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Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers

Instructions to the candidate:

- 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	Quite impressive answers in terms of content arguments, examples and expression. One thing I doubt about your answers is heavily verbose. So whether you are I don't know you are writing this answer in time limit or not. But if you are writing this in time limit, then okay but see UPSC strictly gives guidelines that in case you exceed by it could be penalised and I can see this in many of the answers of 10 marks questions. You are exciting because specifically mentioned of 150 words. No other suggestions. You are writing wonderful answers little bit. Space if you give between the words and lines reader will feel easy, evaluate also your answers to quite dense and condense, so look into that aspect won't give you any recommendation with content because you're doing absolutely good.
Structure of Answer	
Content	
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	



Question 1. - [Compulsory]

a) Elaborate how Sociology's emphasis on social interaction provides insights that differ from those derived from common sense. (10 Marks)

August Comte defined sociology as a body of knowledge that studies social institutions, interactions and social actions.

Alfred Schuetz defines common sense as ritual, naturalistic, taken for granted every-day knowledge.

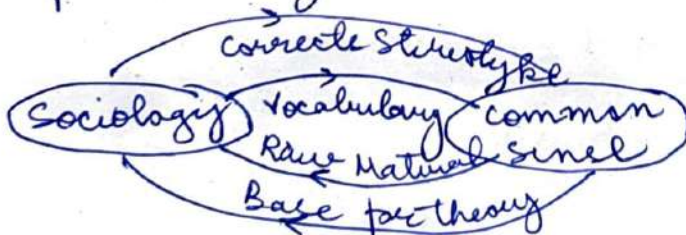
The Sociological interactions and insights differ from common sense:

- ① Sociology helps draw cause-effect relationship between variables.
e.g. → Durkheim in his study of suicide used multi variate analysis.
- ② Unlike common sense which is status quoist, sociology challenges regular notions.
e.g. → Folk knowledge calls - 'giving a bad name' - Howard Becker calls it 'labelling theory'.



- ③ Sociology helps test hypothesis and come at conclusive results.
e.g. → common sense calls poverty as a result of individual behaviour
Survey by Sinclair & F. Medin depicted how poverty is a social-fact.
- ④ Interactions help counter pre-conceptions and correct vocabulary in common sense.
e.g. → Marquet Mead study of Samoa depicted gender and emotions are not rigid male-female linked.

Despite the differences common sense gives raw material, base for theorization in sociology



Nearly perfect answer now, I am impressed with the argument, argument, framing, well, established and explained. Good examples.

As Peter Berger states Sociology helps to see in new light the very common-sensical world we live in.



b) How did the development of industrial society reshape family life in Western Europe? (10 Marks)

Industrialization in early 17th century Europe brought large scale economic output via - mechanization, scale of production and capitalism.

Reshaping family life in Europe

① Mass urbanization and rural to urban migrations broke the joint - fam - family setup and nuclearized family.

e.g. → By 18th century 60% Britain lived in urban areas.

② Rapid urbanization brought housing crisis and low quality living conditions - squandered setup, water crisis.

③ Factory occupation of men was under difficult conditions.

e.g. → Karl Marx compared cost & grime of factories to cog-in-machine.



④ Capitalist exploitation of workers and low wages (stagnation) led to wide-spread poverty.

⑤ Faulty socialization of children led to youth delinquency.

⑥ Anomic fallouts such as rise in crime, high divorce-rates, education drop-outs, plague etc. became common.

⑦ Feminists argue deteriorating conditions for the 'housewife', domestic violence and used as 'Rescue-army'.

e.g. → long work hours female and child workers.

It would have been better if you would have been focused in family dynamics. Some points are somewhat deviation.

Counter modernization theorists such as De Bould argued for going back to simpler times.

Though estate-system weakened - life became difficult and search for answers caused birth of sociology.



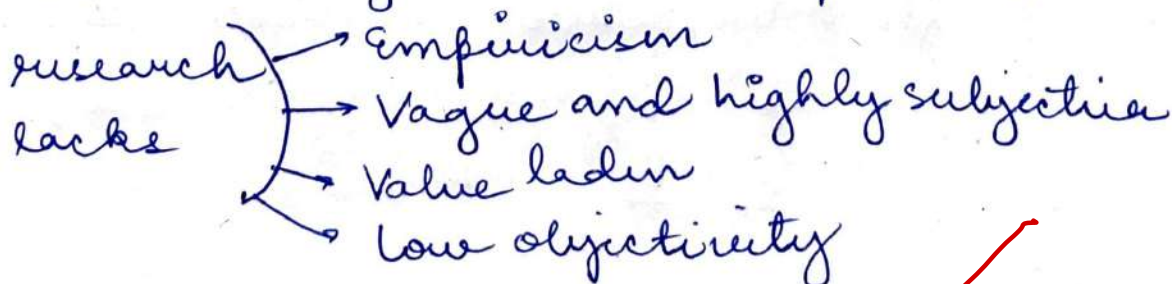
c) How is objectivity upheld by a researcher in the context of interpretative research? (10 Marks)

Robert Beaudet defines objectivity as analysis and result representation of research without interference of external bias - race, culture, religion or personal predisposition.

Interpretivism is a branch of non-positivist research that focus on:

- (i) Interpretation of deeper meanings and interaction of actors
- (ii) Subjectivity of action and analysis
- (iii) Not focus on cause-effect 'boxing' of result
- (iv) Non-dogmatic in method i.e. not rigid with 'scientific' methods
- (v) Use Qualitative tools and subjectivity of investigator.

Positivist argue that such form of





Maintaining objectivity

① Interpretivists such as Max Weber give tools to ensure objectivity:

(i) obscure - Maintaining value-neutrality post selection of topic

(ii) using Verstehen i.e. empathy to reach level of actor

(iii) Use of 'ideal types' as devices to create subjective understanding of objective reality

Topic Select

Analysis

Methods

Hypothesis

Bias

Quali
Quanti

example

Here in this point, you should have little elaborate like how using these method you will catch objectivity

② Other methods like comparative analysis, typification Schultz and reflexivity Garfinkel is used

③ Triangulation, double blind and peer review help attain objective result.

example

Though interpretive-objectivity is difficult, as Hammersly states it must be tried to achieve in all forms of research.



d) Max Weber's 'Ideal Types' are conceptual tools rather than reflections of reality. Discuss your perspective. (10 Marks)

6 Max Weber in his manuscripts of 'Economy and Society' first used 'Ideal Types'. He defines them as "pure (not perfect) forms of hermeneutic devices to understand complex social realities - constructed via traits of social actions".

Conceptual tools not reality

① Weber himself calls ideal types as 'one-sided-exaggeration' created by investigator by his understanding and observation.

② They help create measuring rods [as per Lachman] to study macro reality.

e.g. → Ideal types of Social Action:

- (i) Traditional - culture based
- (ii) Affective - out of emotion
- (iii) Zweckrational - out of duty
- (iv) Werturational - value based



③ ~~In reality it is far more complex to create real-world reflections of any action.~~

c.g. → Many forms of 'Power exist' — but study of 'Bureaucracy' as legal-rational 'ideal type' saves time & effort

④ ~~Ideal types are not present in the world — they need meticulous categorization by trained investigators.~~

Criticisms:

① ~~Functionalists call the method as 'vague' and value laden~~

② ~~CW Mills argues that such devices ignore power structures in society~~

③ ~~Manifest and 'latent' actions are hidden from observer and high chance of 'bias' in creation.~~

~~Despite criticism, ideal type framework ease process of research by referencing & template for comparison~~



e) How does the feminist perspective in social research differ from conventional methodologies? (10 Marks)

6 The Feminist school of sociological research aims at creating a new - 'female-view' of sociological happenings exclusive of current, rigid systems created by males.

Differing from conventional methods

(i) Attack on male-centric research paradigms and methodology.

e.g. → Tiger & Fox theory of bio-grammar and Pausonian framework of gender roles are rejected.

(ii) Creating, testing, analyzing methods free of male-centred view.

e.g. → Division of labour as a social concept

→ Studying capitalist labour-force from 'female-gaze' and impacts of being treated as 'Reserve Army'.



② Creating feminist methodology:

Anne Oakley represents how both quantitative and qualitative methods need shift

e.g. → Interviews need to be empathetic

and open as male-based are leading, dominating and suppressing the subject

→ Surveys on A.C temp. in offices done over male body temperature

→ Crime studies in Prisons of U.S based on male statistics

③ Feminist Epistemology: D. Smith

Creating scenario of unique female experiences e.g. → Liz Stanley studied how a lesbian black woman's job experience differs from black male

④ Intersectionality as per Kimberly Crenshaw considering ~~Gender~~ Race ethnicity

Frank Parkin criticizes the methods for being too female-biased. Yet they add to multitude of research perspectives

V Good Answer



12
Question 3

a) Explain non-probability sampling techniques and highlight the conditions for their application, with relevant examples. (20 Marks)

Non-Probability sampling is a form of data collection that does not have complete randomness in outcome i.e. each output does not have equal chance of occurrence.

Non-probability techniques:

① Convenience sampling:

Applied when the investigator has a fixed nature/topic of study and chooses the convenience of a set that he knows satisfies those tenets ^{available} _{condition}
e.g. → A study of factory workers, the investigator directly samples workers of the nearby factory.

Benefit: Simple, less time taking, no noise

Issue: Non-representative



② Purposive Sampling :

Selection of participants based on investigator's judgement about their suitability in fulfilling criteria

e.g. → for a Cancer Study - researcher collects data from Cancer patients of hospital

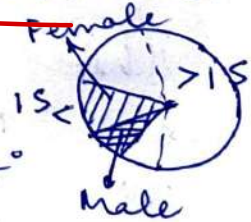
Benefits : Direct requirement, fast

Issue : Miss out edge case, bias
e.g. → Symptomatic patients

③ Quota Sampling :

Used by researcher when he/she has a fixed criteria to filter out small set for his needs

e.g. → Study on under 15 Boys



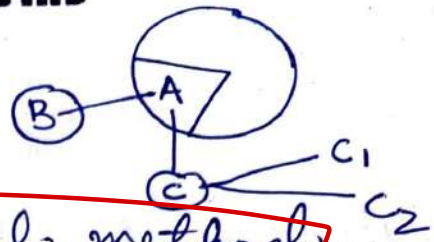
Benefit : Pre-cleaned sample, cost effective

Issue : Response bias, non-representative set

Researcher bias



4) Snowball Sampling :



Collection by a referral method from one participant to other.

e.g. → Study of Drug addicts — pick the patient's friend/dealer and close circles

Benefit : Quick, Environment control

Issues : High noise, response bias

In General non-probability

Sampling methods suffer from

- (i) Sampling bias — noise / response/investigator bias
- (ii) Non-sampling bias — faulty design
- (iii) Social desirability bias — improper implementation

Yet they are cost-effective, fast and cheaper methods

Good
Ans

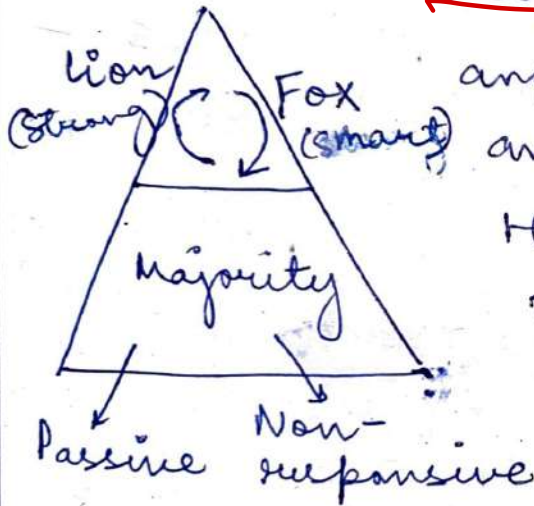


b) Do lions and foxes in Vilfredo Pareto's theory fundamentally differ from one another? Discuss this in relation to Robert Michels' iron law of oligarchy. (20 Marks)

11

Vilfredo Pareto in his work 'Mind and Society' gave the theory of - circulation of elites.

As per the idea - in any society a minority set of elites rule over the majority due to personal and psychological superiority and skill.



He takes the Machiavellian metaphor of Tiger-fox:

1) Tiger: Rules by power, physical strength
e.g. → Asoka, Alexander

2) Fox: By virtue of intelligence and cunningness
e.g. → Kautilya

So in essence,

Both tiger and foxes fundamentally represent same - minority capability to rule over masses who lack the skill to combine, revolt or rule.

Just one form of elite replaces other.



Relating it with Robert Michels's iron law of oligarchy:

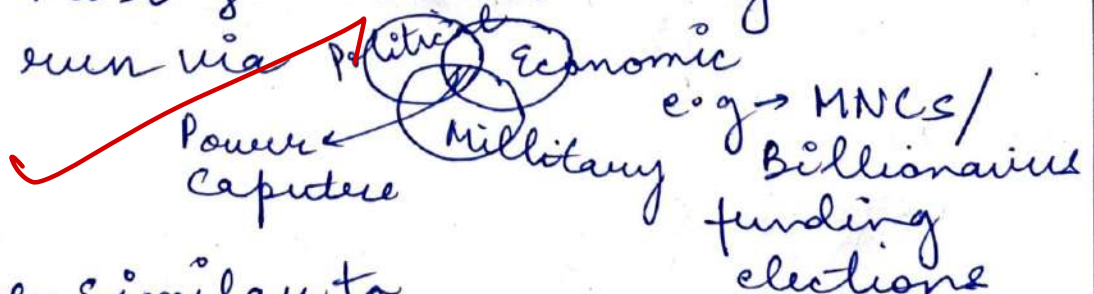
① A small group of elites will invariably hold power as a result of technical and tactical necessity.

② Bureaucracy is an example of oligarchic tendency due to strong position, legal-rational basis and difficulty to break down structure.

③ Power will concentrate in hands of few and even most 'rational' forms will turn oligarchic.

e.g. → Lenin came with revolutionary hope becoming dictatorial

→ Most governments today are run via



④ Hence, similar to Pareto's theory minority

rule of our apathetic majority continues. e.g. → Bureaucratic red tapism.

Political Parties



The theories are criticized as:

- ① Robert Dahl via pluralist view of power suggests — power is fragmented and individualized / dispersed.
e.g. → Technical elite, cultural elite, MPs / MAs
- ② Paul Du Gay defends bureaucracy for being unifying rational force
- ③ Alvin Gouldner states how informal bureaucracy exist and not single elite rule. e.g. → cement factory study
- ④ Don't differentiate b/w democracy, dictatorship

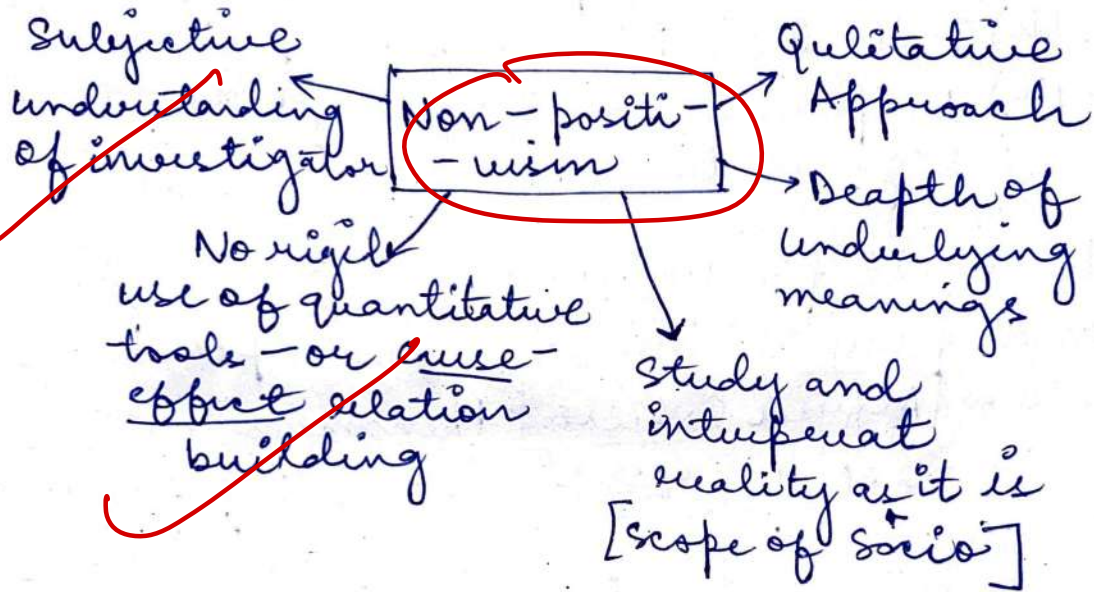
Poljarchy

Yet current polarizing world brings back relevance of elite theory. Power today lies with large corporates (e.g. → Blackrock); UN - multi-org bodies fail under hegemony of U.S (like Tiger's rule and tariff war) and global democracies are at threat by military & economic elites.



c) Is non-positivist methodology considered scientific? Analyze (10 Marks)

5) Non-positivism is a methodology that emerged as a reaction to excessive empiricism, objectivity orientation and quantitative focus of positivism.



Due to the above features, positivists argue that the method is 'non-scientific'

- high bias
- Investigator subjectivity
- low reliability - validity
- Incapable to build theories

But as Karl Popper defines scientific method is about - investigation, critical analysis and quest for truth.



Scientific essence of non-positivism

① Interpretivists such as Weber also focus on analysis and objective study using:

- (i) Verstehen - empathy
- (ii) Tools like Ideal types
- (iii) Comparative analysis
e.g. → Weber's P E & C



② They call for value-relevance not freedom and focus on investigators' experiences.

e.g. → Alfred Schell Phenomenology calls for 'life-world' & Typification

→ Currow's delinquent study was phenomenological yet scientific

③ Use of reflexivity, indexicality as per Garfinkel's Ethnomethodology

e.g. → Nelson's nurse study and ethnological understanding
→ conversational analysis and psychological studies

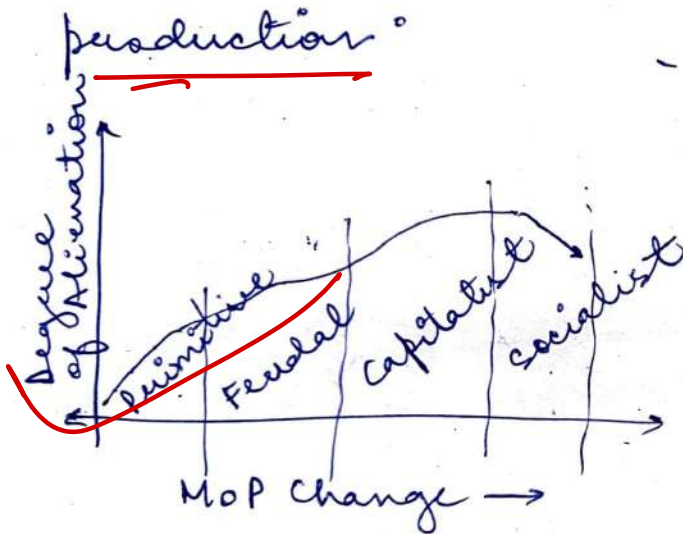
Thus as Ray Pawson states methodological pluralism is Bo's hangover. Pluralist methods call for use of both positivism & non-positivism



Question 4

a) Capitalism alienates individuals from their human essence. Critically Analyze (20 Marks)

17) Karl Marx states that man is essentially a creative being. He has a true self and a 'social-self' which reflects his economic condition in process of production.



'Alienation' as per Marx is the process of dis-enchantment of a 'being' from his self.

The degree of alienation keeps increasing with changing modes of production and peaks at Capitalism.

Capitalism & Alienation :

- ① In capitalist mode of production — there exists highest level of antagonistic-cooperation between worker & capitalist (owner of MoP).



- ② The aim of capitalist is usurpation of profit on the behalf of labour of the worker.
- ③ In this process — the worker keeps getting exploited in factory setup — working long hours in sweat & grime — creating goods he no longer creates out of 'creative pursuit' we value
← exchange
value
- ④ Being mere-cog-in-machine, he loses the essence of being when 'dead labour' overpowers 'living labour' i.e. subject-object relation inverts.
- ⑤ This leads to alienation from in that staged order
- Product
 - Process
 - Fellow workers
 - Own self
- ⑥ In 'Das-Capital' Marx also states how products now have their own value as 'commodity fetish' over its producer.
- ⑦ The situation leads to killing of 'being' what is left is 'social being'.



⑧ The solution to bringing back human essence is break-down of structure via - socialism & communism

↓
only then man can be re-united with his 'being' to create 'Total Man' as process of de-alienation.

Criticism:

1) Capitalism allows man to sell his own labour & benefit life-chances

2) Welfare capitalism has arrived

3) Beauregard states how managerial revolution and joint stock companies reduce alienation.
e.g. → WFH, weekend-off, HR system

4) Ken Roberts states how no collective movement of workers needed and communist nations also have alienation. e.g. → Soviet kolkhos.

Yes the theory explains low paid labour, sweat-shops of Dhaka, ^{gig-exploitation} worker debt-suicides and urban-poverty and shunning as modern-capitalist alienation.



b) Explain the role of social equilibrium in Talcott Parsons' structural-functional approach. (20 Marks)

11

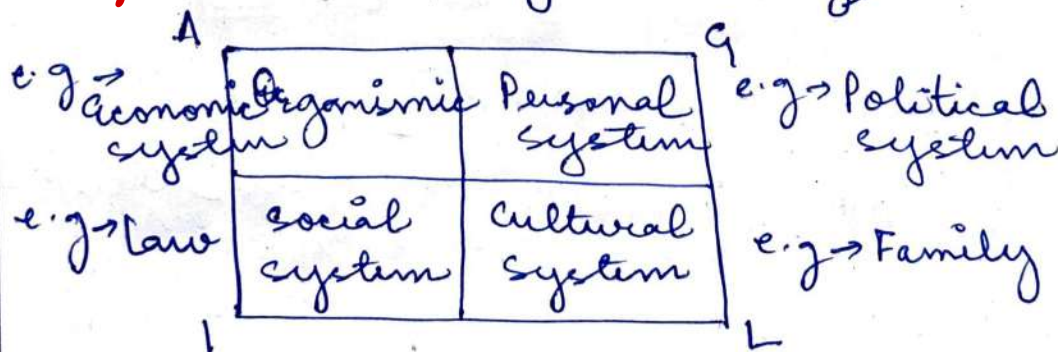
Talcott Parsons in his structural functionalist study of Social Actions and Systems focuses on need for social equilibrium as essence of survival of a system

Role of Social equilibrium

① Social equilibrium is balance in society necessary and ensured via value-consensus & Role-filling.

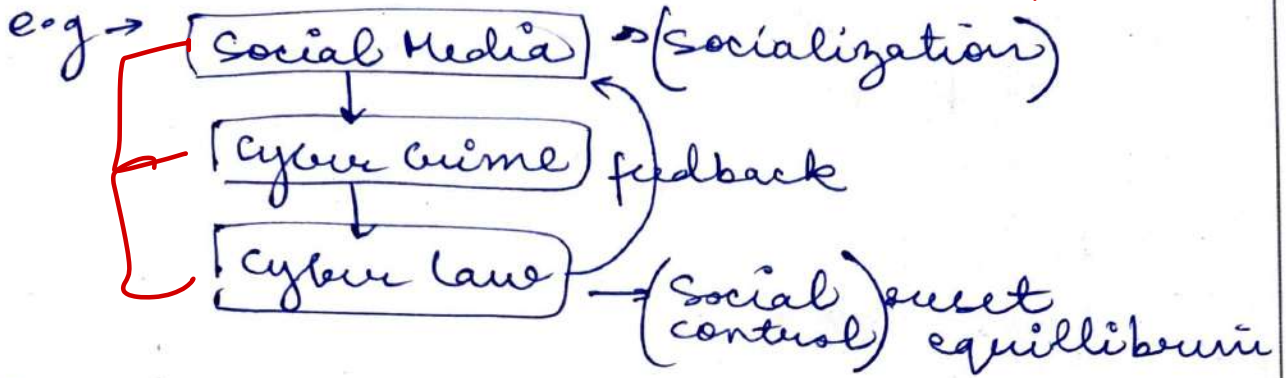
② His AGIL framework depicts how equilibrium is maintained :

- A → Adaptation (for change absorption)
- G → Goal Orientation (value consensus)
- I → Integration (prevent disruption)
- L → Latency (stability)





③ Any change in society is stabilized
by 2 means { socialization
social control



④ The balance between all sub-systems
of energy and information transfer
keeps society together (stable)

e.g. → Nuclearization broke bonds,
but malls, facebook created
new means to socialize.

→ Love marriages became
anomic (anti-value consensus)

∴ society created 'Love Arranged'
for balance maintenance.

⑤ This equilibrium is also necessary
for pattern maintenance
of all social structures Info { Culture
Personal
Organic ↑ energy

v. good point



Criticism:

- 1) excessive focus on stability maintenance
- 2) Social patterns can change and not be reset. e.g. → Rise of LGBTQ movements still no 'value-consensus'
- 3) No necessity of equilibrium for every change e.g. → conflicts in WANA unstable yet persist.
- 4) Merton states Parsun's grand theories both sterile and futile
- 5) CW Mills ignores that not society but those in power dictate what is socially-equitable & homostatic.

examples

See when you write criticism without examples, it seems like allegations like the allegation of Robert Merton

It is, it is better you give some example

His theories being a macro-dimension in study of reality in-totally and necessity for equilibrium in social systems.



2
c) Discuss the notion that hierarchy is an inevitable but problematic aspect of society. (10 Marks)

'Hierarchy' originates from Greek word 'hierarchy' meaning divine rule. It has an acceptive nature of differential ranking and reward-based subjugation.

Functionalists see hierarchy as inevitable.

① Parsons suggests differential ranking and hierarchy is based on value-consensus and necessity for stability.

② Davis & Moore call hierarchy as a form of differential reward for role filling as some jobs are more important than others.

③ Durkheim also calls hierarchy a natural form of social order based on collective conscience.



Hierarchy Problematic for society:

① Cooley states how Varna-system created rigid caste based hierarchy and exploitation in India:

e.g. → Brahmin above a sanitation worker even if incapable.

② Marxist call hierarchy a means of exclusion and inequality propagation by Bourgeoisie.

e.g. → Bureaucrat-labour hierarchy

③ Feminists call for hierarchy based on gender as patriarchal subjugation e.g. → Simone De Beauvoir in '2nd sex' calls hierarchy hegemony of males.

④ Inequality in wages, resource, opportunities and global south deprivation also hierarchy.

Uyou Ann

The descriptive nature makes notion of hierarchy damaging social fabric — yet ever persistent.



Question - 5 [Compulsory]

a) Differentiate between natural and social forms of inequality with specific references to the caste system and class stratification (10 Marks)

Rousseau was one of the first to theoretically differentiate natural and social inequality — natural — appearance, race, etc.
— social/moral — status, education, occupation

Tacqville states that natural inequalities are what one is born with and difficult to overcome than social forms; whereas Gerald Bertram calls inequality itself as social estimation of natural differences.

Inequalities and caste - class stratification

- ① Louis Dumont in his work 'Homo-Hierarchy' states that Indian caste system is a social inequality with natural basis of purity & pollution.
e.g. → Bramhin = born pure; Dalit = impure
- ② Andre Beteille counters Dumont by stating how caste is ascriptive but a social-stratification just like western caste structure.



He adds that class stratification in India goes beyond just caste but has a class and power perspective

e.g. → Tanjore village study and impact of education and PRIs.

③ Inequality based on caste being social and non-rigid is propounded by 'Sanskritization' theory of MN Srinivas e.g. → Ascriptive status can be changed by education, land, power — as means of secular mobility

④ Racial ^{gender} and ethnic theories on the other hand depict 'natural' inequality — difficult to get social mobility.
e.g. → ethnic factionalism, subjugation and genocides globally

Thus, both social and natural forms of inequality persist — some offer scope of mobility other rarely.

It would have been better if you would have separately handled class and caste because they are two different type of social stratification, although both are socially constructed



4
b) "Vertical mobility brings structural change even in a closed social system." Comment. (10 Marks)

Sorokin defines Vertical mobility as movement of individual or group from a lower strata of social stratification to higher — calling it 'stairs' for humankind.

Better define what is structural, rather defining close system

Closed system of stratification is one which is ascriptive, offers resistance to mobility and status quo.
e.g. → estate system, caste system.

Vertical mobility can aid structural change even in closed system:

- ① Despite European-estates being-closed based on power and land ownership — political revolution and modernity broke the divide.
e.g. → French Revolution, capitalism.
- ② Racial subjugation (e.g. → Apartheid) ended with legal-structural shift
e.g. → Black President of U.S
South Africa free of white dominance



③ The Indian caste system offers flexibility and mobility via secular factors

e.g. → Srinivas's sankuization in study of Caste

→ Andre Beteille in Scipuream



see even Adi Draavids gain

land via land reforms &

passer through PRI hence

moving - upwards

Is not a structural change. That's why I told you in a better you define what is structural change. It shows that you know what structural changes.

④ Gender stratification is being challenged by legal & modern means

e.g. → Pay Parity, women's rights movements

you

Though closed systems are rigid and resistant - waves of socio-economic & legal means can aid vertical mobility



c) To what extent does revolution succeed in replacing the existing social order? Discuss (10 Marks)

5 Theda Skocpol defines revolution as a large scale overhaul that changes structure of existing social order.

Revolution replaces social order

① Can lead to break-down and shift in existing political setup.

e.g. → Russian Revolution threw Czar

② Shift Public-allegiance via mass discontent and mass emancipation.

e.g. → Arab Springs to shake regime

③ Can have large scale impact on long term economic framework of nations.

e.g. → French Revolution led to breakdown of estate-system

④ Basic of state and philosophy of foundation can change.

e.g. → Iranian Revolution ended Shah's regime & established Islamic state under Ayatollah.



It may fail in replacing order

① Tilly states how resource constraints limit revolutionary movements to change order.

e.g. → Green Revolution, Palestinian uprising

② level of repression by controlling power limits impact

Good e.g. → Tiananmen Square removed out of people's memory in China

③ Smelser states how spark of revolution might fizzle out in time or death of charismatic leader.

e.g. → Kurdish sectarian groups and Anti Erdogan movements in Turkey

④ Some fizzle out as new forms of unrest. e.g. → Bangladesh student uprising

Good
Bad
Hence success of revolution in over-
turning existing order depends on
conditionalities.



d) Science employs empirical methods to achieve logical conclusions, while religion uses non-empirical means to reach logical ends." Comment on this statement. (10 Marks)

6

Anthony Giddens defines science as method of empirical analysis and theorization in light of logical arguments.

Sorokin differentiates by stating that science is based on 'questionable theories' and religion on 'unquestionable faith'.

Science uses empiricism for conclusions :

① Positivists stress on scientific method as they are testable, empirical and reliable.

e.g. → Durkheim's multi variate analysis for study of 'suicide'.

② Science aided efficiency in output via mechanization.

e.g. → Steam engine, industrialization

③ Feeding 8 billion on same piece of land is solved via logical research.

e.g. → GM crops, green revolution



④ Unknowns in research are tracked for objective outputs.
e.g. → CERN collider for 'Dark Matter' not false hypothesis.

⑤ Science helped debunk theories of racial, ethnic, gender-superiority.
e.g. → DNA technology.

Religion non-empirical, yet logical:

- ① Religion espouses treating animals, people with kindness.
e.g. → Solidarity, festivals, Civil Religion
- ② Not anti-thesis to logic or goals.
e.g. → ISRO scientist also visit temples hence as Malinowski suggested helps control stress, negative emotion and anxiety.
- ③ Religion aids science and changes according to it for functionality.
e.g. → e-Puja apps, virtual darshan, Scientology

Thus as Christine states — 'Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind.'



e) Explain how slave society is different from feudal society. Bring out the distinctive features of social organization of work. (10 Marks)

Social organization of work is hermeneutic understanding of relation, arrangement and process of production and labour.

Marx depicted how society moves from slave society to feudal based on differential basis of Forces, Relations of production and essence of dialectic.

Organization of work in Slave Society :

① Mode of production is based on differential skill and power between slave and master.

② Process of production is animate e.g. → slave used in farm, as draught, physical labour.

③ Relation of production is exploitative by the master who owns not just labour but also product output of work.

Labour is bonded and does not even have self-ownership.

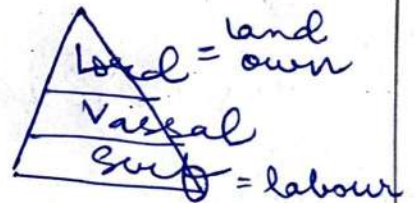


e.g → Slaves in Ancient Greece and those in ~~Neolithic~~ - Agriculture age

- ④ Labour works on agriculture or domestic work and surplus is very low.

Organization of work: Feudal :

- ① Stratified structure and basis of organization is land ownership.



- ② The lord collects 'fief' or tax from serf (peasant) who has low or no control of output

- ③ Factor of production is serfdom with some use of wind/water energy

- ④ Lord also leases to vassal in exchange for military support.

- ⑤ Surplus usurped by 'lord' and 'fiefdom' eternal form of exploitation
e.g → European estate, Gupta era land grants, Zamindari

Hence both have exploitative & stratified structure of work.

Continuity ✓
feudal ✓



Question - 7

a) Assess Durkheim's distinctions between the 'sacred' and the 'profane' in the context of the sociology of religion. (20 Marks)

12 Durkheim in his work 'Elementary forms of Religious Life' 1913, defines religion as all practices, beliefs, acts considered 'sacred' and hence ~~forbidden~~, binding into one unified community those who believe.

Hence from a sociological perspective he differentiated between the 'sacred' which is religious and non-sacred or everyday profane. ~~for~~

The sacred and forbidden:

① Religious symbols, texts, idols considered 'out' of reach of generic discussions and treated higher in value.

e.g. → Recently Govt. of Punjab passed 'sacrilege' bill for protecting & preventing disrespect of 'granths'



- ② Religion related actions are treated on different pane - even within laws.
e.g → Hindu personal law, Sharia law, Blasphemy rules in Islamic states
- ③ Ritual setup of society imparted by 'sacred' e.g → Marriage as a sacrifice in Hinduism & contract in Islam.
- ④ Explaining the metaphysical and 'conventional' actions.
e.g → Death in war = sacrifice.
- ⑤ State sponsors tours for religious purpose e.g → Hajj, Amarnath yatra.
- ⑥ Robert Bellah states new forms of civil religion emerge.
e.g → Flag, symbols, holidays marking freedom struggle.

Profane is on the other hand not at the same level of 'forbiddenness'



- ① People have choice of sports, cultural expressions, following -
e.g. → Cricket Nationalism, Music as Religion
- ② everyday work and labour is respected but not sacred.
- ③ scientific pursuits are profane despite significance being larger.

Criticism

- ① Merton counters the dichotomy stating that life lies between sacred & profane
- ② His theory is based on Totemic source of sacredness which might not be true for all faiths. e.g. → Sects, Cult
- ③ New age and Vedantic philosophy diverge from sacred-profane distinction
- ④ Kauma theory merges sacred & profane.

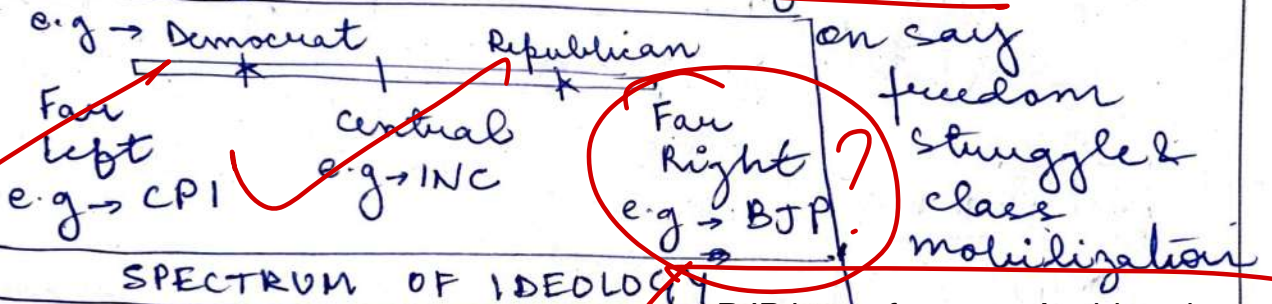
Yet his theory poses strong case for the functional - solidarity of religion.



b) Has contemporary politics witnessed a shift from ideology to identity? Comment. (20 Marks)

Historically, politics had been shaped by the past wars, colonial movements and uprisings shaping identity.

Politics of ideology was based on allegiance to an ideology-based



BJP is not far party. Avoid such allegations.

Yet today, we see both voting behaviour and political perception shift:

- ① 1950s-70s in India was era of Congress dominance which [Rajni Kothari] called 'Congress-system'
- ② Post 1980s was shift to coalition system with even opposing ideologies in one alliance
e.g. -> Jana Sangh



- ③ Uphavel in 1990s and rise of regional parties created new-federal identity e.g. → AIDMK, Shiv Sena, KTR
- ④ Mandal movement led to subaltern uprising and caste-based politics
e.g. → Kanshi Ram's BAMCEFs
→ Mayawati's BSP - social engineering (OBC + Muslims)
- ⑤ Religion, Region and caste became new forms of mobilization
Swaminas has called this vote bank politics. e.g. → AIMIM for muslims
→ SPA for Yadavs + Muslims
→ RJD for Dalits, OBC
- ⑥ The past decade has seen rise of 'identity' politics
Paul Brass calls it the 'wave' pattern of elections globally.
e.g. → Modi wave
→ Trump's popularity



⑦ Dalit Politics in India is another form of 'identity show' which Christopher Jafflot calls silent revolution e.g. → Bhim Army, → Ambedkarite movement, → Pro-reservation Patidar

⑧ Some criticise such politics as being factionalistic, populist.
e.g. → Dipankar Gupta cautions political-ization of reservation, political elitism by few - AQUR.

⑨ Some appreciate the shift to identity as emancipator.
Rudolph & Rudolph call it a shift from command politics to demand politics.

~~Hum~~
Global political trends point that identity, ideology and appeasement all have intertwined role in politics.



c) Elaborate the concept of "Development of Underdevelopment". (10 Marks)

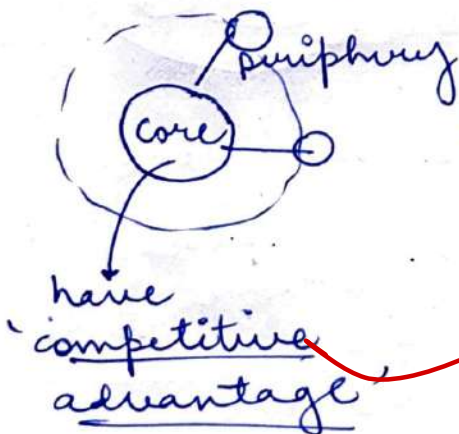
The basic tenet of Development of Underdevelopment is when few powers keep a set of nations subordinate for personal gains.

① Raul Prebisch first used similar dependency term in case of Latin America.

e.g. → Rich conglomerates of U.S used Latin America as raw material source & dumping market for finished goods.

Honduras became "Banana Republic".

② Alfred Frank formulated the theory of "Development of Underdevelopment" in a micro-satellite model.

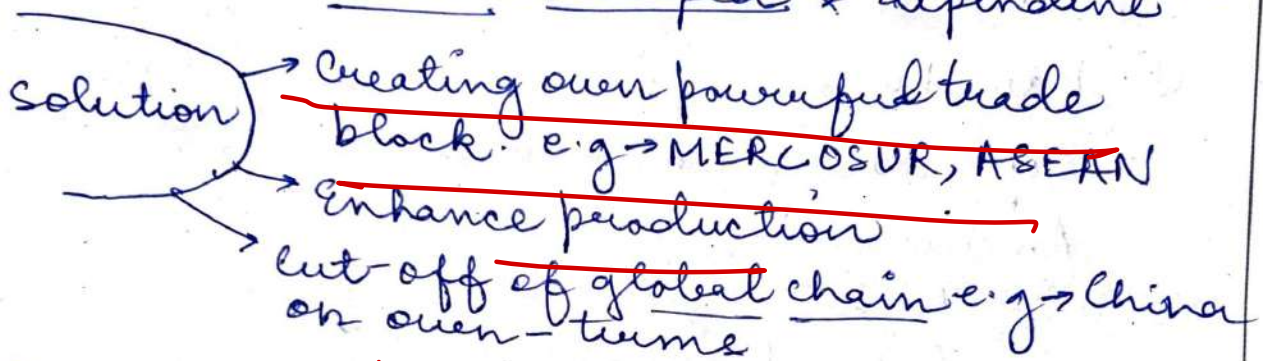


(i) colonizers and developed nations have better infrastructure and scale of production.



(ii) They use historical colonies and underdeveloped south as raw material source

(iii) Then dump non-competable goods without technology transfer keeping them underdeveloped & dependent.



③ Contemporary models such as Realist's world systems theory of how core developed nations relegate other peripheries of as mere markets of high value output.

e.g. → WTO negotiations; Tariff wars over Global North v/s South



Criticism

- Rise of Asian Tigers in Global South
- A-Sent Tech transfer helped develop e.g. → S-Korea
- Samir Amin calls its unequal exchange as root cause not global trade direction.

gop
AS