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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को
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Question I. Discuss how rationality and scientific temper has helped sociology emerge as a separate body of knowledge. 10 Marks

Sociology is the study of society dealing with social institutions, social actions and their inter relatedness with each other.

It developed as a distinct body of knowledge in the 18th century Europe with the help of rationality and scientific temper amidst the various revolutions going on -

1. The realization that humans have reason and rationality with which they can understand and change the society.
2. Humans can criticise and change the existing social structure. eg. Hegel's dialectical idealism.
3. T B Bottomore in his antecedents discussed

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the use of scientific methods like social survey in sociology - eg. Poverty was identified as a social problem.

- Social surveys
- Philosophy of history

4. Biological analogy was given to society by Spencer's organicism analogy and Emile Durkheim.

influenced by biological theories of evolution

However, sociology also emerged as a due to the counterideas against rationality by (Irving Zeitlin) propounded by Louis de Bonald and Joseph de Maistre. They opposed anything that was against tradition ideas and therefore helped in bringing the focus back to society.

- Good analysis
- Structure & flow of Ans is fine
- Content quality & placement good

5. The emergence of sociology was due to the combined effects of ideas of Enlightenment and the counter ideas that arose due to Conservatives.



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Question 2. Post-modern times require post-modern understanding of sociology as a science. Elaborate. 10 Marks

Post-modernism is characterised by transformation from modern to post modern societies. It also includes shift from industrial to post-industrial societies.

Post modern times are the age of media. According to Jean Baudrillard, the post modern world uses media to express emotions and feelings. Likes and comments are the ways to show support and hatred.

According to post modern philosophy, there is no truth as eternal truth. There are no meta narratives. eg. A social media post or a video like the satire by Vir Das was an

Include proper points with proper points of post-modernism.

2) Institutions have less influence.

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eye opener for some, offensive to some
and simple humour to others.

However, it is criticised by Jurgen Habermas because modernity itself is incomplete. He calls post modernists as pessimists. Mats Ahlsson points out that post modernists do not produce any knowledge of their own.

Therefore, post modernism is not completely equipped to study the social institutions but it can throw light on certain social realities effectively.

4.5

- Add few dimensions about post-modernism
- structure & flow of Ans is good



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Question 3. What are various feminist perspectives in research methodology? 10 Marks

Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research.

Feminists were critical in analysing research methodology and had three approaches -

1. Attack on Male stream Research -
 - They posited that research was based on male samples, applied to males and done by males
 - Female interests were negated and women were stereotyped
 - Ann Oakley - household work was not studied
 - Gold Thorpe - husband's class automatically became wife's class.

2. They propounded distinctive feminist research methods

Ann Oakley posited a close relationship

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between interviewer and interviewee. She also involves advising and helping the interviewee.

3. Feminist standpoint epistemology -
- propounded for the examination of unique experiences of women in society and understanding their problems.

These led to declining use of sexist language, increase in female oriented studies and rise in number of female sociologists.

Ray Pauson criticised the method as simply being unstructured interview and pointed out the exclusion of oppressor i.e. males from studies.

However, Ray Pauson also advocated for feminists as they had a reformist intention.

6

- Very good analysis
- Good no. of dimensions discussed
- Structure & flow good

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Question 4. What are natural experiments? What conclusions about cause and effect can be drawn from natural experiments in sociology? 10 Marks

Natural experiments are empirical studies in which individual or groups are exposed to the control conditions determined by nature and are outside the control of investigators
eg. Field Observations - experiment by J W Sessions.

In natural experiments, researchers do not intervene and just observe.
Natural experiments help in establishing the cause and effect relationships in society. eg. Emile Durkheim's study of suicide is a natural experiment where he collected the already present data and after analysis published the theory.

Natural experiments are done as

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laboratory experiments are difficult to carry out in sociology.

Pilot projects launched by the government of ^{India} ~~states~~, like earlier Smart Cities Mission, Svamitva Scheme were proposed for specific areas and then extended to other areas. These are also types of natural experiments.

But, natural experiments have certain challenges -

1. Low on reliability.
2. Difficulty in controlling variables
3. Hawthorne effect
4. Ethical factors

Natural experiments are a great choice as they establish cause-effect relations but are also restrained by ethical factors and researcher bias.

5.5

A good balanced answer & structure & flow of Ans is good

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Question 5. In contemporary times, inequality is on a rise. How do Karl Marx's ideas help in addressing this issue? 10 Marks

In contemporary times, inequality is on a rise in all the aspects of society. According to the latest Oxfam Report, richest 10% own 57% of India's national income and bottom 50% hold just 13%.

Karl Marx's ^{critical} analysis of capitalism which posits the emergence of socialism and ultimately communism in society is relevant today as it helps in addressing the issue of inequality in the following ways-

1. Marx talked about extreme economic inequality where bourgeoisie exercise all the power. This has led to the today's 'managerial revolution' (James Burnham) for decentralisation of power.

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2. Contrary to Marx's prediction of polarisation and increased exploitation, today's society is characterised by welfarist approach where capital and labour have decomposed (Ralf Dahrendorf)

- Welfare activities by companies
- Leisure activities provision for employees
- CSR

3. The labour is pacified by the human resource management department, paid vacations, rapid grievance redressal etc.

However, Marx is still relevant in understanding social order, social conflict and economic social relationships. Marx's ~~work~~ is a big great proponent for equality and will always be relevant until the concept of equality is applicable.

Include few more examples of structure & function is low. I find quality & content placement is good

4.5

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Question 6. While discussing Durkheim's theory of suicide, discuss its shortcomings. Also, list out improvements offered on this theory by other sociologists. 10 Marks

Durkheim, in his theory of suicide, identifies suicide as a social problem. He defined suicide as any death caused directly or indirectly by a positive or negative action of himself which he knows will produce the result.

Types -	Force of integration	Force of regulation
Altruistic	High	—
Egoistic	Low	—
Fatalistic	—	High
Anomic	—	Low

→ Shortcomings -

1. Failed to take into account the feelings and emotions of an individual - the psychological aspect
2. Failed to account why only certain individuals were susceptible to suicide in a collectivity.
3. High inaccuracy in recording of the official statistics on which he based his theory.

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⇒ Improvements offered on Durkheim's theory -

1. Jean Baechler - Used case studies to study suicide. He also used the meanings attached by individuals to various situations leading to suicide. His approach is less objective and more subjective.

2. Halbwachs tried to improve Durkheim's theory by using the latest data of his time more extensively and applying positivist methods.

Despite the shortcomings and improvements, Durkheim is still relevant in understanding suicides associated with farmers, students etc. and relevant policy formulation.

5.5

• Good analysis
• Structure & flow of good Ans is
• Content quality & placement is good

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Question 7. Discuss four examples of Ideal types as studied by Weber. 10 Marks

Weber defined ideal types as abstractions employed to understand complexity of social world. It involves identifying abstract elements to understand social reality by a trained investigators.

This is one of the methods propounded by Weber to decrease the researcher's bias and improve objectivity.

⇒ Examples of Ideal Types -

1. In his study of Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism, he identifies capitalism to be linked to the growth of Calvinism among Protestants. This is an example of Historical Ideal Type.

2. General Sociological Ideal Type -

eg. Ideal type of bureaucracy characterised

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by strict hierarchy, legal rational authority, written rules etc.

3. Action ideal type - based on pure types of action based on the motivation of the actor. eg. Affectual action.

4. Structural ideal type - forms taken by the causes and consequences of social action. eg. Traditional domination by particular castes over other castes in India.

Ideal types are one sided exaggerations of the essence of what goes in the real world. The more exaggerated it is, the more useful it will be in historical research.

6

- Good analysis
- Structure & flow of ans is good
- Content quality & placement is good



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Question 8. Is Talcott Parsons a status-quoist? Critically evaluate. 10 Marks

Talcott Parsons is a structural-functional who propounded the Grand Theory of Social system and the AGIL scheme.

He is often regarded a status-quoist because of his AGIL scheme -

1. The economic system does the role of adaptation by acquisition and distribution of resources. *→ too much emphasis on social consensus & stability*
2. The political system does the role of goal attainment by determination of goal, motivation and mobilization of people and resources for it. *(Marxist view) individual as passive*
3. The socio-cultural system of values and norms set through consensus in the society helps in integration of individuals in social system. *→ Halbermas culture controlled by state*

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4. The fiduciary system which includes family helps in tension management society and plays the latency role.
Marxists criticise Pansons for emphasizing too much on consensus and stability in society.

Despite propagating the status-quoist ideology, he was one of the major sociologists who had great contribution through his grand theory. He advanced the functionalist theories to the next level. He laid the foundation of development of neo functionalism.

3

More relevant points needed rather than just description of K/T model

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Question 9. How can we use Reference group theory to understand voting behaviour? 10 Marks

Reference group, propounded by Merton, can be defined as a group which is referred to evaluate one's achievements, aspirations and role performance.

Types $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Membership groups} \\ \text{Non-membership groups} \end{array} \right.$

These can be used to understand voting behaviour -

1. Membership Reference Groups - People tend to vote for the people or political party which are a part of their reference groups. eg People vote for a person belonging to the same caste, religion etc.
2. Non-Membership groups - People sometimes vote for people who are not a part of their reference groups but propagate ideology they believe in. eg. AAP won elections in Delhi because of their anti-corruption stand in the face of scams.

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3. Negative Reference groups - People may vote for these in a condition when the dislike towards other party is stronger than dislike against them.
eg. In Punjab, due to farm bills controversy, people did not want to vote for BJP and instead vote for any other party.

4. Aspirational Reference Group - voting based on the charisma and leadership associated with a particular personality. eg. The 'Modi wave' in 2014 elections

Reference groups can be actively used to study the changing voting behaviour in the present socio-political scenario.

• Good use of examples

• Structure & flow of Ans is good

• Content quality & placement is good

6

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Question 10. "Merit breeds exclusion, exclusion breeds merit." Elaborate with suitable examples.
15 Marks

Exclusion can be defined as lack of access ~~to~~ institutions of civil society and basic levels of education, health & financial well being necessary to make access to social institutions possible.

Exclusion can have single or multiple causes and one of which is merit. Merit is defined as the worthy of being rewarded, praised and admired.

→ Merit breeds exclusion

- According to Davis and Moore, certain individuals are highly talented and good undergo training to achieve higher strata in the society.

- Talcott Parsons also talked about

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the 'achieved' status in modern society based on intelligence and talent of the individual.

- eg. The Civil Services Exam selects future officers ~~whom~~ on the basis of merit and are ultimately placed in the higher strata of society holding high bureaucratic positions.

→ Exclusion breeds Merit

- Acc to CW Mills, elites occupy pivotal positions in society and are excluded and unconcerned with the larger society. They follow elite self isolation. ^{These pivotal positions} which becomes a source of merit for them.

- According to Weber, there is a culture of meritocracy among the upper sections of society while culture of

Write short & crisp examples

Segated communities (exclusion)

↓
Social & cultural capital

↓
leads to merit accumulation

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Poverty among the lower sections (Oscar Lewis).

- eg. The children of ex-officers have high chances of succeeding as officers due to the proper guidance provided to them.

Merit and exclusion, both breed each other and are based on the widespread inequality in society.

The inequality in opportunity can be seen in the society, making it difficult for the lower sections to climb up the ladder of merit and therefore stratification.

6.5

Add few more points as indicated
Structure is good
This is good

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किसी
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Question 11. Discuss the shortcomings of functionalist theories of stratification. 15 Marks

Stratification is viewed by functionalists
as an essential element of society.

According to them it aids the
stabilisation and proper functioning
of society.

- Talcott Parsons posits that social
inequality is important for the
society's functions.
- According to Davis and Moore, certain
individuals possess high intelligence
and talents. They undergo training
and occupy the highest roles in
society and therefore should be
incentivised accordingly.

These theories are often
criticised due to the following
shortcomings -

1. Marxists accuse functionalists to be

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status quoists and through such theories they aim to please the people at command positions.

ignore
exploitative
component in
stratification

2. Alvin Gouldner refutes the inevitability of stratification as posited by Davis and Moore. He criticises them for providing justification for social inequality.

3. These theories are not able to justify the various movements that arise which challenge inequality and promote social change.

4. These are applicable only to achievement based societies like western society and not to ascription based Indian society stratified on caste.

5. They do not address the disadvantages

good

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due to the elite self recruitment
(CW Mills).

6. Society does not provide equal opportunities to all and therefore rewards can not be functional. Also, it is difficult to judge the importance of positions and measure talent in individuals - MM Tumin

Despite these shortcomings, functionalists' views are still relevant today in the examination of social mobility and its avenues.

7

Content quality & placement is good
Structure flow of this is good



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Question 12. What are the various problems faced by transgenders and their possible solutions? 15 Marks

Transgenders are people who do not identify with the sex that is assigned to them at birth.

According to Census 2011, there are around 5 lakh transgender people in India.

⇒ The various problems faced by them are -

1. Social

- Social exclusion - forced to live in separate segregated areas and are deprived of basic facilities of education, health etc.

- Family - The family consists of heterosexual couple according to functionalists and they do not fit into the rigid gender norms

- Marriage - They are not covered under marriage legislations and therefore

- Issue of abandonment by family
- issues of land inheritance

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को प्रश्न संख्या में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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face difficulty in registering marriages.

2. Economic - They are marginalized and deprived of employment opportunities.

They are forced into prostitution and begging.

Deprived of education opportunities

3. Political - Poor representation of transgender

Violation of their fundamental rights

Poor participation in policy and legislation formulation related to themselves.

To improve their lot, the

government brought The Transgender Protection Act, allowing the transgenders

to use either toilet ~~as~~ as per

their convenience, aids in sex change operations provided by certain states

like Karnataka etc.

The other measures that can be

give recent example to answer this

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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implemented include-

1. Increase the education and employment opportunities
2. Self-identification by the person themselves should be inculcated in the 2019 Act.
3. Health - They have special and sensitive healthcare needs which should be taken care of -
4. Awareness - about their rights should be spread among them and among the society.
5. Strict enforcement of laws that target discrimination against them.

Gender justice is still a long way for India but the steps taken by government are in the right direction which would lead to equality for all genders in the future.

- Add few examples to validate your point

- Structure & flow of ans good

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
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इस अतिरिक्त में
कोई लिखना
नाहि।
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Question 13. Analyse the impact of Covid -19 on Labour markets. 15 Marks

Labour markets are social
institutions where workers exchange
their labour and services according
to the demands of the employers.

The COVID-19 lockdown and
its repercussions affected the labour
market in India. According to a
statistics, ~~over~~ unemployment increased
from 8% to 24% during the period.

→ Impact of COVID-19 on Labour markets -

1. Reverse migration - According to Adam
Smith, labour markets follow the
demand and supply theory. When
demand of labour in cities fell, the
labour started moving back to the
villages, where agriculture could absorb

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provided. Your answer
will be marked on
the answer sheet
provided.
न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को
प्रश्न संख्या में
केवल प्रश्न
संख्या
लिखनी है।
Candidates
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write on this
margin

the surplus labour.

2. High unemployment - Due to the increased shutdown of services due to lockdown, gig workers employed in Tomato, Ola, Uber etc. became unemployed.
3. Work from Home - The educated specialized labour force (Durkheim's Specialized Division of Labour) increasingly worked from home. When people were losing jobs, this section became busier.
4. Women Labour - Many female domestic workers lost their jobs. Women working from home faced the brunt of double shift (Hardimann). Increased incidences of domestic violence were reported due to the frustration of men sitting at home.
5. Family ties - Due to the increased

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
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UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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uncertainties in the labour market, family ties became strong.

The government took several measures to cushion the blow -

1. PM Garib Kalyan Yojana - Govt will pay 12% each of employer and employee's share in EPF.
2. PM Swanidhi - loans upto ₹10,000 for street vendors to restart their enterprises
3. ECLGS - for easy credit availability to MSMEs.
4. Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana - to incentivise employers to create employment

Despite these measures, the labour market is still in shackles and these measures will have to be continued for a long time to restore the health of labour market

V. good analysis
Structure & flow of Ans is good
Content quality & placement is fine



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Question 14. How has the idea of citizenship evolved under the impact of globalisation? 20 Marks

Citizenship has been defined by as a legal status of membership in a political community which is geographically restricted. It is recognised by other nations.

On the other hand, globalisation is a process of increasing interconnection which has led to a new era in political, economic and social life.

→ Citizenship, historically denoted simply the residence of people in certain boundaries. They were ~~given~~ protected till the time they lived there.

- Then, with the growth of democracy, the concept of rights associated with

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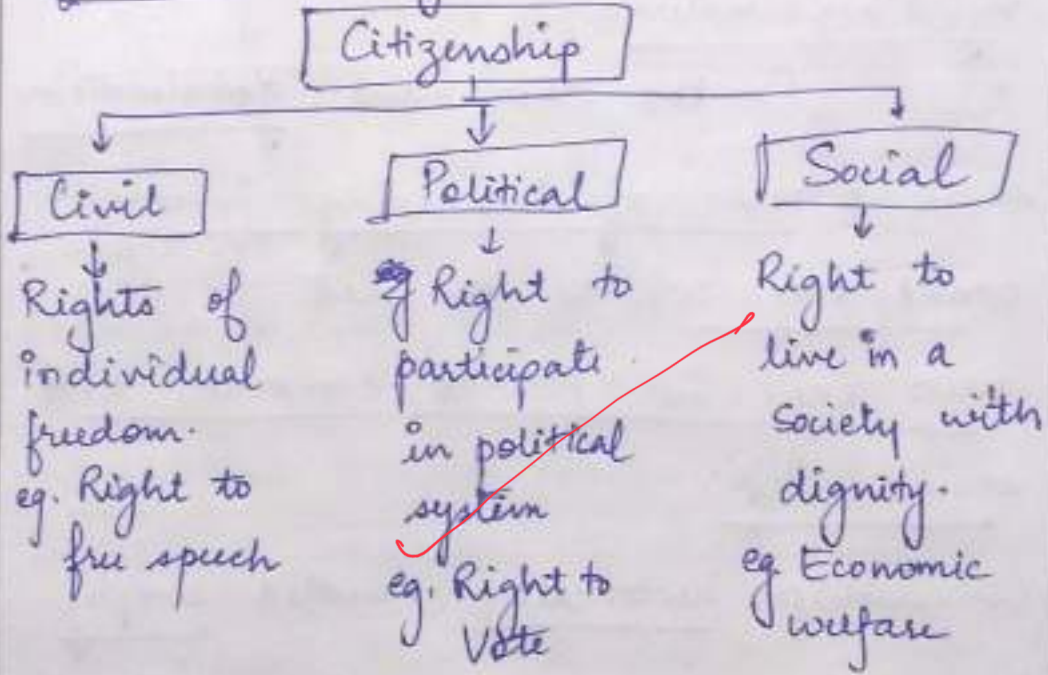
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प्रश्नोत्तरों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Citizenship emerged.

- TH Marshall considered Citizenship as a status which is enjoyed by a person who is a full member of a community.



→ Impact of Globalization on Citizenship -

Due to the integration of economics and political systems of the world, the horizon and scope of citizenship broadened -



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सूचना के माध्यम से
सभी उम्मीदवारों को
सूचना दी जाती है कि
उम्मीदवारों को
क्या करना चाहिए
उम्मीदवारों को
क्या करना चाहिए
उम्मीदवारों को
क्या करना चाहिए

1. Emergence of double citizenship - This may be official or non-official due to the increased international migration. The migrants have certain rights and duties towards the place of origin and their destination.

2. Supra national citizenship or Bloc citizenship
eg. Citizens of EU members are considered equal and the citizens of EU as a bloc.

3. Due to increased awareness regarding environment, the concept of citizens of the planet has emerged.

However, there are few challenges associated like -

1. Increased otherisation (Andrew Pilkington)

- Global citizen
(brought together by social media)

Please do not
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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प्रश्नों में
प्रश्न संख्या को
यहाँ लिखना
चाहिए।
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2. Ernest Gellner - Increased Intensity
of nationalism due to the influence
and interference by global forces.
Globalisation has had twin
effects of broadening the citizenship
status and evolution of global citizens
while at the same time increased
the nationalism and importance of
one's own citizenship.

Problem
of refugees
(eg: Rohingya)

• Add few more
dimensions
• Structure
of this is good

7

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दफ्तिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Question 15. Are pressure groups and civil society ideological in nature? Justify your answer with examples. 20 Marks

Pressure groups can be defined as the interest groups which seek aid in achieving its own ends and succeed in influencing government policy to its advantage.

On the other hand civil society is defined by Anthony Giddens as consisting of groups fall outside both - the market and government.

⇒ Functions of Pressure groups -

1. They provide voice to the marginalized
2. They educate the people about public policies
3. They influence the policy making by government.
4. They inform the political parties about the status of content in public

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान पर
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→ Functions of Civil Society -

1. According to Mill and Tocqueville, civil society checks the excesses of the state.

2. According to Gramsci, they promote dominant ideologies.

3. Giddens - Civil society includes reformist elements as well as radical ideas.

Pressure groups and civil society are ideological in nature. Ideology is the set of ideas adhered to by the members of a group.

- Pressure groups are mostly ideological and they promote or protect specific interests through means like protests, strikes, agitation etc.

- eg. labour unions organize strikes for demanding labour welfare reforms.

ideology based on caste, religion, one are affiliated to political parties

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में कोई लिखावट नहीं करनी चाहिए।
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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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- Students Union Strike against the Agneepath Scheme.
- On the other hand, civil society is a very broad concept and includes diverse and pluralistic interests. Thus civil society is also ideological but it is divided.
- At some time civil society may work for the welfare of tribes, SCs, manual scavengers etc. while other time it may work for a different agenda.

Ideology is the basis for pushing for any reforms in the political, social and economic set up and therefore is abided by pressure groups and civil society

- Support = example

Some fringe ideologies affect working of PUs & civil society

- Proper analysis is missing
- More relevant examples needed

3.5

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
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UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान में
कोई लिखना
नहीं चाहिए।
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Question 16. In a multireligious society like India, secularism will always be under threat. In the light of the above statement, discuss how secularism can be preserved in India? 20 Marks

India is a pluralistic society
in terms of religions, languages,
castes, arts etc. It is a multi-
religious society with religions like
Hinduism, ~~Majority~~ Islam, Christianity,
Jainism etc.

Due to the presence of
~~these~~ multiple religions, there have
often arisen conflicts between
religions taking up even violent
turns.

Due to such circumstances,
it is often said that secularism
in India will always be under
threat. Secularism, according to

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान में
कोई लिखा
वही नहीं
Candidates
must not
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margin

Bryan Wilson, is a process whereby
religious thinking, process and
institutions lose social significance.

Historically, in our scriptures
and mythologies, we have inherited
the notion of 'Sarwadharma
Sambhaava' i.e. equal respect to
all religions.

Post-independence, we have
adopted secularism as reflected
in our fundamental rights
stated in the Constitution. With
the 42nd Constitutional Amendment
Act, we included the word 'secular'
explicitly in the Preamble of
our Constitution.

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस स्थान पर
कोई लिखावट
नाहीं।
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⇒ Challenges in Indian secularism-

1. Politicization of Religion - Politics in India is carried out in the name of religions and religions have become the vote banks.

2. Sensationalization of most issues by giving it a religious angle by the media and news reporters.

3. Rising intolerance in the society.

4. Rise of majoritarianism and xenophobia.

⇒ Secularism can be presumed in India by the following measures -

1. Promotion of constitutional values

2. Strict enforcement of the existing laws.

3. Collaboration and cooperation between various religious communities.

UPSC

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उत्तरों में प्रश्नों में दिये गए शब्द सीमा से अधिक न लिखें।
प्रश्नों के अर्थों में अधिकतर महत्व है।
उम्मीदवारों को यहाँ पर लिखना नहीं है।

4. Use of common symbols like cricket to bring communities closer - Ramachandra Guha.

5. Promotion of secular education and intertwining of religion in schools and colleges eg. By celebrating certain festivals from every religion.

Secularism is one of the core values of our Constitution and should be safeguarded by the state and society. It forms the rock bed of our democracy.

10.5

Good analysis
- Structure & flow is good
- Content quality & placement is good

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space।
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

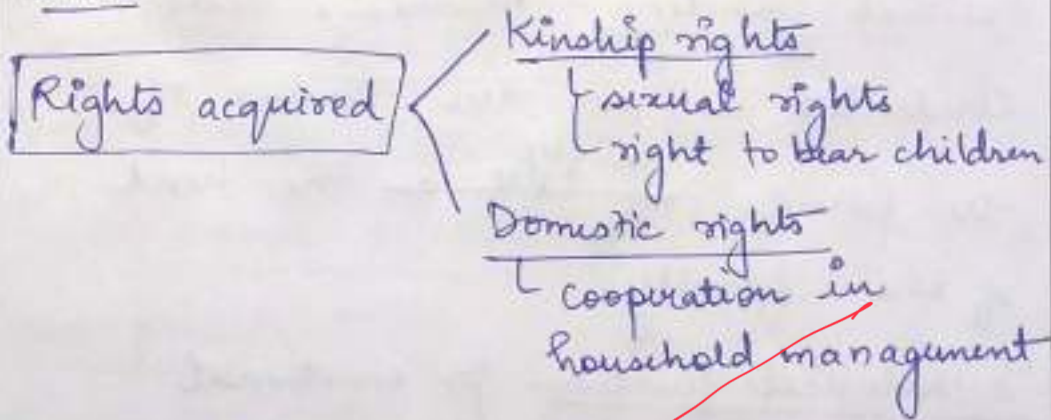
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उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Question 17. In traditional societies, marriage is seen as an important milestone in an individual's life because of family values. Is this conception changing in contemporary times? Discuss. 20 Marks

Marriage is a social engagement in which individual or groups acquire certain rights over each other.



In traditional societies, marriage is seen as a pious religious affair. In traditional societies, marriages were conducted for -

1. Biological function - legitimization of sexual behaviour
2. Social function - for reproduction and

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

socialization of children so produced.

3. Economic function - According to GP Murdock, family produced due to marriage is a unit of economic production.

4. Political function - Marriage was conducted as per the wishes of the family, ^{chiefly} ~~as well as~~ the head of the family.

5. Psychological function - for emotional expression and bonding.

6. Cultural function - To teach and pass on the culture, values and norms intergenerationally.

7. They were unbreakable bonds.

→ ~~Today~~ This is changing in contemporary times -

1. The marriages are not unbreakable. According to Giddens, 'forever lone'

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- has changed to 'love till further notice'
2. Marriage is not a norm for legitimization of sexual behaviour. Co-habitation is a legal and common practice.
3. Traditional marriages were heterosexual but today newer practices like homo sexual relationships and sologamy are prevalent.
4. Reproduction is not necessarily after marriage. Adoption, surrogacy etc are also popular without marriage.
5. Also DINK (Double Income No Kids) types of marriages are also becoming the norm. The purpose of marriage has shifted from procreation to seeking compatibility and love.
- * Ain from procreation to companionship
- * You can talk about 'Sologamy'
- * Divorce no longer stigma

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉपी में सही लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. Female's choice is increasingly being considered in the marriage.

Despite these changes, marriage is still, very important, especially for girls, and is a major event in life. Caste is still relevant but class is also now considered.

- Add few more dimensions
- Structural good & flow of this is

7.5



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कृपया इस स्थान
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UPSC

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इस स्थान में
सही प्रश्न
संख्या
लिखनी है।
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Question 18. Is funding of start-ups by corporates of developed countries start of a new era of imperialism? Examine using relevant examples. 20 Marks

India ranks 3rd globally in
the start up ecosystem and the
number of unicorn companies that
has exceeded 100 till date.

Many startups like Paytm,
Swiggy etc. began as Indian companies
but today their majority shares are
owned by foreign corporates.

This has struck debate
among various sections about how
corporates of developed countries
own and ~~control~~ control the Indian
startups.

This is said to represent
imperialism in today's world. According
to Modernisation Theory by Levy and

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Wilbert Moore, the historical colonies are not able to develop due to the injustices meted by colonialists.

According to the Convergence theory, the traditional societies like India also move in the direction of Western world when it comes to development.

According to Wallerstein's World System Theory, he explains the social change as the production of high-end and high value added products while developed and developing countries depend on them.



→ Periphery and semi-periphery depend on core for high end products & services

The elites in developing and under-

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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उम्मीदवारों को इस इलाक़े में खरों लिखना नहीं चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

developing countries perpetuate this.
However, this can be criticised by the fact that Indian economy grew manifolds after the LPG reforms in 1992.

- Problems arising due to funding of startups by corporates from developed countries -
1. Loss of revenue earned by the start ups to foreign nationals.
 2. Administrative control in the hands of foreigners.
 3. Loss of employment - Indian citizens may be replaced by foreigners.
 4. Growing hegemony and soft power of countries like USA
 5. They hurt the small merchants and businessmen. They lure customers through offers and schemes because of their

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

high loss sustenance.
Despite these ill effects, foreign capital cannot be avoided as it brings newer technology, better management practices and expert knowledge along with it.
All these benefit the national economy largely.

• V. good analysis
• Structure & flow of this is good
• Content quality & placement is good

10.5

