



**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](mailto: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)	



Q 1. Examine the dichotomy between discrete castes and muddled hierarchies in contemporary social structures. Substantiate your answer with suitable illustrations.

The dichotomy of discrete castes and muddled hierarchies is given by Dipankar Gupta as a reaction to the monolithic classification of castes by Louis Dumont based on purity and pollution.

According to D. Gupta

1. Each caste or Jati takes have their own notions of history and Brahmins are not on the top of hierarchy in all of them
2. Gupta proposes each caste has its history legitimately unique way and does not attach notions of superiority and inferiority

Eg) There are instances when lower castes had contacts interacting with upper castes - Andre Betellie  
In his  
Caste, Class, Power



3. Further Gupta proposes that Castes are attached notions of inferiority by others and these castes in turn criticise others as being flawed with their analysis and that the other Caste is even more inferior.

Eg) The Jats consider the Brahmins to be lazy and inefficient - D Gupta

4. Not all castes have notions of purity and impurity - Gerald D Berriman in his study of Himalayan foothills

Hence Gupta argues there exist castes as discrete groups first and their own Jati, purnas or notions create muddled hierarchies which are not accepted by others.



Q2. Discuss the problems encountered by the religious minorities in Indian society.

Indian Society is a diverse society which has multiple religions and the constitution recognises religious minorities although does not define them.

The Government of India declared 6 communities Jain, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Parsi, Sikhism as minorities on basis of numbers, Backwardness, etc

→ Problems of Religious communities - Minorities

### Common Problems

1. Increasing instances of hate crimes, intolerance  
Eg) Vigilantism by majority groups
2. Fear of Loss of Identity - Alienation from our value system due to Majoritarianism
3. Difficulty in providing protection - Psychological Insecurity and Physical  
Eg) Increasing Communal clashes



Q. & Why

## → Community Specific Problems

### Islam

↳ Sachar Committee noted educational, economic backwardness

Eg) 14% of population but only 2% of graduates

↳ Stereotyped and stigmatised and ghettoisation

Eg) Due to fear of fundamentalism etc

### Sikhs

↳ Face dichotomy of affluence and low sex Ratio

↳ Depesantisation and outward migration

↳ Drug menace and victims of 1984 riots

### Paris

↳ Diminishing numbers less than 60,000

↳ Boy notes childlessness issues and even highly closed, endogamous groups

Christians and Jains face problem of isolation and identity loss

In this way the problems of minorities are as diverse as the community and we need to protect these communities.



Q3. Why do tribal and indigenous narratives suffer from low visibility within mainstream academia?

The Tribes are considered as distinct social groups based on strong kinship ties - Mandelbaum and have been historically isolated and sequestered - GS Ghurye

## Reasons for low visibility

Lack of visibility in mainstream media due to ignorance

Poor political decentralisation and <sup>Sch V, VI</sup> remained a mere constitutional prescription - Xaxa

They fail to be represented in economic sphere due to high incidence of poverty - 50% higher than national average - Fernandes

Priority being given to majoritarian development leading to ignoring their interests - Ecological Imperialism - Guha and Gadgil



Lack of representation from tribals in academic institutes - Poor primary education and health care impacting learning outcomes

Consequences of this low visibility

Buddhabes Chaudhary → Detribalisation of tribes and loss of tribal culture

Alienation of tribes and Anomies → Leading to Left wing extremism

Surajit Sinha → notes a tribal-peasant continuum

Xaxa says reduced to second class citizens

Hence it is important to prioritise the issues faced by tribal accordingly and follow principles of Tribal panchayat for their development and integration



Q4. Examine the role of cultural factors in the process of modernization as proposed by Yogendra Singh.

Yogendra Singh in his "Modernisation of Indian Tradition" defines Modernisation as a process of social change which has pan ethnic, humanistic, universal orientation and is neutral of value systems

Role of Cultural Factors → Helping Modernisation

Yogendra Singh notes the process of Sanskritisation as bringing modernity among the lower caste

He sees westernisation bringing ideas of humanism, western liberal ideas through western education

These ideas modernised the religion, social, political systems

He also sees the Great and Little tradition [McKim Marriott] binary as a process of change in both culture and structure





## Cultural Factors as hindrance to Modernisation

It is also observed that tradition acts as opposing force

The orthodox elements resist change and the various institutions take efforts to revive culture

As observed by Ashis Nandy even modernity gets traditionalised. Eg) E-Darshans

Indian Modernisation is a two way process and as MSA Rao notes India underwent selective modernisation and we need to study the cultural role in specific context as proposed by Dipankar Gupta in his Mistaken Modernity

Q.5. Explain h  
workforce a



Q 5. Explain how the growth of the tertiary sector has influenced the participation of women in the workforce and their occupational choices.

The tertiary sector includes the service sector that grew multifold post the LPG reforms and it had impact on the social, cultural and economic systems of India

Influence of growth of tertiary sector on Women

1. It is noted that women's participation in work force increased -
2. But we can observe occupational segregation of women - Karuna Ahmed
3. Women's educational attainments helped them take up high skill jobs - knowledge economy
4. More flexibility of work due to work from home, hybrid and remote options
5. Increased number of sectors to venture and explore to.



6 Increasing wages due to high skills - Lela Dulce

7 More egalitarian status in urban families

But certain challenges that this growth pose

T.S Papola notes discrimination at time of promotion

Arkie Hoshild - emotional labour - Pinnacles of commodification

- The second shift - Dual Burden

A.R Vasani → Notes low paid jobs and high gender pay gap

W Yueng → Lack of sharing of responsibility between husband and wife

And with increasing awareness various issues like workplace harassment have come to forefront and all these needs to be addressed by legal and social measures like strict enforcement of laws.