



# VISION IAS

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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2300)

Name of Candidate	SAMEER GOEL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center		Date	

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

**SECTION - A**

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.  
10 x 5 = 50

(a) A R Desai studied Indian society through lens of contradictions.  
Elaborate.

A.R. Desai is credited for introducing the marxist approach in the study of Indian society.

Features of A.R. Desai's approach are :

1. Indian society is understood in terms of historical developments in dialectical material terms. change is rooted in changing material condition.
2. social institutions and social relationships are seen rooted in productive relations.

3. Primacy is given to Economic infrastructure.
4. Systemic study of society.  
There is economic interpretation of culture.
5. Institutions were seen in terms of exploitative nature and study of conflict is done in society.  
Ex: Fajmani system.

Thus, his approach criticized also:

1. Did not take account of religion and culture.
2. Social order and social integration was not studied.  
But still it brought new ways to understand the society.



1. (b) Are definitional issues an obstacle in tribal development? Discuss.

Tribals constitute around  
8.6% of country's population.

Definitional Issues  
related to tribals are:

1. Different stages of integration  
with the mainstream society.
2. Following different occupations  
living in diverse terrains.
- 3

Various attempts to  
define tribals are:

1. G.S. Ghurye: Hinduised, partially  
Hinduised, hill sections.
2. B.C. Dutta: 5 fold classification
3. Vidyarthi: Living in rural  
areas, ② forest areas ③ Assimilated  
④ Semi-aculturated ⑤ Acculturated.

Issues in development to these

1. Policy formulation becomes a issue.
2. Balancing Autonomy and Integration pose a issue.
3. Targeted benefits are not delivered.
4. Protection of culture becomes difficult.
5. Uniform civil code feasibility is not tested.

But efforts for  
rural development should  
prevent their exploitation  
and protect from any  
social injustice. Nehru's  
Panchsheel can be used.

1. (c) Marriage and family, the two social institutions with biological foundations, are complementary to each other. Discuss.

Family is a social group which consists of both affines and consanguines.

whereas, marriage is a socially approved and acknowledged sexual relations between 2 adult individuals.

are marriage and family complementary to each other :

1. marriage is the base on which family is found.
2. marriage helps one in building social networks and expanding one's kin group

3. Marriage is the most acceptable way of legitimizing the offspring.
4. Marriage gives one access to spouse's sexuality, labour and property.
5. Family supports the married couple to deal with emotional stress.

[But family and marriage may be separate also.]

1. Rise of subur income No kids marriage.
2. Advent of same old marriage and live in relationship.

Thus, idea of both marriage and family is undergoing evolution.



1. (d) In what ways, New Middle Class is different from Old Middle Class. Illustrate.

Middle class is the new concept in urban life which lies between the dichotomy of upper class and the lower/working class.

Difference between  
old middle class and  
New middle class are:

Old middle class	New middle class
1. <u>Formed</u> as a result of <u>British mercantile</u> policy. New traders and money lenders emerged.	1. <u>Formed</u> due to advent of <u>education</u> , rise in <u>service</u> sector and <u>jobs</u> in <u>government</u> .

<u>Old middle class</u>	<u>New middle class</u>
<p>2. <u>Composed</u> mainly of <u>upper caste</u> people. ex: Tanjore miraq study: <u>Brahmins</u> taking white collar jobs.</p>	<p>2. <u>Consist</u> of <u>middle caste</u> and <u>some lower caste</u> also. ex: <u>Affirmative policy</u> of government</p>
<p>3. <u>Primary</u> a <u>Urban phenomenon</u> and lack of <u>rural middle class</u></p>	<p>3. <u>Found</u> in <u>rural</u> areas also due to policy like <u>Extension service</u>, <u>Panchayats</u> etc.</p>

Thus, middle class was seen by Marxists as a threat to Unity of proletariat. Functionalist say them as a creation of differential occupational reward.

1. (e) Discuss the challenges associated with process of ageing from different sociological perspectives.

Ageing is described as a process of accumulation of changes in personality.

Challenges with Ageing can be seen from different sociological perspectives are:

- ① **Functionalalist** gave the theory. As people grow old, they disengage from their roles. This allows others to take their place who can play these roles more effectively.



2. Marxist : Political Economy  
Theory : As per this, the  
political economy decides  
the role that people  
would play.

→ Society rewards present  
work and so leads to  
the aged.

3. Interactionist : old age  
people are labelled as  
weak, inefficient and  
dependent on others.

4. Merton Latent & manifest.

5. Feminist : women have to  
bear the burden more  
than men.

Thus, the ageing is  
a phenomenon which needs  
consideration.



2. (a) India is on the cusp of cultural revivalism. In this light, examine the Indological approach of G S Ghurye to study Indian Society. 20

Indology is the study of Indian society. It can also be defined as a approach to study society through literary works, historical developments, and religious texts.

Features of this  
approach are:

1. Book view study is based on the texts. Field based studies are not conducted.
2. Unique: Indian society is seen as unique and should be studied through

concepts and theories that  
are unique to Indian  
society and not through  
some western concepts.

3. Emphasis is upon  
understanding rather  
than giving alternate  
solutions.

4. Society is seen in  
terms of continuity from  
the past, seen in terms  
of its historical moorings.

5. Emphasis was on  
culture and religion.

6. Hindu view of society  
was given.

Relevance in light of

India which is in  
on cusp of cultural  
revivalism :

1. Develop thorough understanding  
of culture.

ex: True spirit behind  
religious texts should be  
taken into account and  
not just letter.

2. Indigenous concepts: The  
contemporary institutions should  
be studied using indigenous  
concepts.

3. Social problems should  
be analysed by tracing  
their history.

But the approach has certain drawbacks also:

1. Contrary views from different religious texts about the same phenomenon brought subjectivity.
2. Normative order is different
3. Difficult to get objectivity were Indian scholars biased with national interests and western scholars with colonial interests.

Indology can use new methods like content analysis to make a study of society.



2. (b) "Caste system in India is a major barrier to social mobility." Discuss. Also, explain the factors that contribute to the persistence of caste-based inequalities. 20

Caste is a closed system of social stratification in the Indian society.

The process of social mobility is the process of change in position ~~in~~ from one stratum to other in the hierarchy.

Caste system as a barrier to social mobility:

1. Occupations : Caste have been related to certain occupations. Ambedkar said that caste prevents readjustment in occupations and hinders mobility.

Ex: Manual scavengers have  
high representation of Dalits.

② Education: It is a tool  
of social mobility. But  
Dalit and other lower  
caste students suffer  
discrimination in schools.

Ex: Dalit students not  
allowed to sit with  
others to have mid Day  
Meal.

③ Marriage: Ram Mohan  
Das has said that  
Inter caste marriage should  
be between upper and  
lower caste. But, still there  
is caste endogamy which  
prevents mobility.

Factors that continue to  
the persistence of caste  
based inequalities:

- ① education and occupational  
discrimination against the  
lower castes.
- ② Social capital: lower  
castes do not have  
network of contacts and  
associations which can  
support them.
- ③ Informal sector: Resi of  
informalisation has led  
to low social security.  
Most are from low  
castes only.

But mobility has also been seen in recent times :

- ① Reservations : The policy of reservations has helped in achieving mobility
- ② Education : RTE Act and Eklavya model Residential schools has helped in bringing literacy
- ③ Land Reforms : Led to the rise of dominant caste (Sainiwa).
- ④ Panchayati Raj Institutions
- ⑤ Sanskritization : Thus, although barriers are there, but they are not insurmountable.



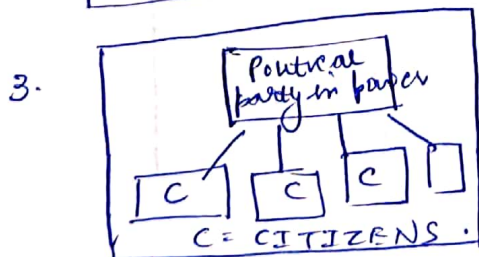
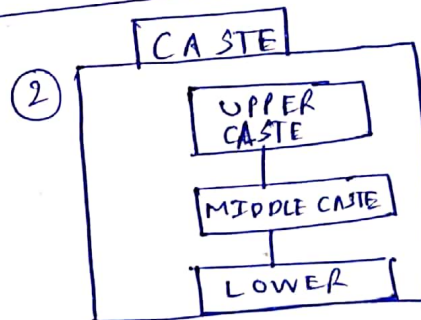
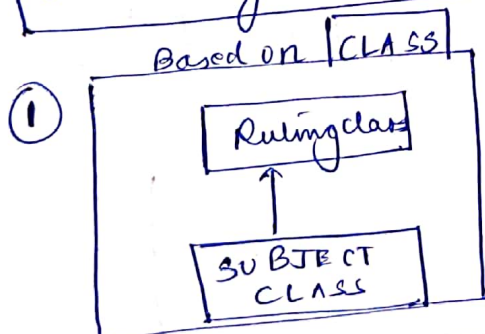
2. (c) Discuss Max Weber's theory of power and authority in the Indian context. How do different forms of authority manifest in Indian social structures? 10

Max Weber gave a  
Trinitarian view. He saw  
inequality along the  
axis of status, power and  
class.  
He saw Power as  
the ability of men or men  
to realise their will in  
a communal action, even  
against the resistance of  
those who are participating  
in the action.  
In Indian context,  
this theory can be  
seen with following:

① Zero Sum game In India, one political party or group exercises power by denying others the same.

② Representative: Few leaders represent the interests of others. But, they also are alleged to take decisions based on their self interest.

Different forms of authority that manifest are.



Thus, there are wide bases of power in India.

4. (a) "One clear picture of single dominant mode of production has not yet appeared in the map of Indian agrarian social structure." Examine the statement. 20

Agrarian social structure refers to the social institutions and social relations related to land and agriculture. In India, a single dominant mode of production has not yet come.

Causes of change in mode of production are:

1. Market Economy: Payment in cash rather than kind.
2. Production now for sale and not for consumption.

3. The traditional relationship between the landowner and the tenant has changed.
4. Rise in education and rural industrialisation.
5. Government policies like cooperativisation, extension services etc.

Various modes of Production seen in the Agrarian social structure are:

- ① SEMI-FEUDAL: This was given by Amrit Bhaolara. In this, the landlord and money lender were same. System of DOUBLE-SUCKING.



② UTSA PANAIK: There is  
Pre-capitalist mode of  
production. In this, there  
is very little investment  
and re-investment of  
surplus that in the  
agriculture.

③ Kathleen Gough: There  
is presence of simultaneous  
mode of production like:

- ① ~~Rich~~ <sup>Rich</sup> Bourgeois
- ② Petty Bourgeoisie
- ③ Semi-Proletariat
- ④ Proletariat
- ⑤ Peasant class.

4. Vina Majumdar: Feminist perspective in understanding the mode of production.

5. Capitalist Mode of Production:

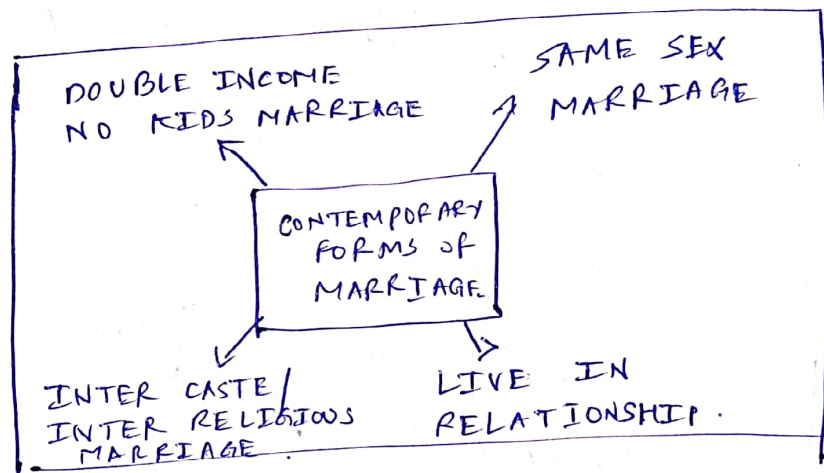
- Producing for market.
- Capital intensive and use of machinery.
- Intensive cultivation.
- Rise of dominant caste like Reddy (A.P.), Jats (Haryana)

6. JAN BREMAN: Relation between the landowner from dominant caste and the marginal farmer/ agriculture labour is shifting from patronage to exploitation.

Thus, there is continuous evolution of mode of production.

4. (b) "Contemporary forms of marriages challenge traditional social norms in Indian society." Discuss. Also, examine the social implications and conflicts surrounding such marriages. 20

Marriage is socially approved  
and acknowledged sexual  
relationship between  
adult individuals.



These marriages  
are challenging traditional  
norms in the society in  
following ways.

1. Caste : Caste endogamy  
is a reality in India.

Inter-caste marriages are ~~going~~ going against caste norms.

2. Marriage leading to Family:  
Double Income No kids  
 marriage does not  
 carry out its role of  
 providing individuals to  
 the society.

3. Socialisation Norms: Person  
 saw Father playing and  
Instrumental role Expressive  
Mother playing role.

But same sex families  
 go against such division  
 of labour in family.



Social implications and  
conflict surrounding  
such marriages are:

- ① Honour killings: Inter-  
caste marriage leading  
to killing by relatives.
- ② Abuse and violence:  
Recent instances of killing  
of girls are seen in  
context of live in relationship.
- ③ Inheritance and legal rights:  
Denial of legal rights  
to same sex marriage  
couples.
- ④ Stigma and stereotyping  
of same sex couples.

④ Exclusion: often those going against ~~such as~~ will of family are excluded from social relations.

Positive side of

such marriage:

1. Autonomy of Individual upheld.
2. Bilateral decision making
3. Tools of social transformation.

Thus, these marriages are a subject of discussion and any decision on them should be as per Article 21 of constitution.

4. (c) "Religion is the opium of the people". Discuss the relevance of the statement in the light of contemporary rise in religious fervour. 10

Religion was called as  
a opium of masses  
by the Marxists.

Relevance of statement  
in the current scenario are:

① Fundamentalism : People  
are made to believe  
that strict adherence  
to the literal meaning  
of scripture would help  
in finding solutions to their  
problems.

② Communalism : Religion is  
used as a tool of  
mobilisation.

③ Rise of sects: Weber saw  
rise of sects as theodicy  
of disprudence. i.e. religion  
justification of their condition.

④ Women: Religion is  
used to exclude women.  
Ex: Sakrimata issue,  
Triple Talag issue.

⑤ Marriage: Same sex  
marriage opposed due to  
religion prescriptions.

But religion plays  
functional role also:

1. Moral codes. Ex: Hinduism  
promoting tolerance.
2. Sects like Quakerism has women  
Thus religion is  
playing a dual role.



SECTION - B

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) The relationship between education and social mobility in Indian society is complex and intertwined. Discuss.

Education is taken from educare root word which means to build up, lead out and to develop.

Education promoting  
social mobility:

1. Parsons: education promoting universalistic values. In India, RTE, 2009 has been a tool of mobility.

2. Durkheim: education delivering specific skills which help in modern division of labour in the society.

New Education Policy 2020 enables vocational, skill and academic education which promotes high paying jobs & thus mobility.

Education hinders to

mobility:

① Feminine: women being prepared for motherly role by reproducing of gender roles in school.

② Marxist: Education leading to passive consumption. It involves uncritical acceptance of present social orders.

Thus, education needs reform so that it can play its transformative role.

5. (b) "Modern slavery – be it bonded labor, involuntary servitude, or sexual slavery – is a crime and cannot be tolerated in any culture, community, or country". Explain.

Bonded slavery is  
labour which is in  
bondage due to debt incurred

[Dysfunctional] imp acts  
of such pro activities are :  
1. [Alienation] It alienates an  
individual from itself. No  
control over his/her own body.

2. [Anomic] Division of  
labour : This may lead  
to suicide also.  
ex: Farmers committing  
suicide due to debt burden.

3. [Latent] Functions : Promotes  
acceptance of the present

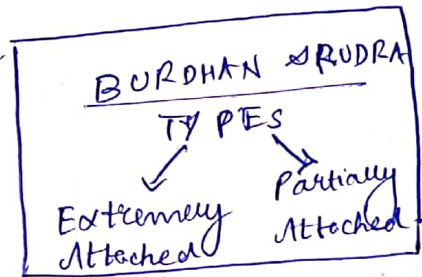
order even when it has become dysfunctional.

Reasons for such practices:

- ① caste based division of labour.
- ② Poverty and landlessness.
- ③ High spending on religious and social customs.

Solutions:

- ① strict implementation of



Bonded Labour Abolition Act

- ② Bonded labour Redemption fund be created.

Thus, steps be taken to end this evil.



5. (c) Globalisation has led to interconnectedness which can be understood under three major themes—homogenization, polarization and hybridization. Discuss.

Globalization is the process of increasing movement of people, goods, services and technology among nations in an integrated economy.

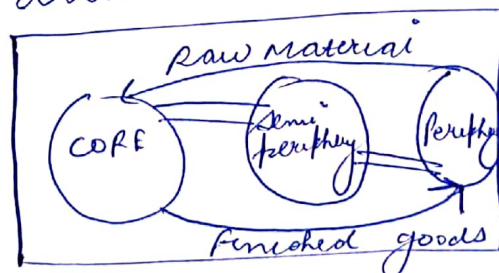
Three major themes are :

- ① Homogenization: Globalisation is bringing the world together at the cost of its homogeneity. It is creating an evolutionary universal in Parsonian sense which is all too encompassing.

② Polarization: Difference between haves and have nots is increasing.

③ Hybridization: There is combination of formal and informal employment. Rise of gig economy and skill portfolio workers.

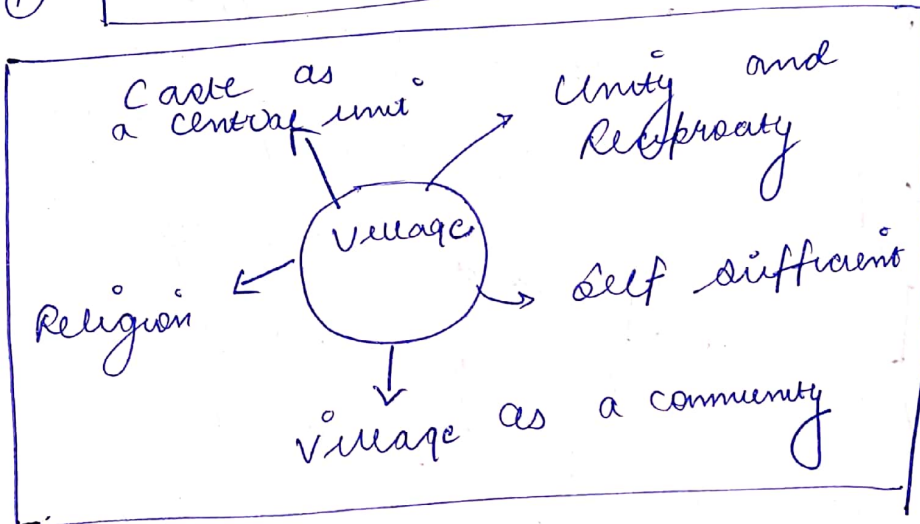
④ Interconnectedness: easy flow of ideas has helped in bringing cohesion. But, it has also divided the world into a network of core, periphery and of dependence.



5. (d) Indian Village is a microcosm of Indian society. In this context, Explain the Idea of Indian Village.

Indian village was  
defined by different views.

① Colonial view of village.



② Gandhian view: saw  
village as depicting  
pure Indian life. Advocated  
village autonomy. Votary  
of Gram swaraj.

③ AMBEDKAR: saw village as a cesspool of decadence, ignorance, exploitation.

④ Marxist: saw village economically self sufficient. Tajman system as exploitative.

⑤ Srinivas: ~~cast~~ mobility presents among caste.

⑥ village is caste as well as gender conscious.

⑦ village as a source of identity to its members.

Thus, Indian village is a subject of study that is evolving.



5. (e) What is ethnicity? In the light of recent Manipur Violence, discuss the issue of ethnic conflicts and reasons for it from Sociological perspectives.

Ethnicity is defined as  
a set of relations between  
different groups, groups  
whose members consider  
them different than others  
and is arranged in  
hierarchy.

Reasons for ethnic  
conflict :

1. Ethnocentrism : This  
creates the feeling of  
in-groups and out groups.
2. Relative Deprivation feeling
3. Scarce Resources in  
Manipur, ST status to  
Mitai has caused a

threat among the kukis  
about the loss of jobs.

4. Economic growth and  
Regional disparities

5. Internal colonialism:

In Manipur, there is  
a relation of exploitation  
among dominant Meitei  
community and Kuki/Naga.

6. Culture Deprivation: Meitei  
language has recognition in

8th schedule. This  
creating fear about loss  
of identity among kukis.

Thus, the conflict  
needs to be checked in

8. (a) "Caste identity and caste-based politics are intertwined in Indian society." Discuss this statement in light of role of caste in electoral politics, representation, and social mobilization. 20

Caste based politics and  
caste identity are seen  
as synonymous.

Role of caste in  
politics :

1. Formation of caste  
association to contest  
elections by supporting  
political party.
2. Political parties identifying  
with certain castes  
for the purpose of  
nomination of candidates  
and mobilisation during  
elections : Ex: BSP, party of Jats  
etc.

3. Formation of explicit caste based political parties.

Ex: AIMIM, RPI.

4. Panchayati Raj: Arrival of panchayati raj has helped in deepening the democracy. caste has become more important in elections.

Ex: Dominant castes have emerged by using their numerical strength.

5. Sub-fragmentation and sub-factionalism among the ascendancy and entrenched castes.



## Negatives of caste in politics :

1. Casteism : Broadening of existing cleavages in the social structure.
2. Caste based politics : elections being fought on caste lines and not on real issues.
3. Riots during elections .  
 But caste has some positive impacts also  
 ① Mobility : Ruralph has given example of Shanams of T.M.

The caste has used  
political power and  
has raised its status  
and is now known  
as the NADARS.

2. Voice to the voiceless.  
ex: Reservation as per  
Art. 330 and 332 of  
the constitution.

Thus, relation  
between caste and  
politics is multidimensional.

8. (b) How is Indian morality different from constitutional morality? How does it affect the social change that it was supposed to bring, as envisioned by founding fathers? 20

Constitutional morality  
means strict adherence  
to provisions of the  
constitution in both  
letter and spirit.

It is different  
from ~~the~~ Indian morality  
in following ways:

1. Ambiguity: In Indian sense,  
the application of law  
is done as per taking  
into account the customs  
of different regions  
communities.

Ex: Uniform ~~to~~ Civil Code  
as per Article 44 cannot  
be imposed without  
thorough discussion.

2. Contextual : Laws evolve as  
per context.

It has affected the  
social change in

the following ways:

① Secularism : Re give  
secularism is different  
than de-facto secularism

Ex: Attack on minorities  
and majority aggression.  
Violence in NUH, HARYANA.



② Equality and Liberty: Article

21 is not fully realized.

Ex: same sex marriages

lacking legal recognition

Ex: Women still facing

discrimination. canal pay

for canal work still not

there.

③ Abolition of Untouchability:

• Latent forms of  
untouchability still exist.

• Ghettoization and  
caste based violence

on the caste

But Indian morality has  
brought changes also:

- ① RTE, 2009 helped  
in social mobility.
- ② PCMA, 2006 helped  
women to realise their  
potential.
- ③ Constitutional status to  
NCBC.
- ④ Panchayati Raj is  
in consonance of  
Article 40 of constitution.

But, the vision  
of constitution makers is  
still unfulfilled and require  
more efforts

8. (c) "Urbanisation is the inevitable outcome of the processes of growth and of modernisation". Analyse sustainable urbanization as a way to inclusive development. Elaborate. 10

Urbanisation is the growth in population of cities and towns. It con- sociologically mean, spread of urban way of life to the countryside.

Urbanisation is inevitable outcome because:

- ① Freedom and opportunity that urban areas give.
- ② Rationality in the social relationships.
- ③ Specialisation and division of labour.

Sustainable urbanization as  
a way to inclusive development  
are:

1. Participation of PRIs in  
the planning and  
implementation of schemes.
  2. Efficiency of urban  
processes be improved  
to protect resources.
  3. Affordable housing to  
deal with increase of poor  
slums.
  4. Formalization of informal  
sector.
  5. Taking into account the  
needs of disabled and  
old people through accessible  
infrastructure.
- Thus, only sustainable  
urbanisation can ensure equity.

