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Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success



UPSC TOPPER 2018

NUPUR

AIR 246

**SOCIOLOGY TEST
PAPER**

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

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

Ans. 1(a). According to 2011 census, 70% of India's population still live in the rural areas. In this context, the ideas of Indian village is relevant to study caste, class, kinship and land relationship in rural areas.

The village studies helps in understanding Agrarian social structure as:-

- Due to land reforms in villages, the land has been shifted to lower caste also, as argued by Anand Beville in his study of Shikpuram village.

- Land fragmentation has led to inability to use technology, this has led to agrarian distress.

- Green Revolution in villages has led to emergence of middle class,



called as Bullock Capitalist by Rudolph and Rudolph.

- The power has been shifted from Caste panchayats to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

However, the relevance of Village studies is decrease in present context. Dipankar Gupta argued Village has lost its sham as social Reality.

Nevertheless, the relevance of Village studies can be undermined completely. The methods like participant observation can be changed by observing from outside to make it more effective.

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"/>

Refer to mark sociology for M.N. Singh Andre Beteil S.C. OP A.R. Anand for

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

Ans. 1(b). Globalisation is the process of interconnectedness, interdependence among economies, societies, politics of the world.

Rural development is the process of growth of rural areas socially, politically, economically, culturally. In today's scenario, Globalisation affects rural development and thus strategies should be devised accordingly.

• Globalisation has led to mixing of various cultures. The ritual hierarchy is giving way to Secular hierarchy as argued by M. N. Srinivas.

• Due to cheaper import of agricultural products, farmers facing distress. Thus, strategy to make farming more competitive should be made.

• World's countries like Japan are facing ageing problems. Rural youth can

↓
MOP
↓
DOL
↓
Rationalist
↓
Functional
↓
Alternative



fill the gap but they need to be skilled.

• Globalisation has given opportunities to women to work outside the home.

So, the strategy should be to reduce patriarchy and encourage them.

However, globalisation also increases the vulnerability of rural areas like Recession in 2008 affected

Thus, the strategy for rural development should be holistic taking into account all aspects like Gender, Caste, class which are affected by Globalisation. Recent initiatives like PM Fasal Bima Yojana, Sigigaon are great steps.

Evaluative Indicators:

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

Ans. 1(c)

Endogamy is the process in which the preferred mate for marriage belongs to same group be it caste, tribe and so on.

Caste Endogamy is the essential feature to continue of Caste System.

• Occupation :- The continuity of occupation is maintained through Caste Endogamy. Thus, perpetuating Caste System.

• The child born out of couple from same caste belongs to same Caste. On the other hand, there is dilemma regarding Caste of child from inter caste marriages.

• The family is social institution which performs socialisation. Thus, the rituals, traditions get entrenched.

into the minds of children.

→ Even during the formation of 'Self' at Play stage, the child learns from the family, this helps to perpetuate Caste traditions.

However, in present times, intercaste marriages are increasing due to increase in Education, social mobility.

Nevertheless, the Caste Endogamy still prevails in the society as 90% of marriages ^{all} in Caste only. This leads to continuation of caste.

Evaluative Indicators:

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

Refer to
 H.S. Whiting
 M.N. Jomins
 → their on
 endogamy

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

(10 Marks)

Ans-1(d) Ethnicity is the term used to represent different group of people. The differentiation may be based on race, colour, culture.

Tribes are the people who have different culture, traditions, customs. In Pre-Colonial times, these people used to live in isolated regions like hilly areas. After colonial rule started, they faced exploitation in various forms.

There is a debate between giving them autonomy to maintain their traditions and integrate them into mainstream. Some scholars like G.S. Ghurye called them 'Backward Hindus'. According to him, they should be integrated into society to end historical injustice.

On the other hand, scholars like Verrier Elwin proposed to give them

6½

autonomy to preserve their culture.
 In my view, there should be a balance between preserving ethnicity and integration. J. L. Nehru also gave tribal Panchsheel in which he laid that - Tribals should be ruled by their genius, they should be trained administratively and so on.

The Government of India has also adopted this approach of balance. On the one hand, Forests Rights Act 2006 maintains their forest rights and on the other hand, various development plans like Tribal Subplan, Border Haats help to uplift them at par with Mainstream.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

Current
 ethnic
 issues
 in N...

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

Ans. (e) Marriage is a social institution which legitimises the sexual relationship. According to G. P. Merdock, it is an universal institution.

As the society evolves, the mechanical solidarity is changing into organic solidarity. The institution of marriage also facing ~~many~~ challenges:-

► As the egotism is increasing, the women asserts their rights and challenges Patriarchy. This led to increase in divorce rates.

► Due to increase in nuclear households, the emotional support provided by joint family is not there. This leads to increase in expectation from spouse. This creates problems in marriages as argued by Edmund Leach.

► The emerging forms of marriages like same sex marriage, live-in-rela-

Bh

Relationships challenges the traditional forms of marriage.

► Increasing social media has led to increase in frequency of extra marital affairs which led to problems in Marriage, leading to Anomie.

However, due to division of labour and increasing cost of living in urban areas, the institution of marriage is becoming more egalitarian.

Thus, the institution of marriage is facing numerous challenges in the current times.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

④
 → Role con
 → Stability
 → Single
 → Same

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

Ans. 2(a) Andre Beteille, in his study of Shipuram Village in Tanjore district studied Caste System. He adopted the Weberian approach.

He studied that there are three pillars

- Caste
- Class
- Power

In Shipuram Village, earlier Brahmins at the top of Caste hierarchy also owned majority of land. Thus, there was a harmonic system. The Rules legitimises the superiority of the higher Caste. The lower caste didn't own any land.

However, with the adoption of Panchayati Raj system, the power shifted to it. The lower caste people like Adi-Dravidian asserts their rights due to positive discrimination by the Government.

Also, Brahmins no more have majority of land. They sell it and Adi-Dravidians bought it. This led to lot of anti Brahminic movement in the South - Disharmonic System

According to Beteille, the Caste system has 6-

- ▶ Hierarchy, as its feature.
- ▶ Caste Endogamy
- ▶ Civil and political disabilities
- ▶ Class and Caste overlaps

► Restrictions on Commensality.

However, Beteille was criticised because of narrow empiricism and generalising the things by studying only one village.

Nevertheless, Beteille's study of Caste system and prediction of Caste changing to Class is still relevant. With rituals losing their importance to decide hierarchy, more secular achievements like Education, occupation are becoming more important, as argued by him.

Content - good
Context - justified
④
give example of Samarthas
Sri Vaishnav
and intra-caste hierarchy
Segmentation

Evaluative Indicators:

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

Ans. 2(b) As a colonial legacy, Indian Agriculture was very backward during the time of Independence. The exploitation by Zamindars and miserable condition of peasant was a reality.

After independence, Government of free India started agrarian reforms

- Land Reforms
- Technological Reforms

Agrarian Reforms had both functions and dysfunctions. Various functions :-

- ▶ Land Reforms :-
 - Abolition of Intermediaries help occupancy tenants
 - Ceiling law led to redistribution of land. It makes landless labourers to have land.

• Land tenure reforms also helped by reducing rent and providing security of tenure.

► Agrarian Reforms - Technology & -

• After Consolidation of land, it became easy to implement technology. Green Revolution came and brought self sufficiency in food grains.

However, these reforms failed to set healthy socio-economic structure because & -

• Land reforms were very less successful due to lack of political will.

• The land distributed to landless was of poor quality. Thus, landless peasants remained poor.

• The Green Revolution helped only big farmers to prosper. Their consolidated land could only use technology.

• Various tenants were forcefully evicted and were shown. Surrendered voluntarily.

• Due to ceiling law, land was fragmented. This led to rise of nuclear family.

The socio-economic structure still comprise of classes - Malik, Kisan, Majdoor, as found by Daniel Thoreau

Thus, the agrarian reforms brought little impact to socio-economic structure. Even M.S Swaminathan called Land Reforms as 'unfinished agenda' in his Report.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

Agrarian Reforms
 Green Revolution
 National Security
 R.K.V.

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

Ans. 2(c) Minority Communities are numerically less strong along with low cultural development and threat perception. The women in minority communities are even more vulnerable.

Various problems faced by women:

- Patriarchy is the biggest roadblock in their development. Muslim women have to face 'Triple talaq', now pronouncing at one instance is banned by Supreme Court.

- Due to less rationalisation in the Muslim culture, still traditional authority prevails.

- Less freedom to go out of house
- Purdah system.
- Hizaab.

5/2

• Due to Islamic fundamentalism, women don't have right to select her partner.

→ Love Jihad.

→ Polygamy.

Jains & - Jains were declared minority in 2014.

Problems faced by Women & -

→ Strict Religious practices have to be followed.

• Santhara

→ Girls are encourage to adopt Celibacy for religion.

Spiritual inequality
Minority

Thus, Minority women despite of Article 29, 30 of the Constitution faces problem. The personal laws can be replaced with Uniform Civil Code but after consent.

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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)

Ans. 3(a) Recently, Jat, Patidars and Marathas are protesting for reservation despite being comparatively better off.

According to M. N. Srinivas, 'Dominant Caste' is the caste having

- high numerical strength
- higher rank in occupational hierarchy.
- Majority of land.
- Education.

Jats, Marathas and Patidars are dominant caste of Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively.

They are claiming reservation because :-

- Prevalent Agrarian Distress in the country
- High conspicuous consumption.

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However, Reservation is provided by the government to backward classes which are left behind the mainstream in terms of development.

Their claims are not right as :-

• These castes have integrated and protesting for the reservation. This is to take advantage of positive discrimination.

• Reservation is for socially and educationally backward people. Even the Supreme Court in 2015 in Ram Singh and Ors case, directed to stop making Caste as basis of reservation.

• This will lead to strengthen the caste consciousness in the society.

This shows the trend of voluntary downward mobility.

Although, it is not denied that due to uneven ^{rains,} droughts are occurring. This led to Agrarian distress and hardships to these communities.

Thus, these castes being dominant are making use of their large numbers and freedom provided by democracy. Instead of protest and damaging public property, they should take advantage of various schemes like PM Kisan Yojana, Kisan Sinchayee Yojana provided by Government.

Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success.

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

Ans. 3(b) Indian society is characterised by unique features like Caste, Patriarchy. These have been used by upper situated to dominate the lower ones.

Caste as instrument of discrimination:-

→ Caste, as a system of stratification led to ~~discrimination~~ discrimination of lower caste. For instance,

- ▶ Untouchability
- ▶ Ghettoisation like Chamal Koli in U.P.
- ▶ Less political representation.
- ▶ Menial Jobs like 90% of manual scavengers are Dalits.
- ▶ Lack of access to public wells, temples.

Patriarchy as instrument of discrimination :-

- ▶ Sexual division of labour in which women are given household works → not calculated in GDP.
- ▶ No power to make decision making
- ▶ Exploitation by property owning Men, even controlled their reproduction rights, as found by Tulsi Patel in Rajasthan.
- ▶ discrimination in food entitlements as argued by Bina Majumdar.

However, as the society progress it is becoming rational and things are changing like :-

- State has legal rational authority
 - ↳ Article 17 abolishes untouchability.
 - ↳ Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.
 - ↳ Reservation in Political institutions and Education

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• Various social movements by backward people themselves like SNDP movement, Mahatma Movement led to their upliftment.

• Women are also provided equality rights by the Constitution. Various schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Maternity benefit Act, 2018 provides empowerment.

• In Nuclear households, the marriage is becoming more egalitarian, especially in middle class.

Thus, Caste as hierarchy is giving way to Caste as inequality and Patriarchy is also diluting.

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(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

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

Ans = 3(c) Indian Middle Class is largely a result of Colonial Rule. In Pre-British Era, the society was agrarian and no huge scale differentiation was there.

After the establishment of British rule, various classes were formed by it - Zamindars → formed the middle class. Other Educated people like Raja Ram Mohan Roy who brought Socio-Religious reforms also belonged to Middle Class. This is referred to as old Middle Class.

After Independence, Middle class grew rapidly. According to National Council for Applied Economics, it will grow to 450 mn in short time.

URBAN MIDDLE CLASS

As Max Weber argued the rise

S

of managerial class, Indian Society also went through same phase. The rise of Capitalism, Globalisation and Service Economy led to rise of middle class.

RURAL MIDDLE CLASS:

With the advent of Green Revolution big landlords became prosperous with huge production. This class was called as 'Bullock Capitalist' by Rudolph and Rudolph.

Thus, Indian Middle Class is rapidly emerging and expanding economy. It can benefit country in huge way because of large demand.

Globalisation
New & Middle class

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

(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.

Ans. 4(a) Louis Dumont followed Indological perspective. He argued that Indian society is sui generis and should be studied in its own methods.

According to Louis Dumont, there exist Binary opposites (Levi Strauss) of [purity and pollution].

Various feature of Caste System :-

- Hierarchy
- Segregation
- Occupational difference.

There is a hierarchy in which element is ranked according to whole. Pure i.e. Brahmins are placed at top and Impure at Bottom.



Segregation is there between them to maintain purity of upper Caste. This lead to Occupational hierarchy as menial tasks are performed by Impure.

However, many Scholars criticised him of his over emphasis on integration by Caste System. Also, his perspective will lead to perpetuation of Caste System in the Society.

④ Some conform examples

Nevertheless, Dumont study of Caste System is thought provoking still the notion of purity and pollution is relevant as largely manual scavengers are Dalits.

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

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

Ans. 4(b) The Socio-economic Caste Census was conducted in 2011 along with general census. Various useful data about minorities is collected.

Significance of Socio-economic Caste census :-

► The data about any community helps the authorities in Policy making.

Example, It was found the Parsi population is decreasing in the country. So, 'JIYO PARSI' scheme was formed.

► helps to realise the achievements of efforts of Government towards minority development.

For instance, the rate of growth of Muslim population is even more than Hindus.

6

► highlighted some urgent key areas to be focussed.

For instance, the extinction of some languages need attention to preserve diversity.

► helps government to provide Reservation to the socially and Educationally backward castes.

► lead to identification of Minorities like Jains in 2014.

► Better targeting of Schemes like PM Gramin Awas Yojana, NITI Aayog suggested it for targeting.

Thus, Socio-economic caste Census

Evaluative Indicators: helps authorities in large way

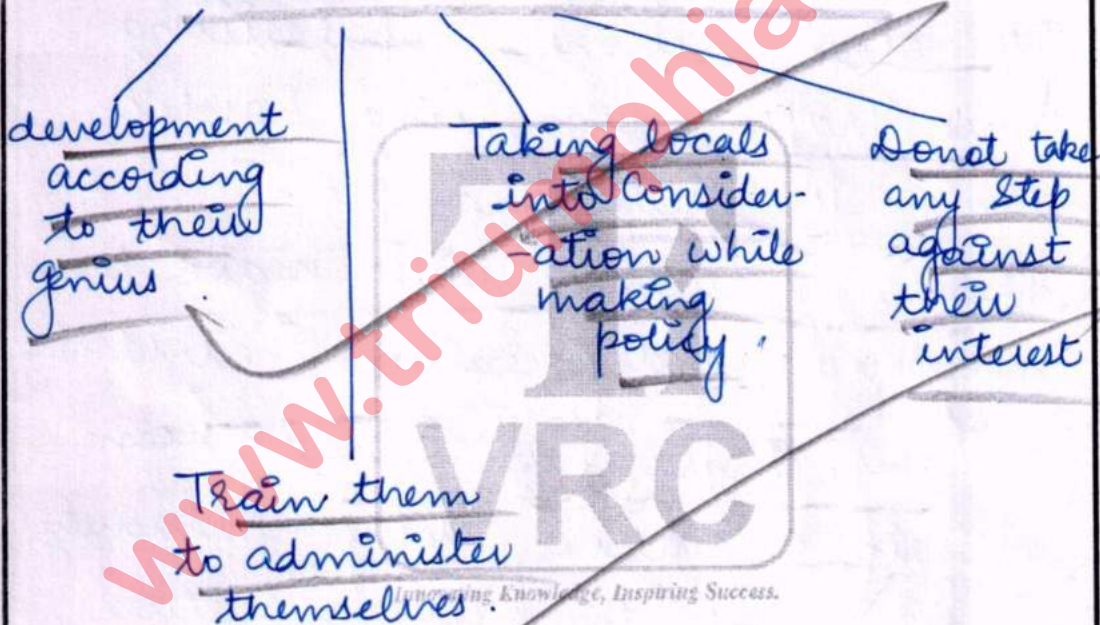
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

(10 Marks)

Ans = 4(c) J.L. Nehru proposed Tribal Panchsheel policy to balance between autonomy and integration of tribals.

Various elements are :-



In today's time, when tribals are left behind the mainstream society, the balanced approach is needed.

Relevance of the approach:-

→ Politically, autonomy to administer

will empower them. Otherwise it will create perception of threat and secessionist movements. For instance, Gorkhaland Movement.

• Economically, Integrating them with the society to make them at par with other sections. Popularising Ethnic Crafts, organising Border Haats is great example.

• Preserving Culture will make them empowered and realise their identity

Thus, India has always been a mosaic of culture. Every community has the right to preserve culture simultaneously being Indian citizen

Evaluative Indicators:

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

→ some current Govt initiative
 Tribal
 Tribal
 Tribal

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

Ans. 4(d) Feminist Movement all the social movements against the exploitation of women in the patriarchal society.

Post - 1970, feminist movements are largely by women themselves. Middle class women are the leaders of these movements. Various impacts are :-

→ Women got political rights as evident from Reservation in panchayati Raj institutions in 1992.

→ Women, even led the protest for Environmental rights like Medha Patkar led Narmada Bachao Andolan.

5 1/2

Confound
 Improve
 Impact
 on
 Social
 Value
 Norm

→ Post liberalisation, the women movements in economic sphere ~~to~~ increased. This benefitted Middle Class women to come out of house and work especially in service sector.

→ ~~with the women~~ ~~movements~~ the middle class women even lead the movements on Social Media like #metoo Campaign against harassment at work place.

Thus, women movements have largely empowered the middle class women to speak for their own rights & even others.

Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

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

(10 Marks)

Ans. 4(e) Tribes are the ~~communities~~ communities who have remained isolated for long time. With their integration in the society by Britishers, many problems arise for women.

Various problems for Tribal Women :-

→ With the encroachment on forest areas, women has to go far to collect fuelwoods.

→ In some tribes, the traditional culture clashes with legal & ration action of Government.

For instance, Constitution provided 33% reservation to women in Panchayats, but Nagaland people opposed it. Be more explicit on patriarchy

⇒ ⑦ Dowry

6 1/2



→ New types of diseases spread like dengue which are unknown to them.

→ With the displacement without rehabilitation, tribal women are pushed into prostitution out of poverty. Example in Mumbai. This is deviance.

→ Various discrimination rituals are still prevailing in these communities. Their reproductive rights are controlled by men, as argued by Marxist.

For instance, Dawood Bohra Community still practices Genital Mutilations.

Thus, tribal women problems are unique to them. The solution lies in the internal reformation.

Evaluative Indicators:

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

Ans. 5(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, argued for 'Annihilation of Caste System'. According to him, Caste cannot be reformed, it should be destroyed.

Ambedkar's perspective is still

Relevant as:-

Even today, when there are laws to stop manual scavenging, 98% of manual scavengers are Dalits. Recently a Dalit died in Delhi during work in Manhole. *Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success.*

Various types of untouchability still persists. Residential Segregation is one of them. For instance, Chamas tolli in U.P as separate locality for untouchables.

Economic untouchability also persists as very few dalits are

Vol 1

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having land (merely 4%).

Atrocities against Dalits are increasing according to National Crime Records Bureau Report. For instance, recent lynching of a dalit by low

Reservation has largely failed to provide them representation in political institutions.

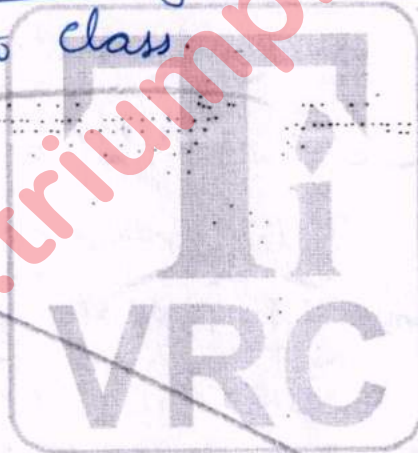
Even in time of natural calamity, they are discriminated as evident from recent news of denying untouchables by people to enter Relief Camps during Kerala floods in Alappuzha district.

Although, the secular hierarchy is coming into fore leaving actual hierarchy at back. Dalits are getting opportunities like Dalit Capitalism has emerged. Even, our honourable President also belongs to Dalit community.

Occupational Segregation format.

live observation

Thus, Ambedkar's approach can't be a one day phenomenon. The Caste system is so deeply entrenched in the minds of people that it can change gradually. The movement is going in positive direction. As Andre Beteille argued Caste is changing to class.



Evaluative Indicators:

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

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

Ans. 5(b) 'Ghettoisation of Muslim Neighbourhoods' is a social fact. Its causes and consequences also lie in society.

Various Causes are :-

- Muslims are minority and the Hindus have majority.
- Although Religion has become a private affair (R. Bellah), but religious community served as ready vote bank.
- ~~Due~~ Due to historical legacy Muslims have lagged behind in the development. This increased the threat perception.
- Religious fundamentalism emerging in the religious minority lead to threats in minds of majority and aggravates communalism.

Christopher Jefferlot, found ghettoisation of Muslims in Ahmedabad.

Various Consequences are

→ Ghettoisation leads to perpetuation of the segregation.

→ The Religious Consciousness against other community remains intact.

→ The threat perception in the minority community increases with the time.

→ It leads to hindrance in the solidarity of the society.

→ The process of formation of 'Self and Identity' is also impacted. As the socialisation environment is of Relative Deprivation.

Thus, the residential segregation of minority community has huge imp-

10

act on both majority and minority community.

⇒ Content- good
⇒ Can add on more points on structural forms

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Evaluative Indicators:

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

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

Ans. 5(c). In the past times, females were under subordination of Men throughout their life. This was due to Patriarchy.

Even today, largely households are headed by Men. But some female headed households are emerging & -

► Due to division of labour, women are getting economic participation outside the house.

► Increasing Individualism in the society.

► New forms of marriage and family are emerging. Like Sub-Nuclear households after migration of husband for work, as found by Pauline Keeland.

► Agrarian distress leads to migration of men to urban areas. This led to feminisation of Agriculture and household

6

is headed by female.

► Law has also become agent of social change. Various government schemes like PM Gramin Awas Yojana sanction house on name of women.

Thus, as the society is evolving women are beating the shackles of Patriarchy which is evident from female-headed households.

~~Handwritten notes:~~
Rural to Urban Migration
NCEET
Introducing Sociology
Page No-42

Evaluative Indicators:

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Test-5 : Question Paper

Section-A

Q.1 Write short Answer of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (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. (10 Marks)
- (b) Write a short note on Globalisation and strategies of rural development. (10 Marks)
- (c) The rule of caste endogamy helps in continuation of the caste system." Do you agree? Substantiate. (10 Marks)
- (d) What are your views on ethnicity and integration in the context of tribes. (10 Marks)
- (e) Discuss in short the Challenges to the institution of marriage in Indian society. (10 Marks)
- Q2. (a) How did Andre Beteille identified the features of caste system? Give a detailed account. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Agrarian reforms in India after independence had had failed to set a healthy socio-economic structure in the rural areas." Do you agree? Substantiate. (20 Marks)
- (c). Give a sociological analysis of problems of women in Minority Communities with special reference to Muslim and Jain communities. (10 Marks)
- 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)
- (b) "Caste and Patriarchy are the two axes of discrimination in India." Do you agree. How are they changing in present context? (20 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the rise and expansion of Indian middle class? (10 Marks)

Section-B

Q4. Write short Answer of the following questions in about 150 words each.

- (a) Examine briefly Louis Dumont perspective on caste system. (10 Marks)
- (b) Write a short note on Significance of socio-economic caste census 2011. (10 Marks)
- (c) Highlight the relevance of Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel Policy. (10 Marks)
- (d) Discuss the impact of post-1970 feminist movement on middle class women in India. (10 Marks)
- (e) Analyse the problems faced by tribal women in Indian society. (10 Marks)
- Q5. (a) Analyse the Relevance of Ambedkar's perspective on understanding caste and Untouchability in present Indian context (20 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the causes and consequences of 'ghettoisation of muslim neighbourhoods' in Indian society. (20 Marks)
- (c). Examine the increasing female-headed households in Indian society. (10 Marks)



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