



Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 5 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile, Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.
- You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at sleepy.classes@gmail.com.
- Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.
- The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.
- Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor_Mains Test-5)

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

Relevance to the question	
Structure of Answer	
Content	
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	

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Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Q1

Broadly explain GH Mead's ideas & their shortcomings.
How can Mead's ideas be applied to Indian society?

150 words
10M

GH Mead was doyen of structural functionalism and established a relationship between self, society & mind. He concluded a theory based on 'human consciousness' and social reality mediated by symbols.

→ He used intellectual theories of -

1. Philosophical pragmatism
2. Social behaviourism.

→ Rejected the perspectives that human is totally constructed out of social norms. or that he is infinitely reflexive.

→ Rather he gave theory of 'socialization' in his book - as -

1. Early stage → 0-2 years → No self is created since there's no social interaction.

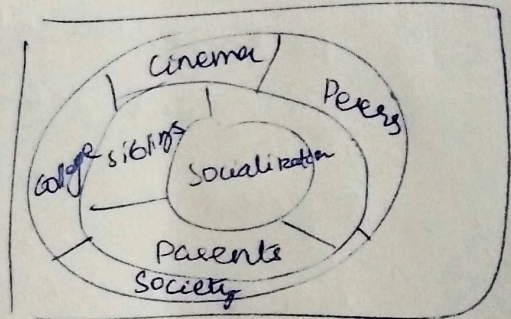
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2. Play stage → self starts building due to social interaction with 'discrete others' children learn to play their role as per their image as seen by their parents & siblings.
3. The next stage is game stage where children learn from their 'generalized others' and take into account others' attitudes, put externalize them and genesis of 'fully developed self'

takes place

⇒ Application to Indian Society



1. Indian children should

be taught about gender equality and ethics starts at early age and at home where early socialization takes place.

2. lessons about peace and love can be given by parents at play stage.

3. Inspiring stories etc can also build their self.

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Q2

How is understanding of social action of Parsons & Weber different? 10M

Social action is any action that is performed consciously (PARSONS). Its also an individual action which when attains following features becomes a social action -

1. Social setting - is crucial when it is performed
2. Motivation or some meaning should be attached to action →
3. Biological energy is invested.
4. Values & norms define such action.

eg. A public servant doing a field duty is doing a social action as she invests her energy, has values and motivation to do public service.

⇒ These social actions are not done in isolation and forms constellation called social system

⇒ This is crucial for AGIL framework.

⇒ Social action as per Parsons need not be directed towards other actors.

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Weber, on other hand, has taken any action to be a social action when it is directed towards some other individual and actor has attached some meaning to it.

→ For Weber, identifying & establishing actor meaning that actor achieved attached is social goal.

→ Weber didn't consider the social norms & values to be affecting the meaning attached by actor.

Yet, both ^{Parsons} Merton and Weber redefined the perspective of understanding social meaning of 'social action'

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Q3

Merton has defined bureaucrats to be ritualist while in today's scenario, we require bureaucrats who are 'rebel'.
Examine.

10M

Merton is a neofunctionalist and he gave middle range theory in place of universal along with theory on anomie & deviance.

1. In this conformity & deviance theory,
Merton refers to anomie and types of

reactions to it in society.

		accept	reject
		Means	Means
Goals	accept	Conformist	Innovator
	Reject	Ritualist	Retreatist
		new goals	new means

2. He refers to Bureaucrats as Ritualists → one

who sticks to the means as prescribed by society. But leaves the defined 'goal' behind.

3. Red tapism in bureaucracy is an apt eg. of this. Merton also conveys that ritualists

without training are very less efficient.

4. Max Weber also agreed that Bureaucracy is trapped in 'iron cage of rationality' &

just a 'log in the machine'

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However, we need bureaucrats to be rebel -

1. They need to give up ritualist attitude & find out more efficient ways to solve new problems.
Eg. Use social media for awareness.
2. Their goals must also change now wrt people and governance, use of technology has been increasing hence their goal must be protect privacy & data and transparency and accountability should be maintained.
3. New means → climate financing & resources from other sources like "Municipal bonds, crowd funding" → for new goals like environmental protection, green infrastructure

Yet, Not only Rebel they must also be innovator. They still have to be in frames of rules and regulations framed - time services code etc and maintain an effective & efficient hierarchy for disciplined bureaucracy.

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Q4

How does Marx view social conflict as an essential agent in social change?

10M

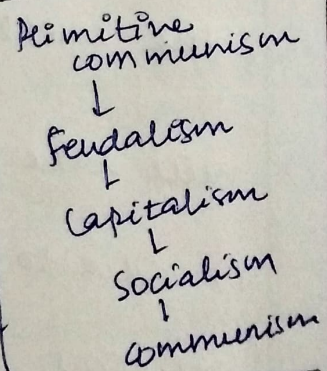
Social change is significant alteration of socio-economic & cultural behaviours, ideas, etc.

eg Sanskritisation → changing 'Dalit' way of life.

1- Different scholars have studied social change through different perspectives, have given different agents of change.

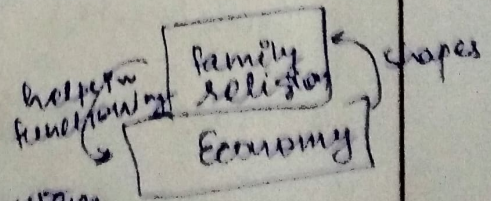
2- Karl Marx, in his conflict perspective - looks about 'Dialectical materialism'. He proposed that all

stages or evolution of history have occurred due to conflicts and contradictions between relations of production & forces of production



3- This brings social change which is basically founded on economic / materialistic conditions

4- Social superstructure is based on economic changes and conflicts within that system



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Ex: Feudal society $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Haves} \rightarrow \text{land} \\ \text{Have nots} \rightarrow \text{service} \end{array} \right.$
In this mode of production when conflicts arise, new mode of production \rightarrow Capitalism.

5) As per Marx, in capitalist society, there's a social conflict that labour is alienated from its fruit and wealth creation through surplus value is appropriated by capitalists.

6) This exploitation of labour will grow to the extent that breakdown of the system will take place. ~~Due~~

7) Due to class consciousness (Class for itself) political & mass action \rightarrow revolution will ensue thus leading to social change \rightarrow socialism (dictatorship of proletariat).

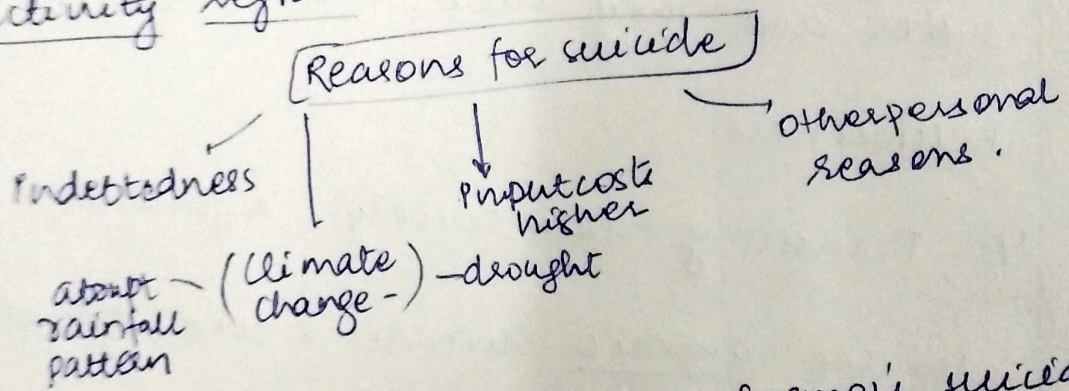
8) Transitioning into a classless, equal and conflictless mode of production \rightarrow communism

Thus, social conflict is crucial aspect of Marx's social change theory.

Q5 Farmer suicides is a major issue facing Indian agricultural society. Evaluate the same using Durkheim's theory of suicide & offer ways out of this issue.

Suicide is social phenomenon as proved by Emile Durkheim through his survey in 'Le suicide'. It is an act which actor does (positive or negative), that takes away his/her life. It is a social fact as per Durkheim.

⇒ Issue of farmer's suicide in India esp in areas like Vidharba & other drought prone & low productivity regions.



⇒ Durkheim's theory of suicide & farmer's suicide

1. Durkheim gave two suicidogenic forces, responsible for suicide — Integration — regulation.

2. Apart from psychological dispositions, these two factors & their degree in a society decides reason for suicides.

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3. India is a traditional society, in general majority of farmers are highly integrated and regulated by society → cause of suicide.
Eg. Indian farmers → spending on social rituals like marriage, downy due to high social integration become indebted or use loan's money.
High regulation → due to monopoly of rich farmers, benefits reaped by them → peasants suffer and they have less bargaining power → helplessness.

4. Transitory Indian society (Agrarian → Capitalist) also see anomic suicides where moral pace can't match the economic phase.

Eg. Capitalists exploiting small farmers, globalization affecting prices.

5. Farmers also see ^{egoistic} fatalistic suicides where they find themselves to be alienated from

High regulation	High Integration
<u>Fatalistic</u>	<u>Altruistic</u>
Low regulation	Low Integration
<u>Anomic</u>	<u>Egoistic</u>