



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

R
N

24 AUG 2022

NC
03

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2100)

Name of Candidate	Harsh	Registration Number	959882
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Date	24 Aug.
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

- (a) Give a sociological account of the ideas of Sociology of India and Sociology in India

Sociology in context of India can be broadly categorised under 2 headings
Sociology of India and Sociology in India

Sociology of India

This idea concerns with understanding sociological dynamics by understanding Culture and civilization of India i.e. India as subject is means in ends itself. Branches of Indology perpetuates idea of sociology of India.

eg G.S. Ghurye studied Indian society through its scriptures like Mahabharat, Ramayan etc.

Similarly structural indologist aspect was derived as part of sociology of India. Louis Dumont studied

Dharmashastras and Dharmasutras to understand the same.

Sociology in India

This method propounds a more practical view i.e. moving from book view to field view. Sociology in India is concerned with studying villages, towns, urban areas etc. eg study of Tata Tribe villages by W.H.R Rivers

Instead of going by mere text from secondary sources, this idea propounds data collection by the researcher to understand the social dynamics
eg data collection by Andre Beteille in Sripuram village

Both ideas should not be looked at in siloes perspective as both are complementary to one another.

1. (b) Patriarchy is the least noticed yet the most significant structure of social inequality. Discuss.

Patriarchy is the most significant social structure, owing to fact it has wide ranging connotations.

Reasons for patriarchy being least noticed

- ① Value institutionalization that men is far superior to women.
- ② Socialization of children to patriarchal notion
- ③ Male personality stabilization
- ④ Control of production process by men as highlighted by ecofeminist [Vandana Shiva]

Patriarchy is most significant structure of social inequality because

- ① The impact of patriarchy goes beyond house boundaries. [Ts Papola] studies reveal how patriarchy has led to glass ceiling, thereby proletarianizing females.

② Patriarchal inequality converts into violence in public space. [Nawal el Saadawi] depicts how religious patriarchal tenets legitimize female genital mutilation

③ Patriarchal inequality leads to creation of culture of feminine sexualization. [Sylvia Walby] depicts how people have connoted beauty as essential feature for women.

④ Patriarchal inequality has led to rising cleavages among females, as female try to garner men support for their interests. [Denize Kadigoti] terms this patriarchal bargaining.

Patriarchal inequality needs holistic emancipation for egalitarian society as envisaged in SDG 5 (gender equality)

1. (c) Child malnutrition is a chronic problem and a longstanding challenge for India. Analyse.

India's NFHS-5 report stated stunting, wasting, underweight percentages to be a pathetic high at 32%, 19%, 31% resp. More than 50% of girls and women are anaemic.

Reasons for child malnutrition being chronic and longstanding challenge

① Current schemes and policies are not holistic enough to provide requisite supplementary nutrition. ICDS and MDM study by Jean Dreze reveal how these schemes suffer from deficit of rights based approach, due to which the service is lagged.

② Caste based distinctions has resulted in higher level of child nutrition in SC children. Myron Weiner states cultural divide is today taking form of nutritional divide

③ Patriarchal notions have led to concentration of malnutrition in girl childs. [Reetika Khanna] Village studies revealed families focus on providing male child first.

④ Emerging situations like covid led to supply chain disruption. [Sujata Patel] claims, this disruption, coupled with pathetic health care led to worsening of child malnutrition.

⑤ Tribal children suffer from malnutrition - on due to logistical issues and stereotypical attitude.

There is need for Universal Nutritional supplementary service to realize the goal of highly enhanced and Capable demographic dividend

1. (d) The practice of untouchability, though declining still persists in India. Discuss its manifestation and reasons responsible for persistence.

Despite 75 years of independence, NCRB in 2017 reported 45,000 atrocities against dalits, indicating the existence of this issue, despite constitutional sanction under art-17

Manifestations of Untouchability

- ① Cultural divide :- untouchables denied ^{doing} from entering temples and prayers/pujas
- ② Public ostracization :- Untouchables are disallowed from using public resources like wells, bathing ghats, public restaurant etc.
- ③ Imposing duties :- Untouchability manifested in anomic division of labor i.e. low caste are forced to serve the upper by adidhami das were made to wash feet of brahmins.
- ④ Intersectionality :- untouchability practiced

by asserting male dominance over dalit women. Intersectional studies by Sharmila Rege showed upper castes raped ~~the~~ dalit women ~~in~~ in name of caste patriotism.

③ Reasons for persistence

- ① Inadequate internalization of values of egalitarian society in upper castes.
- ② When upper castes are reference groups for untouchables, former practice social closure to maintain caste purity eg 10 year study of Smriti Sharma showed caste violence heightens when caste divide lowers
- ③ Failure of govt. policy to enforce ^{anti} Casteism rules policy (as highlighted in 2006 study of Ghanshyam Shah and Sukhdeo Thorat)
- ④ Lack of mobility and education among dalits
There is need to develop sensitization of society members for harmonious collectiveness

1. (e) Comment on notion of social change from a cognitive historical viewpoint as postulated by Dumont.

Louis Dumont in his seminal work "Homo hierarchicus" gave concept of Indian society from perspective of Brahmanic values. He gave dichotomy of purity & pollution as foundation of Indian society.

Louis Dumont stated that as social change is achievement oriented and requires egalitarian society with focus on innovation and creativity, India will not attain social change as the very social allegiance lies to Dharmashastras, Dharmasutras, Manusmriti etc.

He also stated that these religious scriptures are status quoist and are not dynamic. Purity & pollution has led to doctrine of dharma and karma, which states an individual will

get moksha only when he's ~~not~~ karma is as per his dharma eg person in gruha ashram must fulfill his karma of proge (making children). If he avoids this and focuses on work, he will not get moksha.

He also stated that caste system is based on consensus and hence it cannot be replaced, rejecting any chance of social change

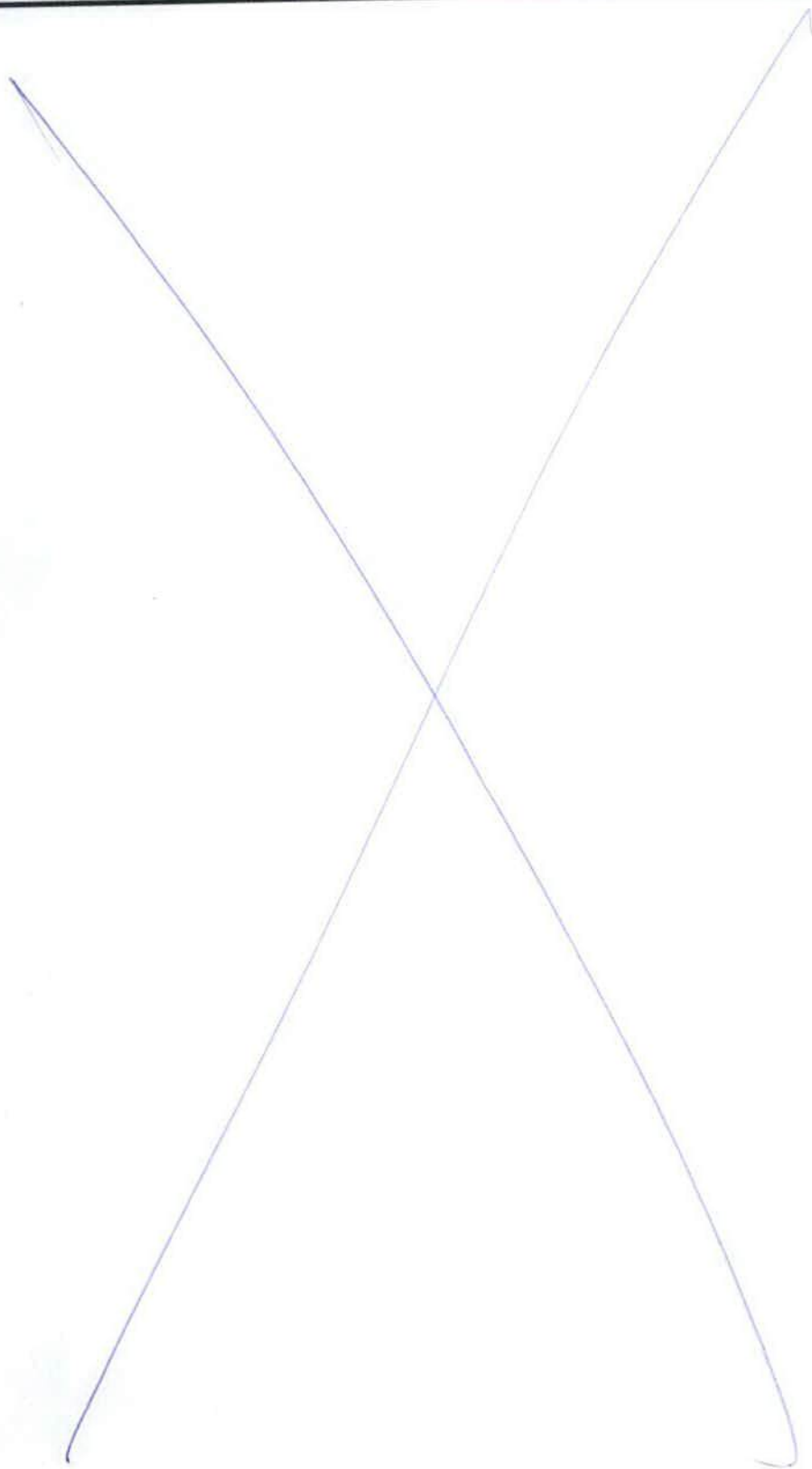
Critics

① M N Srinivas study gave various social changes like brahmanization, sanskritization, kshatriyaization

② Yogendra Singh gave theory of modernization of Indian tradition which explained social changes in multidimensional ways

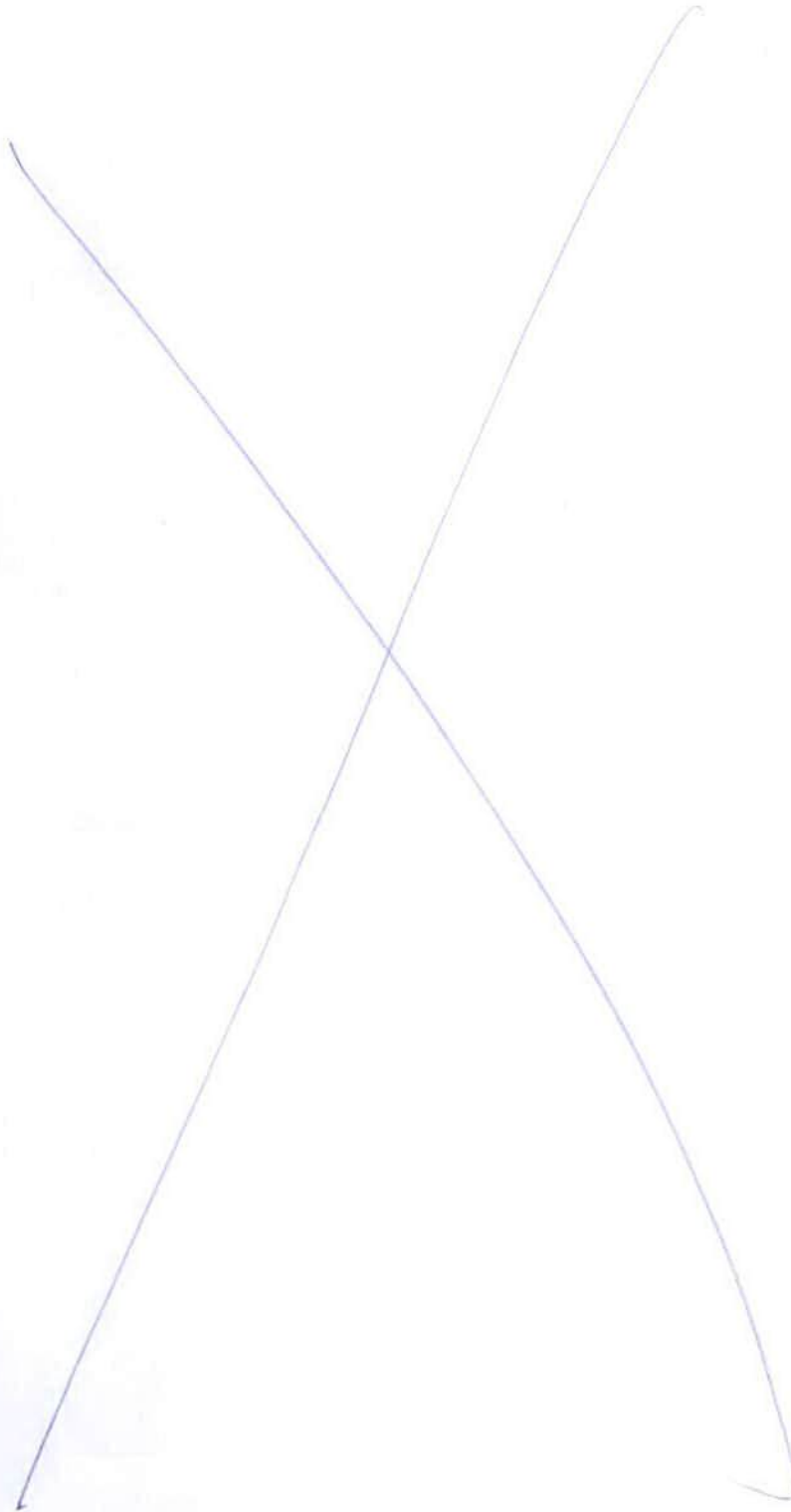
Louis Dumont's Cognitive historical viewpoint helped to enrich and revitalize other socio & inquiry.

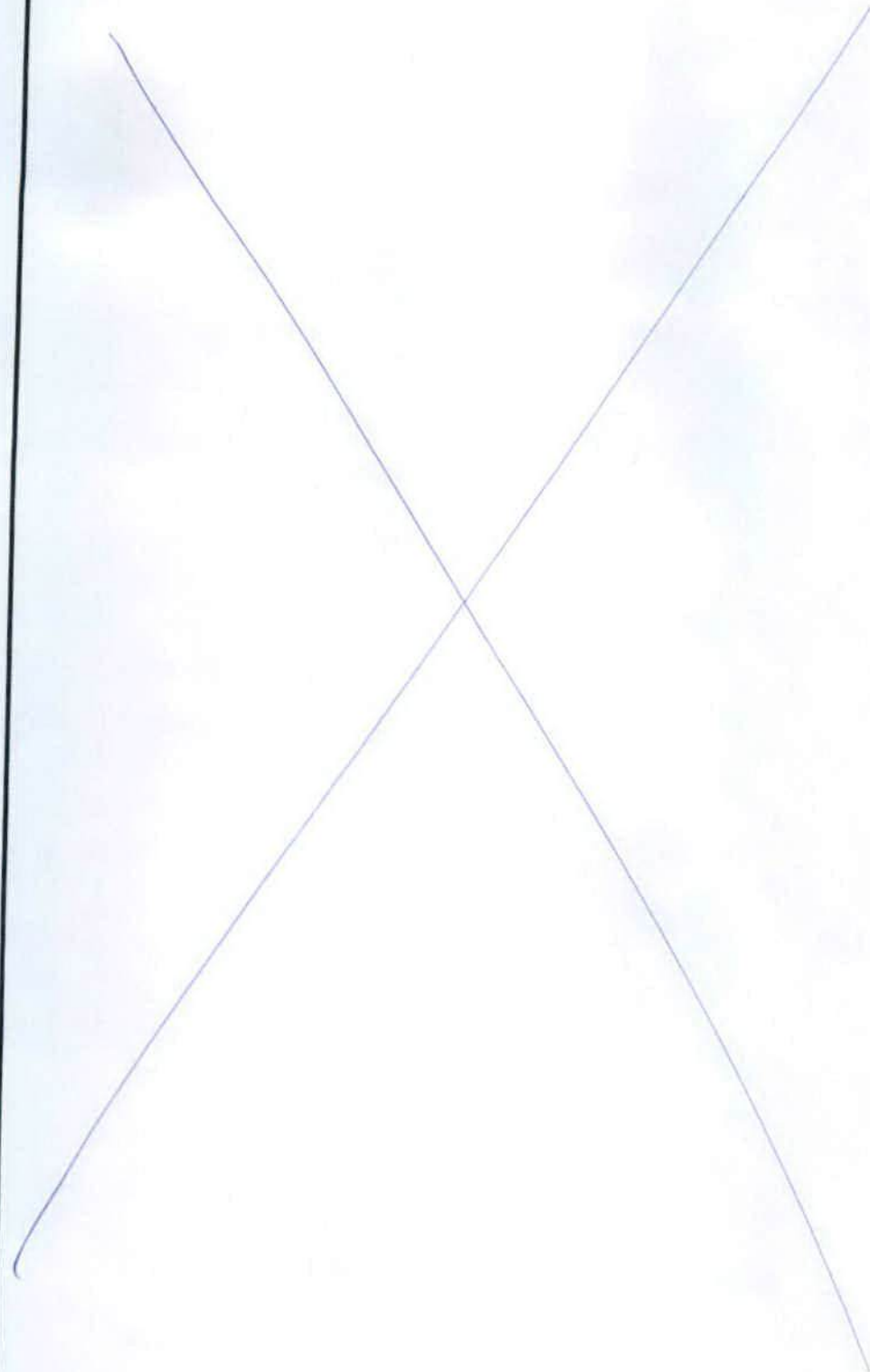
2. (a) There is influence of both Gandhi and Marx in A R Desai's ideas and approach to understand Indian society. Explain. 20

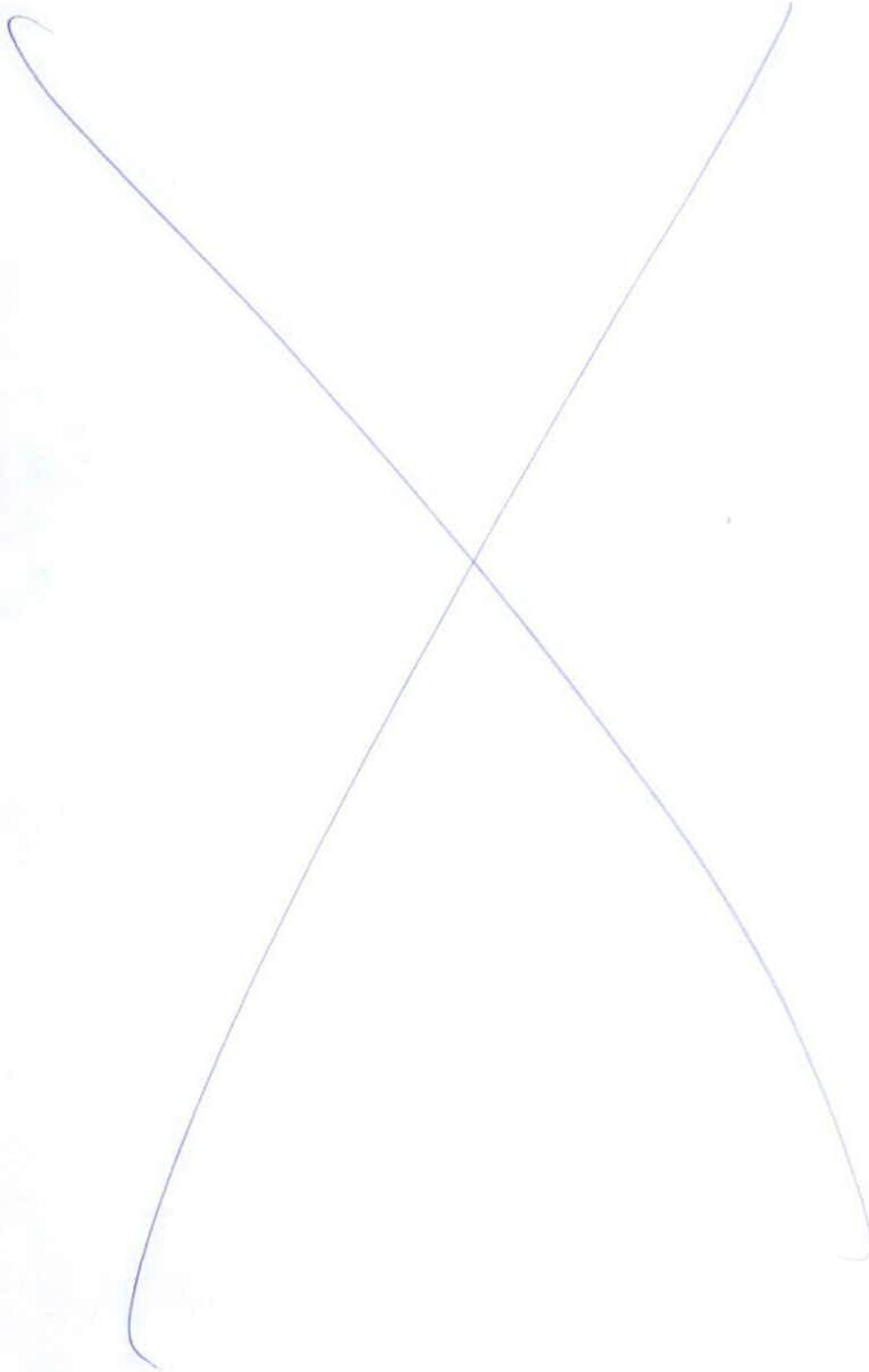


2. (b) Changing economic relations in the colonial period contributed to the peasant grievances. Discuss the nature of peasant rebellions during the colonial period.

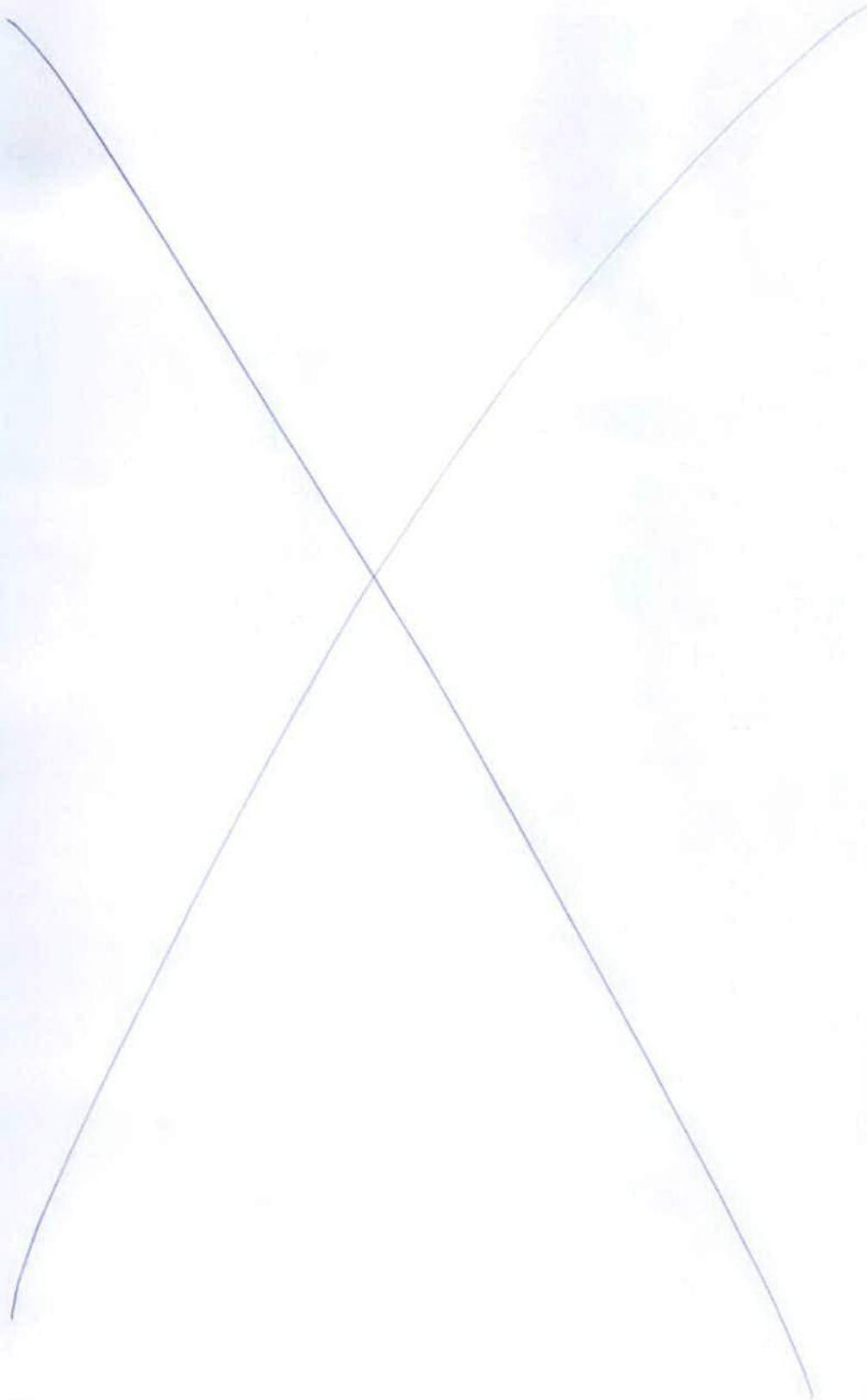
20

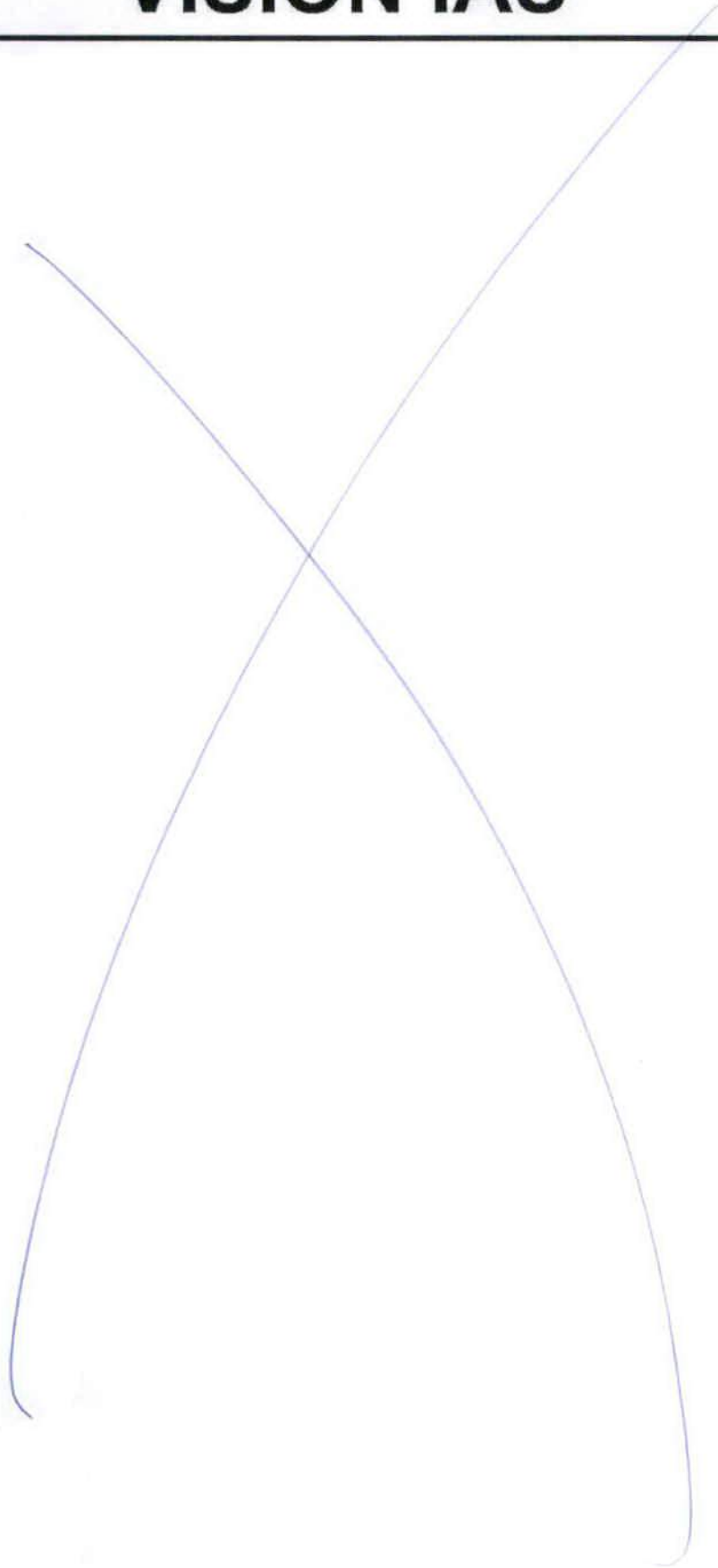




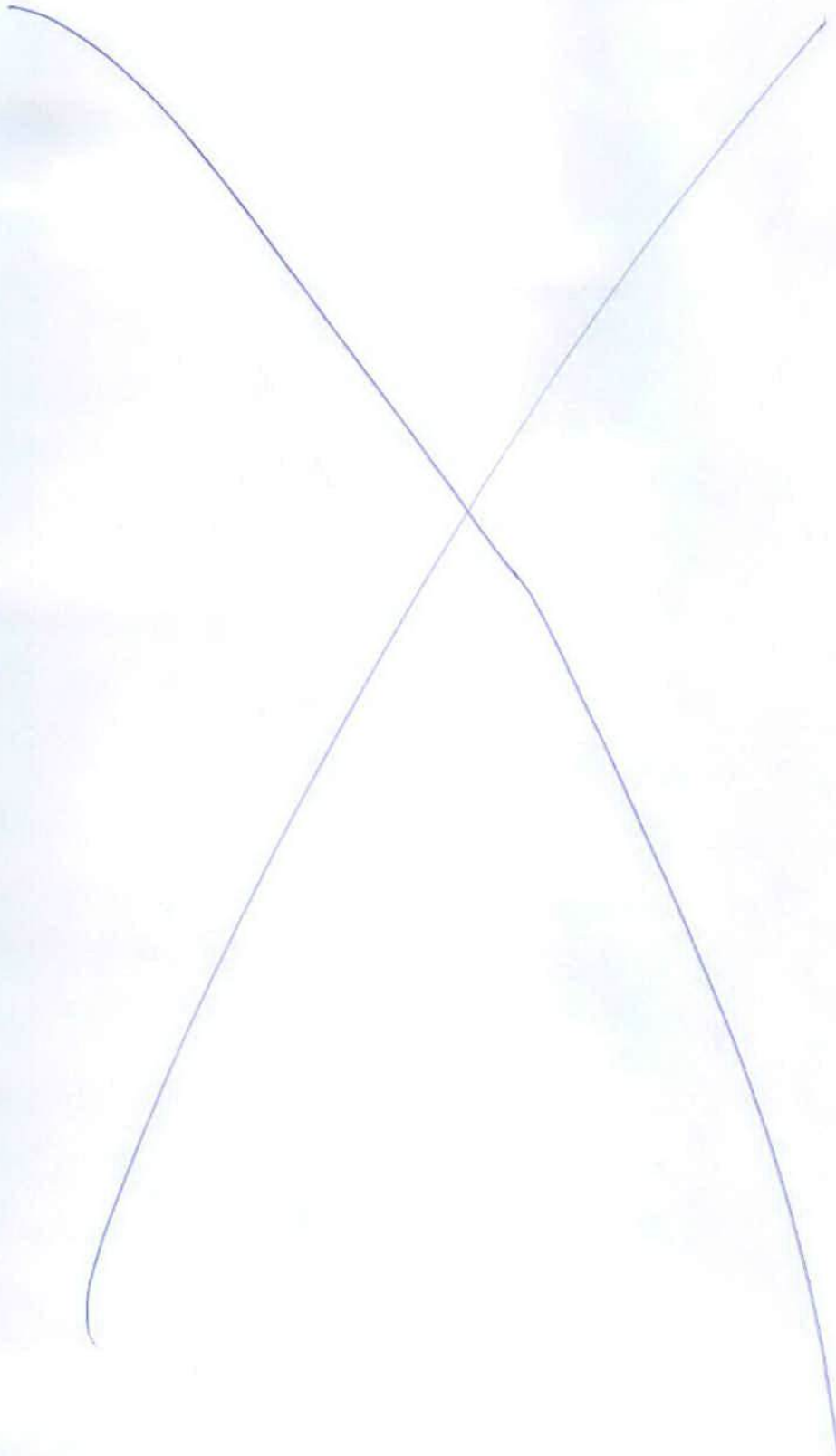


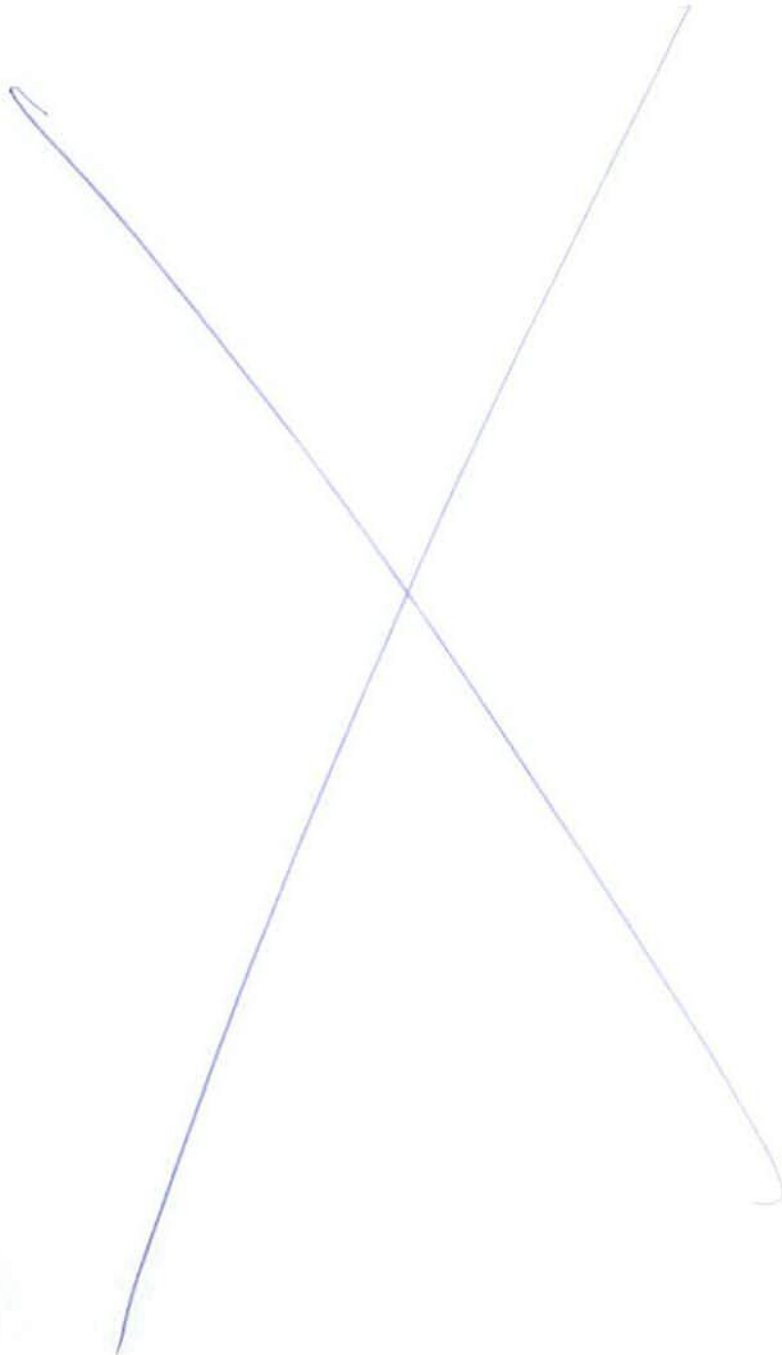
2. (c) "Each caste is demanding superiority to equals and equality to superiors". Comment. 10

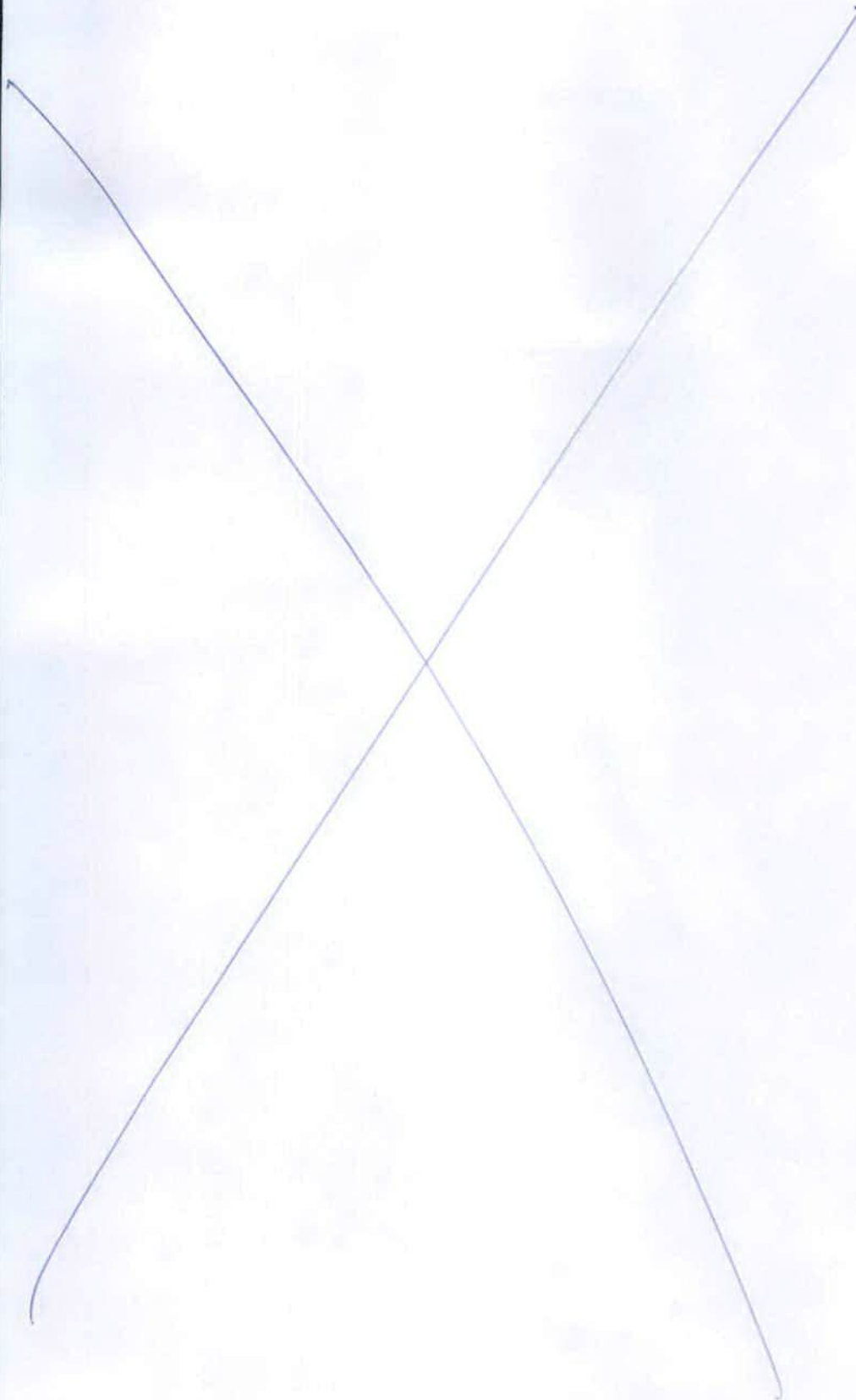




3. (a) India has completed 75 years since independence, but Modernization of Indian tradition is still an unfinished task. Do you agree? 20

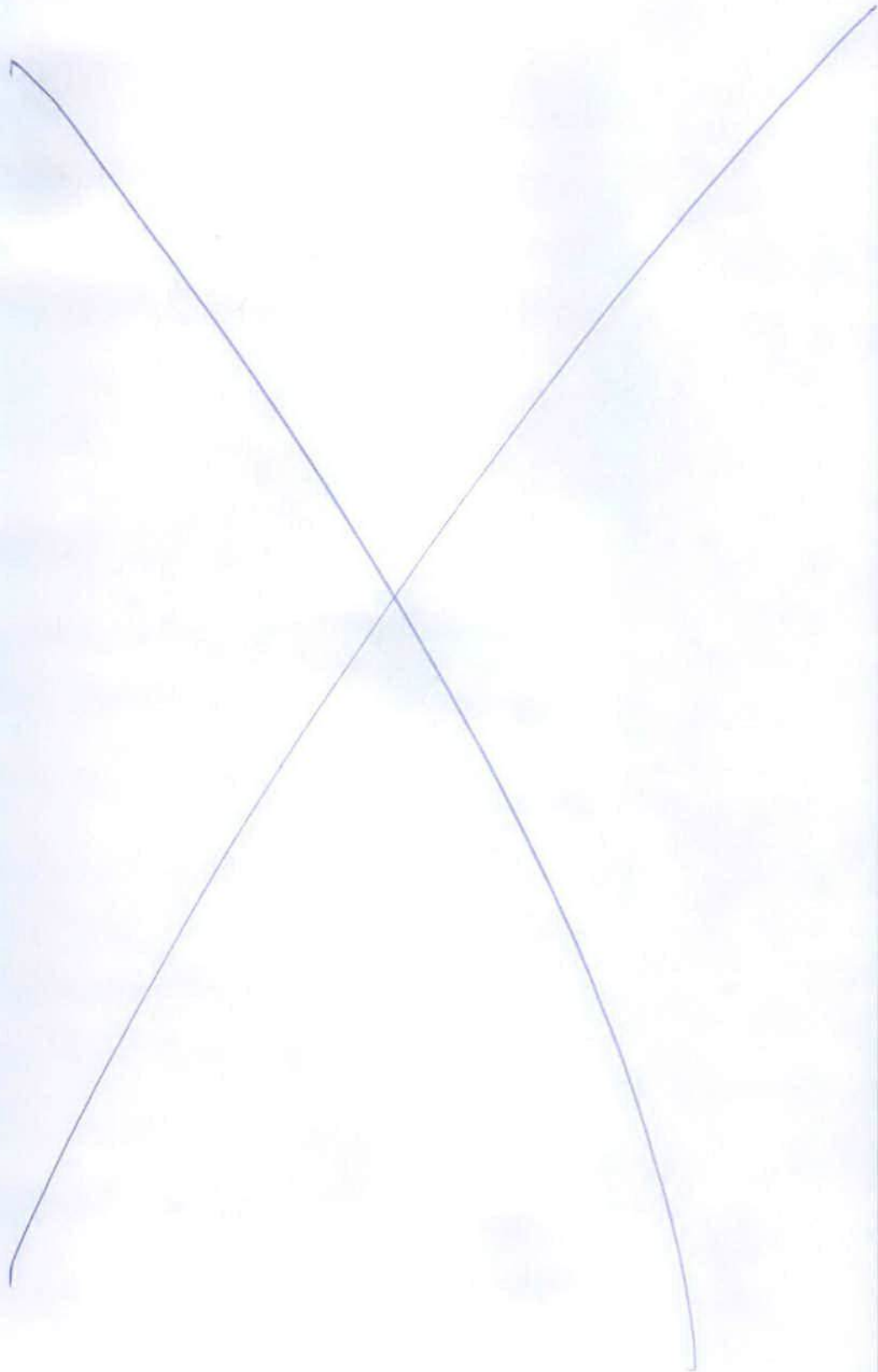


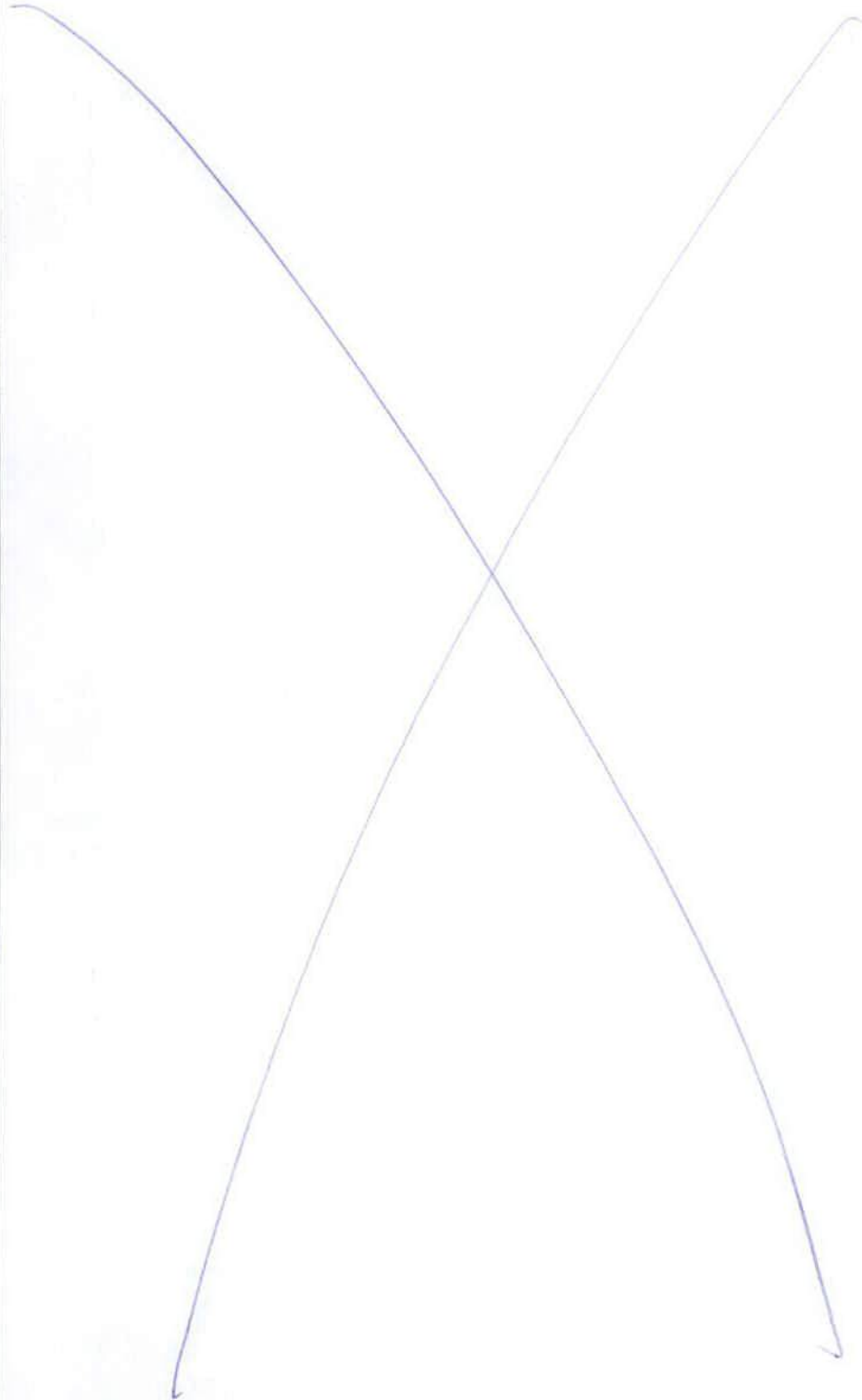




3. (b) A two-way relationship is observed between the folk society and the urban society which is coming in contact with each other and inheriting as well as losing some of their traits. Discuss wrt little tradition and Great tradition theory.

20





3. (c) "Tribal conflicts based on ethnic differences often camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage". Substantiate with examples. 10

4. (a) India's education landscape is extremely unequal and the inequalities manifest themselves in the form of differences based on caste, class and, in some cases, gender. Discuss. 20

India's National Education Policy, 2020 is the harbinger policy to bring in phenomenal change in current educational pedagogy. But there are certain differences and inequalities which mark the entire educational landscape. These inequalities manifest themselves in following basis.

Inequality based ~~off~~ on caste

Indian education system suffers from caste differences, due to the historically perpetuated and culturally sanctioned dogmas. These caste divides are perpetuated by faculty members too. Recently dalit boy was beaten by teachers for drinking water from public well.

Despite the ~~to~~ political interference,
Caste divide still perpetuates, even in
tertiary ~~sector~~ education. This has
resulted in deskilling of lower caste
students

eg data by Noida reveals that
Phd seats in IITs/IISERs, reserved
for SCs, are remaining vacant.

Caste differences have also resulted
in student divide in Anganwadis, where
pre-schooling education is provided. This
divide transforms in nutritional
deficiency for ^{low} caste children.

Inequality based on class

Class based divide leads to
lack of ability to procure resources
for school. This has been perpetuated

in era of online education. Rushna
Ramas states only 87 of village students
could continue online education.

class divide has cognitive and
value based disparity too. Pierre

Bourdieu claims lower class people
have less social, economic, symbolic
capitals, due to which there is decline
in culture of excellence. Low class
children focus more on immediate
gratification, but current education
system is based on delayed gratification.
This has led to class divide.

Inequality based on gender

Hindu religious connotations
have perpetuated female being at
disadvantage position ~~at~~ in pedagogical

structure. Various religious scriptures have universalized the marriage institution, perpetuating common sense notion that girl is "paraya dhan" (someone else's wealth). Due to this family is disincentivised to invest in female education.

Fake female emancipation is done in new middle class where women are educated to make them marriageable. Andrea Behrille states this has resulted in women not getting high education.

Works of Salim Kidwai & Gita Thadani state taboo has related in unequal education access to 3rd gender.

plugging in the unequal cleavages need holistic and prolonged efforts.

4. (b) The dominant castes notion has been used to deny the validity of reservation for BCs and played a role in determining certain political strategies. In this context explain the decay of dominant caste today. 20

Dominant Caste theory was initially given by M N Srinivas in his Rampura study although this theory is recently been refuted on grounds that modern society is experiencing decay of dominant caste as it is no longer relevant.

~~Decay of dominant caste~~
Rise of dominant castes is from Backward castes, who have received reservation. Although lately these castes have attained secular mobility in form of land, jobs, wealth, due to which Andre Beteille claims giving them reservation is politically motivated act, and reservation

for BC must be removed. eg MSA
Rao Yadavpur study reveals how
Yadavs & Jats are now politically
influential.

This development of dominant
caste (Patidar, Lingayat, Vokkalige etc)
has led to ~~shift~~ shift and alteration
of political parties, to fulfill the
vote bank's populist demands

Decay of dominant caste

This concept was first given
by R L Sharma. He states that
as the economy and population
focus is shifting to urban
areas the dominant caste will
lose relevance in future. He

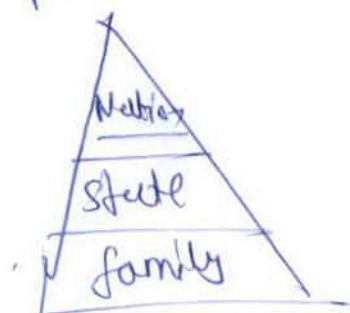
states that fragmentation of land holdings as family genealogy move forward, will lead to weakening stature of the dominant caste.

Similarly **Dipankar Gupte** study stated that, through his village study any caste will not get more than ~~50~~ $\approx$ 15-20% of total votes polled. Due to this there is need for castes groups to appease other caste vote banks too.

SC Duke study also substantiates the theory of decay of dominant caste. He states that there is dominant individual and

no dominant caste. Each caste group needs skills of articulation and political tactics to win power. This skilled individual becomes dominant one in caste group.

Yogesh Atal's works also substan-
tiate dominant caste decay on
ground that there are more
than one power structures



Due to overreach of state and nation,
the role of dominant caste is
decaying.

Despite the critics dominant caste
theory played necessary role to
bring dynamism in caste structure

4. (c) Recently Supreme Court said that Sex Work is a profession whose practitioners are entitled to dignity and equal protection under law. In this context, discuss exclusion and marginalisation faced by sex workers in India.

10

Recent nonofficial survey by NACs reveal there are 6 lakh sex workers in India. In context of recent Covid, SC stated that appropriate action must be taken for ensuring dignity and protection of sex workers.

Exclusion and marginalisation faced

- ① Sex workers are excluded from government's beneficiary schemes due to stereotypes and prejudices of the workers' nature of work.
- ② They are also marginalized because of job getting disrupted. Sex work also do not have any scope of online work from home.
- ③ Sex workers are also not protected by any statute and legislation labour code also do not address their

issues. Anne Marie Jagose states

lack of legislative jurisprudence
make sex workers alienated.

④ Covid related health complications
worsen condition of them, as they are
excluded from right to adequate
healthcare. This is further perpetuated
by deteriorating health infrastructure,
as studied by Subhas Palshikar

⑤ Use of social media to spread hatred
and paint sex workers as folk
devils. Steve Fenton states
social media ~~creates~~ sexualizes the
sex workers and blames them to be
the root cause of moral panic, leading
to violence against sex workers.

These aspects can be dealt with
only when govt coupled with
civil society works toward attitudinal
shift.

SECTION - B

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Growth of modern industries has macro as well as micro implications on Indian society. Discuss.

Modern industries have rising growth especially post 1991 reforms, which has far ranging changes.

Impact on Macroaspects

① Impact on state :- Modern capitalist industries, when becoming powerful, articulate their interests, thereby orienting state to be more capitalist oriented (as articulated by Ralph Miliband)

② Cultural Homogenization as the macro culture gets more universalized due to identity loss and cosmopolitanization.

③ Religious Revivalism :- Growth of modern industries indicate rising ~~the~~ lag between religious cognitive aspect and material entity.

④ Impact on bureaucracy :- Modern industry leads to ~~formalization~~ rationalization of bureaucracy leading to formation of

Iron cage (as stated by Weber).

⑤ Rise of service sector :- Modern industry growth is impetus to move towards liquid modernity (as stated by Bauman).

Minor implications

① Family :- Leads to structural disjointness and functional jointness. Thus, Pauline Kolenda states, is a sign of rising joint families in industrial modernity.

② Individual :- Talcott Parsons state modern industrial society will make individual more achievement driven and universalistic with specific decision oriented.

③ Women :- Rising job opportunities for women, along with shift to public patriarchy.

Modern industry has far ranging changes on multitudinal aspects.

5. (b) To what extent decentralisation of power has been effective and equitable in case of India?

Indian constitution envisaged federal structure in 1942. Decentralisation was further done to local panchayats and ULBs by 73rd & 74th amendments.

Decentralisation of power is effective and equitable

① It has led to strengthening of civil society. Rajnikothari states decentralising has led to wider articulation of regional ~~and~~ interests, strengthening democracy.

② It has led to female emancipation. Palshikhar states 33% reservation for females in Panchayat is beneficial for female empowerment.

③ Decentralization has helped to make tribals equal partners of progress by decentralizing powers by constituting

Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh has helped the tribals in self governance.

Decentralization of power	- Not effective & equitable
---------------------------	-----------------------------

① Decentralizing powers has led to fuelling of regionalism as people are now articulating for more rights and governance autonomy

② Decentralization has not been effective due to lack of fiscal space.

→ only 40% of funds of ULBs are self generated.

③ Decentralisation has led to rise of regional parties. Pip-Norris States

this multiple party presence has led to freebie culture to fulfill populist demand

Decentralization will be fruitful only when federation enters in competitive and cooperative federalism.

5. (c) Discuss the crisis of development and need for sustainable development in contemporary times.

Development refers to construction of physical and social infrastructure to fulfill national aspirations.

Crisis of development

① Development has been especially detrimental for females. Study by Meekule Singh reveals rehabilitation measures are gender blind

② Michael Cernea stated that development leads to multiple crisis like

- ↳ Homelessness
- ↳ Joblessness
- ↳ Morbidity & mortality
- ↳ Violation of human rights
- ↳ Cultural loss
- ↳ environmental loss
- ↳ Marginalization.

③ Walter Fernandez stated out of total people displaced, 40% and 20% are ST & SC respectively.

④ Himanshu Thakur states that development

project of Ken Betwa will lead to high ecological loss of Panna tiger reserve

Need for sustainable development

① It will ensure inclusive development, with tribal sensitization and tribal emancipation

② It will ensure ecological conservation.

Surinder Jodhka states sustainable development will ensure environment & ecology is balanced.

③ Sustainable development will, as stated by Weizsacker, ensure commitment to climate change action (SDG 13)

④ Socio economic benefit for women. Eco-feminist Francoise d'EauBonne states sustainable development will help women take control of production process, helping in ecological conservation.

Sustainable development needs global partnership to realize goal of inter generatio
-nal equality

5. (d) Give a sociological analysis of Youth Unrest and Student Movement in recent times in India.

Youth unrest and Student movements have been a major component, indicating a shift from conventional social movements to New social movement

Reasons for these movements

① Female factors :- Cultural lag as result of value turpitude has led to female student movements. eg Pinjra Tod movements by girl students of Jamia Millia Islamic college to make college take back rule that all girls must return back to hostel before 7pm.

② Caste factors :- Higher regulation by cultural aspects, lead to suicides, which has strengthened social strain and given impetus to student movement. eg student protest against casteism after fatalistic ~~precipitating~~ event of suicide of Rohit Verma

③ Ethnic factors :- Paul Brass states

Regional identity is more necessary than national identity to articulate interests. This was seen in 1980s when Assam Union of Students protested against Bangladeshi migrants in 1980s

④ LGBT aspects :- Rise of digital vertigo and hyper visibility by social media has led to LGBT student groups protesting for their rights. Beg Besharuni Mosque in Delhi 2013.

⑤ Student movements are also perpetuated as result of globalization. Ideascape (movement of ideas) has led to student movements like climate change toolkit (Disha Ravi).

Youth unrest and student movement can be emancipated only with proactive engagement with dissenting group.

5. (e) Gender equality is a threat to the institution of 'family'. Critically discuss the statement.

Gender equality is a well demanded and articulated value of today's social Paradigm. But there are contentions that gender equality is threat to family institution

(A) Reasons

- ① It can lead to haphazard management of resources. Rohin Fox states if there is gender parity, women will not go out of house after marriage. Instead there will be no local family with no other kith/kin to manage resources.
- ② Gender parity will lead to breakdown of sexual division of labour. Talcott Parson states this will result in hindrance of socialization of children leading to deterioration of family value consensus
- ③ Murdock claims gender parity will lead to women working in private domain, which will lead to

women becoming competitive and
losing their motherly touch

④ Murich Bech states gender parity
will cause individualisation and rise
of divorces.

Gender equality is necessary for family

① Ten Bruman states gender equality
helps in "adult" personality stabilization

② Gender equality in household will
help in internalizing of this value in
children. Ann Oakley states this will
have inter generational benefit.

③ Gender parity will help females
to procure resources for their and
child's physical & fiscal needs thereby
reducing stress on male to earn more.
Gender equality might have some
repercussions but the broader picture
of family must have gender equality.

6. (a) Recently India has created history by electing a tribal woman as its President. Does it signify that India has achieved two of its major goals in this 'Amrit Kāl' viz. Women empowerment and tribal upliftment. Substantiate your views with suitable examples. 20

Recently Mrs Droupadi Murmu was elected as our President, the first tribal woman to hold the highest constitutional position. This is a vibrant example of India gaining strides towards women empowerment and tribal upliftment.

India achieved goal of woman empowerment

- ① Women led entrepreneurship
- ② Triple Taluk bill
- ③ Women safety → Mahila police volunteers etc
- ④ Women led SHGs developing
- ⑤ women led ~~agro~~ ~~to~~ house beneficiary

India achieved goal of tribal upliftment

- ① ARDS mode schools
- ② Rising literacy
- ③ Reducing IMR/MMR

But despite these achievements, complete women or tribal upliftment has not been achieved.

Lacuna in women empowerment

① Post the green revolution and increasing agro yields, women were forced to produce more children for male heirs. Nivedita Menon claims this led to reproductive slavery.

② Study by Bhampuria Rao suggest around 90% of ministers are still men, leading to gender apathy in decision taking.

③ Legislative acts are although aimed at female empowerment, but they lack basic aspects. Elavira Agnes states inadequate female

presence has led to insensitivity of legislature to woman empowerment.

→ woman is empowered to entitlement rights post divorce only on grounds of domestic violence which is difficult to be proved.

③ Education faces female divide. [Avismit Pathak] states lack of female participation leads to loss of critical pedagogy

Laurel in tribal upliftment

① Despite the policies for uplifting marginalized tribals, there has been classization and assimilation of tribals, leading to loss of tribal identity. [D N Mazumdar] claims this has resulted in de-tribalization

② 40% of displaced victims, due to development projects, are tribals

Walter Fernandez states this as significant restriction of tribal upliftment.

③ Tribal upliftment is also hindered by lack of health and education facility. Nadeem Hasnain states inadequate basic amenities has made tribals not capable to develop and socially uplift their stature.

④ Jeon Beze states lack of alternative to aadhar has led to starvation. Recent tribal girl death due to starvation.

Women empowerment and tribal upliftment needs bottom up approach with holistic community led interventions.

6. (b) Religious conversion points to the phenomenon that is associated with personal and communal metamorphosis. Discuss social significance of religious conversions in India. 20

Recent legislations by UP and Karnataka has highlighted the religious conversion once again on public platform.

Religious conversion associated with personal metamorphosis

- ① Article 21 allows liberty to individual. This implicitly involves liberty to choose religion.
- ② Article 25 gives individual freedom to decide religion and also give right to individual to propagate religion

Religious conversion - communal metamorphosis

- ① Religious scriptures propagates that community must perpetuate religious fervor.

② Religious tenets incentivised conversions on grounds that one who converts the most people, will attain salvation.

Social significance of religious conversion

Religious conversion is a subtle manifestation of rational choice theory of religion (as given by Stark & Bainbridge). Every religion has compensating value and religion which gives highest value is chosen by people. People convert from hinduism to christianity as they have freedom like eating non veg, away from caste barriers etc.

Religious conversion is also done to escape the oppressive religious tenets. By Maya Yogana Buddhism was developed by

Ambedkar as untouchables converted to this, so as to escape the Casteist oppression.

Religious conversion is also done to materialize marriages. Inter-religious marriages are now becoming the new normal, as people are inclining towards Plastic Sexuality i.e. marriage is contract and it remains as long as emotional and sexual needs are fulfilled. Reduction of role of caste elders in marriage decisions has

absolved to rule of religious
conversion.

Religious conversion has also
led to identity crisis and middle-
man syndrome. Religious converts
are no longer considered member of
either religious group.

eg. to Nasir Meer states Arzal
and Ajlef caste of Muslims are
low caste hindu converts, who
are ostracized by Hindus and
Muslims. This has perpetuated Islamophobia.

Even TK Gomen states Christians in
India face persecution due to
false stereotype that Christians
conduct forced conversion.

There is a need for U.C. and
proper law demarcation to prevent
forceful deceitful conversions.

6. (c) Poverty is never a cause of distress in society but 'relative poverty' has the potential to bring catastrophe. Explain in context of India. 10

India's MPI states 27% of Indians are poor (NHI aayog). But unilateral poverty is not an issue. Relatively poor leads to catastrophe.

Relative poverty brings catastrophe

① Relative poverty leads to anticipatory socialization of the other richer section. Failure to attain these due to lack of legitimate means, poor may take up deviant means (like robbery, gunrunning, kidnapping etc)

② Relative poverty will also lead to development of world view of the poor, which they cannot attain. This failure will lead to

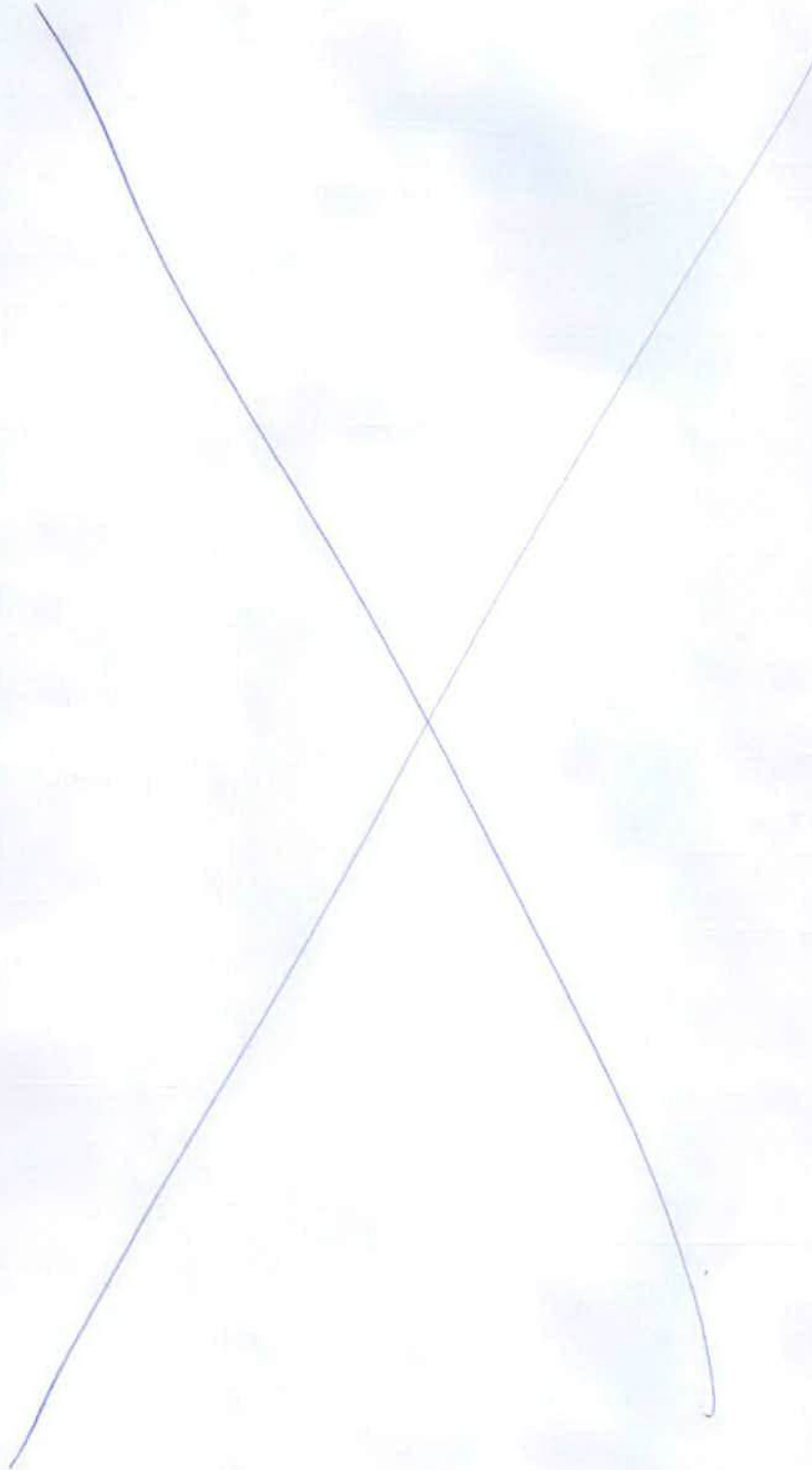
Rising anomie and alienation
from family and self

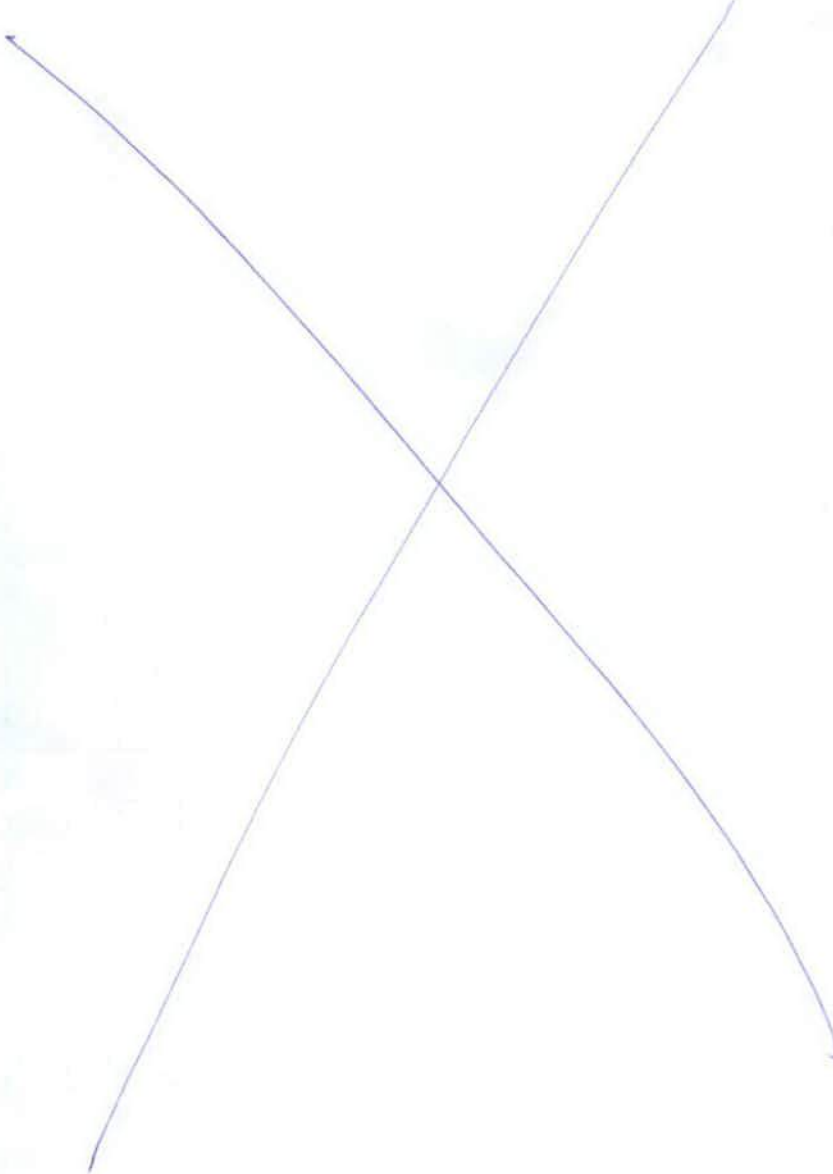
② Being relatively poor will lead
to demand for social mobility. If
it is not attained, people will
develop structural strain ~~and~~
which generalizes and results in
social movement for egalitarian
society

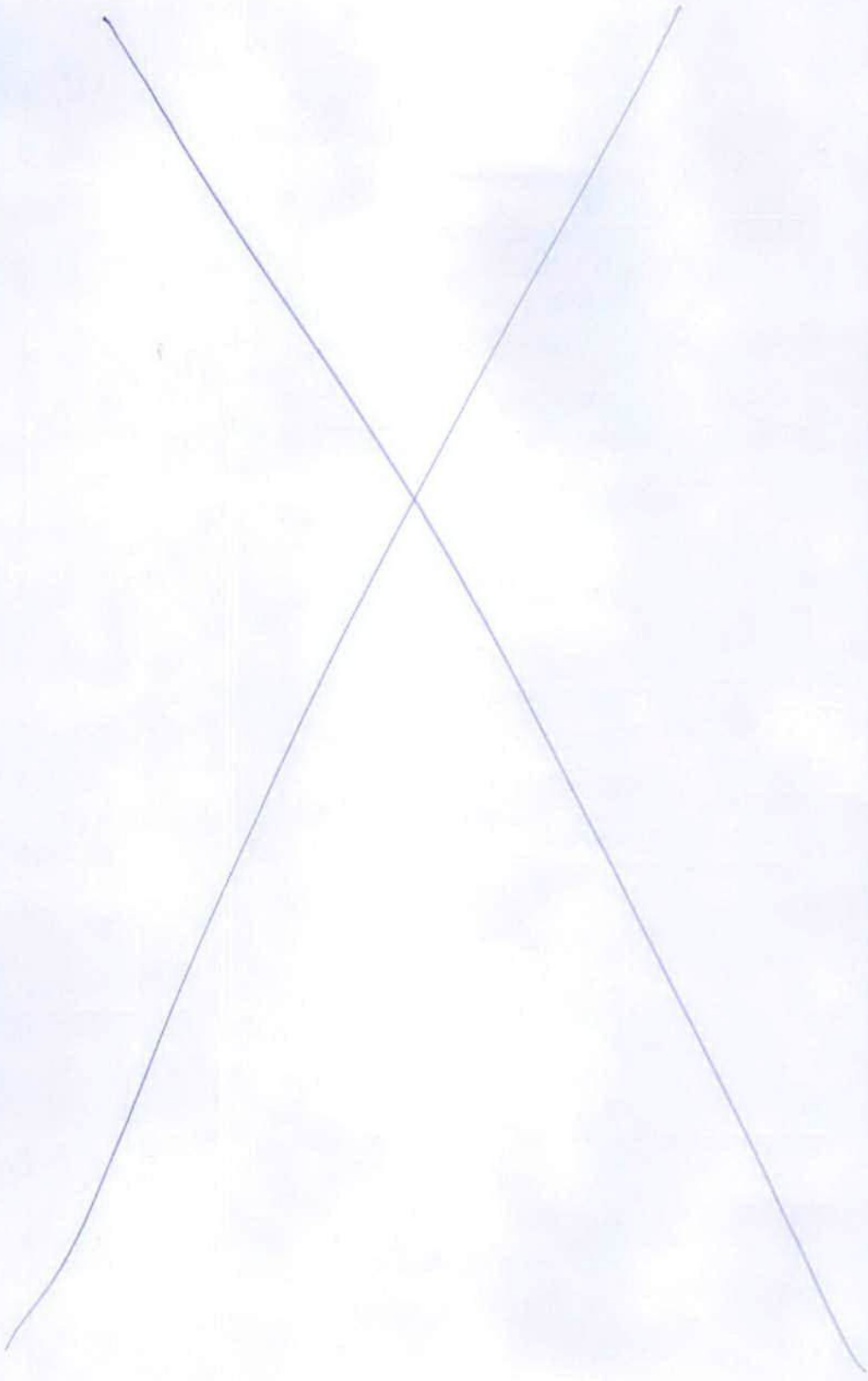
④ Relative ~~poverty~~ poor people, if
they develop class for itself
subjective consciousness will lead
to proletariat revolution and
to overthrow govt.

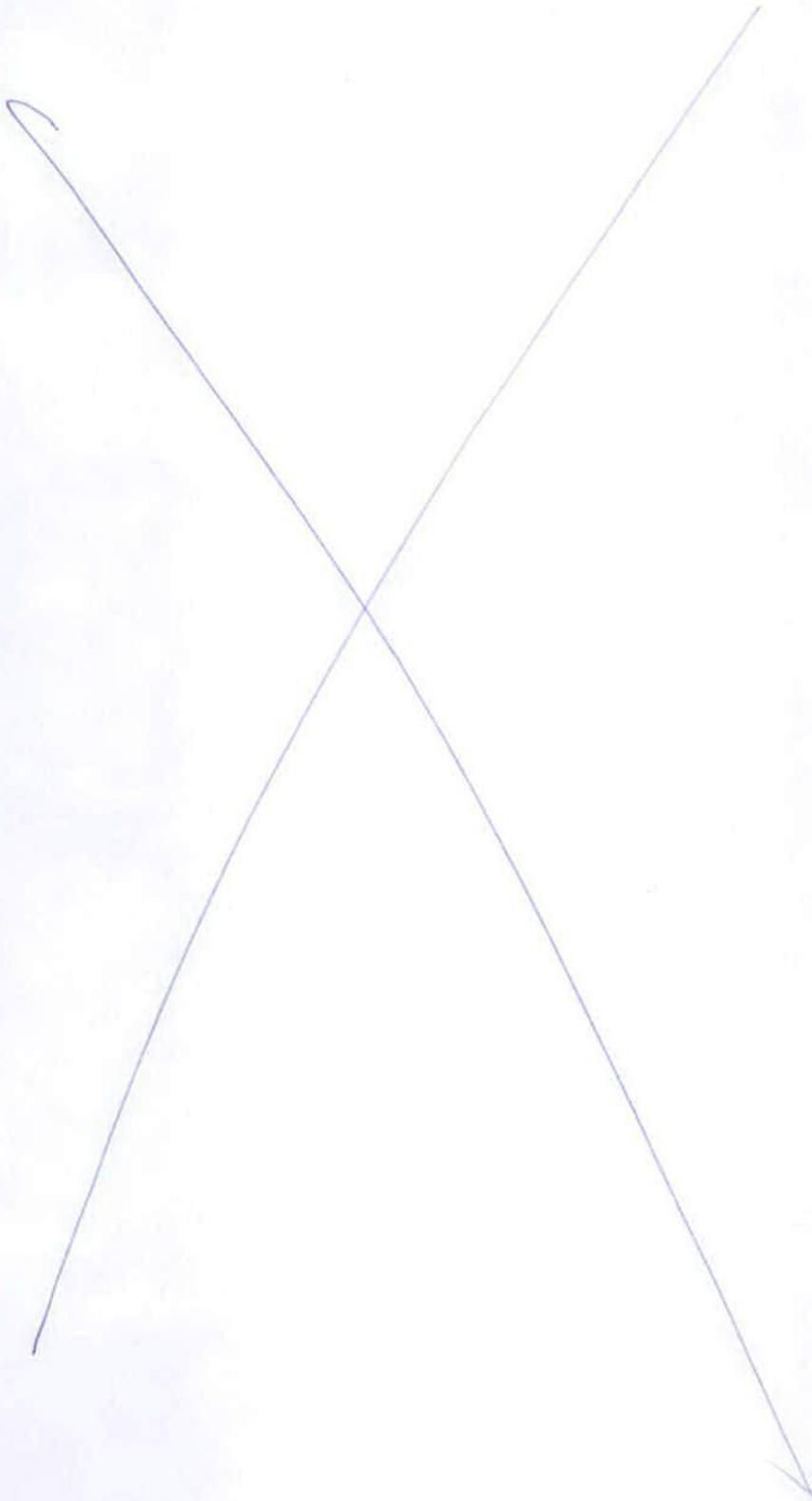
Thus Andre Betelle rightly
comment to focus on practical
issue like poverty to ensure harmony

7. (a) In context of persistence of problem of defining Middle class, outline the characteristics of New Middle Class in India. 20

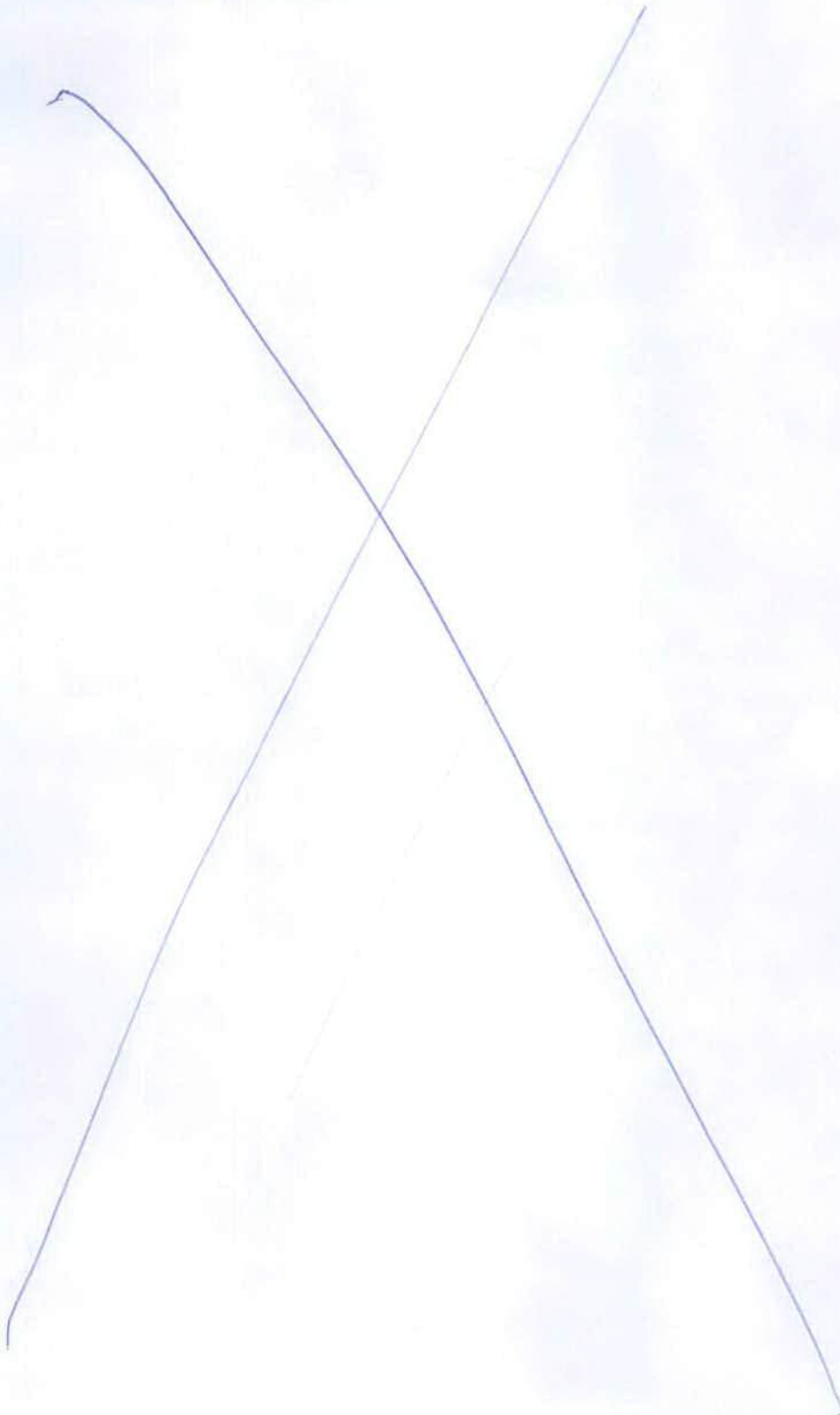


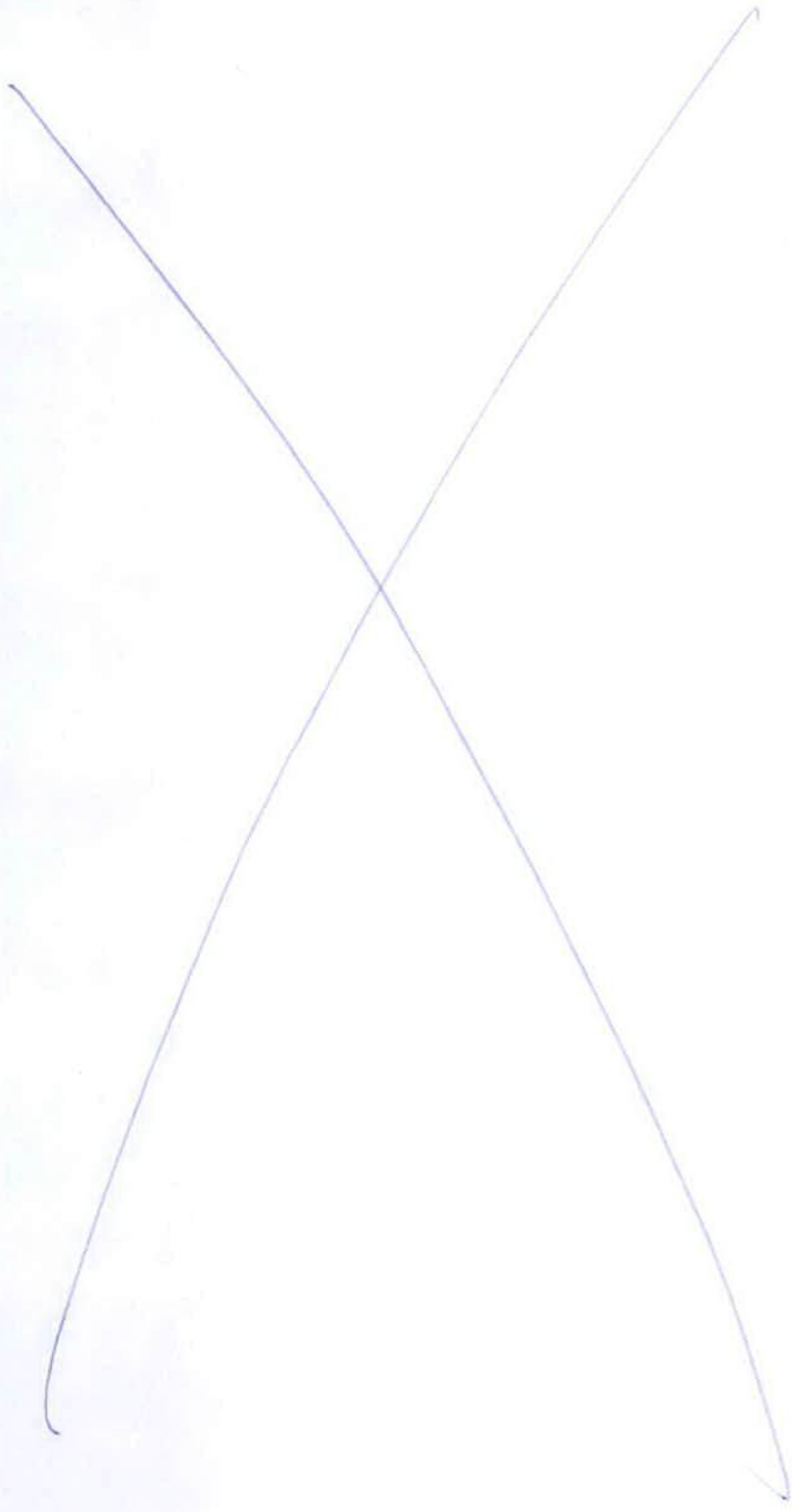


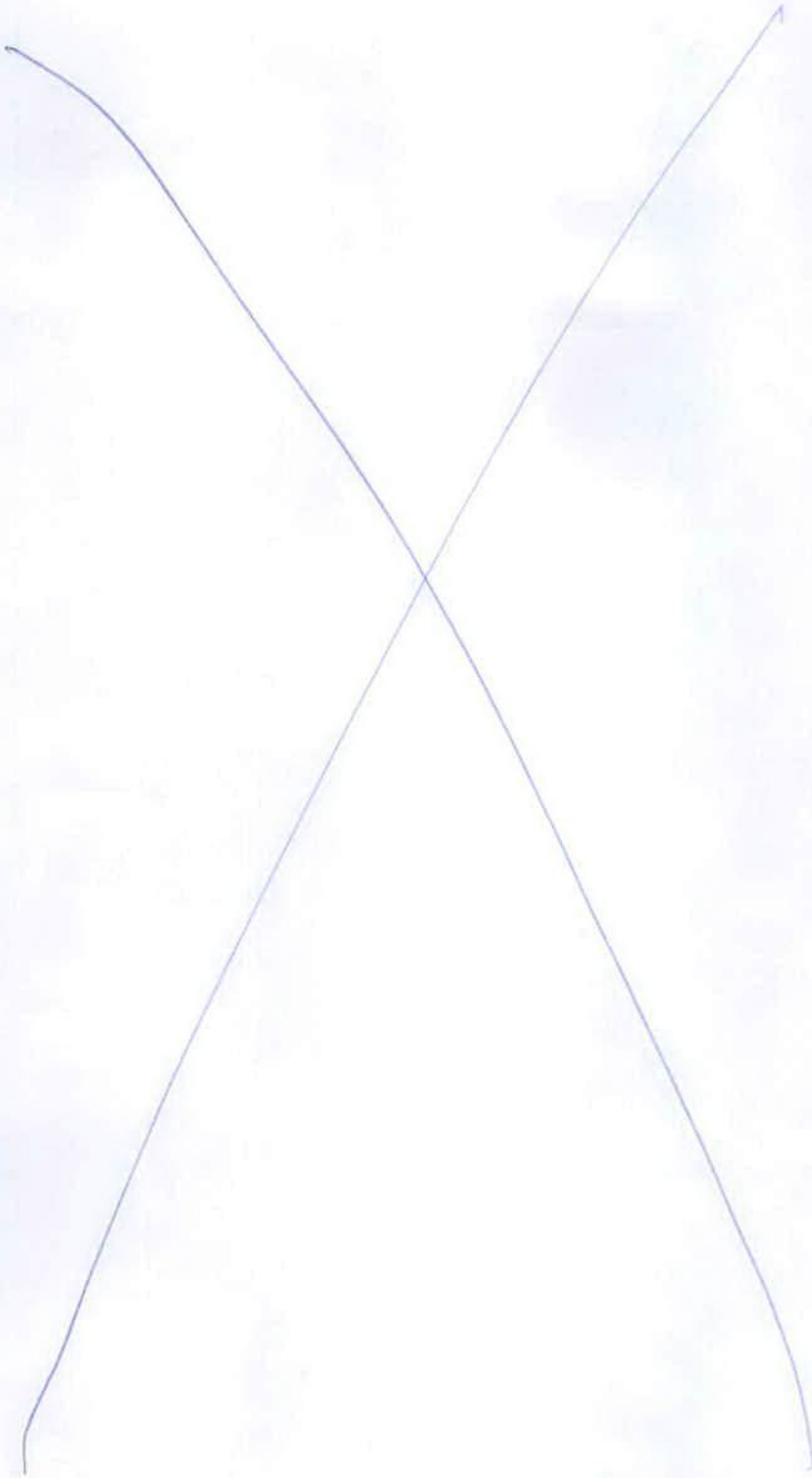


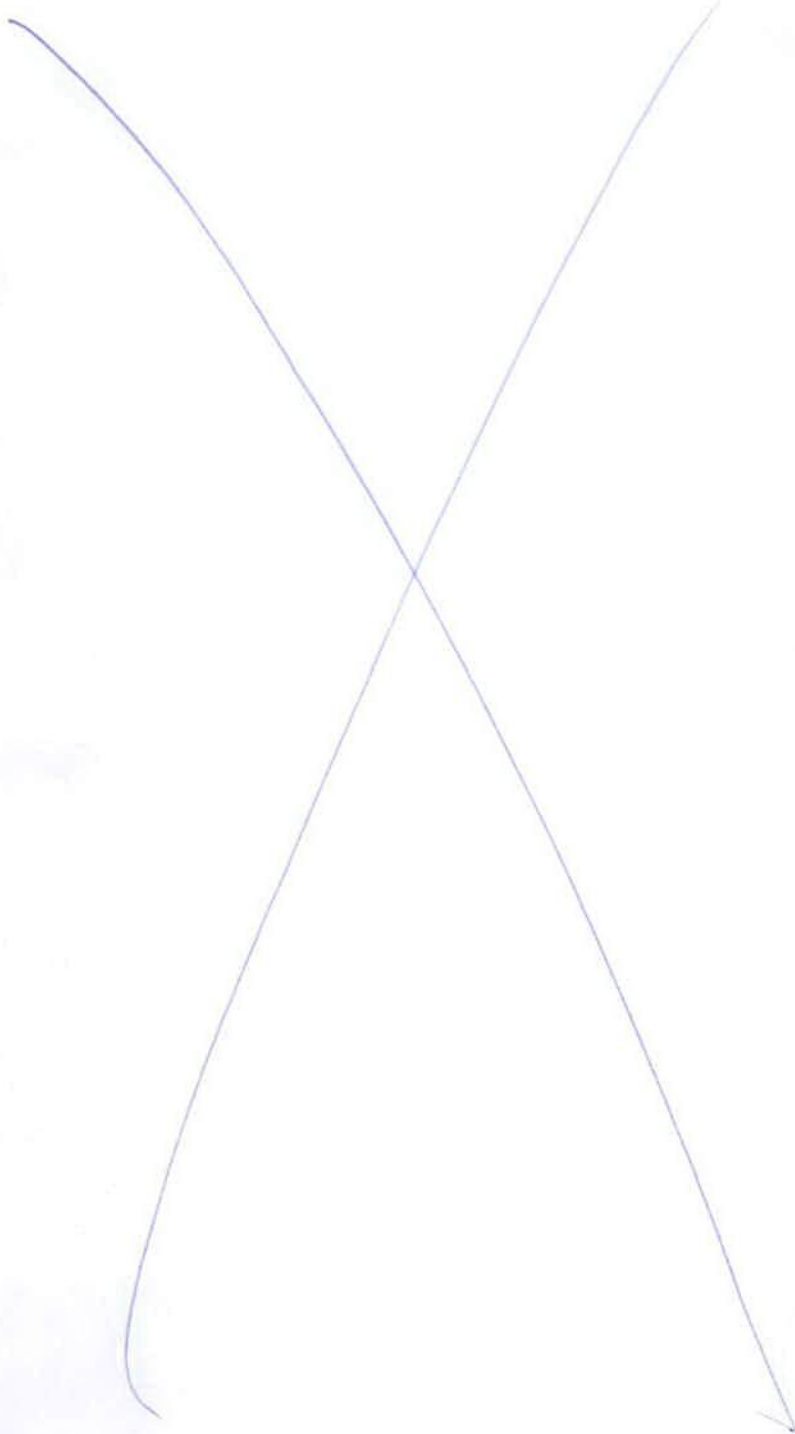


7. (b) Distinguish between social protest and social movements? Examine their sociological significance to explain social change. 20

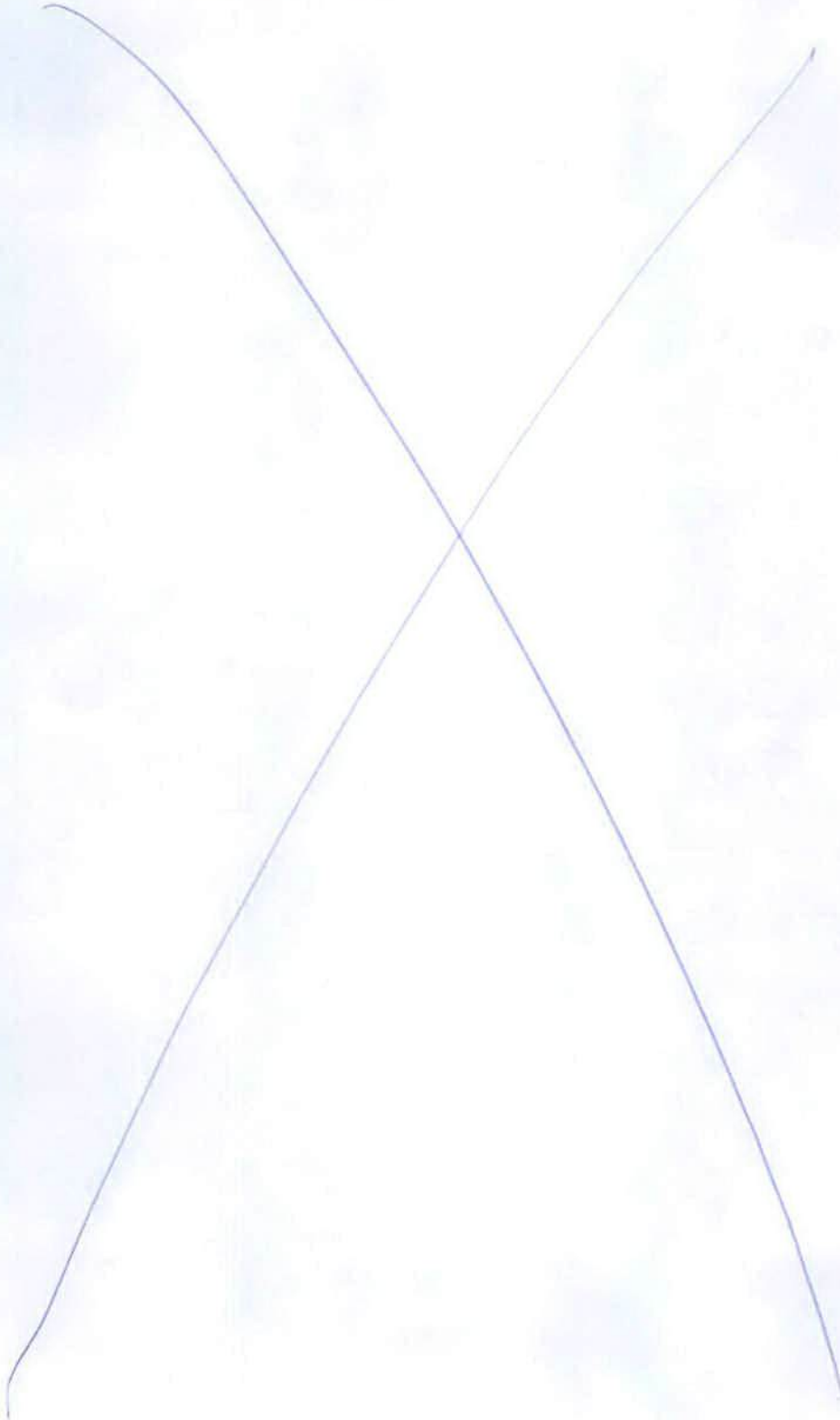








7. (c) Gender equality and environmental justice should go hand in hand.
Discuss Eco-feminism in this regard. 10



8. (a) Civil society is an essential building block of development and national cohesion. Discuss the role and issues faced by civil societies. 20

Ferguson defined civil society as collective group of members, who have common interests of articulating private, citizen interests and protecting them from state overreach.

Civil society → block of development

- ① Prioritizes the development process
- ② ensures regional equality in development process.
- ③ ensures Sustainable development
- ④ development led by civil society

Civil society → National cohesion

- ① Articulates collective interest
- ② Prevents atomization of individuals
- ③ Strengthen value consensus
- ④ Hold state accountable

Role of Civil society

- ① Civil society plays role of providing state information on regional interests and to ensure they are fulfilled. Rajni Rothari
States civil society on regional basis strengthen democracy.
- ② Civil society plays role of ~~charismatic~~ political sensitization, political education and political awareness among people. Dhruvrai Seth
claims civil society strengthens citizen rights.
- ③ Civil society also act as reservoir, from which political elites can

be accounted. This helps in individual, who represents civil society be part of political state

④ Civil society also protect the members from market economy volatility by asserting and lobbying to state

⑤ Civil society also develops formal communication channels, which as stated by Ernest Gellner help to enhance National cohesion.

Issues faced by civil society

① Politicization of civil society due to rise of pressure groups with varied interests. By interest of trade unions are against

interests of Industries

② Lack of accountability from
State due to failure of mechanism
like RTI and weak institutions
like Lokpal (No substantive power).
This has ~~had~~ been evident that 100
members of civil society RTI activists
have been killed since 2005.

③ Civil society is fragmented on
Caste, gender, and communities lines,
due to which the collective voice
weakens.

Amartyasen claims civil society is
watch dog of democracy and needs
to be strengthened by individuals
rights agency

8. (b) How do you relate the development of metropolis and its impact on the mental and social life of people in India? 20

Metropolis is form of urban area which has well developed transport system and has more material and moral density than conventional city.

Development of metropolis has impacted mental and social life of people in India in multifarious ways.

Metropolis impact on mental life

(i) Metropolis has led to formation of risk sharing society, where the metropolis is more vulnerable to global volatility. Which Bech states this risk sharing

has resulted in economic and social disruption, leading to cognitive diseases, mental stress and anxiety.

② Metropolis has made personality to be more self oriented. The mind is more than ever alienated from the social paradigm.

③ George Mead's study of mental cognizance has given 2 dimensions of mental aspect → I and Me. In metropolis, the 'I' factor has superseded me, leading

to formation of deviant and
lusk taking mental self-

Impact on social life

① Family → It has led to
formation of structurally disjoint
and functionally joint families.

JN Madan states there is
formation of family with episodic
jointness i.e. meeting for
particular functions like shraad
etc.

② Caste → Caste in metropolitan
is withering but not ending.

Harold Gould Lucknow study
has shown how caste is relevant

In persons house hold only

③ Bhiku Parekh states metropolis development has resulted in formation of "modernity divide" as these cities forming. The Mumbai is laughing at Newman Point kept crying at Dharavi

④ Metropolis development has led to cultural lag leading to communalism. Ashutosh Varshney study of religious revivalism state 47% of votes on minority are in top 8 cities

Metropolis hold the key to economic growth of country, as stated by Jane Jacobs

8. (c) Discuss how the synergies between WASH and gender equality can be harnessed more effectively. 10

WASH refers to doctrine of Water, sanitation and hygiene which focuses on developing clean and healthy environment. This strategy will reap more returns when ~~gender~~ gender parity will synergise with WASH.

① Women face the highest amount of issues related to open defecation, which sometimes translate in sexual assaults.

② Rural studies by Ghanshyam Shuk notes that water and sanitation facility which are spearheaded

by women are more inclusive and
emancipates the needs of all

(3) Gender parity is the foundation
stone for having gender
sensitivity in WASH facility

→ women, due to SDA, have
to fetch water from far off
locations

(4) women involvement will also
ensure that the toilets and other
community assets are in consonance
to meet female needs

Gender parity is necessary to
realise SDA (clean and hygienic
environment).