polarisation is prime factor for uprooting the modern capitalist system & establishing socialism in which all will get equal benefits.
- Weber, contradicting Marx does not go for polarisation rather he advocated class as a group of people having equal position in market situation. There's proliferation of class in middle class structure. Class position is

Not fixed. & class conflict can occur between any class.

'Life style' ^{is} ~~are~~ desirable attributes which an individual possesses for having a comfortable life. Marxists advocate that working class are deprived of their basic necessities due to exploitation of ~~the~~ capitalist class.

(c) Types of Social mobility :-

'Social mobility' is change of one's strata to another strata in stratified social structure.

It can be of various types,

(a) Horizontal & Vertical

(b) Upward & downward

(c) Intergenerational & Intra-generational.

Horizontal & vertical :-

Horizontal stratification refers to changing of one's ~~str~~ position in the same strata.

ex:- a software professional switching to another company.

Vertical stratification refers to changing of one's position in one strata to another strata.

ex:- man moving from a low paid job to a qualified profession.

Upward & downward :-

Upward stratification refers to moving one strata up whereas downward refers to moving one strata down in stratification structure.

Inter & Intra Generational mobility :-

Intergenerational mobility, refers to mobility occurred in a family in two or more generation. Where as intragenerational mobility occur in a person's own lifespan.

(d) Feminization of work :-

Females are given certain jobs which are soft on skills. Hence, termed as pink collar jobs.

As Sherry Ortner advocated in nature-culture theory that female are equated with nature & hence, treated accordingly.

Due to modernisation, certain jobs are created for females which can be done parallelly with household jobs.

So, females are exploited twice & unpaid once.

Silvija Welby advocates that due to rapid modernisation females status have been downgraded. Jobs like Business Process Outsourcing are created which does not require much skill & can be done while doing household activities.

(e) Ethnic conflicts :-

Ethnicity & political history of a nation are attached to each other. Ethnicity is common heredity, race, language, culture creates identity through which masses go for mobilisation & creates conflict among each other.

• Ethnicity is called 'passive nationality' can't form a nation without being attached to a particular territory, as advocated by Sorokin.

• So, in search of a territory, people go for autonomous, unified identity & call own group for mobilisation which leads to large scale bloodshed & killings.

8 (a)

Marxian theory of stratification is based on two polarised class & their conflict among each other. Marx advocated that proletarians are continuously exploited in the hands of bourgeoisie & only organised revolution can uproot capitalist system.

Other marxist scholars ~~also~~ suggest dominant class ideology are packed & supplied to masses through institutional means to continue the domination of the dominant classes.

C. Wright Mills in his theory of power elites advocated in American society, top bureaucratic & politicians, army officials & corporate heads control power & continue domination.

Althusser talks about ideological state apparatus & repressive state apparatus to justify the domination of state on masses.

Dahrendorf advocates, instead of two organised classes, it's groups which engage in conflict & society establishes authority structures through the norms & ^{sanction} institutionalised power.

(b)

Work in industrial & post-industrial societies can be alienating for the workforce. This view belong to proponent of class conflict theory, Karl

Marx.

- Marx advocates alienation as a psychological detachment that happens to every worker in industrial society.
- Alienation occurs in different ways,
 - (i) from product
 - (ii) from process of production
 - (iii) from working environment
 - (iv) from self & society.
- Worker does not reap the fruit of his labour. & capitalist class through appropriation of surplus value of labour creates a sense of alienation in the minds of workers. The man who is behind the making the product does not even get a chance to see his product which he makes through painstaking hard work. Worker spends time in factory not to achieve end, rather to fulfill the means for end i.e his wage. Hence, working class does not have emotional attachment to the process of production & only operates as a machine.

- 6 -

Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या)

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