

SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES-2018

(TOTAL 12 TESTS)

T.N.	Chapters	Date
I	TEST-01	25Nov. 2017
II	TEST-02 Discussion of Test-I	02Dec. 2017
III	TEST-03 Discussion of Test-II	09Dec. 2017
IV	TEST-04 Discussion of Test-III	16Dec. 2017
V	TEST-05 Discussion of Test-IV	23Dec. 2017
VI	TEST-06 Discussion of Test-V	30Dec. 2017
VII	TEST-07 Discussion of Test-VI	06Jan. 2018
VIII	TEST-08 Discussion of Test-VII	13Jan. 2018
	Discussion of Test-VIII	20Jan. 2018
IX	Full Length Paper I	27Jan. 2018
X	Full Length Paper II	27Jan. 2018
Discussion of Test- IX & X		03 Feb. 2018
XI	Full Length Paper I	10 Feb. 2018
XII	Full Length Paper II	10 Feb. 2018
Discussion of Test- XI & XII		17 Feb. 2018

☉ Timings of Test: 10 am -1pm☉ Timings of Discussion: 2 pm - 5pm

Note:- For offline students only three videos are free, thereafter charges will be applied.

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**Trend Analysis of previous years' questions & the current trend of
Sociology paper I & II**

You must have noticed a marked shift in the pattern of questions from 2012 when UPSC switched over to one optional only.

One thing which became popular with sociology questions was the comparative questions. Now comparative questions have become regular.

- 1) In the first paper i.e. principles of sociology, very often they are giving questions from Indian society. Now it is a regular feature.
- 2) In the theory section or sociological theories, they are asking applied questions i.e. apply Merton's theory of deviance in explaining Indian traffic violations, can Parsonian concept of social system be applied to the study of Indian society?
- 3) Regarding Indian society questions, there are no boundaries. They can ask any thing. There is no reference to Indian reformers in the syllabus but now it has become a regular practice to ask questions from Gandhi, Phule and Ambedkar. Therefore, we may expect questions from Narayan Guru and Periyar in coming examinations.
- 4) Second paper can have any question from social issues and social problems. These social issue questions may include recent social legislations like the Indian forest rights act, child labour amendment act. They may include Indian rural mission, Swachha Bharat Abhiyan etc.
- 5) In the first paper or principles of sociology never give examples from books, western society or even other developing societies. Always give examples from Indian society. These should not be your personal or family experience, always give examples from public sphere. Those incidents which have been reported in the newspapers or electronic media.
- 6) In the Indian society questions write with a theoretical perspective on social issue and social legislation sections. These theories can be Marxism, Weberian, Functionalism and Interaction theory. It is always easier to apply the interaction or symbolic interaction theory.
- 7) In the second paper questions you must give case studies. It is better to give recent case studies. You can collect them from the journal Economic and Political weekly (EPW).
- 8) Always keep in mind the theoretical perspective. There are only four perspectives namely the Marxian, Weberian, the Functional and the interaction theory. Remember nothing in sociology is outside the purview of sociological theory.

**FULL PRINTED STUDY MATERIAL TO BE GIVEN AT REGULAR INTERVALS WELL IN
ADVANCE OF THE SOCIOLOGY TESTS.**

SOCIOLOGY MAINS TEST SERIES

THE TEST NUMBERS AND COURSE FROM WHICH THE QUESTIONS WILL BE SET IN
DIFFERENT TESTS

SOCIOLOGY PAPER I

T. NO.	UNIT	DATE
1.	<p>1. The sociological perspective, groups and group life, culture, politics and economic life. 2. Social stratification, dimensions of social stratification, class, status group, gender, ethnicity and race. Concept of equality, inequality, Hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and Deprivation. Theories of stratification, Marxian theory, Weber' theory and the theory of Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Elhance Moore. Socialmobility: open and closed types of social mobility, class and caste social mobility, types of social mobility and causes of socialmobility.</p> <p>2. Works and economic life: Social organization of work in different types of societies, Slave society, Feudal society and industrial capitalist society. Formal and Informal organization of work. Labourand society, Liberalization andlabour.</p> <p>3. Politics and society: Sociological theories of power, Max Weber; Zero sum concept of power, social power; Talcott Parsons, R.A.Dahl, S.M.Lipset. Elite power: Gaetano Mosca, Pareto, Mills, Floyd Hunter, the concept of power elite of Charles Wright Mils.Nation, state, citizenship, T.H.Marshall, Andre Beteille'scriticism, Democracy, civil society, reciprocal relationship between democracy and civil society.Political parties; Weber, Lipset and Michael Young, pressure group and its role, similarities and differences between pressure group and political parties.Ideology: meaning of ideology, components of ideology, role of ideology in social movements, social transformation, state and nation.Collective action, difference between collective action and social movement, social movement, prerequisites of social movement, social movement and socialrevolution.</p>	25 Nov. 2017
2.	<p>4. Religion and society: Sociological theories of religion, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons and P.A.Sorokin.Types of religious practices, animism, Monism, Pluralism, religious practices in India.Religious organizations, ecclesia, denomination, sect and cult.Religion in modern societies, religion and science, secularism and secularization.Religious revivalism, communalism andfundamentalism.</p> <p>5. Systems of kinshipTypes of kinship, family, household, household dimensions of family, types of family, marriage, changes in marriage, live in relationships.Lineage and descent, patriarchy and sexual division of labour, position of women in modern world, recent trends in family andmarriage.</p> <p>6. Social change in modern society: Sociological theories of social change; Karl Marx, P.A.Sorokin and Ogburn.Models of development, the socialist model, the social democratic model and modernizationmodel, Dependency theory in the context of Latin Americansocieties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion of Test 1</p>	02 Dec. 2017
3.	<p>7. Sociology the discipline: emergence of sociology, modernity and social change in Europe as the contexts of emergence of sociology. What is sociology, subject matter of sociology, Comparison of sociology with Anthropology, Psychology, History, Economics and Political science. Sociology and common</p>	09 Dec. 2017

SOCIO TEST SCHEDULE LUKMAAN IAS

	<p>sense, no relevance of common sense in sociology, The scientific temper of sociology.</p> <p>8. Sociology as science: Science, scientific method and its critique. Principles of science, objectivity, value neutrality, validity and verifiability, fact and value. Major theoretical trends and methods of sociology, dialectical approach and method or historical method, comparative method, method of verstehen or interpretative understanding and empirical method. Positivism and its critique, empirical method as positive method, major exponents of positive method as Comte, Durkheim, Parsons and Merton. Non- positivist methods, dialectical – historical method, Verstehen or interpretative understanding.</p> <p>9. Research methods and analysis: Qualitative and quantitative methods, Designs of social research, Hypothesis, Variables, Sampling and types of sampling. Primary and secondary data; techniques of data collection, observation, participant observation, Interview, Focused group interview, Questionnaire and Schedule. Techniques of classification; techniques of interpretation and generalization, Inductive and deductive techniques of generalization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion of Test 2</p>	
4.	<p>10. Sociological theories: Karl Marx; Historical materialism, mode of production, class struggle and alienation. Emile Durkheim; social fact, division of labour, suicide and religion and society. Max Weber; social action, ideal type, authority, Rationality; bureaucracy, capitalism, rise of capitalism and protestant ethics. Comparison between Marx’s idea of capitalism and Weber’s idea of capitalism, Marx’s alienation and Durkheim’s anomie, Durkheim’s view of religion and Weber’s view of religion, Religion in India. Comparison between Marx and Durkheim on the question of division of labour, comparison between Marx and Weber on the question of social stratification, class and class struggle. Talcott Parsons, social action, comparison between Weber and Parsons on social action, Parson’s social system, pattern variables, Comparison between Marx’s idea of social change and Parson’s idea or functionalist idea of social change. R.K.Merton: Revision of functionalism, Latent and Manifest function, conformity and deviance, comparison between Durkheim’s idea of anomie and Merton’s idea of deviance. George Herbert Mead: Self and identity, stages in the development of self, stages in the development of gender and any other identity, symbolic interactionism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion of Test 3</p>	16 Dec. 2017

SOCIOLOGY PAPER II

T. No.	UNITS	DATE
5.	<p>1. General introduction to Indian society: Indological perspective of G.S.Ghurye on Indian society, functional perspective of M.N.Srinivas on Indian society, dialectical –historical perspective of A.R.Desai on Indian society and Weberian perspective of Andre Beteille on Indian society.</p> <p>2. Impact of colonial rule on Indian society: General appraisal of British rule, social background of Indian nationalism by A.R.Desai and modernization of Indian tradition by Yogendra Singh.</p> <p>3. Social structure of India: The idea of Indian village, village India at the time of independence, village India to-day, the meaning and relevance of village studies in the 1950s and 1960s. Agrarian social structure, Land revenue system at the time of the British; Zamindari system, Ryotwari and Mahalwari system, Agrarian structure at the time of independence, Land Reforms in India, Green Revolution and the search for new Green revolution in India.</p>	23 Dec. 2017

SOCIO TEST SCHEDULE LUKMAAN IAS

	<p>5. Caste in India: Meaning of the caste system and caste identity, features of the caste system; perspectives of the study of caste system of G.S.Ghurye, M.N.Srinivas, Louis Dumont and Andre Beteille, change and tenacity of the caste, causes of caste tenacity , caste as humiliation, untouchability, untouchability at present times in India, Dalit castes and Dalitidentity.</p> <p>6. Backward castes and demands of reservation by powerful backward castes, reasons andconsequences.</p> <p>7. Social classes in India: class in India according to Andre Beteille, the caste- class syndrome in India, middle classes in India, Divisions inthe Indian middle classes, role of the middle classes in India, old middle class and new middle class, classes in Industry and classes in Indianagriculture.</p>	
Discussion of Test 4		
6.	<p>8. Kinship, family and marriage, kinship types in India, regional variations and their cultural relevance, Lineage and Descent in India, systems of inheritance in India, family and house hold, household dimensions of family, the study of A.M.Shah and Patricia Oberoi, changes in family in India, patriarchy in India and its causes, entitlement of women and women as family heads, sexual division of labour in India, change in women roles, marriage in India, current marriage trends in India, live in relations and its possibleconsequences.</p> <p>9. Religion in India: religious communities in India, the social and economic status of religious communities in India, religious revivalism, role of religion in public sphere, the debate in India on secularism, Ashis Nandi, T.N. Madan, Andre Beteille, Deepankar Gupta and others, inter-community relations, communalism in India, problems ofminorities.</p> <p>10. Politics and society in India: nation, state, democracy. Civil society, relationship between democracy and civil society, political parties, pressure groups, social and political role of parties and pressure groups in India, regionalism, religion and politics in India, caste and politics inIndia.</p> <p>11. Population dynamics in India: population policy, emerging issues, ageing and population of senior citizens in India, unequal sex ration in India particularly in some of the developed states in India, population dividend, declining fertility in backward states, skill India programmes, other measures to make young population of India educated andskilled.</p>	30 Dec. 2017
Discussion of Test 5		
7.	<p>12. Tribal communities IN India: meaning of tribal community, Lokur committee identification of tribal communities, attributes of tribes, problems of tribes, programmes of tribal development, tribal unrest and tribal movements, approaches to tribal integration in India, tribal policy and panchasheel, VirginiousXaxa committee report and its recommendations.</p> <p>13. Industry and urbanization: evolution of industry in India, industry in planned economy, industry and privatization, liberalization and globalization, working class, structure, growth, class mobilization, informal sector, child labour, women in informal sector, growth of urban settlements in India, planned cities, metropolitan cities, India's urban future, slums and slum development programmes, migrant poor in urban areas, deprivation and urban degradation inIndia.</p>	06 Jan. 2018

SOCIO TEST SCHEDULE LUKMAAN IAS

	<p>14. Rural and agrarian transformation in India: programmes of rural development, community development programmes, cooperatives, poverty alleviation programmes, green revolution and its impact, search for new green revolution in India, changing modes of production of Indian agriculture.</p> <p>15. Social issues: Women and child trafficking, child labour amendment act 2016, 498A regarding women torture, domestic violence act 2005, Indian forest right act of 2006, smart city programme, Rurban mission, swachhabharatabhiyan, skill India mission, national health insurance scheme, prohibition of alcoholic drinks as new political agenda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion of Test -6</p>	
8.	<p>16. Peasant and farmers movements, nine theses of Andre Gunder Frank and Fuentes on social movements, Eric Stokes and Barrington Moore(junior) on the nature of peasant movements in India, critique of Frank by D.N.Dhanagre, critique by Dhanagre and Kathaleen Gough of Eric stokes and Barrington Moore, Dhanagre’s study of Telengana movement. Women movement in India, the beginning, three phases of women movement, women movement and social legislation, Visakha guidelines, Mathura rape incident, sati incident of Rajsthan, the Nirbhaya incident and the consequences. Backward classes movement, Kaka Kalelkar committee, Mandal commission report and the consequences. Dalit movements, identity and assertion, new Dalit movements in Indian universities, identity movements and their limitations. New social movements; environmental protection, climate change, chipko movement as eco-feminist movement.</p> <p>17. Social reformers of India: Jotirao Phule, Narayan Guru, M.K.Gandhi, B.R.Ambedkar and Periyar.</p> <p>18. Social change in India: idea of development planning and mixed economy, constitution, law social legislation and social change, education and social change.</p> <p>19. Challenges of social transformation in India: crisis of development, displacement, environmental problems and sustainability, poverty, deprivation and inequality, problems of change and transformation, conflicts; ethnic conflicts, class conflicts and caste conflicts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Discussion of Test 7</p>	13 Jan. 2018
Discussion of Test 8 on 20 Jan. 2018 from 2 pm – 5 pm		
9.	Mock Test I Paper I (10 am-1 pm)	27 Jan. 2018
10.	Mock Test I Paper II (2 pm-5 pm)	27 Jan. 2018
Discussion of Tests 9 & 10 on 03 Feb. 2018 from 2 pm – 5 pm		
11.	Mock Test III Paper II (10 am-1 pm)	10 Feb. 2018
12.	Mock Test IV Paper II (2 pm-5 pm)	10 Feb. 2018
Discussion of Tests 11 & 12 on 17 Feb. 2018 from 2 pm – 5 pm		

UNDERSTANDING TERMINOLOGIES USED IN QUESTIONS

It is the pre-fix or suffix of the question which determines direction and command of the answer. It is for your convenience, we are trying to make explicit what is meant by these words and what you will write.

Terminology	Meaning and demand
Discuss	In discuss you have to write two or all the aspects of an issue. Don't criticize, simply present all the sides in an analytical manner. As the conclusion you write a brief summary of all the sides.
Critically Discuss	<p>Critically discuss again has to aspects. In discuss one writes two aspects or all aspects of an issue or the problem. Discuss is an elaboration in which all the aspects of a problem, issue and a phenomenon are to be presented. Critically discuss is a popular command. Critically discuss indicate, one has to present all the aspects by examining its pros and cons. One does not only present all aspects but evaluate the different aspects.</p> <p>Critically discuss refers to examine either two aspects or aspects by examining aspects. One has to give the plus points and minus points of a phenomenon. For example one has to critically discuss the Gandhian view of nonviolence. In this one has to see the plus points of nonviolence and one must give the example of India's national struggle. Then one has to severely criticise the concept of non violence and cite all the negative aspects of nonviolence.</p>
Explain	<p>It is also a common directive. You write the meaning of the problem, all aspects involved in it. You simply try to write all the why which may emerge in the problem. We can give an example; Why smart city programme, this has to be written in 'explain smart city. Explain is the answer to all 'why'. It touches and explores all aspects.</p> <p>Explanations require you to write the context of the question. You explain or convince by providing this context. In simple terms you write all aspects without any criticism and your opinion.</p>
critically examine, examine and evaluate	<p>These all indicate the same meaning. You first write after two lines of introduction, a brief statement of what the idea or presentation is. Only then you evaluate, criticise or examine. Examine does not mean only a rejection of the idea it also mean support and praise. In such questions you do not criticise on your own. You are not eligible to criticise as scholars. Criticise on the basis of scholar's views.</p> <p>In nutshell, you should demolish the proposition.</p>
Comment	<p>Generally this is presented at the end of the question and so it is called suffix. In comment, you write the different aspects of a problem or issue or the topic in an analytical manner and you also give your opinion.</p> <p>In comment the whole problem or issue is presented and different aspects and different views are presented related to the issue or the problem. No criticisms are to be attempted. Criticism is the view of a scholar and comment is your view.</p>
Critically Comment	<p>Critically comment is a double evaluation in simple terms. In comment one has to give one's view on any particular issue. In comment one has the liberty to make any comments showing the for or against views. The comment is not baseless. It requires you to do a general perusal and then you comment. This general perusal is also a type of evaluation.</p> <p>Critically comment requires you to show all the aspects with an evaluation</p>

SOCIO TEST SCHEDULE LUKMAAN IAS

	<p>which is systematic and on concrete grounds. One has to meticulously see one by one all issues. The evaluation is on certain criteria. This evaluation must indicate the merits and demerits of the given topic or problem.</p> <p>Critically comment therefore, indicate to comment after evaluation in a systematic way. Comment is the view of some body in a deliberate manner but when it is critically comment then the view has to be given after systematic evaluation. For example, if one has to comment on the question of nationalism, one can simply say nationalism is sacrosanct and nobody should be allowed say anything against it. The other non critical comment can be nationalism has many bases and there can be different views on it.</p> <p>Critically comment has to go by an evaluation of the principle of nationalism and then one takes a position. One has to evaluate both the consequences of nationalism and also the positive effects of nationalism.</p>
Analyse	<p>It is also a very frequent directive. You simply remember one analogy. As the medical students dissect insects or human organs in their laboratories so you analyse a problem. You go deeper, you want to see the inner meanings.</p>
Critically Analyse	<p>We have already presented the meaning of analyze. One has to dissect any phenomenon trying to go deeper and present the causes of any phenomenon. This requires one to go inside any phenomenon and do the drain searching. Critically analyze means one is an intense drain inspector. One does not only show the underlying causes of a phenomenon but show all other dimensions.</p> <p>Critically analyze requires any one to show the underlying causes but also the plus and minus of any cause. This refers to seeing and imagining all the interrelated aspects of the causes. This is in-depth and analyzes underlying and interrelated causes. For example one has to critically analyze the problem of black money in India. One has to write the sources of black money, the causes of black money, why it is difficult to identify black money, how other countries like USA have done this. Critically analyze does not mean you have to more rather deeper causes in very brief.</p>
Describe	<p>It is the simplest directive. Describe is the description of a phenomenon or a simple statement of facts. In describe neither you criticise nor you analyse. You directly write about the apparent features. You write in straight way the features.</p>
Illustrate, Elucidate, Enumerate and Elaborate	<p>They are almost identical terms. Normally in central services examinations 'describe' is not given but other queries are there. In all these cases you state the facts or arguments in a straight forward manner. No criticisms should be attempted. Detailed description is required.</p>
Distinguish	<p>It indicates a directive when you have to write the differences between two or more phenomenon. You distinguish all aspects.</p>
Compare	<p>It is a directive in which you first, in very brief present the meanings of the phenomena you are to compare. Then you write the differences as well as similarities of the two. In the conclusion when you are summarizing write what are more, the similarities or the differences.</p>
Substantiate	<p>It means you have to prove a particular proposition. You give only positive aspects. You present your arguments as a lawyer. You convince the examiner.</p>

SUGGESTED READINGS FOR SOCIOLOGY IN PRINCIPLES OF
SOCIOLOGY AND INDIAN SOCIETY

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

1. **Sociology:** Themes and Perspectives. M.Haralambos and M.Holborn. (The larger edition), Collins educational,London.
2. **Sociological Theory:** George Ritzer, McGraw Hill, Cambridge. ORs
3. **Masters of Sociological Thought :**L.A.Coser, McMillan, NewDelhi
4. **An Introduction to Sociological Thought:** Morgan and Abraham, McMillan, NewDelhi
5. **Sociological Methods and Techniques:** Rajendra Kumar Sharma,Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, NewDelhi.
6. **Methods of Social survey and Research:** S.R.Bajpai, Kitabghar,Kanpur
7. **Sociology:**T.B.Bottomore, Permanent Black, NewDelhi.

INDIAN SOCIETY

1. **Perspectives on Indian Society:**T.N.Madan
2. **Modernization of Indian Tradition:** YogendraSingh
3. **Chronicles of Our Times:** AndreBeteille
4. **Social backgrounds of Indian Nationalism:**A.R.Desai
5. **Indian Social Thinkers:**K.B.Nagla
6. **Social Movements in India (ed.):**GhanashyamShah
7. **Ideology and Social Sciences:** AndreBeteille

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