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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2302)

Name of Candidate	SAMEER GDEL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	BHOPAL	Date	15/05/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<div>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).</div> <div>2. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.</div> <div>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</div> <div>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.</div> <div>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</div> <div>6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</div>	
1 (a)	10			
(b)	10			
(c)	10			
(d)	10			
(e)	10			
2 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
3 (a)	20			
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4 (a)	20			
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(b)	20			
(c)	10			
7 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
8(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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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

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SECTION - A

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

(a) "How does M.N. Srinivas' concept of 'Sanskritization' shed light on the process of social transformation and cultural influences within Indian society?"

Sanskritization is a process in which a low caste, take on any other group takes the custom, traditions, rituals, ideology, way of life of an upper usually twice born caste, with the hope of regaining its status in the future.

It sheds light on the process of social transformation and cultural influences within Indian society in following way:

① Reference group: Yogendra Rao singh has called a culturally specific case of anticipatory socialization in the culture of high caste, in hope of regaining their position in future.

2. Social change in India can be explained.

3. Breaking the timeliness and unchanging image of society.
Ex: Coorgs in Mysore were able to improve their social status through imitation of upper caste.

But it has limitations also:

① De-Sanskritisation: DN Majumdar.
Ex: Kashmiri Pandits.

② Only positional change and no structural change.

③ Girls of upper caste penetrated into lower castes.

④ Not a uniform phenomenon.

gave a model to explain social mobility in rigid caste system.

1. (b) "Examine the notion of 'toxic masculinity' and its role in shaping behaviours that uphold sexism and the patriarchal system."

Toxic Masculinity means strict adherence to the notions attached to the gender and negative impacts of such on the other gender (female).

[Role in shaping behaviour that uphold sexism:]

- ① Sexual division of labour:

[Parsons] → male → Instrumental Role
→ female → Expressive Role

- ② [Ideological] conditioning through socialisation

male → strong, aggressive, active
female → weak, submissive, passive

- ③ [Violence] : male use violence against women.

Toxic Masculinity is promoting Patriarchy :

1. Men considered pure, Female considered Impure.
2. Men exercise control over property, social privilege, moral authority and politics.
3. Men : Rational and Intelligence
Women : Wanting in Intelligence and rationality

Ex: Women not given right
to divorce in Islam -
[channels of passing the notion]

1. Family
2. Schools
3. Media
4. State, at some times.

Thus, Male centrism
is an important reason.

1. (c) Examine how did the research of D P Mukerji contributed to understanding the sociological dynamics of rapid urban growth in India?

DP Mukherjee was a Marxist scholar. He used the Marxist approach to understand the rapid urban growth.

Few salient features of his approach are:

1. Social change and institutions were seen through historical developments in dialectical terms.
2. Urban areas initially started as markets for rural goods.
3. As time progressed, they started controlling the rural areas.

4. Urban areas signify inequality

Approach contribution
to study of rapid urban
growth in India are:

- ① Urbanisation is not a
uniform phenomenon
- ② Degree of urbanisation
is there.
- ③ Growth of slums is a
signifier of ^{failure of} welfare state.

Problems with this
approach:

- ① Did not give importance
to aspects of culture and family.
- ② Positives of urban growth
were not highlighted adequately.

Thus, although important,
but it was a partial perspective

1. (d) "How does Louis Dumont's perspective on the Caste System in India contribute to our understanding of its social and cultural dynamics?"

Louis Dumont gave perspective of caste system in his work Homo Hierarchicus caste system and its implications in India -

1. Caste system is based on binary of Pure and Impure.
2. Hierarchy is the basic feature of this unequal system. Hierarchy is defined as the way the elements of the whole are ranked in relation to the whole.
3. Division of labour was based on this pure and impure demarcation.

Contribution to understanding society are:

- ① Showed that caste and power are dichotomous.
Ex: Kings were also subordinate to Brahmins.
- ② Ritual hierarchy is more ritual than secular.
- ③ Substantialisation of caste.
How relation between castes has transformed from that of interdependence to that of competing interests.

Drawbacks:

- ① GO Berreman Caste (status) and power are 2 sides of same coin.
- ② Repankar Gupta: Multiple hierarchies and Brahmins not always on top.
Thus, it has limitations for giving caste view of society.

1. (e) "To what degree is the influence of religion over social life receding, reflecting the process of secularization in Indian society?"

Secularization was defined by M. N. Srinivas as the process by which what was initially religious, ceases to be such.

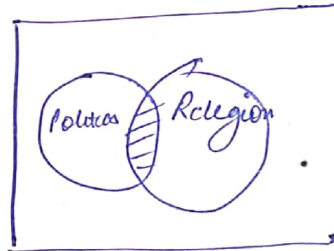
Influence of religion receding can be seen by following:

- ① Decrease in Institutional attendance. Fall in temple, church etc. membership.
- ② Decline in role of religion in rituals like marriage etc.
Ex: Secular marriages via special marriage Act, 1954.
- ③ Desacralisation: Individuals guided by science not religion.

4. Individualism
5. Secularisation of Religions
Institution themselves. Ex:
Temple association running
schools and hospitals.

But there are trends
of reverse secularisation also:

1. Role of religion in
politics
2. Rise of Islamic
Fundamentalism
3. Growth of sects,
sects etc.
4. Civil Religion



Thus, secularisation
is a process that is
far from complete.

2. (a) "Examine the connections among caste, class, and power in Indian society, as captured by the phrase 'Soil grows caste, machine grows class'." 20

Soil grows caste,
machine grows class. This
phrase seems to describe
that caste is predominantly
a rural phenomenon and
class is an urban phenomenon.
This relation in
caste, class and power
was best explained by
A.R. Andre Beteille in his
work caste, class and power.
Changing patterns of stratification
in Tanjore village.
Various dimensions of
it are:

1. caste congruent with class and Power.

ex: In Tanjore village, Brahmins were at top in ritual hierarchy. They also had the most ownership of land. Land was the most important determinant of class. So, they were at the top of class - hierarchy also.

Similarly, the leading positions in the village panchayats were held by Brahmins.

This inequality on all three axis was congruent.

This is referred as CUMULATIVE inequality.

2. Caste Incongruent with class and Power

Ex: In Tangori after Independence.

→ Land came into market.
so productive organisation
of village became independent
of caste structure.

→ similarly, the power
was now lying in institutions
like panchayats.

→ Numerical strength and
'strategic' position in party
machinery became important.

→ Non Brahmin occupied
village panchayats and
the clue class was
pushed in periphery.

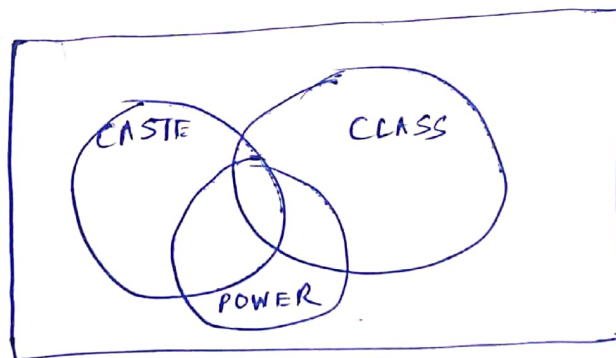
This is Dispersed Inequality.

3. Dominant Caste: They have high political and economic power but low ritual status.

4. Class exists in rural areas also.

5. Caste associations are found in urban areas.

Thus, relation between caste, class and power is evolving.



2. (b) A.R. Desai's interpretation of Indian Nationalism presents a paradoxical contrast to the conventional 'Nationalist understanding' of nationalism.
Please share your views on this juxtaposition. 20

A.R. Desai saw Nationalism as an historical category.
He saw the growth of nationalism as the material conditions created due to the British rule.
Conventional Nationalism
view growth of Nationalism due to:
1. Growth of socio Reform movements
2. To prevent Balkanisation of the country. ∴ JL NEHRU
3. Growth of education.
4. Result of the culture which it actually seeks to oppose. ∴ ROMILA THAPAR

A.R. Desai's conception of Nationalism:

① Modernisation and Industrialisation.

- British created new capitalist property relations which replaced the pre-capitalist market relations.
- Industries created new classes like owners and labourers.

② Land Tenure and Revenue System created classes in agriculture like zamindars, tenants and peasants.

③ These classes had opposing interests and thus it lead to oppression and exploitation.

④ Zamindars had interests similar to British white classes like industrialists, peasants, middle class has opposing interests.

⑤ Growth of transport and communications led to unintentional unification of these classes against the common enemy: The British.

Possibilities of this view

1. Gave a fresh perspective on the growth of nationalism.

② Social reform movements were seen in terms of social awakening due to understanding the contradiction between old value system and new economic relations.

③ Showed use of marxist perspective
in understanding society.

Drawbacks of this
approach are:

- ① No emphasis on religion
and culture.
- ② Lacked understanding
of aspects of social stability
and solidarity in society.
- ③ CASTE = CLASS (Too simplistic)
- ④ Village being depicted as
economically self sufficient
is not correct.
Still AR Desai helped
in reinvigorating the discipline
in India.

2. (c) Though integrated and comprehensive, yet Yogendra Singh's analysis of social change has been subjected to criticisms. Discuss. 10

Yogendra Singh gave
conception of social change
in India in his work
modernization of Indian Tradition

1973

Main points are:

- (1) sources of change: Both
orthogenetic and heterogenetic
sources of change were
seen.

ex: orthogenetic: Sanskritisation
Cultural Renaissance

heterogenetic: Islamisation
westernisation

- (2) Domain of change: Both
cultural and structural
changes were shown.

③ Context of change: Change was seen both at macro and micro (structural) and also at Great Tradition and Little Tradition (Cultural).

Drawbacks of approach
are:

① use of words Little and Great was value bias.

② one way change: No mention of concepts like universalisation and Parochialisation.

③ Lack of empirical verifiability - But still it helped in broadening the understanding of change in society.

3. (a) According to Dipankar Gupta's viewpoint on the caste system, its essence lies in the diversity and ritualization of various social practices, rather than a singular hierarchical structure. Analyze this idea and its implications. 20

Dipankar Gupta saw caste system in terms of multiple hierarchies and differences.

[Main elements of this idea are:

- ① There are different channels of sanskritisation
- ② Different castes have their own legends. Since there are considered sacred by their followers, they can be logically considered of equal value.

Both the above reflect that Brahmins may not always be at the top.

ex.: [Jats] of Haryana: They
considered Brahmins as lazy.
• idle and cheat.
~~idiot~~

He also adds the
following:

→ Caste system is a
unique system. In this
system of differences, the
elements may not always
occur vertically, they may
occur horizontally and
separately also.

→ Thus, this system is
not consisting of continuous
elements but discrete elements.

→ Each case follows
its own customs, traditions
and rituals.

- It does not exist the customs of other castes as inferior.
- No class consists itself of elements that are more pure or the other castes made of impure castes.
- Notions of superiority and inferiority are not strongly attached by these castes.
- But each caste believes that there is some other caste which is more impure than it.

→ Even the lower castes
explain this in terms
of crookedness of Brahmins.

Thus, he was able
to show that caste
system was not rigid
and multiple caste
hierarchies are present.

Drawbacks:

- ① Studied only Jats of Haryana.
Generalization becomes difficult
- ② Power and authority
dimension not studied.

Significance:

- ① Caste mobility possible.
- ② Social change can be
studied.

3. (b) The concept of Little tradition and Great tradition holds substantial importance in comprehending the dynamics of social change in Indian society. Delve into this significance and its implications. 20

Little and Great Tradition concept was originally given by Robert Redfield in Indian context, it was applied by Milton Singer and Mickin Marriott. It is a model to study change through change in tradition.

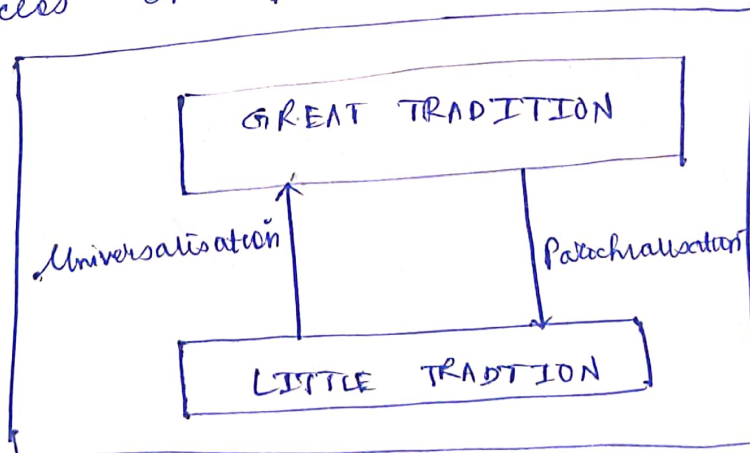
A tradition of civilisation operates at 2 levels

- Little Tradition (Tradition of folk, unlettered one)
- Great Tradition (Tradition of elite, reflexive few)

An evolutionary perspective is given to understand change social structure of tradition or civilisation changes due to either endogenetic or through heterogenetic changes.

Morton Singer : Due to shared indigenous culture between great and little Tradition, they both share common elements. Thus, not only they are interdependent, but also influence each other. The elements of modernisation are also traditionalised.

McKini Marriott in
his village study of Augsburg,
found that village consists
of elements of both Great
and Little Tradition. The
elements of Little Tradition
are transferred to the
wider region through process
of universalisation.
Similarly, elements of
Great Tradition are absorbed
in villages through the
process of Parochialisation.



Significance

- ① Broader concept than Revival as it explains Re-sanskritisation also.
- ② Helps understanding the existence of different elements of rituals, festivals.
- ③ Migration in fact could be understood.

Drawbacks

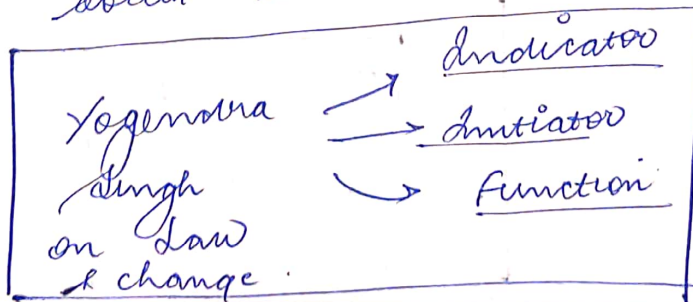
- ① SC Duke: LT and HT are extremes. Explained ② types of tradition.
- ② Yogendra singh: Value bias reflected through use of words like drone and goat. Overall it gave a fresh perspective.

3. (c) The relationship between law and society is reciprocal in the context of societal transformation. Please provide your viewpoint on this interplay. 10

Law and society
are interrelated to one
another.

Law causing a
change in society:

- ① Law can initiate social
change. Ex: RTE ACT.
- ② Law can legitimize a
change. Ex: PCR, 1976.
- ③ Law can hasten the
social change. Ex: PCMA, 2006.
- ④ Law can prevent negative
social change.

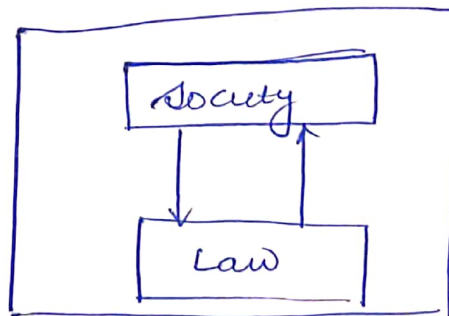


Society can also bring about a change in law as per its requirements

Ex: S-C. Discriminating the homosexuality by making section 377 of IPC invalid

Ex: POSH Act - 2012 passed to protect women from sexual harassment as they enter the labour force.

Thus, society and law are interrelated to each other.



SECTION - B

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Illuminate the societal contradictions inherent in sex work within the Indian context.

Sex work is a occupation
which involves using
one's body as a commodity.
especially by the women.
Body then has a Exchange value.

Societal contradictions
inherent in sex work in
Indian context:

① Anomic division of labour.
women have to use
their labour in a way
that they are treated
as a sex object.

2. Failure of Welfare State:

The state has failed to provide adequate means for women to survive.

③ Economics of sex work:

Source of income to women. This gives them atleast control over their resources.

④ Alienation: women feel hopeless and powerless as they lose control over their body.Steps to ameliorate this:

- ① Universal social security.
 - ② Allowing commercial surrogacy.
 - ③ Skill development of women.
- sex work is thus dysfunctional for society as a whole.

5. (b) Conduct a critical analysis of the various methodologies used to comprehend the notion of "ethnicity."

Ethnicity is defined by Erikson as a set of relationship between groups, who considered them as culturally distinct and are considered by others also and are ranked hierarchically in the society.

Methodologies used to comprehend the idea of ethnicity are:

- ① Primordial approach: saw ethnic groups coming together because of the biological factors. Given by James H. Murray.

Drawback: Did not see the angle of economic resources.

② Instrumental Approach (Paul Brass):

ethnic identities are created and maintained to promote the interests of elite and for economic rewards.

Drawback: Tamil and Sinhale concept in Sri Lanka can not be explained.

③ Constructivist Approach (Charles Jenkins): ethnic groups form because of cultural differences.

Drawbacks: Inter-ethnic conflict like that of Shia and Sunni can not be explained. Thus, multiple perspectives gives different approach.

5. (c) Conduct a thorough examination of how communalism influences the diverse social fabric of Indian society, highlighting its implications on pluralism.

Communalism is the sectarian exaggeration of social traditions as a means of political mobilisation.

Communalism influences diverse social fabric :

1. Prevents Intercultural Relations : The different communities see each other with fear and suspicion.
2. Assimilation is inhibited : The sharing of culture is prevented. ex : Hindus and Muslims not sharing each other festivals.

3. Communal riots and
clashes are there.

4. People are mobilised on
the basis of religion.

Causes of Rise of Communalism :

- ① Threat of Islamic fundamentalism
- ② Historical reasons.
- ③ Religion and Politics intermingling

Steps to reduce these:

- ① Media sensitivity while depicting issues
- ② Law on communal violence
- ③ Inter group solidarity to
be maintained
- ④ Election Commission should
take action on religion as a
tool of vote mobilisation.
- ⑤ Radicalization attempts be thwarted.

Thus, communalism is
an evil which should be
dispensed.

5. (d) The phenomenon of elite accommodation has frequently manifested within contemporary political landscapes. Evaluate this aspect within the context of India.

Elite are those who
excel
Elites → Social elites: They hold positions of power, prestige and influence due to status in society.
 → Political elite: Hold their position because of their ability to influence others.

Elite accommodation has been manifested in following ways:

- (i) Political alliances: Ruling party accommodating regional elites within their fold.
 Ex: BJP in alliance with AIADMK despite having ideological differences.

② Nomination of Major corporations

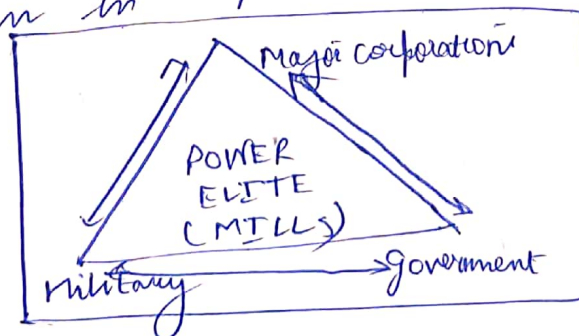
leads to Rajya Sabha.

Ex: Subhash Gill and
Vijaya Mallya served in
Rajya Sabha.

③ Caste representation in
the candidate selection:
Individual from dominant
castes are given tickets
in elections.

④ Dominant caste: Vokkaligas
high representation in politics.

Thus, elite accommodation
is seen in political landscape.



5. (e) Craft a sociological account of the escalating prevalence of gender-based violence in India.

Gender based violence
means physical, sexual,
emotional - psychological
abuse of an individual due
to his/her gender.

Normally gender based
violence in India is seen
in terms of violence
against women.

This is due to
the following:

- (i) Patriarchal Norms: Men
control and dominate
women. men use women
to emit their frustration
ex: Rising violence domestic
incidences during COVID.

② Lack of Education and economic Rights with women -
this makes them dependant
on men.

③ Sexual Harassment at
workplace : Sexual division
of labour is challenged.
Men retaliate with violence.

④ Commodification of women : Thriving
Pornography industry depicting
women as liking the
sex violence.

⑤ Cultural Reproduction at schools -

Thus, it has
wide ramifications and
affects physical and
mental health of women.

6. (a) Examine how the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021, seeking to elevate the legal age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years, contributes to the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women within the Indian context. 20

PCMA, 2021 seeks to elevate the legal age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years. This amendment was brought on recommendation of Jaya Tailor committee.

It contributes to the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women in following ways:

1. Men marriageable legal age is also 21 years.
2. Education : Allow women to complete education.
 - Lead to better employment opportunities and better income
 - Lead to social mobility and better agency in decision making

3. Better equipped to deal with household opportunities and responsibilities.
4. Lower number of children.
This would mean greater potential for self realisation among the women.
5. Choice in partner selection.
6. Challenge of the sexual division of labour.
7. Better ability to perform the instrumental role and expressive role.
8. More knowledge can help in economic growth also.

But there are certain issues with such amendments -

Issues

1. Mortality lowest among the cohort of 22 - 35 years.
2. Law can lead to targeting of certain communities like tribals.
3. Law implementation of the law.
4. Incongruent with other laws. Ex: Right to vote to all above 18 years.

Following can be done to ensure holistic Empowerment:

- ① Persuasion for Behaviour change.
- ② Successful female entrepreneurs should become Reference groups for women.

3. Reducing age of marriage of men to 18 years.
4. STEM participation of women to be encouraged.
5. Pink collarization should be checked.

Thus, low internationalization and institutionalization, both are important.

6. (b) Explore the idea that environmental movements in India emerge as acts of resistance by communities striving to safeguard their livelihoods and existence. 20

Environmental movements
are a type of social
movements where people
come together to protect
the environment and cause
a change in environment
policies and practices.

causes of Environment
Movements:

① Protection of Resources like
forests and water.

- Ex: Narmada Bachao
Andolan for water.
- chipko movements for
protection of forests.

② Teikhal led movements.
• forests have both a

economic and social significance
for tribals. They resist
any such attack on
their forests.

3. Women led movements:
→ women play a leading
role as they have a
responsibility of the household.
→ They have a close
interaction with natural
resources on day to
day basis.

4. False development policies
of the government.
→ communities being
evicted for a project
that would not have.

any benefit for them But
that project would lead
to their displacement.

for: Ratnagiri Petrochemical
refinery project protested
because of fear of
loss of livelihood.

5. Environmental degradation:
existence depends on
environment and any
threat to its security
is protested.

for ex: Silent valley
protest and Jaitpur power
plant.

6. Displacement related protests.
Ex: POSCO plant protest
in Orissa.

Solutions:

- ① Sustainable development.
- ② Right based approach.
- ③ Gandhian approach:
considering moral duty
to restrain over use and
ensure social justice.

Thus, only an
harmony with environment
can bring prosperity.

6. (c) Assess the sociological perspective of the statement regarding the substantial employment and economic advantages inherent in the care economy. 10

Care economy is the set of economic activities that seek to provide care to those who cannot take care for themselves like aged, young children etc.

Employment advantages of care economy:

- ① Increase jobs: Break sexual division of labour as men can also be employed in this.
- ② Break myth of pink collarisation.

3. women empowerment as work
economy can be monetized.

economic advantage.

1. Promote economic growth
as revenue from
care economy would
be spent.

2. Breaking as patriarchal
norms as unpaid
domestic work is an
important aspect of it.

3. dilute economy would
also get boost.

Thus, care
economy has high
functional value for society.