



Under the Guidance of Ajay Kumar Singh (B.Tech. IIT Roorkee , Director & Founder : Vision IAS)

INTERACTIVE DISTANCE LEARNING: MAIN TEST SERIES PROGRAMME 2012

Expert Guidance, Feedback & Telephonic Discussion

ANSWER WRITING EVALUATION PROGRAMME

Starting on: 11th December

SOCIOLOGY IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2012: MODULE IV (10 MOCK TESTS)

(Expert Support: Telephonic Discussion / Email Interaction)

FOCUS: Answer writing skill development, Structure & presentation of answer, How to present facts, information & knowledge in the answer, Understanding actual requirement (key words , Context & Content) of the UPSC in the different marks types questions (60 , 30 Marks , 20 marks , 15 marks , 12 marks , 10 marks) and which questions should be attempted for good score (strategy & approach) , Understanding your current state preparedness & required action plans and Framing your mind towards actual pattern, toughness and timing of the actual UPSC Examination.

Concept behind designing Mock Test Question Paper with proper consideration of latest pattern of UPSC

DOWNLOAD: Analysis / Approach / Source / Strategy: Sociology Mains 2011 ~ www.visionias.wordpress.com

The pattern of UPSC Mains exam is very dynamic and unpredictable. Therefore Mock Test papers should be designed based on latest pattern of UPSC. Our team frame the questions (F, CA, FCA, U) with different difficulty level (E, M, D, V) in the Mock test papers. So that the aspirants can simulate the UPSC exam in real sense, understand the demand of the exam and develop effective writing skills. We also provide analysis of Mock Test paper as well as answer format / synopsis of Mock test papers.

Difficulty Level (DL) : Easy (E), Medium (M), Difficult (D), Very Difficult (V)

Nature of Question (Nature) : Fundamental /Conceptual /Conventional (F), Current Affairs (CA) , Fundamental + Current Affairs (FCA) Unconventional (U)

Criteria for assessment of candidate performance in the written IAS exam as per UPSC instruction:

"The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory".

- Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

Methodology for evaluation of Answer sheet: Our expert will evaluate answer sheet on following indicators and experience in the field UPSC.

EVALUATION INDICATORS	QUESTION No. Score (1 – 5)
1. Alignment Competence	
2. Context Competence	
3. Content Competence :	
4. Language Competence	
5. Introduction Competence	
6. Structure – Presentations Competence	
7. Conclusion Competence	
MARKS	

Score: Scale: 1- 5 5 – Outstanding 4 – Excellent 3 – Good 2 – Average 1 - Poor

CLASS ROOM IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2012

NATURE : Flexible, cyclic, Personalized Interactive Discussion **TIMING:** Every Saturday & Sunday, 10 AM

Venue : 103 , 1st floor , B/1-2 , Ansal Building , Behind UCO Bank , Dr. Mukherjee Nagar , Delhi - 110009

- NOTE: 1.** Total Marks in the question has been given on proper consideration of weightage of every evaluation indicators based on types of the questions and UPSC experience of the expert.
- 2.** The score of every indicator for any question will highlight candidate's competence performance (for understanding of the level of quality of the question and required action plans).
- 3.** Effective feedback and comments has been marked by expert.

Basic understanding of following Designed Competences

- ◆ **Alignment Competence:**
 - Writing the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions
 - Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (*Elucidate – Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.*)
- ◆ **Context Competence:**
 - Contextual understanding of the Questions
 - Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement
- ◆ **Content Competence :**
 - Content of the answer in the contextual framework
- ◆ **Language Competence :**
 - Optional Subject Specific Language not used general words in the optional paper (but In General Studies language should be simple and clear)
 - Appropriate words at proper place, Word limits
- ◆ **Structure – Presentation Competence:**
 - Proper systematization in the structure of the answer, Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas.
 - Logical structure of sentence and their connectivity
 - proper visibility of idea through facts, data, diagram, figure, illustration according to the requirement of the question
- ◆ **Introduction – Conclusion Competence:**
 - Impressive beginning and Ending of the answer, Give your opinion only when asked for it.
 - Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner

SOCIOLOGY IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2012: MODULE IV (10 MOCK TESTS)

(Expert Support: Telephonic Discussion / Email Interaction)

Number of Mock Tests : 10

Fee : Rs 7000

Nature : **Flexible** - Date of dispatch / Mock Test can be rescheduled on the demand of the aspirants.

What you will get:

- Mock Test Papers & answer sheet (10 Tests)
- Evaluated Answer Booklet by experts with proper feedback, comments & guidance.
- Answer format (Synopsis) of Mock Test paper
- Analysis of Mock Test papers based on difficulty level & nature of questions.

SCHEDULE & CONTENT

TEST No.	Date of Mock Test *	Sections Covered	Topics covered
Test 1	11 December 2011	1. Sociology - The Discipline 2. Sociology as Science	1. Sociology - The Discipline: (a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology. (b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences. (c) Sociology and common sense. 2. Sociology as Science:

		<p>3. Research Methods and Analysis</p> <p>4. Sociological Thinkers : (a) , (b)</p>	<p>(a) Science, scientific method and critique.</p> <p>(b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology.</p> <p>(c) Positivism and its critique.</p> <p>(d) Fact value and objectivity.</p> <p>(e) Non- positivist methodologies.</p> <p>3. Research Methods and Analysis:</p> <p>(a) Qualitative and quantitative methods.</p> <p>(b) Techniques of data collection.</p> <p>(c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.</p> <p>4. Sociological Thinkers:</p> <p>(a) Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.</p> <p>(b) Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.</p>
<p>Test 2</p>	<p>25 December 2011</p>	<p>4. Sociological Thinkers: (c) - (f)</p> <p>5. Stratification and Mobility</p> <p>6. Works and Economic Life</p>	<p>4. Sociological Thinkers:</p> <p>(c) Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.</p> <p>(d) Talcolt Parsons- Social system, pattern variables.</p> <p>(e) Robert K. Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups</p> <p>(f) Mead - Self and identity.</p> <p>5. Stratification and Mobility:</p> <p>(a) Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation</p> <p>(b) Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.</p> <p>(c) Dimensions – Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.</p> <p>(d) Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.</p> <p>6. Works and Economic Life:</p> <p>(a) Social organization of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society.</p> <p>(b) Formal and informal organization of work</p> <p>(c) Labour and society.</p>

<p>Test 3</p>	<p>January 15 2012</p>	<p>7. Politics and Society</p> <p>8. Religion and Society</p> <p>9. Systems of Kinship</p> <p>10. Social Change in Modern Society</p>	<p>7. Politics and Society: (a) Sociological theories of power (b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties. (c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology. (d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.</p> <p>8. Religion and Society: (a) Sociological theories of religion. (b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults. (c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.</p> <p>9. Systems of Kinship: (a) Family, household, marriage. (b) Types and forms of family. (c) Lineage and descent (d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour (e) Contemporary trends.</p> <p>10. Social Change in Modern Society: (a) Sociological theories of social change. (b) Development and dependency. (c) Agents of social change. (d) Education and social change. (e) Science, technology and social change.</p>
<p>Test 4</p>	<p>29 January 2012</p>	<p>Perspectives on the study of Indian society</p> <p>Impact of colonial rule on Indian society</p> <p>Rural and Agrarian Social Structure</p> <p>Caste System</p> <p>Tribal communities in India</p>	<p>. A. Introducing Indian Society: (i) Perspectives on the study of Indian society: (a) Indology (GS. Ghurye). (b) Structural functionalism (M N Srinivas). (c) Marxist sociology (A R Desai).</p> <p>(ii) Impact of colonial rule on Indian society : (a) Social background of Indian nationalism. (b) Modernization of Indian tradition. (c) Protests and movements during the colonial period. (d) Social reforms</p> <p>B. Social Structure: (i) Rural and Agrarian Social Structure: (a) The idea of Indian village and village studies- (b) Agrarian social structure -Evolution of land tenure system,land reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Caste System: (a) Perspectives on the study of caste systems: GS Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille. (b) Features of caste system. (c) Untouchability - forms and perspectives</p> <p>(iii) Tribal communities in India: (a) Definitional problems. (b) Geographical spread. (c) Colonial policies and tribes. (d) Issues of integration and autonomy.</p>

<p>Test 5</p>	<p>12 February 2012</p>	<p>Social Classes in India</p> <p>Systems of Kinship in India</p> <p>Religion and Society</p> <p>Visions of Social Change in India</p> <p>Rural and Agrarian transformation in India</p>	<p>(iv) Social Classes in India: (a) Agrarian class structure. (b) Industrial class structure. (c) Middle classes in India.</p> <p>(v) Systems of Kinship in India: (a) Lineage and descent in India. (b) Types of kinship systems. (c) Family and marriage in India. (d) Household dimensions of the family. (e) Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour.</p> <p>(vi) Religion and Society: (a) Religious communities in India. (b) Problems of religious minorities.</p> <p>C. Social Changes in India: (i) Visions of Social Change in India: (a) Idea of development planning and mixed economy. (b) Constitution, law and social change. (c) Education and social change.</p> <p>(ii) Rural and Agrarian transformation in India: (a) Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes. (b) Green revolution and social change. (c) Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture . (d) Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration.</p>
<p>Test 6</p>	<p>26 February 2012</p>	<p>Industrialization and Urbanisation in India</p> <p>Politics and Society</p> <p>Social Movements in Modern India</p> <p>Population Dynamics</p> <p>Challenges of Social Transformation</p>	<p>(iii) Industrialization and Urbanisation in India: (a) Evolution of modern industry in India. (b) Growth of urban settlements in India. (c) Working class: structure, growth, class mobilization. (d) Informal sector, child labour (e) Slums and deprivation in urban areas.</p> <p>(iv) Politics and Society: (a) Nation, democracy and citizenship. (b) Political parties, pressure groups , social and political elite. (c) Regionalism and decentralization of power. (d) Secularization</p> <p>(v) Social Movements in Modern India: (a) Peasants and farmers movements. (b) Women’s movement. (c) Backward classes & Dalit movement. (d) Environmental movements. (e) Ethnicity and Identity movements.</p> <p>(vi) Population Dynamics: (a) Population size, growth, composition and distribution. (b) Components of population growth: birth, death, migration. (c) Population policy and family planning. (d) Emerging issues: ageing, sex ratios, child and infant mortality, reproductive health.</p> <p>(vii) Challenges of Social Transformation: (a) Crisis of development: displacement, environmental problems and sustainability. (b) Poverty, deprivation and inequalities. (c) Violence against women. (d) Caste conflicts. (e) Ethnic conflicts, communalism, religious revivalism. (f) Illiteracy and disparities in education.</p>

