



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	You have tried to meet the demand except in question 1 where you needed to write features
Structure of Answer	Good IBC approach but use some subheadings in the answer
Content	good command over the content Use some examples
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	need to work on space management Do not write below the margin Adhere to word limit



**Sociology Mains Test Series**

**Test - 5 (A1, A 2 & B 1, B 2)**

**Question 1.** Discuss G.S. Ghurye's Indological approach to understand society in India. (10 Marks)

**Question 2.** Analyse different forms of untouchability in India (10 Marks)

**Question 3.** Caste-like formations are present in non-Hindu religious communities as well. Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks)

**Question 4.** Explain B. R. Ambedkar's concept of "Annihilation of Caste"? (10 Marks)

**Question 5.** Analyse the contribution of Yogendra Singh's theory of India's modernization. (10 Marks)

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



Question 1. Discuss G.S. Ghurye's Indological approach to understand society in India. (10 Marks)

G.S. Ghurye used Indological approach in understanding Indian society. It relies on the historical text (vedas, epics etc) to find the structure & evolution of Indian society.

### Ghurye's defined Method

- ① Vernacular & Sanskrit usage - Vedas, epics, Kalidas work & Marathi literature (Bhim Chandra Chatterjee)
- ② Methodological pluralism & theoretical pluralism (Induction + Deduction)

### Understanding Society

#### ① Caste

- ↳ used attributional approach
- ↳ Aryan invasion theory. Brahmins wrote literature to rigidify distinction from inhabitants
- ↳ Characteristics :- segmental hierarchy, Privilege & pollution,





**Sleepy Classes IAS**

Awakening Toppers

Commensality, Occupation, Restriction in Marriage, hierarchical Order

Mention the main tenets of Indology

↳ Formulation approach

Unique methods of study of sociology

↳ Society divided in Hinduised, partially Hinduised & hill tribes

Continuity in history of India

③ Culture, Civilisation & kinship

↳ Indology to maintain kinship hierarchies

↳ Marriage restriction

④ Conflict in tribes

↳ Perceived threat to National Integration -

Give some, more spaces and mention criticism

Religious Minority (Muslim), SC, ST, OBC, linguistic minority & backward class

Armchair scholar

Criticism - Ignore Subaltern & Oral history

↳ Brahmanical point of view

↳ Armed chair theorist, Religious text is value not fact

keep word limit in mind

Despite criticism, Ghurye was considered dozen in history of sociology as he had great role in establishing surveying & finding distinct method to understand society.



Question 2. Analyse different forms of untouchability in India (10 Marks)

Untouchability refers to process a person practices in real life to consider any other persons as untouchable. This is dehumanising as it restricts social, economical & political participation of untouchables in the society.

### Different forms of Untouchability

#### ① Social form

↳ Deprivation in the participation of untouchables in educational institutions

↳ Restricting their uses of public utilities

#### ② Political form

- ↳ Lower representation with brahmanical mindset of purity & pollution
- ↳ Maintain strict separations b/w different caste food places





③ Economic form

Can also mention on how the student denied to have the mid day meal cooked by here

lack of job opportunities  
clustering in low paid wage &  
unhygienic (dehumanising) jobs  
eg Manual scavengers

④ Restriction on Marriages (Endogamy)

⑤ Commensality, segmental division in society

Various perspectives

use the approach along the body also

In the end also mention how this idea has been challenged

4.5

B R Ambedkar → Censol of degradation, worst... Talks of Annihilation of Caste

⑥ Gandhi → change mind & heart of upper caste

⑦ Shah et al (2008) - distinct Indian institution legitimise & enforce practice of Discrimination

⑧ G S Ghurye - Brahmans subjected Nonaryans as Untouchables

Good forward looking conclusion use

Indian Constitution through 4-17 abolished the practice of untouchability & with laws passed by govt. the menace of untouchability has been reduced



Question 3. Caste-like formations are present in non-Hindu religious communities as well. Elaborate with examples. (10 Marks)

McKim Marriott & Milton Singer provided the concept of orthogenetic & heterogenetic including parochialisation & universalisation. These concept also helps in understanding how in non-hindu religion, the practice of Caste has been universalised.

### Caste like formation in Non-hindu Religion

#### ① Islam (Muslim)

↳ Conversion of hindus also lead to spread of Caste practices

↳ Ashraf enjoys high privileges

↳ Ahmadiya sect has different hierarchical position

#### ② Christianity

↳ started with Colonial times when Christian Missionaries tried to convert hindus

Good attempt  
but the idea  
of universalisation  
has to be  
used with  
caution

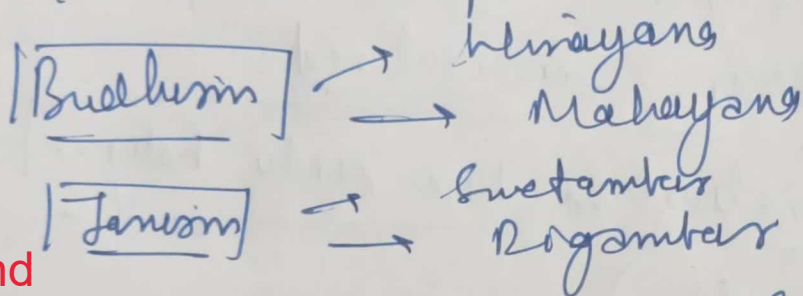




↳ Syrian christian, protestant enjoys different privileges

Very good approach of using different religions and also mention Sikhism that was born out of Hinduism

Buddhism & Jainism which are found on the principles of equality & non-discrimination have also different hierarchical pattern & Caste like features



In the end can also mention some distinction between the caste in hindu society and other religions

Before the spread of Caste like formation in other religion, some of the features have also been adopted in hindu society. eg veil adopted by Rajput kingdoms taken from Islam, 5

good conclusion writing in an integrated manner

As a sociologist, we must strive to find out how these caste rigidities are changing in contemporary societies and how globalization and religious revivalism has changed caste structure in different faiths





Question 4. Explain B. R. Ambedkar's concept of "Annihilation of Caste"? (10 Marks)

B.R. Ambedkar has provided concept of 'Annihilation of Caste' which refers to the destruction of caste from every social, political & economic structure

↳ Ambedkar in his Book - 'Who were the Shudras' writes that division of social based on occupation was a later addition to sanction 'Control' & hegemony

give some subheadings so that we can identify the main themes written

He provides that caste deprived people from basic necessity of lives. They destroy the character of human being.

↳ Untouchables which are concentrated in slum like activities & historically deprived due to their being birth in certain Caste

↳ Racial theory of Caste, as shudras are the Original inhabitants of Indian Country



Apart from all the issues mentioned also mention the solutions he forwarded for ending the caste conflict here

↳ for annihilating Caste, there must be political freedom but, ~~rather~~ it must come with social & economic freedom  
↳ Integration to depressed classes to become ~~com~~ or compete the higher Caste in Occupational roles

Inter dining

Inter caste marriage

↳ Religious Conversion to Buddhism as he believes that Caste mobility in Hindu society is not possible  
↳ He advocated Inter-Caste Marriages as Buddhism & Commensal practices have preserved the institutions of Caste.

keep the word limit in mind

Overall very good analysis written

5

Due to the efforts of Ambedkar, Dalit of today's India has shining their self assertiveness by making their voice heard. Various political parties like BSP has also emerged for Dalit Cause.





Question 5. Analyse the contribution of Yogendra Singh's theory of India's modernization. (10 Marks)

Y. Singh has written 'Modernization of Indian Tradition' to explain how India is modernising its moral & cultural structure through orthogenetic & heterogenetic changes

Source of change

① Orthogenetic change (change from within)

② Cultural structure

↳ Little tradition - Sanskritization

↳ Great tradition - Cultural Renaissance through Buddhism & Jainism

③ Social structure

↳ Micro - Migration, population shift & patterns recurrence (Joint family → Nuclear family → JP)

↳ Macro → Circulation of elite, succession of kings  
Rise & fall of cities, trade centres

Good approach of using the book and can also mention some context

Can mention this very data in a tabular approach here





## ② Heterogenetic Changes (changes from outside)

### ① Cultural structure

Good use of examples and also the theory written is praiseworthy

Can also mention how he said that the tradition has been modernised

↳ Little tradition - Primary Westernization  
Islamization

↳ Great tradition - Secondary Westernization  
& Secondary Islamization

### ② Social structure

↳ Micro - Role differentiation (joint family, nuclear family),  
new legitimisation (Caste, class, family, village, Caste, Pines)  
↳ Macro - change in Political institutions &  
New Structures (Bureaucracy, Industry, clubs)

Underline the name of the thinker

Mention the observation of TK OOMEN and MN Srinivas

↳ Radhakrishnan → Y. Singh termed Muslim features which treat Muslims like heterogenetic outsiders.  
↳ JPS Oberoi → Indian & European modernity are says  
↳ Anthony Giddens - high Modernity (specialisation)  
Despite Criticism, Y. Singh's theory helped us in understanding  
Complex & dynamic social structure & its process.