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Moksha
Mains Oriented Knowledge Sharing & Assessment
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

TEST - 2

DATE: 25/07/23

CANDIDATE NAME:

S. Redhma

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

1 2 0 3 8 5 4

Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
2. Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
3. If you wish to cancel any work "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
4. Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the

answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

5. Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
6. Students submitting copies online must ensure that the quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.
7. Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS/please mail to mokshasocio@shankarias.in

TIME TAKEN : START: END:

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

MOKSHA 2024

SOCIOLOGY

TEST - 2

Q1. Write short answers of the following about 150 words each. 10x5=50

Q1(a) Provide a note on M N Srinivas contribution to social change in India. 10

M.N. Srinivas is the sociologist, who introduced structural functionalism into the Indian society.

He analyzed the micro perspectives of Indian society (villages), in order to understand macro structure (Indian society)

Contribution to social change

He introduced the social change concept, in his Coorg study [Religion and the social change].

During his field view analysis, he found ~~that~~ concepts like Sanskritisation, Westernisation and Modernisation.

Initially during his study he introduced the term Brahmanisation, which

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means people there emulate their behaviours similar to that of Brahmins.

eg:- practising Brahmins ritual process.
(Performing Amavasya rituals, etc)

Later, he observed that people tried to emulate the behaviours of the dominant caste of that region. The dominant caste people were also financially better than the other caste. This he termed as sanskritisation.
eg:- Brahmins of Haryana.

eg:- Peasants emulating the life style of Jats of Haryana (dominant caste).

Later due to the arrival of British and 150 years of colonising rule, people started to adopt western culture like clothing, food, etc. which he termed as Westernisation.

However he was criticised by many thinkers like Yogendra Singh that village studies would no longer help to understand Indian society.

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Q1(b) Do you conform to the view that religious reform can spearhead societal reform?

10

According to A.R. Desai, the first
stage nationalism was the socio-religious
reform movement [social background of
Indian nationalism.] It was used as a
tool for ^{developing} nationalism.

Religious reform can spearhead
societal reform

1. There are various religions advocated
for child marriage, sati, and banned
widow remarriage and women education.

↓
By reforming religion all these
stigmas can be removed from the
minds of people.

eg:- Arya samaj, Brahmo samaj.

2. In Hindu religion there was an
existence of Durdasi system which is a

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social evil can be abolished only by the religious reform.

3. untouchability :-

Through varna system, certain group of people made them superior (Brahmins) and considered certain group as avarna. only through the religious reform it can be abolished.

eg Two tumbler system

Religious reform → cannot ~~avoid~~ ^{make} ~~reform~~ ^{reform} all the societal ~~stigma~~ ^{stigma}.

1. Income Divide :- religious reforms cannot address this issue.

2. Eradication of poverty :- Religion does not lead to poverty and it cannot be abolished by abolishing / reforming religion.

There are certain areas that the religious reform can lead to better society. It may have multiple domino effect.
eg :- education → poverty ↓

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Q1(c) Enlist the characteristics of slums?

10

Slums are those areas, where the humans cannot be inhabited due to the overcrowding, dilapidating housing structure, faulty design of states and improper sanitation.

Characteristics of slums :-

1. Poverty :-

People living in slums are mainly migrants from various places. So, they don't even have identity to get the benefits of states. So, they remain poor. Culture of poverty given by Oscar Lewis, is witnessed in slums.

2. Improper sanitation :-

People here do not have proper sanitation and are often attacked by various diseases like diarrhoea, which

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would affect their productivity.

3. Lack of social capital :-

People here cannot be collectively mobilized to raise their issues to the state due to their transient nature. (Louis Wirth)

4. Illiteracy :-

People are unaware of the various programs launched by the state due to their illiteracy.

5. Child labour :-

Margaret Wainer tells that, Man education, labour pays the parents more due to their poor positions.

6. Exploitation :-

People are often exploited with the low wages by the dominant class (Sanjiv Bhatnagar).

Various programs have been initiated by the government like in situ development for slums but at the ground level it has to be implemented well.

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Q1(d) Examine the determinants of child labour in India.

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According to ILO - child labour means a child leads a life of an adult permanently and works which affect both their physical and mental health ..

According to UNICEF data, in India there are 10 million child labourers .

Determinants of child labour :-

1. Poverty :- [In rural areas]

In case of rural areas, mostly the children are engaged in agriculture .
or in household production .

2. Urban areas (poverty)

children are often made to work in hotels as servers and industry .

eg:- Bangle Industries, crackers industries of Tamil Nadu .

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3. Illiteracy of Parents :-

Studies in Karnataka, show that child labour is directly proportional to the education of father, inversely proportional to the fertility rate.

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4. Migration of male member :-

From Shashi Kumar studies, due to migration of male member of a family, often the children and women are made to work as labourers.

5. Middle class mindset :-

From Nella Bawa studies, it is shown that due to the mindset of middle class child labour is accelerating (ie) they search for a cheap labour.

6. often girls are chosen for labour because of their adaptability to conditions.

Government has introduced various schemes like RTE which has somehow curbed the child labour.

Q1(e) What are the factors behind the peasant movements in colonial India?

10

Illustrate with examples.

Peasants were the most exploited group in the colonial India. Even today they are impoverished due to the colonial rule.

Factors behind peasant movement

1. The main cause of peasant movement was the exorbitant rent even during the crisis period.

eg:- Indigo revolt → exorbitant rent collected by planters.

eg:- Rabha movement → even during the failure of monsoon the same rent was collected.

2. Eviction of peasants if the rent was not paid.

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eg:- Bardoli Satyagraha (before that movement many tenants were expelled for not paying rents).

3.

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Q2(a) Examine how land reforms are a vital step towards economic and social equality.
How far have legislations facilitated land reforms? 20

Land reforms was introduced in the Indian society to reduce the inequalities after independence.

vital step towards economic and social equality

1. Accelerated ^{the income of peasants} ~~enrollment~~ ^{in education} :-

Majumdar, in his studies showed that the income of peasants have increased. Even the landless peasants have bargained for a better wage :

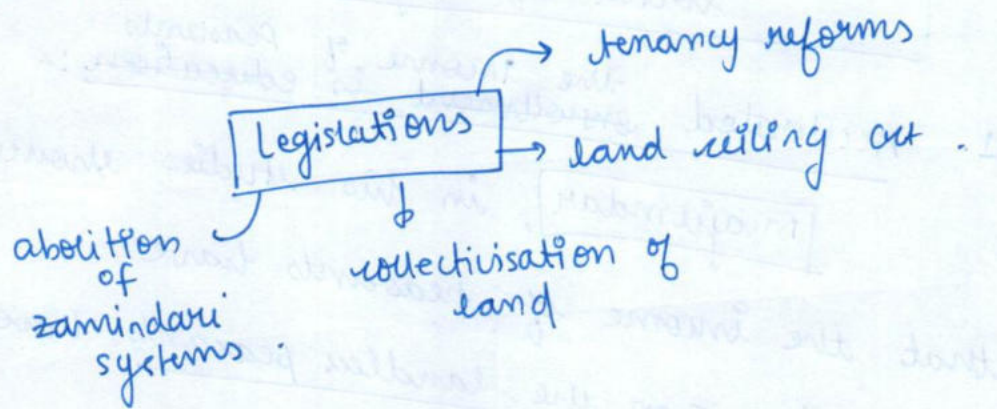
2. Accelerated the enrollment in education :-

Parthachatterji in his study of Tamil nadu and kerala have shown that income increase have led to the rise of literary levels.

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3. The tenancy reforms in Kerala have also helped Kerala to achieve social equality and the hightments development in the land have helped the poor.

Legislations for land reforms



Abolition of zamindars :-

Since, zamindars have negative canmote, abolition of zamindars have connected the peasants directly to government.
led to the breakdown of traditional land lord relationship.

Tenancy reforms :-

most of the tenants were evicted by landlords due to the tenancy reforms

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legulations. Only in states like West Bengal and Kerala it was successful.

eg:- operation Barga of West Bengal.

Land ceiling act :-

only 2% of the lands only have been distributed with this act.

Many loop holes like benami transactions have helped landlords to safeguard their property.

collectivisation of land :-

It was an unstarted agenda, as many people were not willing to have a joint production due to various stigma like traditional attachment to land, etc.

It was introduced to increase the economies of scale.

M.S. Vishwanathan have pointed out that land reforms are not satisfied agenda. It is due to various loop holes.

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Q2(b) How has industrialization changed the socio-demographic profile of India? 20

William moore define industrialisation as, production / fabrication of new materials from various raw materials using mechanized power is called industry. The development of all these industries is called industrialisation.

change in socio-demographic profile due to industrialisation

1. change in demography :-
Due to industrialisation, initially the mortality rate decreases. It leads to population explosion.

Later, the fertility rate also reduces in order to match with mortality rate of the society.

2. small families :-
Industrial society is highly

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mobile society, so industrialisation often gives rise to small families.

Moore tells that due to the joint family system is the main reason for the slow development of the industry.

3. changes in the nationality:-

Due to industrialisation, people are not bound by the social values and are often more aligned with nationality.

4. Nature of occupational structure :-

Due to the occupational structure, there is no traditional master and slave relationship but it is more of a knowledge oriented society.

5. Loss of caste as a system:-

Here, the caste system becomes weak as people of all the caste work in the same place and inter dine in the work place (same)

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6. Income inequality increases :-

The caste inequality in pre-industrial society becomes class inequality in industrial society. The pay scale of worker and manager increases due to the variation in knowledge level.

7. Relations with kinship :- [community relations]

The relation of kinship weakens due to migration. Individualism dominates collectivism over a period of time.

8. Familial organisation :-

Divorces in the industrial society are increasing at an alarming rate. The familial bonds are disintegrating.

9. Education is given more importance as ~~the~~ it determines the income of an individual.

However there is a recent trend of joint family increasing as the grand parents are roped to take care of children.

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Q2(c) What is integrated approach of Yogendra Singh?

10

Yogendra Singh is well-known for his integrated approach. He explained the modernisation of Indian Tradition using his integrated approach.

He explains that modernisation is not only due to cultural change but also due to structural changes that takes place in the society.

Using integrated approach, he borrowed the elements of little tradition and great tradition from Milton Singer to explain the heterogenetic and orthogenetic change.

He also used micro and macro structures to explain the changes at both the micro and macro levels.

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Changes	cultural changes		structural changes	
	little tradition	great tradition	micro	macro
hetero-genetic	Primary Islamisation Primary Westernisation	Secondary Islamisation Secondary Westernisation	Role differentiation Political Legitimation	Rise of bureaucracy
Orthogenetic	Sanskritisation	Cultural Renaissance	New political changes	Rise & fall of cities elite-circulation

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He explains that there are some strains that develop during the structural changes.

Initially there is a level of independence between them. Any change in the macro structure do not percolate into the micro level. Similarly any changes in the macro level do not lead to overhaul of macro structure. And so many cultures are existing in India.

M.N. Srinivas critiqued his concept by telling that modernisation have different meanings in different places.

Q3(a) Present an account of A.R. Desai opinion on the evolution of Indian nationalism.
Do you think the idea of Indian nationalism has changed nowadays? 20

A.R. Desai is considered to be Marxist sociologist. He used historic dialectic materialism to understand the Indian society.

Opinion of evolution of Indian nationalism

Initially it is very difficult to identify the starting phase of Indian nationalism. It started after British colonisation.

1st phase :-

Middle class of India got educated and they exposed the exploitative nature of Britishers. It gave rise to socio religious reform movements.

2nd phase :-

Due to various administrative measures of the Britishers like the abolition

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of traditional structures and deindustrialisation
led to the great revolt of 1857.

(many peasants and ruling class joined it)

3rd phase :-

Now the Indian Industrialist liked to
protect their own interest, so they
funded and patronised the formation
of Indian National Congress, who would
propagate Indian Nationalism.

4th phase :-

Many peasants due to exploitation
of britishers, ideologically organised into
trade unions to outbid british rule.
this led to the formation of Kisan Sabha
to mobilise their interest.

5th phase :-

Finally, the bourgeoisie leaders like
Gandhi tried to form a bridge between

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industrialists and working class by asking the concerns of both. Finally he urged zamindars to voluntarily help them.

The bourgeoisie interest have percolated as nationalism to the Indian masses. And the nation was handed over from external colonisers to internal colonisers.

Idea of nationalism nowadays :-

1. There are various sub-nationalism that is emerging today.
eg:- greater nagalim.
2. various nationalisms like sports nationalism, civic nationalism, spiritual nationalism are present in today's India.

A.R. Desai was criticised by Yogendra singh as there was empirical data to prove his argument and there was no mention of religion in his account.

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Q3(b) Analyse the role of state in development of rural India.

20

Nearly 70% of villagers are living in rural India even today. Due to the underdevelopment of these regions there are over and under urbanisation issues in urban areas.

Role of state :-

1. Migration Issue :-

People are migrated from rural areas to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities. It is due to lack of job opportunities.

So to avoid this issues, the rural places ^{was tried} ~~state~~ to be developed by the State through decentralisation.

eg :- Introduction of CP, Cooperatives, etc.

2. Caste stigma :-

still in many rural areas, due

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to this caste stigma many dominant class are exploitating the rural people. (Sashi Kumar)

To avoid this, state have tried to educate the literally lower caste about their rights and privileges.

eg :- development of strong nexus with Ngos to carry forward this, Illam medi Kalvi of Tamil Nadu govt.

3. To have social mobility :-

It is considered as a prestige to work in urban areas by the rural people.

To avoid this state places can be developed, like urban cities.

eg :- RURBAN mission.

4. Lack of adequate institutions :-

Rural areas lack adequate schools, hospitals for accomodating the

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people.

To avoid the state ~~can~~ developed the PPP projects to enrich the development. However it is at the starting rate.

Analysis :-

1. The various measures like CP have failed to provide required impetus.
2. Cooperatives were successful only in some states and not all.
3. RURBAN missions have developed the transport facilities but the institution level development is still on its way.
4. Job opportunities is also provided through MGNREGA and NRLM programs have been successful.
5. The programs like providing finances to SC/ST through IRDP have also been yielding results.

Ultimately still rural development has to go a long way to avoid migration to urban areas.

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Q3(c) Critically analyse the far-reaching consequences of the green revolution. 10

Green Revolution ^(GR) is considered as a period where the production of food grains doubled over the period of time (1960s - 1970s)

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→ improvement in literacy rate

Positive consequences of GR by K.N. Raj, Krishna

↓
Increase in food security

↓
Increase in dominant/affluent class

Negatives/dysfunctions of green revolution :-

1. Regional divide :-

GR has been successful in the wet areas than that of the dry areas. Atreya, have shown that the wet farmers have accumulated 100 times profit than that of dry land.

2. Divide between rich and poor farmer :-

It was shown in a study that

rich farmers hold 10 times more land than that of poor, but the profit variation is almost 300 times.

3. Migration :-

Peasant from rural areas migrate towards the UR areas, for better wage but are often exploited by the dominant class people. (Jan Breeman)

⑥ Leads to feminisation of agriculture (Niveditha Menon)

4. Irrigation :-

Epstein in his studies showed that rich farmers are using the irrigation facilities first compared to the poor and the poor fails to get in peak time of harvest.

⑦ sm meta preference in UR regions (Ashish Bose)

5. The trend of foot loose migrants (Jan Breeman) increasing, which also leads to exploitation.

However green revolution have also lead to increase in literacy (Abhijith sinha)

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Q4. Write short answers of the following about 150 words each.

10x5=50

Q4(a) Write How has Indology helped in the study of Indian society?

10

Indology is the systemic and scientific study of Indian society.

Two types of Indology

classical Indology

↓
used by britishers mostly.

modern Indology

↓
used by Indians predominantly.

Indology → in Indian societies studies

1. It is a look-view study. Often Indian society is studied from sanskritic texts.

2. It has helped in understanding the Indian society structure and villages.

3. Indology in India is pioneered by

W.S. Churay.

4. He analysed the Indian society by diffusing Indology and anthropological diffusion method.

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5. R.P. Mukherjee diffused Indology with the Maurist approach

6. It is used to analyze various cultural and Religious elements of Indian society. (considers Indian society is unique)

Eg:- Mukherjee's analysis of tribes, caste, kinship, religion, villages, etc.

7. It helps in understanding the problems and doesn't advocate for a solution.

Criticisms :-

1. It is highly contaminated with bias as different people give different opinions.

2. It does not account for social change. eg:- sanskritisation.

3. It is criticized as arm chair philosophy.

However, Indology has provided for a base for Indian researchers to know about India.

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Q4(b) Discussion the evolution of capitalist mode of production in Indian agriculture.

10

Earlier in the pre-british era, the agriculture mode of production (MOP) was communitarian.

Every body in the village works,
(the surplus is not produced) and they
have their benefits based on needs.

There was a state control
and so tax (a part of
produce) is given for their
protection from other states.

structure of
village.

pat - elites
van - forest (tribes)
gram - commoners

With the arrival of
british, the classless agrarian system
changed into feudal system.

zamindars and Jagirdars were
appointed to collect the revenue.

Later with the introduction of
Industrialisation the feudalistic system
transformed into capitalistic MOP.

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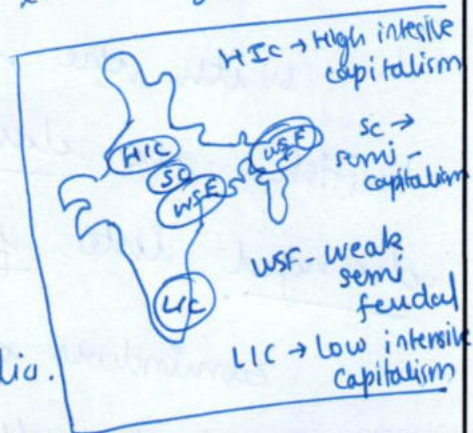
Contraventions :-

1. Desai and P.C. Joshi have argued that still Indian agriculture are feudalistic due to the existence of traditional land lord system in rural areas.

2. Amit Bhaduri in his analysis of West Bengal region tells that there exists a semi-feudal system.

3. Daniel Thorner, counters their arguments and says that there is capitalistic system due to implementation of land reforms.

4. Gail Omvedt in her analysis tells that there are various forms of ~~cap~~ MOP exists in India.



Due to improper implementation of land reforms it is difficult to say that India ^{has entered} capitalistic is not in agriculture

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Q4(c) Present a note on the pattern of urbanization in India and its impact on rural-urban divide.

10

Urbanisation is a economical and social transformation of a place. It leads to breakdown of traditional institutions.

Pattern of urbanisation :-

1. Migration :- People from rural areas migrate to urban areas for better opportunities.
2. slums :- The rapid urbanisation has led to the growth of slums which adversely affected the livelihood and standard of living of the people.
3. Transportation and communication :-
Increase in development of transportation and communication have helped the people to move towards urban areas.

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Impact on rural-urban divide

1. Loss of leadership :-

Since many people from rural areas move towards urban areas, there is no educated leadership in village areas.

2. Feminisation of poverty and agriculture :-

often males migrate to urban areas forcing females into agriculture and the farm wages, that leads to poverty.

3. Changes in the urban areas also affect the rural markets (Majumdar).

4. It leads to a money-order economy, due to the money sent by the urban people to their kins in rural areas.

5. Government is now focusing more on developing rural areas through schemes like Rozham, PURA, etc. In order to avoid the over and under urbanisation problems of cities.

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Q4(d) How has the manufacturing industry in India evolved?

10

Manufacturing industry in India
have developed during the British period.

Earlier in India, in 17th and 18th
centuries there were cottage industries but
they were not considered industries, as
there was no surplus and no use of
mechanised production.

Later the British introduced the
1st cotton mill in Bombay as there were
no labour laws and regulation in India.

But Indians like Monsaji, Tata
have started Indian industries. It was not
an easy task as there was no venture
capital funds and all machines need to
be imported. Iron and steel industry ~~in~~
started in India in 1912.

British did not allow the iron
and steel industry in India as they were

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skeptical that Indians would make weapons and use against them (effect of 1857 revolt)
They started various mills like Paper, Jute, sugarcane, etc.

In mining industry tribals were employed.

During world war II they were in constant need of weapons so TISCO flourished.

1853 → Cotton industry

1892 → Bengal chemical factory

1912 → TISCO.

1934 → TATA Airlines

1942 → Hindustan motors

1945 - TELCO

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Prior to that British goods were protected ^{by} Imperial protection laws.

After the 2nd world war, almost 60% of the capital i.e. owners of industries were Indians.

To protect they all initiated Bombay Plan in 1944 and it advocated for state led development.

The partition was a big blow to industries however the state led development have helped them to grow after independence.
After LRS reforms, Industries are now growing based on market.

Q4(e) Assess the nature of land tenure systems of colonial India.

10

Land tenure systems were introduced by the british for amassing excess wealth. It is considered as a major source of drain of wealth.

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Land tenure systems :-

i) Zamindari system :-

Zamindars were appointed to collect revenue from peasants and fixed portion (1/11) is kept by zamindars. other portion to be paid to british.

functions → It led to high flow of revenue for british.

dysfunctions → led to proletarianisation of peasants.

No improvement of land was done. Zamindars exploited peasants by charging huge rents.

ii) Ryotwari system :-

there was a direct agreement

between the peasants and the company,
and there was no middle man. Rent
can be changed. functions → pottas provided to peasants.
→ no intermediaries
→ Revenue flow to British increased
due to absence of intermediaries.

dysfunctions → excessive rents charged by
State.
Land was pushed peasants to poverty.
often auctioned
(often feels alienated → due to loss of land)

iii) Mahalwari system :-

Lambardar was appointed for a village (or
group of villages to collect revenue.
Similar to that of Ryotwari, peasants
faced difficulties. The land was, surveyed
very minutely and during the crisis
period there was no concessions.

Often each crop was planted, this
led to many famines at various time
period. eg:- Bengal famine swept $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of
population.

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Q5(a) In the context of modernization, examine the changes in the value system of India.

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SOCIOLOGY

TEST - 2

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Q5(b) How have in-depth village studies contributed to the changing idea of Indian villages?

20

Village studies were considered important to understand Indian society. As they were considered as micro - units of Indian society.

changing idea of Indian villages

1. Book view perspective :- (classical indologists)

Earlier villages were considered to be isolated and are termed as Little Republics (Metcalf).

They were considered self sufficient and backward due to the presence of caste system.

2. Modern Indology (Ghurye) :-

He through his studies showed that villages are not isolated due to existence of Jajmani system and village

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exogamy.

Caste according to him was static and dissolves as the urbanisation and industrialisation increases.

2) M. N. Srinivas :-

He introduced the concept of change in villages through his field view analysis.

He introduced the concepts like modernisation, westernisation and sanskritisation in his coorg study.

He said that caste is continuum and is not static.

3) He introduced the concept of dominant caste (Rampura study). which made him to shift from Brahmanisation to sanskritisation.

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From his Rampura study he understood that caste is changing due to increase in policies of government, education and transportation.

4) Yogendra Singh, said that villages are no longer microcosm of India and the changes very fast in villages.

5) Andre Beteille in his scripsum studies found that there is a strong nexus between the caste - class - power.

The village studies and understanding the villages was considered important as the 90% of population of India after independence resided in villages

So, government have also promoted the village industries and found that caste is diluting in villages but also asserting in certain areas.

eg:- inter-dining (became common),
vote bank (caste asserting).

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Q5(c) Provide a note on subaltern perspective of Indian society.

10

Sub-altern perspective was introduced into Indian society to learn the perspective from the actually lower classes and women of Indian society.

Eg:- Gail Omvedt, ~~Lyuba~~.

sub-altern perspective:-

1. Gail Omvedt have criticized many scholars for not taking into account the dalits, who were an integrating integral part of Indian society.

eg:- She questioned M.N. Srinivas for not mentioning about dalits that despite their numbers, why they didn't ~~being~~ become dominant class.

2. Feminist scholars like Leela Dubé have also analysed the women positions

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of Indian society through her various studies (field studies)
eg:- Lakshadweep tribes

3. Tiput Noongbr has also analysed the tribes like yaro and whari which are matrifocal societies and provided the existence of dominant positions of women.

Now-a-days there is assertion of the class people by themselves.
eg:- Dalit - assertion in politics (Mayawati - UP election)

women taking up white collar jobs and families becoming egalitarian (I.P. Desai) from male-dominated.

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