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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2301)

Name of Candidate	Anshul Khandel		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	364312
Center	Online	Date	31/08/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). 2. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.	
1 (a)	10			
(b)	10			
(c)	10			
(d)	10			
(e)	10			
2 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
✓ 3 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
✓ 4 (a)	20			
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(c)	10			
5(a)	10			
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(e)	10			
6(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
7 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
✓ 8(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
Total Marks Obtained:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Remarks:			Recommended	
			Strongly Recommended	

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.
10 x 5 = 50

(a) History is the past Sociology and Sociology is the present history.
Discuss.

History and sociology has deep relations with each other. sociology is ~~fruit~~ rootless without history while history is fruitless without sociology.

History is past sociology

① History studies the past society and the social structure present in those society.

② sociologist apply methods of sociology to interpret history

eg: Veena Das studying Mahabhatra from feminist perspective

③ Karl Marx gave emphasis on the history of the society deeply rooted in the economic events

eg: historical materialism
theory

- ④ social action of the Weber is also driven by cultural logic which depends on the history.
- ⑤ cultural system of Parsons affecting the social action

Sociology is present history

- ⑥ It is studying the present society and making analysis of the same.
- ⑦ sociology is developing concepts, theories and facts which would be used by history Ex: power elites.
- ⑧ sociology is going for factual analysis of data which is discourse of history
- ⑨ sociology is going for the interpretation methodology just like history

Thus both history and sociology complements each other

1. (b) Considering the impact of globalization, examine the evolving scope of sociology and how it has adapted to study and address contemporary social issues.

Globalization has been defined by Ritzer as the combination of globalisation and probrarization. It involves changes in both material as well as non material aspect

Impact of
Globalization

→ Social → New forms of dress,
food behaviour
• class replacing
• caste
• secularization

→ Material: • free movements of
goods and services
• Demographic change
etc.

Evolving scope of sociology

- ① 19th century sociology: class structure
20th century sociology: political system
21st century sociology: crisis of identity,
Global warming
etc.

- ② social issues today are gaining
transnational character
eg: farmers protest in
India

- ③ Sociology is studying today the consumerist tendencies in urban middle class
- ④ It is studying the effect of technology on social structure
eg: Surendra Lodhkan: Green Revolution
- ⑤ Identity movements: LGBTQ +

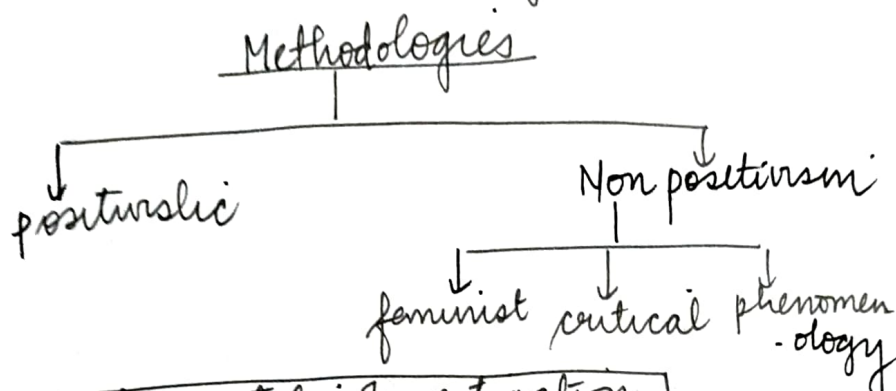
It has adapted in following ways

- ① Multi disciplinary approach: welfare economics [sociology + economics]
- ② New forms of methodologies: post modern theory
- ③ use of technology: statistical multivariate Analysis through algorithms
- ④ Synthesis of methods: triangulation to increase reliability & validity

Thus, the scope of sociology is expanding as the society undergoes change.

1. (c) Methodology encompasses a system of rules, principles, and procedures that form the basis of scientific investigation. Comment.

Different sociologists have talked about methodologies often having extreme position on this subject. Methodologies are important for guiding research.



Basis of scientific Investigation

① Durkheim in his book 'Rules of sociological methods' extensively talks about methods → social fact

- a) one should make distinction between social facts
- b) go for comparative analysis
- c) classification: pathological, normal

② Weber talked about value neutrality in the methodology for purely scientific

Investigation: Value relevance should be there. Eg: Ideal types

③ August Comte advocated for using purely scientific methodology to obtain universal results.

④ Herbert Blumer: Sociology like Natural science can be compared to organism: Biological Analogy
[criticism]

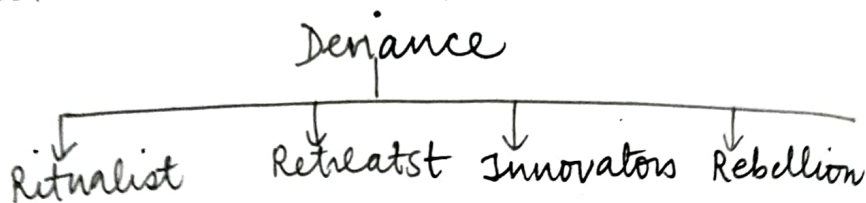
① Horkheimer: Sociology go for double interpretation thus methodology of no use

② Adorno: Methodologies tries to establish cognitive monopoly over truth.

③ Paul Freytag: Positivistic methodologies are not scientific rather fallacy. Thus methodologies has both functions & dysfunction in sociology

1. (d) Discuss the role of socialization and cultural transmission in shaping conformist and deviant behavior among individuals.

According to RK Merton conformist and deviance is the product of social structure. Deviance happens when there is a mismatch between means and goals.



Role of socialization and cultural transmission

① When society continuously labels someone as deviant he become deviant

[labelling theory - Harvard Becker]

② When the conscience collective of the society is missing then deviance in the form of anomie [Durkheim]

→ pathology prevails

③ William forte Whyte : street corner society : sub culture of deviance

among criminals through socialisation

(4) Max Weber: social action of the individual is partially driven by meanings which are societal → Thus society decides conformist or deviant social action.

(5) Talcott parsons. Information & control for social action flows from the cultural system [pinnacle of all subsystem]

(6) society and culture provides a cognitive system → role models → significant other → one imitates that during child [GH Mead]

Thus deviance is driven by society as well as individual choice.

1. (e) Discuss the role of reliability and validity in a sociological research.

Reliability refers to whether the same result can be produced again.

Validity refers to the closeness to the actual intended result



Reliable but
Not valid



Neither Reliable
Nor valid



Both Reliable
& Valid

Role of reliability and validity

① Helps in proving the hypothesis leading to generalization of the result

② Protects the research from various biases

- social desirability bias
- researcher bias

③ It is the goal of positivistic methodology

: Durkheim

Human behaviour is highly regularized

- ④ Important for structural function also.
Robert Redfield: structural principles
never change
- ⑤ Helps separate permanent phenomenon
from transitory phenomenon
Eg: study of suicide
- ⑥ Helps to justify the methodology
and the result of the research
- ⑦ Helps in furthering the knowledge
through theories and generalizations
- ⑧ Make sociology a scientific
and objective discipline.

Criticism

Non positivist: It is a sociologically
impossibility because meaning
changes.

Thus reliability and
validity helped to bring objectivity in
sociology.

3. (a) "The fate of our times is characterized by rationalization and intellectualization and, above all, by the disenchantment of the world." How far is the Weber's statement valid in today's society? 20

Weber gave the concept of social actions driven by meanings and motives and directed towards others. These meanings and motives are rational oriented i.e. means and goals are selected rationally.

Ideal Type of Weber social Action

- ① Traditional Action: driven by tradition, customs etc
- ② Emotional Action: driven by emotions
- ③ Wert Rational Action: Values oriented
- ④ Zweck Rational Action: rational means and goals

According to him world would move towards rational (Zweck Rational Action) as the modernity progress resulting into professional ethics called protestant values.

[Validity of the statement today]

- ① The role of religion has been declining it is not something related to superstition today rather a form of compensation through rational choice [stark and Bain bridge]
- ② Declining concept and worship of other worldly religion, less belief on destiny and fatalism
- ③ Growth of scientific society driven by rational rules and values [Auguste Comte]
- ④ In India also we can see the complete modernization of Indian tradition but it values, customs etc. [Yogendra singh]
- ⑤ society is evolving through differentiation and rationalisation of value system forming new evolutionary universal [Talcoth parsons]

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⑥ Arrival of science and declining role of religion as a cognitive system

⑦ stratification decided by merit and not on the basis of status [Davis and Moore].

⑧ Arrival of democratic system throughout the world respecting rights of people [Robert Dahl]

It is not completely valid

⑨ Andre Beiteille : caste continues to define the occupation in Indian society

⑩ Abbe Dubois : Hierarchy has made appearance in form of racism in the American society

⑪ Religious revivalism through different channels is taking place

eg: growth of cults and sects

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(12) emotional and not rational action plays equally important role today

eg: respect for elders

(13) Religion has not completely rationalised itself it is still has superstitious values

(14) Melvin Tumin: Rationality demand equally but the stratified system though driven by rational rules promotes inequality

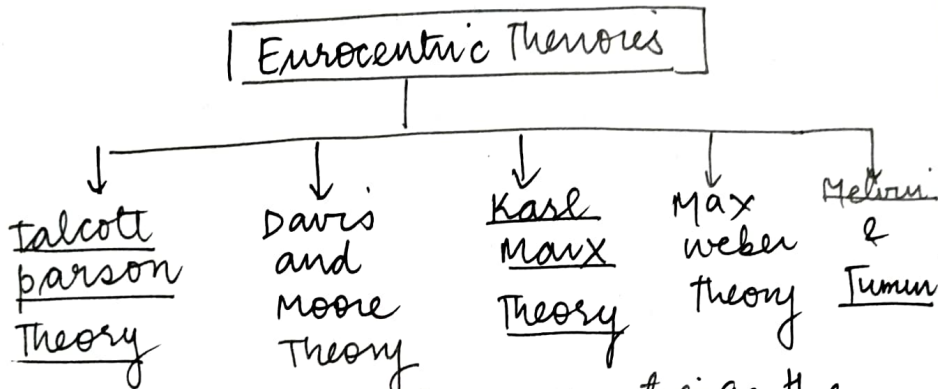
(15) few people have unsuspected power in all societies thus not driven by rationality [power elites] ch Mills

Thus the dream of weber of a society driven by legal rational rules is blocked by certain impediments like caste, status etc

3. (b) How far do you agree that Euro-centric theories of social stratification have not been able to fully capture the complexities and nuances of India's diverse and stratified society?

20

Young and Willmott defines social stratification as the grouping of people or groups in different stratas placed one above the other based on class, caste, power etc.



- ① They take European societies as the reference points
- ② understood Indian society through book view and not field view
- ③ fallacy of comparing caste with class.
- ④ considered European societies as superior society.

They have been able to explain Indian society to certain extent

- ① Nesfield gave occupation theory of caste resulting into stratification thus hierarchy exist.

G.S. George accepted this theory.

- ② Max Weber: stratification based on power, status and class has been used by Andre Be'telle to explain Indian society.

- ③ Karl Marx: He provided an economic perspective to caste which was further used by scholars like AR Desai.

- ④ Earnest Bogle and WHR Rineis cultural theory of stratification through diffusion of values has been able to explain the persistence of strata from centuries.

Shortcomings of Eurocentric theories

① money is not the only form of motivation for Indian to work, they are also driven by cultural logic eg: Tajman system.

: Thus Davis and Moore theory cannot be applied in India

② Talcott parson: value consensus promotes mobility but in India despite going for sanskritisation people are discriminated.

③ Eurocentric theories viewed India as a static society but according to Andre Berteille ~~the~~ caste origin is not same as class destination.

④ AR desai criticized the Asiatic mode of production resulting in no social mobility. He says that

corporate feudalism present in Indian society.

⑤ Yogendra singh: European theorists are unable to see the dynamics between little tradition and great tradition offering mobility

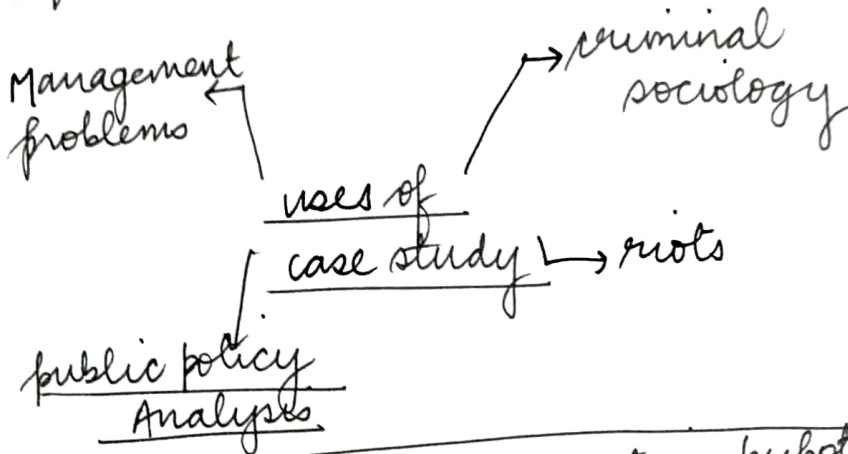
⑥ MN Srinivas: European theories are unable to explain the change in the structure of Indian society through sanskritisation & westernization

⑦ GS Ghurye: we should not rely on the European theories for studying India. rather go for Indology study

Therefore European theories of stratification have failed to completely explain Indian society

3. (c) Case studies may be useful for generating new hypothesis which can then be tested against other data. Discuss. 10

case studies is the method of detailed analysis of a particular event or phenomenon. They are used to study problems which require in depth knowledge.



They are useful for generating hypothesis

- ① They provide the new knowledge which may not be known commonly

eg: case study of suicides by Durkheim

- ② Hypothesis can be built by finding the common phenomenon by studying similar case studies

eg: street corner crime relation with demography

- ③ case studies allows us to go for causal plural analysis which can be studied with further data.
- ④ Hypothesis building require preview of literature. case studies provide preview of existing events.
- ⑤ case study helps to go for comparative sociology which is essential for hypothesis construction.
- ⑥ case study when combined with common sense knowledge produces best result
→ phenomenologist

Shortcomings

- ① scope of case study is very specific difficult to generalize
- ② validity and reliability remains a question as situation cannot be created again.

Therefore case studies must be supplemented with other methods [triangulation] for hypothesis building

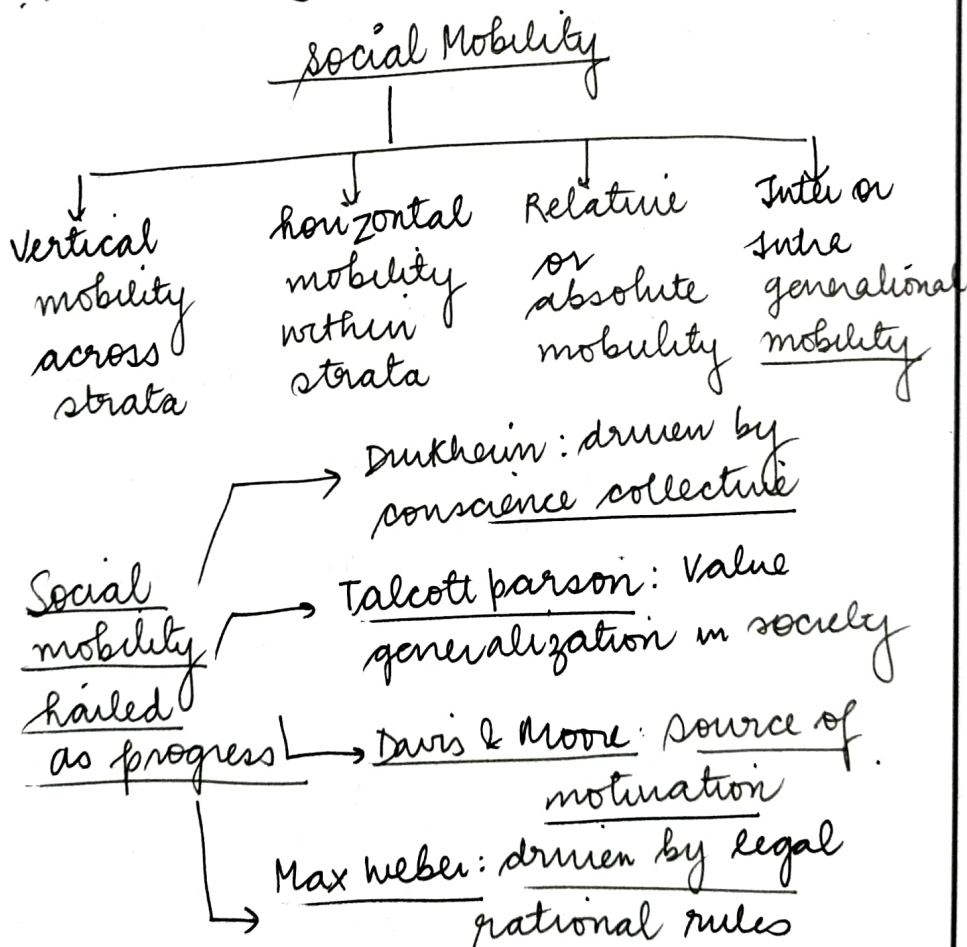
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4. (a) 'Social mobility is often hailed as a promise of progress in India, but the reality reveals that for many, it remains a distant mirage, obscured by the weight of historical and systemic inequalities'. Discuss. 20

Willbert Moore defines social mobility as the movement from one strata to another due to the improvement in caste, class or power status

Talcott parson: social mobility are a feature of pattern Variable B signifying modern society.



Social mobility in India: A distant imagination

① Culture of Indian society defies every aspect of the life. It is based on the pollution and purity. Pollution is contagious while purity is nontransferrable. Thus restricting social mobility [Louis Dumont]

② Karl Marx: In India the class reproduce themselves in same kind of relationship with stagnant economy. This is called Asiatic mode of production

③ Andre Beiteille: Though caste has decoupled with occupation but it is still influencing ~~persons~~ new occupations

eg: 90% group D workers: SC/ST.

④ Laxmi Menon: social mobility for women is absent in India as they are the victims of patriarchy

⑤ Ghanshyam Shah : Physical form of untouchability being replaced by psychological form thus restricting mobility for dalits

⑥ Virginius Xaxa : Tribals are excluded from the mainstream society. They are a underclass who have no scope for mobility

Other view: Mobility present in India

① Yogendra singh : India has undergone change in both

Macro structure → Little tradition ↔ Great tradition → Micro structure

thus social mobility through education is present

② caste is evolving into a dynamic system: change in secular hierarchy
↓
change in ritual hierarchy

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eg: vokkaligas, vedas and smith
uplifted their status

- ③ Indian mobility is based on the cultural values. Those who adhere to these values are placed higher in the status

[GS Ghuruge]

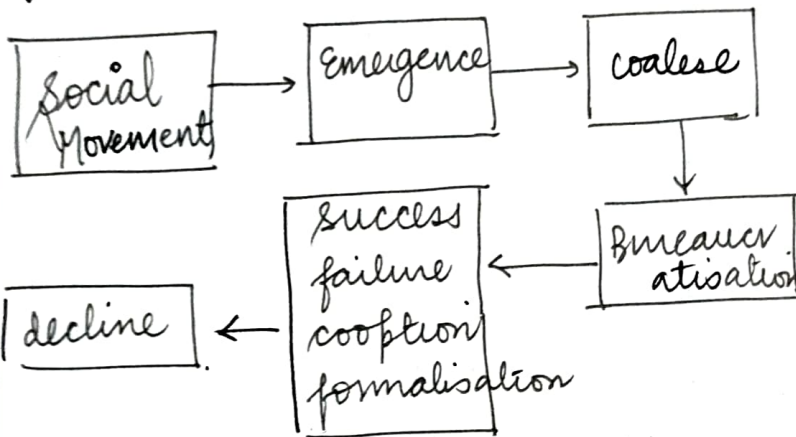
- ④ class, caste and power dynamics in India. caste origin is not same as caste destination [Andre Beiteille]

- ⑤ AR Desai: caste has become a form of class in India. As the mode of production changed after the arrival of Britishers thus social mobility happens

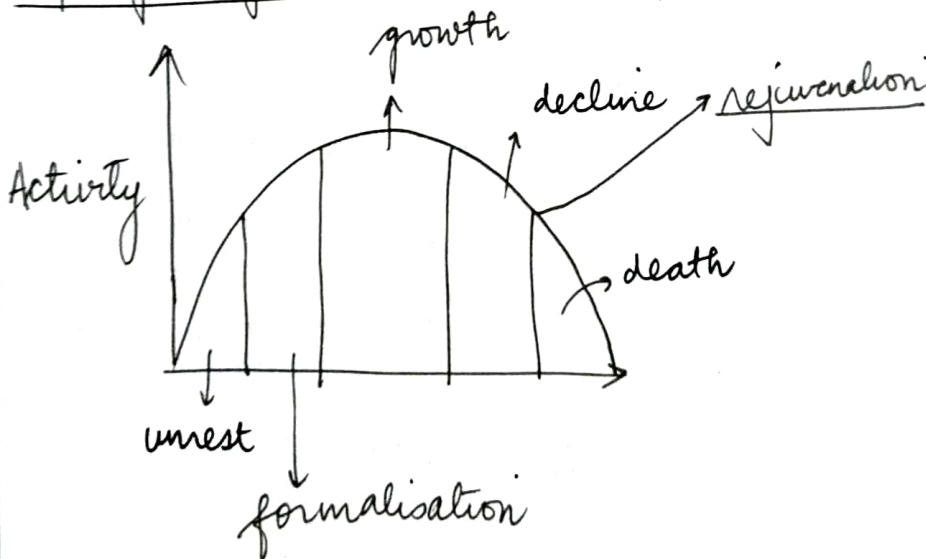
Therefore one can say that there is restricted form of mobility in Indian society.

4. (b) Social movements are collective actions to bring or to resist social change. Differentiate between Old and new social movements. 20

social movements are defined as the sustained collective action to bring change in the structure, institutions or resist some change outside the sphere of state



Life cycle of social movement



They bring social change

- ① They mobilize the people around a particular issue

Eg: Nirbhaya rape → strict laws

- ② They can be promotive for promoting a cause

Eg: PRIDE movements

- ③ They talk about change of structure as well as change in structure

Eg: caste based movements
→ Nadar Sabha

They resist change

- ④ Prevents state for changing the status quo → which might affect people

ex: Kisan Sabha movement against farm laws

- ⑤ when the state encroach on personal laws eg: Hijab protest, VCC protest

- ⑥ They protect the interest of certain groups eg: Movement against reservation

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	<u>old social movement</u>	<u>New social movement</u>
<u>Issue</u>	① class, power structure	<u>Identity based</u> , <u>issue based</u> , human rights
<u>Tools used</u>	② protest and petition Bandhs	use of technology and <u>extensive social media</u>
<u>Range</u>	③ localised <u>issue at max National</u>	<u>Transnational issues</u> eg: <u>Environment movement</u>
<u>participation</u>	Aggreined person ④ only participates	wide participation from all <u>members of the society</u>
<u>Type of change</u>	⑤ Radial change ↓ overthrow of the government ↓ <u>change of class structure</u>	change within the <u>structure</u> eg: <u>LGBTQ+ movements</u>

Leadership

⑥

charismatic
leaders
↓
single
authority

multiple leaders
operating in
their
area of
influence

Ideology

⑦

decentralization
of power, wealth
etc

Human Rights
should be
extended to
all

Role of Religion

⑧

use of religious
symbols

Eg: Bal Ganga
Dhar Tilak
Ganapati &
shwaji festival

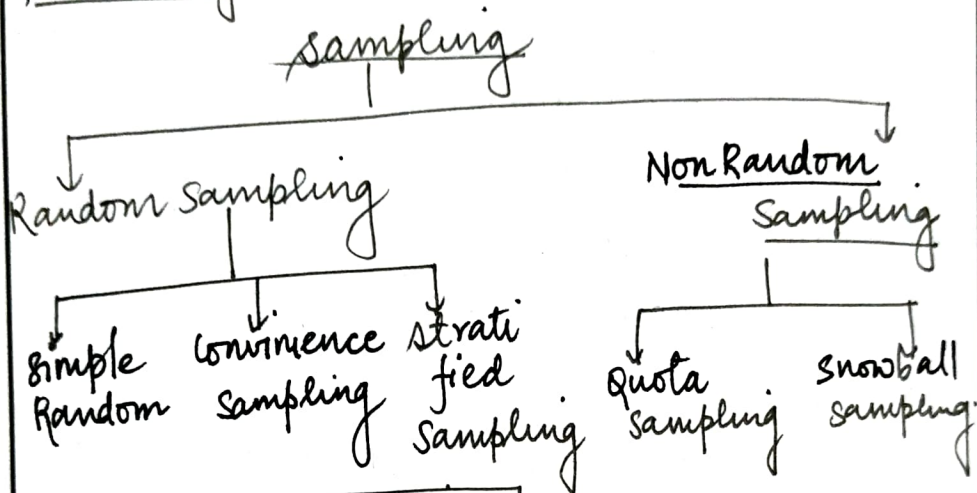
less use of
religious
symbols

↓
secular
themes

Therefore social
movements are also evolving as the
new issues confront the changing
society

4. (c) Sampling is a convenient tool to gather information about a population, but it can be grossly misleading as well. Discuss. 10

Sampling refers to taking the stock of population to get an idea about the particular phenomenon prevailing in the society.



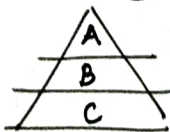
Functions of Sampling

① cheap and less time consuming method to study a particular phenomenon

eg: voting behaviour in a region

② One can represent all the subgroups in the sample population through use of stratified sampling

eg:



all three groups represented

- ③ less work required than surveying the whole population
- ④ can be used for both qualitative & quantitative data collection
- ⑤ Findings can be generalised for the entire population.

Dysfunctions of Sampling

- ⑥ Sampling Error: The selected sample may not be representative of whole population
- ⑦ Issue of randomness → difficult to achieve as the biases affect the sample.
- ⑧ Sample of a small area may not reflect the problems of larger population

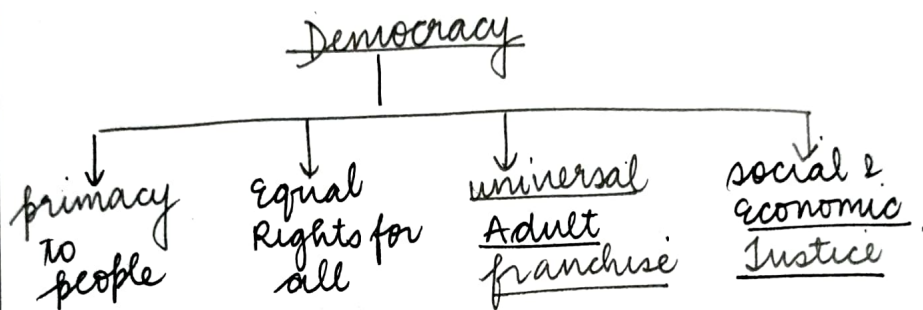
Thus sampling method provide us with unique methodology to study social phenomenon.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Democracy is a necessary evil. Comment on the concept of democracy from Sociological perspective.

Democracy is a form of government which is by the people, for the people and of the people - Abraham Lincoln



It is necessary evil

① Winston Churchill : It may be the worst form of government but still best among the all the worst forms

② Functionalist perspective

It ensures that resources of the society are equally distributed and all gets equality of opportunity.

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anything
margin
get away
at the end

- ③ Robert Dahl: It has various pulls and pressure but the voice of everyone is heard.
- ④ Karl Mannheim: 'Multiple Influence Hypothesis': Different pressure groups pulls democracy but no single ideology dominates.
- ⑤ Feminist: It gives equal rights to women at least on paper.
- ⑥ Democracy does not let the elite rule and take leaders from the masses.
- ⑦ Tocqueville: Democracy allows for the growth of civil society which is absent in totalitarian society.

Thus democracy
represents the will of people and
prevents despotism

5. (b) Compare Max Weber and Parsons Perspectives on power relations within society.

Power is the ability of the individual or the group to realise his will even against the will of other in a communal action

— Max Weber

	<u>Max Weber</u>	<u>Parsons</u>
<u>Approach</u>	① constant sum approach to power	variable sum approach to power
<u>Structure of power</u>	② Power derives from a) class b) status c) polity	power is a product of <u>value consensus</u> in society
<u>Type of power</u>	③ Power derived from legal national rules eg: <u>Bureaucracy</u>	Power due to functionally <u>more important position</u>
<u>Ideal type</u>	④ Traditional power legal national power charismatic power	did not develop structure of <u>power</u>

System ⑤	power present in every system	power part of only political system
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Convergence between both

- ① Both agree that power in the political system is functional to the society
- ② Power is respecting to the merit in the society → equality of opportunity extended to all.
- ③ power in the form of authority is following legal rational rules
- ④ social mobility in the power structure could be achieved

Therefore both the perspective on power has dissimilarities & similarities. They provided foundation for development of elite theory of power

5. (c) The process of secularisation was greatly aided by transformation of human consciousness triggered by the popularisation of scientific ideas among common people. Discuss.

Secularization refers to the process of withdrawal of religion from the material and non material aspect of social life

New cognitive
system:
science

Secularization

decreasing
church
attendance:

Bryan Wilson

Privatization &
pluralization
of religion

separation of
state and religion

Process of secularization and scientific ideas

- ① The rise of modernity in Europe during the renaissance period: criticism to the role of church:

Eg: Erasmus: 'In the name of folly'

- ② Growth of idealism: Hegelian concept → primacy to human mind

God is the creation of human mind

③ Discovery of the scientific laws and principles → New form of cognitive system

eg: Newton Gravity

④ Rise of scientific school of thought

eg: protestant ethics → other worldly religion

⑤ Growth of economic systems → less ritual role of religion

eg: Mercantalism

⑥ Idea of evolution through the Charles Darwin → denies existence of God

⑦ Internal secularization among the religion itself

eg: opening school, hospitals

Thus religion withdrawal has led to secularization but today we are seeing religious revivalism.

5. (d) "Rising divorce rates are indicative of changing attitudes towards marriage and commitment in contemporary societies." In light of this, discuss the reasons behind increasing number of divorces in contemporary times.

Marriage is no longer a perpetual Union, it is a form of legal contract which can be broken anytime when aspirations of the partners do not match

Data: In USA divorce rate are as high as 35%.

Reason for rising divorces

① Nicky Hart studied divorces in America and found following pattern

a) If parents are divorced in children more likely to get divorced

b) divorce rate $\propto \frac{1}{\text{family income}}$

c) divorce rate $\propto \frac{1}{\text{age}}$

② Anthony Giddens : Liberalisation of the society and declining role of the religion thus serial monogamy.

- ③ Murray Strauss : Marriage in the past gave a form of bitting license. Women are standing against this oppression.
- ④ David Cooper : 'Death of family' : family is becoming hotbed of tensions, divorce a way out this frustration
- ⑤ Edmund Leach : Overexpectations in the marriage are the reasons for dissapointment & divorce
- ⑥ Increasing education of women
- ⑦ Declining role of religion in the marriage
- [social contract] → [legal contract]

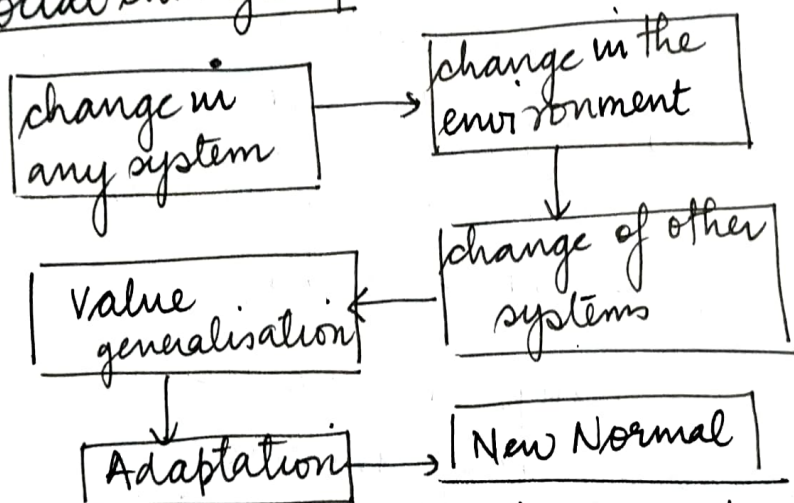
Thus rising divorces are a testimony to the fact that marriage as a institution is undergoing change.

5. (e) Structural functionalism views social change as a gradual process of adaptation and equilibrium restoration in societies. Explain.

structural functionalism views society composed of different structures. These structures have parts and subparts which performs functional role for continuity in society - Talcott parsons

A	organic mic	Political system	9
L	social system	organic cultural system	1

Social change



① Thus every change brings a new form of evolutionary Normal and equilibrium is restored.

- ② change can be initiated with the system or outside environment
- ③ change is internalized through input/output through exchange of information and control from cultural system. This is called cybernetic Theory of control
- ④ Negotiations happens between different subsystems thus effective role performance
→ adaptation is promoted

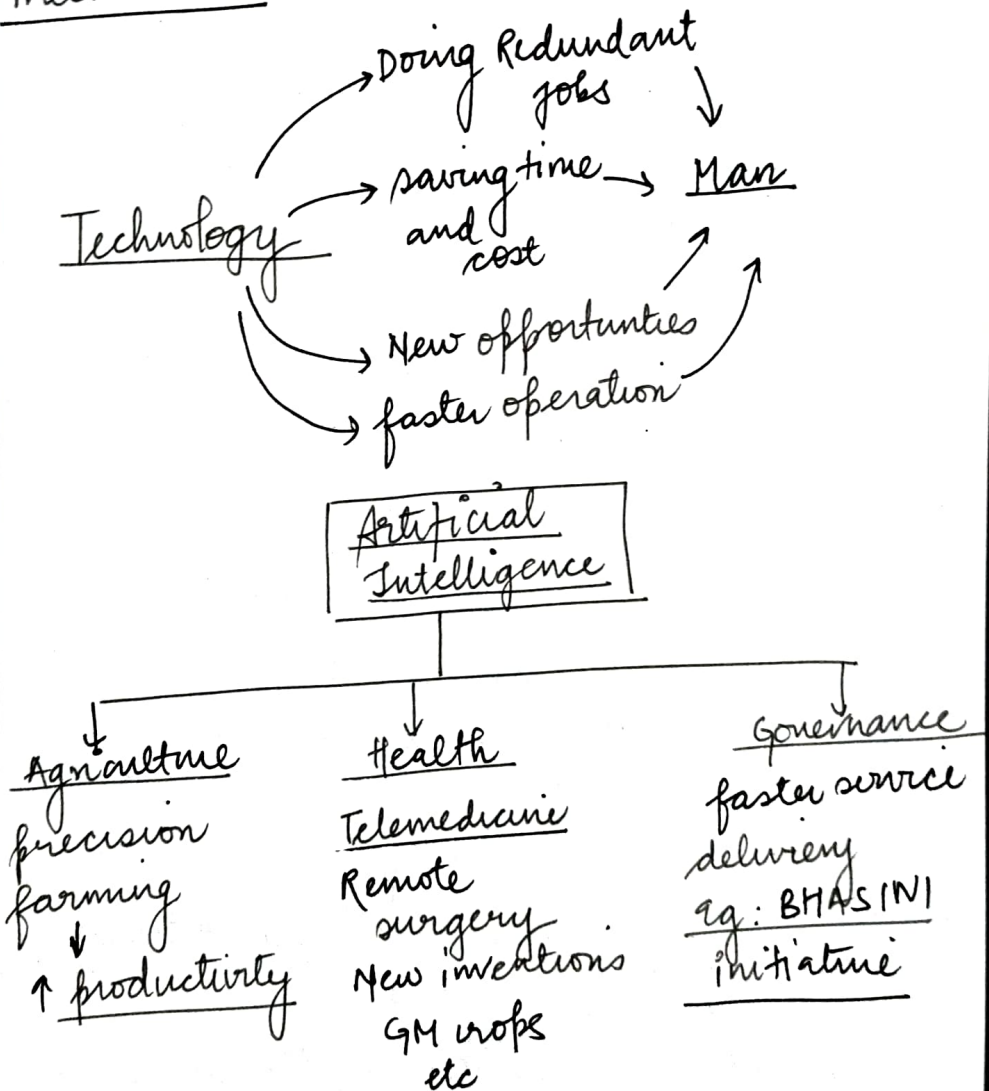
Criticism

- ① RK Merton: Assuming functional unity alternatives may be present.
- ② Marxist: Talk about only evolutionary change and not radical change
- ③ Talk about change in structure rather than change of structure

This structural functionalism is a valued status quont ideology as propounded by Marxist

8. (a) Artificial intelligence is changing the relationship between man and technology. Elucidate the role of technology as a medium of social change. 20

Artificial Intelligence refers to the use of machines and algorithms to mimic the human mind for faster decision making.
It is changing the relationship between men and machine from being mechanistic to more organic.



Relationship between Man & TechnologyPositives

- ① Made the work of human easier
- ② New opportunities : coding etc
- ③ Advancement of technology
- ④ Made life of human beings easier
- ⑤ can be used for eradicating poverty and other social evils like malnutrition
- ⑥ Could help to treat psychological problems ex: chatbots

Negatives

Huge layoffs in the companies

Lack of skilling among people

eg: 4% only skilled in India

Technology may control human beings in future

Robert Blauner:

Technology increases the alienation ~~by~~ controlled by the few corporates development of technology Bugeoise

Overemphasis on zweck rational Action & less on emotional Action

Technology as a medium of social change

- ① Technology can initiate social change and has the capacity to welcome change
- ② Marxist: Technology change the mode of production during intensive capitalism leading to social problems of poverty, mass layoff etc.

- ③ Robert Blumer: Technology leads to the psychological change (alienation among individual) → This alienation from self translates to alienation from society

- ④ WF Ogburn: ~~Techno~~ Technological change led to the change in the culture of the society but with a time lag

- ⑤ Ogkhain: Modern technology transforms the division of labour of society. Society moves from organic solidarity to mechanical solidarity

⑥ Technology has become the medium of mass mobilisation sustaining the collective action. eg: Environment Movements

⑦ Post modern Theory: Technology is evolving as a new form of capital.

⑧ Surendra Jodhkar: Technology has both positive & negative social change.

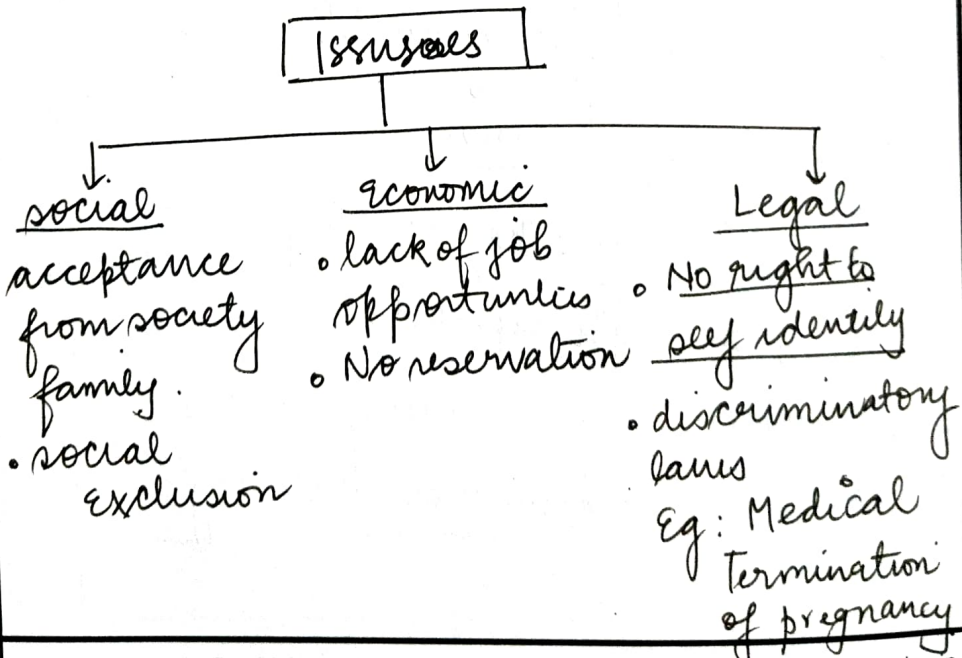
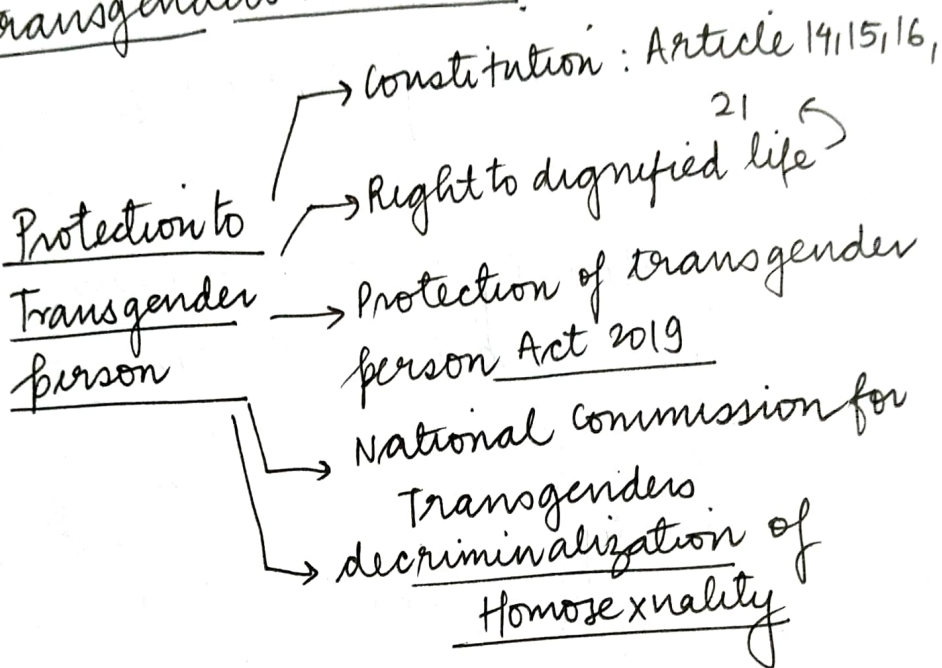
Positive: Big farmers in Green Revolution belt

Negative: Migrant workers

According to RK Merton technology has both functions and dysfunctions but today technology has been colonized by few.

8. (b) Investigate the experiences of transgender individuals in India regarding the negotiation of self-identity. How do cultural attitudes and legal recognition influence their sense of self and belonging? 20

SC in Independent Thought v/s Union of India
gave legal recognition to 3rd gender. According
to census 2011 there are 4.68 lakh
transgenders in India.



Experiences of transgenders regarding Self and Identity

- ① Transgender identity has not been established as a social fact thus not part of the conscience collective.
- ② They are placed outside the stratified system as no opportunity is intended to them.
- ③ lack of opportunity for the transgender person. They are not part of division of labour driven by organisational character of society.
- ④ Marxist: They do not own the factors of production thus they do not form any production relations.
- ⑤ Symbolic Theory: They identify themselves through symbols like worn by women eg: wearing sarees to claim their identity.

- ⑥ legal system denies them identity of the self
 Eg: Transgender protection Act → Require certificate from DM

Influence of culture and legal system

- ① culture denies them recognition inspite change in the legal system

cultural system ↓ resist
change
 to norms
and values

social system
 personality system

- ② Identity in India primarily driven by caste, kinship and family
 → Transgenders socially excluded from them

- ③ Dipankar Gupta: From people to citizens
 while the rest of people are becoming citizens enjoying rights trans gender are still people

④ Legal system

- No provision for them in Medical termination of pregnancy act
- No provision in Special Marriage Act 1954
- They cannot inherit property through inheritance Act

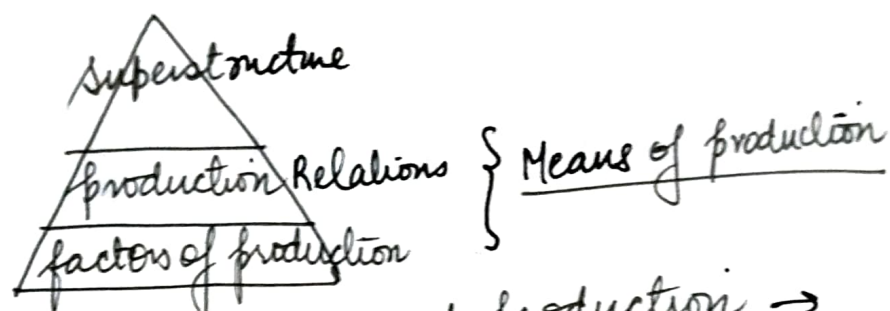
Way forward

- ① Reservation through legislation
- ② Best practices: Noida Metro employing transgenders
- ③ Autonomy to identify themselves.
- ④ Cultural socialisation through education
- ⑤ Right to marry.

Therefore the 21st century is the century of evolving identities which has been suppressed for centuries

8. (c) The course of human history involves a progressive development of the means of production paralleled by a corresponding increase in human alienation. Discuss. 10

Karl Marx in his historical materialism argues that the course of human history is founded and grounded on economic history of the society



First change in factor of production →
change production relation → change
mode of production

Society through the human history has
evolved through following stages

- ① Primitive Communism
- ② Ancient society
- ③ Feudal society → MOP: Land
- ④ Capitalism : MOP: Capital
- ⑤ ~~cross~~ socialism
- ⑥ Communism

- ② Mode of production changes through dialects between factor of production
- ③ New mode of production arises when production relations undergo a change.

Alienation : A form of psychic dislocation

- ① Increases with every new mode of production
- ② Increases with time within every mode of production
- ③ Maximum in capitalist society
Alienation from self and society.

criticism

- ① Ralph Dahendroff: Political class also important along with economic class.
- ② exaggeration of economic history

Thus Marx provided a new perspective to the study of society.