

# IAS GURUKUL

Civil Services (Main) Exam

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING PROGRAM

FULL LENGTH TEST-11

Name of Candidate	K. PRANAY KUMAR		
Medium	ENGLISH	Enrollment Number	TSP021244
Centre	ONLINE	Date	27/08/2022
Test Paper Code	FLT-11		

Index					
SECTION A			SECTION B		
Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1(a)	10		Q.5(a)	10	
Q.1(b)	10		Q.5(b)	10	
Q.1(c)	10		Q.5(c)	10	
Q.1(d)	10		Q.5(d)	10	
Q.1(e)	10		Q.5(e)	10	
Q.2(a)	20		Q.6(a)	20	
Q.2(b)	20		Q.6(b)	20	
Q.2(c)	10		Q.6(c)	10	
Q.3(a)	20		Q.7(a)	20	
Q.3(b)	20		Q.7(b)	20	
Q.3(c)	10		Q.7(c)	10	
Q.4(a)	20		Q.8(a)	20	
Q.4(b)	20		Q.8(b)	20	
Q.4(c)	10		Q.8(c)	10	

250



## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

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.

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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

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 must be clearly struck off.

### Overall Comments/ Feedback/ Suggestions on Answer Booklet:

- You have good understanding of context
- Understand the demand of question and write accordingly your answer
- Your flow of answer and structuring of answer is good
- Try to add facts, data to make your answers more authentic
- Try to write in paragraph for optional subject
- Mention thinkers or try to add thinkers perspective to enrich your answer
- Rest decent attempt
- Keep writing



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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

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### SECTION A

Q1. Write short answers, with a sociological perspective, of the following questions in about 150 words each: (10x5 = 50)

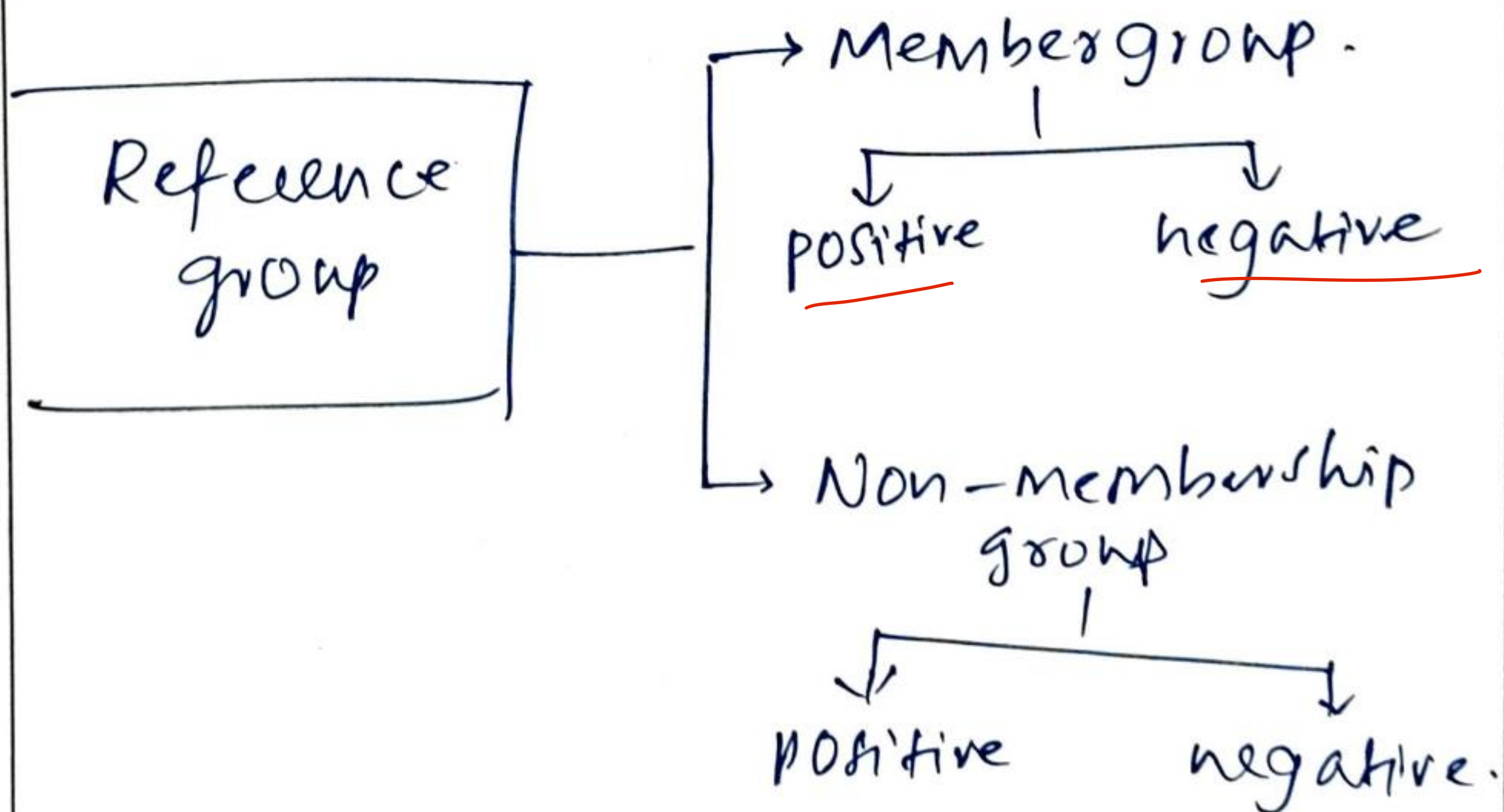
a) Reference Groups.

10

RK. Merton, gave the concept of reference group.

Reference groups are those <sup>social</sup> groups with which one always compares and evaluates one's performance or achievement.

According to Merton reference groups are four types.



R.K. Merton used the concept given by Herbert Hyman



Talk about positive and negative reference group

Mention few criticism of reference group

According to Merton, reference groups acts like normative standards and provides standard comparative to evaluate one self.

He also mentions that through anticipatory socialisation, individual starts behaving like the aspiring group in order to achieve its membership or status.

MN. Srivivas concept of sanskritisation also comes close to universal reference group given by Merton.

They also results in dysfunction as mentioned by Merton in his marginal man concept due to failure to achieve group membership.

With this concept he added more dynamism & holistiness to his study.



1. b) What does it mean to have objectivity in sociology?

10

Objectivity means the outcomes which realised after investigation or study are independent of prejudices / biases of investigator.  
↳ (Kierstedt)

Objectivity in sociology

- like Comte & Durkheim*
- ① Early positivists emphasised on the notion of objectivity and empirical verifiability
  - ② They viewed that with the objectivity the investigator can have stand or opinion on the issue
  - ③ Weber also advocated for objectivity through his value neutral concept.



④ Objectivity in sociology leads to more generalised version of theories → Grand theories

⑤ As natural sciences emphasises objectivity to produce universal explanations, sociologists also meant for objectivity for same

However, Phenomenologists

and Interpretivists argue that complete objectivity is an illusion

Gunnar Myrdal → undesirable objectivity

Habermas → As humans study

humans objectivity cannot be achieved.

But however, ideal types of Weber, rules by Durkheim tried to achieve objectivity

Relevant points



1. c) Difference between stratification and hierarchy.

10

Stratification refers to the categorization of people into groups on basis of social-economic factors like income & wealth, race and education, social status & power.

Sutherland & Mannheim, defines

stratification as process of differentiation by which one group places over another.

Similarly, L. Dumont in his

Homo hierarchicus, defines hierarchy as a principle by which elements of whole placed in relation to whole.

Arrangement of people in vertical or horizontal

Differences between Stratification & Hierarchy

① It is considered fluid / open

② Class is an example of stratification

① It is considered more rigid.

② Caste, example of hierarchy.



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3) provides avenues for mobility

low avenues for social mobility

4) arrangement of inequalities

It is special type of inequality according to Dumont

5) stratification characteristic of modern societies

Indicates Traditional societies

Hierarchy is a form of social stratification

OS

Both stratification and hierarchy helps in understanding socio-economic makeup of societies.

Add  
Dipanker Gupta  
that stratification is ordering of social  
difference with the help of set of criteria whereas  
hierarchy is regular order of phenomenon on a continuous  
scale



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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

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1. d) "Economics is all about how people make choices. Sociology is all about why they don't have any choice to make." Comment. 10

Economics, is a body of knowledge which deals with material and economic aspects of society.  
On the otherhand sociology is more concerned with the study of social institutions / interactions.

Economics	sociology
① concerned about <u>distribution of wealth</u>	concerned about what factors leads to <u>unequal distribution of wealth</u>
② studies <u>financial relations, money market</u>	related to <u>individual positions in markets</u> how it changes their <u>position in society</u>



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③ economists analyse open economy, trade & commerce etc

sociologists analyse how these factors change human relations and society and their interaction

④ economic principles laissez-faire, profit, resources

Concerned about social norms, beliefs, ideology practices

⑤ Specific in content emphasises majorly on resources

general and also include economy along with social political institutions

Even Marx used economics & material factors for sociological analysis. Parsons (AGIL) Adaptation function done by economic system

Both are complementary at the same time has diverging subject matter

Well Covered

OS/12



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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

1. e) Social Strain theory of Merton.

10

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R.K. Merton developed social strain theory, according to which societal goals puts strain on social structures.

He explained this concept through his conformity & deviance.

relevant

		Societal goals	
		accept	Reject
Institutional means	accept	Conformist	Ritualist
	Reject	Innovator	Retreatist
			new goals
			new means
			Rebellion

when there is a discrepancy between societal goals and structural

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means societal structures develops strain.

It involves 5 types of individual responses.

1. Conformity: Accepts both goals and means (eg) common people

2. Innovation: Accepts goals but rejects means (eg) → Scientist  
→ Thief

3. Ritualist: emphasises means and neglects goals (eg) Inefficient bureaucracy

4. Retreatist: rejects both and society not accept them (eg) drug addicts.

5. Rebellion: They reject existing structure and find new means and goals. (eg) most reformers.

Rajaram Mohan Rai rejected Sati and tried for law to abolish it.

Well attempted

OG



Q3. a) Compare the functionalist and conflict approaches to the study of education. 20

### Functionalist approach

emphasises on functionality of every institution in society they argue that every part of society exist to perform certain functions. which are desirable in society as: Parsons

Conflict approach, on the other hand argues that society inherently poses contradictions and conflicts, one should emphasise them reduce their impacts and to provide solution. Marxists follows this approach

Education is an informal way of socialisation through which



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Can  
must  
write  
this ma

individual develops rationality  
and it helps in self development,  
comparison

Functional  
approach

Conflict  
approach

① Parsons, believed  
that education helps  
in transmission of  
cultural norms and  
values.

② By learning values  
individual learn  
how to behave in  
society & conform  
to the values of  
society.

They criticises  
education for  
promoting  
patriarchal  
values & norms  
↳ and oakley

promotes  
status-quoist in  
society and  
makes individual  
mere followers.



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③ Durkheim, school acts as a promoter of social change

develops stereo types and avoids progressive ideas.

④ They argue that it creates stable society

Marxists, on other hand argues that students feel alienated in the school due to strict discipline and it leads to deviant behaviour

⑤ Functionalists argue that school provides avenues for creativity and promotes rationality

Ivan Illich, in his deschooling of society, argues that education (present) avoids critical thinking, rational ideology, suppresses creativity



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Can  
must  
write  
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You can mention  
in functionalist school  
Davis and Moore  
perspective  
and in conflict  
Althusser view.

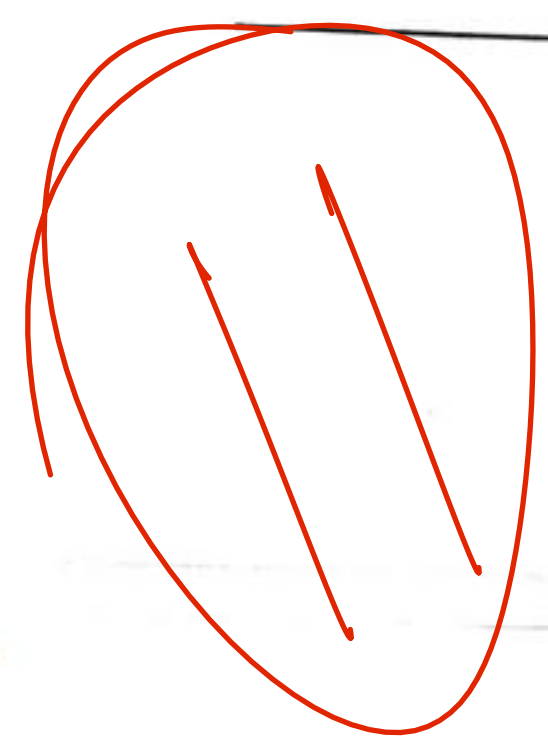
⑥ schools helps  
in knowledge  
buildings provide  
jobs & gives  
avenues for  
social mobility

According to Bowler,  
schools are myths  
making machines  
through curriculum  
promotes dominant  
ideology and  
capitalist mentality

Different approaches viewed  
education differently, however  
according to S. Radhakrishnan,  
education acts as social change  
whatever done in simple societies by  
family / religion are now carried  
out by schools.

Well Covered

Hence, <sup>quality</sup> Education should be  
made available to all NEP 2020  
is a positive step towards it.





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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

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Q3. b) Discuss the role of ICTs in the growth of service economy.

20

ICT means Information and Communication Technology. With the process of globalisation and emergence of Internet, world all over saw rapid development especially in service economy.

Service economy refers to tertiary sector activities which are majorly dominated by services such as Tourism, Hospitality, software and other.

ICT enabled connectivity and communication channels to

No need to define both just briefly mention



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SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

Can  
must  
write  
this

eastwhite sections of the society

Role of ICT in growth of service economy

① ICT provides connectivity &

cultural transmission which

results in tonerism

↳ Tonerism provides  
Jobs & foren

medical

ecological

cultural

Business

②

Makes outsourcing of resources

possible

(eg) Indian dominated by man

power → outsourcing → foreign  
firms.

↳ Indians working in Tele caller  
are example.



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③ growth of communication  
technology promotes job creation  
directly or indirectly.

↳ software jobs

④ service sector in India provides  
for 55% of GDP, ICT may  
increase its share

⑤ ICT helps in developing new  
applications and data processing

(eg) UMANG app

⑥ Enables development of hotels  
restaurants & other hospitality  
sectors → Gig economy  
online delivery food apps.

(eg) swiggy, Zomato.

Thinkers pective  
Missing



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⑦ Enhances opportunities for  
Informal sector employees &  
provides opportunities for women

↳ generation of more pink  
collar jobs.

⑧ 5G, Web 2.0, Industrial Revolution  
4.0 all enhances service economy  
prospects.

In the present era of  
connection and mcdonaldized  
world ICT has huge potential  
to uplift large sections of society  
through strengthening service economy.



Q3. c) Discuss Max Weber's views on social stratification.

10

Contrary to Marxist approach  
Weber followed multidimensional  
approach to study class in society.  
stratification.

According to Weber, stratification  
-on not only depends on economic  
factors (class) but also status and  
party (power) → Weber trinitarian  
model.

class according to Weber, ~~is~~  
is social group having same situation  
-on / sharing same place in market

He identified class with  
life chances which are advantages  
and rewards offered by market  
to differentiate between different  
classes.



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People having same life chances belongs to same class.

According to Weber, status is social estimation of honour,

unlike class, status is homogeneous group and individual aware about one's status group. He considered caste as highly developed form of status group.

Similarly, power, is third important dimension. People with power always try to dominate.

Hence, through his trinitarian model of stratification Weber gave multidimensional approach to stratification.

Well  
covered



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Q4. a) Examine the reasons for high divorce rates in the West.

20

Western society like America, European countries are the first countries which experienced the wave of modernity.

This modernity also resulted in disembedding social changes which includes high divorce rates.

Reasons for high divorce rate in west

- ① Modern society → divorce no longer considered as taboo
- ② more rights for women and high role of women decision making
- ③ Highly rational society which



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is due to inclusive education

(4) Rising expectation on marriage  
failure of which leads to  
divorce.

(5) Secularisation - decreasing role  
of religion in marriage which  
binds couple in traditional societies

(6) decreasing role of family,  
many functions of family are  
now being outsource which  
reducing organic solidarity  
between couple

(7) empty shell marriages, live-in  
commitment marriages → more  
chances of divorce.

Relevant  
points  
but thinkers  
Missing

Add few  
data facts



⑧ Weak consanguine relations and  
Changing roles of women → more  
focus on jobs & other.

⑨ divergent of interests between  
spouses (e.g) Amazon CEO divorce.

⑩ Easy legal frameworks for  
divorce and timely outcome.

Thus, it can be said that  
there are multiple reasons for  
increasing divorce at west, which  
can be reduced by reinventing  
their love (between couples) to  
strengthen family system.



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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

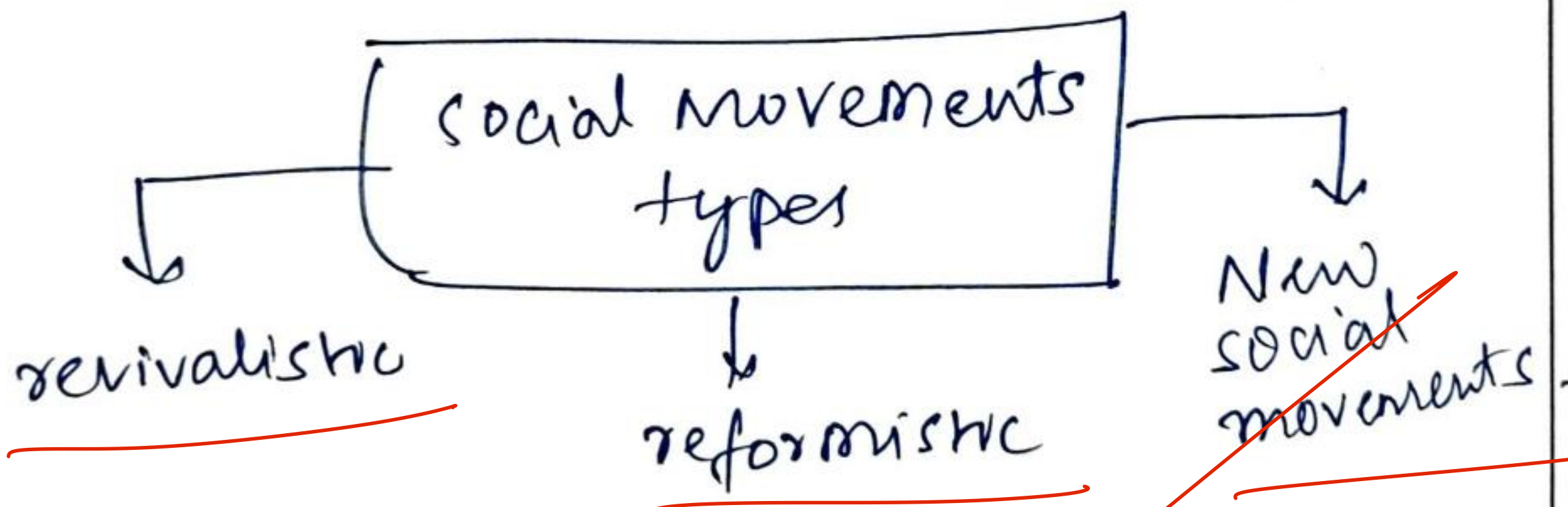
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Q4. b) What is a social movement? Discuss its life cycle with an example.

20

According to Ghanshyam Shah, social movements are sustained and organised social action by group to change the society or restrain the change.

He also gave different types of social movements in his book "social movements" those are



social movements are collective actions of individuals (groups toward particular societal goal or objective.



According to Sumith Salkar,  
social movements are oriented tow-  
ards change in society generally  
progressive and mobilise people  
towards its achievement.

### Lifecycle of Social movement

According to Charles Tilly,  
social movements are not spontaneous  
and they involve some elements of  
organisation and sustenance.

He gave lifecycle of social  
movement which starts from  
emergence of issues and ends with  
decline stage.



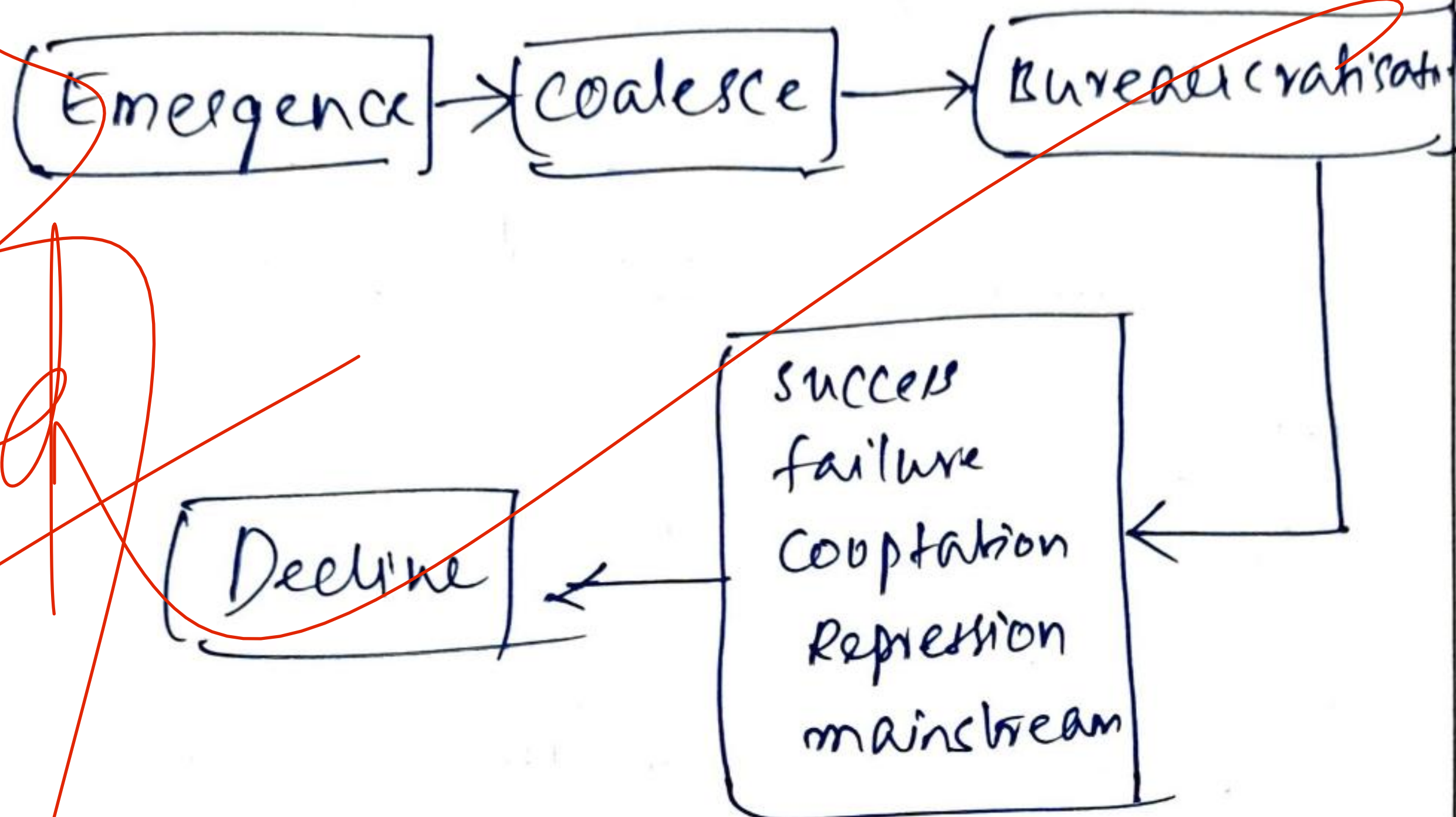


Fig: Charles Tilly - Lifecycle of SM

for example: social movement against violence against women starts with the contemporary issue.

- i) with the act of Nisbarga rape the movement started. (emergence)
- ii) It led to unification of country and candle rallies (coalesce)



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iii) with the sustainance the movement  
- it ~~became~~ <sup>became</sup> institutionalised as  
everyone fighting for justice  
↳ Bureaucratization

iv) It entered into mainstream society  
and huge outcry and social  
disharmony led to establishment  
of Verma Committee

↳ Provided for strict punishment  
for rape

↳ and deviant rapists also charged  
Capital punishment, movement  
declined

In this way social movements  
acts as an effective way <sup>tool</sup> of social  
change.

Mention  
Consequences  
Decline  
Movement

Well attempt

AN



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Q4. c) Critically analyze the dependency theory of development.

10

Dependency theories are offshoot of marxist perspective. They analyse development and dependence in dialectical manner.

Gunder Frank, proposed dependency theory and according to him the prosperity in the west is due to poverty in the east.

He states that, after the WWII world started adopting a west model of development. Which resulted in unequal exchange of terms between developed and developing countries.

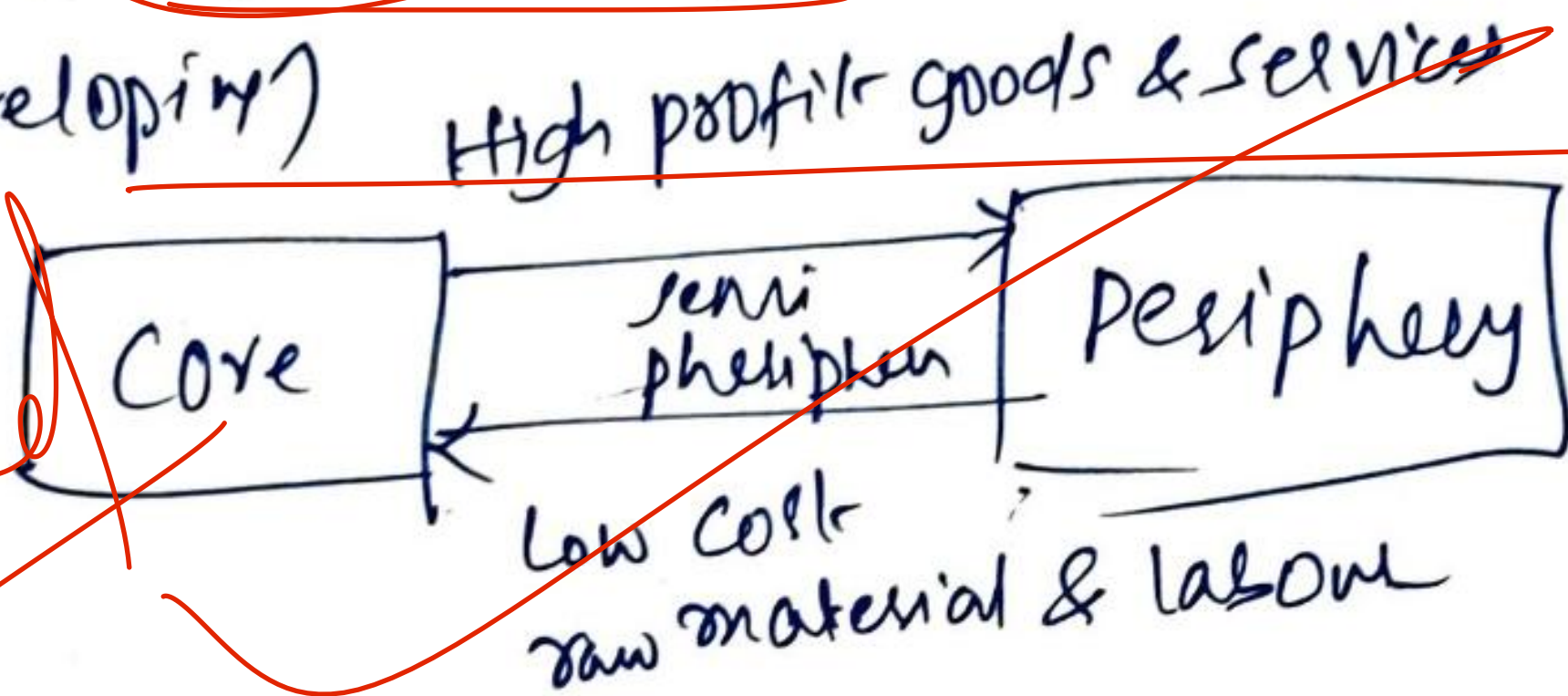


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developed countries exploited,  
developing countries through open  
trade and market.

(Wallerstein), also with his world  
system theory explained same with  
core (developed country) and periphery  
(developing)



relevant points covered

However it was criticised,  
Amartya Sen, argues that open trade  
and open market developed countries  
in unprecedented manner.

Some critics also shows East  
Asian countries for growing out of  
west model. (eg) North Korea - closed

South Korea - open

↓ developed 17 times  
per capita



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### SECTION B

Q5. Write short answers, with a sociological perspective, of the following questions in

about 150 words each:

(10x5 = 50)

a) AGIL.

10

Talcott Parsons, in his social systems, gave the concept of AGIL or functional pre-requisites.

According to him, social systems exist in society to perform certain functional prerequisites.

A (Adaptation)

In order to function, the society must adapt to the external situations and produce. Economy in action system performs this function through labour, etc.



Can  
write  
this

### G - Goal

Political system provides for goals in society and mobilises people and resources for achieving the same

### I - Integration:

Social control in social system controls the deviance in society and helps in Integration (e) Law, police

### L - Latency / Pattern maintenance

Through socialisation individuals learn social norms and act accordingly to it and shows conformity.

Family, schools helps in pattern maintenance.

ASIL, functions helps in understanding social systems and its functions.

Covered all points



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Q5. b) Relative deprivation.

10

Deprivation refers lack of access to resources which are important for self development and basic necessities.

RK. Merton, also gave the concept of relative deprivation in which individual (group) feel deprivation/alienation due to relative comparison with others.

It is different from absolute deprivation which refers to lack of basic needs.

Consequences of Relative deprivation

① It leads to deviant behaviour according to Merton

↳ People also rebel and innovate

Define Relative Deprivation as sense of frustration that people experience when they observe others having something they desire and within their reach but un-attainable.



if they feel alienated.

② Religious revivalism / fundamentalism etc can be the result of relative deprivation.

③ Relative deprivation theory also explains various social movements like ethnic, religious etc.

④ It also acts like source of measure, by which developmental policies can be formulated.

Relative deprivation varies from society to society and from situation to situation.

But it provides great opportunity to understand process of social change and movements in society.



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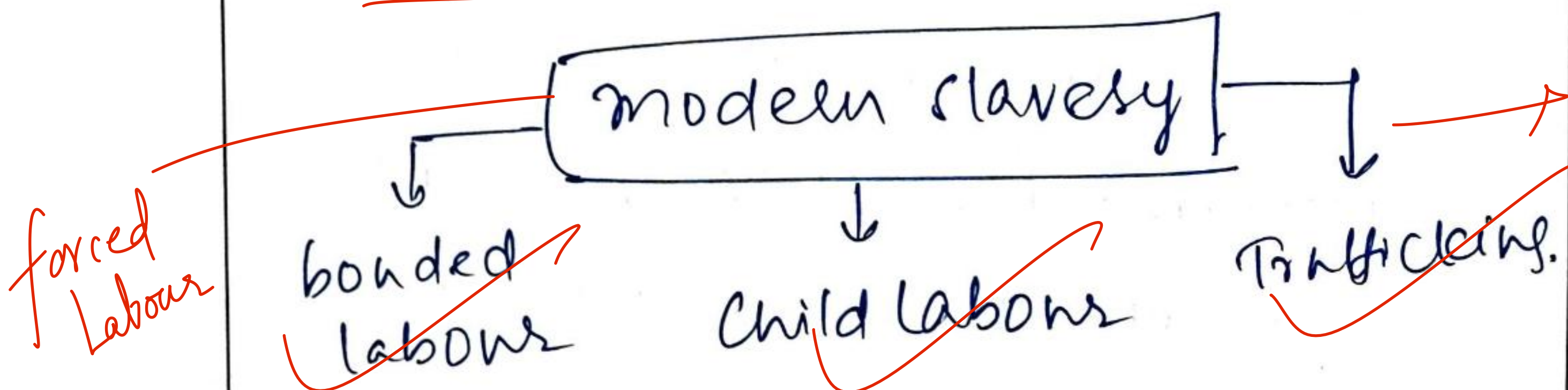
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Q5. c) Modern slavery.

10

Hidden and subtle form of slavery in modern times termed as modern slavery.

According to ILO, Modern slavery is practiced in different forms which are



### Reasons for modern slavery

① Poverty, lack of economic / material conditions leads to modern slavery.

Poor parents → Child labour strategy in poor state

Modern slavery as a situation of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threat of violence, coercion, deception or abuse of power.

forced labour

Talk more on this

Question not asking reasons of Modern slavery. Just describe each Modern slavery then mention reason for that slavery.



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② Culture, - Caste system, low Caste people, oppressed by high Caste.

② Lack of political will, effective implementation of laws.

④ subtle level practice inability discover and counter

Modern slavery results in alienation (exclusion of people which violates basic fundamental human rights of individual/groups.

Jan Breman termed footloose

labour in his patronage to exploitation to indicate modern slavery.

Hence, It needs to be countered through mass social campaign & with active participation of civil society

Demand of question  
is Modern slavery

03



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Q5. d) Validity, Reliability and Triangulation.

10

Validity refers to degree of achievement of desired outcome / result.

Reliability means reproducibility of same result

Validity and reliability are very important in sociological research.

### Importance

① In order to produce objective, empirical & practical theory.

② Helps in formulating grand universal theories.

↳ (e.g.) Durkheim's suicide & Religion



How to achieve

① Nozoman gave the concept of  
Triangulation to achieve reliability  
and validity.

→ Triangulation involves application  
of multiple methods to test  
the research

→ for example, Survey with  
interview helps in understanding  
the individual more holistic

→ It simply refers to cross checking  
of outcomes

② Similarly - Dutchheim proposed  
Multivariable analysis.

OS  
Add  
Conclusion



Q5. e) Facebook friends.

10

Facebook is a social media networks in which individual interacts with society / other groups and world at large through digital means.

Facebook friends acts as a reference group for an individual. He starts aspiring to be member of group and which leads to anticipatory socialisation in which individual acts like members of reference group like by posting photos, liking their posts and commenting on his friends.

Can add few data; facts



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Facebook friends also helps  
in transmission of values & culture.

For example, foreign (US) friend  
with his culture inspires other  
individual who is staying in  
India, similarly vice versa.

However, they also result in  
dysfunctions by creating deviance,  
anomie & alienation.

one may feel alienated or  
relative deprivation by seeing his  
facebook friends which ultimately  
results in deviant behaviour  
like achieving material gains without  
institutional means.



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Q8.a) What is the relationship between gender and development? Discuss.

20

According to UN Population  
fund, entering of women in  
labour force improved global  
prosperity multifold.

Gender is a social concept  
which indicates sex - men, women,  
LGRTQ+

Development refers to planned  
strategy of social change which  
is considered desired by society  
according to Yogendra Singh.

Gender and development  
interrelated and one supports



development and other supports  
development of gender.

Relationship Between gender and  
development

- ① Gender division of labour is  
directly linked with development
- ② According to Blood & Hamblin,  
though women after entering  
workspace all not given equal  
opportunities. → work patriarchy
  - ↳ feminine roles - pink collarisation
  - ↳ affects their development  
intern affects qualitative change.
- ③ women has less bargaining  
power compare to men.
  - ↳ result in low paid jobs



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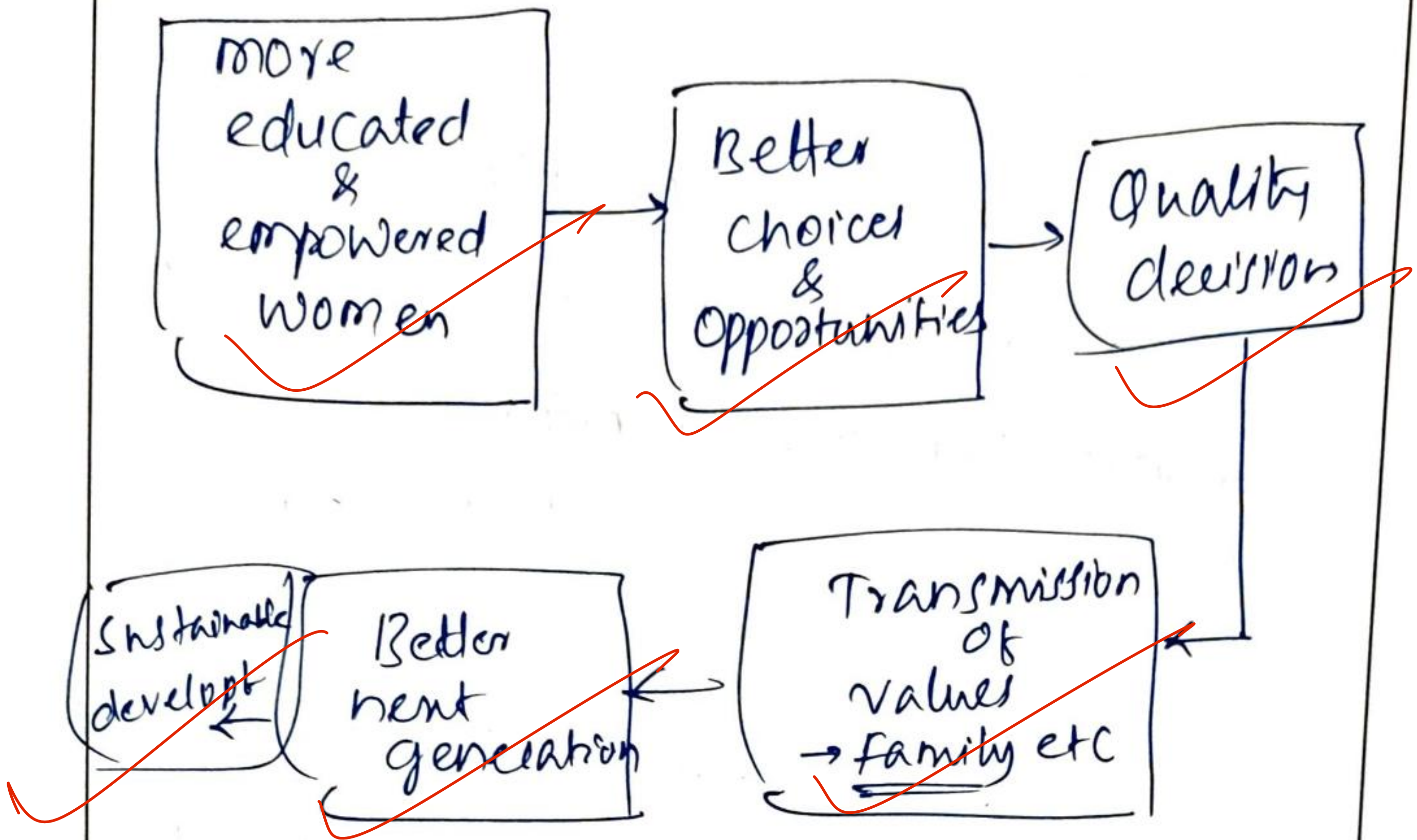
- ④ migration also resulting in feminisation of poverty as women over represent poverty and agriculture → feminisation of agriculture.
- ⑤ According Centre for monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) - Participation of women in labour force will double India's present growth.
- ⑥ women empowerment leads to Intergenerational change.
- ⑦ Uma Chakravorty argues that breaking shackles of patriarchy is a pre-requisite for development.



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Candidate must not write on this margin



similarly, promoting LGNTQ+

community people and providing  
them equal opportunities also  
helps in development which is  
sustainable development.

Well concluded



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## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

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Q8. b) What are the latent functions of religion? Can religion be dysfunctional as well?

20

Religion, according to Durkheim is set of unified practices and beliefs related to sacred, that is things set apart and forbidden.

Functionalists like Durkheim, Parsons only emphasised on the manifest functions of religion according to Merton and they ignored unintended and non-perceived functions of religion which Merton termed as latent functions.

Merton through his concept of latent functions gave in-depth and holistic understanding about



social phenomena/system.

Latent functions of religion

① Religion provides for cultural information like civilisation. etc

② Merton, In the study of Hopi tribes found that religion results in solidarity

③ Religion latently also results in dysfunctions like  
↳ Religious revivalism  
↳ Communalism/riots  
↳ Fundamentalism

④ These all latently manifested in violent activities like communal riots (e.g) Godhara  
Gujarat riot, 2002

Religion promotes social solidarity and enhance group cohesion.

- Religion as important source of identity and provide sense of community in social world in Modern time.



and promotion of hatespeech  
and moblynching & Blasphemy

⑤ Similarly in Animism theory  
by Tylor also explained role of  
religion in providing answers  
like (after death, spirits & souls)

⊗ Dysfunctions of religion

The role of religion in the  
society not only positive and it also  
leads to negative consequences  
also. as mentioned earlier,

- ① It promotes autogonism  
towards other sections
- ② Promotes orthodoxy against  
progressive ideology.



# IAS GURUKUL

SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

Candidates must not write on this margin.

③ Justifies discrimination and inhumane behaviour

(eg) caste system - untouchability  
↑ religious sanction  
similarly promotes patriarchy

④ religion also characterised by status-quoist, resists changes

According to social thinkers,  
Religion is social neutral concept  
the functions of religion depends  
on how we use it. Hence effective  
use of religion acts as a tool  
to social change.

Religion prevents rational thinking  
- Religion are patriarchal and play important role in maintaining women's subordinate position.

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# IAS GURUKUL

## SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING

Candidate  
must not  
write on  
this margin.

Q8. c) Write a short note on the functions of political parties.

10

According to Weber, Political parties are organised group of individuals with the objective of maintaining/securing his leader the control of government.

Messian and Munro gave different functions of political parties those are.

- i) Political parties helps in policy formulation on the basis of election manifesto.
- ii) They also helps in mobilising people and articulating political opinion of people.



iii) Acts as a recruiter of  
future leaders

iv) Bridge between government  
and public at large.

However, Roberto Michels &

Paul Brass also talk about  
dysfunctions of them

i) Iron law of Oligarchy, they  
usurp all power and oppress people

ii) Lack of internal democracy,  
dynastic politics promotes  
Corruption, distorts policies.

iii) Criminalisation of politics  
politicisation of criminals.

Hence, political parties acts like  
double edged sword. They should  
be used for democratic means to  
achieve constitutional morality

Relevant  
Point  
Covered

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