

TEST CODE: 23203

FIAS – 2019 – SOC3

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	Karun Garad		
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Mobile No.		Date:	19/08/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 	End Time
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:



Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a. Contemporary relevance of animism

(10 Marks, 150 words)

Ans: Animism refers to set of beliefs

propounding faith in spirits and worshipping them in different form, through rituals & rites.

It was put forward by E. B. Tylor - in order to demonstrate the evolutionary aspects of religion.

Contemporary Relevance :

1) In modern societies, animism as a belief system has often been equated with superstitious system.

2) ~~A~~ Tylor It is still practised by aboriginals in different parts of the world.

Eg. Tribes in Andaman - Nikobar islands,

~~A~~ aboriginals in Australia.

3) In order to understand tribal society, it is very important to understand their conception of animism.

4) Animism's relevance also lies in the fact that it is considered as one of the earliest forms of religion and studying its ~~to~~ tenets may give deeper insights into development of religion as a functional social institution.

5) Moreover animism and its belief in spirits has played an important role in spiritual quests of different cults & sects all over the world.

Thus, animism, despite being a historical ^{still} concept, has relevance for sociological studies.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



b. Gender equality : a threat to 'family'.

(10 Marks, 150 words)

Ans: It has often been argued that transition from 'isolated nuclear family' of Parsons with 'instrumental male role & emotional female role to symmetric family of present day has reduced ^{importance} ~~sanctity~~ of family as an invaluable social institution.

Impact on family

- 1) Gender equality and gender neutral division of work has led to sharing of work between husband & wives.
- 2) Women have become bread earners and enjoy significant say in the important family decisions.
- 3) Moreover, children rearing is ^{gradually} becoming joint parent activity rather than only women

4) Society's values have changed & there is emphasis on treating women as equals.

However, old patriarchal values are still present which is evident from the fact that most families are still patrilineal & patrilocal.

1) Due to this conflicting values, there are clashes in the structure of family.

2) Traditional instrumental & emotional roles are disturbed leading to family becoming storehouse of tension.

3) It is also leading to single parent family, broken family etc.

However, gender equality as a value system has strengthened family as a cooperative unit.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



c. 'Fundamentalism has multiple correlates.' Explain.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans: Fundamentalism refers to steadfast and absolute belief in an ideology generally backed by a text, scripture etc. It may be religious, linguistic or ethnic.

1) Fundamentalism stresses in absolute truth of one system of beliefs & denounces all others.

2) It can be seen through religious fundamentalism. Eg. ISIS in Iraq & Syria, Buddhist fundamentalists against ~~Rakhine~~ Rohingyas etc.

3) It can also be based on sectarian beliefs. Eg. Sunni-shia conflict in middle east.

4) Fundamentalism is also evident in racial conflicts. Eg. white Supremacist, Ku Klux Klan. etc.

⇒ Thus, fundamentalism as an ideology has multiple correlates.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



d. 'Evolutionary approach to social change is ethnocentric.' Explain the adequacy of the statement.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans: Social change refers to change in the societal structure, social institutions, relationships which can be brought about by external or internal factors.

1) Evolutionary approach to social change asserts that society has undergone changes & has evolved continuously.

2) Marxists for example, contend that change in the relations of production & forces of production drive social change.

3) Functionalists on the other hand claim that through dynamic equilibrium, social system adopts itself to social change.

4) In social change is thus brought about by and affects society that & is its constituent population.

5) Since relationships between people, between people & social institutions are affected social change is thus ethnocentric.

Eg. Industrialisation affecting structure of family (nuclearisation), Modernisation & secularisation affecting religious attendance etc.

Hence, social change through evolutionary perspective is considered as ethnocentric.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



e. Significance of intersectional analysis in contemporary sociology.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans: Intersectional analysis refers to study^{of} interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class and gender as they apply to a given individual or group.

1) It creates overlapping & interdependent systems of discrimination. Eg.

2) Its significance lies in the fact that it demonstrates various forms of oppression like racism, casteism, etc are actually mutually dependent & intersecting in nature.

For eg. a ^{poor} dalit women beside facing being a victim of casteism may is also subjected to gender discrimination & economic deprivation.

4) Thus intersectional analysis helps to uncover how one form of deprivation reinforces another.

5) This enables sociologists to understand social ills such as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment in a wider context & study them ~~what~~ holistically.

Intersectional analysis thus has a major role to play in contemporary sociology.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.2) a. 'Informal organization of work and expansion of informal sector both explain the vulnerability of labour in human societies.' Do you agree with the statement?

(20 Marks)

Ans: Informal organisation of work is characterised by lack of formal rules, regulations, social security benefits, safety measures etc.

Informal sector comprises of entities, ^{with} informal organisation of work & is major part of economy in developing countries.

Vulnerability of labour in informal organisation

↳ Labour is not provided with security of ~~tenure~~ employment, or fixed wages.

2) It is highly sensitive to seasons of demand making labourers vulnerable to boom & bust cycles.

3) Due to lack of rules & regulation, labourers ^{are} exploited & maximum labour is extracted at minimum cost.

Eg. Sweatshops in China.

4) Women ~~are~~ bear the biggest brunt as they attend to household chores along with work & are usually paid less than men.

5) Working conditions are perilous with little safety equipments & irregular work timings - leading to occupational hazards.

6) Children are too exploited and due to

their desired biological features. Eg.
for rolling bidis in factories.

Vulnerability due to expansion of Informal sector

- 1) Expansion of informal sector is disastrous for working population as majority of legislative measures are not applicable to it.
- 2) Due to this employment in this sector is largely dependent on ~~para~~ parochial identities like caste, religion etc.
- 3) This creates caste & class divergence as majority of the ^{poor} people working in informal sector are from backward castes.

4) Thus it further extends vulnerability of so labour ^{due} to social relationships, lack of constitutional protection etc.

5) Gender disparity, ~~Age~~ Gender wage gap is rampant as women who are a significant part of informal sector are exploited the most.

Hence informal organisation of work & expansion of informal sector explain the vulnerability of labour.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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b. 'Inclusive citizenship is an essential precondition for the democratization of democracy'. Explain the merit of the statement drawing examples from India.

(20 Marks)

Ans: Citizenship is a set of political, economic, legal rights endowed on an individual on account of being a ^{citizen} ~~member~~ of a nation-state.

- 1) Democracy is based on the rights & duties of people i.e. citizens & which is its essence.
- 2) Merely conferring rights on citizens does not ensure democratic participation, these rights must be safeguarded & ~~not~~ expanded.
- 3) Citizenship needs to be inclusive in the sense that each citizen should

not only have the rights but also should be empowered to exercise those rights.

4) According to Gail Omvedt, despite dalits & in case of India are treated as second class citizens due to entrenched social hierarchy.

5) Moreover feminists have argued that citizenship in a democracy with patriarchal values ~~leads to~~ does not grants equal rights to women only on paper & women are exploited through established norms & values.

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Why it is a precondition for democratisation of democracy?

- 1) Democracy without democratic ethos, value is just a hollow concept.
- 2) Inclusive citizenship with rights & duties for all sections of society, commitment towards welfare of disprivileged sections, values of gender equality & mutual tolerance enrich democracy.
- 3) Without inclusive citizenship, democracy will not be able to survive and sustain social order & stability.

Hence, inclusive citizenship is a precondition for democratisation of democracy.

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Total	