



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)	



Question 1. In what ways does the elite model of societal power resonate with the power structures observed in advanced industrial societies? (10 Marks)

Elite model of societal power as propounded by Pareto and Mosca believes in a small minority ruling the society due to their superior hereditary / psychological capabilities. As per Pareto,

two types of elites keep circulating :-

- Lions - conservative elites rule through strength and persistence
- Foxes - Manipulating people cunningly or committing fraud.

For Advanced Industrial Societies

- Power dynamics

As per CC Mills' segmental elites, command positions in industrial societies are held by minority groups who are strong in capital (economic, symbolic, cultural)

Ex- Journalists, writers having "power of information" in advanced societies.

- Inequality of wages

The gaps between the incomes of CEOs of companies and regular employees is on an increasing trend.



James Burnham's idea of "managerial elites" would justify this kind of scenario.

• Self-recruiting nature

In advanced industrial societies, elites due to their possession of material resources and social capital are easily able to continue in higher positions.

For ex - Michael Young's "Trap of meritocracy" showcases how ability is a product of resources, which are concentrated in upper strata of society.

Limitations

However, as per Parson's Idea of "variable game", he argues that modernity has led to a better lifestyle for all people. For Robert Dahl, power has become rather diffused as can be seen through functioning of labour groups having collective bargaining power in industries.

Hence, advanced industrial societies, can be analyzed through different perspectives of power distribution due to their complex nature.



Question 2. How do urban settlements in India continue to reflect the caste and kinship patterns traditionally seen in rural areas? Discuss the key reasons behind this continuity. (10 Marks)

Urban settlements have been traditionally different from rural areas due to growing modernization and industrialization leading to a cosmopolitan culture of anonymity and diminished caste and kinship ties.

However, there is still a reflection of these traditional ties due to the following factors:-

• Caste ties

↳ Selective Modernization of Andre Beitelle has happened due to rise in modern education and new occupations.

However, due to strong social solidarity and ritual status of higher castes, caste is still reflected in the form of reluctance for inter-caste marriages, caste endogamy, dining habits, etc.

↳ Ghettoisation → Physical segregation of castes even in urban areas, reflected in residence patterns and the growth of slums to accommodate people doing menial tasks like manual scavenging.



↳ Education leading to social reproduction (Bourdieu's cultural capital)
Mid day meal segregation in schools, calling of names for lower caste children and subtle remarks continue to perpetuate caste hierarchies even in urban areas.

◦ Kinship ties

↳ Functional obligations (IP Desai) - In spite of increase in nuclear families, kinship obligations like festivals, economic support, ceremonies, etc. keep people together.

↳ Joint operations (Kapadia) - In spite of nuclear families, jointness of operations is increasing due to common ownership of resources.

↳ As per Colin Bell, due to internet and transportation services, distance has been overcome leading to sustenance of extended families.

hence, at one hand forces of modernisation have caused changed urban patterns, however, traditional reflections are still evident in operation.



Question 3. Compare Animism with other early religious forms such as Totemism and Naturism. What insights does it offer into the social origins of religion? (10 Marks)

Social origins of religion have been explained by several theories like fetishism of De Brosses, multiple fetishism of Comte, Animism of Tylor, "Emotional stress" dealing of Malinowski, etc. Such theories lay emphasis on how religion promotes social cohesion and its evolution as a societal concept.

Comparison

Basis	Animism	Totemism	Naturism
Propounded by	EB Tylor	Durkheim	Max Muller
Core origin	visions of death, dreams, ghosts	collective effervescence experienced in presence of "Totem".	Awe and reverence for external forces of nature
Evolution	Man's intellectual needs to make sense of dreams, death and ghosts	Heightened ecstasy that people felt together, while loneliness without totem	Emotional connection with natural forces.



• Central tenet

Everything, even inanimate objects have spirits.

Ex- Rivers, Mountains, stones, etc.

worshipping a "single totem" which is material representation of non-material force.

Personification of natural forces and entitling them as "supernatural".

• Purpose served

Finding answers to heightened questions of life about birth and death.

Promoting social solidarity through strong ties of "sacred totem".

Establishing emotional connect with nature to live harmoniously with it.

Apart from these, study of Malinowski in Trobriand Islands focus on how "fear of the sea" led to origin of religion to cope up with emotional stress. Hence, these various evolutionary theories try to trace how social interpretations started to define religions.



Question 4. How does the concept of lineage help in understanding patterns of inheritance and authority in traditional societies? (10 Marks)

Concept of lineage is used to trace the ancestry of a person to some real / imagined ancestors. As per indological accounts of phurys, lineage can be consanguineal (vamsha) tracing along the bloodline, or it can be traced to a mythical ancestor (kula).

Understanding patterns of inheritance and authority

• Inheritance

Based upon lineage, inheritance can be:-

1) Patrilineal → It is traced from the father's side and is prominent in most of the communities. Agnates (relatives from father's side) play a deterministic role.

2) Matrilineal → Traced from mother's side. Uterines (relatives from mother's side) play a decisive role.

For ex - Khasis of Meghalaya & Nairs of Malabar region practising Thaarvaad (matriliney)

3) Bilateral - when lineage is traced from both father & mother's side.



For ex - Angulas of Africa.

o Authority

Based upon lineage, authority can be :-

1) Patriarchal - men have control over resources, property and power of decision making. Sexual division of labour is a defining feature. Most of the present societies are patriarchal.

2) Matriarchal - women play a decisive role as opposed to men and enjoy certain privileges.

For ex - Khasis of Meghalaya, women have some property - owning rights as opposed to patriarchal systems.

3) Filicentric - More importance on kids due to decreasing numbers of kids in modern societies and rising wealth.

Apart from this, in terms of names, it could be either patronymic or metronymic. Hence, lineage has a decisive role in defining inheritance and moral authority.



Question 5. In the wake of globalisation how is the power of the nation-state evolving, (10 Marks)

Globalisation is defined as increasing interconnectedness in political, economic and socio-cultural spheres around the world. The power of nation-state has altered as a result of globalization as:-

(i) Political

Due to rise of intergovernmental organisations like UN, WTO, etc., state's power to take unilateral decisions is curtailed.

forex → adherence to international covenants on human rights.

(ii) Economic

As per John Baylis and Steve Smith, state has less control over economic affairs, which can be witnessed in the adoption of LPGs reforms.

Further, Leslie Sklair argues how transnational companies have promoted class polarisation and unsustainability due to encouragement of consumerism.



(iii) Socio - Cultural consequences

As per, Andrew Pilkington, Globalization has led to the phenomenon of "otherisation" furthering the divide among people. Further, cultural homogenization has led to formation of "hybrid identities".

In such a scenario, hyphenated (minority) groups face "identity crisis" due to potential fear of losing their culture, requiring active action from state in form of legal safeguards.

For ex- CAA protests in Assam due to loss of culture due to migrant infiltration

(iv) Risk culture like climate hazards, epidemics, etc. have crossed national borders, requiring global actions to tackle them.

Hence, although nation-state is a still the location of sovereignty, substantial changes have been occurred in the way power is exercised due to globalization.