


Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 10 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	Relevant point mostly good content Try writing multiple dimensions Don't stretch to a single point write short and crisp to the point content
Structure of Answer	Don't write irrelevant focus on the demand of the questions Write short intro and conclusion focus on body of the answer Read multiple answers of topper's get an idea Introduce sociological perspective like functional, Marxist, feminist, subaltern, postmodernist, liberal etc Comprehensive coverage of topic is desired
Content	Generic answer won't reward you in optional need validation of thinker GS type examples again won't reward you quote example from various studies of scholars
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	Suggestion You have conceptual clarity Maintain 1 thinker in intro 3-4 in body 1-2 in conclusion at least Follow this structure it differentiate gs and optional answer Read these chapter from Sangwan Find medha anand answers available online read them you will get an idea All the best



Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers

Sociology Mains Test Series

Half Length Test - 2

(Chapter 5 to 10)

- Question 1. Discuss how technology has accelerated both the process of development and dependency. (20 Marks)
- Question 2. Cultural lag can also be seen very prominently in contemporary society. Comment. (20 Marks)
- Question 3. Do all major world religions exhibit patriarchal nature? Illustrate your answer with examples. (20 Marks)
- Question 4. Discuss ways in which caste ideology contributes to strengthening democracy. (20 Marks)
- Question 5. Explain how capitalism has contributed to the rising informalization of work in society. (20 Marks)
- Question 6. Can we consider 'poverty' to be the same as 'living in poor conditions'? Elaborate (10 Marks)
- Question 7. Davis and Moore argued that social stratification is essential for society's functioning and operates as an unconscious device. Discuss. (10 Marks)
- Question 8. What are the key characteristics of the social organization of work in a slave society, and how do they differ from those in a feudal society? (10 Marks)
- Question 9. Comment on Mills' assertion that the elite's rule operates in institutional terms rather than psychological terms. (10 Marks)
- Question 10. Analyze the impact of protest movements on the status of Dalits in India. (10 Marks)

(10 Marker Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words

and

20 Marker questions shall be answered in not more than 250 words)

*Write relevant & concise content
give proper justification
elaborate your points*



Question 1. Discuss how technology has accelerated both the process of development and dependency. (20 Marks)

② Technology refers to the process of using scientific principles to make application around it for the usage of humanity.

Accelerated process of Development

functional view

① New Means of production

- Industrial revolution had impact of newly developed machines like power loom etc.
- Information technology made the relationship b/w humans & machine on different level.

② Time & space has been reduced which helps in making democratic principles, ideologies, scientific development etc to reach globally - eg Corona Vaccine.



③ Impact on Economic Development

↳ India's high contribution of IT sector to its GDP

↳ Tourism helps in cultural development as it requires preservation of ancient structures

④ Social development

↳ high education centres

↳ easy accessibility through digital technology

Negatives of Development through Technology

① Ogburn & Nimkoff's Cultural lag theory in which material factor changes rapidly while non-material factors (values, norms, religion) etc. are not changing with the same pace

② Risk of Consumerism & cultural homogenisation

③ Religion revivalism & fundamentalism against development

Quote
only
study

Ex Green Revolution

Studies

Podium

Study

Elaborate
with

Studies



Technological Impact on Dependency

- ① A.C. Frank's dependency theory in which Core Country has technological advanced tool & peripheral countries equipped with traditional tool make them dependent on Core Countries (developed)
- ② Raul Prebisch idea in which peripheral countries become exporter of Raw material & importer of Value added products.
Value added products costs more than Raw material which make them dependent on Core Countries
- ③ Antonio Gramsci - Cultural hegemony
through spread of one's Country views through technological means (Digital) perceiving soft power.



④ Ideological warfare (Capitalist v/s Communist)
through technological means.

Therefore, technology has impacts on both
Development & Dependency as highlighted

by multiple thinkers, but with the
changing time in globalisation, information

technology, AI etc, the concept of
development & dependency also becoming
much more complex which needs to be
understand by present sociologist.

Scholar
are required
quote their findings



Question 2. Cultural lag can also be seen very prominently in contemporary society. Comment. (20 Marks)

8 Ogburn & Nimkoff provided Cultural lag theory in which there is a difference b/w speed of change in material & non-material factors of culture.

Material factor \Rightarrow Law, Rules, Technology etc

Cultural lag

Non-material factor \Rightarrow Values, Norms, Religion etc.

therefore, the non-material factors are not able to keep the same pace as the material factors which lead to Cultural lag.

eg Abortion v/s Pro-life debate,



Cultural Lag in Contemporary Society

① Rise of technological innovations like Artificial Intelligence (AI) changing the working condition, management skills, job requirement drastically. But the norms of societies still prefers manual work in some of sectors due to their belief in values of Trust, honesty, integrity etc.

② Space programmes

Valid Point
India's launch of Mangalyaan Mission was on Thursday & one of satellite bay was gifted to temple for the success of mission.

It also shows lag in material & non-material factors



③ Cultural homogenisation because of globalization has also fuelled reflexion by Cultural revival movements

④ Laws related to women empowerment, safety (Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace, Domestic violence etc) has been passed in India but still there is a practice of Dowry, domestic violence, Rape cases, patriarchy, Murdet etc.

✓ Value Points
Justice Verma Committee highlights that in cases of rape, there is a role of patriarchy awareness as well

⑤ Religious Consumerism (food, clothing, Music, Movies) faces issue by orthodox beliefs. eg protest against Oh My God movie

✓ LGBTQ



Despite visibility of Cultural lag in
societies the concept of global citizen
has squeezing ~~the~~ gap of the lag by
making universal principles across societies
without any boundaries -

Include
more stakeholders
white other side
As well

Critique
Quote scholar & study
to justify points



Question 3. Do all major world religions exhibit patriarchal nature? Illustrate your answer with examples.
(20 Marks)

7 Anthony Giddens writes that all major religions are majorly male dominant figures only. he cited example as God seen as male figure.

All Major Religion exhibit patriarchal nature

① Karen Armstrong - women were marginalized in most of religion. *classmate*

② El Saduani - 'hidden face of eve' - provides explicative practices in arab world. *this point*

③ Mary Daly - All images, language needs to be changed. It perpetuates sexist world.

explain these points properly



- (4) Carol Christ provided that we should try to make thea-logy
- (5) Major religion founders were found to be a male figure:-
- ↳ Islam, Judaism, Christianity etc.
- (6) Role of women is marginalized to personal affairs & they are sometimes seen as not worth of obtaining salvation as well. eg Jainism's Digambar sect principle
- (7) women's Menstrual age has also seen as a negative light on multiple religion & their belief
- ↳ In Islam, a women having period cannot go to clayah.
 - ↳ Sabrimala Case



Despite religion patriarchal nature, it also gives some space to women for their empowerment -

- ① Hinduism - In ancient history, the women are allowed to participate in religious debates. eg. Upanishads & gargi in later Vedic period.
- ② Images of Goddesses (Durga, Saraswati, Parvati etc) shows spiritualness towards women
- ③ preaching of Buddhism about equality among all includes women as well
- ④ Bhakti movement have major participation of women leaders.

eg. Akka Mahadevi (Lingayat), Andal, Meera devi etc

Urmila Chatterjee
Strindha



Despite religion positive role towards women's empowerment, it still considers as highly patriarchal in Nature. Simon de Beauvoir in her Book 'The second sex' provided that the women is exploited by religion but still they ~~are~~ introduce their children to religion. therefore there is a need for

divide
in two
paragraph



Question 4. Discuss ways in which caste ideology contributes to strengthening democracy. (20 Marks)

As per GS Ghunge's Attributional approach
Caste refers to ~~future~~ ^{caste} attributes
i.e. segmental division, hierarchy, occupation,
privilege & pollution, commensality & restriction on marriage (endogamy).

Democracy refers to the governance structure
in which people participate to make
govt. eg Representative, Associative democracy.

Ideology refers to set of practices & beliefs
which make people align to make
a common identity.

eg Hindu Ideology (principles of Hindu
culture)

*Not the
addresser
the*

The Topic
studied

by Rajni Kohari

read about it



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Awakening Toppers

Caste Ideology Contributing in strengthening Democracy

① participative role of all Caste members
despite of their social position makes
principle of people participate of democracy
stronger

eg Universal adult franchise in India

② Voices of the highly marginalised communities
can be raised in the governance through
democratic means

ex Reservation of MPs/MLA in parliament &
state assembly for SCs, STs

③ Caste assertiveness majority of Dalit making
them in equitable position with dominant
caste in political sphere. It strengthens
political stability



④ Multiple Caste Ideologies like Dalit, ~~Dominant~~
Dominant Caste (Kshatriya, Brahmins) etc
provide different viewpoints which helps
in healthy atmosphere of deliberative
process

⑤ Political parties based on Caste Ideology.
eg BSP, SP etc

Despite its effective role in strengthening
democracy it sometime leads to Caste
Issues

① Dividing lines in the society as people
are aligned towards their Caste
interest without thinking broadly about
National interest

② Conflict b/w Caste induce hatred
towards each other Caste.



② Antonio Gramsci - Cultural hegemony used by dominant caste by spreading their Norms & Values

④ Pierre Bourdieu's - Cultural Capital of Symbolic power increase gap b/w Caste economic & social conditions

⑤ Robert Michels - (~~Iron Law of oligarchy~~) elite rule, self recruitment

⑥ Caste Elites like Patel elite (Joshi, Desai), Jindal elite (Badrinarayan) make most of the benefits of govt. policies.

hence, govt. should devise proper policies to regulate caste inequalities & illegal practices like untouchability to make increase social solidarity ~~among~~ across Castes.

Contextualise point according to Q. demand



Question 5. Explain how capitalism has contributed to the rising informalization of work in society. (20 Marks)

Informalization of work refers to the process where the work is getting informal in nature i.e. low wage, not recognized as economic activity

Keith Hart's Informal work

- ① lower wages
- ② ~~to~~ low entry barriers
- ③ high employed to immigrant labourers

Capitalism contributed in rising informalization of work

- ① Capitalism promotes principles of profit maximization making industries finding cheap labour across countries.

~~eg~~ MNC's using India's cheap labour in BPO (Call Centres)

Is who said write name of study



② Marx provided that there will be two classes in capitalist society i.e. Bourgeoisie & proletariat. The proletariat class which is majorly unskilled are getting involved in informal sector.

③ Weber's Manual Labour class has also part of informal sector.

④ 'Limit of Pay' has made impediments of capitalist industrialist masters, therefore they want to increase workers of cheap labour which funds in informal sector.

⑤ Capitalism has low focus on social security, labour welfare. Therefore they were only focused on maximizing labour output in cheap cost.

no mention
of Gig economy, outsourcing



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Awakening Toppers

⑥ Technological innovation & Globalization helped movement of labour, technology first in capitalist societies helps in making informal sector in any country.

⑦ Dependency theories in which developed countries (Capitalist) makes poorer countries in under development condition which also signifies an informal economy

(A. Frank)

Despite its criticisms, it has also lead to formalizing nation's economies

① Increase accounting mechanism & new tools to define informal & formal labour

② providing opportunities & work

③ state role in social ~~welfare~~ welfare

④ CSR activities by MNCs

Clb.



⑤ Therefore, govt. should take necessary steps to utilising benefits of Capitalism while making efforts in reducing its ill effects in informalization of work in society.

Content
each quality

give Recent
Studies

to address this of

Informalization

Marxist
solution

discuss impact on
women



Question 6. Can we consider 'poverty' to be the same as 'living in poor conditions'? Elaborate (10 Marks)

5 According to Sir John Sinclair & PM Boley poverty is a social problem having relative condition in which there are lack of distribution of vital resources. There are two types of poverty - Absolute & Relative poverty.

Poverty same as (living in poor condition)

- ① Oscar Lewis - Culture of poverty: when living in poor condition it perpetuates poverty
- ② weber's Value system (Protestant Ethic) value changed their economic condition
- ③ Merton's Relational poverty in which people living in poor condition condition themselves as they are in poverty



- ① Marx's pauperization - deprived resources of basic necessities makes people turn into poverty

Poverty not same as living in poor conditions

- ① Deliberate poverty due to their belief system
eg Renunciation in Buddhism
- ② Social test by Sociologist by living in poor condition does not make them poor
- ③ Poverty can have multidimensional view i.e. social, cultural, economic, ideological poverty.

fair
point
Therefore, as highlighted by Benedict XVI, we must differentiate b/w 'poverty chosen' & 'poverty to be fought' for making good standard of life in the country.

Gandhi's concept of poor living



Question 7. Davis and Moore argued that social stratification is essential for society's functioning and operates as an unconscious device. Discuss. (10 Marks)

(6) Davis & Moore in their 'some principles of stratification' provided the basis & structure of stratification & its significance.

Essential for society's functioning & operate as unconscious device

- ① There are some important points which needs to be remembered high
- ② Ability & talent are scarce in society
- ③ Expenditure in training & skill development by people must be compensated through higher rewards
- ④ Social stratification exist on every society. This makes it a universal phenomenon (functionalist)



Criticism by MM Tumin

- ↳ No Criteria to identify important position, value loaded concept)
- ↳ No measurement tool for Talent & Ability
- ↳ Delayed income & psychic gratification for their future by people. Not count as sacrifice
- ↳ This makes conflict in society therefore not functionalist.

Response by Davis & Moore

- ↳ importance of position can be found through dependence on that position (Doctor & Nurse)
- ↳ we must provide compensation for training as if not then there will be no motivation

Therefore Davis & Moore makes their argument looks like essential for society due to its functional importance in society applicability



Question 8. What are the key characteristics of the social organization of work in a slave society, and how do they differ from those in a feudal society? (10 Marks)

5
Slave societies refers to those societies in which there are relationship b/w Master & slave. Master owns slave & their labour.

Key characteristic of social organization of work in slave society

- ① Ascriptive Identity based on the birth decided the role allocation
- ② Affective Diffuseness of the principles in the society
- ③ Particularism of the work divisions & its specialization
- ④ Division of labour was based on already defined
- ⑤ Low level of Mobility
- ⑥ No power with slaves



Differ from feudal society

- ① Means of production is changed
slave - tools, feudal - land
- ② Relation of production
slave - Master - slave relationship
feudal - landlord & serfdom relation
- ③ feudal system was more mobile than slave systems
- ④ In feudal power concentrated with landlords
in slave, it was with masters
- ⑤ increased alienation in feudal society
- ⑥ Division of labour is not rigid in feudal as
slave system

Similarity

As Marx said that Both feudal & slave system lacks true householdness & it will be realized only in Capitalist society which leads to class conflict making society towards socialism & finally to Communism

discuss
in brief
as per Marx



Question 9. Comment on Mills' assertion that the elite's rule operates in institutional terms rather than psychological terms. (10 Marks)

5 C.W. Mills in his 'The Power Elite' explains the power structure and how it is institutionalised in the society. He identifies 3 important sectors be Major Corporation, federal govt. & Military which he considers as elite. They share similar lifestyle & have casual relations b/w them. This makes the elite self recruitment possible.

The occupy Command positions which is the highest position in institutions make them in a position of decisive role. They try to make decisions in favour of elites for perpetuating their rule.



low accountability

He identifies 2 kinds of elite

- (i) segmental - Arts, Science etc
- (ii) strategic - those who govern

enter change

He also identifies that state rule is not inevitable as the masses are not incompetent. They kept in state of

Ignorance & powerlessness.

Criticism

↳ T.B. Bottomore in his 'The Elite & Society' provides that elite is different in both developing

& developed worlds

↳ Roderich Dahlgren - 'Who governs' - power is disintegrated

↳ David Easton - Diversity in 'us' thoughts of interest.

Despite Mill's Criticism, his theory provided a new dimension which helps sociologist to achieve more in understanding of power elites

for points



Question 10. Analyze the impact of protest movements on the status of Dalits in India. (10 Marks)

Protest refers to a process of opposing against person, gp, issue or society. When it becomes a movement then there is an organized people who are demanding certain rights.

discuss origin

Common Interest + Collective Action \Rightarrow Protest movement
+ Organized

Impact of protest movement on status of Dalit

- ① Increase Visibility of Dalit - Mainstreaming
dalit issues in the society
- ② Instilling sense of Motivation, Confidence
in Dalits
- ③ Dalit assertion through movements
- ④ Policies formulation & implementation are done with coordination of Dalit leaders



(5) Rise of political parties

eg BSP of Mayawati

(6) changing social conditions & more confidence about their identity

eg Namantar Andolan

(7) Dalit Organisation formation - eg Bhimo Army

elaborate
own
points

Despite it's positive role, it leads to certain issues as well

↳ Conflict between different Caste

disrupts

↳ opposite movements

eg Raybule's anti Reservation demands
rajasthan

major
move

↳ sometimes movement lead to violence & loss of life & property

satnam

↳ Dalit Elite (Sachidanand)

Dev
scam

Hence, Dalit movement has helped marginalized section of society to raise their voice & show their awareness to political

Blind

Patun

for Blind

Leaders