

**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](mailto: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:**

<p><b>Relevance to the question</b></p>	<p><b>Most answers stay broadly relevant but tend to miss deeper conceptual focus. Some responses partially address the question but lack precise interpretation of key terms, leading to generic content that doesn't fully meet the question's analytical depth.. Q3 underexplores how Animism offers insights into religion's origins. Q5 lacks deeper discussion on state transformation.</b></p>
<p><b>Structure of Answer</b></p>	<p><b>The structure is basic and consistent across answers but lacks polish. Intros are often too short or absent, and conclusions are missing. Q4 is unsegmented—there's no separate section for "Patterns of Inheritance" vs "Patterns of Authority."</b></p>
<p><b>Content</b></p>	<p><b>Content shows basic understanding but lacks depth and sociological grounding. There's minimal use of theorists, case studies, or concepts. Points remain general and descriptive; more analytical engagement with theories and contemporary relevance would improve overall quality. For e.g. Q1 omits key terms like "cultural capital" or "power elite."</b></p>
<p><b>Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)</b></p>	<p><b>Handwriting is legible, but answers lack headings</b></p>

Question 1. In what ways does the elite model of societal power resonate with the power structures observed in advanced industrial societies? (10 Marks)

Early conception of elite theories by Parsons and Mosca depicted how in any society a bunch of minority by virtue of power, ability, personality lie up in the hierarchy over majority.

decent introduction

need separate heading - **Relevance of Elite Theory in Industrial Societies**

In advanced industrial societies the dialectic between capitalist bourgeoisie and labour majority can be seen as zero-sum game.

this is not relevant to the demand of the question

e.g. → owner of a manufacturing unit usurps power & labour majority is always below him

Minority  
 Majority

Contemporary example could be technocrat elite.

e.g. → Unicorn startup owners employing gig-workers for efficiency and higher profits.

Should refer to **Mills' power elite, corporate-government-military triad** in industrial societies.

# Explanation of how elites reproduce power (e.g., cultural capital, media).

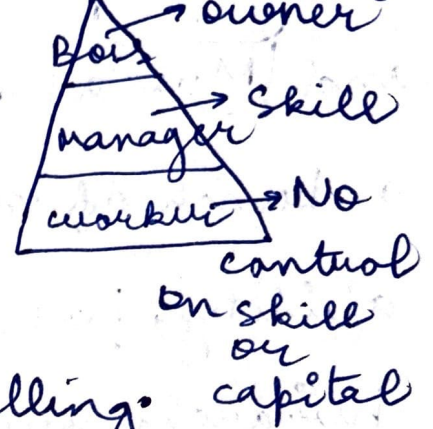


Talk about -  
Corporate lobbying,  
media ownership,  
elite education,  
conspicuous  
consumption.

You could've brought in  
data like wealth  
concentration (e.g., top  
1%) or corporate  
government collusion.

E. O. Wright in his study of

industries suggested how  
multiple levels of elite



how is this relevant  
here??? Question is  
about power and elite  
theorists

exist due to rise of  
managerial class by

virtue of education & skilling.

need separate  
heading of  
criticism

critics argue that  
such rigid stratification no more  
exists in the age of modern

Counterpoints:  
Pluralism (Dahl), social  
mobility, counter-  
movements (Occupy).

e.g. → Robert Blauner's study of  
industry workers based on 'skill'

→ Burkham's Study of 'Managerial  
-welfare' and increasing  
joint-stock companies reducing  
power concentration among few.

completely missed  
the demand of the  
question

Hence advanced industrial societies  
have multiple forms of power-  
and hierarchy.

There's also no  
conclusion. Always  
finish with 1-2 lines  
reinforcing your  
main argument or  
linking it to society  
today.

Read model answer for better understanding

Question 2. How do urban settlements in India continue to reflect the caste and kinship patterns traditionally seen in rural areas? Discuss the key reasons behind this continuity. (10 Marks)

Rise of urban settlements in India is seen as an impact of industrialization, modernity and general pattern of rural to urban migration.

Despite the socio-geographic mobility, traditional rural patterns persist: —

(i) Formation of caste associations in business communities.

good point

e.g. → Mausami Sabha, Aganval Sabha

Caste-based occupations persist in cities, especially in informal sectors—e.g., manual scavenging, sanitation work, and artisan crafts.

(ii) Open in occupation but cultural rootedness in private.

e.g. → Navrold Gould's study of rickshaw pullers in Lucknow having all ritual setup at home.

Caste-based identities influence interactions in urban educational institutions. (Rohith Vemula case)

(iii) Caste endogamy persists with less than 5% inter-caste marriages in India.

Caste associations active in urban political mobilisation

Caste-based housing patterns in cities (e.g., colonies by jati) Housing discrimination, especially against Dalits and Muslims, reinforces this pattern.

decent intro

relevant arguments



The key reasons behind such continuity —

(i) Deep cultural connect with native roots. e.g. → Urban-rural connect persist through festivals, celebrations and even death rituals. **add some examples**

(ii) Phenomenon of chain migration **use words like social capital**  
via kin-connections.

**Lack of inclusive urban planning and weak enforcement of anti-discrimination laws allow caste-based divisions to persist.** People from one village find relevant jobs in the same city **relevant argument**

(iii) Mal-integration with new lifestyle and need to remain in touch with the known values — to prevent anomie.

**Institutionalized Discrimination:**  
Continued caste-based discrimination in housing, employment, and education perpetuates segregation and occupational stratification.

**Despite the rigidities**  
new forms of nuclear, inter-faith, love-arranged forms of bond have started to grow in urban setup.

**add that addressing these continuities requires structural reforms, affirmative action, inclusive urban policies, and a shift in societal attitudes.**

The key reasons behind such continuity —

- (i) Deep cultural connect with native roots. e.g. → Urban-rural connect persist through festivals, celebrations and even death rituals.
- (ii) Phenomenon of chain migration via kin-connections.  
e.g. → People from one village find supervial jobs in the same city.
- (iii) Mal-integration with new lifestyle and need to remain in touch with the known values — to prevent anomie.

Despite the rigidities  
new forms of nuclear, inter-faith,  
love-arranged forms of bond have  
started to grow in urban setup.

Question 3. Compare Animism with other early religious forms such as Totemism and Naturism. What insights does it offer into the social origins of religion? (10 Marks)

**E. B Tylor** in his theory of primitive religion propounded the idea of Animism

briefly explain all of them  
Totemism (Durkheim's Arunta Tribe Study) and Naturism (Max Muller) were other theories to explain origin forms of religion

can mention thinkers name associated with them

Sacred association between group and natural symbol

**ANIMISM**

- Based on idea of soul & spirits in all living things.
- Used by primitive tribes to explain life, death, dreams & metaphysical
- society with science moves from  
- Totemism → polytheism  
→ monotheism

**TOTEMISM**

- Based on idea of supernatural power in an object - 'Totem'
- Used as an anchor around which people felt collective effervescence
- Totem is nothing but reflection of society itself  
God = society

**NATURISM**

- Based on natural strength of resources
- Fear & power of natural elements - fire, water, earth
- Use of Ancient Sanskritik texts give significance  
e.g. → Indus, Ayyi, Vayu

so are you saying naturism is not used by primitive tribes

these arguments are fine but need more concrete points

This question demanded a comparative structure - how each belief system emerged, what social functions it served, and what they tell us about the origin of religion.

Compare them on idea of social functions, group identity etc.

highlight sub heading, question is asking what insights animism is providing

The theories help derive basis for religion -

(i) Primitive knowledge wanted to find answers to the unknown / metaphysical

good point

Talk about Malinowski's study of the Trobriand Islanders

(ii) Trobriand there to different logics attached to nature, object, elements

Reflects early human attempts to control the unknown

(iii) Modern religions are extrapolation of the idea of searching / explaining the unknown

Suggests religion began as an attempt to understand life, death, dreams, and misfortune.

Religion seen as an individual psychological response to existential questions.

e.g. → Adam-cue, Prophet, Moh-M (Christian) (Islam) (Hinduism)

Critics such as Merton

argue that such theories are un- chain and west- centric bias

this merton part is not relevant

Malinowski argues that it was need for survival and solution for anxiety of the unknown that led to growth of religion

In conclusion can link how animism is still relevant today

Remember - main demand of the question is around Animism

Question 4. How does the concept of lineage help in understanding patterns of inheritance and authority in traditional societies? (10 Marks)

GS Ghurye defined 'lineage' as the line to trace back to common real or mythical ancestry.

lineage help us draw consanguinal connection with our ancestry and build linkage with inheritance and authority structures at **decent into.**

### heading - Understanding Patterns of Inheritance

(i) Help define culture based ritual responsibility.

e.g. → Patrilineal - male child, became the Karta of the family in marriage & death rituals

Talk about different Descent Systems (Patrilineal, Matrilineal, Bilateral) and give examples

(ii) Segregate roles and familial division of labour.

e.g. → Married woman in Patrilineage is seen as child-bearer of the clan.

how is this relevant here

(iii) Tunal unit and dispute management for property rights.

e.g. → Consanguinal kin inherit land not conjugal.

Lineage systems often restrict marriage within certain kin groups to preserve property and maintain alliances.

### under heading - Understanding Patterns of Inheritance

- Talk about types of descent
- Marriage regulation e.g. gotra exogamy
- Lineages often act as economic units, collectively owning land

in second part talk about Understanding Patterns of Authority

- Authority is typically based on seniority within the lineage ( can be male or female depends on descent system)
- Lineages act as legal units, resolving disputes internally and mediating conflicts with other groups.

(iv) establishment of patterns of marriage, status and shared identity

e.g. → In Matrilineal - Khasi tribe, Thruanad culture gives Matrilineal relations preference over marital bonds - husbands are visiting in nature

revise kinship unit

→ In Gaus matrilineal inheritance, daughter inherits property. The link between lineage and authority is underexplored. You could discuss how lineage determines: Inheritance of land, property, Succession in family roles, Ritual leadership

The common linkage in all forms of lineage - matril, patrilineal or bilineal is that they are all accrptive in nature.

One can shift in kin groups but lineal rights & responsibilities do not change in traditional societies.

By studying lineage systems, we gain deep insight into the social fabric and governance of early human communities, where identity, power, and tradition are tightly interwoven.

Question 5. In the wake of globalisation how is the power of the nation-state evolving. (10 Marks)

Ernst Gellner defines nation-state as the convergence of sentiment (nation) and physico-political reality (state).

decent intro, can explain globalisation and its link with nation state

The idea of rigid nation-state have transitioned with global intermixing of cultures, goods & people.

heading - diminishing role of nation state in globalisation

- (i) Economies globally have transformed and labour-movements created a global market.  
e.g → Multi-ethnic members in one company in the U.S  
Globalisation has led to the rise of multinational corporations (MNCs), international trade agreements, and global supply chains,
- (ii) Global cultures have overpowered national cultures - homogenizing states. e.g → All watch same TV shows, same clothes, similar holidays. good point
- (iii) John Baylis & Steve Smith in their work Globalization & world politics suggest cosmopolitization of states & collapse of time & space. e.g → flight to anywhere in the world < 15 hours. can write better arguments

Bodies like the European Union (EU), United Nations, and IMF can influence domestic policy, challenging the absolute sovereignty of nation-states.

in the second part you can talk about how nation state is still relevant

some nation-states strengthen nationalist narratives and cultural policies to protect local traditions, languages, and identities.



States now focus more on regulating global capital and managing the effects of foreign investments rather than directly controlling economic production.

(ii) Negative fallouts such as hierarchy, erosion of nation state also exist  
e.g. → Mexican 'underclass' serves American middle class.

Critics of such transformation

Such as Paul Hirst argue that state still remains 'facilitator & orchestrator' of private economy.

Despite global pressures, states remain central in cybersecurity, immigration control, and surveillance, adapting sovereignty to new digital and biological threats.

Some states assert control over digital spaces (e.g. China's Great Firewall, India's data localisation laws) to maintain sovereignty in the information age.

Money can move, but people can be restricted → visa permits

With contemporary trends

of global protectionism, otherization, forced deportations and tariff wars — Globalization appears to be thing of past.

write this in second part

Nation-state and ethnic identities are back taking centre stage in politics.

### Flow of the answer

- Introduction: Defining Nation-State and Globalisation
- How the Role of the Nation-State is Being Reduced
- How the Power of the Nation-State Still Persists
- Conclusion

need to add more thinkers and examples