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Sleepy Classes IAS
Awakening Toppers

82 M'm

Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 10 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)	



Ques 1. Examine M.N. Srinivas's critique of Indology as a theoretical construct of Indian Society, and elaborate his views on field studies.

MN Srinivas was a structural functionalist who pioneered ethnographic studies in India and gave concepts like Dominant caste, Sanskritisation and westernisation.

Critique of Indological studies by M.N Srinivas

- Srinivas considered Indology to be focussing only on book view and ignoring field realities
- Indology takes a culturalist view and ignores political and economic aspect - criticised Louis Dumont monocausal approach in Homo Hierarchicus
- Indology is more focussed on continuity from past and fails to see changes - criticisms of Ghury's caste theory
- He further said they are arm chair theories giving a monolithic explanation of Indian villages



His views on field studies

M.N Srinivas considered field studies providing a holistic understanding of Indian social institutions and their interactions

He even said they help in analysing change in Indian society - through his work 'Social change in India' - Westermation

Further provide multi-dimensional, structural reality, and even help studying functional utility of various social phenomenon - Eg Karve - Study of family

In this way M.N Srinivas added dynamism through his field studies and helped enrich Sociology in India



Ques 2. The Colonial rule caused both cultural and structural changes in India. Discuss.

The colonial rule brought about both cultural changes and structural changes as noted by MN Srinivas in his Westernisation theory and J Singh in his Modernisation of Indian tradition

Cultural changes by colonial rule include change in dressing habits, to eating habits and even to extent of changing rituals and religious beliefs.

The colonial rule introduced Western education which introduced modern liberal ideas which led to questioning, reforming traditions.

Colonial rule and associated missionary activities led to conversions, land policy led to changed value attached to land as it entered market economy.



Structural changes include changes in mode of production by introducing mercantilism, commercialisation of agriculture and even industrialisation at later stage

These led to evolving of new mercantile class, new capitalist class, absentee landlords due to land policies and New middle class (B.B Mishra)

The administrative changes and education opportunities led to growth of new power centres in form of bureaucrats and officials.

In all as AR Desai noted the British rule impacted the economic, cultural and political landscape of India and led to growth of Nationalism



Ques 3. Give an account of Ranajit Guha's approach in studying 'subaltern class'.

Ranajit Guha is a subaltern scholar who conducted extensive study of the subaltern class and gave various propositions.

Main propositions of Guha on subaltern class

He said historically the main stream literature ignored this class and had an elite bias.

He even posited that this class was the major force that was behind the national movement.

Further Guha argues that the subaltern class was exploited by both the British and the Indian higher class.

In his study he argued that there were two strands of national movement of which one was the subaltern class struggle against



internal domination and subjugation

But he differed with marxist on the class revolution struggle in India and instead said the Indian subaltern class is diverse

Criticism of Guha

He has been criticised for failure to see that the subaltern class was led by National leaders. He is considered to be too value loaded.

Despite this criticism Guha provided a distinct approach to study of the ignored class and paved way for future struggle.



Ques 4. The twin shackles that once decided matters for India's villagers, caste and agriculture, no longer exercise their rigorous hold" - Dipankar Gupta. Examine the statement in the light of changing structure of Indian villages.

Dipankar Gupta in his seminal work Whither the Indian Village notes that caste and agriculture are no longer the main stay of the Indian villages due to changing structure of villages.

Reasons why they no longer exercise rigorous hold

- changing mode of production and with industrialisation and urbanisation agriculture lost its relevance as major contributor to economy.

- The agriculture class is now shifting to other investments and becoming rural-urban elite as per Rutten

- The modernisation of society also led to breakdown of caste based division of labour and traditional systems like Jajmani - Jam Breman



• Caste is losing its association with Power and class due to market economy, democracy
Andre Beteille in Caste, Class, and Power - Sinpuram

• Caste mobility due to process like Sanskritisation and positive affirmative action led to blurring of Caste lines and divisions - Srinivas and Rajni Kothari

But in some spheres they still dominate like

Still more than 50% of population is dependent on agriculture and allied activities

and the caste based vote bank politics - MN Srinivas and Caste patriotism GS Ghungre keeps caste consciousness alive.

But as Ashish Nandy noted Indian villages are being marginalised from mainstream academia.



Ques 5. How has B.R. Ambedkar identified the features of the caste system? How is it different from the mainstream treatment of caste features?

B.R. Ambedkar was a pioneer of the upliftment of the Dalits and led many movements like Mahad Satyagraha. And he had strong notions and perspectives on caste system.

Features Identified by B.R. Ambedkar:-

He defined caste system as being oppressive and following principles of endogamy and being hierarchical in nature.

Further his focus was on features - like Caste based division of labour and restrictions on occupational mobility

He even highlighted the civil and religious disabilities being imposed on the lower castes especially Dalits

He even gave a distinct origin theory for caste as the Dalits being broken men who lost war and being discriminated by upper caste in his "The Untouchables"



While highlighting the features Ambedkar differed from mainstream scholars like G.S Ghurye who took a integrative, cultural approach, Andre Betellie who focussed on interactional approach, and M.N Srinivas who focussed on functional and structural approach.

Ambedkar's main focus was on highlighting the features that degraded the dalits, those that are unjust, discriminative and inhuman.

As a solution to this he gave his Annihilation of Caste theory where he called for complete annihilation of caste and its associated practices.



Ques 6. Examine the distinct challenges encountered by tribal communities in India. Evaluate the efficacy of current tribal development policies in mitigating these challenges.

Mandelbaum has defined tribes in India having a strong sense of kinship bonds, having communitarian ownership of assets and as being distinct in their religious and cultural practices.

The distinct challenges tribals face in India

Walter Fernandes notes of the displaced people due to development tribals comprise 42% and Poverty among tribes being 50% more than national average and suffering from high infant and maternal mortality.

Xaxa notes the tribals being reduced to second class citizens and without constitutionally prescribed rights.

They also suffer from low educational avenues, poor health care and unemployment of educated youth - Xaxa



Apart from this issues with loss of culture, identity and alienation from land. also dominate leading to detrimentalisation - Buddhadatta

Efficacy of the current policies

while the developmental policies and legislature changes like Tribal subplan, FRA, PESA provided them more opportunities in education, health and giving traditional land rights and autonomy.

They still suffer from improper implementation of these programs due to lack of awareness, one size fit all approach, top down planning and failure of the governance and Apathy of the Bureaucrats.



Ques 7. Indian Middle Class is actually a Privileged Class / Discuss the statement within the evolving landscape of social relations in contemporary India.

Indian Middle class is a result of the Colonial rule as noted by B.B Mishra and according to the Giddens class framework they hold their position due to their educational and technical classification.

Indian Middle class - A Privileged class

1. This class got opportunity to take benefits of the new market economy and secure jobs and higher positions - Kuppuswamy
2. Green revolution led to growth of affluence of rich middle class as Bullock capitalists - Rudolph & Rudolph
3. Further they benefit from the globalisation due to increased standard of life
4. They are also vocal of their rights and form a strong interest group - Amartya Sen



But they are also dignified to some extent

1. They suffer from consumerism and growth of life style diseases
2. They also face problems of urbanisation and increasing house prices and expenditure
3. They are not a strong class group due to individualised inequalities - Beck and Baudrillard
4. Women of middle class suffer from dual burden and are victims of both public and private patriarchy - Sylvia Walby

Hence while the changing social relations had a positive impact it also has negative impact on Indian middle class as they get more denationalised - Rajesh Kohar



Ques 8. The culture of society and its religious beliefs often coexists, however, sometimes they stand against each other.

Religion is a set of beliefs and practices that unite people into a single moral community (Durkheim). While culture includes religious and all other social phenomenon in the society.

Religion and culture coexisting is a characteristic of traditional societies where religion dominates and decides other aspects of social life as well.

It leads to Mechanical solidarity - Durkheim.

In such a situation the other institutions work in consonance with religious values and even complement religion. For example

educational, political culture propagating religion and its tenets. Eg) Webers protestant ethics leading to capitalism and both complementing each other..



But they stand against each other at times mostly as cultural institutions get modernised or secularised as noted by Bryan Wilson

When this happens they even enter into conflict due to diverging beliefs and values - breakdown of social solidarity

It can be seen in modern societies where modern cultural notions start accepting values or changing notions like same sex marriage against religious sanction - it is a phenomenon of cultural lag - Ogburn

Hence the Religion and culture do not exist in vacuum, they coexist and at times in harmony and at times in disharmony



Ques 9. Discuss the societal implication of the 'service sector revolution' on the gender-based division of labour.

Gender based division of labour is defined as division of work on the basis of gender and branding work roles as masculine and feminine - Karuna Ahmed.

The service sector revolution is characterised by an economy in which the major activities are being service based and it involves a wide range of services from health to IT.

Impact on Gender based - DOL :-

Positive Impact

1) More opportunity for women to enter into workforce - Leela Dulce

2. Increasing flexibility of work provided in the service sector like in few cases work from home

3 Help women renegotiate their role at home AR Varani



4. More provision of symmetrical relationship between husband and wife - leading to increased status

Negative Impact

1. Occupational segregation - restricting women to '5C' jobs. Emotional labour - Arlie Hochschild
 2. Low status jobs or lower positions in prestigious professions reserved to women - Karuna Ahmed
 3. Increased informal jobs - leading to no social security for women - A R Sabari and Naile Kabir
 4. Huge gender pay gap - India ranked 140th
 5. Leading to glass ceiling & nepotism - T. Spapola
no growth opportunities
- Further as women enter service sector they got empowered on one hand and face new problems.



Ques 10. Identify and analyze the primary challenges hindering in enacting a uniform Civil Code in India.

Uniform Civil Code is a single law that deals with personal matters of citizens equally irrespective of their religion.

Article 44 of Constitution calls that state should secure to all its citizens UCC.

Challenges in UCC

1) Constitutional contradictions

A 24-28 of constitution provide religious freedom and even secure practices.

A 24-28 being in contradiction to A 14 Right to equality. where women are discriminated in religious practices

2) Challenges due to Multicultural and Mult. religion nature of Indian society where arriving at consensus is a challenge.



- 3) It is portrayed as majoritarianism and this leads to minorities feeling insecure
- 4) Communal politics associated with the issue
- 5) Against the Indian values which celebrates diversity of cultures and practices.
- 6) Oppositions from orthodox sections of the sub-jon

Solution

As Supreme Court noted in P. B. Pithi case a UCC at one go would harm the unity and integrity of Nations, hence as suggested by Law Commission a omnibus approach should be avoided and piecemeal should be taken

While it is important that a secular state uphold diversity but we should balance it with principles of equality and Justice.



Please provide what improvements
can be made in each question -
little more in detail