



Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 10 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile, Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.
- You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at sleepy.classes@gmail.com.
- Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.
- The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.
- Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor_Mains Test-5)

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

Relevance to the question	I can see the improvement in your answer The content is gradually becoming better. Presentation is also good. Handwriting is good. It will be advisable to give a little space in your answer because it looks a little dense.
Structure of Answer	Apart from that, your examples and arguments are very good. Keep this.
Content	One thing that you can do is highlighting some parts of your keywords by underlining, et cetera, that may help, otherwise you are doing already good. I won't confuse you by unnecessary recommendations.
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	

Sociology Mains Test Series

HLT 2 (Chapter 5 to 10)

Question 1. Discuss how technology has accelerated both the process of development and dependency. (10 Marks)

Question 2. How do rules of descent and alliance in kinship differ from each other? Illustrate. (10 Marks)

Question 3. Do all global religions exhibit patriarchal characteristics? Provide illustrative examples to support your argument. (10 Marks)

Question 4. Discuss major sociological imperatives on Education as an ideological state apparatus. (10 Marks)

Question 5. How have women's protest movements evolved over time, and what role have they played in challenging gender inequality and advocating for women's rights? (20 Marks)

Question 6. Contemporary social movements are often short lived, in this context briefly discuss the changing nature of social movements. (20 Marks)

Question 7. Define the concept of 'foster families'. How is it different from adoption? Has India truly accepted the concept? (20 Marks)

Question 8. How does the rise of EdTech reflect the idea of 'Deschooling Society'? Discuss with reference to digital divide and commodification of education in India. (20 Marks)

Question 9. Religious revivalism poses a challenge to the secular foundations of modern nation-states. Comment with suitable contemporary examples. (10 marks)

Question 10. What are some sociological perspective that advocates for broader public participation in scientific and technological processes as a means to achieve equitable development. (20 Marks)

**(10 Marker Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words
20 Marker Questions shall be answers in not more than 250 words)**

Question 1. Discuss how technology has accelerated both the process of development and dependency. (10 Marks)

From the invention of spinning jenny, printing press, steam engine & Wright Brothers' flying machine to Biotech, GM and AI revolution
 — technology has transformed societies ✓, good ✓, job ✓

Technology accelerating development :

- ① Steam engines opened new trade routes and aided globalization.
 Bring aspect of different section of society, how technology impact them
- ② Studies of Norman Borlaug & Alexander Goud via HYV seeds helps feed 8 billion people with same land area.
- ③ Scientific methods of industrial production enhanced output.
 e.g → Taylorism, Fordism, McDonalidization
- ④ Access to internet has aided social mobility e.g → women in rural areas access to knowledge.

These are example where is the argument?

Technology and Dependency

① Mechanized industries have increased 'commodity fetishism' & capitalist - 'liesweel class'
e.g → workers dependent on low paid jobs - sweatshops of dhaka

② Infrastructure expansion & displacement has created dependent-underclass.

e.g → Displaced tribals in India for dam construction - depend on government resources. [Dependency culture] ^{Charles Murray}

③ Global tech giants don't share technology and usurp benefits using raw materials from the developing world.

AG Frank called this development of underdeveloped. e.g → Nondur - Banana Republic

④ Wallerstein's world systems theory also represents how technologically advanced nations use dependent 'periphery'.

e.g → U.S - China not sharing semicon and REE resources; but mine minerals from Africa

The balance of development and dependency has impacted our lives - how our phones & apps make our life easy & sedentary.

Answer, looks pretty much good balanced with argument, both the side

Question 2. How do rules of descent and alliance in kinship differ from each other? Illustrate.
(10 Marks)

5 GS Ghurye defined descent as recognition of common line of real or mythical ancestry.

Alliance on the other hand is coming together of groups via affinal/marital bonds or virtue of contract.

Both forms of kinship can be differentiated based on :-

50%

Basis	DESCENT	ALLIANCE
① Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descent gives <u>inheritance</u> via <u>consanguinity</u> e.g → Father's property to son 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not automatic property rights but <u>social inclusivity</u> e.g → husband & wife <u>conjugal</u>
② Role & <u>DOL</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender & age specific DOL e.g → Male - <u>Karta</u> → Father - <u>'Guardian'</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not <u>bound roles</u> based on <u>authority</u> or <u>property rights</u>
③ <u>Residence</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commensality or same-household <u>not-necessary</u> e.g → <u>[AM Shah]</u> calls cycle of joint-nuclear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feature of co-habitation and commensality e.g → Marital residence <u>Patrilocal Matrilineal</u>
④ <u>Modernity Impact</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change i.e. <u>ascribed</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be squeezed with modernity. e.g → no rigid <u>caste exogamy</u>

good points

Dissent can be characterized via belief
in order of ancestry e.g. { Unilineal
Ambilineal
Bilineal

Alliance can vary based on type of
culture e.g. → Gotra endogamy & caste
exogamy in North India, Uxoriate tales,
Contractual alliance in Muslim law.

Good

Yet both play a role
in culture and ritual, role-sharing,
dispute management within kin-groups
and shared social identity.

include case study of Lewis Stross

Question 3. Do all global religions exhibit patriarchal characteristics? Provide illustrative examples to support your argument. (10 Marks)

① The feminist perspective on religion argues religion acts as instrument of male domination and control.

Simon De Buarre in her work 'second sex' shows women contribute more to religion but are even more exploited.

Global religions & Patriarchy

① Christianity focuses on purity of female ('holy-Mary') and 'god is father'.
Giddens calls it resolutely male & Karen Armstrong calls it subordination of women.
w you

② Islam projects ideas of equality but subjects women to restrictions.

e.g. → Jean Holm talks of restriction in public & private sphere — mosque entry — nigrah

③ Hinduism gives power to 'Devi' but ritual evils & temple-entry restrictions (e.g. → Shabrimala) persist.

Veena Das calls this 'Devi Dichotomy'.

gao

④ Reactionary perspectives such as Many Dady calling all religions face sexist and Chavol Christ calls for fighting patriarchy via own female religion — 'Theology'.

Criticism

- Sikhism, Zoroastrian, Buddhism vouch for equality and focus on deeds & truth.
- Rising forms of new religious movements — 'Sadhais', female pandits, cult-sect growth gives 'rational choice' to counter patriarchal religions.

With secularization, patriarchal rituals have taken covert seat & religion is now more personal.

good answer
with perspective
examples



Question 4. Discuss major sociological imperatives on Education as an ideological state apparatus. (10 Marks)

5 Marxist scholar Althusser in his work 'Ideology and state mechanism' propounded the idea of education as a state apparatus.

Sociological imperatives

① Cultural hegemony created via dominant narratives as per Gramsci.
e.g → Text books biased on dominant narratives - nationalism, capitalism

② Creation of obedient, competitive working class via hidden curriculum - Bowen & Gintis.
e.g → Entrance exams

③ Reproduction of class structure and legitimize stratification.
e.g → Pierre Bourdieu's idea of 'cultural capital' and upper class advantage.

④ State sells the 'myth' of meritocracy yet discrimination persists.

e.g → SC/ST/women lack access which A.R. Desai calls status quism.

→ creation of Dalit elite Sachidanand

→ working class kids get working class jobs Paul Willis.

700 points

- ⑤ Feminists argue how state ideologies ignore gender needs & reproduce 'feminine roles'
e.g. → low females in STEM.

Criticisms

- ① Functionalists such as Durkheim and Parsons focus on need for norm-transmission and uniformity in society.
- ② Nationalists such as Ambedkar have called education the only means of social mobility.

Hence education has the potential to become democratizing force or hegemonic force — policies of critically such as NEP '2022 and reforms prevent it from being mere 'labour-class' production apparatus.

Bring out case studies of positive impacts

Best
Good
Answer



Question 5. How have women's protest movements evolved over time, and what role have they played in challenging gender inequality and advocating for women's rights? (20 Marks)

9) Women's protest movements over years have evolved in form, focus, strategy and modes of mobilization :- *you*

① Early movements (18th-19th) century originated in Europe & North America over suff legal voting rights, personhood (citizen) and education.
e.g → Suffrage movement

② Second-wave feminism involved inheritance, discrimination, sexuality, violence and patriarchy (1950s)
e.g → Anti colonial female movements in India - Rakhmibai case, Sati abolition (mostly led by 'male' reformers)

③ Third-wave feminist movements saw mass participation and mobilization as female organization

e.g. → leadership rights, Anti-Pink
Collarization (Kamuna Ahmed),
Body positivity, abortion.

④ Fourth-wave (2010s-) new movements
use technology, social media and
niche themes.

e.g. → ~~#MeToo~~ against sexual exploit
→ LGBTQ+ rights
→ Anti-hijab protest in Iran
→ Pay parity & Diversity (DEI)

Role in challenging inequality and
advocating women's rights :-

① Legal and Political impacts in
form of participation.

e.g. → 33% women's reservation in
parliament
→ workplace norms, POSH.

② Institutional reforms in workplace,
governments.

e.g. → crèche, sanitation facility,
period leave, Maternity.



③ Cultural and ideological shift

e.g. → Deepankar Gupta states how marriage is no more necessary milestone

→ Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

→ Women in STEM, DEI - scholarships

④ Empowerment via mobilized groups.

e.g. → NGOs, SNGs, SEWA, Kadambashree, UN-Women, ~~Gender Gap Index (WEF)~~

Rising significance of intersectionality [Kimberly Crenshaw] is an outcome of women's movements & is a continual process.

It would have been better if you would have discussed the impact of the particular stage of social movement with ideology, leadership, membership, resources, et cetera, along with the objective and objective achieved successful failure. At the same stage. Only see if you are covering the social movement you should have covered all aspects of social movement. There only and along with that, you should have also given the reference to limitations of the social movement, what they fail to achieve.



Question 6. Contemporary social movements are often short lived, in this context briefly discuss the changing nature of social movements. (20 Marks)

8
Early social movements were centered around political reorganization, materialism, economic antagonism. They were driven by depressed interests and led by ideologic-political figures. ✓ Juv ✓

Changing nature of social movements

① Shift from long term organizations to rapid mobilization.

e.g. → counter to Tilly & Blumner social movement theories of gradual-growth → formulation → new movements are 'issue specific'
1980s - student movements, 1970s - feminist movements etc. ✓ Gov ✓

② Shift from ideology to identity -

Alan Touraine has differentiated new movements as beyond policy but socio-cultural.

e.g. → Environmental movements - 2°C
→ eco-feminism - Chipko
→ LGBTQ rights

does it make it short-lived?



③ New leadership which is rising
educated middle class

e.g. → Frank Parkin suggests middle
class radicalization — Bangladesh
Student protest, Anti-corruption
movements, Doctor's safety movement

Short lived?

④ Rise of Digital Activism —

e.g. → Jasmine revolution was 1st Twitter
movement, Occupy Wall Street =
Iranian Green revolution, #MeToo,
#BLM, 'Toolkit' in farmer protest.

⑤ Short span of action due to issue
and solution capture, increased
intersectionality in themes

e.g. → Paul Beyne calls new movements
relatively disorganized, multi-
headed, symbolic and hence
no requirement for endured
struggle.

⑥ Non-materialism & fluid boundaries

e.g. → online campaigns, NGOs,
art music as movement.

Critics: argue that nature of movements have changed & shortened due to larger state repression e.g. → Tinnamen Square

Some movements have corrupted from original aims due to bias & politicization. e.g. → Greenpeace, Gay liberation, PETA.

Gail Omvedt summarizes how there are no distinction between old and new movements — inequality and monetary / political controls decide longevity of movements.

Okay, the difference part of new and old social movement is fair, but the short live and long live part is not properly justified. It is not necessarily that the new social movements are short. Only. There are various long live social movement. For example, environmental movement, the NT nuclear movement, disarmament movement, so many LGBTQ rights are they are long live movement.

Question 7. Define the concept of 'foster families'. How is it different from adoption? Has India truly accepted the concept? (20 Marks)

A foster family is one that provides temporary care, shelter support to children who can not live with biological parents due to abuse, orphanage, economic or political cause.

The end goal of 'foster' is transition to biological or adoption family re-unification.

Differentiating with Adoption:

FOSTER

ADOPTION

① Nature of care

Temporary, short-medium term

Full time as own kid just not biologic.

② legal right

Not full legal custody

legal guardian

③ Biological ties

Need to meet or find adopting family

No necessity to keep ties with biologic family

④ State involvement/ policy

Oversight of conditions & care.

Once adopted no state control

e.g → surveillance of foster homes

for

Goal of adoption is permanent re-integration whereas foster is a temporary wait for reunification.

India & foster care concept

India has legal mechanisms for foster care via the Juvenile Justice Act.

(A) Acceptance -

- legal care houses & foster homes
- Adoption mechanism from foster families.
- NITI's model guidelines on family awareness.

(B) Non-Acceptance -

- Stigma and cultural preference to kinship or adoption
- low awareness on foster family
- seen as anomic temporary arrangement
- Rare cases - foster care is within relative groups itself.

valid content



Hence cultural short sighted

- need & lack of infrastructure has kept
foster families a rare reality in India

good points

Bring out
some cultural
challenges,

aspect of cultural system

Question 8. How does the rise of EdTech reflect the idea of 'Deschooling Society'? Discuss with reference to digital divide and commodification of education in India. (20 Marks)

Ivan Illich propounded the idea of 'De-schooling' society to free society from social control, indoctrination and inequality propagated in schools. ✓ 100

Rise of EdTech has democratized themes in education where monopolies reduce, learning is self-paced, mentors are capability catered. ✓

EdTech & De-Schooling ✓

① Learning is decentralized and access is beyond 'time-table' of school.

e.g. → MOOCs, Youtube Tutorials, Dabt classes.

② Personalization & Autonomy - self directed & self paced which reduces what Althusser called state hegemony.

e.g. → Multiple platforms, test over progress. ✓

✓ 100

- ③ Skill skilling and certification
opportunities & no 'hidden' curriculum
e.g. → Boot camps, micro credentials
- ④ Here classes are not knowledge & degree is not education which
reduces replication of culture Bourdieu

Yet technology has its

own gaps:

Digital Divide

(i) Access to internet and devices is
still limited to 'upper-class'
e.g. → SC/ST population only those
economically sound - Tauney's
tadpole analogy

(ii) Gender divide within society
e.g. → Rural women only 40% have
access to own mobile.

(iii) Data-security and privacy
are still undiscussed divides
Facult has called it mode of
state surveillance
e.g. → Ban on platforms

got points

Comoditification of Education

(i) Private schools & app equally costly
and government services low quality

(ii) Edtech as market-driven, subscription
-based enterprise
e.g. → Failure of Byju's, Whitehat
as exploiting entities

(iii) Politicization & absence of legal
primary checks

e.g. → Digital Personal Data Protection
act has bureaucratic controls

Valid
points

Hence while edtech
promises ^{de-}schooling & platform replaces
teacher — technocratic schooling emerges
which can be equitable or hegemonic
both

It's good to see you, understood the meaning of D schooling, other than that you have given multiple examples and argument to justify your points, and also you have addressed all the parts of the question. That's very good.

Question 9. Religious revivalism poses a challenge to the secular foundations of modern nation-states. Comment with suitable contemporary examples. (10 marks)

4) Religious revivalism is the process of renewance of religious identity, practice in political & public life.

Modern nation-states are based on ideals of democracy, equity and secularism i.e. lack of inter-religious & intra-religious domination.
good inter

Revivalism as threat to secular foundations

① Politicization of religion and appeal to exclusionary fundamentalism
e.g. → Hindu-Nationalism in Hindi heartland
→ call for Islamic tenets in Bangladesh

② Aiding violence and anomie through 'otherism'
e.g. → CAA protest and 'anti-hindu' stance
→ Turkey's Islamization
→ ethnic genocide in former French colonies of Africa

good points
examples

③ Undermining constitution and rule of law - e.g. → mob lynching, cow vigilanteism, 'love-Jihad' on inter-faith relations.

④ Fuelling extremism globally - e.g. → Khalistan base in Canada, Islamization of U.K., Rise of ISIS threats in West Asia, Islamic law calls in New Zealand & Australia, morality policing, abortion bans by evangelists in U.S. ✓ for

Critics argue that revivalism is shifting as civil religion [Robert Dahl] whereas [Habermas] suggest that modern technology has aided need for unique identity - fuelling revivalism.

Include other site also in your answer, whether revivalism is really a issue on. Does it help anyhow to establish a secular democracy?



Question 10. What are some sociological perspectives that advocates for broader public participation in scientific and technological processes as a means to achieve equitable development. (20 Marks)

7 Science and technology as enabler and indicator, initiator of change aids development.

But for development to accrue to the bottom most sections of society - sociologists stress on broad-based participation.

Sociological perspectives Public participation in Science & Tech

① Marxists argue that if economically strong classes have access to technology, the development is 'false consciousness'
e.g. → Capitalists using AI replacements
→ 'Gig workers' facing 'commodity fetishism'
→ Vast underclass of domestic workers serving the IT-middle class.

② Post-modernists such as [Foucault] argued surveillance technology and information as new forms of control.

e.g. → Concerns with Adhaar on privacy
→ Google Anti-trust case for data theft & selective search
→ Police use in facial-recognition and safety of biometric data

③ Feminists account for hegemonic domination of men in science and tech

e.g. → 'Pink collarization' of women in science
→ low enrollment in STEM
→ lack of institutional support such as creche, scholarships & medicinal science biased research base
(A°C temp° fixed based on male body temperature)

④ Critical school [Adorno] [Horkheimer]
suggest lack of equity & participation leads to tools of control

e.g. → Green Revolution GM seeds became 'Seeds of Disaster' - [Vandana Shiva]
due to lack of area-based approach
→ DMH-11 (GM) impact on farmers.

r. for points



⑤ Contemporary examples such as
infra-led displacement, lack of
benefits to local communities [Bhopal]
Global antagonistic due [Rare earth
minerals & mining controls] also
call for inclusive growth°

Bottom up programs such as
BBTN, Biodiversity protocol, Social
Impact assessment, Distinct mineral
funds ^{EIA}, Civil society & NGO participation
in scientific endeavour are essential
to sustainable-equitable development°

One side that you have written in your answer that is lack of participation will create problems is very good. But the other side that inclusion will create good results is not properly addressed, so you should have written this part. Also with case studies like you have included in the first part. The rest is content is very good.