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Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

**SARFARAZ
ALAM**

AIR 488

**SOCIOLOGY TEST
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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SOCIOLOGY FOR IAS

Upgradation Test Series

"UPSC Criterion for Mains"

The main exam is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of information and memory"

Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus on structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different marks types questions (30 Marks, 20 Marks, 12 Marks).
- Understanding the type of questions to be attempted for good score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every question.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of the students.

Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.

Be a lamp unto yourself

- Gautam Buddha

Instruction for the Students

- Try to write the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions.
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (Elucidate - Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.



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5 1/2

Section - A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each :
(10x 5 = 50)

Q1(a) Discuss the relationship between concepts of Society and Nation State .

Society is a collectivity which is based on consciousness of cultural identities, religious identities, national identities and other factors like race, ethnicity, language etc.

Thus, society is a wider representation of community or groups and multiple cultures can co-exist in a society, for example - India, Sri Lanka (Tamils and Sinhalese) etc.

A society is not bound by territorial boundaries
for example : South Indian society, East African society, American society etc.

Whereas, concept of Nation-State is quite new and emerged post World Wars. where nation is consciousness based on certain identities, similar to society, the real state

Point of convergence
Point of divergence
The nation-state is artificial
It is a created institution
It was made when it was needed
It is formal legal

① Society is natural and uniform an instinctive institution
 ② Society is not as formal and legal as nation-state

gives political unity.

Harold Laski defined nation as the cultural

manifestation of society, whereas state is the manifestation of political unity.

Nation state is characterized by three attributes — sovereignty, nationalism and political rights.

For example — Indian ~~society~~ state society constituted multiple nations and Indian

State is the political manifestation of the nation.

add conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) 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) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6



Q1(b) The citizenship as a concept is constantly evolving with changes in society. Do you agree? Substantiate your viewpoint. (10 Marks)

Citizenship refers to the rights and duties by virtue of membership of a nationality.

Citizenship as a concept is constantly evolving with changes in society, as explained by the following instances:

- Earlier scholars like Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli called for limited citizenship based on certain criteria of education, material wealth etc.
- It is like a social contract with people enjoying certain citizenship rights and obligations in terms of duties.
- T H Marshall defined citizenship as three types of combination of rights and duties - Civic, social and political.
- Further, citizenship gives legal identity to individuals in the globalized world.

- Under the forces of globalization, concept of global citizenship has emerged.
 - Trans-national citizenship is recognized as in the case of Europe.
 - Internalisation Globalization of economic activities has led to the concept of dual citizenships.
 - In theoretical perspective, feminist use the term second class citizenship for women. Marxist state that there exist classes of citizenship — first class, second class etc.
- Therefore, citizenship is ever evolving as a concept as highlighted by the demands of international migrants and recent refugee crisis from Syria and Myanmar.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) 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) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Citizenship
for
Animal
Citizenship
for
Robot

4½



Q1(c) "The sex is gendered." In the light of the above statement bring out distinction between sex and gender. Trace the factors that contribute to women's subordination. (Marks 10)

Sex is natural and biological. Gender is a socio-cultural construct. Therefore, it is said that we behave like men or women rather than being men or women.

Gender and gender based identities are an important basis of social stratification.

Factors contributing to women subordination:

- Gender manifests in the form of patriarchy. Patriarchy leads to exploitation of women in cultural, social, economic and political areas.
- Sexuality of women and their rights over reproductive activity is also enslaved due to gender based enslavement.
- Sylvia Walby, talked about private and public manifestations of patriarchy.
- Ann Oakley, in her studies of Households,

Focus equally on all parts.

Gender refers to difference in attitude and behavior include different expectation of role etc

highlighted the issue of double burden faced by women due to their participation in economic activities.

- Just 11% parliamentarians are women, highlights their political marginalisation.
 - Sex selective abortions, honour killings, birth control measures biased towards women are latent and manifest effects of women subordination.
 - Religious disabilities like restrictions on Temple entry based on notion of purity and pollution subjects women to downgraded status.
- Therefore, sources of women subordination are many, gender being one among them.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 1/2



Q1(d) How has the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) become an agent of social change? (10 Marks)

Wilbert Moore defined social change as major alteration in structure, behaviour, beliefs and practices.

ICT as an agent of social change:

• ICT is opening new avenues of work for women and marginalized sections as recruitment is based on merit rather than on primordial birth based ascriptions.

eg. Better parity of women

• ICT has become an agent leading to universalization and secularization of cultural ideas and beliefs.

eg. Western ideas of late marriage influencing Indian mindset regarding child marriages.

• ICT provide new platform for sharing and articulating ideas.

eg. Arab revolution is sometimes given the name of Twitter Revolution.

Improve in the district

Used for empower

Homogenizing tendency

equal opportunity

game new for all.

medium for impersonal communication

- ICT is being used by creating political awareness and increasing political participation
eg. Election Commission of India using facebook for voter awareness.
- Articulation for individual and community rights are being aided using ICT.
eg. Support for scrapping Sec 377, against Toilet Falag etc.
- ICT is carrying educational, financial and legal avenues to distant & far off places through e-courts, e-fatisala, digital banks etc.
Therefore, ICT has emerged as an important agent of social change by increasing the pace and linking other similar agents of change.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) 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) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.(e) "Social conflict is both a cause and consequence of social change."
 Explain. (10 Marks)

Social change can be bi-directional, i.e. positive or negative. It brings changes in social structure, behaviour, beliefs and patterns as defined by sociologists like Wilbert Moore, Marx among others.

Social conflict as a cause of social change:

- Conflict theorist like Marx, Engels, Althusser explained how contradiction among classes and changes in economic conditions bring social changes.
- Social conflict due to changes in value consensus ~~disrupts~~ disrupts the social equilibrium and thus brings social change, as stated by functionalists like Geertz, Parsons etc.
 eg. Change in religious values leading to secularisation and modernization.
- Caste based conflicts leading to rise of Dalit consciousness, Dalit Capitalism in India.

↓
 class struggle
 the driving
 force
 behind
 social
 change.

Refer to
 cyclical
 theories

Social conflict - a consequence of social change

- Social changes like economic empowerment of women is leading to patriarchy based conflicts.
eg. Khop Panthoyents, public manifestation of patriarchy, rise in violence against women etc.
- Educational opportunities leads to social change. But commercialization and commodification of education is leading to social inequality, non-inclusive society and uneven development leading to social conflict.

Therefore, social conflict is both cause and consequence of social change. as it is visible through Sanskritization model, modernization and secularization of society.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add many eg from Paper II.

Q2(a) "Power is a zero sum game." Compare Weber's and Parson's perspective in the light of the above statement. (20 Marks)

Weber defined power as the capability of an individual or group to realize their own will even against the will of others in the community of action.

Weber stated that power can be exercised in a social setting and never in isolation. He further states that quantum of power in the society is constant and they stated that power is a zero sum game.

Weber further stated that one exercises power at the expense of others. This proposition of Weber is also supported by classical elite theorists like C.W. Mills, Mosca, Pareto in their elite theories. They advocated that in any form of society, there is always a class of ruling elites who take all the major decisions and the ruled makes.

Use
Short
Paragraph

Talcott Parsons on the other hand rejected the idea of Weber and classical elite theories and advocated for power as a variable-sum game.

Parsons advocated that power is set self with the society. Since, societies can't exercise power, so positions are created which are functionally important, who exercise power.

He further states that exercise of power by few leads to the well-being for the all.

Thus the is set self power as variable sum game.

The quantum of power in the society increases with the material well-being in the society. He rejected the notion of minority elites and majority ruled masses.

Therefore, through his functional perspective, Parsons established how exercise of power is

Use of table and point will present in a better way
will bring out comparison and contrast in a better way

functional for the society.

Therefore, though both the ~~open~~ perspectives of power gave differential viewpoint, but are used and are relevant for understanding the power dynamics and relationship in the society.

Add many eg. from paper 2

Parson

① If PM is strong, citizen are strong

② If PM is weak, citizen are weak

Weber

① If PM is strong, citizen are weak

② If husband is strong, wife is weak

③ If teacher is strong, student are weak

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(and vice-versa to each)

Q2(b) Discuss the role of education as an instrument of social change. Illustrate your answer with concrete examples. (20 Marks)

Durkheim considered education as a means for transferring societal values and ~~notes~~ norms across generations.

Parsons considered schools as miniature of society, and education as tools for role getting and ~~for~~ personality stabilization.

Education as an instrument of social change

• Brings structural changes: Education leads to changes in beliefs, values and practices and thus social change.

eg. India transforming from relatively closed to open economy.

• Agent of social reforms: Education questions and contradicts primordial beliefs and

practices on rational and liberal parameters

eg. fight against Sati and child marriages in India.

Refer to views of sociology regarding role of education.

• Equality of opportunity: Merit based and secular education system opens new avenues for realization of individual potentials.

eg. Dalit consciousness, Dalit capitalism, women based budgeting system etc.

eg. Today India is represented by a Dalit President - thus it shows the change in mindset brought by education.

• Increased acceptability of social change:

for example, acceptance of LGBT community, their protests against sec 377 and slowly increasing acceptability in the Indian society.

• Leads to secularisation of religion:

Educational instills ideas of liberty, equality, modernisation and human rights and thus society transforms from being religious to secular & democratic.

• Helps check tabs: like family planning measures etc and thus helps in realization of state policies.

However, certain challenges like commercialization of education is causing inequality in the society.

Feminists like Sue Lee state that educational institutions at times infuse patriarchal ideologies

Marxist like Althusser education as propagating capitalist & hegemonic ideologies by state.

Reports ~~are~~ by Ministry of Human Resource development highlight gender disparity in education.

However, with few challenges, Education is an important agent of social change and leads to social development.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q2(c) Illustrate the contemporary dynamics of kinship as social capital (10 Marks)

Kinship is defined as the relationship among individuals by virtue of blood relationship (consanguinity) or by marriages (affinity).

Contemporary dynamics of kinship as social capital

- Kinship ties give ~~extra~~ emotional support at times of crisis situations.
eg. during death, illness etc.
- Kinship group provide support for occupational migration
for example, one person moving to urban settlement becomes point of contact and support for other members in the kinship group for their migration and mobilization.
- Indian diaspora and NRIs settled abroad look back at their kinship members as bridge to connecting to their cultural roots.

Kinship based on friendship colleagues service providers have changed the way social capital is being generated

- Kinship members come forward for financial and other materialistic support.
eg. A canteen shop owned by a Marathi in urban area first prefers hiring members from kinship groups.
 - It acts as a source of power, prestige, pride and status in the society.
eg. A person coaching civil service examination is a source of pride for all the members of kinship group.
- Therefore kinship group offers dynamism to the contemporary social interactions and thus social capital.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3(a) Discuss in detail the link between development and dependency. Support your answer with appropriate examples. (20 Marks)

Frank Parkin defined development as social change in the desired direction. Development includes social ~~development~~ growth — economic along with well-being of people.

- Classical development theorists equated development with change of traditional or primitive societies to industrial and modern societies. eg. economic growth, increased production, modernisation, secularisation, secularisation etc.

- However, dependency theorists like Frank Parkin, Habermas added the dimension of human well-being, standard of living, political rights etc as additional dimensions of development

- Theorists like Andre Gunder Frank advocated that, developing countries are underdeveloped not because of structural constraints, but because

Colonialism and Capitalism led to a complex integration of colonies in a world economy in a subordinate manner.

of dependency on the developed countries. He ~~had~~ called their under-development as mis-development.

Other theorists like Wallerstein talked about core, semi-periphery and periphery countries and explained how core countries ~~are~~ have designed their business model for maximizing their profit at the expense of dependency of ~~an~~ other two types of countries

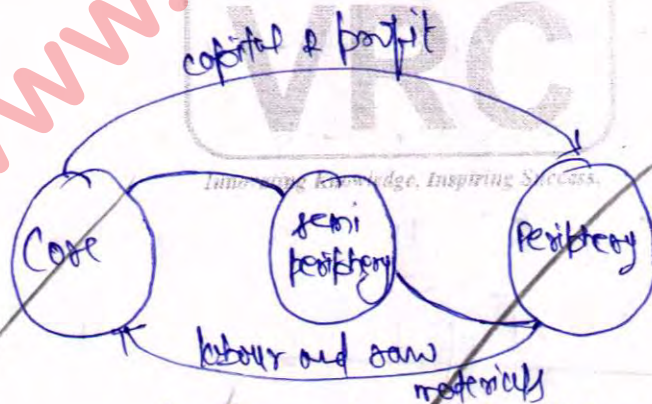


Fig. Dependency Development model.

They quote the backwardness of African and Asian countries vs. USA and European countries

Criticisms:

However, liberal theorists like Gunnar Myrdal,

Limit this to pre-conclusion single short paragraph.

rejected this view and advocated that countries are under-developed due to their structural deficiencies. He gave example of India and Brazil.

- Amartya Sen also rejected this view and stated that how technology and other innovation transferred by developed countries have helped developing countries in education, health and industries.

- Other liberal theorists give example of North Korea, a closed economy and South Korea, an open, liberal economy.

Therefore, Dependency theorists from their Marxist perspective gave a critical economic deterministic analysis of world economy. However, dependency is just one dimension of development and not the alone dimension.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) 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) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10+2



Q3(b) Using concept of Manifest and Latent functions, analyse the implications of "right to privacy as a fundamental right" in Indian society. (20 Marks)

Refer to facts and theories in concept in detail.

Concept of Manifest and latent functions have been used by Robert Merton in the analysis of social realities.

Manifest represents those functions with are intended and anticipated by the actor.

Latent functions are unintended, unanticipated and generally dysfunctional as stated by Merton.

Implications of 'Right to Privacy as a fundamental right' in Indian society:

Supreme court recent recognition of right to privacy as an inherent fundamental right has following manifest & latent implications:

Manifest

- Right to individual privacy and restrain on state's intrusion
- Impact of Aadhaar Bill.

- New challenges of data protection
- Modification in legal provisions
- Changes in operating model of MNCs like Facebook and WhatsApp.
- Resurfacing debate around LGBT community
Latent functions: Section 377 of IPC
- Changes in legislations around Aadhaar Bill
is manifest but due to this the impact on
life of citizens, focus in terms of financial
inclusion, inclusion of women through DBT
are intended causes which have wider social
implications.
- Government or Court might modify or scrap
sec 377. But the latent implications will
be on the institutions of marriages, families,
inheritance and other rights.
- Heterosexuality will get legal sanctity and
at the same time challenging religious beliefs

and customs of the Indian society.

• State hegemony and surveillance design will be restricted which can have wider implications, both positive and negative, in terms of development needs and national security.

Therefore, legal interpretation of Right to Privacy has led to debate around manifest functions, but debate around latent functions is evoking parallelity.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) 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) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(572)



Q3(c) Discuss the changing nature of family and marriage in India.

(10 Marks)

Family is defined as the basic unit of society. G.P. Murdock considered existence of family universal, though types may vary.

Marriage is the socially approved relationship between two individuals, usually of opposite sex. Malinowski defined marriage as an institution for sexual gratification and reproduction of children, with social approval and acceptance.

changing nature of family and marriage:

- Changing economic role of women is influencing the power-relationship within the family and hence family types and marital ties.

Parsons stated that size of nuclear family fits the need of modern industrial society and same is true in case of India.

- Recognition of Civil Marriages is leading

Part I.
family
&
live-in
single
parent.

of romantic marriages, intercaste, inter-regional and inter-religion marriages.

• Anthony Giddens talked about serial monogamy, and such instances are visible in India as well, due to social acceptance of divorce and widowhood.

• Urbanization has led to transforming of families from joint → nuclear → extended.

• Single parenthood is challenging the historical definition of family.

eg. A Bollywood celebrity becoming father using technological innovation without marrying.

Therefore, family & marriages are evolving along with changes in the society.

Try to answer part wise clearly indicating the part.

Impose conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(10 Marks)

Section - B

Q4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) Examine the role of voluntary associations in transformation of society.

Hegel defined voluntary associations as those collectivities which are non-state based, non-family based and also not based on kinship ties. They provide platform to individuals where individuals voluntarily come together to form organisations.

Role of in transforming society:

- Banchar Mukherjee said that when state limits its scope in welfare activities, then voluntary organization arise to fill the gap between citizens and state.
- They act as the fourth pillar of democracy, other three being legislature, executive and judiciary.
- They bring transparency and accountability

Help in transformation of a chronic condition to normal condition. pave way to acceptance of new norms and values and institutions.

in governance.
eg. RTI, Citizen group for democratic rights

- They give representation to voters and raise their grievances and demand at broader level of public interest via litigation.
- Voluntary organisation in the form of SHGs are changing the arena for empowerment of women. eg. AMUL, SEWA etc.

Therefore, voluntary associations are the backbone of democracy.

Improve conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4

Q4(b) To which extent religion is responsible for increasing fundamentalism in the society? Discuss with examples. (10 Marks)

Fundamentalism refers to the infallibility of religious beliefs and interpretations. In general sense, it means adherence to the fundamental tenets of a religion.

eg. Nahabism, Hinduanism followers in Sikhism etc.

Religious fundamentalism is the most visible form. It can be exemplified as follows:

- Rise of ISIS and Taliban is fundamentalism based on a limited interpretation of Islam.
- Khalistan movement is the manifestation of Sikhism based fundamentalism.
- Violent anti religious persecution of Rohingyas in Myanmar is justified by fundamentalists of Buddhism.
- Extreme Hindu Nationalism finds its justification

Complexities of life, stress, atomic, and alienation are leading people to explore peace in spirituality

(etc)

in pure Hinduism, which is an orthodox ~~interpret~~
interpretation of certain sections among Hinduism.

• Rise of extreme-right wing parties in Europe
is also linked to religious fundamentalism.

• Earlier justification of Hitler ~~by~~ for the
genocide of Jews also traces its justification
of religious justification of pure Aryan race.

Therefore, fundamentalism to a large extent is
based on religion. Though other bases like
ethnic ethnic fundamentalism of Nagas, regional
fundamentalism in Assam are other instances.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5



Q4(c) How the theory of 'cultural lag' helps in understanding the social change? (10 Marks)

The concept of cultural lag to explain social change was first used by Ogburn.

He defined cultural lag as the lag, misalignment between materialistic changes and non-materialistic changes like ~~social~~ political and cultural dimensions.

Marxist theorists present the cause of social changes due to economic/material changes.

However Ogburn advocated that social changes do take place because cultural and ~~social~~ political, i.e., non-materialistic changes do not occur at the same pace as that of material changes.

For example, generation gap exists between elder members and younger members in the family. This impacts the values and beliefs and this impacts the family, marriages and

Refer to
class
discussion

other social institutions in the society,

However, the theory of cultural lag has been
criticized by [McLever and Page] who advocated

that due to newer means of information and
communication technologies, cultural changes do
occur faster than material changes.

eg. Acceptance of WhatsApp over handwritten
letters.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4(d) "Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy." Discuss. (10 Marks)

Ideology is the set of ideas and beliefs which give a partial or one-view of the reality.

For example, - socialism, democracy, capitalism, feminism, Marxism, Neo-liberalism etc constitute different ideologies.

Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy:

- Ideology of democracy like rule of the people, by the people and for the people help checking democracy from turning into autocracy.
- Ideology of equality for all has led to rise of Dalit consciousness and women rights on the ground level rather than being on the statute book.
- Ideology of welfare state reminds political bosses for transforming democracy into an

Ideology provides a broad frame of action and collective mobilization. Ideology establishes identity of group vis-a-vis other group.

Inclusive society.

• Political parties who present the most accepted ideology get the chance to form the government.

eg. ideology to remove corruption.

• Ideology gives direction to the collective action and they bring social transformation and social change.

However, as stated by post-modernist scholars, that there exist multiple ideologies in a society. And the acceptance of the dominant ideologies decide the direction of social transformation.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5

Q4(e) Analyse different types of religious practices among tribals with examples from western and eastern societies. (10 Marks)

Religion is a set of beliefs, value system, practices and rituals adhered by its followers. ~~It is~~ called "religion is man-made".

Types of religious practices among tribals:

- Animism — [E.B. Tylor] stated that among primitive people like tribals animism is the form of nature worship or soul-worship is dominant.
for example — Hinduism concept of Yagya, Purnayama etc.

In western society Teux Indians follow ~~the~~ animism.

- Totemism : [Durkheim] in his studies of religion highlighted totemism as the basis of all religions based on idea of sacred and profane. eg. Australian Aborigines.

Magic
Animatism
Shaman
Shintoism
(etc)

• Naturalism: Max Muller explained religious

beliefs linking with naturalism.

for example: In India religious veneration
of Tulsi Tree.

Worship of Sun, Moon etc.

However, with the advent of modernization,
influences of Christianity, Hinduism, Islam etc
has greatly impacted tribal religious practices

for example - Tribes following Christianity

in North Eastern states, Central Indian tribes

following Hinduism.

Thus, religious practices among tribes is
diverse and ever evolving.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q5(a) How the social structure impacts the process of political participation? Discuss with examples. (20 Marks)

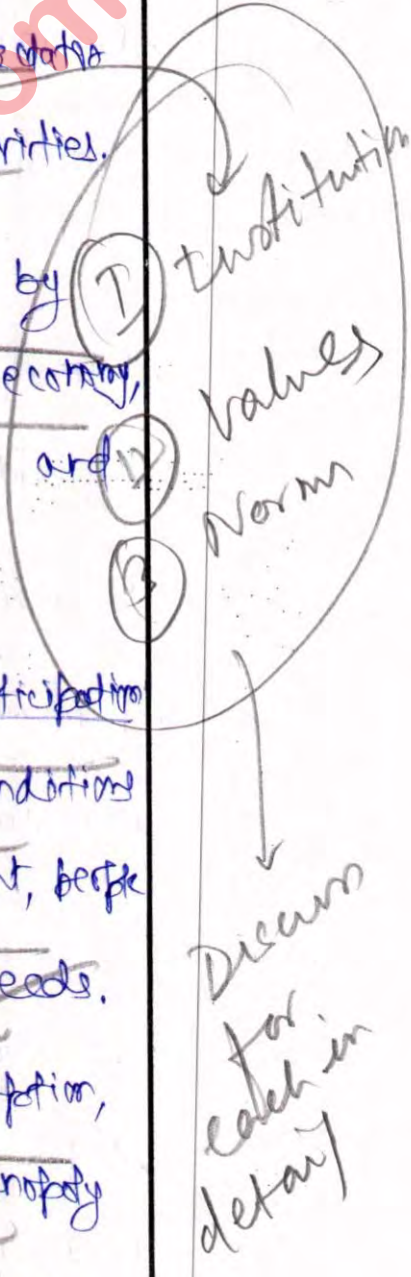
Millbrath identified various forms of political participation as:
i) Political Apathy ii) Political Spectator
iii) Political Transition iv) Studious activities.

Social structure of the society is shaped by its social institutions — like education, economy, political, cultural, religious, caste based etc and individual members/groups.

Social structure impacting the political participation

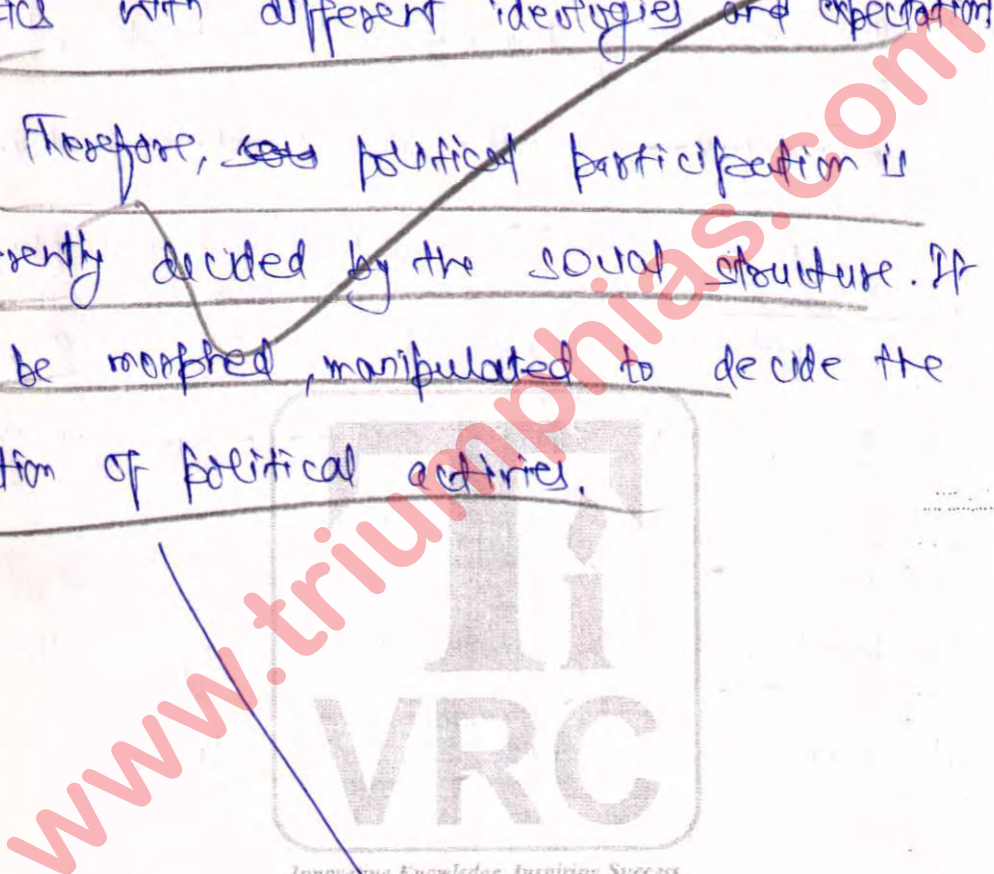
- Change in economic structure and the conditions in the society. With economic development, people are there demand in addition to basic needs.
- People raise their voice against corruption, human-liberal rights, against state's monopoly and thus political participation changes from apathetic to active participation.

eg. Joining Anti-Corruption movement of Anna Hazare



- Caste based identities influence the social structure
which manifests in the form of Politicization of
caste.
- Religious identities leads to Communal politics
and polarisation of people as well as their
political participation.
- Rise of middle class, urbanisation, rising people
aspirants is leading to demand for devolution
of power to Urban local bodies.
- Panchayat elections are still fought on primordial
identities and centred around social structure
and needs of village communities.
- An egalitarian society with equality of
status to women leads to increasing women's
participation in politics.
eg. Last Lok Sabha election highlights their
increased voting share.

• Ethnicity and regionalism also leads to
people participating in local and national
politics with different ideologies and expectations
Therefore, ~~say~~ political participation is
inherently decided by the social structure. It
can be morphed, manipulated to decide the
direction of political activities.



Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q5(b) Discuss the characteristics of New Social Movement. How is it different from conventional understanding of social movements? Explain with suitable examples. (20 Marks)

Period of 1960s saw rise of student movements,

1970s saw rise of feminist movements, 1990s

saw movement against globalization and corruption

movements are based on climate change,

animal rights, fight against poverty, corruption,

inequality, rights ~~against~~ ^{for} refugees and against

war and nuclear proliferation.

Part I

Characteristics and their differences with the old social movements are as below:

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Part II

• Old social movements were organized to alter the power-relationships in the society.

• Their ideologies and methods were mostly political.

For example, Indian National Congress's 1st

movement for independence against British.

Communist Party of China against British imperialism.

Try to ans partwise clearly indicating the parts

• However, new social movements are based on (NSM) individuals well being, demand for social justice, freedom, rights and standard of living among each other ideas.

for example - Women's movement against Traffice Trading, LGBT community's demand for scrapping section 377 of IPC.

• Membership of new social movements is mostly from growing middle class and on temporal and issue based.

eg. Narmada Bachao Andolan, Farmers protest against agricultural distress.

• Uniqueness of new social movements is mostly in their methods.

eg. Hashtag campaign of social media.
#MeToo - to highlight sexual harassment
#NoMakeupDay - to highlight issue of domestic violence.

Use of
table
will be
better.

• Their methods are mostly non-violent like political sit-ins, documentaries, candle march.

eg. After 2012 Delhi Gang-rape, Anti-corruption

movement of Anna Hazare.

• These organizations are informal.
However, such definition of NCM are criticized on following grounds:

• There is no water-tight separation between old and new social movements.

• Many elements of ~~old~~ CSM are present in NCM

• Many new social movements ~~are~~ have insti-
tutionally organized themselves.

eg. PETA, Greenpeace,

Therefore, whether it's new or old, the aim of social movements is either to bring or resist social change.

Impoove
Conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5

Part II



Part I

Q5(c) How is the increasing use of technology changing the status of disabled and women in Indian society? (10 Marks)

Technology is an important agent of social change. Their increasing use is impacting the status of disabled and women in Indian society as follows:

- Technology has led to the recognition of disabled as differently-abled. eg. Stephen Hawking, hearing aids to disabled in the Indian society.
- Technology is giving options like delayed pregnancy and thus increasing women's economic participation. It is also changing their status and power-relationship within household.
- Disabled friendly technologies like speech recognition, artificial limbs etc are giving them a sense of empowerment and better quality of life.

empowerment

Clearly separate two parts. Add sub-heading

Technologies of internet, social media, digital technologies is changing the status of disabled and women through new opportunities of education, work, financial inclusion, political participation.

Eg. Digital India, Electric vehicle/wheelchairs, disabled friendly transportation etc.

Therefore, technology has become the torch bearer of social mobility and assertion of status for women and disabled.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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