



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)	



Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers

Sociology Test Series

Sectional Test - 8

- Q 1. Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why?
- Q 2. Compare and contrast the Backward Class movements of the North and South India.
- Q 3. Is Population A Liability or An Asset? Comment.
- Q 4. Has progress led to significant imbalances in various aspects of society? Provide examples to support your viewpoint.
- Q 5. While global urbanization encountered challenges, in India, it gave rise to the norm of anomie. Discuss

(All the Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words)



Q1. Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why?

A. Giddens defines social movements as a sustained collective action to bring or resist social change. While increase in social unrest, relative deprivation, economic inequalities were seen as causes of social movements by Gail Omvedt in her Reinventing Revolution.

Now opportunity structures created by Media are also playing an important

1. Growth of mobilisation opportunities on mass scale → makes it easier for social movement
2. Ease of spreading ideology and propaganda through media - Media acting as a resource according to Charles Tilly - Resource Mobilisation theory

3. Transnational nature of the media gives it wider reach and helps build greater



consensus - Functionalists argue it a result of blurring national boundaries

Even Subir Ghosh has noted in his 'Caste' 2014 that globalisation gave dalit movement a wider reach

But a critical analysis

Would show that though media is helping the movement, the root cause of the movement is within the social structure in form of strain (N. Smelser), Unrest (Burner)

Hence while media is providing opportunity for movements to expand, the causes and mobilisation takes within.



Q 2. Compare and contrast the Backward Class movements of the North and South India.

The Backward class movements have been categorised by Christopher Jaffrelot as Sanskritisation i.e. North Indian and Ethnisation - South Indian movements

North Indian and South Indian class movements

Ideology → The South Indian movements has an anti Brahmin and anti caste system ideology - Eg) Self Respect movement due to Brahminical hegemony

The North Indian movement on the other hand had no clear opposition to caste system - They were influenced by Arya Samaj & Karma Theory

And had multi high caste groups & hegemony

Means → The South Indian movements were radical and assertive
The North Indian were petition and complaint in nature



Goals → The South Indians had goals of temple entry, positive discrimination, education, political opportunities

The North Indians were mostly towards political representation and reservation
Eg) Mandal Movement

Leadership → Movement in South led by lower Caste group

In north they were led by the upper middle caste

As Asur Sinha notes now caste - class movements have overlapped and as Jaffarabadi highlights there is rise of lower caste as silent revolution and the movements are evolving in both regions.



Q 3. Is Population A Liability or An Asset? Comment.

Population is considered an asset as long as the demographic dividend is reaped else it becomes a disaster.

Various sociological Perspectives would argue

1. Functionalist would see growth of population would lead to increase dynamic density and replacement of mechanical with organic solidarity
2. Marxist → see it as an asset to capitalist who would get reserve army of labour
3. Feminist → would argue it would ignore the gender specific issues and marginalisation of women

But in general sense a population when provided with basic social services and made productive



Would become an asset according to Neo liberalists

There are benefits like increased market size, workforce, increased economic activity and economic growth turning into asset

But contrary argument would be there would be fight for resources, and increasing conflict and even malthusian hypothesis

Hence a population being an asset or liability depends on countries ability to use the population's productive capacity and build a nation



Q 4. Has progress led to significant imbalances in various aspects of society? Provide examples to support your viewpoint.

Progress in sociological sense according to classical theory would mean movement from traditional mode of production to modern, industrial mode of production.

Progress leading to imbalances - Case of India

1. Increasing inequality with increasing economic growth. Eg) Oxfam report - 1% of population owning 40% wealth.
2. Increasing gap between genders as highlighted by Global gender gap report where women earn 0.7\$ for every 1\$ men earn and a generation of inequality exist.
3. Green revolution in India has brought in bullock capitalist - Rudolph & Rudolph but also led to exploitation of footloose labour - Jain Breman



4. Education disparities as highlighted by Aijith Pathak - education increasing gap between elite and mass. Even Cultural Reproduction of Pierre Bourdieu highlights same

But progress also led to reducing imbalances

1. India pulled more than 400mn people out of poverty - UNDP
2. Progress also ensured food security - Harmonious
Rea
3. Industrialisation & Urbanisation leading to Social mobility - Lipset - Zetterberg Thesis

Hence progress and its fall outs has been a complex phenomenon as post-modernist highlight can't be explained through one
lens



Q5. While global urbanization encountered challenges, in India, it gave rise to the norm of anomie. Discuss

Urbanisation is a process through which people have both material & non material culture which is distinctive to urban way of life - Louis Wirth.

Global Urbanisation - Challenges

1. It started in past industrialisation era with challenges like pollution of factories, slums, poverty, inequalities and multiple deprivations and even changes in family structures - breakdown etc.

In India along with the above problems it gave rise to a norm of anomie

1. Proliferation of crimes in the slums due to culture of poverty



2. A sense of alienation and increased deviance behaviour among youth
3. It also depicts a moral issue of lack of empathy - Geeta Desai Verma
4. It also led to proliferation of sects and cults - Theology of disprivilege - Weber
5. Even instances of fundamentalism and Radicalisation - due to loss of identity - Steve Bruce
6. Further there increasing conflicts - cultural, caste, religious due to competition for resources
7. Instances of violence on women increase due to poor enforcement of laws & Patriarchy
Uma Chakravarty
8. Neera Burra - Middle class - promoting child labour in cities

Hence Indian Urbanisation should be understood as a complex process of growth and anomie - where the Breakdown hypothesis won't apply

↳ MSA Rao