

UPSCprep Free Daily Answer Writing Initiative

Subject: Sociology

Questions

Q1. Fundamentalism and communalism are tributaries and the distributaries of the same river.

Comment. (20 Marks)

Q2. Industrialisation has had an effect on the family structure and consequently impacted kinship relations. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Model Structures

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Q1. Fundamentalism and communalism are tributaries and the distributaries of the same river. Comment. (20 Marks)

Introduction

- Fundamentalism refers to the form of a religion that upholds belief in the strict, literal interpretation of scripture whereas Communalism attempts to construct religious or ethnic identity, incite strife between people identified as different communities and to stimulate communal violence between these groups.

Main Body

- Fundamentalism and communalism have certain ideological elements in common.
 - They both attack separation of religion from state and politics.
 - They believe in supremacy of their religion and do not feel any religion is equal to theirs.
 - Both oppose the concept of equal truth in all religions or the unity of different religions.
 - Both advocate control over education by the followers of the dominant religion.
- Difference between the two

| Fundamentalism | Communalism |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fundamentalism aims to establish a normative order through various means, from wars to speeches to peaceful mentions.2. Fundamentalism stresses the infallibility of scriptures.3. T N Madan argues that fundamentalist movements are led by charismatic | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Communalism aims to establish its supremacy through violence that often involves hatred.2. Communalism is a strong allegiance to one's own ethnic group rather than to a society.3. Communalists have a mass psyche. Communalism becomes apparent only |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>leaders.</p> <p>4. Fundamentalists' movements are reactive and respond to what the persons involved, like the leaders and participants consider a crisis.</p> <p>5. The pursuit of political power is very important to fundamentalists.</p> | <p>on certain occasions. It may not be sustained like fundamentalism as a movement.</p> <p>4. Communalism emerges when conflicts of interest and a sense of insecurity and suspicion exist in one or both groups.</p> <p>5. Communalism is more protective of its own rights and beliefs.</p> |
|---|---|

Q2. Industrialisation has had an effect on the family structure and consequently impacted kinship relations. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Model Structure

Introduction

- Industrialisation refers to the shift from an agricultural economy to one that is based on factory production.
- Industrialisation led to the growth of urban centres and had a significant impact on traditional families.

Main Body

- Before industrialisation, families were units of production and considered to be multifunctional.
- After industrialisation and urbanisation, families could not perform all the functions they had to before and some of them were taken over by other institutions.
- Families continued to reproduce only main functions and became isolated nuclear as Parsons suggested in his research.

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- Family became a unit of consumption.
- Further, the industrialization demanded higher geographical mobility which led to a reduction of kinship network and the appearance of a nuclear family which was better fitted to that time.
- Families didn't need such support that they needed before from their relatives. Also the appearance of social mobility gave people opportunities to get higher qualifications and created division of labour.
- Both these processes changed not only the structure of the family but also relationships within families. Women and children were stepped aside from work in order to perform family's functions and men were seen as breadwinners.
- And if Functionalists see these changes in family structure necessary in order to cope with all the changes around and be the best fit for the society, Marxists see them differently. They see the main function of the family is reproducing the social conditions and the appearance of new forms of families with these processes will help to better reproduce labour power, give emotional support for workers and help children to socialise in the world of inequality.
- For feminists, Oakley, industrialisation gave the beginning of women's primary role as caretakers and domestic laborers.

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A promotional banner for a Sociology course. The background is a vibrant purple and blue gradient with a network of white lines and nodes. Several stylized human figures are scattered across the network, some holding question marks or exclamation points. In the top left, the word 'Sociology' is written in a white, cursive font inside a black speech bubble. The main title 'SOCIOLOGY COMPREHENSIVE COURSE' is in large, bold, white capital letters. Below it, 'With Mentorship' is written in a smaller, italicized white font. A white rounded rectangle on the right contains the text 'Including Test Series'. In the bottom left corner, 'Access for 3 years' is written in white.

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