



6th Sept

Instructions to the candidate:

- 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)	



Question 1 - [Compulsory]

a) Is the significance of Marxist perspectives underestimated in India? Comment. (10 Marks)

A R Desai in his speech The Relevance of Marxist perspective in study of Indian Society has highlighted the importance of Marxist perspective to study Indian Society.

Main features of Marxist perspective

1. Marxist in India focused on understanding the Indian Society through historical dialectical perspective
Eg) AR Desai - Social Background of Indian Nationalism
2. They focus on seeing society through materialistic changes
3. They use the conflict in the Indian society
Eg) Study of conflict based on Land or exploitation of Jajmani system - Gerald DB

It has been underestimated because



1. Y. Singh argues they fail to see alternative view of reality
2. A. Beattie - argues it is a deliberate approach to fit into Marxist framework and is erroneous
3. J.C. Dube - criticised them for failure to acknowledge the development taking place
4. Gail Omvedt - criticised for equating class & caste - ignoring Dalit dynamics
5. excess focus on conflict ignoring functional aspects & order
6. ignoring cultural, religious - economic Determinism

All these have led to it being given less significance but they were crucial in highlighting the peasant struggles, Village Dynamics - A.R. Desai in his Rural India's Studies



b) Colonial dominion over India concluded in 1947, its influences continue to resonate in the present. Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks)

Colonial Rule that came to an end had imparted the Indian society during their rule which was acknowledged by MN Srinivas Westernisation among and Y Singh Modernisation

Influence continues to resonate

1. In the administrative sphere - the colonial bureaucracy - and its associated features of rigidity, hierarchy
2. In the Judicial & legal sphere the judiciary functioning, laws including civil & criminal codes are a product of rule - still resonate
Eg) CrPc, DPC & even Judicial Vacation (Summer)
3. In education → Indian traditional learning that was lost during colonial rule and replaced by British model schools, colleges
Eg) Chaturpathis, Tols, → Modern International School



4. The British forest laws have almost remained for a 100 years & it is only in 2006 FRA rights have been given to tribals but the forest officials still impose restrictions
5. The Art, Architecture, Literature the British left continued as taken forward by various schools of art and now fused with Indian elements.
6. Western cultures and ideas inspired by British education - liberty, equality have made Indian democracy a most robust democracy
7. The army organisation was also the British form. In this way the colonial imprints still dominate various spheres of Indian life



c) Discuss the characteristic features of contemporary middle class in India. (10 Marks)

B.B Mishra highlights that Middle class in India as the product of colonial rule in his book "Indians Middle class"

Characteristic features of contemporary Middle class :

1. They hold their position due to the education & occupations - Kuppuswamy
2. While early middle class came from dominant caste (BB Mishra) the present middle class is diverse includes all caste
3. They are more Globalised class than local
4. They are also denationalised - Rajesh Kohli
↳ Would be ready to go abroad if an opportunity is given
5. They are also more consumeristic Dipankar Gupta
but show signs of deferred gratification as well



- 6 They are modernised class accepting love, intercaste, inter religious marriage and even not caste-conscious
- 7 They comprise of the New IT, Knowledge economy workers - Gurucharan Das - calls them heroes of middle class
- 8 Tommer & A. Sen highlight the active role they play in democracy as Public thinkers

But there are signs of traditionalism that they show as well like few instances are caste conscious, religious, more orthodox, and

As MBA has notes a Breakdown hypothesis does not apply to India.



Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers

d) Analyze the evolving approaches to the land tenure system in India. (10 Marks)



Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers



e) In manifest terms, practice of untouchability is checked, but in latent terms, it still exists. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Untouchability is defined as a practice of segregation in which a group or individual is discriminated and it happens within the cultural system of Caste in India

Manifest form checked

1. By Constitution - A-17 and even Protection of Civil Rights act & Prevention of atrocities act
legal protection
2. Increasing awareness and reducing violence against delits due to legal & moral sanctions
it has been checked
3. Even the mobility of Dalits ensured they assert themselves against violence (various thinkers - Kanhe Giliash), movements took place to prevent untouchability



But still exists in latest forms

1. As noted by Amit Thorat in his study atrocities on dalit still continue in rural areas
2. Fernandes even highlighted how dalit Sangathans are discriminated from entering offices
3. Elite self recruitment (David Glass) and Social Closure (Weber) exist strongly in India
4. formation of caste organisations to exert power
eg) Rambir Sena, Diamond Sene
5. Occupational Subjugation - eg) Manner scavenging
798 r.s.c
6. Segregation in schools when in Mid day Meal Dalits are made to sit separately
7. Chakraborty, Babu in "Atrocities on Dalit" highlight how mobility is resisted

And Prasad in his study of villages in Andhra Pradesh noted 150 forms of untouchability which indicate its presence despite efforts to check



Question 4

a) Religious pluralism strengthens a society but weakens a nation. Evaluate this statement in context of India. (20 Marks.)

Religious Pluralism is the ideology of multiple religions existing together. It is opposite to syncretism which calls for combining various religions rather religions. Pluralism promotes existence of each religion individually in its own sphere.

Strengthens a society

1. Promotes more social solidarity among people with plurality of ideas - functionalist
2. Berger has noted it is also syncretic with modernisation and secularisation
3. Plurality of religions also provides more choice & freedom to individual to choose his ideas & belief system



4. Religious pluralism also promotes tolerance and various religions give own norms, rules for conduct in society ensuring social control & control of individual behaviour (Durkheim)

5. Pluralism also promotes exchange of ideas, collective celebration of festivals leading to greater collective conscience and at times ensure organic solidarity Ex) Celebrating of Holi, Ramzan

But Weakens a Nation

A Nation as Weber defined is a collection of sentiments & community of communities

1) Pluralism leads to conflict of ideas at times leading to forfeiting Religious ^{interests} over National interests

2) Pluralism and movement towards secularisation also invokes fundamentalism as noted



by Steve Bruce on Fundamentalism which challenges ideas of Nation, State, Nation State instead forward religion as identity Eg) Islamic Radicalisation by ISIS in India

3. Pluralism also when exploited by vested interests leads to communalism as done

by British policy of Divide & Rule & later by communal politics leading to Partition of India. even manifested now Eg) 2020 Delhi Riots

4. It also leads to competition for resources in the nation by the religious groups & it breeds hatred, mistrust, antagonism

Eg) Khalistan Movement seeking separation → secession

But despite these challenges India managed to balance the Religious Pluralism



b) How is a family of orientation different from a family of procreation? (20 marks.)

G.P. Murdock defined family as a social organised characterised by commonality economic cooperation and reproduction in his social structure.

Family of Procreation also called as family consisting of members who procreate. It can be considered as a conjugated family. It is based on marital relationship.

It is mainly as a result of marriage and it has strong affinal bond, filial bonds.

~~M.S.A. Rao~~ M.S. Gore noted there are such families in India which give strong importance to filial bonds.



Family of orientation on the other hand has been studied by AM Shah in his

The household dimension of family in

India & IP Desai in some aspects of

family in Mahua

Such a family might be a collateral or fraternal or filial or conjugal but the main criteria here is not procreation

But more about orientation of relations

Family on basis of orientation has been

categorized by IP Desai into 5 types

	<u>Degree of Bonding</u>
Nuclear family	zero
Functionally Joint	low
Substantially joint	high
Marginally joint	higher
Traditional Joint	highest



Further those that are oriented towards
Wife & kids are considered as Nuclear &
those to wider kin group are considered
as Joint Families



c) Caste encompasses more than mere social stratification; rather, it revolves around hierarchy and inequality. Elaborate. (10 Marks.)

Louis Dumont in his Homo Hierarchicus 1966⁷ has called caste system as a form of inequality rather than a stratification

More than mere social stratification it revolves around hierarchy and inequality

This has been highlighted by various sociologists

1) MN Prinives in his Religion and Society among Coorgs in South India 1952

Hierarchy is core feature and gave Dominant caste to those inequalities exist

2) L Dumont said hierarchy based on Purity & Pollution restricts people to access to many resources

3. Ambedkar has noted how caste system



is exploitative, exclusive and how
it practices untouchability in his

"The Untouchables"

4 Even Now it has been noted how jobs
are restricted to only few professions

Eg) Manual scavenging - 98% SC

5 These inequalities have been used to deny
access to education, temples, politics, social

goods in the past and it continues
in latent form even now - Prasad

noted 150 forms of untouchability in
even today in AF

6 It is used to attach notions of superiority, inferiority
and at times even legitimate violence - Hail Omvedt

These caste historically & even at present
is more about inequality & hierarchy
than a mere social stratification



Question - 5 [Compulsory]

a) Is Education an Agent of Social Change? Discuss How Has It Aided in Bringing About Social Justice. (10 Marks)

Francis J Brown has defined Education as a process which is capable of bringing change in the society

Even S. Radha Krishnam highlighted in a traditional orthodox society, education can bring secular change

As an Agent of Change

1. It opens up capacity of mind to accept change & inculcates new ideas which bring change
2. Provides equality of opportunity
3. Gives opportunity for Social Mobility - Dulam Blaw
White collar
worker study
4. Inculcates Universalistic values Parsons
5. Directly helps acquire skills needed for change

Bringing Social Justice

1. It has brought out learning from clutches of caste, religion, creed.



This gave access of learning to marginalised sections - women, Dalits

2 It also treats everyone equally irrespective of status and provides equality of opportunity (Peter Saunders) and helps those marginalised get access to better resources

3 It has also brought about ideas of liberty, democracy → led to ensure political justice to everyone. Rajni Kothari

4 It spreads ideas of rationalism, questions orthodoxy leads to positive change in society
Eg) Sati eradication, in 19th century

5 It also provides for economic equality as it ensures mobility → economic justice

Thus education helped in ensuring Justice and opening avenues of equality, mobility, to all.



b) Child labour is a crime which is committed by a few, but the whole society is responsible. Discuss. (10 Marks)

ILO defines child labour as a children living on adult life and working full time at low wages, in poor conditions and at times separated from family.

Reasons for child labour - Crime by few

1. Poverty of the family pushing kids to work
2. Girl child being denied opportunity in a Patriarchal society and sending her to work by orthodox parents
3. Phelging of child as bonded labour due to debt incurred

But whole society is responsible

1. It indicates failure to enforce the laws & constitutional right (A24) Bystatic



2. A.R. Desai calls it as failure of welfare State → so low income of parents, no social security, lead to child labour
3. Myron Weiner called it as failure of right to education - as no education is available child pushed to labour
4. Elster Patnaik → said economics of child labour & informal sector responsible
5. Neera Burra highlights how Middle Class perpetuate it for cheap domestic help
6. Nishi Mishra → how girl child is considered as adaptable & suitable to certain industries
7. Marxists blame capitalist class → see child labour as reserve army of labour

Hence it is a systemic violence that is being perpetrated by the society as a whole



c) The effort to make post-independence land reforms is a futile task today. We need new reforms for the contemporary agrarian social structure. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Agrarian social structure include all the institutions that are associated with agriculture and land as major source of income

Post Independent Reforms included ~~→~~ Futile because

- 1) Abolition of Tax & Zamindari → Already done
- 2) Abolition of Tenancy exploitation → Reduced Tenancy
- 3) Consolidation of land → failed effects & failed effects
- 4) Co-operative Model → Already working with mixed results

New Reforms for contemporary agrarian social structure based on new problems

1. Increased inequality post green revolution
2. Reduced size of land holdings, feminisation of Agriculture
3. Reduced productivity, soil degradation
4. Instances of farmer suicide on rise
5. Nibha Arora notes rise of input costs but no rise in income



New reforms should include

1. Evergreen revolution with focus on the sustainable farming
2. To reduce the inequalities & prevent exploitation of small & medium farmers
Credit Availability → formal
3. Reduce soil, water degradation by promoting modern technology - Eg) IFFCO - Nano Urea
4. Replicating of successful co-operative models like Amul cooperative
5. Increase investment in capital creation in agriculture & rural areas (Eg cold chains)
- 6) Focus on food processing ^{Industry} → Will Reduce disguised unemployment problem

As agrarian economy faces the crisis on multiple fronts, the solutions should be multidimensional in approach



d) Discuss the changing nature of the problems of the working-class in the informal sector of the economy.
(10 Marks)

Holmstrom defines the working class as those group of people who differentiate themselves from capitalists, Top, middle management and are distinct

Informal sector as ILO noted is associated with significant vulnerabilities, deficits in decent work

Changing nature of problems of working class Informal sector

1. Increasing alienation from work as gig economy rises → No control over work
↳ No timing
↳ No safety

Limits of working day violated

2. Increasing Income & Job

Insecurity → Due to Informal &

Contractualisation of work & even

lack of contract. Eg) 80% workers no contract in Indian informal sector



3. Increasing exploitation of the working class combined by lack of access to (Keith Hart) Social Security measures of government

4. Feminisation of Informal Sector - Karuna Ahmed

↳ range of vulnerabilities like pink collarisation, low pay, sexual harassment, stereotyping,

5. Lack of working class Union strength - Rudolph & Rudolph

↳ No Bargaining power

6. Increasing work force leading to reserve army of labour → More functional to capitalist class

7. Increasing instances of Anonims Merton

8. Informal workers of Urban area - (Jan Breeman) occupy slum & are migrants leading to issues of Isolation, deprivation.

Hence the working class problems have become more acute as informal sector is growing



e) Indian agriculture has been rain fed for centuries. The project to inter-link the rivers can dramatically alter it. While discussing the advantages of the project, theorise its impact on Indian agrarian society. (10 Marks)

Interlinking of the rivers include the project to connect the rain surplus areas to rain deficit or drought prone areas

Advantages of Project

1. Reduce the agrarian water woes
2. Reduce the water crisis and also reduce the [migration] driven by this
3. Promote agriculture productivity
4. Give boost to the Inland water transport
5. Reduce [conflict] over water and promote greater solidarity
6. Reduce Burden of Women who have to fetch water from miles in drought prone areas
7. Address issues of [Health] due to lack of access to clean water for drinking



Impact on agrarian economy

1. Functionalists see it increasing productivity,
reducing conflict & promote prosperity
2. But there are chances of displacement
of those who lands will be acquired
3. Displacement and associated issues like
rural poverty, landlessness, alienation
from land, homelessness
4. Feminists argue while it might be beneficial
to few, those who get displaced face
multitude problems & are ignored as
noted by Manikula Singh → women are ignored
in rehabilitation policies

hence while being functional it is also
dysfunctional when seen from displacement &
environmental impact and both needs
to be balanced by minimizing the
negative impacts



Question - 6

a) Discuss some of the striking issues of development induced imbalances that need urgent attention (20 Marks)

Y. Singh has defined development as the process of social change that is planned and considered to be desirable for the society

It is inevitable as it leads to increased economic employment, growth opportunities

← Development from functional & modernisation theory

↓

Leads to increased prosperity & increases the solidarity

Part of structural, functional, cultural differential society should go through

But the Crisis of Development calls attention to some striking issues of the imbalances induced

- Growth of industrialisation - Leading to increasing class inequalities, feminisation of informal work (Naila Kaber, Karuna Ahmed)
 - eg) Top 1% own 42% wealth (India) (OXFAM)



2 Green revolution induced imbalance

Rise of Bullock Capitalists - Rudolph Rudolph
(In the Pursuit of Lakshmi)

Even Rise of Footloose Labour - Jain Breman
more

↓
Exploited by
Low wages

Footloose Labour 1976

3. "The Development Dilemma", 1999 Parasuraman

Highlight how development induced
displacement benefit few elite and
negatively impact majority

4 Parasuramick and Ganguly - Globalisation in India
2000

See how globalisation led to State acting as
extended arm of corporate & negatively
impacting working class & peasants

5 Development induced environmental destruction
and loss of Bio diversity, forest cover, Carbon
Sink - Buha & Gadgil → Ecological Imperialism

6 Murray Bookchin notes how cities are
"environment destroying monsters"



- 7 Further Urbanisation & associated fallouts like air pollution [22/30 most polluted cities in India]
Water pollution
Urban floods due to poor planning & urbanisation
- 8 The Rapid globalisation & integration into world economy in the name of development also led to growth of Informal sector in Third World countries - Andre Gunder Frank called it "Development of Underdevelopment"
- 9 Wallerstein highlighted in his "The Modern World Systems" new global lanes, & have nots overformed
10. Development at rapid pace also leads to surge of anomie and increased social imbalances
Hence while development is desirable & inevitable its imbalances need to be addressed



b) Has 'Green Revolution' led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer.
(10 Marks)

Green revolution was marked by the adoption of the HYV seeds, irrigation, fertiliser, mechanisation of agriculture.

All of these have led to increased agriculture productivity - Hammanth Rao

It led to increased food security and growth of farm mechanical equipment manufacturing

But it also led to rise of New Power elite

1. As Mario Kutler notes those who benefited from green revolution invested in new ventures in urban areas giving rise to new urban-rural elite

2. Similar observations were made by Utsa Patnaik in her study of North Indian farmers



3. ~~Gandhi~~ Daniel Thorner highlighted how green revolution led to formation of capitalist class in rural areas & how these people captured the cooperatives and exercised power
4. Paul Brass also notes the rise of New farmer movements an indication of the rise of new power elite being led by those who benefitted from agricultural revolution
5. The rise of Bullock capitalists has been noted by Rudolph & Rudolph in The Peasant of Lakshmi who are now a powerful elite
6. Further the New farmer movements led by the dominant caste who started acting like a pressure group comprising



of the Jats, Rajputs, Gujjars, those who benefited from green revolution

7 T.K. Oommen also highlights how these new power elite exert significant pressure on the government by lobbying, electioneering, propagandising

These new power elite were able to get some concessions as well like 2011 farm loan waiver, free power & water in few states, continuous increase in MSP.

But there have been new marginal groups as fallout green revolution as noted by Jain Breman - footloose labour, and lots of tenancy, becoming migrant labour, etc

These green revolution led to a complete outcomes which impacted the agrarian social structure



c) While discussing two social movements, highlight the difference between a revolt and a revolution. (10 Marks)

Social Movement is a sustained collective action which aims to bring or resist social change - T A Giddens

Revolution - James M Jasper defined it as a social movement that is radical in nature at minimum aims to overthrow the state or government and is spontaneous

Revolutions aim to bring change of society/system

They are mostly violent or very aggressive in nature. and as noted by Charles Tilly it

is different from small, social movement. In the nature of change → Revolution brings a long lasting change.

Eg) French Revolution which led to change of significant change of society & overthrew the existing power structure



Revolt on the other hand is a social movement which aims to bring change in the system. Although a revolt might also be radical, violent the main difference is that it does not seek to change the entire existing structure as revolution does.

Eg) The 1857 Revolt was an attempt to replace the power within the existing structure & was not an attempt to bring change of the system.

Both the movements vary in their goals, but tend to overlap in the means they use.



The rural elite find their wife and exercise money power.

7 As Noted by T. K. Oommen the rural elite have also prevented the dalit from exercising their ballot and Tomvett and Lee Sanders notes how the rural elite even discriminate against dalit Sarpanch. Eg) Murder of Dalit Sarpanch in Tamil Nadu

8 Further as Money power increases in politics the rural elite who can sponsor elections has influence making the PRl a money entity.

But PRl has also shown instances where they have been influential and successful in bringing social change and exercising power not merely being constitutional creatures on paper but also in spirit.



b) Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic influence on climate in India and also analyse the environmental movements arising out of it. (20 marks)

Anthropogenic influence on climate in India is a fallout of rapid development, accompanied by urbanisation, deforestation, land degradation, industrialisation and pollution and even less of agriculture productivity

Nature and scope of Anthropogenic Influence of climate

1. Increased warming of the atmosphere
IPCC noted 1.07°C 1950-2019
Rise in
Temperature
2. Changed Rainfall patterns leading to erratic monsoon, breaks, delays
3. Rapid deforestation and land degradation leading to ecological colonialism - Guhathadgil and release of soil^{organic} Carbon & Reduced carbon sink



4. Rapid Turbanisation has also been seen as environment destroying monster by Murray

Bookchin

5. Also instances of water shortage, extreme heat wave - induced food shortage
Eg) 2022 wheat crisis

Environmental Movements are a fallout & reaction to protect the environment and reduce the ^{negative} impact of anthropological activities on environment and climate

1) These are new social movements with main focus on environment, quality of life, rather than economic, material factors

2) They have new methods of agg. agitation & mobilising. Eg) Love Army using Social Media to mobilise support

3) Further they use various symbols, significant symbols (symbolic interactionism) to arouse emotions



3) Use of distinct Natural elements as logo or slogans like 'Save our Planet'

4 They have new membership as noted by Frank Parkin - The Middle Class Radicalism the members are mostly from middle class even A. Sen agrees the same

5 They are a result of increasing exploitation + unequal sharing of resources - Gail Omvedt

Eg) Chipko Movement → Ecofeminism ↓

6 They also have Intersectionality of Issues

7 They employ Civil Society Activism and have become Global in nature with the growth of Internet.

Eg) The Indians Participating & Supporting Greta Thunberg

Hence these movements reflect the growing consciousness about climate change & a collective effort to fight for a change



c) United Nations (UN) has repeatedly reminded the world of large-scale ageing of population in the coming decades. In this light, how can we make Indian society more favourable to aged. Also, what urgent preparations need to be made for the transforming demographic profile of our country? (10 Marks)

Ageing is considered as social, psychological physical changes that impact an individual. Indians population has entered the demographic dividend stage in 2018 but we also have 300 Mn aged population a/c to 2011 Census

It calls our focus to making society more favourable to age and even reaping demographic dividend.

More favourable to aged

1. Increase the geriatric care facilities & awareness
2. focus on active ageing
3. Developing silver economy



- 4 Providing of Social Security Measures
eg) Atal Pension Yojana
- 5 Providing & Strengthening legal safeguards
eg) Maintenance & Welfare of Senior Citizens & Patients Act 2007

Transforming Demographic profile

1. Increase spending on Education to 6% to GDP
& increased educational attainment focus
2. Health care improvement according to
NHP, 2017 - 2.5% of GDP, plus Medical Pluralism
& focus on preventive care
3. Rapid Skilling of the population and focus
on employment generation
4. Development of Knowledge economy and
Improvement of manufacturing base Atma Nirbhar Bharat

It is imperative we achieve these goals
to ensure we fulfill constitutional obligation [Art 1] &
even SDG's and National goals