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Sleepy Classes IAS
Awakening Toppers

commendable
attempt

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	adhered well to Key demands
Structure of Answer	answer flows smoothly
Content	Incorporate Key sociological definitions
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	could include diagrams for self explanatory aspects



Question 1. Critically assess the idea of development planning in Indian Mixed Economy and its impact on social change in India. (10 Marks)

India after independence adopted the Mixed model of planned economic growth — holding control over basic & strategic industries (heavy, steel, banking, defence) and mixed private participation in — agri, trade, consumer products.

Development planning aimed at: (IPR-1951)

- Modernization
- Growth
- Self reliance
- Equity

Positive impacts on social change

① The first FYP focused on Agriculture and irrigation facilities.
e.g. → Narasol-Domnar model for Bhakra-Nangal, Rihand improved grain productivity.

② Structural transformation in infrastructure via 'Mahalanobis' model.
e.g. → Steel Manufacturing — Bokaro, Durgapur, Bhilai
→ Rapid urbanization
→ Mobility and job creation

Briefly outline the approach

Mass welfare oriented

- 5YP
- Broad spectrum
- Modernity

outcomes -
Reduction of poverty
women empowerment

comprehensive
well written

③ Educational and health focus via ICDE, mid-day meal, set up IIEs, IITs & IIMs. A. Sen called it 'capability model' e.g. → literacy rate increased from 8% (1947) to 30% (1960s)

④ Tackling poverty via targetted service delivery - e.g. → Land Reforms, IRDP, Schemes for SC/ST Rural employment.

Criticism of Planned development

① Bureaucratic inefficiency and what C. Rajgopalachari called - Quota - license - Raj' e.g. → MRTP Act, reserve industry, import substitution, FDI limits.

② Uneven-development and hindu-growth state. e.g. → A.R. Desai called reforms the 'myth of welfare state'

③ Green Revolution became 'Seeds of suicide' - Vandana Shiva and land reforms - Unfinished agenda & high informalization - Jan Bumen. Hence the top-down.

approach had limitations which was replaced by cooperative-federal model under NITI (2015)

6
10

Make a list of sociological definitions for all key words existed in the syllabus



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Question 2. "In India, whenever rural development is imagined, co-operatives are always at its fore front". Explain. (10 Marks)

The seeds of cooperative as means of rural growth were sown during success of the model during Royal-Flood commission's efforts. *could be better written*

[J.C. Kumaappa] defined cooperatives to be means of access, reducing red-tapism, class conflict and aid pose & women.

Role of cooperatives in Rural Development

① Cooperatives acted as bottom-up model of rural mobilization.
e.g. → women's involvement in textile cooperatives in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
→ Ela Bhatt's SEWA as a women's movement.

② Role in poverty alleviation by advantage of common resource and equal distribution.
e.g. → KADUMBACHERRY in Kerala raised not just poor out of forced labour — also reduced male delinquency & enhanced child education.

could integrate a diagram to outline functions



③ Cutting through caste-class boundaries and social mobility model.

e.g. → Shanti George studied 'operation Flood' and AMUL model in reducing inequality, domestic involve and self-reliance for villagers.

④ Vehicle for environmental and social movements.

e.g. → PR Dubbashi calls them vehicle of change - Kuala fisherman cooperatives on travel & IFFCO as global brand.

Criticism

① BS Bhushkar calls them 'Politicized' cooperatives marred in conflict.

② Daniel Thrane studied how cooperatives were hijacked by rich sections.
e.g. → Govt. employees in Karnataka single-family coop. in Gujarat.

③ Satya Dew in his study of seed coop. in Haryana found favourable deal for big farmers.

The 97th Amendment & cooperative rules aim to curb the challenges — the potential being much higher.

6
10

Theories are not aimed at bringing change, rather they are a reflection of the society

Question 3. Urban settlement in India tend to replicate its rural caste-kinship imprints. Discuss the main reasons. (10 Marks)

Classical theories such as Tonnies's Gemeshaft v/s Gisselschaft and Durkheim's DOL expected to bring change in community structure with urban-individualism.

Intro should set context for the answer

Yet Rural caste-kinship imprints exist

You could analyze - how changes in structure of the socio-cultural relations & functions are retained

1) Continuation of bonds with rural kin and family despite

e.g -> 60% population might live in urban space but transit for functions, holidays etc. [AMS Shah]

2) Caste associations act as support for urban-business.

e.g -> Marwari Sabha, Aggarwal Sabha, Kayasth Sangathan.

3) Repeal migrations from rural to urban areas - achive urban-kin act as 'launch pad'.

e.g -> Footloose labour from Bihar travel to urban districts as construction work.

apt referencing

→ [Jan Beuman] witnessed 'clustered-living' based on occupation & caste in Gujrat.

ghettoisation

- ④ Ritual stronghold amongst urban and rural alike.
e.g. → Harold Gould + Lucknow Rickshaw -
- rural study on secular external behaviour but ritual in private space.
→ Chhath puja in Mumbai Beach [Milton Singer]
- ⑤ Even urban - IT job markets have a sense of kin-superstition which Pierre Bourdieu calls 'economic capital' basis for kinship. *However this refers to gatekeeping*
- ⑥ Marriage as a sacrament and continued rigid caste-endogamy.
e.g. → S Jadhka in IHDS survey shows 90% marriages within caste.
- ⑦ Politicization of caste-kinship models in urban-rural constituency alike.
e.g. → MN Srinivas 'Vote Bank Politics' and Rajni Kothari calls it 'Politicization of caste'.
→ Dalit identity & mobilization [BMCEF, Bhidan Army]

6/10

Thus caste-kin relations rupture but not break - as Andue Betelle suggests -
'complex mix of old, new, modern with traditional'

Question 4. Is regionalism a social idea or a political one? Discuss in light of India's tryst with accommodating diversity. (10 Marks)

Keep the intro brief by outlining definition & context

Regionalism - is primacy to region of domicile based on language, race, ethnicity of the area.

India has been 'holding together federation' tried to accommodate regional aspirations legally - (State Reorg. Act '56), via resolution (A371 series) and cultural schemes - yet it remains sticky.

Evaluate nuances in the body

Regionalism as a social idea

① Base of cultural and linguistic identity and protection of "imposition"
e.g. - 'Bengali', 'Marathi', 'Naga' - [Y Singh] calls it identity-assertion

② Against non-uniform models of growth and development
e.g. - Vidarbha, Rayachoti area despite resources of Coastal Andhra

Incorporate analysis of the ongoing linguistic chauvinism

③ [Narayan Bhattacharya] calls out the perceived regional deprivation & migration
e.g. - Jharkhand - Bihar
Kumawn - Uttarakhand

} economic

In this Qs, social refers to local identities associated with religion, caste, culture, language

economic reasons often form the basis for
politicisation

- (4) lack of employment of locals and
mass migration, leading to 'sons of
soil' idea. e.g. → 75% local reservation
Bill for Karnataka

Political Regionalism

- (1) Rise of Anti-majoritarian and regional
party - policies.
e.g. → DMK's 'Duvidnadu', linguistic
chauvinism

- (2) Exclusionary politics to win over local
voter sentiments.
e.g. → Anti-South Indian (Tamilian)
movement by Shiv Sena (Mahar.)

- (3) Opportunism for regional elites to
capture power. Paul Bhas
e.g. → Akali Dal (Punjab), Tipua Party (Tripura)
→ TKoomen calls rise of regional
parties as end of Congress Pluralism

- (4) North-east secessionism. e.g. → Phizo (Naga)

Yet regionalism is not always dysfunctional.
— Rajni Kothari suggests it deepens federalism.

Hence Indian plurality can be
made more 'equal' by democratizing
regional units via — PRIs, devolution
to accommodate diversity.

Betille calls India a Plural Democracy
because of diversity, not in spite it.



Question 5. Define Social Elites? Evaluate their roles in bringing social transformation in India (10 Marks)

This needs to be given due weightage

Social elites are small privileged groups who hold disproportionate influence by virtue of status, education, position, charisma.

Indian social elites are generally educated (English) middle class intelligencia, caste-influence (e.g. Brahmins) and skilled elite (e.g. Technocrats).

Role of social elite in social transformation in India :

① Modernizers and Reformatives agenda
→ Right from Raja Ram Mohan fight against social evils to cultural intellectuals in media, civil society - SEWA, MKSS (Aruna Roy)

② Leadership in social movements and mobilization of collective ideology
e.g. → Medha Patkar, Naumada Bachas Anna and J.P. Andolan

③ Rural elite by virtue of dominant caste/land ownership or enhanced productivity
e.g. → Rudolph & Rudolph suggest 'Bullock capitalist' helped bring education & infrastructure in own village

could include a diagram to outline Role of social elite

- ④ Technocrat elites such as Sam Pitroda & Nandan Nilekani brought Tech to India & 'Made in India'.
e.g. → Telecom Revolution, Aadhaar-DBT
- ⑤ Digital elites such as podcasters, news anchors even influencers.
e.g. → Youtube teachers democratizing education & information

Criticism

① elite-capture on resources and platforms.

e.g. → Journalism, media biased to 'English speaking' class.

② Undermine own cause for political gains.

e.g. → social workers joining parties.

③ lack-of connect despite 'grass-root' claims.

e.g. → Dalit Politics, Nepotism. ^{SPA}

④ Pierre Bourdieu calls it cultural-capital usage — leading to circulation of elites.

Do not club 2 distinct concepts

Despite challenges Deepankar Gupta vouches for social-citizen elites as harbingers of 'Revolution from above'.