



**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	<b>Broadly most of the content is relevant to the question but within questions certain sections are missing e.g. Q1,4,5. Can focus on diversification of views.</b>
Structure of Answer	<b>Need to improve the structure in question 1,4 and q5. try to understand the multiple dimensions within the questions</b>
Content	<b>Can improve content by writing more concrete and direct arguments. Also try to incorporate more key words , thinkers and examples</b>
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	<b>good presentation and legible handwriting. Spacing also proper</b>
<b>Really need to focus on the demand of the question</b>	



## **Sociology Mains Test Series**

### **Test – 6 (B 3, B 4 & B 5, B 6)**

**Question 1.** Write short note with sociological perspective: Verrier Elwin's views on freedom for the tribals. (10 Marks)

**Question 2.** Discuss the evolving roles of middle-class women in contemporary India. (10 Marks)

**Question 3.** Analyze household dimensions of family in India. (10 Marks)

**Question 4.** Analyze how factionalism manifests in Indian rural society. (10 Marks)

**Question 5.** Comment on how the banning of 'Sati' contributed to the eradication of a major social evil in colonial India. (10 Marks)

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



Question 1. Write short note with sociological perspective: Verrier Elwin's views on freedom for the tribals. (10 Marks)

After India's independence, the question of tribal assimilation v/s isolation have been renounced with two opposites lead by Chhange (assimilist) & Verrier Elwin (Isolationist)

can mention little bit about tribal communities

### Elwin Views on freedom for tribal

- ① Tribal has unique & distinct culture which needs to be protected
- ② Social structure of tribal groups & their hierarchies is better managed rather the majority group
- ③ protection of geographical locations & their Identity
- ④ hinduism practices like Caste inequalities & untouchability not present in tribal groups

Valid arguments. If possible add examples





- ⑤ Every group has their own pace in their evolution, it must be respected
- ⑥ focus on helping socially, health & education without impacting their Autonomy.
- ⑦ Nehru was influenced by Elwin's ideas & followed the Tribal Panchsheel policy
- ⑧ Elwin in 'Loss of Nerve' Criticised Nehru for his assimilationist approach & his identification of tribal groups as partially Hinduised or hill section people
- ⑨ Success of NEFR (North Eastern Frontier region) peace is due to Elwin's & Nehru's effort.

Recently, govt. had taken various initiatives for tribal group autonomy & their protection like Forest Rights Act (2006), PESA Act, Constitutional safeguards & others.

need examples to substantiate arguments

In the second part of the question- criticism of Elwin's approach can be mentioned

read model answer to understand structure of the answer



Question 2. Discuss the evolving roles of middle-class women in contemporary India. (10 Marks)

According to ~~modern~~ the economist - Middle class referred to those people who after spending on their food & shelter expenses saved  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its salary.

Decent introduction.

If possible define middle class by mentioning its features

B. Mishra defined them as those who have salary of 75-125% of median average salary of population.

### Evolving role of Middle class women

① Raising their voice against patriarchal social structure through their Occupational Mobility & Economic Independence

add example of any movement or any case study

② Parson - Gender gap is reduced through process of industrialization, Urbanization, Migration & Occupational mobility

Essence of 1st and 2nd point almost same

Can write about -

- ✓ More women pursuing STEM careers; rise in female doctors, engineers
- ✓ Increase in nuclear families; women's role in financial decisions growing.
- ✓ Campaigns like #MeToo India; women reclaiming public spaces
- ✓ Women's representation in panchayats; activists like Medha Patkar
- ✓ Films like "English Vinglish"; women-centric content on OTT platforms.
- ✓ Companies offering flexible hours, creches; rise of work-from-home culture.





Question is about India middle class women. Need to add examples

② Arise Roschild - 'The Second Shift' in

which women first exploited in their work life & then in their domestic life

④ Simon de Beauvoir - 'The Second Sex' - position of women still entrenched with men's position

⑤ Kamuna Ahmed

↳ women find their job in certain sectors i.e. clustering of job profile

Structure of answer

decent point

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Changing Roles
- ✓ Role Conflict - still traditional ideas present
- ✓ Conclusion

⑥ Tulsi Patel - for middle class Indian family become a paradise of world

how. explain little bit

⑦ Improved position as mates selection, different form of relationship (live-in, single parent, LGBTIQ+), ~~start~~ autonomy in child Birth. Govt. needs to promote women empowerment by providing all safety measures & improve their status from Middle class to new Capitalist owners.



Question 3. Analyze household dimensions of family in India. (10 Marks)

Household refers to a residential unit where people live together. They might be family, friends or unknown. Etc.

add definition of family

### Household Dimensions of family

① Am Shah in his 'household dimension of Indian family' stated that joint family is increasing due to rise of population, high rate of construction etc.

need more clarity

They are becoming functionally joint. 4 dimensions - Co-resident, Co-trial, Co-parenting, Commensal

Decent points

② Pauline Kolenda - Nuclear families increasing. Regional variations present - North (joint family) & South (Nuclear family). Stem families rising

③ Changing patterns in which people are living with their friends in house or living with unknown or paying guest



Can add



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④ feminist View → changing pattern of household still female pattern is not changing. they have given freedom of choosing clothes but not in structure.

- ✓ multi-generational households still common.
- ✓ Decreasing household size and fertility rates;
- ✓ Women's expanding roles;
- ✓ joint decision-making increasing;
- ✓ women's financial involvement growing.

these are decent arguments but need more concrete points

⑤ Madan - increase in residential mobility of families. Rise of Money Order Economy.

⑥ Household changing its definition from traditional to nuclear i.e. from joint family to nuclear or intimate is friends resident.

The changing dynamics in households kept sociologists in its studies of how these changes are affecting society, social structure & its functions.

read model answer for better clarity

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**Question 4.** Analyze how factionalism manifests in Indian rural society. (10 Marks)

Factionalism refers to the process where certain people or groups divided with other people or group based on some criteria. for eg - Caste, Religions etc

decent intro. can briefly mention how this is present in rural setup.

Factionalism Manifests in Indian Rural Society

### ① Caste System

- ↳ An ascriptive Identity which divides people on purity & pollution basis
- ↳ Ambedkar ji - Village are center of degradation, corruption & worse

Good point

### ② Privileges

- ↳ Marx - class partition divisions b/w Bourgeoisie & proletariat
- ↳ Andre Beteille - Cumulative v/s Dispersed privileges

need to link with factionalism



### ③ Agricultural class

↳ Daniel thorne - Division of people with respect to income, Ownership & Use of land - Maalika, Kisan & Mazdoor

↳ Jan Breman - footloose labourers (Agricultural)

Can write better points

**Srinivas** - how competition for political power within the panchayat system often exacerbated existing social divisions or formation of factions

### ④ Bonded Labour

↳ Rudra & Baradān → Unattached form of labour - Attached form - Extremely attached, fully & semi-attached

**F.G Bailey** rejected the idea of communitarian unity in villages. He stressed on the coercive aspects of caste relations.

### ⑤ Religion bases

↳ Religion fundamentalism

↳ places & well divisions in rural areas.

**Where is the counter argument???**

With changing time, the feudalism in rural areas were decreased due to govt. affirmative actions like Reservation, Abolition of untouchability, Panchayats etc & Socio-reform Movements (Jyoti's phule)

**Read model answer to understand both the perspectives**





**Question 5.** Comment on how the banning of 'Sati' contributed to the eradication of a major social evil in colonial India. (10 Marks)

'Sati' refers to the practice when women after death of his husband sat on the burning pyre of husband body. It was termed as a major social evil by many historians.

Decent intro

Banning Sati contributed in eradication of major social evil

① Women pointing in widowhood was very depressed. they were treated as widowhood disaster.

Can mention

Ambedkar ji also commented in the suppressed through the inhumanity of women like Sati.

Awareness: Increased public consciousness about the inhumane nature of Sati.

② Socio-reformers like Rays Ram Mohan valid argument had identified this social evil as the humanity.

Women's rights: Marked a step towards recognizing women's right to life.

Precedent: Set a precedent for future social reform legislation.



③ He initiated his move against the sati evil which resulted in passing

relevant

Bengal Sati regulation Act 1829 by then  
Governor General William Bentinck

④ The practice of sati was also banned  
by different colonial powers by  
Portuguese, French in India

Structure of the  
answer

⑤ This empowered other reformers to work  
towards betterment for the position of  
widowers. Many leaders like Ram Mohan Roy  
spoke about it

Write few lines about  
the historical context  
of abolition of Sati  
Elaborate significance  
of the ban  
Mention counter  
arguments  
Conclusion

good point

Not relevant to  
the demand of  
the question

⑥ In hinduism philosophy of Manu - the  
women is always treated as a property of  
Man. In child (father), Adolescent (husband),  
old age (son).

The ban on sati had opened the eyes of many over  
extreme atrocities on the name of religious or  
Cultural orthodoxy which helped in Indian Renaissance  
movement