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Triumph IAS

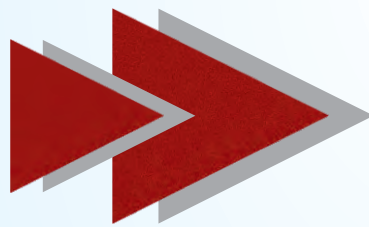
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

**ANIL KUMAR
JHAJHARIA**



AIR 431

**SOCIOLOGY TEST
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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New Delhi-110060



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SOCIOLOGY FOR IAS

Upgradation Test Series

"UPSC Criterion for Mains"

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

Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus on structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different marks types questions (30 Marks, 20 Marks, 12 Marks).
- Understanding the type of questions to be attempted for good score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every question.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of the students.

Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.

Be a lamp unto yourself

- Gautam Buddha

Instruction for the Students

- Try to write 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.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.



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Section - A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10x5=50)

Q1(a) The function of law is not just to maintain social order through social control, but law must bring about social change by influencing people's behaviour, beliefs and values. Discuss.

Law refers to the rules which are passed by legislature of a state. One of the important functions of law is maintaining social order i.e. through deterrence and punishment.

However, law also brings social change by influencing people's behavior, beliefs.

Yogendra Singh says that law brings change through 4 types :-

- (i) initiations of social change e.g. banning sati led to ceasing of practice of sati
- (ii) legitimising social change e.g. raising women marriage age or Hindu code bills
- (iii) Prevents social change e.g. untouchability act

A law is as good as laws are.

eg. where law has failed. Rape law behavior child marriage beliefs Intercaste marriage = values.

(iv) accelerates change e.g. sarva
shiksha Abhiyan.

However, As Andre Beethle points
out that a law is as good
as people is. So it is the
people, who ultimately have to follow the
law. So law can influence behaviour,
beliefs and values, but only to a
limited extent.



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Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q1(b) How has globalization impacted agrarian social structure?

(10 Marks)

Globalisation refers to the increased interconnectedness of people, ideas, knowledge, technology and culture across the nation states in the world. The impact of globalisation in agrarian social structure is:

(i) increased mechanisation → e.g. use of tractors, harvester etc is changing agrarian social structure.

(ii) change in Mode of production → globalisation is changing agrarian MoP from feudal to industrial MoP. e.g. green revolution. This was also reflected by sociologists like Utsa Patnaik, Ashok Rudra, Dipankar Ghosh.

(iii) cropping pattern → globalisation is leading to change in cropping pattern. e.g. Now farmers ~~keep~~ ^{sow} ~~global~~ the crops according to global supply and demand.

Change in mode of production
↓
Change in class system

(iv) increased technology use → has led to more productivity. However, this productivity is only harnessed only by few section, hence resulting in inequality.

(v) Feminisation of agriculture → globalisation of has also resulted in urbanisation and industrialisation, resulting in mass migration. However, this migration has only of males, so feminisation of agriculture has happened. hence

These are some of the impacts of globalisation on agrarian social structure.

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Q1(c) Rural labourers are the most excluded and marginalized sections of Indian society. Discuss (Marks 10)

According to NSSO data, most of the rural labourers are SC/ST and women laborers. They're most excluded and marginalised section in following manner :-

(i) No land ownership → results in loss of prestige as well as lack of confidence in village.

It also reduces the economic growth of rural laborers.

(ii) Caste system → most of the rural labourers are from marginalised section i.e. SC/ST/women, which are marginalised across multiple axis.

(iii) low wages → These workers often get low wages in rural set up. They also do not get full year employment, and depends upon seasonal employment.

b/c characterized by class itself
 after lack of class solidarity
 culture of poverty
 victim of double burden of cash and clan

(M) No social security → as rural labourers are part of informal system, there is no social security to them.

(V) sexual harassment → of the women in rural labourers makes them vulnerable.

(vi) Already rampant poverty in rural areas also makes them excluded.

Thus, it is the nexus of poverty, caste, informal system etc which makes rural labourers most excluded and vulnerable section in India society.

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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q1(d) Analyse the issues & problems related to the informal sector in urban India. (10 Marks)

Informal sector according to NCFUS refers to the organisation which have less than 10 workers, and are not monitored and regulated by government. currently, 93% of our workforce belong to informal sector. The issues and problems related to informal sector are:

(i) low wages → informal sector workers are lowly paid, even lower than minimum wages due to low bargaining power and desperation.

(ii) No job security → They can be fired at any time, without any notice.

(iii) Sexual harassment → especially women workers e.g. domestic helpers are sexually exploited.

(iv) low skills → Due to lack of vocational and formal training, there is low skill and low productivity in informal sector.

Alienation
Forced
Dor
Anomic
Dor
Exploitation
of
women

(v) ~~to~~ No social security benefits are available in informal sector.

(vi) child labor → child labor is mostly prevalent in agriculture, and small home based industries, which constitute major chunk of child labor.

(vii) Others → vendors in informal sector are often harassed by authorities and police. They also have to pay bribes to stay in business.

These are some of the issue related to informal sector in india.

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Evaluative Indicators:

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1.(e) Is secularization of society a myth? Substantiate your points of view. (10 Marks)

Secularisation refers to the shifting of religions from collective domain to individual domain.

In the traditional society, religion dominated the all social institutions. eg. Church in Europe, caste system which had ritual sanction in India dominated all other institutions as pointed by Andre Beteille

However, After industrialisation, political freedom India society has gone through massive change.

Indian constitution today describes secularism as basic features. It also describes justice, equality, liberty, fraternity as basic values.

However, though our polity and state might be secular, society is still in process of secularisation.

Peter Berger
Ray
Secularization
is
myth

e.g. caste system is still prevalent in India, however it has dated similarly, in Europe, the secularisation has resulted in separation of religion and polity, religious pluralism and rationalism.

So, in my opinion, secularisation of a society is not a myth. In India, our state is secular, but society's secularisation is still in nascent stage while in European society, it is more visible.

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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

There is growth of
 1) fundamentalism
 2) Religious Revivalism
 3) Religion in politics.
 growth of Aesthetics cult.

10½

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Q2(a) What, according to you, are the institutional causes of illiteracy and disparities in education? Are they changing? (20 Marks)

Currently India has achieved 74.11% literacy rate according to census 2011. It means that still 25-26% of population suffers from illiteracy.

There is also disparity in education i.e. quality, gender, caste, class, rural-urban disparity.

The major institutional causes of illiteracy and disparity in education are :-

(i) Caste system → Caste system is built upon hierarchy, which according to Beteille also reflects in other disparities. For example, Dalit students drop out rate of secondary education is 80%.

Similarly, Navlakha, in his study of Bangalore found that while Brahmins occupy 70% of higher education seats, lower castes only occupy 4%, showing caste as institutional cause of disparity in education.

① Unequal Social Stratification
② Caste Tradition
③ Patriarchy
④ New Class based Stratification

(ii) Gender → the institutionalisation of patriarchy also reflects in illiteracy and education disparities. e.g. Female illiteracy rate is 35%. Also, their share in higher education is also low because of patriarchal norms and sexual violence.

(iii) Privatisation of education → privatisation has led to the rise in education cost as well as excellence centres concentrated in urban areas.

As rural/poor can't really access the private education, this institutionalisation results in poor education, and inequality directed towards poor.

(iv) Religion → Sachar committee notes that discrimination towards muslims due to religious nature has accentuated over time.

This institutionalisation is resulting in lower literacy rate (65% - muslims), as well as lower share in higher education (<4% share), resulting in educational disparity.

(13) Ethnic reasons → The top down nature of education institutions are resulting in loss of culture of tribals, as well as tribals are losing interest. This was also ~~resulted~~ noted by Xaxa committee

(14) contemporary trends → The new trends like digital penetration etc. are also leading to the digital illiteracy and disparity. e.g. rural internet penetration is only $\frac{1}{3}$ of urban penetration.

To conclude, there are multiple institutional factors for illiteracy and disparity in education. Over the decades, they have also changed e.g. from caste system, to privatisation to digital penetration are examples of changing causes of illiteracy and disparity in education.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q2(b) Analyse the role played by Indian middle class in modernization of Indian society. What are the changes visible in middle class outlook and orientation after globalization? (20 Marks)

9+2

According to Bottomore, middle class is characteristics of industrial society. It has characteristics of both upper and lower class.

According to B B Mishra, Indian middle class started with the advent of Britishers in the form of educated class, intermediaries and leaders. Their role in the modernisation of Indian society can not be understated.

With the advent of Britishers, middle class provided the leadership for reforms movements and national freedom struggle. For example, in 1985, Congress session more than 80% members belonged to lawyers who were middle class.

Also, middle class with the leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, I. C. Vidyasagar, Jayaprakash Narayan, Keshab Chandra Sen etc paved the way for nationality and modernisation of Indian society.

- ① led new social movements
- ② Culture of commercialism
- ③ embracing westernisation, modernisation, Sanskritisation
- ④ embracing constitutional values

text

With the inclusion of Gandhi in freedom struggle, middle class also participated more vociferously in freedom struggle.

After independence, middle class ^{promoted} ~~emerged~~ modernisation through their expertise. e.g. the savings of middle class were channelised for industrial development. Their professional attitude helped in new institutions development e.g. IITs, IISc etc.

However, with land reforms and green revolution the middle castes penetrated the middle class. Here, as pointed by Srinivas, the Sanskritising caste had negative effect on modernisation, and castism, factionalism emerged.

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The role of middle class further became positive in modernisation after globalisation and liberalisation reforms. Today, due to consumerist attitude, middle class helps in growth of economy, focuses on education and provides expertise. It also helps in modernisation through social movements e-sp. NSM (new social movements) e.g. IAC, Nishchaya incident leading to law change

Use short paragraph

After globalisation, middle class outlook has changed ~~also~~ to some extent. (G. Stab) notes that now middle class is more diverse due to affirmative action policies. Now, SC/ST/OBC are penetrating in middle class.

Also, it is expanding rapidly, with the growth of 6.6% as compare to 3.5% of 1950-80 (source: NACER). Today, middle class consists of about 267 million people.

Now, middle class values are also changing. They're becoming more consumeristic e.g. branded clothing, focused on education, deferred gratification, english entertainment etc. However middle class orientation is also ~~classified~~ criticized for being "too self centric". However, the middle class in India is constantly changing in outlook and its orientation.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q2(c) What are the emerging concerns on child and infant mortality.

(10 Marks)

Infant mortality refers to the death of infant (<1 year age), and child mortality means death of children (<5 year) age. Today, India's IMR consists of 39/1000 according to SRS.

The emerging concerns in child and infant mortality are:→

(i) inequality → There is a large variation in IMR and CMR. e.g. Kerala IMR is less than 10, while in Bihar it is near 50/1000.

Furthermore, there is inequality across rural & urban too. e.g. rural IMR is 41, as compare to urban IMR of 25 (source: SRS)

(ii) girl child → The condition of girl child is worse. Their IMR and MMR is also worse. A number of societal reasons are responsible for it e.g. economic survey 2018 points out for son meta preference for high IMR among girls.

Change in demography
↓
Changam
Sex ratio

Adverse Sex-ratio

(iii) Reproductive health → IMR and CMR also reflect the status of reproductive health. ~~the~~ current high infant mortality highlights the poor condition of reproductive health as emerging concern.

(iv) Per capita income → the recent trend, ~~shows~~ that income rise doesn't necessarily reduce infant and child mortality. It was also pointed out by world bank report.

(v) Societal factors → The world bank reports links ~~poor~~ social factors e.g. status of women, use of tech etc with IMR and CMR. The recent decline of women in labor force participation, feminisation of agriculture etc are also emerging concerns in child and infant mortality.

These are the some of emerging concerns on child and infant mortality.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Improve Conclusion

10

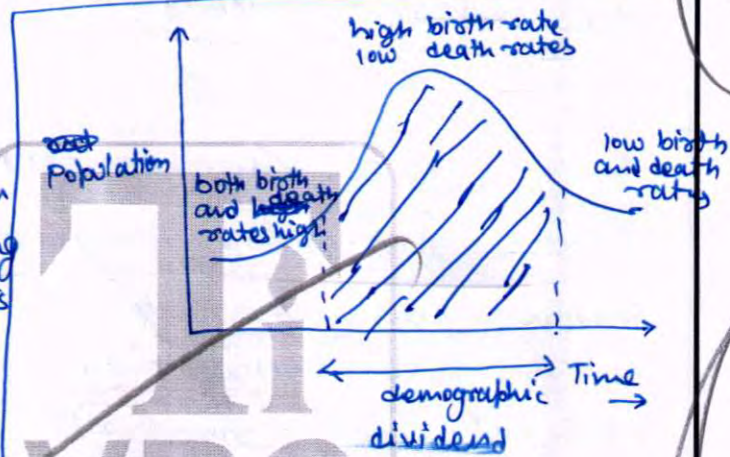
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Q3(a) Demographic dividend in Indian society will remain only theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, aware, skilled and creative. Examine the statement in the light of increasing population pressure on agriculture and informalisation urban industrial sectors. (20 Marks)

Demographic dividend refers to the benefit due to rise in working age population (15-65 age), and low dependency ratio.

currently, 65% of India is less than 35 years, and working age population is very high.



However, the high working age population in itself does not ensure demographic dividend. For that, we have to ensure more educated, aware, skilled and creative.

~~However~~

There is also rise in informalisation of urban industrial workers, and pressure on agriculture.

Improve introduction

Refer to class discussion

The agriculture pressure is due to the lack of manufacturing led growth model of our economy. Though, the males are migrating towards urban areas, females are still residing in villages. This has also resulted in growth of feminisation of agriculture hence, obstacle in achieving demographic dividend.

Furthermore, with the LPG reforms, the pressure for being competitive has increased. Indian cost of manufacturing is high due to infrastructure bottlenecks and regulatory cholestol. As a reaction, the informalisation is increasing at a faster pace to become competitive.

This informalisation results in low education, low skill, poor social security net, which ultimately results in lower social productivity hence, poor demographic dividend.

There are other challenges too for demographic dividend :->

(i) Education and awareness → with a literacy rate of 74% according to census 2011, and higher education enrollment ratio of only 24%, the young population is unproductive, hence no demographic dividend.

(ii) Skill and innovation → Currently, 80% of Indian engineers are unemployable. only 2% have formal vocational training. with a large unskilled population, and lack of innovation hinders demographic dividend.

(iii) Inclusivity → of vulnerable section e.g. women/sc/st is also needed to make demographic dividend reality.

(iv) Other issues → e.g. Health, job generation are also needed to ensure demographic dividend.

Thus, to make demographic dividend a reality India need to address education, skilling, formalisation and agriculture pressure.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Improve Conclusion

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Q3(b) Examine the impact of climate change on displacement of farmers as well agrarian workers leading to distress migration from rural to urban. Substantiate your answer with reference to any specific region of India. (20 Marks)

You have to link.

Climate Change + Region + Distress Migration

Economic survey 2018, points out the impact of ~~the~~ climate change on agriculture. It says that climate change will reduce agriculture income in irrigated areas by 18-20%, and 20-25% in non-irrigated areas. This will also lead to distress migration, from rural to urban. The impact of this distress migration are:

(i) Identity issue → The lots of rural migrants might not have the appropriate identity documents resulting in deprivation from social security net. They might also suffer from lack of benefit from several government initiatives e.g. PDS.

(ii) Feminisation of agriculture → Due to the ~~high~~ male migration due to climate change e.g. Masathwadq, there is ~~an~~ increased participation of women in agriculture. This reflects in lack of credit availability, lower bargaining power, gender imbalance etc. in agricultural sector.

(iii) Economic impact → The availability of cheap labor might increase the economic productivity in urban areas.

However, it will also result in low rural productivity and distress. e.g. distress in Marathwada results in cheap labor in Mumbai, but not in Marathwada.

(iv) slums → climate change induced displacement of farmers will lead to push migration towards areas like Mumbai

Push migration Poverty

high cost of living in cities so unaffordability

slums growth e.g. Dharavi slums in Mumbai

(v) Social distress ⇒ e.g. if a person moves from areas like ~~Maharashtra~~ Vidarbha, it leads to breaking of kinship and community bonds.

The displacement of farmers reduces community life, landless ness, lack of access to property, joblessness etc.

→ Bihar
→ Flood
→ Deccan
→ Drought
→ MP, Orissa
→ Deforestation
→ Maharashtra
→ decrease in yield.
etc

(vi) on women and vulnerable sections → various sociologists like Mansa Nanda, etc have pointed out displacement impact on women. climate change induced displacement might lead to decline in marriage market of women, more vulnerability towards fuel prices, more sexual harassment cases, domestic violence.

Also, it might also lead to more elderly population in rural areas. ~~Also~~.

(vii) → farmer suicide in Marathwada.

(viii) However, it might also have some positive implications e.g. education, more avenues for social mobility.

Thus, climate change induced distress migration can be very consequential for farmers, and needs much needed attention from sociologists as well as policy makers.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q3(c) Suggest the important components of a social policy to ensure the inclusion of transgender and disabled in the mainstream society.

(10 Marks)

Transgressors and disabled today constitute around 3-4% of Indian population. The important components of social policy for inclusion of both are:

(i) identity → To ensure that transgender and disabled can freely ~~access~~ ^{assert} their identity.

(ii) Education → With <50% literacy rate in disabled is a cause of concern, hence, the policy for social inclusion should ensure proper education availability to ensure social inclusion.

(iii) Accessibility → currently, a large number of public places and buildings, transports are inaccessible to disabled. They're also inaccessible to transgressors due to social stigma, so social policy must include accessibility measures for social inclusion.

Mechanism of Socialization
Social and cultural attitudinal behavioral change in society etc

(iv) Prevention of discrimination → the social stigma against transgenders and disabled should be tackled with proper policy guidelines to ensure social inclusion in mainstream society.

(v) Economic empowerment → of both through ~~job~~ job reservation is needed to ensure complete inclusion in mainstream society.

(vi) Health → transgenders suffers from various health issues e.g. sexual transmitted diseases, similarly, the policy should but focus on health aspect too.

(vii) sensitisation → should be a major part of policy to ensure inclusion.

So, there should be the measures of a social policy for inclusion of transgenders and disabled in mainstream society.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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(10 Marks)

Section - B

Q4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) "Mob violence is essentially structural in nature." Do you agree? Discuss

Mob violence refers to the uncontrolled, spontaneous violence ~~is~~ done by a group of people. Recently, there have been cases of mob violence and lynching in India.

The structural view see mob violence is rooted in social structure. when a group of people feels that rule of law is weak or not prevalent, they resort to mob violence to ensure quick justice, to ensure that stability prevails in society.

For example, when people feel that police has failed / not acting for stopping cow smuggling, it might result in people taking law in their hand themselves, hence mob violence.

Weak social solidarity
 Institutional failure
 Anomic social structure
 Dysfunctioning social system
 victim

On the other hand, these are collective behavior theories. They point out that in crowd, there is a loss of identity. This anonymity results in people doing mob violence.

Hence, there are multiple reasons. Similarly, Marxian view see mob violence as a product of alienation rooted in structure while psychologists might explain it with deviant behavior.

Hence, the structural contribution in mob violence, according to me is partial in nature. It is due to multiple reasons, ranging from structural, to personal to collective behavior theory.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q4(b) Social implications of National policy for Domestic Workers.

(10 Marks)

Social implication of national policy for domestic workers will be:

(i) formalisation → of the domestic workers ~~and~~ to bring them under monitoring and social security net.

(ii) identity → To ensure the appropriate identity of social domestic workers so that they're not deprived of various government benefits.

(iii) sexual harassment → A large chunk of domestic workers are women who are sexually exploited. This is the policy would imply that these vulnerable women are not socially exploited.

(iv) Proper wage → as per the best of industry, and for respectable living.

Improve introduction

ve.
institutionalized
and
further
marginalized

- (v) No child labor → to ensure that domestic labor industry becomes free of child labor, especially girl child
 - (vi) social security benefits e.g. EPFO/PPF etc will be available to domestic laborers.
 - (vii) Job security to domestic laborers resulting in mental and social security.
 - (viii) protection to migrant domestic laborers e.g. SC/ST from tribal belt, and to provide them safe social environment.
- These are some of the social implications of national policy on domestic laborers.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q4(c) Analyse the educational problems of weaker sections (Dalits, women, tribal, religious and linguistic minorities etc) of society. (10 Marks)

The problems of ~~weaker~~ weaker section related to education are:-

(i) Quantity → low enrollment and high dropout rates. e.g. Dalits secondary school dropout rate is 80%.

(ii) Access → tribals, women might have school far from their home/hamlet, little access.

(iii) Discrimination → e.g. at many Dalit students sit in last line/queue as recent example of Hinacial Pradesh.

(iv) value change → Sachar committee points out that muslims now give less value preference to education. They don't find it necessary.

Alienation
Caste and class based discrimination
Heavy economic burden.

(v) Higher education → the share of Dalits, women, tribals, muslims etc is very low in higher education e.g. Muslims with less than 4% share

(vi) Employability → is low for this vulnerable section as they are considered as less talented, beneficiaries of reservation.

(vii) No local culture → [Xaxa] notes that our education system doesn't include tribal words

(viii) Basic infrastructure → eg. lack of toilets is one of the biggest reasons for girls dropout.

These are some of the problems for women section in education area.

Improve Conclusion

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q4(d) Discuss the impact of land reforms and changing mode of production on population dynamics in Indian society. (10 Marks)

The land reforms in India include

- abolition of Zamindari
- abolition of intermediaries
- land ceiling and consolidation
- redistribution
- cultivators got the right over land

Add short introduction in paragraph

Its impact on population dynamics

- ① The rise in inequality → As the main beneficiaries were middle caste, it led to the rise in inequality.
- ② Over 20 million cultivators directly came under government.
- ③ The population dynamics changed. the new rural elite displaced the traditional elites in the form of shifting land ownership.
- ④ however, the areas K.L. Sharma points out, the overall embourgeoisement and proletarianisation increased.

increased preference of male child, decline in sex ratio unprecedented population growth. etc

④ Regional disparity in fertility rate.

Dipankar Gupta points out that Indian mode of production is changing from semi-feudal to industrial. However, its impact on population dynamics is :-

(i) regional inequality → the Punjab/Haryana's population changed faster than Bihar, WB, especially during green revolution, which resulted in regional inequality.

(ii) mass migration from feudal mode of production (eg. Bihar) to industrial mode e.g. Punjab as agricultural labourers

(iii) social conflict among various factions of populations as pointed by Srinivas e.g. middle caste vs upper caste.

These are some of the impacts on population dynamics due to land reforms and changing MoP.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q4(e) Are Religious revivalism and Communalism twin concepts in Indian society? Discuss with examples. (10 Marks)

Religious revivalism refers to the return to the traditional way of life or religious life. It involves the increased religiosity, and more alignment to scriptures. Communalism on the other hand, in Indian context is dissociative relationship between different religion.

~~Historians~~ These are some historians and sociologists who seek religious revivalism and communalism as twin concepts.

e.g. KN Panikkar said that there are two demands (revivalist in nature) which led to growth of communalism.

- (i) protection of cow
- (ii) Hindi as national language

Similarly, revivalist movements like Shuddhi movement also led to communalism.

→ In ancient India, it was not twin concept.

Jainism
Buddhism

Also, sociologists like (M. Dorraj) consider revivalist movements as identity assertion in ~~reaction~~ ^{reaction} of modernity. These movements then transform into communalism.

However, there is some dissociation too. e.g. A major reason for communalism is our FPTP (First Past the Post) election system, which leads to vote polarisation. Lack of education also leads to communalism.

Hence, though religious revivalism and communalism are ~~often~~ in some correlation but don't necessarily share twin relationship.

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Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q5(a) How has industrialization and urbanization impacted the institution of caste? (20 Marks)

Caste is a type of social stratification system based on ascription based inequality. Various sociologists like Ghurye, Srinivas, Dumont, Beteille etc have analysed the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation on the institution of caste.

Ghurye was very optimistic about the urbanisation. According to him, urbanisation is leading to dynamism, and cities are centre of innovation. This will result in the dilution of institution of caste.

Similarly, John Hitchcock in his study of sugar mills led industrialisation pointed that caste is being diluted by industrialisation. Today, workers don't really care about each others caste at work. The similar trend was also agreed by Louis Dumont.

Part II
Both

Try to
answer
part
wise.

(Andre Beteille) has also pointed out the dispersed inequality in the time of urbanisation and modernisation, and impact of caste is shrinking. esp. in ritual sphere.

However, (Pauline Kolenda) sees fusion of caste institution due to urbanisation and industrialisation. He observes 3 changes:

- (i) the close working groups are coming together e.g. managers.
- (ii) nearby castes are marrying into another hence fusion.
- (iii) Democratisation has also helped in caste fusion e.g. anti-Brahmin Caste in Tamil Nadu.

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Also, Though, due to increased congestion and contact, it might not be possible to practice caste in secular sphere, but it is still practiced in ritual sphere e.g. recent SARI survey, where it was found that 40% Delhi practices untouchability, and 60% want a law against inter caste marriage.

Also, ~~to correct~~ the structuralist view see dilution of caste system with industrialisation. However, caste is in our mind, so it has not diluted fully. with the urbanisation and industrialisation, the caste dilution has happened in secular sphere, but in ritual sphere it still prevails, and also going to fusion as pointed by the levels

Use short paragraph



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Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8

Part I

Part II

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Q5(b) "Poverty in India is a social product and not a natural phenomenon, been socially generated, reinforced and perpetuated." In light of this statement discuss poverty as a major challenges of social transformation in India. (20 Marks)

According to Amartya Sen, Poverty is not just lack of basic amenities, but it is the lack of what one needs to participate fully in society.

Earlier poverty was considered natural phenomenon. With the Marxian view, poverty was ~~not~~ seen as social product, and today, also it is seen as social phenomenon, which can be solved with human action.

When India became independent, it had 20% people under poverty. One of the biggest challenge ~~with~~ in front of our new nation was poverty. For that various initiatives were taken. Some of them are as follows

(i) The employment opportunities \rightarrow employment is centre to poverty, and can be a great tool $\&$ to abolish poverty.

Try to also part wise.

Due to caste tradition, Jainism

Due to rigid caste str, economic and political factor

economic social and political factor

There are two type of social transformation schemes were initiated for bringing masses out of poverty.

(i) self employment scheme e.g. NALM, IRDP etc.

(ii) wage employment scheme.
e.g. Jawahar Rajgar Yojna, MGNREGA

(iii) Social security → It is also provided to ensure that poverty doesn't perpetuate, to make sure that individual doesn't fall into poverty again e.g. Atal Pension Yojna, RSBY schemes etc.

(iii) Area based development → India policy makers also tried to identify various social areas, where poverty incidence might be higher. e.g. Desert area development program, Hill area development program.

(iv) Human capability approach → To ensure that investment in health, education would break the deprivation cycle, and poverty won't be reinforced e.g. SSA, MDM

Challenge
↓
Vicious cycle.
↓
Poor are poor
bec they are poor
Culture of poverty
etc

(V) Poverty is a social creation, and
 @ [sc Dube] calls it culture of poverty.
 @ There have been measures of participatory
 development to ensure "culture of
 development" instead of culture of poverty
 e.g. community development program,
 73rd and 74th amendment.

Because of these measures, today, poverty
 number has come down to 21% as pointed
 by Tendolkar committee. However, we need
 to go a long way, before we break
 the ~~the~~ generation, reinforcement and
 perpetuation of poverty.

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Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q5(c) Throw light on changing dynamics of Social Movements in India after globalization. (10 Marks)

Social movement refers to the collective mobilization to bring or resist a change in the society. Very often, it is to bring change in society.

With the advent of globalisation, the political movement saw rise of middle castes. The mandal commission and social movement associated with it saw participation of middle caste to ensure 27% reservation.

Later, in late 1990s, a lot of women movement emerged, e.g. Vishakha guidelines to ensure prevention of harassment at working place.

These social movements after globalisation can also be called as NSM (new social movement). They're driven by humanitarian ideology, use their resources rationally. e.g. India against corruption in 2011.

Classical notion of movement are absent. New social movement due to globalisation local movement concern all over the world.

Furthermore, the share of middle class in urban movements is increasing e.g. Niobhaya protests after Delhi rape case.

On the rural areas, social movements are also influenced by global values. Now, new generation is more assertive and want better life. This has also fueled the recent farmers protests.

These movements also using internet and social media e.g. Dalit movement in Gujarat, Me too movement.

So slowly, the movements are changing towards more humanitarian, global view with use of digital technologies.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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