



35.5
80

Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 5 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	each part of (a) discuss adequately.
Structure of Answer	properly define/introduce concept/demand of (a).
Content	try to inculcate diverse aspects to address key demand of (a).
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	underline only few imp. terms (name of thinker, concept, fact etc)

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10



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Question 1. "Vertical Mobility brings structural change even in a closed system." Comment. (10 Marks)

Pitrim Sorokin in his work 'Social Mobility' defines Vertical mobility as movement of person from lower social position to higher - acting and status and education.

introduction
well-written

A closed system is one which has rigid societal boundaries, status based and resist change.
e.g. → Caste system in India, Medieval estate system.

highlight heading Despite the rigidity, change in socio-economic structures is possible —

① Historical evidence of vertical mobility in rigid 'varna'-based DL exists
e.g. → Ghurye's indological study of texts on how 'Maharajas' became ruling class without being kshatriya via secular abilities.

② The theory of Sanskritization by Srinivas also depicts how secular modes of education, power, land ownership can facilitate vertical mobility.

e.g. → Coorgs of Mysore became Kshatriya-like warrior class via skills
→ Lingayats via land and political power became 'Brahminical'.

- ③ Western value systems of liberalization, modern education and skilling have way to vertical class mobility. ^{not a closed system}
- e.g. → occupations are no more caste-based
- Andre Beteille's study of Tanjore village depicted how Adi-dwaride gained land & position in PRIs.
 - Dalits gained political power via collective consciousness - BAMCEF.
 - women now work as mining engineers

Though challenges such as elite capture, resource barriers, social closure exist.

Yet secular values and egalitarian societies / democracies have scope of vertical mobility.

e.g. → Khas Panchayats were instrumental in Beti-Bachos campaign.

8.5

20



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Question 2. The increasing importance of the tertiary sector has weakened the formal organization of the work in the recent times. Examine the statement. (20 Marks)

Focus on this aspect.

Industrial-modern societies are characterized by capitalist form of - 'formal organization' of work with rigid role segregation and specialization.

Scientific management such as 'Taylorism' and 'Fordism' rationalized work and

standardized DOL - characterized by repetitive tasks, excessive segmentation.

e.g. → Ritzy's idea of McDonaldization

here should define / introduce formal & informal org. of work for better context to (A)

But rise in Tertiary sector has changed such formats -

① Changing relations and factors of production: work is no longer between capitalist owner and worker - but broken based on skill and competence.

e.g. → KPO, BPO workers in service industry

→ software engineers & Product managers

Q has asked to discuss how formal organisation of work is weakened. write arguments accordingly.



② Rise of Managerial class: James Burnham coined 'Managerial Revolution' where rise in joint stock companies - shareholding of manager class & educational groups ended Mechanical-rigidities of DOL.

③ Professional Associations in Service Sector such as H.R department and Play Groups ensure work are not cog in machine. e.g. Dunkhime called it solution to reducing anomie.

how org. of work related

④ Space for leisure: Service sector have ensured 'time-off', 'Family Day', 'No-meeting Fridays' and flexible leave policy. e.g. - Mental health leaves, period leaves, 4-day work week.

⑤ Technology impact: Tech led freedom via work-from home, flexibility, portfolio workers, freelance has reduced 'de-skilling' & 'repetitive' jobs.



Criticism of Service sector

- ① Services freedoms are 'superficial'
e.g. → Arlie Hochschild Delta Study shows
even emotions commoditised
→ Fake smile in front of 'boss' is
what CW Mills called white collar
alienation.
- ② Technology driven service sector has
increased anomie & low human connect
e.g. → Robert Blauner / study of tech
workers depicts low human support
- ③ Services come with risk of dis-organized
and in-formal impacts.
e.g. → Startup culture and failures
→ Hire fast - fire fast policy in Tech.

Hence Ulrich Beck has called
the Tertiary society 'risk society' with
its benefits and challenges.

many arguments are not written
acc. to demand of ②.

8

20



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Awakening Toppers

Question 3. While gender continues to exist as a form of stratification in society, transgenders face a bigger problem of social exclusion. Discuss this in relevance to the openness in contemporary society. (20 Marks)

Guthland and Maxwell define stratification as the process of differential ranking placing some higher than others based on social evaluation.

define

Gendered stratification is seemingly common in Patriarchal setup, Gendered DOL and exclusions.

Yet transgenders face multiple degrees of stratification :-

① Cultural Exclusion -

Non-acceptance in common rituals and practices

e.g. → Marriage, family, rituals

② Social disabilities -

lack of complete participation



in societal actions.

e.g. → Need 'Magistrate' certification
in legal discourse.

③ Economic disadvantage -

Challenges in availing housing,
banking benefits and schemes.

e.g. → Non-acceptance of 'same-sex'
or trans partners.

④ Political under-representation -

Only countable nominees in
elections are transgendered.

e.g. → Transgender policies framed by
male bureaucrats.

⑤ Anomie and crime -

High crime rate and exploitation

e.g. → Trans often only fixated
as 'Nijia' community and
beggar.



As Judith Butler propounds in her work 'Gender Trouble' that societal gender norms are artificial barriers — with no biological/psychological reality.

mention already taken steps for their inclusion.
We need open policy discussion in 21st century society where trans rights are not mere 'pride parades' & 3rd gender identification but equitable & growth oriented.

2nd part of (2) - relevance in open society, not discussed.

each aspect mentioned in (B) should be discussed in (A).



9
20

Question 4. Examine the gendered dimensions of labor, both paid and unpaid. How do societal expectations and power structures contribute to the devaluation of work traditionally performed by women? (20 Marks)

[Sylvia Chantler] in her work 'Theorizing patriarchy' explains how sexual division of labour tags worth of female labour.

properly write introduction about gendered dimension of labour.

Gendered dimension of paid labour -

(i) Pink collarization and stereotypical roles. e.g. → Receptionist, flight attendant, nurse.

ideally, introduction should be 1/3rd of (A)

(ii) Low pay work and glass ceiling in promotion/progression for same amount of work.

∴ accordingly write

e.g. → [Karuna Ahmed]'s study of male-female salary.

(iii) Double shift expectation from working women at home.

e.g. → [Reidy Hautman] depicts

dual burden faced by women in her study 'women's work, Men's work'

(iv) Low females in 'STEM' or defence & field jobs.



Gendered Dimension of 'unpaid' work:

- (i) Most care-givers for elderly and children are women
- (ii) Time use survey by NSO depicts females spend 6.5-8 hrs/day on care as compared to 3 hrs for men.
- (iii) Tiger & Foxie's gendered SDOL idea of human-bio-grammar justifies unpaid work.

Societal constructs have devalued traditional female roles -

① Women of the house cook so they do it as a job ^{of} 'Housewife'

② 'Mothering' is a woman's role. e.g. → Gieshe usage makes working woman 'irresponsible'.

③ Uma Chakrabarty cites how brahminical idea of 'obedient' woman focuses on child rearing & sexual purity.

also discuss about power structures as asked in Q



④ woman keeps house clean — 'dasi'
in daily life but 'Devi' in ritual
— Veena Das calls it 'Devi dichotomy'.

Despite biologists
~~Karina Ahmed's~~ breaking biogrammar
myth & Margaret Mead's Samoa study
on gender roles — these expectations
persist.

make use of
space. discuss each aspect of ④.

4
10

Question 5. Do you think Talcott Parsons gave an adequate theory of social change? Justify your answer. (10 Marks)

Talcott Parsons propounded a grand structural functional theory of social change.

→ Society as per his theory functions as Role performance via social systems -

- (i) Adaptation (A) - to surroundings
- (ii) Goal Attainment - via values
- (iii) Integration (I) - for unity
- (iv) Latency (L) - for stability

Can
avoid
not
relevant
here.

→ Change occurs when one of these systems is disturbed & equilibrium of energy & information needs reset via socialization & social control.

Write more views of Parsons in context of social change.

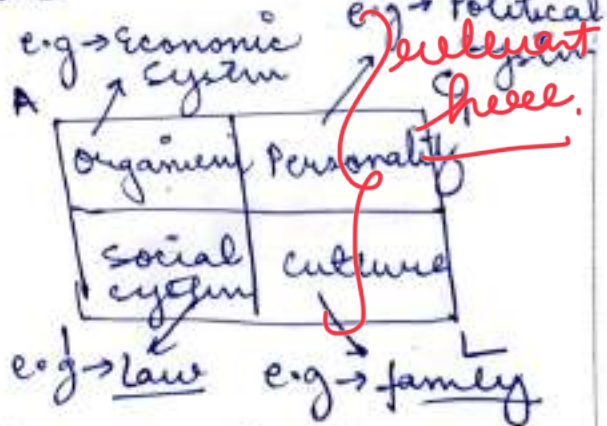
→ Adequacy of theory :

(i) His subsystem view helps explain role of family, rules, ethics.

(ii) Energy & systems flow explain social interactions.

e.g → Malls & facebook as new forms of socialization

→ Family / marriage as institutions to



→ focus on social change aspect only.

discourage deviance

→ [Deficiency of theory]:

(i) Too much focus on functionality of society

e.g. → Norms can change with time
say legalization of LG BTQ + marriage

(ii) Actors mere responders to social change. [Dharwadkar calls 'cog in machine']
e.g. → Psychology also plays role in introvert/extrovert interaction

Yet his theories on application of contemporary social media, mental health can be seen as systems view