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Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

NUPUR

AIR 246

**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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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 .

Ans. 1(a)

Society is a network of patterned relations and Nation state is the community which have cultural, psychological and political cohesiveness.

Nation state may consists of large number of societies or any one society. There exists a society like Indian society in 18-19th Century, but it was not a nation state. A nation state is formed afterwards. Nation state is an imagined community, as argued by Eric Hobsbawm. After the development of common language (called as Print Capitalism) by Benedict Anderson, nations came into existence.

However, some scholars argued that nation is an ancient entity.

Point of convergence

Point of divergence

The nation-state is artificial

It is created institution

It was made when it was needed.

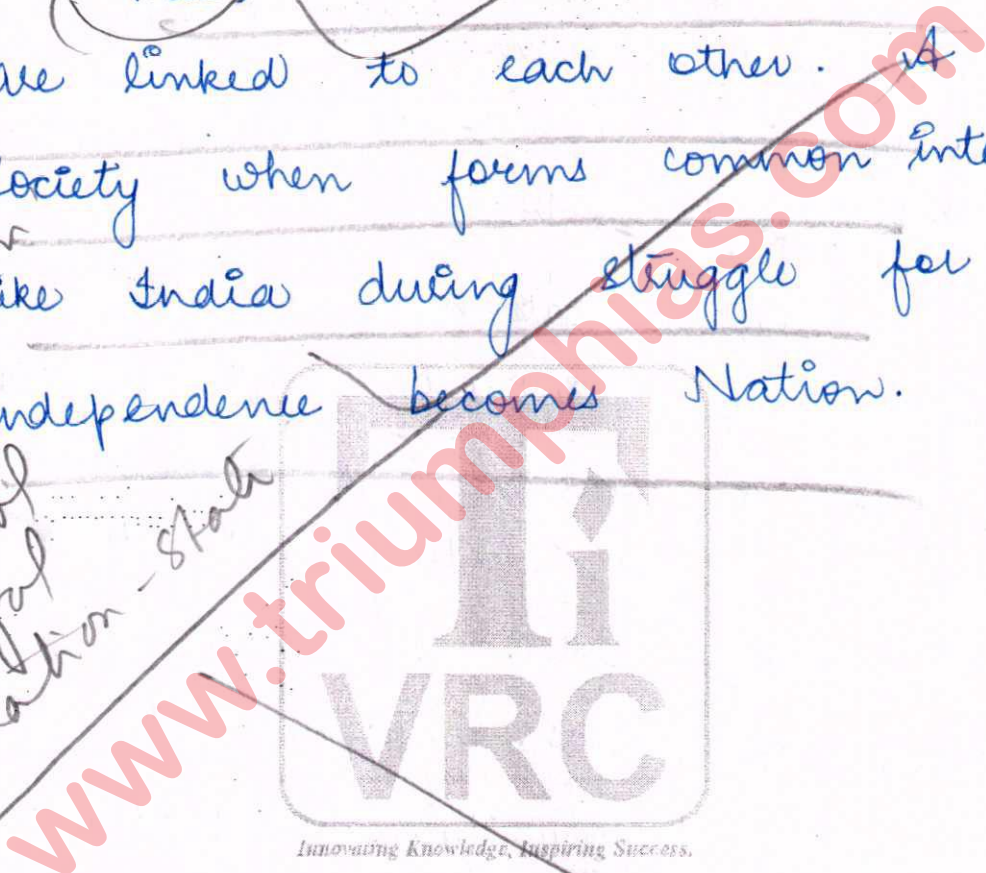
It is formal legal.

It is formed due to common culture sharing.

Thus, Nation state and Society are linked to each other.

Society when forms common interests, like India during struggle for independence becomes Nation.

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



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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3



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

Ans. 1(b) Citizenship is the double way relationship between state and the citizens. The citizens have some rights and duties towards the nation, as argued by T. H. Marshall.

In the current times, citizenship is constantly evolving. Earlier, when the society was not liberal, the citizens used to be subjects like under the rule of Hitler in Germany. As the society evolved, the citizens have acquired rights in the liberal democratic countries.

The citizens have various civil rights, political and socio-economic rights. Along with these basic rights, citizens also have their

Evolving
 1) Dual
 2) global
 3) environment
 4) citizenship
 5) citizenship for animal
 6) citizenship for robot

rights evolving like Ethnic rights, Green Rights (for the clean and safe environment) and the rights for LGBT Community.

Thus, as the society progress relationship between people and state also progresses and this leads to dynamic concept of the citizenship.

Evaluative Indicators:

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

572

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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)

Ans. 1(c). 'Sex' is a biological term and 'Gender' is a social construct.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER

<u>SEX</u>	<u>GENDER</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological term thus differentiating male and female. • Not a cause of discrimination. • Neutral term and both the sexes have equal importance for the evolution of world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social construct thus differentiating men & women • cause of discrimination in society lead by concepts like <u>Patriarchy</u>. • discriminatory term and generally used for subordination of men over women.

(1) refer to difference in attitude and behavior.

(2) include different expectation of role.

gender is not same over the world.

Various factors leading to subordination of women are :-

• Religious factors :- Various religions have tilt towards men domination like question of Sita's purity in

Ramayana.

• Patriarchy :- Society have patriarchal mindset. Thus, establishing men control over women.

• Economic factors :- women don't own property, thus are exploited as argued by marxists.

Thus, women are subordinated in every field due to Gender inequality. As the society evolves, Gender parity is needed.

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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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<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"/>

5



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

Ans. 1(d) Information and Communication technology is an agent of change in the polity, economic, cultural system of the society.

With the advent of information technology various aspects have been changed like :-

• POLITICAL :- Government is using ICT for e-governance. Providing health facility to remote areas, education using portals like SWAYAM have helped the marginalised section of society.

• ECONOMIC :- ICT has brought a revolution in the economic system. Women can do work from home so increasing their participation in the labour. This reduces the gender inequality.

Used for empowerment
Homogenizing
tending
equal
opportunities
for all
gave new
medium for
impersonal
communication

• CULTURAL :- ICT has brought a cultural revolution too. With the social media, people have remain in touch. People, internationally share their cultural, customs.

ICT has brought social integration in the society.

However, ICT has also bring some negative aspects like GAMING DISORDER and recent Blue whale challenge which encourage to commit suicide.

Thus, as Leslie White argued technology brings a social change in the society and so does ICT. The humans need to use it wisely.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(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"/>

4

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

Ans. 1(e)

Social change is the change in the existing institutions of the society. It can cause social conflict and also be a consequence of it.

SOCIAL CONFLICT AS A CAUSE OF SOCIAL CHANGE.

Social conflict, as argued by Karl Marx, can bring a change in the society. Due to conflict between Capitalist and Proletariat, the Capitalism will change to Communist Society.

Similarly, there is ongoing conflict between Men and Women for rights. It is bringing change in the society as evident from Maternity benefit Act, 2017, Sukanya Samidhi Yojana, challenging age old Patriarchy.

Refer to
Karl Marx
↓
Class struggle is the driving force behind social change.
Cyclical theorists

SOCIAL CONFLICT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

Social change changes the age old traditions of the society. These changes bring the situation of 'Anomie' as argued by Emile Durkheim. Social change leads to irrelevance of existing rules, causing Anomie and social conflict.

Thus, social conflict can be a source for change and even it can be a result of it.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Add eg from Paper II.
 1) Reservation movement
 2) Farmer's movement
 3) Working class movement

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

Ans. 2(a) Power is the ability of an individual to realise his will even against the will of others who are participating in the action, as argued by Max Weber.

Weber presented the conflict perspective of power. It is different from Talcott Parson's view as :-

MAX WEBER

TALCOTT PARSONS

- | MAX WEBER | TALCOTT PARSONS |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict perspective of power. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functionalist perspective of power. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Weber, <u>power is constant</u>. Thus, there is zero sum game of the power. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power is variable. Thus, there is no zero sum game. Power is increased if ability of community to realise goals increases. |

MAX WEBER

• According to him, if someone gains power it is on the cost of other.

• Only legitimised power is authority. The forceful power is coercion.

• Goals are generally self centric for the powerful person.

For instance, corrupt politicians assume power and do work for their individual benefits.

TALCOTT PARSONS

• Society, to attain its goal, needs power. To coordinate such large action power is there.

• Every power is legitimate. Every powerful person is given power by consensus. No question of coercion.

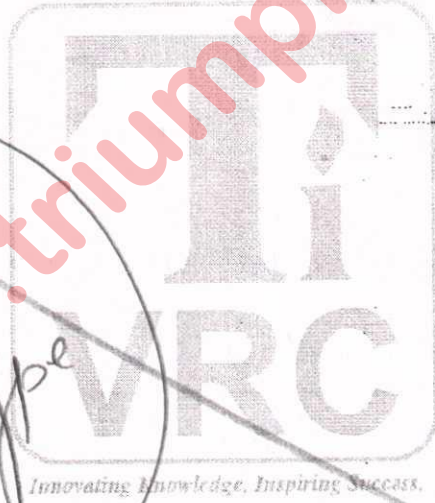
• Goals are based on value consensus in the society.

For instance, Prime Minister of a country does work of the good of entire country.

had good to
Laba

Thus, Weber and Parsons presented different views on the concept of power. These views are complimentary to each other. Conflict perspective holds good at sect level and the functionalist perspective at national level.

Add eg of each type



Evaluative Indicators:

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

8/2



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

Ans. 2(b) Education is the system through which social ethos pass from one generation to other. It has been a successful agent of social change.

Role of Education as Social Agent

• Education helps in mobility. It leads to social mobility. Due to various affirmative actions many officers belonging to marginalised are at top position. For instance, B.R. Ambedkar.

• FAMILY :- Education has brought a great change in the institution of family. The fertility rate has decreased and women are working. This reduces gender discrimination.

Refer to views of sociologists regarding role of education

• POLITY :- Education has led to political participation easy. Today's India's literacy rate is 75%. People generally, takes decision during elections ~~what~~ after checking credentials of the candidate. For eg: Winning of AAP in Delhi.

• Gender Equality :- Education has brought women at par with men. Women are going for research, space missions and even at top position like Alundhatti Bhattacharya.

• Customs :- Education has led people not to believe in the superstitions and verify the scientific reason behind the argument. This has questioned the age old traditions of the society like inter caste marriages are happening.

However, Education can only

bring change when ~~economic~~ socio-economic equality is given with equality of opportunity as argued by Raymond Boudon. Otherwise due to the Cultural Capital with upper class will discriminate the marginalised classes. (Pierre Bourdieu)

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5



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

Ans - 2(c) Kinship is the social recognition of relationships of affinity and consanguinity.

Kinship used to a social capital in earlier societies because -

- The production used to be with the help of kins. - LABOUR.
- Kins were firstly approached for any financial help and the property was jointly managed - ECONOMIC
- Political kinship communities used to resolve many issues like the khap panchayats - POLITICAL
- Kinship system also used to lay down the rules for marriage like ban on intercaste marriage - MARRIAGE

Kinship system dominated every aspect of life but with the

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

Industrialisation, the kinship system has been reduced for some functions such as :-

- Due to 'Division of Labour' (Emile Durkheim, specialised institution for education (schools) have emerged.
 - Labour is hired from outside.
 - Privacy and individualism is more focussed. Thus 'Role Bargaining' has emerged as argued by W.J Goode.
 - Political institutions have been provided by state which are more just and egalitarian.
- Thus, kinship as social capital is changing with the changing society.

Evaluative Indicators:

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

9



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

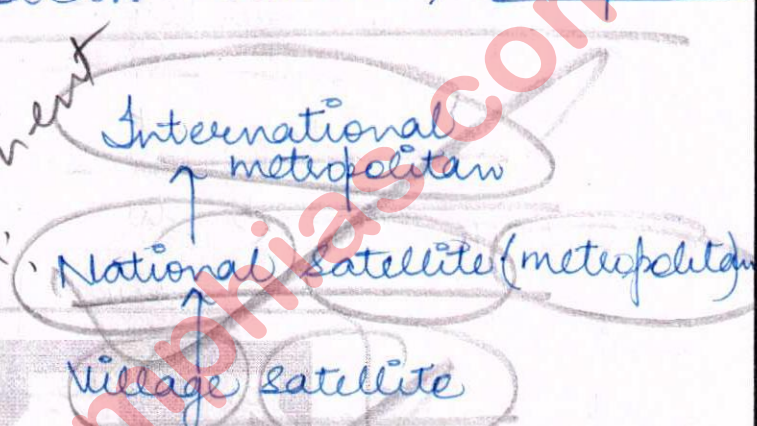
Ans. 3(a) Development is the social, environmental, political, economic progress of a country.

Development and dependency are closely linked to each other. Dependency means developing countries are dependent upon developed countries prima facie but actually it's opposite.

It is argued that developed countries like UK, USA are getting more developed by exploiting the resources of developing countries. For instance, during the British rule, Indian natural resources were exported from India to England at a very low price. These natural resources helped Britain in Industrial Revolution. Similarly, Andre Gunde Frank

conducted study in context of Latin America. It was found that Latin American countries acted as Satellites for the Western Countries, Metropolitan

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



Metropolitan countries exploit the natural resources of satellites and in turn also uses their markets. This led to development of Western Countries.

Also, Immanuel Wallerstein found that the core countries are developed and exploit the peripheral countries.

The periphery countries resources and markets are exploited by core countries.



However, it is also seen that well developed countries providing for the development of least developed under the aegis of UN. Like India also provided development aid in UN.

Thus, it can be argued that developed countries do exploit the less developed countries but today with the presence of democratic bodies like United Nations it is somewhat less possible without the consent of the country.

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(i) Introduction	<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"/>

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)

Ans - 3(b)

Manifest and latent functions are the concepts given by R. K. Merton. Manifest functions are those which are intended and recognised. Latent functions are unintended and not recognised.

'Right to Privacy' has been declared as fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution by the Supreme Court.

Various implications are :-

• Manifest :-

→ Security of personal data and the need to take consent as in the case of Aadhaar.

→ Rights of LGBT communities and

Refer to facts and theories concept

the constitutionality of Section 377 of IPC is questioned. Thus, widening the concept of citizenship.

→ Flinging someone's privacy would be violation of fundamental right which can be complained in the Supreme Court directly.

Latent functions :-

- It will lead to empowerment of citizens against state.
- empowerment of women in the society.
- Protection of children from various abuses like child Pornography.
- Even the criminals, convicts will have right to privacy, thus various repercussions may be.

Refer to
class
discussion

Fundamental Right - Right to Privacy is the landmark judgement given by Supreme Court.

This is an example of law being an agent of social change

Thus, active Judiciary, as an organ of state can be an agent of social change in the society

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Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
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(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"/>

9

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

(10 Marks)

Ans. 3(c) Family is a social institution which recognises the relationship of affinity and descent. Marriage is social recognition to affines. Family and Marriages earlier

NOT asked

were :-

- Marriage was a religious sacrament in Hindus.
- Family used to perform various functions like Education, managing property, economic help.
- Few traditional forms of family and marriages were there like joint family, Nuclear family.

with the industrialisation, these institutions have been changed.

CHANGES IN FAMILY :-

- Various new forms of family have been emerged :-

focus more on this

live-in

- Single parent family, Two parent family, Reconstituted family, cohabitation as studied by Rappaport and Rappaport.
- Family is losing various functions and limited to socialisation as argued by Parsons.

Changes in Marriage :-

- Divorce is becoming a normal deal.
- Sexual relations without marriage is also becoming common (live-in)

Thus, the society is changing the institutions are also changing with increasing gender equality.

① Same-sex Interlock
 ② Inter faith marriage
 ③ Court marriage
 ④ Avoid show off
 ⑤ Maximize benefit

Evaluative Indicators:

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

4 1/2



(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.

Ans = 4(a)

Voluntary associations are the groups of people formed for a common goal. Various types of voluntary associations are emerging like Political Parties, Civil Society, Pressure groups.

These voluntary associations bring about a large change in the society as :-

POLITICAL PARTY :- These voluntary associations have a common goal. As Gabriel Almond, argues, political parties helps to articulate interest of the people. They also aggregates the interest. They also lead to increase in political participation like Congress, BSP, AAP, BJP.

Help in transformation of economic condition to normal condition.

Part may to acceptance of new norms, values, institutions

◦ Pressure groups :- These groups pressurises the government for policy making by remaining outside the government. They keep check on government like Narmada Bachao Andolan.

◦ Civil Societies :- all the middle path between state and family as argued by G.W.F Hegel. They represent universal egoism. They help to remove alienation.

However, sometimes these Voluntary organisation may hamper national interest like ISIS.

Thus, Voluntary associations in this alienated world helps to bring people closer and speak for their rights.

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"/>

52



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

Ans. 4(b) Religion, is a set of symbols and practices, related to sacred things, which bind them into the community, who follows them as argued by Emile Durkheim.

Religious fundamentalism is phenomenon in which religious preaching are considered as antidote for the society which has strayed away from cultural moorings. Religion is not responsible for religious fundamentalism at large because:-

• Religious fundamentalism is the phenomenon popular in 3rd world countries majely but religions are everywhere.

Due to 'uneven modernisation' in third world countries, the religious revivalism has led to fundamentalism

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

• Religious fundamentalism is due to stakeholders with vested interest to grab power like ISIS.

• Social Relative deprivation is also a cause which led marginalised community to adopt fundamentalism.

However, there are some religions which have been misinterpreted by some people, which prima facie appears to cause fundamentalism. But the religious teachings never lead to war.

Thus, Religion do not lead to fundamentalism.

Improve conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

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

(4)



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

Ans. (c) The theory of 'Cultural lag' is propounded by William Ogburn. It represents the difference between change in material and cognitive culture of the society.

During a change in the society, especially when change is brought by technology, the technology should be accepted properly. For instance in the developing countries like India, technology was brought from outside. People accepted the technological component of modernisation but failed to change the ideology related to it.

As a result, the social conflict is there. Like people in

Impose alignment.

Use short paragraph

India have adopted mobile phones but donot provide freedom to girls to use it, especially in rural areas. This is also uneven modernisation as argued to Dipankar Gupta in the Indian society.

Thus, 'cultural lag' helps to understand the social change where material culture changed rapidly leaving behind cognitive / ideological culture.

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

4/2

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

Ans - 4(d)

Ideology is the set of ideas followed by a particular group like Capitalism, Communist.

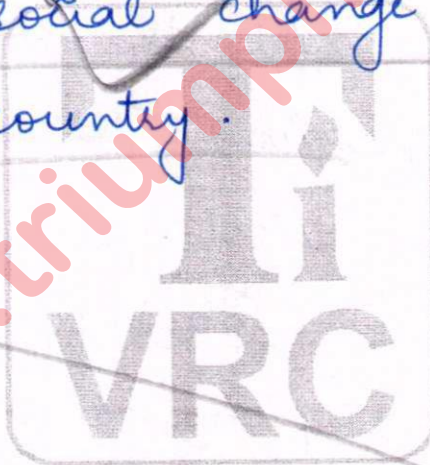
For bringing social change in a democratic country where people have right to freedom of speech and expression, right to choice, an ideology is crucial. For instance, feminist have an ideology against the patriarchy, they are convincing people and bringing them under their influence and heading for a change.

Since Democracy is the rule of majority, an ideology is need to bind the majority of people under the ideology for bringing social change.

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

For instance, movement in South against hindi. People have an ideology that adoption of hindi would suppress their language.

Thus ideology plays a great role to garner support for bringing a social change in a democratic country.



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



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

Ans-4(e) Religion is a set of practices as argued by Emile Durkheim. These practices help to bring social solidarity and also bring social control.

Tribal people have their own religious practices as different from the mainstream society. Various practices are :-

- They still worship natural objects i.e. Naturism.
- Red hopi Indians get collected every year and play for rains to the god.
- Tribal people protect the environment as they worship trees as declared under sacred groves.
- Various social practices like Genetal mutilation in Sawood Bohra community are practised.

Totemism
Animism
Animatism
Shaman
Shintoism

Thus, tribal people from different areas perform different religious rituals. They are distinct from the mainstream society, that's why they are provided special rights under article 29, 30 of the Indian Constitution.



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

9

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

Ans. 5(a)

Social structure is the structure in which various stratas of society are organised like caste system, class system.

Political Participation is highly impacted by the social structure as following :-

- Caste system is major factor for vote bank politics in India. People usually prefer the candidate from their caste.
- Generally, people from lower caste/ class don't contest elections or if they do they see do not get elected. Even after the reservation provided by Indian constitution, the representation is minimal.

Institutions
values
Norms
discuss
all for

• Social structure also affects the participation of women as:
→ Due to Patriarchy, women are not allowed to go to cast votes.
→ Women are not allowed to contest elections. 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment provided reservation to women in local government. Even after it, the representation is abysmal.

These instances are justified through Elite theory by Galvano Mosca. He argued there are few people who have qualities which are valued by society thus they rule over minority. Even Talcott Parsons also argued that for realising goals of society, the command is given to few people to manage.

Use
Short
Paragraph

However, nowadays, as social change is happening, people from the lower strata also gaining power as evident from India's President being a Scheduled Caste.

Thus, social structure's role in the political participation has diluted more so in the developed and liberal countries. But the change is going on towards the equal rights of citizens in every democratic country.

Conclusion should be shorter

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(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)

Ans. 5(b)

Social Movement is the process of raising voice against the social unjust.

New Social movements have various characteristics like :-

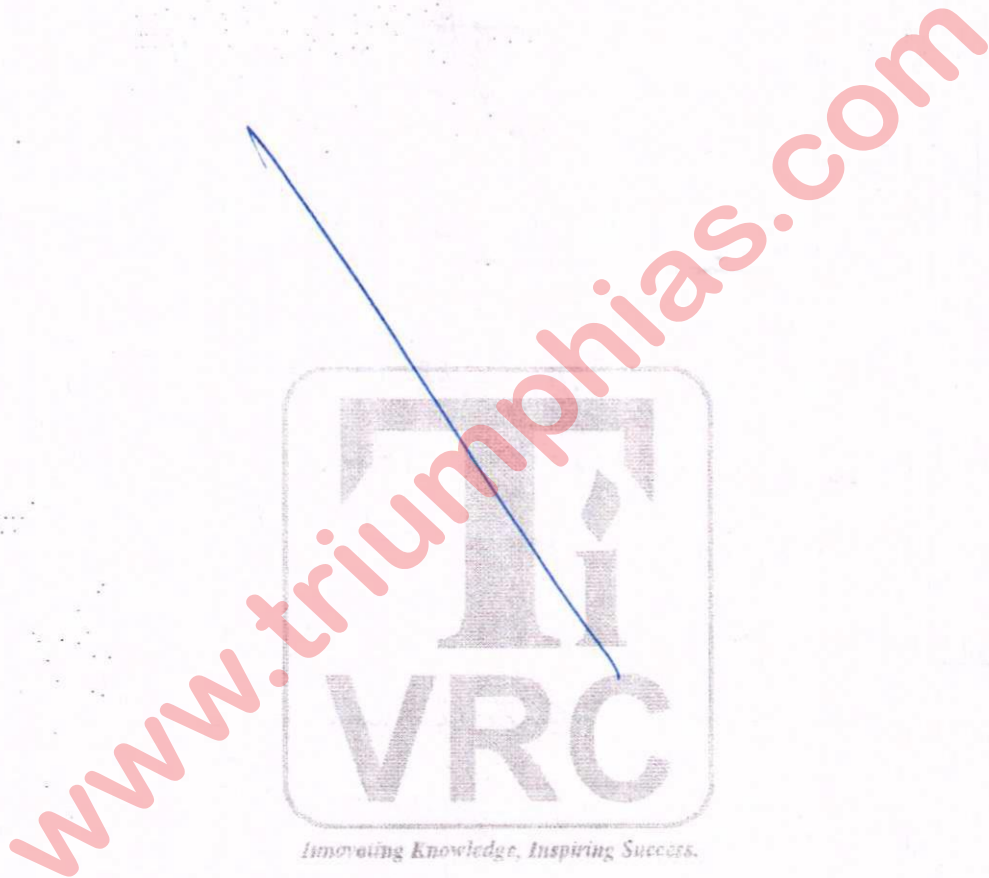
- Against existing social condition. like feminists against low wages.
- extensive use of Information technology like recently #MeToo Campaign by women against harassment at work.
- Generally not specifically related to caste. like farmer movement.
- More for economic reasons like reservation by Jats, Marathas. Powerful want to become more powerful.
- doesn't lead to threat to national security.

Conventional social movements were different as:-

- less use of technology like Anna Hazare campaign against corruption by protest.
- Farmers movement were against the low prices.
- created threat to national security like Khalistan movement.
- Women movements were related to basic rights.

Thus, the social movements have changed their face from traditional to new social movement.

Complete
the
Ans



Evaluative Indicators:

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

5



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

Ans (C) Technology is becoming an agent of social change as argued by L.H. Morgan.

Technology has brought changes to the status of women as:-

- increase in labour participation due to work from homes.
- decrease in maternal mortality rate due to technology and the institutional deliveries.
- The reproductive span of a woman is decreasing.
- As the society is getting rationalised as argued by Max Weber, merit is taking place over gender.
- Technology has also increased safety for women like HIMMAT app by Delhi police.

FOR DISABLED :- Various hearing aids

ve
ve
empowerment

have been brought up for dumb people.

- Technology has empowered disabled by helping them in their education like Braille systems for lost vision people.
- Artificial limbs have helped them.

Government has also started Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan for disabled people by use of technology.

Thus, technology has empowered various marginalised section of the society like women and also disabled people.

Evaluative Indicators:

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Test-3 : Question Paper

Q.1 Write short Answer of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (a) Discuss the relationship between concepts of Society and Nation State. **(10 Marks)**
- (b) The citizenship as a concept is constantly evolving with changes in society. Do you agree? Substantiate your viewpoint. **(10 Marks)**
- (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. **(10 Marks)**
- (d) How has the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) become an agent of social change? **(10 Marks)**
- (e) "Social conflict is both a cause and consequence of social change." Explain. **(10 Marks)**
2. (a) "Power is a zero sum game." Compare Weber's and Parson's perspective in the light of the above statement. **(20 Marks)**
- (b) Discuss the role of education as an instrument of social change. Illustrate your answer with concrete examples. **(20 Marks)**
- (c) Illustrate the contemporary dynamics of kinship as social capital. **(10 Marks)**
3. (a) Discuss in detail the link between development and dependency. Support your answer with appropriate examples. **(20 Marks)**
- (b) Using concept of Manifest and Latent functions, analyse the implications of "right to privacy as a fundamental right" in Indian society. **(20 Marks)**
- (c) Discuss the changing nature of family and marriage in India. **(10 Marks)**

Section-B

4. Write short Answer of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (a) Examine the role of voluntary associations in transformation of society. **(10 Marks)**
- (b) To which extent religion is responsible for increasing fundamentalism in the society? Discuss with examples. **(10 Marks)**
- (c) How the theory of 'cultural lag' helps in understanding the social change? **(10 Marks)**
- (d) "Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy." Discuss. **(10 Marks)**
- (e) Analyse different types of religious practices among tribals with examples from western and eastern societies. **(10 Marks)**
5. (a) How the social structure impacts the process of political participation? Discuss with examples. **(20 Marks)**
- (b) Discuss the characteristics of New Social Movement. How is it different from conventional understanding of social movements? Explain with suitable examples. **(20 Marks)**
- (c) How is the increasing use of technology changing the status of disabled and women in Indian society? **(10 Marks)**



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