

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:	SRUTHI R	MOBILE NUMBER	[REDACTED]
-----------------	----------	---------------	------------

UPSC ROLL NO:	5604518	Email ID:	[REDACTED]
---------------	---------	-----------	------------

NM ID		Date of Exam	Paper I
-------	--	--------------	---------

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>		

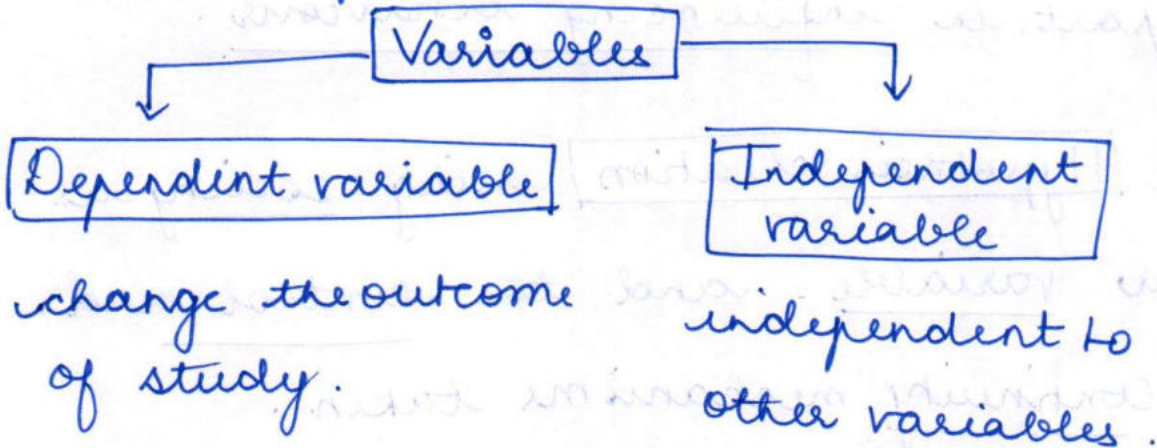
SECTION "A"

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)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Variables are measurable components in a research that keeps changing or remain same based on social setup.



Merton used in deviance analysis

① societal integration and the means available to achieve the goals.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

He used comparative analysis to understand the variables and its impact on individual.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

eg Rebellion is both are not adhered.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

② Effective role taking where an individual playing the role play a major part in influencing behaviours.

③ Hypothesis creation using society as a variable and the control and continuity mechanisms taken.

Thus variables play a major role in research by identifying the observable part that need to be focused by the researcher.

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

There is a interrelation between history and sociology where history is the considered as the study of past sociology.

Contributions from history influenced scope

① provide raw material to understand the past circumstances that led to societal change.

eg) The historical analysis of World war helped in understanding the reaction and decision of states.

② the biographies of great leaders help

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

in understanding the societal control and regulation they faced.

(eg) Gandhi autobiography helped in understanding racist discrimination and experience.

③ helps in understanding the societal setup in the past and reasons for their action. (eg) Sati practised in India due to its societal legitimacy.

④ provide facts and data that helps in quantitative analysis.

(eg) Suicide study of Durkheim

As ER Carr rightly says
"the more sociology is becoming historical,
the more history is becoming
sociological" leading to comprehensive
understanding.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

According to Durkheim, the division of labour (DOL) is considered as necessary in a society with organic solidarity and increased specialisation.

Contemporary relevance of Durkheim.

The DOL was considered important in modern society with increased population and specialisation.

- ① increasing population density and moral density.
- eg. India and China with fastest growing population need specialisation.
- ② increased exposure where people meet

everyday and are interdependent on others for daily needs.

eg) An IT worker depend on farmer for his food, industrialist for goods etc.

③ Globalisation that has led to interconnectedness and increasing specialisation. eg) supply chain-international based manufacturing.

④ societal consensus with increased DOL maintained by society.

eg) Long live America, America first idea

The Durkheim perspective helps in understanding the societal continuity in fragmented world with increasing interdependence.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(d) How did the advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution? (10)

The advance of capitalism has changed the family dynamics, which has altered for the demands of capitalism.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Revolutionize family as institution

① Joint family $\rightarrow$ Nuclear family

with increased cost of living family opt for small nuclear family. (eg) $\uparrow$ cost of living in industrial cities.

② Filiocentric care of family focusing on child development and education.

Concepts of helicopter ~~parent~~ parenting with increased surveillance.

③ Friendship based relationship in rise, which do not prioritise kinship relation. (eg) Increased working hours in IT

④ Emotional regulation of family more towards achievement orientation rather than self sustenance.

(eg) increased coaching pressure for IIT, NEET etc due to capitalistic education

⑤ Conspicuous consumption among family members to show as status symbol rather than needs based.

Family as a institution has evolved catering to the needs and demands of capitalists towards a neo local, egalitarian and aspirational system.

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

(10)

As Amartya Sen explained poverty means not just absence of money but lack of opportunity available for development.

Poverty → more than low income

- ① Cultural poverty → Oscar Lewis explain how development has led to poverty of culture in societal functioning.
 - ② Social poverty when society forced or restricts the development of individual.
- Pierre Bourdieu concept of "habitus" that restrict mobility of

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

individual.

eg) Dalit student marginalised in IIT leading to suicide.

③ Capability approach that explain lack of opportunities and basic amenities are poverty.

eg) Lack of education restricting the chances

④ Gender poverty where women are treated as dependent in patriarchal society. They go for patriarchal bargaining to fulfill basic demands.

Hence poverty needs a multidimensional aspect such as [MPI] [Index] to understand the persistance of poverty.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

The industrial revolution in the 18th century brought economic modernity and led to societal changes. Sociology emerged as a subject to study these changes.

Important bearings on growth and development

① Rise of capitalism in industrial society that changed the production relation. The new forces of production led to rise of bourgeoisie and proletariat relation.

② New technology discovery that resulted

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

in rapid development of production process leading to new working class with technical skills.

(eg) Invention of steam engines, printing press etc.

③ Family dynamics began to change from a feudalistic joint family, towards a nuclear family to reduce the cost of living.

④ Exploitation of labourers to increase the surplus in capitalist economy leading to alienation.

⑤ Raising colonies to accommodate the demands of industries and act as market for goods

growth and development of sociology

Sociology raise as a subject to study the rapid changes that took place due to industrialisation. Along with technological modernity the society observed increasing inequality and exploitation.

The cultural shift resulted in anonymous neighbourhood, lonely crowd, marginalisation of poor. The family dynamics changed to nuclear small family.

Thus sociology began to understand the impact of industrial revolution and later evolved as a subject to study continuity and change.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

The development of sociology
 is a social process.
 subject to study the social changes
 - institutional and social changes
 social institutions and social
 primary and secondary
 institutional and social
 The social institutions
 in the social institutions
 The social institutions
 family, economic, political, social
 family, economic, political, social
 The social institutions
 understand the impact of industrial
 and social changes
 subject to study the social changes

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

The non-positivist paradigm tried to approach social science research using QUALITATIVE UNDERSTANDING unlike the positivist who supported scientific approach.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Non-positivist paradigm in research

① Interpretive method - they wanted to observe, beyond data collection. They advocated interpretive understanding.

"Subjective understanding of objective reality"

Max Weber was pioneer who used social action to object-

ively understand the society.

eg In his work "Religion and protestant ethics" he identified how religion impact economic aspect.

② Symbolic interactionism - they tried to identify the meanings behind the symbols that provide values for action.

G.H Mead in his concept of Self explain how they are shaped by society.

③ Functionalist approach tried to understand the functional aspect of societal element rather than obje-

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

- chive data collection .

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

[Talcott parsons] in his [AGIL Theory] explain how society maintains its continuity and stability in a social system .

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

④ [Ethnomethodology] - "people's method" used to understand the people's perception which helps to realise the intent behind their actions .

⑤ [Phenomenology] study that tried to understand the phenomena of situation .

Thus non-positivist paradigm moved beyond the objective understanding of social research and identifying the latent functions¹⁷ present .

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

for data collection.

about persons in his

AP. They explain how social

maintains its continuity and stability.

in a social system.

② Functionalism - "people's method"

used to understand the people's way

their social life to explain the

intent behind their actions.

③ Phenomenology - study that tries

to understand the phenomenon of

consciousness.

This term is first used by

in which he explains the experience

of social reality and its

the social structure present.

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

(10)

Wallace and wallace define social mobility when individual/ individuals move from one social status to other.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Skilling → important dimension

Skilling is the process of upgradation of individual skills that can provide opportunity for social mobility.

① New job opportunities that can provide economic mobility by raising income.

eg) Upskilling cleaners with automatic machines can increase salary.

② Cater the demand required and prevent outdated of individual in market protecting his participation

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

eg) New demand of VPI technology adopted by street vendors leading to growth.

③ Societal validation that can lead to acceptance and social mobility in society. eg) Poor skilled AI worker due to his expertise accepted by society.

These skill not just provides economic mobility, but its consequences of job creation and status can lead to social and cultural mobility.



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)

*sociological
imagination*

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

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)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

The weberian idea of bureaucracy was based on idea of rationality, division of labour and objectivity.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy

- ① formal division of labour based on hierarchy.
- ② rational decision making following rules and law.
- ③ selection of officers on the basis of merit.
- ④ accountability in the process and uphold objectivity.

⑤ professionalism in actions taken.

⑥ time bound process in functioning with efficiency.

Current Relevance

① increased corruption in bureaucracy against weber concept. Robert Michels "Iron law of oligarchy" that restrict individual freedom.

② Hijacking of system by those who work along with bureaucracy, others who work for are sidelined. Pournelle

③ Rule Ritualism → becomes end in itself that means.

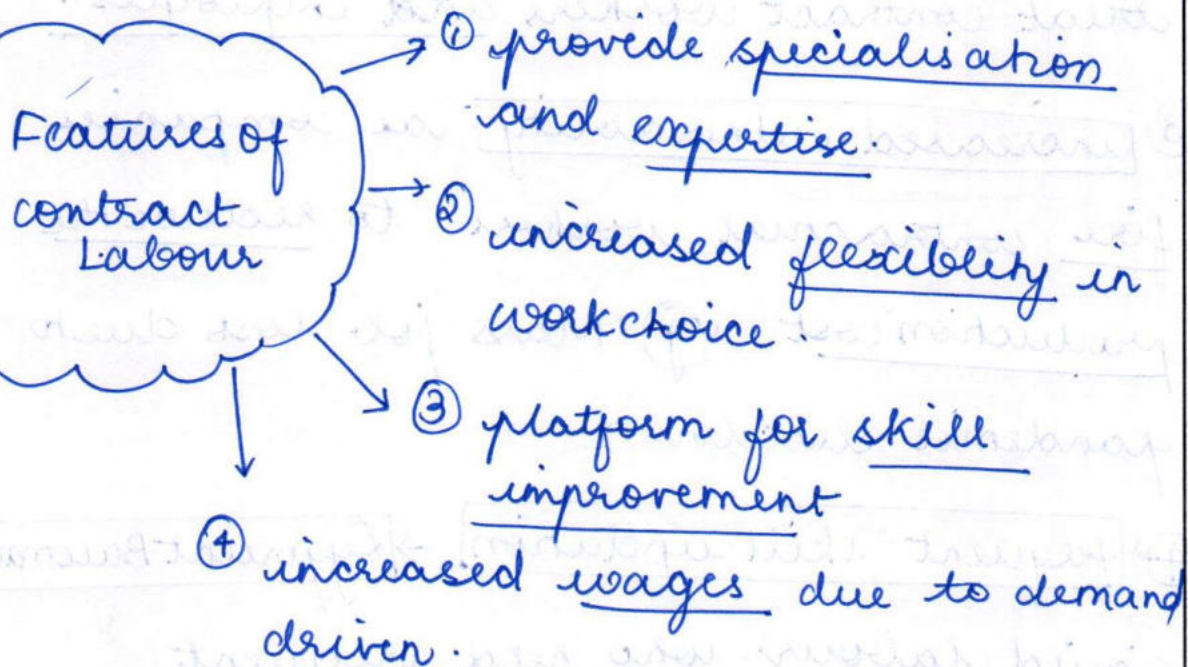
The New service code meaning a citizen centric shift explain the inconsistencies in bureaucracy that need reform.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

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

The contract labour are temporary labours that are signed part time or full time for a specific period of time.



Challenges they face

① Job permanency not provided that create irregular income pattern.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

eg trend of hire and fire providing unstable income.

② Social security such as insurance, health care etc not extended to contract workers. eg UK court Uber case to treat contract workers and employees.

③ increased vulnerability as companies fire contractual workers to reduce the production cost. eg Mass job loss due to pandemic slowdown.

④ frequent skill updation → Zygmunt Bauman liquid labour who need frequent updation.

In fast changing economy with raising contractual labour their problems become significant that need to be ⁴⁴ addressed.

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

Religious fundamentalism refers to mentality of individual or group to prioritise one's religion and consider others as inferior.

Challenge to the truth of other religion

① Curb religious freedom in society and demand for religious superiority treatment.

② Tolerance and coexistence in society is impacted that brings instability in region.

eg) Hijab protest in Iran that created waves across world.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

③ Ideological supremacy that question the validity of other religious ideas.

eg) Zoroastrians in isral are affected due to religious diversity.

④ Minority psychosis where there is a feeling of threat and need to conserve their religion.

eg) Muslim minority in India demanding repeal of Waqf bill.

⑤ Religious violence against differing ideology. eg) Cow vigilantism.

With increasing jularilistic society the problem of religious fundamentalism is exabrated with trends of religious revival.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

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

The post patriarchy society with increasing feminist movements is observing a emerging trend of 6th sense of soft masculinity.

Impact emerging pattern of sex roles

① Egalitarianism $\xrightarrow{\text{towards}}$ Division of labour

household egalitarianism has shifted towards increasing sharing of household work.

② Copartner decision making where women are considered equal in decision rather than dependent.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

③ Equal filio-centric responsibility of both parents. eg) Bengaluru airport have diaper changing pad in men's restroom.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

④ breaking glass ceiling in work place and getting promoted. The inclusion in workforce has broken homosociability of men.

⑤ In political sphere women handle Glass cliff situation and prove their capability. eg) UK pm during covid revived the economy.

The focus of care based wifization of society is shifting towards a more inclusive one in modern society with equality.

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

The dual work theory explains the existence of both formal (primary, stable workforce) along with Informal (secondary, unstable workforce).

Formal work		Informal work
The formal work consist of <u>regular</u> , <u>stable</u> and <u>permanent workforce</u>	N A T U R E	It consist of <u>temporary</u> , <u>contractual</u> , <u>irregular</u> and <u>salried workforce</u> .
The company provides <u>basic social security</u> and <u>tenure</u> to the workers.	S O C I A L S E C U R I T Y	They are either <u>part time</u> or <u>tempo-</u> <u>rary hire</u> who do not have <u>social</u> <u>benefits</u> .

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

They are comparatively safer due to regular periodic payment.

RISK

They are vulnerable to risk. Ulrick Breck where the risk is individualised in informal labour.

Chances of innovation and development are less due to permanent nature of the job.

INNOVATION

Keith Hart considers informal workers as innovative entrepreneurs that arise as a solution to poverty and joblessness in informal workforce.

As Tan Berman explain there is formal - informal continuum with increased interdependence and blurring of distinction between both.

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

(20)

Secularisation as the process is defined as moving away from religious ideas, influence and rules in the process of decision making.

Impact of secularisation on Family

① Rational decision making beyond the religious beliefs, bias ness etc.

eg) Should not lend money on friday in hindu culture not followed.

② Egalitarianism in family where religion reinforce sexual division in rituals and practices.

eg) Women are not allowed inside the mosque.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

NEGATIVE

① Religious revivalism by community that do not accept secularisation process.
eg Increased visit to church observed in USA, UK.

② Religious protection among minority migrants against secularism.

eg France building temples and mosque to cater the need of migrants where state is secular one.

Impact on marriage system.

① Reduce as regulating institution where law legalise marriages rather than rituals.

eg Registration marriage increased in developed nations.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

② Marriage by choice which is more of individual needs rather than demand of culture.

The Education homogamy where marriage demands are based on secular idea of education rather than religion.

NEGATIVE

① Increased divorce rates which has reduced the sacredness of marriage. eg serial monogamy.

② alternate institutions that cater demand leading to delayed marriage or live in relations.

Secularisation has impacted the functioning of family and marriage away from a sacred institution towards a personal emotional institution.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



(Candidates must not write on this margin)

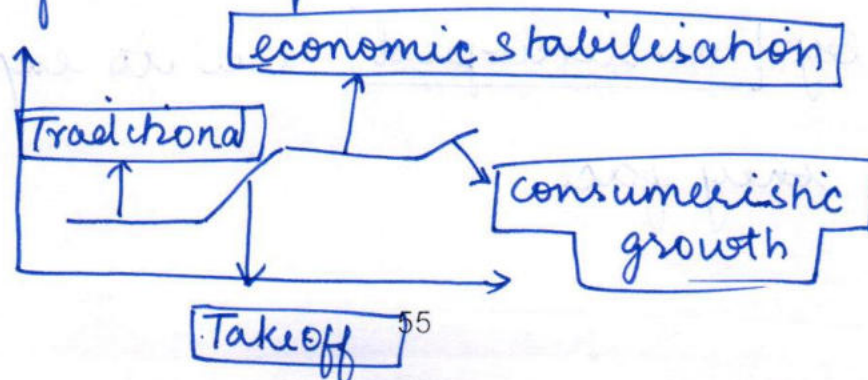
(b) Describe the modernization theory on development. How did the under-development theorists counter it? (20)

The modernization theory on development explained the growth of developed countries is due to scientific and rational decision making.

Modernisation Theory on development

The modernisation theory explained that developing or underdeveloped countries can utilise to achieve growth.

Rostow explained the 4 stages of development.



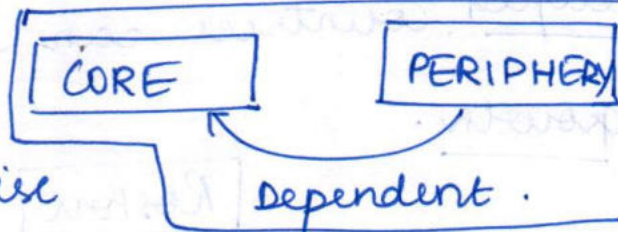
(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

The scientific method can help the countries achieve their goal of development. The underdevelopment is due to value driven work culture, reluctance to societal change etc.

Underdevelopment Theories counter

① dependency theory by Raul prebisch explain despite help of developed countries they remain dependent rather than developed.

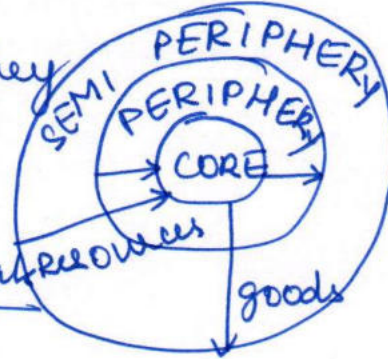


② AG Frank criticise explaining they are not underdeveloped by misedeveloped due to exploitation they face.

③ Economic colonialism Lenin explain despite free from colonialism, they control economic aspect of poor countries.

eg World bank asked privatised water in Bolivia that favoured USA.

④ World system theory of Wallerstein that explain how exploitation continues by creating dependency. They provide goods and exploit the raw materials for development.



The under development theorists rose as critics explaining the cause for restricted development in certain regions of world.

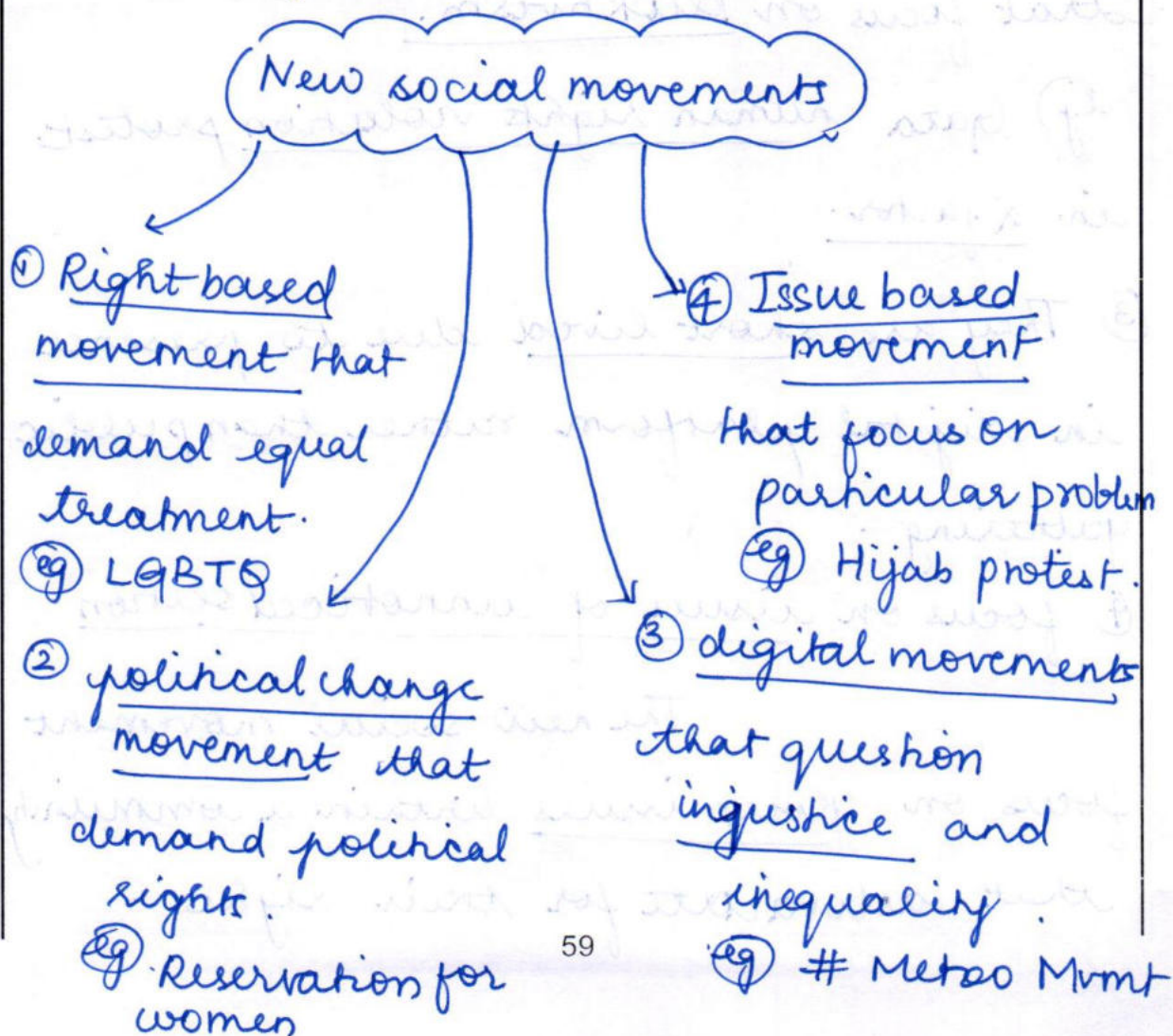
(c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements.

(10)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

The new social movements that are rising globally have major shift from conventional movements that were localised, regional based and specific causes.



Dynamics of new social movement

① They are often leaderless movement that are initiated by masses.

Eg) Against jalikattu ban in Tamilnadu.

② They happen in virtual sphere often that focus on clickivism.

Eg) Gaza human rights violation protest in X factor.

③ They are short lived due to presence in digital platform rather than public gathering.

④ focus on issues of unnoticed section

The new social movement focus on group issues within a community that advocate for their rights.

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)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Globalization refers to process of increased interconnectedness and interdependency of different societies together.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Globalisation has accelerated consumerism

The capitalist society that introduced conspicuous consumption [Veblen] and leisure class in further fuelled by globalisation.

Increased availability of choices with cheap cost and racing with global trends exacerbate the process.

People often use social

media to boost consumeristic trends of products that lack Use Value.

eg Trend of Labobo toy, stanley cups acting as status symbol among peers.

Accelerated individualism

With ideological modernity post renaissance individualism began to raise. But globalisation with increased migration and societal change boosted this trend.

Decisions are based on self centric requirement rather than family or community welfare. This has led to trends of anonymous neighbourhood.

eg Rising run away families, Trend of

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Dual income with no kids (DUNK), sologamy.

questioned religion → pluralistic society

The pluralistic society has led to emergence to New religious movements that focus on individual needs with mix and match of different religions.

As Peter Berger explain there is raising demand for cult, sects etc moving away from conventional religion. They focus on mental wellbeing that societal integration.

Globalisation has led to rise of global citizens who are self centred focusing on individual needs and demand societal transformation facilitating their requirement.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(b) Differentiate between Functionalist and Marxist theories of Stratification. (20)

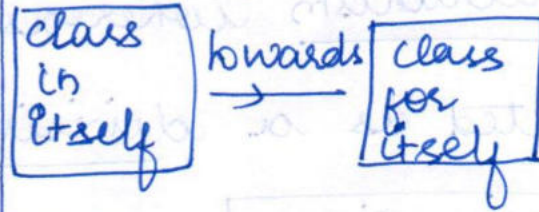
The functionalist perspective considered stratification as regulating mechanism whereas Marxist contradicted as a divisive mechanism reinforce inequality.

Functionalist		Marxist Theories
They considered it as a <u>functional equilibrium</u> that were based on <u>societal continuity</u> and <u>needs</u> .	STRATIFICATION	Stratification was considered as divisive based on the demand of <u>capitalism</u> focusing on <u>Economic base</u> that cater <u>bourgeoisie demand</u> .

The division of labour according to Davis and Moore was based on merit and requirement of job.

D
O
L

The DOL explained by Marx as divisive force that prevented the shift from



Durkheim explain the society maintain collective consciousness by providing role based on demand.

S
O
C
I
E
T
Y

Society cater to the demand of Bourgeoisie and oppresse the poor workers who are exploited.

The societal setup regulate the repulsion from rejected force who were ineligible.

D
E
V
I
A
N
C
E

The deviance in society are removed from workforce and oppressed.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Merit based functioning of system based on individual talent and capacity

CONSEQUENCES

Alienation, pauperisation, poverty of workforce with increased exploitation

Slow and gradual change in society based on evolution of society

SIMPLE

↓

COMPLEX

SOCIAL CHANGE

Revolution when true class consciousness achieved by the proletariats overthrow the bourgeoisie and led communist state.

Both approach towards stratification explained the Structural-function theory of link between the society and individual by how they change and influence.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

A series of papers
on various subjects
of work force with
increased expenditure

the revolution with
these two dimensions
remained of the
functional structure
the purpose and
the community

Both approaches towards
sociology explained the structure
the theory of the relationship
and individual by social
and difference

the series
the principles
the principles
the principles

the principles
the principles
the principles
the principles

the principles
the principles
the principles
the principles

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(c) Elaborate on latent and manifest functions of technology? (10)

Technology acting as a new force of production has led to changes in society that have both latent and manifest function.

Functions of technology

LATENT

- ① Technology neutral which can be accessed by any section eg Internet can be accessed by anyone.
- ② Transparency as there is record of every step taken eg digitalisation of government services.
- ③ Advancement leading to development of solution eg Invention of HYV seeds.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

④ Solution towards a persisting problem in society.

eg Nano Urea $\xrightarrow[\text{to}]{\text{solution}}$ Increased urea concentration

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Latent functions

① Break the gender divide in society.

eg IT jobs that prioritise skills.

② Dehumanisation of the workforce due to technology. eg 10min Tomato delivery on app.

③ Increased state surveillance. The concept of Panopticon.

④ platform capitalisation that increase inequality.

Thus technology can act as both divisive as well as enabling force based on its usage.



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



- 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)**

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



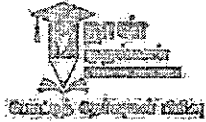
SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)



SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

mass integration 1)

③

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

① Caste system → 20m
②

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)