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Moksha
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)
(PAPER I)

VETERANS 2025 – (TEST 5)
MOCK TEST I

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

Roshan V

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

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Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

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

1. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in Two Sections.
2. Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
3. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
4. Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
5. Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
6. If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
7. Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression

etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

8. Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
9. Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.**
10. Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY **CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS**/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankariasacad.in

TIME TAKEN : START: _____ END: _____

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(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>		

SOCIO VETERANS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

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SECTION A

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

(a) Human psychology provides the base for study of social life. How? (10)

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Human Psychology refers to the working of the subjective thought process of the mind & how individual meanings & notions are attached to social actions

Base For Study Of Social Life

It allows us to understand how social constraints influence individual actions

It allows us to find the pattern of reaction of individual to a social situation

It provides raw material for social studies on the acts of the individual

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4] Human Psychology allows us to understand both Latent & Manifest functions of an actor

5] It allows the researcher to see beyond his value bias & arrive at an positive conclusion

6] It makes ^{earlier} irrational Social actions rational by understanding the true meanings of actions.

Eg:- Khamti Indian rain dance

7] It helps us to analyse the Collective psyche of individual while performing a Collective Social action

Eg:- Nuer of South Sudan
↳ Ghost dance

Human Psychology ~~has~~ ^{has} inherent application in Sociology especially in Non-Positivism

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(b) Differentiate between objectivity and value neutrality in sociological research.

(10)

Objectivity refers to the value of showing complete impartiality towards the research.

Value Neutrality refers to having no value bias towards the actors performing social actions.

Objectivity

(i) strict evaluation of facts & data observed in the experiment.

(ii) To treat the social actions as physical things

(iii) Methodology of Positivists

Value Neutrality

(i) showing No value bias or concerns to the situation of the actor.

(ii) To treat the social actions as human actions

(iii) methodology of Non-Positivists.

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(i) It does not allow common sense interpretation

(ii) It leads to generalisation of results

(iii) It is achieved through Quantitative Methods

Eg:- Surveys

(iv) It gives primacy to social structure over individual

(i) It allows common sense interpretation

(ii) It ~~also~~ leads to ideal types

(iii) It is achieved through Qualitative Methods

Eg:- Verstehen

(iv) It gives importance to individual Meanings & Mean

Objectivity & ~~Value~~ value Neutrality
are 2 Methodologies of distinct
branches of Sociology i.e. Positivists
& Non-Positivists

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(c) What are functional pre requisites? Elaborate on the function pre requisites of modern societies. (10)

Functional Pre-requisites are the essential functions of the Social Systems to sustain the Social structure.

Functional Pre-requisites . According to Parsen.

- (i) Adaptation
- (ii) Goal Attainment
- (iii) Integration
- (iv) Latency & Tension Management.

FUNCTIONAL PRE-REQUISITES

(i) Adaptation:

→ It allows the actors to extract inputs & raw materials from the external world for their survival.

Eg:- Food, shelter

→ This is majorly performed by Economic Systems

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(i) Goal Attainment

→ It allows the fixing of collective goal over Society & motivating the individuals to achieve it
→ It is performed by Political Systems.

(ii) Integration

→ It helps in integrating the Society beyond conflicts through Justice delivery Systems.

→ Performed by Judicial Systems.

(iv) Latency & Tension Management

→ It helps in venting out the stress build up in the system & structure.

Latency → Religion

Tension Management → Family

Functional Prerequisite shows the Working of Social System & structure

(d) Elaborate on your understanding of deinstitutionalisation and desacrilisation of marriage.

(10)

Deinstitution & Desacrilisation of Marriage refers to the ~~lack of~~ reducing ~~sanctity~~ of Marriage due to various social factors.

DEINSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE

1) Marriage as an institution is under change in Modern Society.

2) Live-in relationships, contractual relations & Friends with Benefits are certain examples of modern marriage transformation

3) These new institutions has less rigidity & commitment than marriage

4) In the Modern Society with more fluidity & mobility rigid & monolithic view of marriage is under change

5) The requirement of opposite sexes

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for a marriage institution is also transformed through same the marriage.

De SACRILISATION

1) De Sacralisation of Marriage is due to secularisation process

2) The declining religious sanctity of marriage institution reduces tolerance in marriage writer Nick hart

3) Marriages which were bounded by collective conscience & cultural values are now replaced by choice based modern values

Eg:- Increasing divorces in India.

Though deinstitutionalisation & desacralisation taking place marriage is still subjected social & cultural tradition.

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(e) "The spirit of the age is in favour of equality, though practice denies it almost everywhere". Comment.

(10)

Modern World is oriented towards pursuing equality & an egalitarian society, but has glaring inequalities

PRACTICE DENIES EQUALITY

1) Marx writes that unequal class structures have & have not has reinforcing tendencies through ideological & repressive state apparatus leading to inequality

2) Feminist writes that legislators being Patriarchal enforces gender inequality through law making & perpetuation of gender-gap

eg:- Pink Collarisation.
Class Gings.

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3] Subaltern writes that structure itself has unequal tendencies which prevent the upliftment of Dalit Caste.

Eg!- Violence against Dalit - 50,000+ cases

4] The Subculture theory of Poverty says the poor has inherent subcultures which leads to perpetuation of poverty

5] Caro Dubois writes that in Modern societies. Ethnocentrism through Rhetorisation allows low waged workers & reserve army of labours

6] The labelling theory suggests that the secondary labelling makes the individual's accessibility to economic upliftment

inequality perpetuation is multidimensional and had to be studied through Multivariate analysis

Q2. (a) Elucidate the basic premises of the Weberian theory of social stratification. How far is it relevant in understanding contemporary Indian society? (20)

Weberian Sociology represents the Interpretivist approach on focussing primarily on micro aspects of reality

Weber made a 3-fold social stratification theory based on.

- (i) Class
- (ii) Status
- (iii) Power.

1] Class: - "House of Money"

1.1] Class represents a group of people who are in similar market situation

1.2] This stratification is relatively open & there is no religious or legal sanctions for mobility and fluidity

1.3] According to him 4 classes exist

- (i) Propertied upper class.
- (ii) White collar worker.
- (iii) Petty Bourgeoisie.
- (iv) Manual labourer.

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1.4] The individuals in a particular class are generally unconscious on their similar conditions

2] Status : - "House of Prestige"

2.1] It represents the person's social capital in a particular society, which determines his social standing

2.2] This stratification is relatively closed and individuals are aware of their similar conditions

2.3] This stratification is based on consumption

3] Power - "House of Politics"

3.1] This stratification reflects the group's tendency to influence the political process

3.2] They take cues from their status & class orientations & their concerns and mobilize people for their political benefits

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RELEVANCE IN INDIAN SOCIETY

1] Andre betelle compared the traditional & Modern Society^{in India} based on Economic, Political & Social Systems and found a distinction-

1.1] Harmonic System - All the powers are centralised in nature & resides with the same individuals - Traditional System

Eg:- Higher Caste → Jainani System
→ Caste Panchayat
→ Ritual status - High

1.2] Dis-Harmonic System - The powers are dispersed in the Society which creates conflict of interest. - Modern Indian Society

Eg:- Economic Power - MNCs, Industrialists
Political Power - Government
Social Power - High Caste

2] In the Indian Society, Political parties representing Caste & class interests reflect the relevance. Eg:- Bahujan Samaj Party - Dalits

3] The Mobility of class systems through merit based employment & the rigidity of status through occupational based ~~or~~ caste criteria.

Eg:- IT Jobs,

Eg:- Mahimias on Caste

Weber is celebrated ¹³ to be more relevant ^{now} ~~than today~~

(b) What do you understand by social action? How did Parsons use them for describing social systems? (20)

Social actions, according to Weber are those actions where the individuals attach his own meanings & motives and it is oriented in its course to the counter-actors.

According to Parsons, social actions require certain conditions

- (i) It occurs in a social situation
- (ii) It leads to investment of energy
- (iii) It is guided by norms & values.
- (iv) It is oriented in its course towards counter-actors

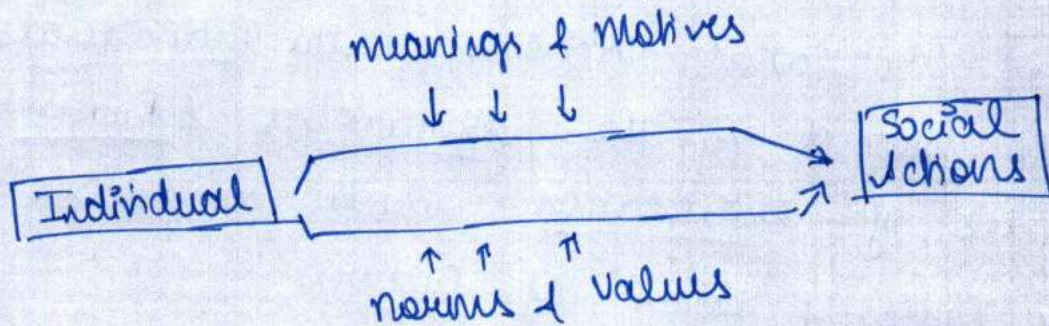
Weber made a interpretativist approach and focused on the individual meanings & motives as the sole cause of an action

Parsons combined Weber's Idealism and Functionalist positivism and said, the social actions are guided by the norms & values of society

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PARSONS ON SOCIAL SYSTEMS

if he wrote that individual's meanings and motives combines with the values to produce a social action, which in turn transforms to a social system

Norms + values		Social Actions	Social system
Cognitive	Cognitive.	Intellectual	Personal
Cathetic	Appreciative	Socialised	Cultural
Expressive.	Moral	Moral	Social.

if Parsons writes that the moral & values being cognitive in nature leads to an intellectual action which defines Social Systems.

For eg:- Individual's internal skills & ability are shaped by his cognition

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3] The Cathartic actions of the Individuals are formed by the Associations & Punishment model of socialisation which reinforces the Norms & Values of Culture.

Eg:- Manipulation & Canalisation of Child to reinforce gender norms

4] The Expressive actions are driven by the Moral values of the Individual leading to a Social actions system.

Eg:- The act of donation - Moral value - Compassion

5] The Social actions inside the Social structures also produces internal disturbances which disturbs the equilibrium leading to "Dynamic equilibrium"

6] The Social actions performs the main function of obtaining raw material like food & shelter from external environment, required for Sustenance of System

Parsons criticism → Lack of empiricism - denial
→ Relevant only for West
→ Suffers with teleology & tautology

Parsons combined 16 the Interpretivist & Positivist approach leading to a New way in Sociology

(c) Compare and contrast qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. (10)

Qualitative Methods are those which involves the observational analysis on the richer & during conclusion

Quantitative Methods relies on collecting data and during conclusion through raw empiricism

Qualitative

(i) Methodology of Non-Positivist approach

(ii) Gives importance to individual rather than structure

(iii) It involves methods like

1. Verstehen
2. Multiple Causation
3. Phenomenology
4. Ethnomethodology

(iv) Generally involves putting oneself in the shoes of the richer

Quantitative.

(i) Methodology of Positivist approach

(ii) Studies individual objectively based on facts

(iii) It involves various methods like

1. Surveys
2. Census
3. Questionnaire.

(iv) Concerns only about collection of data

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(v) Highly Subjective in nature.

(vi) It includes common sensical thoughts

(vii) To observe at the level of individual

(viii) Clear Boundary is absent

(ix) Criticism

1. May lead to value bias.

2. Reflects the mere working of Human Mind

3. Creates more confusion than conclusions

(v) Objectivity is embraced.

(vi) It rejects common sensical ideologies

(vii) To observe at the level of collective manifestation

(viii) Clear definition of Boundary is a pre-requisite

(ix) Criticism

1. Studying Subjects

(indiv) objectively is wrong

2. Experimentation Not possible

3. Humans differ from Science's Physical object

Qualitative & Quantitative are different methodologies which shapes the sociological studies by providing raw material

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Q3. (a) What are the challenges in conduct of a participant observation? Illustrate using research work. (20)

Participant Observation refers to the method of focused observation of individual's actions towards any stimulus, he faces.

It aims to study the working of human brain & the influence of Society over that the action performed.

CHALLENGES

1) Participants may change their behaviour on being observed which may lead to wrong conclusions. - Hawthorne effect.

2) High Subjectivity distractions are present as individual may act differently if he faced the same situation again.

3) Researcher's ethnocentric views might hinder the objectivity, ~~but~~ As on analysing the actions of the actors.

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- 4] Participants may show bias based on the gender of the researcher
- 5] As Experimentation methods are difficult to achieve in social settings. This method is highly questionable
- 6] Weber says Humans are different from Science's Physical object & has their own meanings & motives
- 7] Researcher's Common sensical & value bias may affect the research & its conclusion

Examples

1] Andre Beteille was not allowed churn inside the Smarthat & Sivaishraval habitate, recording pollution concern may affected his writings negatively.

2] whereas MN Sinivas was allowed to stay in Rampura village & make

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observations which would have had.
rather positive conclusion

TO FOSTER OBJECTIVITY

1) To avoid common sense - Durkheim
2) Weber suggested

(i) Ideal type formulation rather
than Grand theories.

(ii) Verstehen as Methodology

(iii) Multiple causation for multivariate
analysis

3) Researcher should be value-neutral
while performing the experiment

Participant observer's reliability
depends on the researcher's objectivity
or his observations.

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- (b) The study of elites has been the focal point of discussion of classical and modern theorists of power. Elaborate. Does bureaucracy create elitism? (20)

Elite according to Wilfred Pareto represents a group of individual who have higher indices in their nature of work.

The study of Elite emerged as a opposition towards the dual class structure of Marxism & the end towards Communism

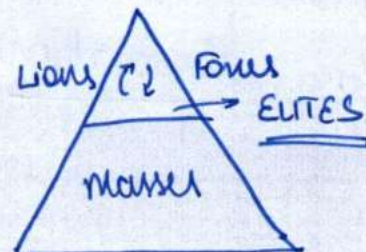
CLASSICAL THEORIST OF POWER

1] These theorists like Pareto & Mosca said that the physical & psychological dispositions of power leads to Elites.

2] According to them, Every Society has. ruled majority & ruling minority

3] Pareto wrote that there is a circulation of elite between 2 types.

- (i) Lions
- (ii) Foxes



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1] They said, Masses are politically indifferent and they do not involve in political processes

5] They wrote that masses are driven by irrationality & lack intellectual capabilities so they need to be led.

6] Even in Democracy, they said, Ruling of Elites is present, where masses are absent in decision making

MODERN THEORIST OF POWER

1] C.W. Mills said Elite occurs due to institutional factors and not psychological factors.

2] It is the institution that holds power like Political Government, Military & MNCs and the person who hold higher positions wield power through their position.

3] The convergence of interest between these individuals leads to Elitism

4] These individuals have high power but low accountability.

Eg:- Elites of US nuclear bombing Japan

BUREAUCRACY CREATES ELITISM?

(i) Both the classical & Modern theorists posited that bureaucracy creates elitism within its structures

(ii) They perpetuate their elitism through the process of self-recruitment

Eg:- Nepotism, Favouritism

(iii) But Post-Modernist argue that even in Bureaucracy power is diffused among various sections

Eg:- Industries → Workers Union
→ Shareholders
→ Company owners.

(iv) They say that Political governments act as a bargaining force between their multiple power centres for common good

Eg:- State govt industrial subsidies for increasing investments

Though Bureaucracy seems to have elitism multiple checks & balance reduces elite culture in modern societies

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(c) Is social exclusion more multi-dimensional than poverty?

(10)

Social Exclusion refers to discrimination and inaccessibility to basic social necessities which prevents the individual from participating in various social processes

Social exclusion is more multi-dimensional than poverty because

1] It involves exclusion from recruitment processes & prohibits Upliftment.

Eg:- Manual scavenging - Dalits
98%

2] It limits social relations of the excluded people

Eg:- Confining of transgenders into small pockets of cities

3] It places the individual in the bottom of the Exotic pyramid leading to various social evils

Eg:- Violence on LGBTQ+ Communities

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4] Inaccessibility to public places makes themselves alienating from the Society.

Eg:- Absence of Disabled friendly infrastructure

5] Their opinions & perspectives were viewed as archaic & outdated

Eg:- old aged people in Modern Society

6] It also represents lack of resources present for the individual to fulfill his basic needs.

Eg:- Open Defecation

7] The Social exclusion are generally sanctioned by culture & religious tradition leading to its perpetuity.

Eg:- Varna System, kosher - Non kosher, in Judaism

Social exclusion is more multidimensional & had to be studied beyond economic lens

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- Q4. (a) Discuss Merton's views on personal adaptations to anomie. How can you use Merton's model to understand contemporary protests and agitations? (20)**

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- (b) Describe any two theories on division of labour and use a suitable theory to address the problems of the 'under-class'. (20)**

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(c) How does 'self' influence identity formation according to Mead?

(10)

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SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following: (Each note should not exceed 150 words) (10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) According to Kluckhohn, "Culture is a 'design for living' held by the members of a particular society". Discuss. (10)

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Culture represents the collectivity due to commonness in language, ancestry, religion, customs or History

Design For Living:

1] The values & norms of the cultures regulate the acts of the individual and achieve social control

Eg:- Cultures against Smoking, drinking.

2] High alignment to the cultural norms & values leads to success in life Says Parson.

Eg:- Materialistic Culture - Elon Musk.

3] Cultures are collective conscience which shape the characteristics of the individual Says Durkheim

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1] Merton writes that it is the Social
being that determines the consciousness
& not the other way around.

2] Culture through Socialisation process.
leads to its perpetuation.

3] Culture also helps in Pattern Maintenance
& tension management according to
Parsons

4] Culturally defined goals & structurally
available means shapes anomie writes

R.K. Merton

5] Culture & its patriarchal values causes
women subordination says Feminist

Ann Oakley

Culture has both function &
dysfunction and the oriented
influences in the Society -

(b) What are the characteristics of interpretivism? How was it critiqued?

(10)

Interpretivism, unlike Conflict & Functional perspective focus on the Micro aspects of Social reality. It is mainly propounded by Max Weber.

CHARACTERISTICS :

1] The individual meanings & motives of the actors are need to be understood.

2] The Subjective social action of the individual should be the subject matter of sociology

3] Reality is not finite & confined but vast, unorganised & chaotic in nature

4] Instead of focussing on General-
Theories, flexible ideal types should
be developed

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5] Subjective & Qualitative Methodologies should be used for the research

Eg:- Verstehen, Multiple Causation

6] Human's differ from the Things in Science & Organism's in Biology and have their own intellectual ability.

REMOVE

7] It allows more subjectivity into Sociology leading to Multiple perspectives

8] Alfred Schütz writes that it is nothing more than new common sense works

9] Cohn says it leads to more confusions rather than conclusions

10] Generalisation & Empirical testing is impossible

Interpretivism reflects the transition from Modern to Post-Modern Sociology

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(c) Examine the paradox of rationalism and belief in sects and cults.

(10)

Sects are and Cults are different religious factions where one represents for religious revivalism and other reflects the alternate ideologies

Sects

- (i) It is generally more institutionalised than cults
- (ii) It is in conflict with the mainstream religion
- (iii) It is more closed to the individuals in the process of initiation
- (iv) It does not focus on mundane activities

Cults

- (i) Less institutionalised
- (ii) It is distinct from the ideas of mainstream religion.
- (iii) It is open & voluntary
- (iv) Focus on Mundane & daily problems of individuals.

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(i) Generally, it does not have divine charismatic figure

(ii) Individuals from other religion or mainstream religion can't be allowed.

(iii) Represents the Marginalisation of low class & caste people -
Theology of Disprivilege

(iv) Eg:- Jyoti Samaj

(i) It can have a divine charismatic figure / divine god

(ii) No concept of membership & can be a part of it

(iii) Open for all & reflects the alternative path available

(iv) Osho - Transcendental Cult - Meditation -

Sect and cult represents the secularisation & pluralisation of religion thereby allowing alternating views to persist

(d) Distinguish between private and public patriarchy.

(10)

Patriarchy refers to the persistence of male dominant values & subservience subordination of female, for the advantage of male.

Private
Patriarchy

Public
Patriarchy

1] Generally in overt form

Eg:- Domestic Violence

2] Through the process of socialisation, Patriarchy persists.

3] The internalisation of gender norms & patriarchal values takes place in the girl child.

1] Generally in covert form

Eg: Glass Ceiling

2] The structure of society leads to perpetuity of Patriarchy

3] Adherence to the Patriarchal structure through the internalised values by the girl child.

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(iv) Performed by
Family members

(v) Leads to Unpaid
care work

(vi) More psychological
than physical harm

Eg:- Dowry Harassment

(vii) Leads to Marginali-
sation of Women within
House.

(iv) Performed by state
& other institutional
structures.

(v) Leads to Pink Collarisation
Gender Pay Gap, etc

(vi) More physical harm
than Psychological

Eg:- Rapes,
Harassments

(vii) Leads to Commodification
of Women.

Eg:- Beauty Products
and

Similarities → Care Work - Pink Collars
Eg:- Nurse, teachers
→ Female opinions & viewpoints
neglected

Patriarchy is Multi-dimensional &
has to be eradicated by Value
Modernity

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(e) Examine the role of revolutions in creating social changes?

(10)

Revolutions according to Samuel Huntington refers to the sudden social change through violent means in general.

Role Of REVOLUTION

1] It aims to alter the social structures in totality

Eg:- French revolution.

2] It ~~is~~ mobilised leads to Mobilisation of majority of masses for a common cause or a perceived deprivation

3] It generally leads to overthrowing of states & reinstating new political order

Eg:- American War of Independence

4] The sense of the demand of revolution is generally present among

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all the participants of revolution

5] The collective mobilisation of masses is achieved generally through a charismatic figure

6] But revolutions are short-lived due to their tendency to die after the death of charismatic leader or achieved goal

7] The revolutions are stopped & by the reformations in the society which satisfies the needs of Participants

Eg:- Institutional Modernity in America

8] Revolutions are generally followed by a state of anomie due to the transition of values

Revolutions are the dramatic forms of social change

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Q6. (a) Critically examine the role and influence of 'new media' on democracy with suitable illustrations. (20)

Post-Modern Theorists says that New Media emerges as the primary source of structural changes after 1950s.

ROLE & INFLUENCE

1] Jean Baudillard writes that the role of media is more entrenching & influencing than Marxism's economic structure.

2] The Hyperreality i.e., the superimposition of reality which is difficult to distinguish differentiates the modern reality.

For instance, the fake news and misinformation negatively mobilises people.

3] The narratives of mass media influence the decision making of the voters.

Eg:- US elections 2017
facebook advertisements.

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4] Westergaard writes that News-channels represents various political & geopolitical ideologies acting as Ideological-state apparatus

Eg:- Western media → Severe Criticism on Russia
→ Leniency towards Israel, Pakistan.

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5] The Multiple channels of mass media affects the General will of Rousseau & free choice making.

6] Multiple explanation & perspectives set by Mass-media leads to Anomie.
& Ulrich Beck's Risk Society

6] Mass Media's act as a political.
propaganda platform to propagate the Party's ideologies & manifestos.

Eg:- Youtube ads for vote.

7] The anonymity associated with social media has several negative implications like propagating hate speech, tarnishing the image of candidates, etc. influencing the voting.

LESSER ROLE OF MASS MEDIA:

1] The usage of mass media are less among the voters even today

Eg:- Male - 57% Internet Users
Female - 37%.

2] The educated individuals can clearly see the distinction between real & fake propaganda

3] Various state band regulatory mechanism confines the role of mass media to court-form

Eg:- PIB - Fact check Unit.

4] Traditional methods like Party Meetings, Political Party Events & manifestations through physical protests still plays a major role

Mass Media or New media is in a transformation stage and can have a far-reaching impact on democracy which needs to be regulated.

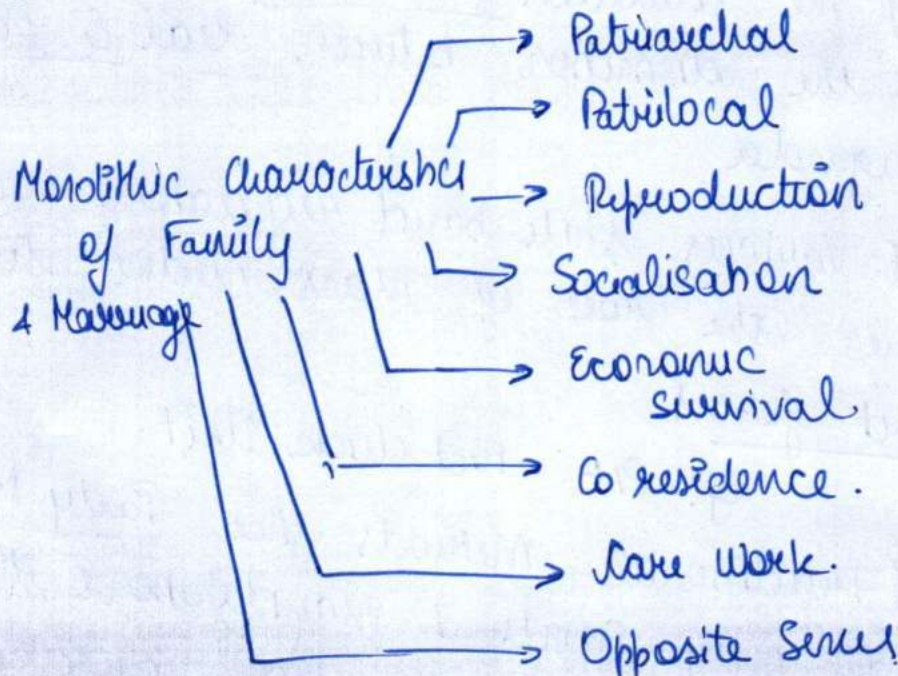
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(b) Describe how the emergence of new forms of family and marriage have changed the typical image of a conventional monolithic family. (20)

~~Malinowski~~

G.P. Murdock writes that Families are those social institutions which has individuals of opposite sex who are socially approved to have physical relations.



1] Patriarchy

1.1] Modern Societies focus on gender equality & gender parity

1.2] This led to women's equal participation in decision making, romance bond relation-ship

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1] Patrilocality

2.1] Due to the advent of Urbanisation
Patrilocality based nuclear family transformed
to Nuclear family

3] Reproduction

3.1] Due to secularisation & spread of
modern values, religious sanctions towards
reproduction reduced

3.2] Increased usage of contraception &
preference towards no child households for
Economic austerity is preferred.

4] Socialisation

The process of socialisation is now
performed by Education Systems, Mass Media
& peer groups

5] Economic Survival

Earlier joint family reduced the
responsibility but in nuclear family
increased the Economic activities between
the parents for survival

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6] Co-Residence

Due to varying Nature of Work, educational opportunities & ~~other~~ urbanisation the single parent households has also emerged

7] Care-Work

Outsourcing of Care work has taken place, due to the increasing need of Women for Economic survival

8] Opposite-Sex

New families like. Gay marriages, Transgender families, bachelor household. families has reduced the relevance of binary-sexes in the family.

Shifting relevance
of Marriage
characteristics

→ Traditional sanctity of marriage

→ Patriarchy through Domestic Violence

→ Pattern Maintenance & Tension Management

Families & Marriages are undergoing modernisation leading to their changing & evolving systems

(c) What are pressure groups? How do they influence the nation-state?

(10)

Pressure groups are those which influence the decision making of the ~~individual~~ state for their own advantage

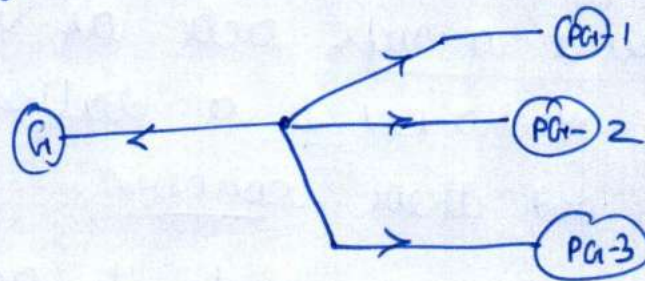


Fig:- Tug of war

Types of Pressure - Groups.

1] Institutional Pressure Groups which are more formalised & hierarchical.

Eg:- ASSOCIATION

2] Issue based Pressure Groups which arise spontaneously for an existing issue.

Eg:- June Hazare Movement.

3] Ascriptive based pressure groups which express their status - demands

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INFLUENCE ON NATION-STATE

1] Pressure groups typically represent their group's interest for their economic upliftment

2] Pressure groups act as a venting out mechanism & a platform for voicing out their concerns

3] They help the state to achieve a inclusive policy making catering to the needs of all.

4] They help in the sustenance of nation state by dispersing the revolutionary ideologies - Westergaard & Pesler.

5] Pressure groups represent the opponents of the society & the state
says Functionalists

Pressure groups are concerned in shaping nation-states

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Q7. (a) Explain the role of individual and technology in sustainable development. (20)

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(b) What are the various aspects of secularisation? Do you think that fundamentalism emerged as a reaction to secularisation? (20)

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(c) Comment on the role of family and kinship in socialisation.

(10)

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Q8. (a) Describe how class, gender and race impact social mobility.

(20)

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(b) Examine the correlation between globalisation and work organisation.

(20)

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(c) What is Bio-politics? Elaborate with contemporary examples.

(10)

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