

Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

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SOCIOLOGY for IAS

PERSONAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME

UPSC - CSE Mains 2019-20

Under Personal Guidance of

VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test Code **TI4098P1-9 (COMPREHENSIVE-3)**

Centre of Exam

ONLINE

Candidate Name **PRATYUSH PANDEY**

Attempt No.

1

Date of Exam **11/09/2019**

Total Marks

150/250

Total Time **3 Hrs**

Reg. No. **3353**

Class Room

Distance

Online



Note : Please take half an hour extra time for highlighting and making blocks of concepts, theories and facts (examples). For example :

Index Table

Q.No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Obtained Marks
Total Marks			

INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. There are Five Questions divided in two Sections.
2. Candidate has to attempt All Questions.
3. Questions No. 1 and 4 are compulsory to answer.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
6. Attempts of Questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner



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Test-9**Section - A**

Q1. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) What is interpretative sociology? Clarify.
- (b) Analyse the importance of comparative method in social research.
- (c) "Social fact is to be treated as a thing." Discuss.
- (d) Examine the utility of concept of Sacred and profane in understanding religion.
- (e) The dysfunctions of bureaucracy.

2(a) How does weber use ideal type in his theory of bureaucracy? (20 marks)

(b) Examine the manifest and latent functions of 'demonetisation' in light of Merton's theory. (20 marks)

(c) Analyse the importance of pattern variables in studying the social change. (10 marks)

3(a) Discuss the factors responsible for the changing structure of family in modern societies. (20 marks)

(b) Can the nature and rate of social mobility be treated as an index of economic development? Comment. (20 marks)

(c) "Self and society are twice born." Examine the statement of Mead. (10 marks)

4(a) Examine the social impact of globalization on labour and society. (20 marks)

(b) "Subjective awareness of objective reality prepares the context for the articulation of class antagonism." Evaluate this statement with reference to Karl Marx's contribution. (20 marks)

(c) Utility of reliability and validity in social research. (20 marks)

Section - B

Q5. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) For Marx, class divisions are outcomes of exploitation. Discuss.

(b) Examine science and technology as agent of social change.

(c) Industrial democracy in Indian society.

(d) Contemporary trends of family.

(e) How does the concept of reference group help in understanding contemporary social dynamics.

6(a) "Globalization involves de-territorialisation." Examine with reference to nation-state. (20 marks)

(b) Illustrate the conflicts and tensions experienced by societies undergoing social change. (20 marks)

(c) Examine the role of protest movements in changing the status of women in India. (10 marks)

7(a) Critically examine the linear theories of social change with suitable examples. (20 marks)

(b) Discuss the relationship between ethnicity and social exclusion in context of Asian societies. (20 marks)

(c) Explain the relevance of idea of cultural lag in understanding social change. (10 marks)

8(a) The increasing importance of tertiary sector has weakened the formal organization of work in recent times. Examine the statement. (20 marks)

(b) How is emergence of sociology linked with modernization of Europe? (20 marks)

(c) Discuss T H Marshall views on citizenship. (10 marks)

Q.
Ans.

Section-A

Interpretative sociology was initially developed by Max Weber and refined by Husserl and Schutz.

Interpretive Sociology

- ① Basis: Man, unlike matter, has consciousness → thus man does not simply respond to external stimuli
- ② Hence, methods of natural sciences cannot be used to study social phenomena.

Max Weber: Verstehen, or interpretive understanding is required

1. Humans create meanings to construct their social reality
 2. Hence, to understand action, one must understand the meanings of actors
- This requires interpretive understanding from the point of view of actor

e.g. A motorist does not automatically stop at red light, but first

attaches meaning to it.

③ Phenomenology - developed by Husserl and Schutz based on interpretative understanding of meanings

→ Claims that no objective reality exists beyond meanings constituted by actors

→ Thus, no objective causal explanations of social reality are possible.

Hence, Weber said sociology is essentially subjective understanding of objective reality through interpretation of meanings.



content
good

context
justified

(Q)

Ans. According to Emile Durkheim, comparative sociology, based on comparisons between societies, is sociology itself.

Comparative Method

① Comparisons between

1. 2 different societies eg US & UK
2. Society at two different stages of time eg 19th century v/s 21st century India

② Through variable analysis, one can find differences and establish causal relationships

eg Durkheim: Suicide rate across societies was higher for protestants
 → concluded Protestants have lower degree of social solidarity, which is cause of suicide.

Importance

① Direct laboratory experiments like in natural sciences are not possible

in Sociology - comparative method serves
~~as "indirect experiment"~~

- (1) Aids in correlation identification
- (2) Comparisons serve to illustrate future path of societies
 - (a) India compared to 19th century England - serves in framing policies

Limitations

- (1) Difficult to isolate influence of a single variable
- (2) Leads to sweeping generalizations
- (3) High degree of subjectivity

Thus, comparative method in social research facilitates making generalizations across societies and highlighting differences

~~content justified~~

overall good

6

(Q)

Ans. Emile Durkheim defined social facts as ways of thinking, acting, feeling external and independent of the individual, with the power to direct and control behaviour.

According to Durkheim, sociologists must consider social facts as 'things'.

Social Fact as Things

- ① Social facts exist outside and independent of the individuals who constitute society.
 - thus, individual consciousness, motivations do not affect social facts.
eg Durkheim considered suicide rate of society as social fact - it was constantly independent of individuals
- ② Explanation of social phenomena lie in social facts preceding them.
eg Durkheim rejected individual explanations of suicide rate - it could only be explained by structure of society
 - thus, he claimed degree of solidarity determined suicide rate

③ Positivistic approach - social facts could be objectively measured and classified using quantitative methods
→ through this, one could identify correlations to develop causal relations to arrive at universal laws of human behaviour, like natural sciences
eg Durkheim established relation between religion and suicide - Protestants with lower social solidarity had higher suicide rate.
Thus, Durkheim developed positivism approach and established sociology as a scientific discipline through the analysis of social facts

content justified
6

(Q)
Ans.

According to Durkheim, religion is the distinction between sacred and profane.

Sacred things are those set apart and forbidden.

Sacred and Profane

(1) Sacred is considered superior to profane and separated from it.
eg In temples, shoes not allowed.

(2) Man is considered dependent and inferior to sacred things.

Religion - Sacred & Profane

(1) According to Durkheim, relation between sacred and profane is same as relation between man and society.

(2) Man considers society as sacred because he is utterly dependent on it.

Thus, humans come to worship society in the form of God

- religion is essentially the worship of society.

- sacred is ideal & transcend everyday existence.
It is extraordinary, potentially dangerous, fear inducing

- These are sacred only because some common has marked them as sacred.

Profane embraces these ideas, persons practice & things that are regarded with an everyday attitude.

Criticism

④ Malinowski:

1. Durkheim's theory is limited to small scale, pre-literate societies
2. Extreme societal realism - ignores consequences of religion for individual

⑤ Merton: Ignores dysfunctional aspect of religion in factual society

Thus, Durkheim sought to develop an explanation of religion without dismissing it as superstition. Instead, he claimed religion was based on distinction of holy and profane.

The significance of
the sacred lies in
the sacred vs the profane.
In fact, the profane.

good
attempt
5/2
justified
context

Ans. Max Weber defined bureaucracy as

- a. hierarchical organization based on impersonal rules to coordinate activities
- b. large numbers of people to achieve administrative goals.

Dysfunctions

① Bureaucratic Pathologies (Myrdal)

- e.g. corruption, nepotism, partisanship, political interference
- These are deviations from Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy

② Merton:

- i. Rules become end in themselves - can erode effectiveness, public faith

③ Max Weber

④ Iron cage of rules, regulations

- i. Leads to disenchantment with world, defines humans of less spontaneity, creativity

⑤ Excessive specialization creates alienation

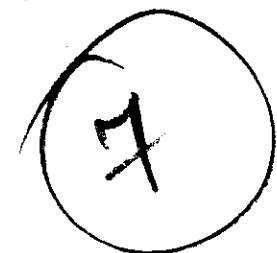
- ii. cut off from larger goals

⑥ 'Specialists without spirit' works in a machine - lose ideals that make life meaningful

- (4) Ineffective in accusis - due to rigid adherence to rules
- (5) lack of control over bureaucracy by politicians who lack expertise
- (6) Powerful instrument which can be misused by those who control it.
 - eg Soviet bureaucracy used by Stalin for purging rivals
 - eg Indian bureaucracy during emergency, German bureaucracy under Hitler

Thus, although Weber believed bureaucracy was most efficient form of organization and indispensable in modern society, he acknowledged its dysfunctions.

Overall
good



(Q)
Ans.

2

Max Weber developed ideal types as a conceptual tool to aid sociological analysis.

Ideal Type

- ① It is a logically consistent model of a social phenomenon.
- ② It is not an accurate description of reality - researcher selects those functions considered important

Purpose of Ideal Type

- ① Weber believed value free sociology was not possible - out of infinitely many features of a situation, researcher inevitably used values to select some
- ② This ideal type served as analytical tool to excuse selectivity
 - this could ensure value neutral sociology, ~~where values~~ would not influence interpretation of data e.g. ideal type of Protestantism, ideal type of capitalism by Weber

Ideal Types - Bureaucracy

Authority : Weber defined authority as power which is accepted as legitimate by those subject to it.

3 ideal types of authority

1. Charismatic based on personality
2. Traditional - based on custom
3. Legal Rational based on impersonal rules

Bureaucracy is based on legal rational

Ideal type of authority, though in reality all types are present to some extent

Ideal Type of Bureaucracy

Characteristics

- (1) Impersonal rules, regulations for decision making
- (2) Clear demarcation of authority
- (3) Hierarchical chain of command
- (4) Separation of personal and professional life
- (5) Authority is characteristic of post, not of person occupying it
- (6) Recruitment based on merit.

Ideal Type of Bureaucracy - Advantages

- (1) Most efficient form of organization
- (2) Ensured personal matters don't interfere with organizational goals
- (3) Expertise as basis of recruitment ensures best talent

This is an ²ideal type² - does not correspond to reality

e.g. Red tape, political interference in most bureaucracies.

Nevertheless, Weber believed that this ideal type of bureaucracy dominated modern industrial societies and was indispensable, although he was pessimistic about the implications on human happiness.

~~good analysis~~

19'2

~~content justified~~

② R.K. Merton refined functional analysis to eliminate it by status-quoist bias

Merton's Theory

- ① Functional Utility: Institutions need not be functional for all ~~society~~ groups
e.g. caste - dysfunctional for caste
- ② functional Universalism: Institutions could have ~~functional, dysfunctional or non-functional consequences~~
- ③ Functional indispensability: Institutions were not indispensable - functional alternative could perform same role
e.g. communism - alternative of religion.
Based on this, he identified types of functions
- ④ Manifest function: Those consequences which are intended and recognized
e.g. family → procreation
- ⑤ latent function: Those consequences of which people are not aware, and are not intended
e.g. Hospital ritual - manifestly to bring fair, but latently increased social cohesion

Demonetization

Manifest Functions

- ① curb black money used for financing terror, ~~staying~~ Taxes
- ② Punish covert wealthy and powerful elite - ensure equitable society
- ③ Bring down inflation, high prices due to hoarding of money
- ④ Remove shell companies set up for fraudulent purposes
- ⑤ Break down on ostentatious unproductive flaunting of cash

Latent functions

- ① Push for digital cashless economy
- ② Expand financial inclusion
- ③ Prevent bribing of voters in upcoming elections
- ④ Increase public faith in political leaders - seems acting to 'cleanse' economy
- ⑤ Create social solidarity - all people, high or low forced to queue

as equals for hours at ATMs

② Increase public ~~engagement~~ with
~~political process~~

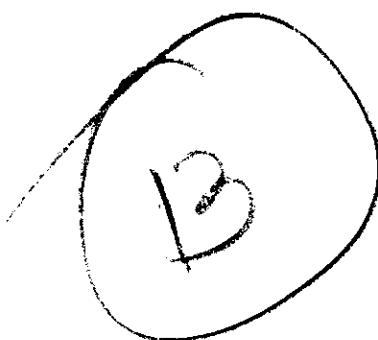
— subsequent announcements watched
carefully by people after experience
of demonetization

Thus, Merton's ~~concept~~ of latent and
~~manifest function~~, ~~highlighted how~~
~~institutions and events like demonetization~~
~~may have unintended or unrecognized~~
~~consequences~~, and hence ~~the dichotomy~~
~~between rational and irrational~~
~~is not so clear as thought.~~

~~good analysis~~

~~concept justified~~

~~keep writing~~



(Q) Ans.

Talcott Parsons developed pattern variables as the dichotomous framework of norms underlying behaviour in society. These are used to distinguish between modern and traditional society.

Pattern Variables

'In the long run, changes in values determine the broadest patterns of change' - this distinguishes traditional and modern society.

For

Traditional

①

Achievement oriented

②

Peculiaristic

③

Collective orientation

④

Diffuse

⑤

Affective

Optimism

Modern

Achievement

Universalistic

Self orientation

Specific

Affective neutral

①

'Westernized' model as per Parsons

- based on white, middle class American values

②

Assumes all societies converge to same values - linear, deterministic

- ③ Ignores differences between groups in society, and across societies
eg Blacks often share particularistic orientation

Appreciation

- ④ Highlights importance in values in determining stage of evolution of society
- counter to economic determinism of Marxism
- ⑤ Assists in cross-cultural comparisons across societies

Thus, pattern variables seem to understand social change in terms of normative framework of society.

6½
content justified
good approach

(Q) 4 Ans Globalization refers to the growing convergence of economies and cultures with free movement of goods, people and ideas.

Impact on Labour

① Ganguly:

1. Rise in status of women as work opportunities open up

② Santos:

1. Underdeveloped countries seen as source of skilled migrants
→ meets Brain drain e.g. India loses over 50,000 workers / year

③ Goldar: globalization leads to informalization of workforce

1. States dilute labour laws as they compete to attract MNCs
2. Local/national trade unions lack bargaining power against global MNCs who can relocate

④ Varavara: leads to feminization of workforce - hiring women who are cheaper labour and docile, submissive

Impact on Society

- ① Hegemony: Acculturation and conversion to single homogeneous culture
→ unequal diffusion of cultural traits from West to rest
- ② Ritzer: McDonaldization of Society
→ Life becomes standardized, predictable and mechanized with technology
- ③ Vandana: Expanding of social consciousness
→ social movements become global in scope
e.g. Greta Thunberg climate strike in Sweden inspired schoolkids in India
- ④ Loss of sovereignty of nation state
— unable to act freely
e.g. Pakistan - forced to stop execution of Kulbhushan Jadhav due to IGT
- ⑤ Kapadia: Impact on family
 - Nuclear family
 - Decline in parental authority
 - Greater freedom to children
 - Democratization of decision making
 - Improvement in status of women

③ Coldwell: Detraditionalization

→ loss of traditional identity reinforces religious conservatism detraditionalization

④ Tunisi: Consumerism becomes way of life

- denigration of work
- loss of respect for tradition, elderly
- ~~Marketability determines aesthetics~~
- Dominance of global 'elite fads'
by Kardashians, Hollywood

⑤ Hillary Braverman: Alienation rises

- meaninglessness of work
- technology reduces human interaction

Thus, globalization has positive as well as negative implications for labour & society.

- decline in concept of purity & pollution
- achievement based society
- change in family structure
- change in status of women
- division making
- change in market forces
- change in corporatization
- change in informalization of work

overall good

concept
justified

19

(Q)
Ans.

According to Karl Marx, a class is made of those who share the same relations to the means of production.

Class Antagonism

Society is made of 2 classes

1. Ruling class - owns means of production
2. Subordinate class - only owns labour

They are antagonistic to each other

- Ruling class exploits subordinate class
- This is due to collective nature of production but individual ownership of MOP and fruits of labour
- Labour of workers produces wealth, but wages are lower than wealth
 - Surplus is appropriated by capitalists

Subjective Awareness of Objective Reality

Karl Marx claimed that due to contradiction between the consciousness of workers and the objective reality of their situation, class antagonism is not articulated.

This can be cause of distortion of reality due to ~~existing class relations~~

- it conceals the source of exploitation and prevents workers from really seeing their own interests.

Articulation of hegemony

When workers become a part of themselves and realize their ~~exploitation~~

- they ~~desire~~ ~~use~~ ~~their~~ ~~exploitation~~
- ~~use~~ ~~control~~ ~~their~~ ~~business~~
- ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~production~~ ~~and~~ ~~exploitation~~
- ownership of ~~exploit~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~
- ~~exploit~~ ~~the~~ ~~working~~ ~~class~~ ~~by~~ ~~capitalist~~

Criticism

① Ardenberg:

1. Marx divides history of capitalism in work & rule of bourgeoisie
2. Vague, subjective concepts of alienation

② Webby:

1. ~~Articulation~~ ~~entails~~ ~~legitimizes~~ ~~class~~
~~elite~~ ~~status~~
2. ~~Not~~ ~~understanding~~ ~~that~~ ~~artefact~~ ~~in~~
~~capitalism~~ - ~~which~~ ~~of~~ ~~class~~ ~~solidarity~~

is only a possibility, not an inevitability

- ③ Fukuyama: Failure of communist societies - ~~where class antagonism is not articulated, as route to liberal democracy instead~~
- ④ De Tocqueville: Antagonism is ~~mitigated through trade unions~~

Appreciation

- ① Illustrated how Bolshevik revolution occurred in ~~pre-industrial country~~ — awareness spread through writers like Lenin, Trotsky
- ② Sees to explain how ~~growing inequality has not led to antagonism due to lack of class consciousness~~ — Oxfam: world more unequal than ever, 8 people own as much as bottom 50% (3.8 billion)

Thus, Karl Marx sought to explain how ~~alteration of global class consciousness would lead to expression of class conflict~~

content justified
overall good

19'2

(Q)
Ans.

Reliability means that research can be replicated to ascertain its accuracy. Validity means that a study measures what it claims to measure and corresponds with the concept it seeks to understand.

e.g IQ test:-

- Reliable - can be replicated
- Not valid - ~~is not related to intelligence~~

e.g Participant observation:

- Not reliable - hard to replicate
- Validity higher - as people are studied in depth

Utility

(1) Positivism stresses importance of reliability
→ methods must be replicated to determine any errors

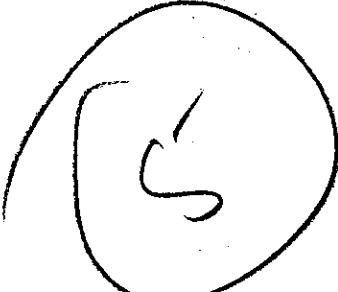
(2) Interpretative approach emphasizes on validity - must understand reality from point of view of actors themselves as per Becker

(3) Reliability prevents false conclusion
e.g Battleground poll - led to wrong prediction in US election

due to flawed process - which was later replicated & corrected

⑤ Reliability is characteristic of ~~natural sciences~~ while validity is of ~~social sciences~~ as these deal with meanings, emotions

thus, reliability seems to confirm findings while validity ensures that they correspond with social reality.

- ⑥ give more specific context
 - ⑦ case studies
 - ⑧ to substantiate your point
- Own as good
context justified
- 

Section-B

(Q) Ans. Karl Marx believed society was divided into 2 groups called classes. Each class shared the same relation to the means of production.

Class Division

2 classes

1. Ruling class: owns MOP
2. Subordinate class: only owns labour

Outcome of Exploitation

Ruling class gains at the expense of subordinate class.

This is because of collective nature of production and individual ownership of MOP and fruits of production

Wealth produced by labour is appropriated by capitalists.

This exploitation leads to class division through polarization of classes

1. Homogenization of proletariat as ~~Muslims~~ same difference in skills
2. Capitalization of proletariat relative to bourgeoisie
3. Proletarianization of petty bourgeoisie

as capital is concentrated in fewer hands

Class division is thus outcome of exploitation, as people are divided into proletariat & bourgeoisie.

Only when exploitation ends, when property is jointly owned in the communist utopia ~~will exploitation stop.~~

This will also be the end of class division, as property is communally owned, and fruits of production are served by workers themselves.

Thus, class divisions exist only as long as one group is exploited by another.

good approach by another.



Content justified

(Q) Ans: Social change refers to an alteration in the underlying social structure (Giddens)

Science and Technology
- Agents of Change

- ① Karl Marx: Evolution in the forces of production leads to change in the relations of production
eg Bourgeoisie overthrew feudalism as factory production required mobile labour force.
- ② Leslie White: Change in techn-economic component of society leads to change in organizational and ideological components, as per capita consumption of energy increases
eg Mechanization led to change in conditions of workers, as they were concentrated in cities

- ③ William O'Brien
1. New Technology requires a 'social support system' for its adoption

- change in value system
- social acts
- Modernization
- Means of transport & communication
- social institutions
- unemployment

eg automobiles - needed roads, engineering schools, petrol pumps

- ① This has 'domino effect on society'
- ③ Material culture changes rapidly, but non-material culture resists change
→ creates cultural lag

eg Taliban accept ~~as technological component~~ of modernity and reject cognitive component
use Twitter, AK 47s but reject gender equality

Further, technology can reinforce traditional attitudes eg declining sex ratio due to female foeticide by ultrasound technology in India

Thus - science & technology function as mechanism for change.

④ Substantiates own
on the other
dimensions

concept
justified



good
analysis

(Q) Ans. Industrialization refers to shift from agriculture to market made goods.

Seymour Lipset: Democracy in the form of government with ~~regular~~ constitutional opportunities to change representatives.

Industrial Democracy in India

- ① According to AK Desai, Indian state, capitalist bourgeoisie and rural petty bourgeoisie were drawn from same social background.
 - thus, democracy served interests of propertied, industrial classes.
- ② Desai: Industrialization would lead to transformation of society
 - tradition ~~enraged~~ in economics, hence would change as mode of production: changed.
- ③ Yogendra Singh: Industrial democracy leads to new middle class
 - employment in public sector, PSUs.

- # Industrial democracy further leads to widening of ~~disparities~~ between groups
- IP Desai: SC/ST are least represented in administration and business
 - Santosh Goyal: Most industries are headed by upper castes.

Thus, industrial democracy in Indian society creates ~~positive~~ as well as negative issues.

matrix by
benefit per
favour AC
right to form
trade unions
etc.

② give specific
content
"Industrial
democracy"

Swami
Gandhi

4½

(Q) Ans. George Peter Murdoch defined family as the primary social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and sexual reproduction.

Contemporary Trends

① Nimkoff: New Types of Family

1. Single parent - eg common in American households due to abandonment,
2. Same sex parents - through IVF technology
3. Live-in relationship - recognized by Supreme court
4. Reconstituted Families - marriage after divorce / widowhood
eg Anubandh foundation: for 50+ year olds to find partner

② Davis & Blake: Raising age of Marriage

as contraception freed from need of pre-marital celibacy

eg US: 70% of 30 year olds unmarried

③ Sologamy - self marriage seen in US, Australia, Japan

④ Kapadia: New trends in Family

1. Decline in authority of parents

2. Greater freedom for children
3. Loss of position of elderly daughter in law no longer traditional caretaker
4. Democratization of decision Making
5. Rise in position of women

⑤ Kay Gandhi: Shift from joint to nuclear family

- husband wife relation no longer subordinate to father-son relation

⑥ Dilford Beattie: Short Circuit Theory

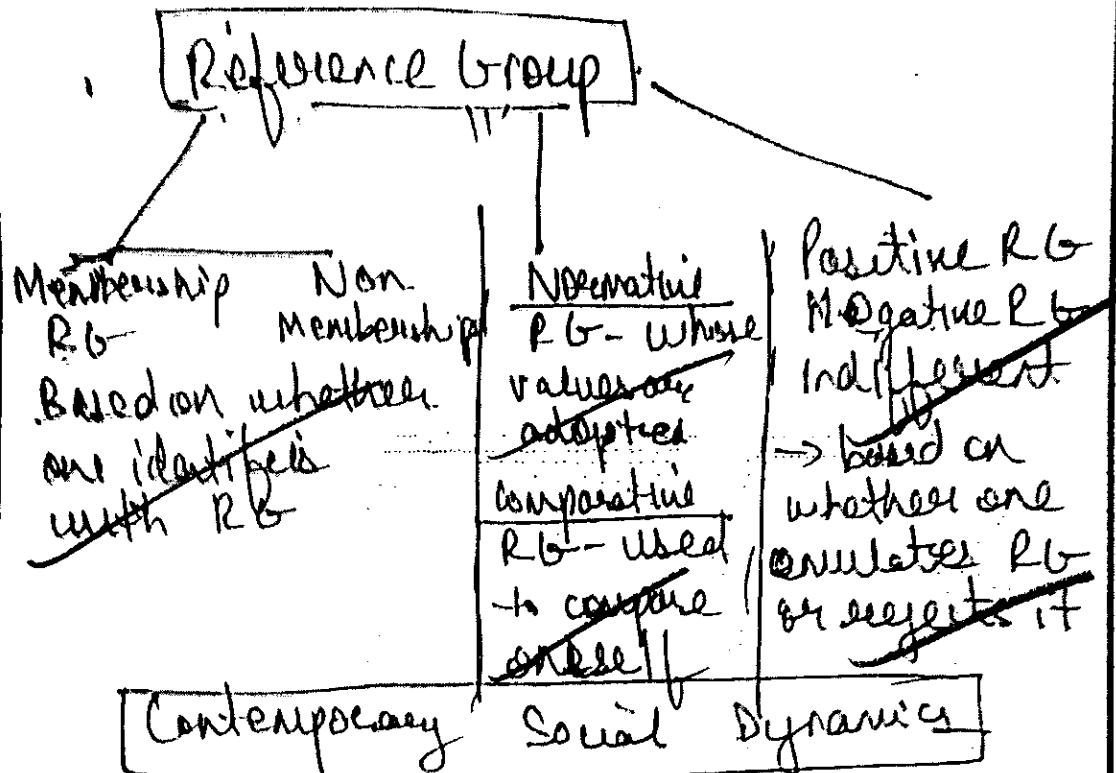
- smaller family leads to higher expectations from individuals, leading to breakdown

⑦ Tulsi Patel

1. Women still lack decision making power
2. Sexual division of labour persists
eg UN Women: Indian women spend 10 times effort on housework as men.

own good
 Thus, many aspects of family change, even as several traditional features such as patriarchy remain.

Q) R K Merton defined reference group as a collectivity, real or imagined, whose perspective is adopted by the actor.



- ① M.S.A Rao: Relative deprivation is a cause for social movements
 → Stouffer: Deprivation is relative to R.G
 e.g. #Me Too - led by urban elite women whose R.G was male peers.
 e.g. rural women - R.G is other women, hence no feeling of deprivation even though conditions are worse

② Urban-rural bias - relative deprivation
~~of due to feelings of neglect for
rural areas~~

eg Gilets jaunes protest in France

③ Vardany: Expanding of consciousness
~~with globalization~~ - New RGs

eg Arab Spring protest spread from
Tunisia to Egypt, Libya as people
compared themselves to other nations

④ Parkers: No class consciousness
as ~~middle class compare themselves~~
to lower classes

- despite inequality rising, there
is little ~~class~~ antagonism

This, reference group theory
illustrates ~~social dynamics~~.

Content justified

good approach

6

(Q)

Ans.

Giddens defined social change as alteration in underlying structure of society.

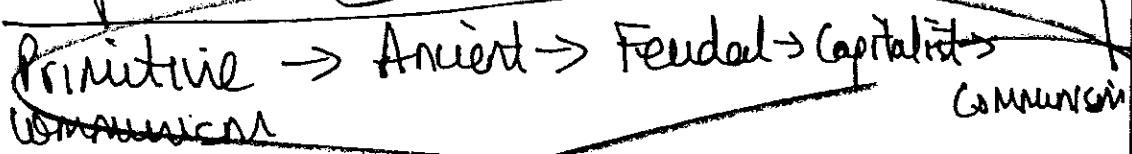
Social Change Theories

- ① Linear - deterministic change towards a final stage .. eg ~~Marxism~~
→ toward communist utopia
- ② Cyclical - in stages, which repeat
eg ~~Sorokin's cyclical theory~~

Linear Theories

Marxism

- ① Evolution of society in stages based on ~~historical materialism~~, i.e. materialist interpretation of history
- ② Society evolves as ~~stage~~ forces of production evolve



eg Factory production - shift from feudalism to capitalism.

- ③ Final stage is communist utopia when proletariat revolution overthrow capitalist bourgeoisie

(4) This is end of history, as there is no conflict which generates change.

② Functionalism

① ~~Shift~~ ~~Volente~~: Shift from theological to metaphysical to positivist

② Durkheim: Traditional society based on mechanical solidarity of similarity gives way to industrial society based on organic solidarity of interdependence

③ Talcott Parsons: Shift in pattern variables

1. Ascription → Achievement
2. Particularistic → Universalistic
3. collective orientation → Self orientation
4. diffuse - specific
5. Affective - Affective neutral

Criticism

① Becker: Passive individual, seen as simply responding to social forces

② Boulding: Functionalism assumes West is final stage of development

③ Schutz: Extreme social realism → study society as a single whole

④ Weber: Rejects Marxist non-causal economic determinism

good
analysis

→ instead there are multiple causes behind shift in society

⑤ Karl Popper: linear theories like Marxism are not scientific - make no falsifiable predictions

⑥ Biddens: Rejects convergence to single modern stage
—there are multiple modernities

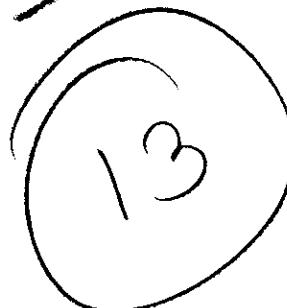
Appreciation

Cyclical theories seemed to make cross-cultural comparisons

② introduced new perspective - study of society as a single unit made of interdependent institutions

Thus, linear theories illustrated evolution in society through stages.

good approach



well writing

(Q)

Ans.

Do not write
In this space

Ethnicity is shared language, culture, history of a group of people.

Social exclusion refers to systematic, involuntary and non-accidental exclusion of groups from average activities of social life.

Ethnicity and Social Exclusion in Asian Societies

① Myedal: Equation of nation with state has led to exclusion of ethnic groups

e.g. Tamils in Sri Lanka excluded as Sinhalese language was imposed, Buddhism made official religion
→ led to civil war under LTTE

② Xaxa

i. Tribals in India forced to adopt Hindu identity for survival
- form of imposed identity to avoid exclusion, denial of dignity

③ Walter Fernandes: Tribals excluded from fruits of development

- lands taken, livelihoods lost
~~without rehabilitation~~

- ③ ~~Suppression of culture and denial of dignity~~

~~Uighurs, eg Tibetan people, and Turkic
Muslims of Xinjiang - Han Chinese
Identity is imposed~~

- Migration of Han Chinese in ~~homeland~~
- ~~Education causes for Uighurs
in China to destroy culture~~

- ④ ~~Myrdal: Communalism based on ethnic identity is prevalent in Malaysia~~

good

- Chinese, Indian, ~~other~~ groups in Singapore face violence, discrimination

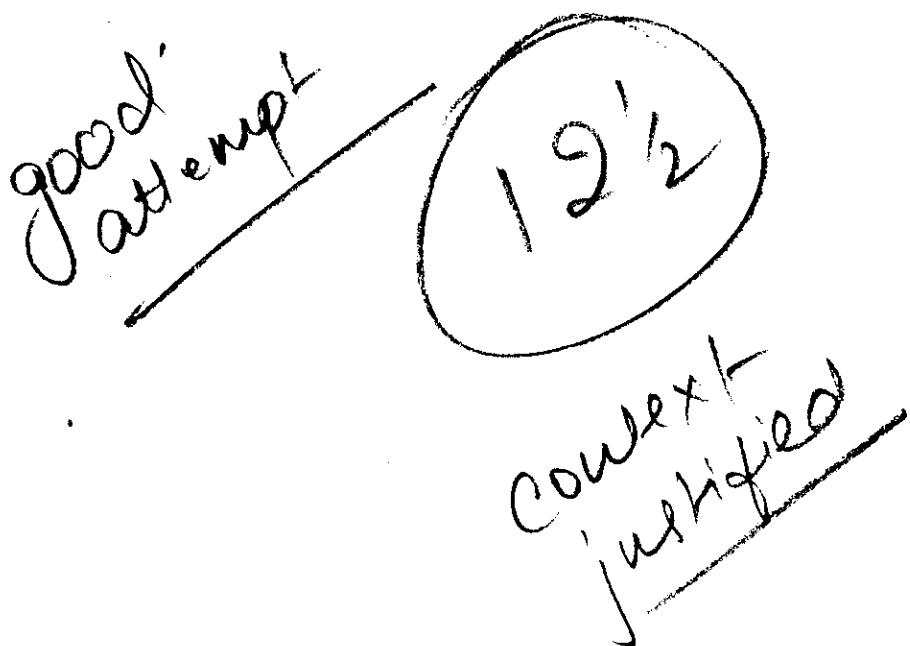
- ~~Mobilization for vote bank based on ethnic identity~~

- ⑤ ~~Isolation, discrimination of Negrito tribes in islands of ~~Andaman & Nicobar~~~~

- lagging in health, income
- Sentinelese tribes voluntarily

Excluded themselves, whereas Orye
Jahana tribes on ~~verge of extinction~~

- ⑥ Worseley: Nationality is basically ethnic identity attached to territory
 → attempts at secession reflect alienation due to exclusion
 - eg East Turkistan in China,
Balochistan in Pakistan
 - eg NRC - exclusion of Bengalis.
 Thus, ethnicity is a source of exclusion in many societies in Asia.



Ans.

In this space

William Ogburn defined cultural lag as the phenomenon when material culture of society changes but non-material culture resists change.

Cultural Lag

- ① New Technology transforms material culture due to ~~disruptive effect~~
eg Vehicles - led to roads, engineering college
- ② Technological component of modernity is accepted and ~~cognitive component rejected~~
eg use of ~~ultrasound technology~~
for female foeticide

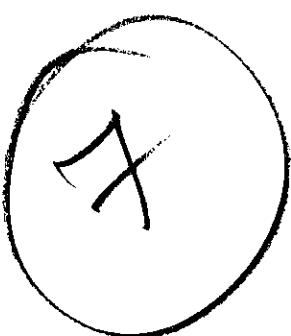
Understanding Social Change

- ① Giddens : culture lag often leads to ~~use of fundamentalism to resist~~
change in culture
eg Taliban - resisting liberalisation,
gender equality in Afghanistan
- ② Generation gap often is outcome
of change due to culture lag
→ older generation unable to adapt

to change e.g. however killing is to oppose
dating via Tinder/apps.

- ③ ~~Culture lag illustrates economic factors impact in delaying social change~~
→ similar to Marx's theory that forces of production lead to change in relations of production.

Thus, cultural lag serves to understand the role of technology as an agent of change, as well as source of conflict as technology leads to change which is resisted by non-material culture



~~Overall good attempt~~

Evaluative Indicators:

Excellent Good Satisfactory Average Poor

(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment-Articulation-flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remark:-

- ⊕ contextual justification good
- ⊕ content good in most of the questions
- ⊕ intro & conclusion good
- ⊕ overall good attempt

keep writing
Good