



SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY™

Best Academy for Civil Services Exam Coaching

Moksha

UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

**SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)
(PAPER I)**

FRESHERS 2025 - TEST – 7

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

ROSHAN V.

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

1 2 1 2 0 9 0

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

- 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.
- Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
- Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
- If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
- 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.

- Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
- Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.**
- 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: 9.02

END: 12.09

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 FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

SECTION A

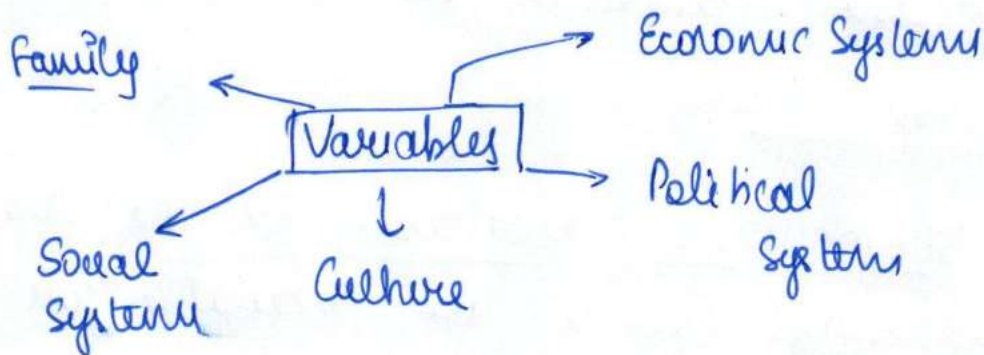
Q1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

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

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Variables are those changing parameters present in the Society which leads to a Social process involving social change



As Society moves from Traditional to Modern there is a change in the Nature of variables which changes the Nature of Society.

Family: Joint Family → Nuclear

Culture: Particularistic → Universal,

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Economic: Feudal → Capital
Political: Monarchy → Democracy
Social System: Diffuse → Self.

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R.K. MERTON'S VARIABLES

1] Culturally driven goals are those objectives which are set by the Society for the individual to attain a.
Social status

2] Structurally available Means are those ways which are available for the individual to attain the goals.

3] The Mismatch in these variables leads to deviant behaviour like Innovatist, Retreatist, Rebellist & Rebellion

Variables helps the researcher to understand the Working of Society

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

(b) How has the contributions from history influenced the scope of sociology? (10)

History is the study of important events, personalities, regimes from ancient, Medieval to Modern.

CONTRIBUTIONS

1) It offered new materials for sociological analysis

Eg:- Marx - Historical Materialism

2) Through, History various patterns in the progress of society can be identified.

Eg:- Comte - Social Dynamics Theory

3) Working of the society & relations between the elite & common masses can be drawn through history.

Eg:- Wilfredo Pareto -

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6] History offers Multiple dimensions leading to a Major event which acts as a pre-requisite for Sociological Studies

5] It enables the researcher to understand the Historical & Ethnic Orientations before performing a Survey thereby Value bias can be averted

6] Historical evaluation helps in attaining Specific Hypothesis & Empirical testability

History acts as a precursor to Sociology to Understand the Nature of Society -

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(10)

Division of labour according to Durkheim is the diversification of work among varied individuals for effective & efficient completion.

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE

1] He wrote that Division of labour (DoL) increases with

Volume, Material Density, Moral Density

Relevance : Increased Specialisation in Engineering

Mech
Aeronautical
ECE
EEE

2] Organic Solidarity exist between them.
Specialisation

Relevance : Back end developer + front end developer = Greater application

3] Unemployment, Multiband employment increases in Modern Society

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(Rel): GATE, UPSC.

4] Traditional values will get destroyed
1 it will take certain time to get
replaced by Modern values

(Rel): Religion & Science existing together

5] Individual driven by insatiable desires
leads to anomie

(Rel): IIT-JEE, NEET Aspirants - Swede

6] Through Contracts, Solidarity can be
maintained Legislation

(Rel): Fisheries Act.

7] Socialist ideologies can cap the
aspirations of mass towards better society

(Rel): Indian Constitution.

Emile Durkheim's theories remain
relevant & still studied across various
sociological institutions.

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

(10)

Capitalism is characterised by free Market Economy leading to Urbanisation, Industrialisation & Migration thereby Modernisation

REVOLUTION OF FAMILY

1] Nuclearisation of Family as they are mobile & cater the Need of Capitalism

Eg:- I.P Desai . 50% of India - Nuclear Family

2] Changing Gender roles, where Double Parent Households are being created thereby ↑ Female autonomy

3] change from Sexual Binary to including various Spectrum like LGBTQIA+ leading to creation of Homosexual households

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4] Transforming the frugal Nature of Families
to Consumerist Orientation

Eg:- Weekend outings.

5] Families are emerging as Content
Creators in Social Media taking on
their relation → ↑ Cohesion, ↑ avenues of
Economic Survival.

6] Filio-Centric Families where Families
locate themselves to ensure access to
Schools, Colleges, etc

7] Increasing Orientation towards Fictive
kins rather than real/ Putative kins.

Relevance → Skill large No of Women
Unpaid Care Work.
→ Gerontocratic Families exist

Capitalism to an extent transformed
Families from Traditional to Modern Values

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(10)

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Poverty refers to the inaccessibility
to the Basic Needs like food, housing
& clothing where individuals face multiple
deprivations & excluded from society

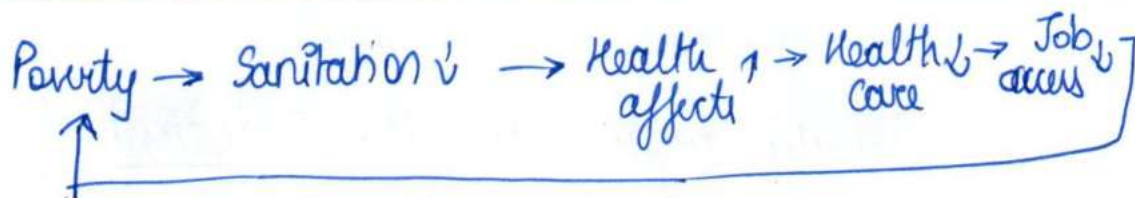
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MORE THAN LOW INCOME!

If Liebow in his Situational Constraints
theory writes that Poverty prevails due
to the constraints & regulations imposed
by the society.

If The Subculture Theory of Poverty refers
to the inherent cultural tendencies of
poor which leads to poverty.

3) Cyclical Nature of Poverty denotes
the inter-generational nature of
it.



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4] Functionalist argue that Poverty cannot be alienated because.

6.1] They ensure Merit Jobs are completed

4.2] They act as Baseline in Society

5] Marxist View that Poverty is due to the availability of cheap labour which serves the needs of Capitalism

6] Disabled are facing extreme forms of Poverty due to their inaccessibility

4 Job access

7] Feminisation of Poverty within the Households & Agricultural fields are due to Patriarchal Norms.

Theorists write that the Systemic Nature itself keeps the poor, poor.

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

Q2. (a) Industrial revolution has important bearings on growth and development of sociology. Discuss. (20)

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(10)

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

Q3. (a) How do you view and assess the use of case studies and biographies in sociological research? (20)

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(20)

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

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UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

- Q4. (a) Qualitative research methods are concerned with opinions, feelings and experiences. Comment on their reliability and validity. (20)

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Qualitative research Methods are those where the researchers are in direct engagements with the subjects through surveys to collect Opinion, feelings & expressions.

SIGNIFICANCE

1] It allows the researcher to know the conditions, Circumstances of that social situation.

2] Weber in his Methodology of Verstehen asked the researcher to perform qualitative analysis to draw final draft

3] Merton allowed for Qualitative analysis to form middle range theories.

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4] Direct Opinions from the Subjects allows the justifications to be accounted by the researcher.

5] It will help in reducing ethnoc
superior orientations of the researcher
& view it with objectivity.

6] Social actions which appears irrational
at Manifest, may have different
reasons.

Eg:- Malinowski - Hopi Indians
rain dance

7] Deeper Understanding on the Working
of society

Eg:- Friedrich Engels - Tribe:
Nuer of South Sudan - Ghost Dance

8] Analysing of Latent & Manifest functions
of that action.

Eg:- Festival → Happiness ↑ → Cohesion.

CHALLENGES

1] The Subjects may have value bias which may get transitioned to the research

Eg:- Bude in Honour killings

2] Researcher's inability to capture the essence due to pre-conceived notions.

Eg:- British Anglicist View of Indian festivals as Barbaric

3] Each Subject / Individual may have different epiries which may lead to confusion.

4] Individuals Participating in Research may show Gender-Bias or Caste-Bias.

Eg:- Andre-Beteille cannot perform research on Ali-Davidson in Tanjore.

Qualitative research should be performed with Value Neutrality & Objectivity for effective Conclusion

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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)

Ethnicity is the Group of People who identify themselves collectively due to the Commonness in Language, Ancestors, Religion, Customs & History

ETHNICITY AS A DIMENSION

1) Ethnicity is not static as racism it changes with time & space.

2) The Nature of Ethnicity depends on the process that Society as undergone.

(i) Assimilation - Migrant workers adopting Metropolitan Culture.

(ii) Melting Pot - Many diverse races, ethnic living together - Eg:- US.

(iii) Peaceful Coexistence - India

(iv) Antagonistic Coexistence - Sikhonka
Tamil eelam war

It differs among these 4 parameters.

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3] Primordialist View that always man gives preference to his primordial characters like Language, Ethnicity.

4] Douglas Noel writes on the process of Ethnic Stratification & Ethno-Centrism

Multiple Ethnic people come together → They interact for resources → Competition arises → Ethno-centrism

4] Westergaard writes that Ethnic stratification allows scapegoating during crisis. Reserve army of labour, cheap labour cost.

Eg:- Covid-19 Migrants were blamed for spreading Covid.

6] Social Interaction & Cultural Intermixing leads to Subsuming of multiple ethnicities.

Eg:- Tamils in Britain - Viewed as Indian rather than Tamils

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IMPACT ON NATION-STATES

1) T.K. Donner writes that in contemporary times ethnicity is used as mobilisation force.

Eg:- Talikattu Protests

2) Lora Dubois denotes Ethnic Workers are undergoing Marginalisation, Rhetorisation & Ethnization of Exploitative Works. leading to Conflicts among Nation & State

3) Increasing ethnicity causes -

(i) Demi Nations - Decentralised with Subsidiarity

Eg:- Quebec.

(ii) Suppressed Nations - Marginalisation & Suppression.

Eg:- Palestine

(iii) Subordinate Nations - Regional autonomy with centralised authority

Eg:- Scotland.

4) ~~Countries~~ ^{States} are contemporarily closing their borders to prevent intermingling of ethnicities

Eg:- Italy on Mediterranean Migrants -

Ethnicity is still relevant in the Heterogeneous Globalised world

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

(10)

Globalisation refers to the Phenomena of Interdependency & Interrelations among state, Bourgeoisie, Proletariat across various regions of the World.

DISPROPORTIONATE EFFECTS

1) Increasing quest on cheap labour by Bourgeoisie to maximize their profits

Eg:- Vietnam → High FDI ↑ → low labour costs

2) Homogenisation tendency of Globalisation are deskilling workers due to ↑ Specialisation creating Anomie.

Eg:- IT Worker — Developer — Back end
— Tester — Front end.

3) Inherent tendency of Globalisation is to disproportionate benefits among workers creates Conflict & affects Social Order.

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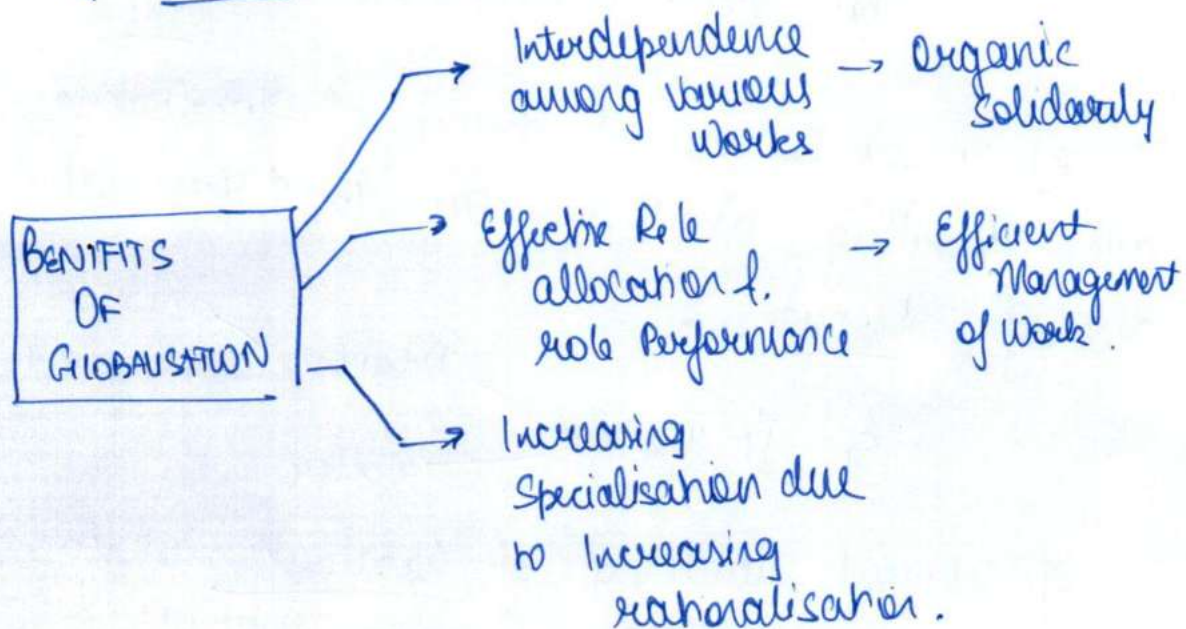
4] Low Paid Workers lacks Social Security
& has uncertainty over their Job Security

Eg:- Gig Workers - Contractual Labourers

5] ↑ Culture of Hire & Fire Labourers are
Increasing discontent among workers.

Eg:- During Covid → After Covid
↑ Intake of Workers → Mass layoffs
Amazon
Cisco

6] Increasing Inequality among Bourgeoisie
& Proletariat causing class Polarisation



Globalisation should be inclusive and
ensure substantive equality to prevent
class struggle

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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)

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Bureaucracy according to Weber is the hierarchy of individuals who are collectively working together to achieve organisational goals.

VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

1] Bureaucracy contains chain of officials where top official is connected to bottom via various intermediaries

Eg:- MNCs ↔ --- Managers ↔ Team Leads ↔ Workers
CEO

2] Bureaucracy are chosen through open competitive examinations.

Eg:- UPSC, Placements in Colleges,

3] It offers a full-time period. Career thereby ensuring social security

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4] They are formal & impersonal in nature, to ensure predictability.

Eg:- It is reinforced by the usage of technology where non-bureaucratic face-to-face interaction reduced

TN e-Sewa?

5] There is a clear distinction between Personal asset & Private asset even today

6] Weber predicted ↑ Rationalisation will lead to Iron-Cage Rationality

Relevance: MGNREGA Workers without Aadhar left out without Payments

7] ↑ Rationality → ↑ relevance of Bureaucracy is still relevant today as there is no sight of other organisation

Weber is considered more relevant tomorrow than today

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

(10)

Contract labour are interim or temporary labourers, who work for a pre-determined time for a pre-determined salary.

Eg:- Interns in MNCs
Gig workers of
Swiggy, Zomato
Informal labourers
engaging in construction.
Labourers in theatres,
for movie productions

CHALLENGES

1) They lack social security & job security once they complete their term creating uncertainty.

2) Companies dump more work on them & threaten them for legal actions if they complain → creating deprivation

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3] Frequent Contract based Jobs creates
Alienation within oneself, with labour
& with the Product

4] It leads to increasing inequality
between the Bourgeoisie & contract
labour based Proletariat.

5] As alternates are readily available
they are easily replaceable

6] Creates animosity & Hostility with the
Full-time Workers, as Contract labourers
pose as Cheap alternative

7] They have More Opportunity during
Economic Boom & No Opportunity during
recession creating Uncertainty.

Legitimisation of Contractual labourers
& after pre-determined time it will
Ensure Social Security

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

Religious Fundamentalism is its strict adherence to the religious scriptures & norms & following them in totality without any gap for accommodation of other religions

A CHALLENGE TO TRUTH OF OTHER RELIGION

If secularisation & pluralism allows for peaceful coexistence of different truths of various religions

If T.N. Madan writes that Religious Fundamentalism emerged as a reaction to secularisation.

If he writes Religious Fundamentalism emerges when.

3. If There is a Single Sacred text for that religion

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3.2] There is a Common ideological enemy in sight.

3.3] Availability of Unemployed Youth for Mobilisation.

3.4] Prevalence of discontentment or deprivation in Society.

4] Fundamentalist views the religious texts in literal way & asks for strict adherence

Eg:- Cow Vigilantes

5] They target the conflicting values of their religion and create Us Vs Them notions.

6] They aim for making their religious truths superior over others.

Yogendra Singh wrote that Religion fundamentalism, communalism are reaction of transition from Traditional to Modern Society

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

Post-Patriarchy refers to the decline in Male dominated values which was replaced by Notions of Gender-Equality & Gender-Parity

EMERGING PATTERNS

1] Transition of Authoritative Society to Participative decision Making of Both Sexes within the Household.

2] Increasing Orientation towards Romance-Based relationships leading to Equality in Families.

3] Women's increasing role in Economic decision-making & pregnancy related matters due to ↑ Contraceptive Usage

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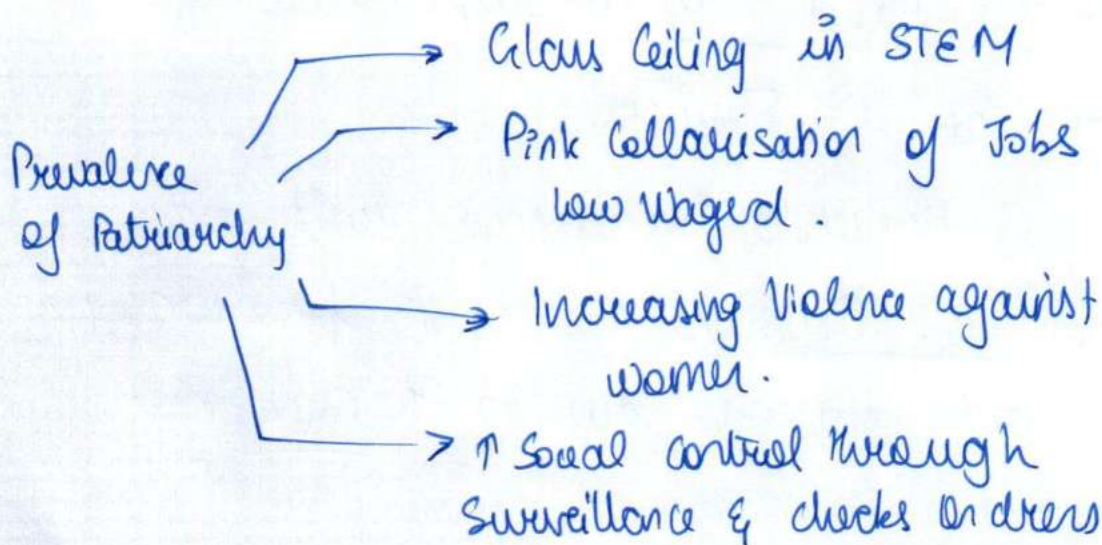
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4] Women increasing their engagement in various economic roles surpassing from Unpaid Care Work.

5] Through Education, they are attaining Social & Economic Capital.

6] Dispersed Burden of Financial Needs between among Men & Women for their Economic Survival

7] Increased representation in Policy & Governance, allowing them to put Women issues in Centre.



Women continue to struggle with varied hardships ⁴² in patriarchal disguised forms

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

(10)

Formal & Informal Works are 2 types of Nature of Work for an Individual which is available for his/her Economic Survival in the Society.

Formal Work

- 1] Strict rules & regulation are present both for the individual & the owner
- 2] Difficult entry, generally through Merit based in Knowledge Economy
- 3] Obeys & adheres to State laws thereby ensuring Social Security
Eg:- Factories act

Informal Work

- 1] No or less rules for the individual, None for the owner
- 2] Easy entry through Social Connections, relative kin, etc.
- 3] Does Not adhere free to exploit
Eg:- Migrant workers as Agri labourers

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

TEST 7

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4] Allows ways for
Intera-generational
Upliftment through
promotions & ↑ salary.

5] Labour can
protest & agitate
against the
illegitimate actions
of owners

6] Less scope for
exploitation.

7] Women sensitive
issues like Maternity
benefits, Gender-Pay
gap addressed.

8] Can form
associations &
labour unions

Formalisation of labour force is the
means to attain substantive equality

4] comparatively less
future benefits, only
ensures ~~constant~~ flow
of income intermittently

5] No such resort
available for informal
workers

6] More scope for
exploitation

7] Women issues
are unaddressed

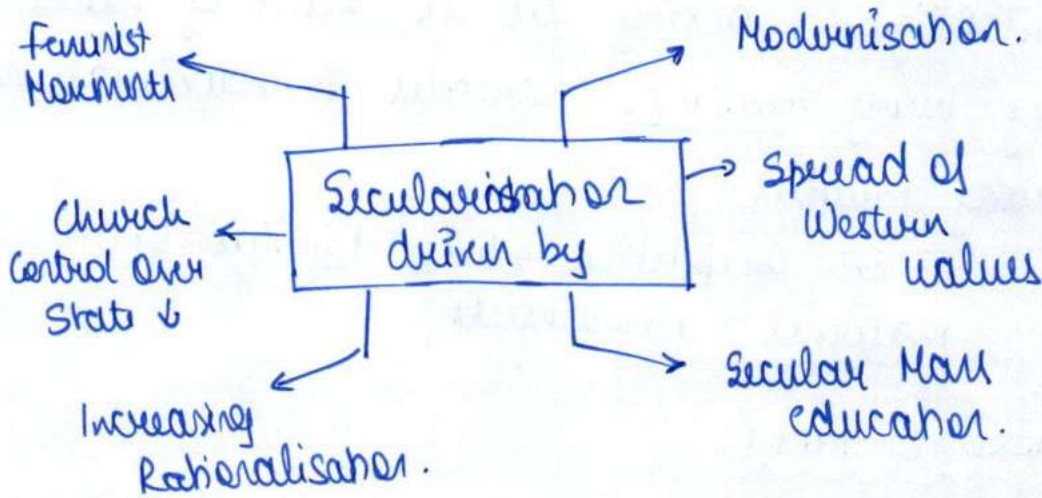
8] Not relevant

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Q6. (a) Examine the impact of secularisation on family and marriage systems.

(20)

Secularisation is the process of withdrawal of religion from tradition, beliefs and institutions where religion is getting replaced by science.



IMPACT ON FAMILY

If Bryan Wilson writes that there is decreasing church attendance as a reaction toward secularization

↓ Decreasing relevance of religious rituals & traditions in Mundane activities as religion withdraws from Polity, Economy & state

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3] Nuclearisation of Family & decline of religious culture led to Hedonism & Orientation towards material culture among Middle class.

Eg:- Midnight Biryani targeting Working class culture.

4] Religion acting as a sense of solidarity being losing relevance creates $\uparrow$ Individualism among Families.

Eg:- Competition between Families on material achievements.

MARRIAGE IMPACTS

1] Religion losing its relevance in Marriage reduces its Sacrament nature.

Eg:- VS- 60% Marriage end in divorce.

2] Duncan Fletcher writes that Earlier marriages which would have lasted are not working now due to increasing individuality.

3] Nick Kard says there are increasing ways to End a Marriage / affair - Divorce.

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4] Due to decrease in collective conscience of Religion, Families are acting like Overloaded Electric Circuits, due to ↑ expectations.

5] New type of Families emerged like Homosexual Families, Single Parent Households, etc.

6] Binary Nature of Parson's ^{view} in Elementary Family of Murdock is getting altered

RELEVANCE OF RELIGION

1] Luckmann writes that Religion are moved from Public Sphere to Private sphere & not lost in entirety, - "Invisible religion"

2] Religious rituals are still practised to recognise marriages

3] Increasing Religious Fundamentalism, Communalism shows the reaction of religion towards Secularisation

As Durkheim said, religion takes new forms but does not lose its relevance.

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

Modernisation theorists rise from the French Positivism & British Utilitarianism & Under-development theorists rise from the Conflict theories.

MODERNISATION THEORY

1] Adam Smith writes that increasing economic interconnections & open-market i.e. laissez-faire economy will lead to economic development.

2] He posits that the "Invisible Hand" in the capitalism will reduce inequality & cause equity among community,

3] Economists like Kuznets writes that though inequality among citizens, Nations rises at first, it will gradually lead to equity.

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4] Modernisation theorists advocated on freeing up trade regulations. & Free flow goods & resources across globe.

5] They propounded that the Persisting inequality in Developing Countries are due to the Cultural structures & Nismanagement

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UNDER DEVELOPMENT THEORIST

1] Andre Gunner Frank says that Neo-Colonialism is put in place on the Sec form of disguised Capitalism

2] Stagnant Peridy levels, Net resource outflow & increasing dependence on west as the conditions of Developmental process.

3] Wallerstein put forth a World Systems theory which emerged due to Colonialism

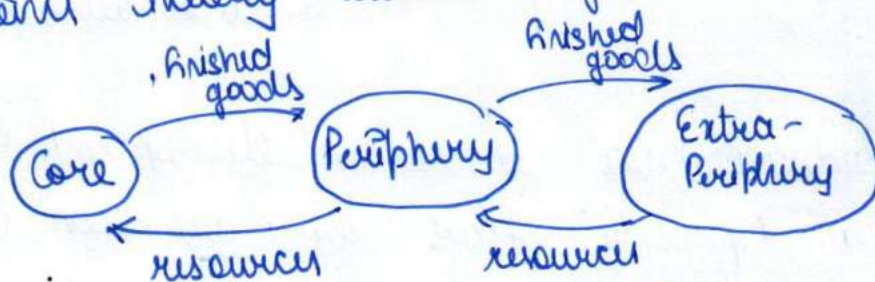


Fig- World Systems theory.

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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4] Dos Santos writes that World trade led to dependency on the West, where the Economic Upliftment of developing depends on the Economy of Developed.

Eg :- Fall of \$ → Fall of Argentine Currency
Manifold Venezuela Currency

5] They criticised the Western acts of stalling WTO negotiations on increasing equitable trade reflecting Western vested interest.

6] They recommended Newer Countries to Not Open their Borders.

7] Toetsch wrote that technology dependence & FDI are New forms of Creating Dependency.

8] Ar Frank
Developing Countries { Un development ✓
Underdevelopment x

Modernisation & Under development theorist posted a Opposite views which are seen in various degrees across the world.

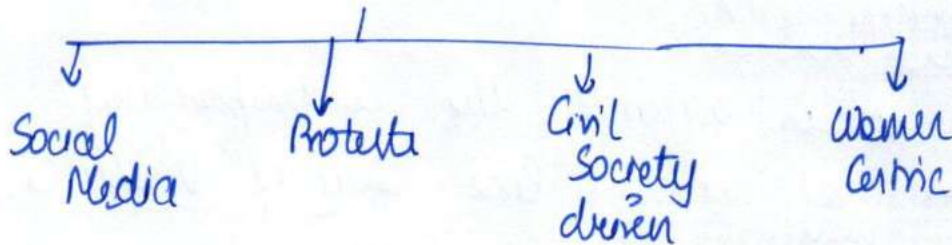
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(c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements.

(10)

Myrdal writes New Social Movements as the changing Nature, Organisation, Strategies, Objectives of Social Movement in the Contemporary times

TYPES



1) Social Media

Increasing Usage of various platforms like twitter, Instagram etc spread objectives mobilise people is seen.

Eg:- #MeToo Movement - Twitter.

2) Protests

Protests & agitations without violent & defiant behaviour with silent Manifestations of objectives.

Eg:- Farmers Protest - 2021.

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3] Civil Society Driven

This type aims to bring accountability on government actions & checks state's overreach

Eg:- Anna Hazare Movement - Against Corruption

4] Women-Centric

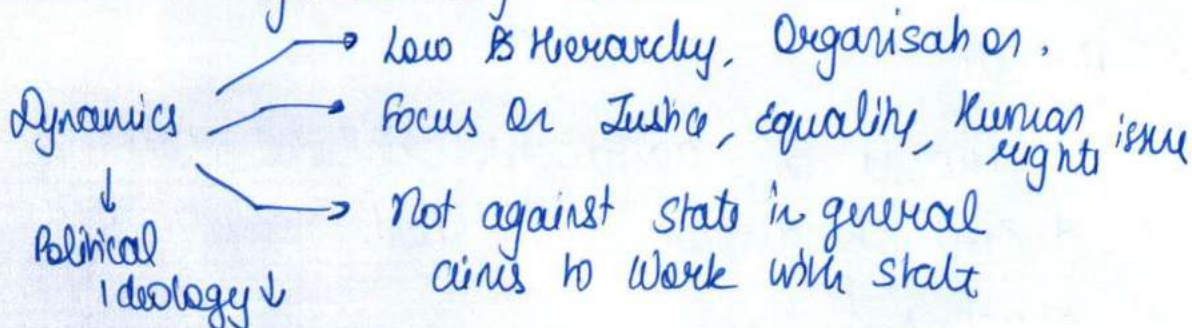
It is against the contemporary concerns of women like Sexual Violence, Honour killings, Domestic Violence.

Eg:- Nirbhaya Movement.

5] Labour Movements

To acquire the determined benefits from the owners rather than ousting him

Eg:- Samsung Worker's Protest



New Social Movements reflects the changing Needs of Society,

- Q7. (a) Globalization has accelerated the rise of consumerism, individualism and questioned religion and provided for pluralist societies driven by distinctive religions. Comment. (20)

Globalisation as a result of Industrialisation & Modernisation reduced the National Borders & created a "Global Village" in the World.

RISE OF CONSUMERISM

↑ Increasing orientation towards Materialism & acquisition of Material goods.

Eg:- ↑ Bookings or Pre-Sale of Flagship Phone

↑ Viewing Renowned brands as a Social status.

Eg:- iPhone, Samsung

↑ in Consumerism → ↑ in Demand → ↑ in Capitalism → ↑ in Globalisation

RISE OF INDIVIDUALISM

↑ As society moved towards Nuclearisation of Family, there is decrease in Coherence

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& Solidarity.

Eg:- I.P Desai- 50% of Industrial Workers → Nuclear Family.

2] Increased Globalisation & Decreased Social Norms & values causes increase in insurable desire & thereby ironic.

Eg:- Rummy games → Debt ↑ → suicides

3] Families are acting like congesters committing emotional violence against each other - Edmund Leach

4] Ulrich Beck writes that increasing individualism will lead to risk society

5] Rapid change led to destruction of traditional Norms & New Norms being yet to emerge causes disance - R.K. Merton

RELIGION AND PURITANISM

1] spread of rationality based scientific values led to questioning revelation based religious knowledge

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2] Due to Migration of Cosmopolitan Culture
Many religions comes in contact with
each other creating Pluralistic Societies.

3] Peter Berger writes that Pluralist Societies
denote the reduction in Orthodoxy

Eg:- church attendance ↓.

4] Pluralist Societies resolve religious differences
& denominational conflicts in a peaceful
manner

Eg:- Akhbar - "Ibadat-khanna"

5] Bryan Wilson writes that Pluralist Society
reflects the accommodative quality of
religion & the reflection of Modernisation

Globalisation
Coexist
with tradition

→ Increasing right wing politics
across globe - Eg:- Turkey
Hagia Sophia
Mosque

→ Joint Family still constitutes
50% of families.

→ Sacrosanct nature of Marriage
in India.

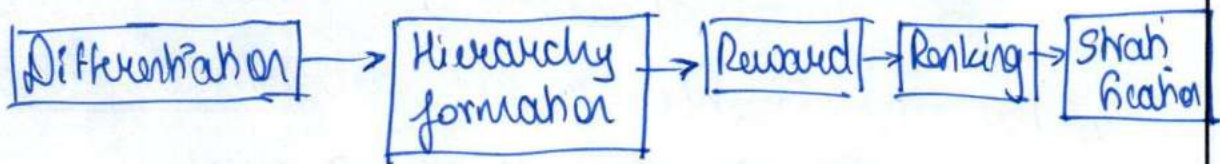
Globalisation created the coexistence of
Modern & traditional values in various societies
writes Yogendra Singh

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

(20)

Stratification is the process of differentiation of individuals in an hierarchy with differing Power, Material & status

Stratification goes through process of



FUNCTIONALIST THEORIES

1] Parsons writes that stratification is inevitable in all societies.

1.1] Those who effectively adhere to the norms & values of the societies are placed highly.

Eg:- Capitalist Society → ↑ Capital - Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos

1.2] It creates efficiency in role performance thereby ↑ communal wealth

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2] Davis & Moore write that rewards create stratifications.

2.1] Each strata is associated with rewards.

2.2] Rewards are produced with regard to functional Uniqueness. Importance

2.3] Functional Uniqueness ^{Importance} is dependent on Functional Uniqueness & Functional Dependence.

2.4] Rewards are used to motivate talent, as talent is scarce.

2.5] This leads to effective role allocation & Performance

MARXIST THEORIES

They provided a conflicting view on stratification

If according to Marx, there were two strata.

1.1] Karl

1.2] Karl Marx

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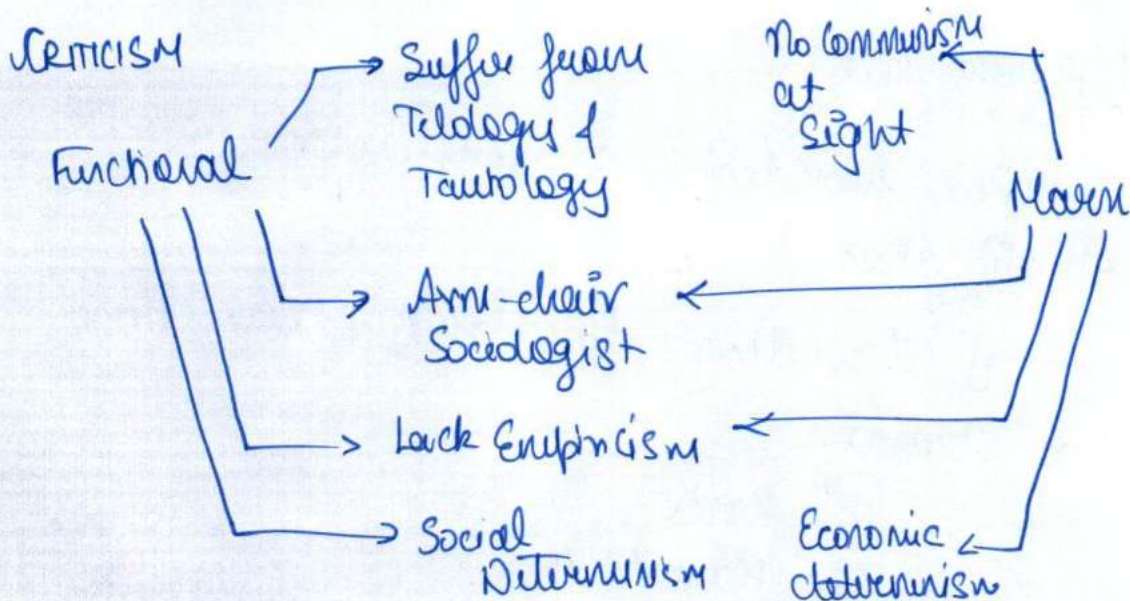
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2] These 2 stratas are ^{differentially} related to ROP & they engage in antagonistic cooperation

3] He provided a 1-D stratification Model based on class & Economic Superstition Base.

4] He wrote that all other strata will be subsumed due to Polarisation & leads to class Polarisation

5] This hostility will finally lead to class struggle & Emergence of non stratified Society i.e. Communism



They presented a opposing view on stratification which are relevant to a Varying degree

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(10)

Technology which stems from the invention of wheel to the invention of Artificial Intelligence has altered individual & social structures tremendously

MANIFEST
LATENT FUNCTION

1) It eases one's work & increase his economic security

Eg:- IT workers using ChatGPT for coding

2) Increasing accessibility to knowledge, thereby cultivating social & cultural capital.

Eg:- Websites, Youtube channels - Free mode of teaching

3) Makes individuals aware of the recent social happenings in Political, Economic & Cultural areas and keep them updated on World issues.

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4) Connects distant relations with each other thereby increasing coherence & social solidarity

Eg:- Whatsapp Video calls.

LATENT
MANIFEST

1) Increases stress & anxiety due to a distant event, happenings.

Eg:- ↑ Headlines, Flash news leads to has mental stress

2) Anthony Giddens writes that disembedded from local situations / context.

Eg:- VS ↓ → ↓ Employment opportunity / ↑ layoff.

3) ↑ Individuality & Isolable devices creating anomie

Eg:- KOTA IIT Aspirants suicide.

Effect Utilisation of Technology by addressing its latent functions is the need of the hour.



- 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)**

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(20)

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SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER I)

TEST 7

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

(10)

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