

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I

Max. Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**.
- Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
- Questions Nos. **1 and 5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium or other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in the questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of Questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

SECTION A

Q1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) What are variables? Illustrate some variables which Merton used in his analysis of deviance. (10)
- (b) How has the contributions from history influenced the scope of sociology? (10)
- (c) Examine the contemporary relevance Durkheimian perspective on 'Division of labour'. (10)
- (d) How did the advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution? (10)
- (e) Poverty means more than simply low income. Elaborate. (10)

- Q2.** (a) Industrial revolution has important bearings on growth and development of sociology. Discuss. (20)
- (b) Examine the significance of non-positivist paradigm in social science research. (20)
- (c) How is skilling an important dimension of social mobility? (10)
- Q3.** (a) How do you view and assess the use of case studies and biographies in sociological research? (20)
- (b) How is the Weberian theory of religion different from that of Durkheim's? (20)
- (c) How could one use the Marxist class struggle concept to understand the farm protests and crisis in India? (10)
- Q4.** (a) Qualitative research methods are concerned with opinions, feelings and experiences. Comment on their reliability and validity. (20)
- (b) What do you understand by ethnicity as a dimension of social stratification? How does it impact the nation-states? (20)
- (c) Globalisation has disproportionately affected lower-paid workers. Validate your argument on the same. (10)

SECTION B

- Q5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)**

- (a) Describe the various characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy. Are they relevant now? (10)
- (b) Who are contract labour? What are the challenges they face? (10)
- (c) Religious fundamentalism is a challenge to the truth of other religions. Examine. (10)
- (d) How does post patriarchy impact the emerging pattern of sex-roles in modern society. (10)
- (e) Distinguish between formal and informal work with suitable illustration. (10)



- Q6.** (a) Examine the impact of secularisation on family and marriage systems. (20)
(b) Describe the modernization theory on development. How did the under-development theorists it? (20)
(c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements. (10)
- Q7.** (a) Globalization has accelerated the rise of consumerism, individualism and questioned religion and provided for pluralist societies driven by distinctive religions. Comment. (20)
(b) Differentiate between Functionalist and Marxist theories of Stratification. (20)
(c) Elaborate on latent and manifest functions of technology? (10)
- Q8.** (a) “Because law is deeply implicated in our economic, political, and social worlds, pursuit of social change invariably involves an engagement with law.” Critically examine the statement. (20)
(b) No society gives absolute freedom to its members to select their partners. Examine the changing rules of marriage. (20)
(c) Do religion and science necessarily go together? Give your views. (10)



ALL INDIA CIVIL SERVICES COACHING CENTRE

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I



CANDIDATE NAME:	RAJESHWARI SUVE .M	MOBILE NUMBER:	[REDACTED]
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UPSC ROLL NO:	A 0 0 0 0 4 0	Email ID:	[REDACTED]
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NM ID		Date of Exam	29 / 7 / 23 .
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Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
7							50
8							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in two Sections and printed in **ENGLISH**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

TIME TAKEN :	START: _____	END: _____
IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION		

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

Overall Macro Comments/Feedback/Suggestions on Answer booklet

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

SECTION "A"

Q.1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) What are variables? Illustrate some variables which Merton used in his analysis of deviance. (10)

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Variables are characteristics or traits that tend to change in the social system.

Variables are of many types

Quantitative/
Qualitative

Dependent/
Independent

Merton, in his theory of deviance analysed about different variables

Illustration of variables - Merton used in the analysis of Deviance:

⇒ Theory of Deviance is itself a relation between two variables → structurally Defined Goals and Institutional means to attain the Great American dream.

⇒ When the Goals are not easily attained through the present institutional means, there occurs deviance in the society.

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⇒ Illustration ① : Education is a chosen variable that aid in attaining good power in the society. When education is not available to vulnerable sections, innovators like drugdealers emerge to capture power in society.

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⇒ Illustration ② : Wealth is chosen as a variable that aid in attaining status. When wealth is lacking rebellion occur to attain status and rights..

⇒ Illustration ③ : Employment is a variable to attain good position in society. Ritualist like professors are with good employment in society.

Hence, variable is a sociological concept relevant to study Merton theory in various societies.

(b) How has the contributions from history influenced the scope of sociology?

(10)

Sociology is the scientific study of society according to A. Comte.

History is idiographic study of the past historical events.

Contributions from history helped widen the scope of sociology in multiple ways.

Contributions from history — influenced the scope of sociology:

→ History provides raw data for sociological research.

→ Pareto's power elite theory is based on historical analysis of the circulation of elite and their characteristics.

⇒ Sociology is nomothetic which uses idiographic history in its studies. Here history forms foundation for sociological studies.

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⇒ Social institutions like religion are studied based on historical evidences.

eg. Emile Durkheim study of totemism is based on indirect observation. He made use of historical records for theory formulation.

⇒ Social evolution and relation between various sections of society is studied through historical analysis.

eg. Historical materialism of Marx is based on negation of contradictions over the history.

⇒ Weber postulated Protestant Ethic & spirit of capitalism with help of historical records like Benjamin Franklin diary.

Hence, history influenced sociology to widen its scope evolving socio-history. It is rightly said; "Sociology without history is rootless, history without sociology is fruitless".

(c) Examine the contemporary relevance of Durkheimian perspective on Division of labour. (10)

Division of labour is the process of differentiation of a complex task into various simpler tasks. Occupational differentiation is key to Durkheim's Division of labour.

It holds relevance in contemporary world too.

Contemporary relevance of Durkheim's perspective on Division of labour:

⇒ Social solidarity is attained through division of labour according to Durkheim in the modern world.

⇒ Interdependence between various ministries in the implementation of PM-GATI Shakti programme to benefit lives of millions of people.

⇒ Individual autonomy is ensured by

Division of labour in contemporary world

eg Holacracy leads to diffusion in decision making in MNCs like Infosys which leads to individual autonomy and innovation

⇒ However, Division of labour also results in Abnormal Division of labour as pointed by Durkheim in today's world.

i) Anomic Division of labour: eg sudden AI introduction & job loss

ii) Forced Division of labour: eg Glass ceiling prevent women to perform some work - pink collarisation of job.

iii) Poorly managed Division of labour eg Placing civil engineer in IT field sometimes reduce productivity.

Hence, Division of labour as propounded by Durkheim is both functional & dysfunctional in contemporary world

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(d) How did the advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution?

(10)

Capitalism is a phase of economic development focussed on private property and profit generation.

Capitalism as a socio-economic phenomena influenced family which is basic social institution & revolutionised it.

Advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution:

⇒ With emergence of capitalism, there is increase in mobilisation of family. The mobility is from rural to urban generally.

⇒ Advance of capitalism lead to the formation of Nuclear family from earlier versions of joint families.

⇒ Advance of capitalism impacted the family structure of basic traditional families.

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⇒ With advance of capitalism, families revolutionise from patrilocal to neolocal due to work opportunities. Latest trend of filio-centric families also emerge.

⇒ With advance of capitalism, families break into multiple households where economic union without kinship ties are noticed.

⇒ With feminisation of workforce, the power relations of family alter due to advance of capitalism.

⇒ Children are nurtured with values siding the capitalism in family. Family provide reserve army of labour for capitalism.

Hence, family got revolutionised to meet out the institutional & structural needs of advancing capitalism.

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(e) Poverty means more than simply low income. Elaborate.

(10)

Poverty is the lack of resources to meet out the basic needs of life. There are various dimensions of poverty and is not confined with low income alone.

Poverty means more than simply low income

⇒ Poverty in mainstream society is seen as economic criteria (e) low income.

But it's affected by numerous social, political, cultural, technological factors.

⇒ Social capital propounded by Pierre Bourdieu states that lack of social capital like education due to social backwardness leads to poverty.

⇒ Caste system in India act as barrier for depriving education to many low caste children.

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⇒ Oscar Lewis studied culture of poverty.

He found that characteristics are passed on to next generation that sustain poverty:

⇒ eg slums in million plus cities of Mexico express culture of poverty.

⇒ Poverty based on gender is result of patriarchal society. This denies equal opportunities to women according to Ann Oakley.

⇒ Poverty based on technological access leads to digital divide in the society.

⇒ eg only 37.1% of Rural India have internet access while 63% urban India have access to internet lead to digital illiteracy, factor of poverty.

Thus, poverty is multifaceted concept which involves influence beyond low income alone.

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- Q.2. (a) Industrial revolution has important bearings on growth and development of sociology. Discuss. (20)

Industrial Revolution is the period after Renaissance and enlightenment. It arose in 18th century Europe. which has mass production, profit generation, surplus generation due to technological and scientific developments.

Industrial Revolution caused impact on society in various levels which resulted in development of sociology as a discipline.

Industrial Revolution - important bearing on growth & development of sociology.

⇒ Industrial Revolution lead to increase in huge number of factories. This changed the hitherto existed social and economic structure.

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⇒ With rise of Industrial Revolution, Capitalism developed. This led to mass production. Erstwhile feudalism got disrupted. Emergence of capitalist, merchants; urban workers was caused. There is change in power relations in society.

⇒ Industrial Revolution induced capitalism leads to laissez faire lead to loss of state control and church control over the economy of Europe [Advent of steam engine]

⇒ Industrial Revolution led developments fueled scientific thoughts and rationalism. Thinkers like Rousseau, Voltaire questioned the state apparatus. Scientists like Einstein put forward empiricism over religion.

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⇒ There arrived the stage of modernity fueled by industrial Revolution. This caused universalism, individualism, logic.

⇒ Counter enlightenment thinkers like Durkheim, Louis De Bonard advocated against industrial revolution led modernity.

⇒ There arrived a situation where the present disciplines not sufficient to study the disorder created in society due to modernity influenced by industrial revolution.

⇒ To study the modernity and its fallouts, 'sociology' as a discipline got emerged.

Hence, industrial revolution played a vital role in emergence and development of sociology as a modern discipline.

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(b) Examine the significance of non-positivist paradigm in social science research. (20)

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Non-positivist paradigm involves the qualitative study of sociological research based on non-numerical inputs. This emerged in counter to the initial positivist studies advocated by sociologists like Durkheim, A. Comte, Spencer, etc..

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Significance of non-positivist paradigm in social science research:

=> Qualitative research provides the researcher with better interpretation of the human actions.

eg focused group discussions by marketing company give useful

inputs in the newly introduced product and better way of marketing it.

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⇒ Non-positivist method lead to better rapport building with the people getting researched by the researcher.

eg Participant observation of Whyte in Cornerville in America helped in better recording of their lifestyle.

⇒ Non-positivist method helps in recording the real life experiences reflecting true emotions of the people.

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⇒ Non-positivist method is used by feminist to record the true emotions of women

eg Ann Oakley conducted unstructured interviews of housewives and their emotions during the transition in motherhood.

⇒ Non-positivist method assures reliability of the studies and validity of the studies.

eg Historical method of Weber in studying Benjamin Franklin diary to propose his Protestant ethics & spirit of capitalism.

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⇒ Non-positivist method also significant in establishing the intersectional and multidisciplinary relation in sociological studies.

eg Claudia Golden non-positivist studies helped in establishing feminist perspective in the economic domain realising multidisciplinary.

However, non-positivism faces the criticism of bias, values, objectivity crisis during sociological research.

Beyond criticism, non-positivist methods still relevant today.

Triangulation of methods will be most effective in social studies.

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(c) How is skilling an important dimension of social mobility?

(10)

Skilling is the process of imparting and upgrading the existing skill set for better output.

Skilling forms important dimension of social mobility as it improves the individual capability.

Skilling - important dimension of social mobility

⇒ Skilling improves the individual potential and capability thereby fetching new employment opportunities.

This will help in intragenerational and absolute social mobility.

⇒ Skilling will increase the opportunities for an individual.

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thereby improving the life chances
as stated by Weber in his
Social stratification theory.

⇒ skill development programmes
like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna improves
the opportunity of employment help
in social mobility.

⇒ Skilling will lead to better
Economic upgradation by innovation,
startup, entrepreneurship etc.-
which will assist in social
mobility of individual & group.

⇒ skill development of SHG
help in poverty alleviation and social
mobility.

Skilling forms the major part &
dimension of social mobility & help
in bridging divide in society.

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Q.3. (a) How do you view and assess the use of case studies and biographies in sociological research? (20)

Case studies are the research tool used to study the situation, causes, inputs and impact of the cases with specificity.

Biographies are used as qualitative research tool used for social research. It is based on life history of an individual. It may be biography or autobiography.

Both form crucial methods to study the society.

Case studies - view and assessment in sociological research:

⇒ Case study is a qualitative research tool in sociology.

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⇒ Case studies help at arriving the ground reality based conclusions

⇒ Case study assist in testing the validity of a social research and help in forming a new hypothesis and research question also

⇒ Duncan and Blau case study on middle class found that immediate social mobility is possible easily on long range mobility. This throw light on social mobility studies & reality

⇒ Criticism of case study include change in behaviour of the people when they know they

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are observed. It may also lead to serendipity as happened in Hawthorne effect.

Biographies - view and assessment in sociological research:

⇒ Biographies include the personal details, personal values of the particular individual. It helps in social research of value based systems.

⇒ Biographies depicts the social culture and society of their times. This helps in analysing the society of past by sociologists.

⇒ Eulogy and biography of ancient kings helps in studying social structure of ancient India.

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⇒ Biography expresses true emotions of the individual which help in theory building and validity in social research.

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eg Ann Oakley made women housewives to write diaries to study their emotions and concluded on injustice to women.

⇒ Criticism of biographies include ideological bias, reliability & objectivity issues resulting in difficulty to establish generalisation.

Both biography and case studies form crucial qualitative research tools. Measures to be taken to ensure reliability in sociological research.

(b) How is the Weberian theory of religion different from that of Durkheim's?
(20)

Religion is the unified system of belief and practices that have control over society and individual.

Both Durkheim and Weber studied religion since religion form a basic social institution in any society.

Difference between Weberian and Durkheim in theory of Religion:

Durkheim	Weber
⇒ <u>Religion</u> is the unified system of belief and practices that <u>control individual</u>	⇒ <u>Religion</u> is a ^{institution} social system that have beliefs and practices based on <u>human interpretation</u>

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⇒ Focus on Religion control over the human being.

⇒ Religion consist of 'sacred' and 'profane' (forbidden)

⇒ Functions :

- i) cohesion
- ii) Discipline
- iii) cognition
- iv) euphoria

⇒ Studied primitive religion ⇒ Totemism

⇒ focus on individual interpretations of the religion.

⇒ No such separate elements in religion (causal pluralism)

⇒ Functions :

- i) Functional : social solidarity
- ii) Dysfunctional : if not rationalised.

⇒ studied complex religion ⇒ Protestantism

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⇒ Religion and
social solidarity

was studied

⇒ Primitive societies
only studied

⇒ Generalisation on
religion was made

⇒ Religion exist still
human exist

⇒ Religion is a
non-material association
of society.

⇒ Religion &
Economic relation

eg) Protestant Ethics
& spirit of capitalism

⇒ World societies
was studied.

⇒ No Generalisation
inherited on ideal
type of religion.

⇒ Religion will
dilute due to
rationalisation

⇒ Persisted on
metaphysical
things

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⇒ No use of
any intermediaries

⇒ Religion and
science coexist

⇒ stated on
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⇒ Religion dies as
science develops

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Both Durkheim and Weber
realised the significance of
religion. Durkheim did positivist
study and was criticised as
arm chair theorist. Weber did
interpretivist study and was criticised
for not taking multiple factors.

Hence Durkheim and Weber
studies on religion throw light
on the essence of²⁸ religion in society.

(c) How could one use the Marxist class struggle concept to understand the farm protests and crisis in India? (10)

Marxist class struggle insist on the contradictions between haves and have-nots in the society.

Class struggle concept of Marx help understand various contemporary events, one such is farm protests.

Marxist class struggle concept → understand farm protests and crisis in India:

⇒ Negation between contradictions occur when farmers faces the deprivation and loss due to new farm laws. Farmers feel insecurity with laws that they benefit capitalist. Hence they initiate protest.

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⇒ Class consciousness of farmers is major reason for farm protests. They feel the owners and the exploitation, hence protest against it.

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⇒ Ruling class and subject class identity is matched with farmers and the Government when Government refuses to legalise MSP.

⇒ With contract farming and amending essential commodities act, there is change in Relations of production & Mode of production which initiate farmer protest.

Hence, Marxian concept of class struggle stand relevant with its basic attributes matching with farm protest.

- Q.4. (a) Qualitative research methods are concerned with opinions, feelings and experiences. Comment on their reliability and validity. (20)

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SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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- (b) What do you understand by ethnicity as a dimension of social stratification?
How does it impact the nation-states? (20)

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- (c) Globalisation has disproportionately affected lower-paid workers. Validate your argument on the same. (10)

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SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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SECTION "B"

Q.5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Describe the various characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy. Are they relevant now? (10)

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Bureaucracy is the organisation that work towards fullest efficiency in a rule based fashion.

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Weberian bureaucracy has the following characteristics :

- 1) Rule based system.
- 2) hierarchical system of organisation.
- 3) Merit based appointments.
- 4) Honesty is expected.
- 5) Positions are permanent.
- 6) No hereditary holding of position.
- 7) Rational organisation.

Weber's bureaucracy is relevant in today's world in various arena.

Weber's bureaucracy - present day relevance

⇒ The rule based hierarchical orders are seen in Indian bureaucracy

⇒ strict adherence of civil services Rules is essential even today.

⇒ Functioning of democracies & governments are based on Weberian bureaucracy

⇒ Merit based appointments is prevalent in American bureaucracy

⇒ Bureaucracy today form the executive of policy implementation in many nations.

Though Weber himself identified iron cage rationality as the drawback of bureaucracy; its significance is relevant in present day societies too.

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(b) Who are contract labour? What are the challenges they face? (10)

Contract labour are the group of labourers who work on the basis of contracts and agreements; they form work beyond formal organisation (i.e.) informal organisation of work.

Due to this informal nature of work, they face numerous challenges.

Challenges faced by contract labour

⇒ Lack of job security due to unfixed job conditions.

⇒ Building contract workers can be fired on loss of contract and they have no union to fight for their cause.

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⇒ Lack of social security as their job is time bound.

⇒ No pension is available for contract workers in PSU.

⇒ Lack of bargaining power as they lack trade unionism. This is worsened with already existing reserve army of labour in society.

⇒ Exploitation of labour and they suffer from lack of choice in alternate opportunities. This reiterates Mexican perspective.

Even though Government launches policies like social security bills including Gig workers; realisation is at minimum level.

(c) Religious fundamentalism is a challenge to the truth of other religions.
Examine. (10)

Religious fundamentalism is the concept of infallibility of religious scripts and literature. This leads to divide in society as it fuels the intolerance towards other religion.

Religious fundamentalism $\rightarrow$ challenge to truth of other religions :

$\Rightarrow$ Religious fundamentalism stick on to the truth of one's own religion and reject others.

$\Rightarrow$ Religious fundamentalism leads to religious revivalism; which in its staid form affect the values and truth of other religions.

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eg) Taliban Government in Afghanistan hold extreme religious fundamentalism which result in forceful conversions or persecutions of other religions.

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⇒ Religious fundamentalism lead to millenarian movements which may act against secularisation of society.

Anti-secularism tendency affects the truth of other religion.

⇒ Religious fundamentalism lead to radicalisation & resacralisation of a religion.

Religious fundamentalism expresses hatred towards other religions truth thereby a challenge⁴⁶ in modern democracies

(d) How does post patriarchy impact the emerging pattern of sex-roles in modern society. (10)

Post patriarchy is the inequal access to women in society towards their role and opportunities.

This impact the sex role and its pattern in modern society in multiple ways.

Post patriarchy → impact on emerging pattern of sex role in modern society

⇒ Challenges in job market and forced sexual division of labour in the modern society -

eg glass walls, glass ceilings
forces women to do particular task even when equally efficient.

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⇒ Impact in family ⇒ private sexual division of labour stated by Sylvia Walby which restrict women in rituals and household chores

⇒ Women faces burden in balancing work & family due to post-patriarchy in modern society:

eg Arlie Hochschild explain 'second shift' for women leads to subjugation further.

⇒ Post patriarchy reflects in lesser political representation of women.

eg India - 15% women MP reflect post patriarchy impact in modern society.

Hence, post patriarchy restrict social mobility of women in modern society.

(e) Distinguish between formal and informal work with suitable illustration. (10)

Formal and Informal work forms the types of work in modern & post-modern societies. They differ by multiple ways.

Formal & Informal work - Difference

Formal	Informal
⇒ <u>Rules based</u> work system & culture	⇒ No strict rules are followed
⇒ Formal work relations maintained	⇒ <u>Kinship/ personal ties</u> persists.
⇒ <u>Job security</u> is confirmed here	⇒ No assured job security.
⇒ <u>Social security</u> measures ensured	⇒ <u>No social security</u> is ensured.

⇒ Free labour mobilisation

⇒ Fixed wage / salary with fixed work hours

⇒ Regular incentives / timely promotions and appraisals

⇒ Illustration

A bureaucrat have fixed salary, time bound promotions, unions, etc.

⇒ No free labour mobilisation

⇒ No fixed wages / salary are awarded

⇒ Not sure about the promotions & appraisals.

⇒ Illustration:

Gig worker in platform based company is not ensured with job security / social security

Thus, formal and informal work have numerous difference. Government work on inclusion of informal workers in social security bracket.

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Q.6. (a) Examine the impact of secularisation on family and marriage systems. (20)

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(b) Describe the modernization theory on development. How did the under-development theorists counter it? (20)

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(c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements.

(10)

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Q.7.

- (a) Globalization has accelerated the rise of consumerism, individualism and questioned religion and provided for pluralist societies driven by distinctive religions. Comment. (20)

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Globalisation is the process of expanding the access and opportunities through open economy and global contacts. This impacted the global society in numerous ways.

Globalisation accelerated consumerism, individualism in world.

⇒ With Globally opening the societies and economy, consumerism and materialism got increased

eg online shopping of global brands increase materialism in the society.

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⇒ Globalisation induced consumerism and materialism lead to the increase in exchange of values and culture among countries.

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⇒ Demonstration effects & imitations increases; priority to individuals are resulted due to consumerism.

⇒ Individualism resulted in rational thinking, comparative attitude, questioning the culture and tradition. This result in questioning the religion which is not coercive on the individualism.

Globalisation $\Rightarrow$ Questioned religion, provide pluralist societies with distinct religions.

$\Rightarrow$ Questioning of religion is due to individualism fuelled by the consumerist nature of Globalisation.

$\Rightarrow$ This leads to rational and empirical approach towards hitherto existing religion.

$\Rightarrow$ Which result in new cults and new sects in the pluralistic society.

Case study of Rajiv Dubey

In the modern globalised society, consumerism lead

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to search of new religions,
which leads to emergence of
sects and cults with new
godmen and godwomen

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⇒ Hence, Globalisation with the
exchange of values, individualism and
consumerism give rise to new
religions in pluralistic societies.

⇒ Maharshi Yogi's transcendental
meditation method leads to new
search of religious effluence
in Globalised world.

Therefore, Globalisation led to
opening up of not only economies, but
also cultural grounds of new religion.

(b) Differentiate between Functionalist and Marxist theories of Stratification.

(20)

Stratification is the process of orderly placement of hierarchical positioning based on access to the resources and opportunities.

Functionalist and Marxist theories adversely vary with each other in this context.

Marxist	Functionalist
⇒ stratification is <u>dysfunctional</u> to the society ⇒ <u>Inequality</u> is justified by concept of merit	⇒ stratification in society is a <u>functional element</u> ⇒ stratification is <u>based on merit</u>

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⇒ Role allocation
is in favour of
the elite

⇒ Social strata
based on haves &
havenots

⇒ stratification
deprive talent to
underprivileged

⇒ Rewards actually
reduce motivation
of the people

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⇒ Role allocation
is based on the
skill set

⇒ No such
differentiation
in society

⇒ stratification
fuel talent and
hence rewards

⇒ Rewards are
for crucial functions
performed by
people.

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⇒ Melvin Tumin
criticised the
functional perspective

⇒ Dahrendorf state
stratification due
to forced disabilities

⇒ This will end
in the society
based on communism

⇒ Revolution is
the solution to
remove the
stratification in
society.

⇒ Davis and
Moore proposed
functional theory

⇒ Parsons state
stratification due
to social consensus

⇒ stratification
will persist
forever in society

⇒ No need to
replacement of
models of
stratification

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⇒ stratification act
as dividing tool
in the society

⇒ stratification
leads to worst
exploitation

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⇒ Stratification act
as tool of
social integration

⇒ stratification
lead to
social solidarity

Both Marxist and Functional
theories have their own drawbacks.
Both stick to extreme functions
of being dysfunction & functional
elements of stratification.

Still, Marxian & functionalist
theory make stratification a well
studied subject matter of sociology in
various perspectives.

(c) Elaborate on latent and manifest functions of technology?

(10)

Technology is the modern tool which uses science and its methods for performing various activities in the society.

Merton's theory of latent and manifest function (i.e. unintended/unanticipated and intended/anticipated function) fit in for technology.

Manifest functions of technology

⇒ Reduce the human time & energy by saving many challenge based work into simpler task.

⇒ Assist in growth of humanity, make human lives simpler.

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eg Technology used in early warning systems in Disaster management help save many lives.

Latent functions of technology:

⇒ Digital divide in access towards technology is resulted unanticipatedly

eg only AI - women are digitally literate across globe - this also enhance gender divide

⇒ widespread unemployment issues & cyber threats are latent functions of technology.

Hence, technology must be used and handled with caution to overcome illeffects of latent functions.

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- Q.8. (a) "Because law is deeply implicated in our economic, political, and social worlds, pursuit of social change invariably involves an engagement with law." Critically examine the statement. (20)

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- (b) No society gives absolute freedom to its members to select their partners.
Examine the changing rules of marriage. (20)

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(c) Do religion and science necessarily go together? Give your views. (10)

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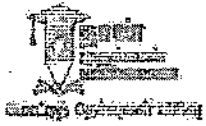
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