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UPSC TOPPER 2018

**SARFARAZ
ALAM**

AIR 488

**SOCIOLOGY TEST
PAPER**

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

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An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

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SOCIOLOGY for IAS

Upgradation Test Series

UPSC - CSE Mains 2018

Under Personal Guidance of

VIKASH RANJAN

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test No.	Test-5	Centre of Exam	DRN
Candidate Name	MD. SARFARAZ ALAM	Attempt No.	3
Date of Exam	13-Aug-2018	Total Marks	/250
Reg. No.		Total Time	3 Hrs
		Class Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Distance	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Online	<input type="checkbox"/>

Note : Please take half an hour extra time for highlighting and making blocks of concepts, theories and facts (examples). For example :

Index Table			
Q.No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Obtained Marks
Total Marks			

Handwritten notes on the table:
 - "Use thinkers to validate the concepts to validate your points of view" (written across the table)
 - "Do not answer blindly" (written vertically on the right side)
 - "make blocks" (written vertically on the left side)
 - "Do not" (written vertically on the right side)

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

1. There are Five Questions divided in two Sections.
2. Candidate has to attempt All Questions.
3. Questions No. 1 and 4 are compulsory to answer.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
6. Attempts of Questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly, Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

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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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52

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Section -A

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each : (10x5=50)

Q1(a) How far the ideas of Indian Village and Village Studies are relevant to understand Rural and Agrarian Social Structure in the present day context.

The idea of Indian village is centred around the social institutions and interrelationship among them. The interrelation is further centred around land, agriculture and emerging power relationship.

The relevance of conducting village studies started during British period.

The British scholars like Metcalf, Munrow etc explained village as a micro-cosm, a little republic.

However, later sociologists like Ghurur, Srinivas, Dumont, Andre Beteille conducted village studies and explained the dynamism in villages, contrary to the colonial explanation.

Relevance to explain rural and agrarian

to know the effect of focus of migration
 Rural-urban continuum
 IT dominant urban culture
 change in mode of production

Social Structure:

- Modern day policies and implementation can be designed based on the idea of class, caste and power nexus and as explained by **Beteille**
- Impact of modernization, secularization and globalization can be assessed.
- Gives insight to understand problems of women subjugation, dowry deaths etc
- Politicization of caste is another area which can be analyzed through village studies

Therefore, as village reality shows ever-changing dynamism, similarly on the same line village studies of past along with contemporary understanding enriches our understanding.

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 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 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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Q1(b) Write a short note on Globalisation and strategies of rural development. (10 Marks)

Globalisation refers to the free flow of capital, labour and services across national boundaries. In Indian context, it in general refers to the economic integration with the global world.

Rural development in this context refers to the following, as the globalization has both positive and negative, as well as latent and manifest impacts:

- Removing regional disparity
- Improving ^{selective} quality of rural life
- Modernisation of traditional institutions

like family, social interaction, education etc as explained by Narendra Singh.

Strategies of Rural Development:

i) Rural based agrarian structure under impact of globalisation has led to

Technology
upgradation

1

2 Skill
Development

3 Rural
infrastructure
Development

polarization of rural society.

ii) Alienation, polarization and depeasantization has to be checked.

iii) The cultural lag as explained by Ogburn has to be minimized to align the pace of materialistic development with non-materialistic values.

iv) Urban economy is leading to subjugation of village/agrarian economy. This has to be made equitable and egalitarian.

Therefore, strategy in this context should be bridge the gulf between Great Tradition of urban elites and Little Tradition of Rural 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"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(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"/>



Q1(c) The rule of caste endogamy helps in continuation of the caste system." Do you agree? Substantiate. (Marks 10)

Caste is a system of social stratification leading to hierarchy of groups based on notion of purity and impurity. Sociologists like St.S. Ghrurge, M.N. Srinivas, Boyle etc identified caste endogamy as an important attribute of caste. Caste endogamy puts restriction on marriages.

Caste Endogamy helps continuation of the caste system:

- A.M. Shah highlighted that marriages between upper and lower caste groups are rare and hence the structural feature of caste is intact even after centuries.
- Census 2011 data indicates that inter-caste marriages are rare (less than 1%), thus it shows

eg. few family business require continuity of endogamy

used for inclusion and inclusion

But why?

that ~~caste~~ manifestation of caste in public sphere is diluting but in private sphere like marriages, etc still intact.

• Even the matrimonial sites support and facilitate caste-based alliances. e.g., Indiamatrimony.com

• Khap Panchayats and honour killings are manifestation for endorsing caste-endogamy.

Therefore, as Yogendra Singh explained that Indian society went for selective modernization and done the case with caste. However, government supporting inter-caste marriages, liberal education, change in value orientation etc are diluting caste-endogamy.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Conclusion should be shorter.

5



Q1(d) What are your views on ethnicity and integration in the context of tribes. (10 Marks)

Ethnicity refers to the common consciousness of a group of people towards cultural identities, language, belief system, region etc.
eg. Naga ethnicity

The tribes in India are heterogeneous unlike tribes in the western countries.

• Therefore, tribes suffer from the definitional problem, which reflects even in the Article 342 of the Indian constitution.

• The orientalist and British followed policy of isolation based on their notion of tribes as some sort of primitive societies.

• [Verrier Elwin] also supported isolationist approach and creating some sort of National Parks for tribes.

• British identified them as Excluded Tribes,

different ethnicity
create problem of integration
create further exclusion and marginalisation

Cotnamal Tribes etc.

• They also supported reformation based on notions like White Man's Burden.

• G.S. Ghatge called them Backward Hindu and called for their integration.

• Srinivas, F.G. Bailey etc called for similar but selective integration and assimilation.

• Post independence policies revolved around Nehruvian Tribal Panchsheel.

However, even after decades and plethora of schemes, tribes suffer displacement, cultural shock, marginalization and at times it manifests in the form of ethno-nationalism, demanding secession. eg. Greater Nagalim.

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

52

1.(e) Discuss in short the Challenges to the institution of marriage in Indian society. (10 Marks)

Malinowski defined marriage as a union between two sexes for sexual procreation and reproduction, which is socially approved.

Recent acceptance of same-sex marriages, single motherhood, live-in relationship etc have changed the universal definition of marriage.

Challenges in Indian Society:

• Market forces, economic participation of women etc are changing the power relationship within family.

• Patriarchal based male domination through institution of marriage is diluting due to changes in value orientation and cultural system.

• Rate of divorce is increasing as divorce is

1) Live-in
2) same sex
3) social contract to legal context
4) Adoption
5) Surrogacy
etc

more by a social stigma.

- Marital breakdown due to commodification of sex, extramarital affairs etc due to changes in personality system under western influence

- Marriage is now more like a contract and not sacrament. Its based on mutual consent.
- Further, matrimonial sites facilitate marriages based on occupational convenience.

Therefore, as K.M. Kapadia said, its better to study forms of marriage than studying marriage as a single social institution, that is manifest in Indian society as well.

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"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(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"/>

10

Q2(a) How did Andre Beteille identified the features of caste system? Give a detailed account. (20 Marks)

Andre Beteille explained caste deviating from the mono-causal, and sociological and cultural explanation as given by G.S. Ghurye, Srinivas and Bhaugle.

- He explained caste from structuralist functionalist perspective through his study is *Tajpora*. *Trititarian*
- Beteille used ~~Trititarian~~ approach of Weber.
- He advocated that, there exists multiple hierarchies among caste rather than an all unified single hierarchy as explained by Dumont.
- In his work *class, caste and power: Changing form of stratification in Indian society*, he deviated from the reference group model.

Beteille study on caste is reflexive, distinctive, dynamic and analytical.

Caste is an objective reality.

Use of empirical and liberal perspective.

He used Weberian method.

of Brahminic superiority at the top.

- For example, he explained how Jyengar Brahmin consider themselves superior to other Brahmins.

- Further, even Adi-Draavidians maintain distance from Brahmins.

- Not only Brahmins maintain distance from lower caste, but other castes also do the same, thus joint against [Bhogle] cultural explanation.

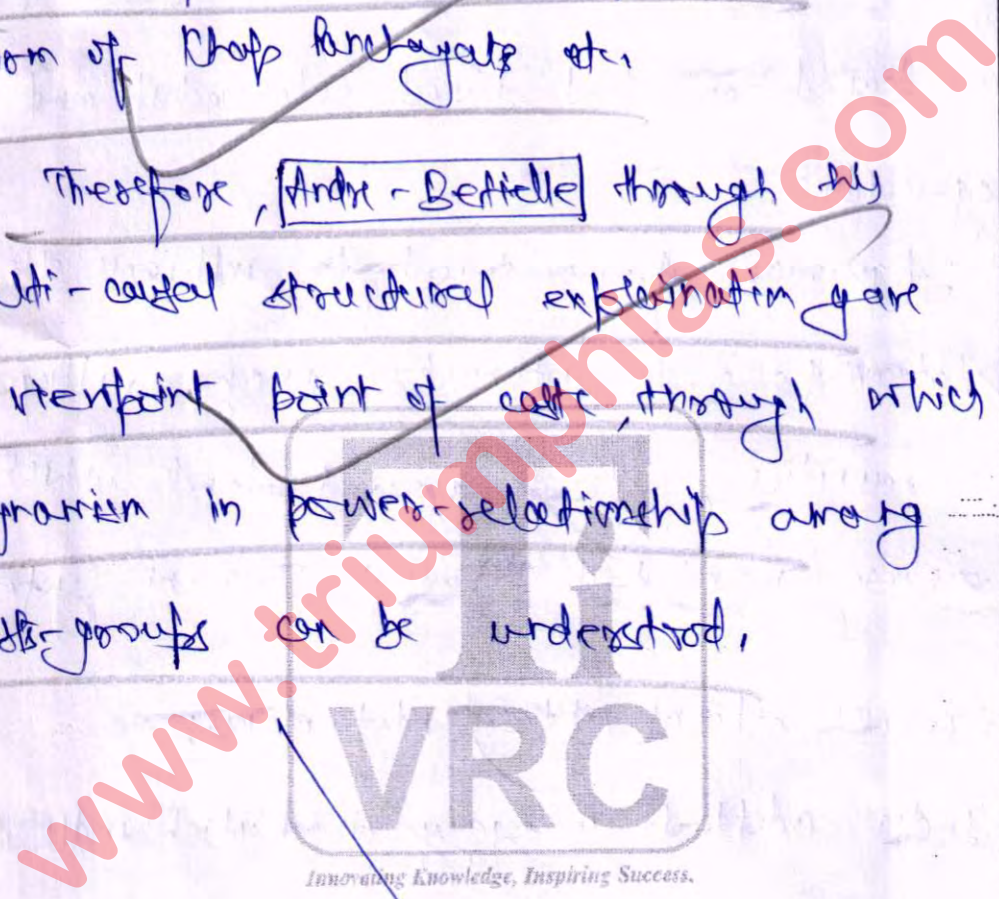
- He further explained that within caste, there exist multiple class and power structures.

- Further due to modernization, secularization this caste-class nexus is getting modified and realigned.

- Rather caste old is replaced by caste new.

• Even power is getting located outside the domain of caste and manifested in the form of shops and markets etc.

Therefore, Andre-Bethelle through his multi-causal structural explanation gave a reference point of caste, through which dynamics in power-relationships among caste groups can be understood.



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"/>
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(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"/>

Q2(b) "Agrarian reforms in India after independence had failed to set a healthy socio-economic structure in the rural areas." Do you agree? Substantiate. (20 Marks)

Question is
Why healthy socio-economic structure did not develop?

Socio-economic structure in the rural areas are based on land based relationship and agriculture.

Agrarian reforms tried to influence the relationships and interaction among village communities, centred around land, which earlier manifested through Zamindari system.

Agrarian reforms after independence:

Not asked

• India adopted a legacy of British induced agrarian reforms which reflected through new land revenue system, revenue reforms, commercialisation and mechanisation of agriculture.

• Post independence government started to implement land reforms. However, with limited success

in certain pockets of West Bengal and Kerala,
land reform caused further alienation,
pauperisation and marginalisation of peasants
and small farmers.

• Daniel Thorner gave three fold classification
of agrarian society - Kisan, majdoor and
malik.

• A.R. Desai states that state became the
super-capitalist and its policy measures
led to polarisation of agrarian society
into haves and have nots.

• Further, during 1960s, use of HYV crops
and mechanization of agriculture through
Green Revolution took place.
(GR)

• Uta Patraik has highlighted the regional
disparity and agrarian distress due to GR.

NOT
asked

- Today failure of agrarian reforms is even felt to present day through farmer's suicide (self-acted).
- Agriculture employs 60% of workforce but contributes 15% of country's GDP.

However, the government has changed its approach realizing the distinct make-up rural society. Now through agenda of doubling farmer's income, NITI Aayog's New land reform measures, contract farming etc, its trying to bridge the gap between rich and poor not through redistribution of mode of production.

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

5/2



Q2(c) Give a sociological analysis of problems of women in Minority Communities with special reference to Muslim and Jain communities. (10 Marks)

Minority community in general is identified based on numerical strength. However, in India we have a broader definition based on culture, and linguistic and religious distinctiveness.

Problems of Minority Muslims

- Theological interpretation of laws based on Sharia rules which reflects opposition towards uniform Civil Code.
- Religious and Civil disabilities
 eg. Till recent past women were not allowed to visit Haji Ali Dargah
- Triple Talak and Nikah Halala are public manifestation of patrilarchy.
- low literacy, economic and political participation

early
Marriage
polygamy

Problems of Jain minority women

- Though Jain community is flourishing business community, but women are marginal in economic sphere.
- Religious disabilities of Jain monks during certain rites.
 e.g. female members can't achieve Nirvana.
- Though female literacy is comparatively better as per census data, but public manifestation is meagre - e.g. No women entrepreneurs, scientist and no prominent academicians.
 Therefore, women from minority communities still suffer civil and religious disabilities due to entrenchment of personality system around religious values.

Refer to class discussion.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3(a) In light of M N Srinivas concept of dominant caste, asses the claims of Jat, Patidars and Marathas to backward class status. (20 Marks)

M. N. Srinivas explained the avenues of social mobility and dynamism present within hierarchical caste system.

He used novel concepts of Sanskritization, Westernization and Dominant caste to explain such dynamism.

Srinivas through his studies in Rampura village in Mysore, identified the following important features of Dominant caste.

i) Numerical strength

— under this context Jat, Patidars and Marathas do have numerical strength and it's manifested in their recent protests.

ii) Ownership over land

— ~~Jat~~ These three communities hold

Historically enjoyed land ownership. However, under forces of democratization, commercialization of agriculture and state led development activities, the land ^{ownership} equations have been altered. eg. Studies reveal landlessness & unemployment among few sections of Jats and Patidars.

iii) Economic and political manoeuvring

- India's economic growth lacks equity
- further, caste based reservation caused alienation among Jats, Patidars and Marathas as they are loosing share in government jobs
- Politicization of caste and Dalit based assertion has also altered power relationship. eg. violent protests against Dalits in Maharashtra recently.

iv) Relatively higher position in social hierarchy

- Social hierarchy is no more monotonous and based on caste identity.

secularization, democratization, globalization has altered the board.

Therefore, based on these claims, even the Supreme Court and government realized and took ~~into~~ account for their relative deprivation, alienation and fragmentation.

However, further according to caste based demands would lead to substantialization of caste [Dumont] and rather than weakening of caste based stratification, it would strengthen the secular dimensions of caste system.

Refer to class discussion

Conclusion should be shorter.

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 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"/>

Q3(b) "Caste and Patriarchy are the two axes of discrimination in India." Do you agree. How are they changing in present context? (20 Marks)

Kleber called Caste as the worst form of social stratification, based on notion of purity and impurity.

Patriarchy is the tool for establishing male dominance — Sylvia Walby

Caste based discrimination:

- Restricting on marriage, commensality
- Discrimination in educational institutions
 - Dalit students called by their caste name
 - made to sit on floor
 - Death of Rohith Karmala last year
- Civil disabilities, eg. restricting on using horse by dalit groom, and even if elected, portfolio is limited.

- Census 2011 data indicates that SC participation is marginal in the higher bureaucracy eg. Just 4 at secretary level.

10/2

Good to
ans
partwise
and
pointwise

- Incidents of mob lynching, honour killing, violence against dalit.

Patriarchy based discrimination

- Though male domination is weakening in private ~~and~~ sphere, but the public manifestation of patriarchy is more violent and exploitative, eg. Mob lynchings, honour killing
- Invisible glass ceiling effect, sexual harassment at workplace, domestic violence and rising number of rapes.
- Feminization of jobs - eg. Nurses, Anesthesiases, Pink collar jobs
- Reflects even in sterilization for birth control
eg. Male sterilization constitutes just 0.3% (NFHS-4)

Changes:

- Change in value orientation and personality systems.
- Education and legislation based changes
eg. Equal remuneration Act.
Recent Amendment making domestic violence Act gender neutral.
- Cultural friction and fusion
Great Tradition of West vs Little Tradition of Indian society.
Therefore, Caste and patriarchy at times manifest individually and at situation in parallel to each other, thus causing alienation, marginalisation and exploitation.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(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"/>

5



Q3(c) Analyse the rise and expansion of Indian middle class? (10 Marks)

Middle class is a conceptual ideology to identify section of population which lies in the middle structure, it between upper class and lower class.

- Weber linked class with market situation and stated expansion of middle class.
- Marx considered them as hindrance to rise of true class-consciousness, whereas Eric Wright called them capitalist construct.

Rise and Expansion

- A.R. Desai and other marxist scholars traced rise of Indian middle class due to British intervention and policies.
- Yogendra Singh traced it as endogenous and exogenous changes.
- Post independence, state led industrialization,

Part I
causes of rise.
1
2
3
4
5
6

Part II
Consequence of expansion
1
2
3
4
5
6

later LPI reforms of 1990s and globalization led to size and expansion of Indian Middle class.

- T.K. Oommen called them harbinger of social changes through NRI, PDI and social reforms
- Rather than being limited to urban sphere, rural middle class sized and expanded due to Green Revolution and agrarian reforms.

Thus Weberian perspective of expansion is proving correct even under contemporary times. However, anomie behaviour of sedentary lifestyle, consumerism, left deviance due to mismatch between institutional ~~means~~ goals and socially accepted means are bringing diversity.

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 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"/>
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(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"/>

5



(10 Marks)

Section -B

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

(10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) Examine briefly Louis Dumont perspective on caste system.

Louis Dumont in his work Homo Hierarchicus explained Caste system. He got influenced by the Indological and specifically cultural perspectives of caste by Baughle.

Dumont advocated that caste system is based on ideology and central to that ideology is hierarchy.

• He used the concept of Levi Strauss of binary opposites and explained caste based on notion of purity and impurity.

• He adhered to Bohannan as the reference group model in the social hierarchy.

① textually informed imagery of caste system is an ideology of hierarchy w.r.t status

• He states that practices like vegetarianism are pure unlike non-vegetarianism which is impure.

However, theory of Durand on Caste has been criticised as:

←
Not asked

• Andre Beteille talked of multiple hierarchy as against universal Brahmin reference group model.

• His explanation also suffers from biasness from towards Brahmins,
 eg. Vegetarianism is pure etc.

In spite of these limitations and criticisms, idea of Durand was instrumental to explain ideology of caste based stratification.

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

5/2

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Q4(b) Write a short note on Significance of socio-economic caste census 2011. (10 Marks)

Socio-economic caste Census 2011 presents the demographic, economic and other social institutions related data of various castes.

Significance

- Last caste based census took place in 1951.
- Seven decades are enough to bring lot of dynamism in caste equations.
- Government's policies and affirmative actions are based on old figures and hence SECC 2011 would provide insights for better policy formulations.
- Recent caste based conflicts and demands of new castes like Jats and Bahelias requires a new re-look at the actual socio-economic scenario across castes.

① improve Sociological Knowledge

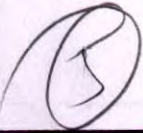
② funding can be used for sociological research.

etc

- Even Dalits and OBCs claim for rationalisation of caste based benefits.
 - eg. reflected in constitution status to OBC commission
 - rise of elites among lower castes
- Politicization of caste, caste based violence, perpetuation of caste based ^{marriages} requires to conduct new studies and research of Indian society based on SECC data.
- * Therefore, SECC data would bring objectivity in social reform measures and novel initiatives like Delimitation and use of VVPAT by Election Commission, DNA profiling of population etc.

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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Q4(c) Highlight the relevance of Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel Policy. (10 Marks)

Definition problem of Tribes and confusion between isolation, assimilation and their extent led India adopt Nehru's Tribal

Panchsheel Policy based on:

- i) Respecting tribal old genius
- ii) No development activity which causes their alienation
- iii) Including them into mainstream economic and political activities
- iv) inputs from tribals for policy formulation
- v) Success of schemes not to be measured based on fund spent.

Relevance:

We have 5th and 6th schedule along with special provisions under Article 371.

Still relevant to maintain balance between autonomy and integration. for proper democratic decentralisation to fulfil constitutional obligations

• PESA Act was enacted to decentralisation of authority along with Forest Rights Act, 2006 etc.

• However, as [Xara] stated that the schemes and constitutional measures are just paper collective ~~to~~ with any ground level implementation.

• [Fernandes] stated that in last 50 years, 42% of displaced were tribals.

Against these, demand of Gorkhaland, Greater Nagalim, Tribal questions in North East, solidarity among tribes ~~not~~ across national boundaries (eg. Myanmar) makes Tribal pancheep still relevant.

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

5/2

Q4(d) Discuss the impact of post-1970 feminist movement on middle class women in India. (10 Marks)

Women in India, historically have been subjugated under yoke of stratification based on gender, patriarchy, caste, religion etc.

Feminist movements of 1970 started to bring women at the centre of developmental activities, whose impact are still prevalent and enduring:

• Expansion of women middle class due to access to life chances in market situation, as highlighted by Weberian perspective.

• Change in power relation with family and public sphere.

- Due to control over modes of production,

• Increased political participation

- 1930s CAA and representation of women etc.

demand for equality
↓
Consequential legislation

etc

- Gender based budgeting in 2005
- Amendment Bill for reservation of seats in Lok Sabha

- International recognition of women's middle class in economic activities, and their impact in India's GDP - World Bank Report.
- Focus on their reproductive health
eg. Maternity Benefit Act, 2017 etc

Therefore, the importance of equality of rights for women, rise of their middle-class consciousness, change in value systems (eg. in combat roles) etc are the impacts having their roots in 1970s feminist movements

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

4/2

Q4(e) Analyse the problems faced by tribal women in Indian society. (10 Marks)

Tribal society is generally considered to be more egalitarian, better say the women in tribal affairs/politics, less or minimal caste based stratification - as highlighted by [A.M. Shah]

Problems faced:

As [G.S. Ghorur] said, tribals are backward Hindus and all these elements of civil and religious disabilities are also imposed on tribal women.

eg. Menstruation in impure, so Toda tribes restrict/rotate their movement.

Sociologists ~~also~~ explained the caste-tribe continuum, proselytization by Christian missionaries etc cause conflict between

Tribal Women

↓
Livelihood crisis due to deforestation, Mining, Dam construction, Nazalism

Marriage and Taboos

- and segregation based on resource access.
- Many tribes are matrilineal like Naxos and Ichari, but the real authority rests with the male members.
 - Divorce and widowhood are not big affairs, but due to their acculturation and assimilation in mainstream society, conditions are changing.

Therefore, the interaction between Great and Little traditions along with Purochaitization and unreevaluation of values, beliefs and practices, the ideal type of tribe cultural is facing different cybernetic hierarchy of contrast.

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

Q5(a) Analyse the Relevance of Ambedkar's perspective on understanding caste and Untouchability in present Indian context. (20 Marks)

Ambedkar called on annihilation of caste and called it the worst form of stratification and exploitation degrading dalits to the level of animals.

Relevance in present Indian context

- In his Broken Men theory, Ambedkar compared dalits with the broken men and being subjugated by higher castes.
- He was against the Varna section of Caste propounded by Gandhi, as he felt that it will lead to strengthening of Caste system.
- He called for complete annihilation of it and supported social and political rights for dalit empowerment.

- His perspective still reflected in the demand on softening provisions of SCFT Act suggested by Supreme Court, but its opposition across political parties.
- He advocated for creating political space for delites out that can't be denied even today due to their limited political attention.
- In spite of legal provision, we see incidents of mob lynching, caste based discrimination at schools, colleges, bureaucracy.
- Ambedkar even supported state-appointed priests in temples based on merit.

Relevance seen from still prevailing restriction on temple entry.

Refer to
class
discussion

• Ambedkar called for their economic empowerment, however their ~~debits~~ lack employment opportunities, access to finances etc.

Therefore, even in the contemporary times, we see instances of Dalit subjugation, their assertion of rights through caste based politics separate Dalit Venture funds, Dalit Chamber of Commerce. These instances show that idea of annihilation of caste by Ambedkar is still relevant.

Conclusion should be shorter

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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(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"/>

Q5(b) Analyse the causes and consequences of 'ghettoisation of muslim neighbourhoods' in Indian society. (20 Marks)

Ghettoisation refers to the segregation of residential and working areas based on primordial identities of race - as seen in USA, and based on religious identity - manifesting among muslims in India.

Causes:

- Marginalisation due to economic backwardness
eg. Sachar Committee 2006 report
- feeling of insecurity and politically orchestrated communal riot.
eg. Ghazipur riot, Godhra 2002
- Taboo against the community and instances of religious radicalisation, and thus denying them rental accommodations in Hindu societies.

Good to
point out
part wise

- Cultural friction due to ghost of partition, Babri Masjid demolition and Mumbai Riots.
eg. #HateInMuslim hashtag campaign on twitter shows the degree of cultural divergence.

Consequences:

- It further leads to marginalisation and economic backwardness of Muslims.
- Sense of isolation causes alienation and that affects through political polarisation, apathy against state and majority nationalism.
eg. Experts say that protest against Uniform Civil Code is more due to apprehension by majority dominated government.

• Res leads to radicalization of youth and endangers the social fabric.

However, over decades the situation are changing and muslim youths are utilizing the affirmative actions of state.

eg. Increased selection in Civil Services, better representation in IT sector etc.

add conclusion

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

5



Q5(c) Examine the increasing female-headed households in Indian society. (10 Marks)

Household is defined as the dwelling unit based either on family, or without family and based on institutions like dormitory.

Sociologists like A.N. Shah and Kapadia called for focussing on the cyclic nature and evolution of households.

Increase in female-headed household

- Rural to urban migration of household families and they leaving the rural set-up, headed by female members.
- Changing sex-orientation and recent demand for scrapping Sec 377 of IPC leading to same-sex ~~has~~ headed households
- Rising rate of divorce, separation, marital breakdown are increasing

Part I.
Cause of increase
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Part II
Consequence of increase
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The number of female-headed household.

- Delay marriage, more autonomy and increased participation of women further adding to female-headed households.

Therefore, household is a dynamic concept and not based on marital or blood relationship limitations. Pauline Kotand talked of multiple types of household which is further evolving even in the Indian society due to change in personality system, common consciousness, alteration of value and cultural system etc.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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