


70 min
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)	



Q1. How does the strengthening of pluralities in Indian society contribute to nation building? (20 Marks)

Pluralities refers to growth of multiple elites and it is a complete opposite to the elite concentration theories given by Pareto and Mosca.

Pluralities in India started to grow post independence due to various changes brought about by the law, constitution, market economy and changing rural and agrarian structure.

MN Srinivas in his Dominant caste theory notes beyond caste, education, wealth and power leading to elite formation and these elite forward their caste interests. Because dominant caste varies from one region to another region it leads to forwarding



diverse interests.

Rajni Kothari in his theory on congress system notes that the congress party men formed the elite and they came from diverse groups and yet contributed to growth of Nation

Gail Omvedt notes how helped in liberation of Dalit and Dipankar Gupta notes that positive discrimination led to growth of Dalit elite who could secure power and feel part of the nation

Dipankar Gupta also notes of citizen elite who form a class of people dissociated from the electoral calculations and strive to strengthen democracy and forward national interests

T. K. Oommen notes the rise of middle class as silent revolution and Amartya Sen also



Supports this saying the middle class growth led to growth of civil society activism and strengthened the Idea of Nation

Critical Perspective

Marxists argue that the plural elite do not truly reflect interests of the working class who feel alienated from Idea of Nation.

Yogendra Yadav noted the plural elite was a result of politics of dynasty politics, association with power, family relations and do not truly contribute to Nation building and forward parochial interests

While on one hand strengthening of Pluralities led to nation building on other hand it also led to forwarding vested interest of the Iron law of Oligarchy - Robert Michels



Q 2. Elaborate on the uneven effects of the 'Green Revolution' on rural community. (20 Marks)

Green Revolution was an agrarian innovative movement that was characterised by use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation on intensive scale and mechanisation of agriculture to improve productivity.

Uneven effects of Green Revolution

- 1) This benefitted the large farmers who could invest on the inputs and produce for markets while it marginalised small farmers who lacked inputs.
- 2) It only benefitted few regions that had irrigation facilities and ignored the other region leading to migration of small farmers from these water deficit regions. This led to demographic stress and distortions. Skewed sex ratios, low birth rate.



3. It also pushed the women into agriculture leading to feminisation of agriculture - Niveditha Menon.
4. Further those who erstwhile were tenants and workers on agriculture fields now became agriculture labourers as landlords started cultivating by self and as Jainani broke down - Jan Breman says it created foot loose labour who were now exploited.
5. It also created new agrarian capitalist class who came from the dominant Caste - Bullock capitalists - Rudolph and Rudolph.
6. While it led to high income to rich farmer, due to commercialisation of agriculture and producing for markets exposed poor farmer to high fluctuations in market, leading to



indebtedness and even suicides

But scholars like Hanumantha Rao argue it led to increased agriculture productivity and food security which came at cost of nutrient security due to monocultural practices

Apart from increased inequalities in incomes, regional inequalities it also made agriculture cost intensive and unsustainable for a poor farmer - Vandana Shiva.

While as noted by Mario Rutten Green revolution led to growth of new regional elites it also pauperised the poor farmer.



Q3. Explain the dynamics of religious change within tribal societies. Support your argument with examples from both colonial period and the post-independence era. (20 Marks)

Mandelbaum has defined tribes as a social group who have strong notions of kinship, do not have any strongly organised social structure and also vary in their religious practices.

Before the arrival of the British the tribals did not have any definite form of religion as their religion was not based on any written scriptures.

But the arrival of British has exposed the tribals to the proselytising activities of the christian missionaries and many tribes especially those in North East have been converted to christianity.



This is evident from the present demographic understanding where in more than 70% population of states like Nagaland, Meghalaya are Christians

While this changed the cultural practices of the tribes of the North East in Pre Independent India. Even post Independent India witnessed changes in religion of tribes.

G. S Ghurye in his Caste and Race in India has noted various tribal groups have integrated into Hindu fold and he called them on level of integration as Hinduised Tribes, Partially Hinduised Tribes and Hill Tribes in pre Independent India.

Post Independent India a study done by S. C Dube, he noted tribes who have



started living in villages and have been
assimilated into the mainstream society
and religion

Hence as tribes got exposed to great traditions,
they got exposed to new religion and as
Milton Singer notes there is a constant
interaction between both of them.

This was took forward by MN Brinivas
in his idea of sanskritisation where
tribal groups got sanskritised.

Religious changes in tribal groups took
throughout the history and it is an
ongoing process of tribal integration
into the society and to prevent this
sociologists like Verrier Elwin suggested
creation of Tribal National Parks



Q4. While the Panchayati Raj Institution holds constitutional authority, its efficacy is often undermined by the dominance of rural elites, rendering it relatively powerless. Comment (20 Marks).

Panchayati Raj is a democratic decentralisation exercise undertaken by India under 73rd CAA, 1992 and it aimed at decentralisation of power and also empowerment of the marginalised sections like SC & ST through reservation (A243D)

Efficacy undermined by Rural elites

1. Gopal Omvedt notes that the rural elite are reluctant to share power with the lower caste and it has been observed in practices like not allowing the lower caste to exercise voting rights
2. Fernandes also make similar assumptions of how the dalit sarpanch are discriminated and even not allowed to



enter panchayat office

3. There have been cases of killing dalit Sayanch and even setting up of the dalit houses on fire.
4. The rural elite and their notions of Patriarchy also hinder women participation in the PRI - Mani Shankar Aiyar committee notes meetings are carried out without women members
5. The rural elite capturing PRI also renders it powerless and a failed experiment, where the development is hindered.

But it has also been a successful experiment

1. Rajni Kothari notes the reservation gave dalits an opportunity for social mobility



2. Andre Betellie in his caste, class and Power study of Kirpura village notes that due to democracy Power has been diffused giving rise to new elite
3. Dipankar Gupta also posited that awareness, education and affirmative action from State provided growth of polit elite
4. Further even women took active part in the PRI asserting themselves and bringing positive social change and rural development

Hence PRI in India although ensured constitutional commitment of democratic decentralisation its results have been skewed and depend on multiple factors and the very existence of it after 30 years indicates it has been functional



Q5. How does Industrialization and Urbanization influence the dynamics of Family Structure. (20 Marks)

Industrialisation is the process of the production of goods using inanimate sources of power whereas Urbanisation is the process in which people start to adopt material and non material culture associated with Urban way of life.

Both Industrialisation and Urbanisation has positive and negative impact on family structure.

Positive Impacts

1. Growing Individualism, more freedom of choice in family as the authority structure changes.
2. Also led to more avenues of mobility of a family - Lipset - Zillberg thesis.



3. It is associated with reduced Patrilarchy and more opportunity for women empowerment
Goran Therbon → Dual Income households increasing
4. The size of the family also reduced and went from Joint to Nuclear family and Isolated Nuclear family - Parsons - Functional relation with economic system
5. More value being attached to symmetry in relationship and growth of Affinal bond
Young - Symmetrical family
6. Families are becoming child centric more value given to children opinion - OH Mowell

Negative Impact

1. Increased stress and breakdown of family
- Edmund Leach and Duncan Fletcher.
2. Divorce rates and lead to Serial monogamy
A. Giddens



3 Migration of male leading to change in the authority of the household and also alienation of the migrated individual.

4 Old parents feel ^{isolated-} empty nest syndrome

But sociologists like AM Shah argue the families are still joint in their orientation

and MN Srinivas and Milton Singer noted that the joint family has adjusted itself to the industrialisation process due to structural congruence.

Hence the impact of industrialisation and Urbanisation on family structure is a complex one and does not fit any monolithic explanation.