

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2100)

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Medium Eng/ Hindi		Registration Number	1073421
Center	online	Date	27/8/2022

INDEX TABLE

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

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.

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

①
a.

'Sociology of India' mainly entailed the 'Book-view' by colonial anthropologists, administrators and missionaries (BERNARD S. KENN).

'Sociology in India' was the sociological development on India by Indian sociologists.

Sociology of India	Sociology in India
» By colonial-anthropologists Ex : '<u>Little Republics</u>' concept of CHARLES METCALF » promoted Book-view	» Reached by Nationalist-scholars viz. GHURPYE, M. N. SRINIVAS, BÉTEILLE etc. » conducted Field-studies and <u>Village studies</u>

» villages as static closed-Monolithic entities

Ex: Henry Maine

» Imposed Western Ideas → caste system as a rigid hierarchy

Ex: Dumont's study

as dynamic and part of Indian civilizational matrix.

Ex: Unity-Reciprocity Hypothesis by Srinivas, Dube etc

Introduced dynamism in the caste system.

Ex: Sanskritisation of Srinivas, Tipuram study of Beteille etc

The Euro-centric Biasness of sociology of India, later led to emergence of Indian sociology, as a nationalist reaction to former.

(6)

SYLVIA WALBY in her 'Theorizing Patriarchy' defines patriarchy as a system of social structure and practices in which men oppress and dominate women.

Patriarchy : Least Noticed —

- Brahmanical-Patriarchy of Inter caste marriages etc are not discussed in depth due to varna-system.
- Patriarchal state : NIVEDITHA MENON calls Indian state patriarchal, as it demands male-consent for Female-reproductive services (goes unnoticed)
- Pink-collarisation of workforce as argued by KARUNA AHMAD.
- 'Double-shift' of working-women, unpaid carework not taken in GDP calculation (un-noticed) etc.

Significant structure of Inequality :-

- Public-domain, where women given low-wages, Glass-ceiling in Jobs, sticky-Floor syndrome (low-paid Jobs) etc.
- Private domain : care-giver, Unpaid labour, domestic-violence and Marital-Rape (considered 'property')
- cultural-Insti : Ex: Hyper-Masculinity of Media.
- sexual-violence : Rapes, due to Patriarchal-mindset
- Patriarchal-state : Judiciary asking accused to Tie-bath on rape-victim, Harassing women on dresses.

Thus, behavioural-changes and shift in attitude sine qua non to address this menace.

(C)

child-Malnutrition is a cause of concern, where stunting, wasting, under-nourishment, anemia were highlighted by NFHS-5.

[causes: child Malnutrition]: —

- » Female-anemia: due to 'son-preference' and reduced entitlements at home due to patriarchy.
- » Poverty and Economics of child-labour (UTSA PATNAIK) pushes parents to sell children to Bonded Labour → Malnutrition.
- » Religious-Factors: preventing Breast-Feeding during early hours-post pregnancy → Malnourished.

UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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- » Green-Revolution : focus on Rice-wheat system led to 'Hidden-Hunger' of undernourishment of Indian children.
- » Regional Factor : Ex: very low among Kerala and higher in UP, Bihar Belt, mainly due to poverty (Multi-dimensional)
- » Marxists (A R DESAI) critique failure of Indian state to provide adequate nutritious food to children.

The Mid-day-Meal scheme, Poshan Abhiyan, Food fortification etc can help reduce this. Increased female-intake of nutri-food etc also to be promoted.

(d)

AMATYA SEN describes untouchability as "unfavourable - Exclusion and unfavourable - Inclusion". According to SATISH DESHPANDE, untouchability still exists in covert forms in India.

Untouchability: Manifestations : —

1. State-services :

Ex: Police-refusing to file FIR,
Health workers avoiding dalits etc

2. secular-Realms :

Ex: Untouchability in schools,
solitude of Rohit Venmala.

3. Religious Realm :

Ex: Dalit Bridegroom beaten on
riding-horse etc.

4. Economic :

Ex: Untouchables / Dalits doing
98% Manual-scravenging in
India.

Reasons Responsible for persistence :-

» Lack of Education : among Dalits due to historic-disadvantage can perpetuate occupational continuity.

Ex: Manual-scavenging.

» caste-conflicts : among castes to ensure they do not attain upward-social-mobility.

Ex: 2013 Dharmapuri violence.

» 'Ruralisation' of Untouchability : AMIT TRIORAI study found 30% in Rural-India, practice it, due to familiarity against Urban-anonymity.

» Low-social-Mobility etc.

However urbanisation has reduced Untouchability in Urban India.

Further Article 17 bans Untouchability and legal-measures restricts it.

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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2

4.
a.

The Education sector is merely an extension of 'Bourgeoisie-control' and an 'Ideological-state apparatus' in the words of LOUIS ALTHUSSEER. This explains inequalities in Indian Edn-landscape.

Manifestations of Inequality :—

- GENDER: where female literacy-rate only 65%, whereas Male of 82%.
 - » parents prefer to send Boys to priv. English Medium schools and girls to govt. schools (son-preference)
 - » Lack of skills, Higher-Education (KATE-MILLET) can restrict career opportunities.

» Patriarchy views girls as 'parayadhan', due to marriage, dowry and early child-marriages restrict Edn.

» Lack of safe Toilets for girls in schools can restrict her edn. post-puberty etc.

• CLASS:

» Middle-class culture among Teachers alienates Tribal students, linguistic minorities etc who drop-out early.

» PIERRE BOURDIEU's 'cultural and symbolic capital' among upper and middle class students can cause alienation to lower-class.

» MELVIN TUMIN's argument of social-inequality and divisions are correct in India, where coaching-culture (kota) can demotivate lower-class students.

» Poverty and child-labour + poor parents couldn't afford private-edn etc.

• CASTE

- Reports of upper-caste students refusing to eat with Dalits in UP.
- Recent murder of a dalit-Boy by upper-caste classmates in Tamil Nadu.
- Untouchability in Institutes: Ex: suicide of Dr. Payal Tadv and Rohit venmulla etc.

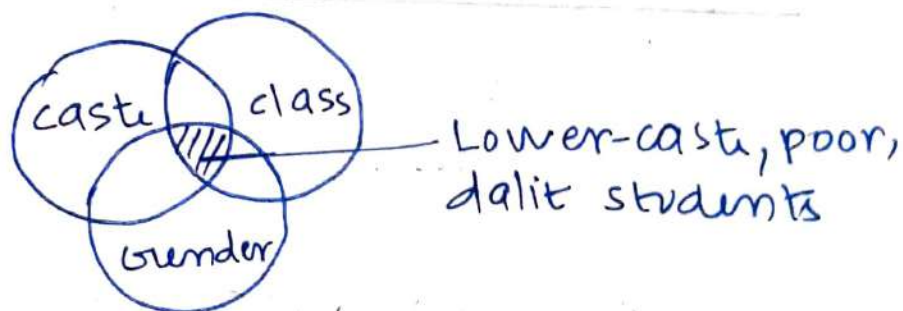


Fig: Inter-sectionality of Inequality in Edn.

The govt. initiatives of sarva. Shiksha Abhiyan, RTE 2005, Ekalavya schools and Mid-day Meals and New. Nct. Edn. Policy 2020 are steps in right direction.

(b)

'Dominant Caste' concept was introduced by M.N SRINIVAS in his study of Rampura. He characterised Dominant caste by following 6 Features.

1. Numerical strength
2. Economic power via land ownership
3. Fairly high place in Hierarchy
4. Urban sources of Income
5. Western Edn.
6. Jobs in administration

Thus, dominant-castes may be having high secular rank, even if the Ritual-rank is low.

Ex: peasants (Cokkalingar) were dominant caste in Rampura, despite Brahmins top in Ritual-Hierarchy.

Backward classes concern :-

- » considered 'Dominant caste' in Rural India, due to above mentioned features.
- » acquired land-ownership during Land-Reforms
EX: ZOYA KASSAN argues that land-ownership by OBC went up from 8% → 38%.
- » 'MANDALISATION' of Politics : Under B.P Mandal commission, 27% reservation extended to OBC. This alienated the upper-castes and led to Kamandalisation of Indian Politics.
- » Elites among OBC cornering benefits and Justice Rohini Commission appointed for Reclassification of OBC.

Decay of Dominant - caste Today

- Emergence of Dalit Consciousness and BSP, sp called as 'silent Revolution' by CHRISTOPHE JEFFRELOTT.
- Emergence of Hindutwa and the upper-caste base of it further eroded the base of OBC.
Ex: 10% EWS Reservation.
- Modernisation eroded land-ownership, where lower-castes etc bought land.
Ex: Bè tellie's study of Sripuram.
- Class Identity overshadowing caste identity among urban-Indians.

(c)

sex-workers face social-exclusion,
are marginalised due to prevailing notions
of 'purity of women' and patriarchy.

» Brahmanical Patriarchy of UMA
CHAKRAVARTY can be used to explain
this. The 'purity of women' must be
maintained by controlling her
sexuality. Thus, sex-work leads to
Impurity → Excluded.

» GHETTOIZATION of sex workers
Ex: Kamathipura (Red-Street) in
Mumbai

Reduced
cultural-
integration

→ stereotypes
against
them

→ Prejudice
against
sex-work
strengthened

Ghettoization
as a Response

Violent-
Manifestation
in Public

- » Transgenders usually engaged in sex-work due to exclusion and stigma, 'Trans-phobia' of society.
- » Poor acceptance by state also: Ex: during COVID-19 lockdown, sex-workers 'lost their livelihood' and were pushed to poverty without state support (Patriarchal-State)
- » Health, Education of their children denied, which led to poor social-mobility and Intergenerational occupation continuity (K.D SIKKA)

Thus, sex-workers need to be integrated by recognizing 'sex-work', preventing trafficking and active-State-support.

5

a.

The Modern Industrialisation
has brought structural changes in
Indian society, as well as cultural-
changes.

MACRO-CHANGES

- Emergence of class : AMIT AHUJA'S
study showed industrialisation led to
caste-identity losing its value.
- Impact on Family : Isolated Nuclear
Families (PARSONS), however,
Technology allows extended kinship ties
to be maintained (COLLIN BELL).
- service-orientation : From an agrarian
society and Emergence of Bullock-
capitalists (Rudolph and Rudolph)
- Marriages : New forms viz. sologamy,
increased ages due to career-
orientation, Inter-caste Marriages
(Kapadia)

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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MICRO IMPLICATIONS

- women : on one hand, women entered workplace, whereas Double-shift, Glass-ceiling restrict career progression
- Migration : from Rural → urban India (22%) and 'Ruralisation of old-age' in India
- Family : symmetrical-families as argued by Michael Young, Peter Willmott
- Elderly : care-givers (women) extending work, → old-age Homes in India
- Reducing IMA, MMR : due to Better facilities and Arzene Dumont's social-capillarity Theory.

Thus, Industrialisation has both micro. and macro changes & led to 'Traditional-Modernisation' of India (M.S.A RAO.)

(b)

The 73rd and 74th amendment led to decentralisation of power in Indian society.

EFFECTIVENESS

- » women-empowerment as 33% reservation led to enhancing SOCIAL-CAPITAL (Robert Putnam) among women.
- » SC/ST Reservation has empowered sub-altern as argued by GAUL OMVEDT.
- » variable-sum Theory of Power where the interests of all-sections being heard in rural India (PARSONS).
- » ARNOLD ROSE'S 'Multiple Influence Hypothesis' where diff. castes and classes influence decision-making.

MANIFEST CONCERNS

- » 'sarpanchpati culture' : Portrays Patriarchy where 'Beti, Biwi, Bahu' used as proxies.
- » Elite-capture : By dominant-castes reduces the effectiveness.
- » Untouchability : Ex: Dalit panchayat-president made to sit on ground.
- » Regional-disparities : Ex: In Kerala, more functional, whereas Bihar, UP etc. caste-discrimination continues etc.

Better decentralisation of power ensures pluralist Theory of Power in Indian society and lead to 'grass root democracy'.

(C)

The development in India has led to crisis of development as discussed below: —

- Development induced displacement
Ex: Walter Fernandes argues that 42% of 3 crore displaced by development were Tribals.
- Development - slum culture : due to urban-expansionism and slums.
Ex: Dharavi.
- Ecological-damage : Ecofeminists like VANDANA SHIVA argues that it impacts women more.
- Proletarianisation due to MNC causing displacements
Ex: Niyamgiri Posco Plant
- Top-down development by Bourgeoisie

as argued by Marxists

Need for sustainable development: —

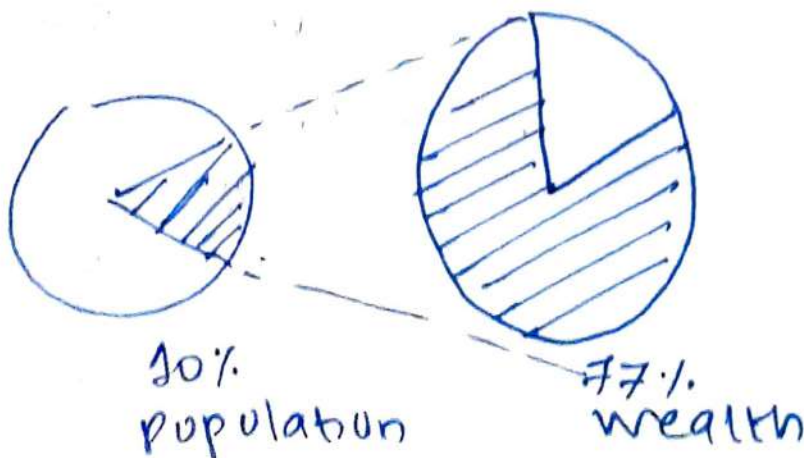
- The poor and marginalised must be rehabilitated properly
Ex: Tribals (else, alienation)
- Women led development as argued by Feminists considering women-issues, political-representation etc.
- Env. Balance to prevent catastrophes, as argued by Eco-Feminists (FRANCOIS EUBONNE)
- Bottom-up approach by subaltern to prevent protests, Movements in future etc.

(d)

The Youth unrests and student Movements show the increasing structural strain in society.

» Joblessness : Agnipath scheme reduces opportunities to youth, leading to Relative Deprivation (R.K MERTON) and youth-protests.

» Matthew-Effect of Rich getting Richer and poor becoming poorer.
Ex: Jobloss during COVID-19 and failure of state. etc



- » climate-change Movements under # Fridays for Future shows the development of 'True-consciousness' among students on Bourgeoisie-exploitation of Nature (Marx)
- » Feminist-argument on gender-exploitation led to female students open-up via #MeToo etc.
- » post-Modernists argue of HYPER-REACTY (Jean Baudrillard). The youth movements online using social-media (Twitter, Facebook) shows this.

Thus, Youth-Movements show an awakening among the students, and they envision a positive Future (Revitalisation Theory of A.F.C WALLACE).

(e)

G.P MURDOCK defines Family as a
"social group characterized by common-
residence, economic cooperation and
reproduction. It includes adults of
both sexes, at least 2 of them, who
maintain socially-approved sexual-
relationship, maintain children."

Gender Equality: Threat to Family :-

- » Marxists argues that Family is
based on inequality on women i.e.,
Reproductive slavery to produce
children of undisputed Paternity
- » FRAN ANSLEY argues that
women stabilises men by
"absorbing anger".

- » MARGARET-BENSTON shows how gender-inequality helps run the capitalist system by producing 'Reserve Army of Labour'.
- » DIANE FEELEY too argues how women produce future-labour via Reproductive slavery.

However radical Feminists like Shulamith Firestone in her 'Dialectics of Sex' argues for gender equality in family and use of Reproductive Technology for childbearing.

7
a.

B.B MISRA in his celebrated work, argued that Middle-class in India arose as a result of British colonial rule — the western-educated elite. They are now characterized as the 'old Middle-class' in India.

Problem of defining Middle-class :-

- » André Beteille argues that the Middle-class is a romanticized concept in India. There is actually 'Middle-classes' who compete among each other for limited resources.
- » DIPANKAR GUPTA in his 'Mistaken Modernity' argues that the Indian middle-class still carry traditional ideologies. viz. 'son-meta-preference', censuring women's Rights etc.

» The diversity along caste, religion, region and ethnicity also complicates characterization of Indian Middle-class (SURINDER JODHKA)

» Rural-Urban divide among Middle-class who are antagonistic further makes definition difficult (YOGENDRA SINGH)

Characteristics of New Middle class : —

» Emerged due to LPG-Reforms of 1991, IT-BPO Boom in India. They represent consumerism, conspicuous-consumption different from Old Middle-class.

» Cultural-capital : PIERRE BOURDIEU viz. English-language, Branded clothes, gated communities etc.

» caste Factor : Dominated by Upper-caste who had historic-advantage over dalits, untouchables in western edn. (D.L. SHETH)

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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» Middle-class Politics : usually promote Hindutva due to the upper-caste base among them

Ex: 10% EWS reservation

» De-nationalised Middleclass : Witnessed recently due to reduced avenues.
(RAJESH KOCCHAR)

Mandal commission Report → power Transfer to OBC → Reservation in Subs for OBC, etc

'westernisation' way out → space for upper-caste - Middle-class shrank
/ Denationalised Middle-class

Thus Middle-class in India is undergoing structural-changes and at times, play a positive-role in politics as well, as argued by AMARTYA SEN in his 'Argumentative Indian'.

(b.)

Social-Movements are 'sustained'

collective-efforts to change/stop a change in society.

Ex: # MeToo Movement against violence on women

Social-Protests on other-hand are milder than social-movements, where citizens protest against certain law, etc.

Ex: Against Agnipath scheme.

SOCIAL PROTEST	SOCIAL-MOVEMENTS.
» small-scale movements Ex: against <u>silver-line</u> in Kerala » Limited <u>social-constituency</u>. mainly affected individuals	larger-coverage. Sometimes, can be nation-wide. Ex: <u>Farmer-Movements</u> Larger social-constituency. Even <u>support from abroad</u> can occur.

» Goal

withdraw the law
or address specific
demands of
protesters

» Methodology

gharao officials,
Block Roads, etc

» End : Easily
suppressed by state

Ex: protest by
Alexei Navalny
in Russia

Radical social-change
in society.

Ex: creation of New
States Post
social-Movements in
1956.

wider-use of social-Media,
charismatic leaders etc

Ex: Role of Mahendra
Tikait in Farmer-
Movements

» Bureaucratisation,
death of charismatic
leaders, crisis of victory etc

Role in social change :-

» voice to vulnerable sections by

'Breakdown of Pluralistic Ignorance and
'Demonstration-Effect'.

Ex: Farmer-Protests succeeded in
withdrawing contested Bills.

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→ Feminist scholars argue the role of social-movements. In latent form, the protests allow women to come out of the domestic sphere.

Ex: Role of movements during Freedom Struggle.

→ KARL-MARX argues the development of 'True-class-consciousness' as a pre-requisite for Radical-Revolutions.

Ex. Naxal-Movements in India.

→ Revitalisation Theory: A.F.C WALLACE shows social-movements are based on a positive-society vision in future.

Thus, social-Movements play a major-role in changing the existing 'structural-strain' in society (NEIL-J SMELSER) and causes social-changes.

(C)

Eco-Feminism is a branch of Feminism that showcases the link between gender-inequality and environmental issues, FRANCOIS EU' BONNE started this school.

Eco-Feminism in India :-

- » CHIPKO Movement, where the destruction of forest, would've made women more vulnerable viz. walking longer distance to collect Fuelwood etc.
- » 'WATER-WIVES' concept in drought-prone areas where man marries for labourers to collect water'.
- » VANDANA SHIVA argues how the 'nature' and 'women' are identical—Both in physiology and at receiving

end of Man-aggression.

Ex: Rivers are useless, until man constructs dam to tap energy, showing exploitation of nature.

» 'Mother-Earth' where earth/Nature being compared to women. The construction / degradation of environment makes girls, women 'RESERVE-ARMY', who are affected more, in collecting domestic-supplies etc. (Tribal-women)

Thus, Eco-Feminism shows the 'Intersectionality' (KIMBERLY CRENSHAW) of inequalities and should be studied during large-projects that may damage nature.

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8

a.

civil-society ('societas civilis' of Cicero)
comprises an arena of ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP
where state, market and society
come together.

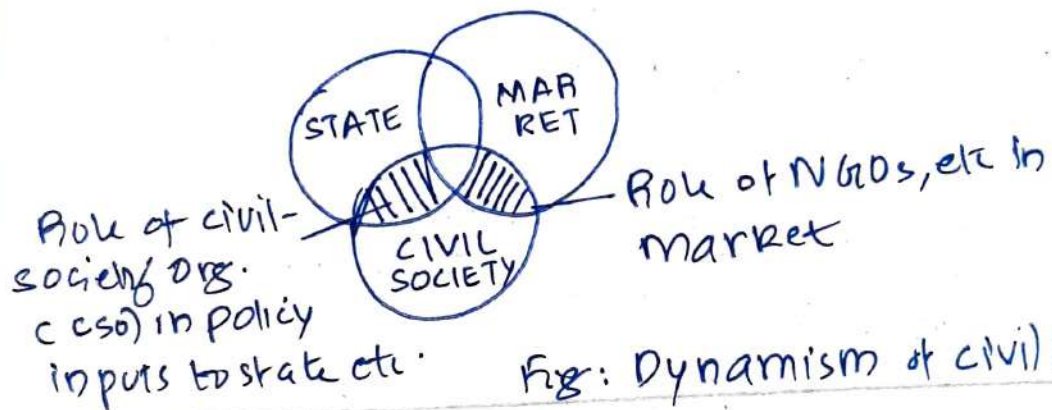


Fig: Dynamism of civil Society

Role played by civil-society : —

- JAN AART SCHOLTE discussed 5-roles played by CSO in development

1. Policy-Inputs to state by CSO - discussions, activism etc.

Ex : Lokpal introduced following Anna-Hazare's movement in civil-society.

2. Voice to stakeholders : By allowing a platform for grievance-redressal and discussion.

Ex : #MeToo, #BlackLivesMatter in CSO and media.

3. Public-Education of society on Policies, Bills and correction of erroneous-provisions.

Ex : Pressure-groups (BKV) role in Farm-Bill discussion.

4. Transparency, accountability in govt. activities promoted

Ex : ADR (Association For Democratic Reform)
Role in decriminalisation of Politics.

5. Legitimacy to democratic-govt in society as argued by LARRY
DIAMOND. It corresponds to VARIABLE
SUM THEORY of Power by PARSONS.

Issues Faced by civil-Societies :-

» NEERA CHANDHORE talks about
'counter civil-Societies'

Ex: ISIS doing Terrorism

- » GRAMSCI'S Hegemony concept where
civil-society can be under the
'Hegemony' of Bourgeois.
- » promoting sectional-interests
- » caste-based groups can cause
communalism, Fundamentalism
- » Nepotism, corruption, Elite-capture etc
of Think-tanks etc.

However, de-Tocqueville argues
that presence of civil-society is the
reason for democracy in America and
Monarchy in France. The emergence
of 'Global civil-society' nowadays
(on climate-change etc) highlights
'Liquidity' of CSO (Anthony Giddens).

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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6 According to census 2011, 31% of Indians live in urban areas. World cities Report 2019, predicts that 50% of world population would reside in urban areas by 2050.

Metropolis: Impact on social life :-

FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS

» Emergence of Middle-class : due to industrialisation, Modernisation and employment opportunities.

Ex: Lipset-Zetterberg Hypothesis.

» 'classification' of caste by D.L. SETHI

where caste-identities give-way to class-identity due to urban-anonymity, transportation etc.

» secularisation of society : where religiosity gave way to secular-society due to societalisation
(Steve Bruce)

» cosmopolitan-culture : where all cultures mingle and the Little Traditions of diff. parts fuse with Great Tradition of Metropolis.

Ex: Mumbai, Bangalore etc.

DYSFUNCTIONAL ASPECTS :—

- Elderly : violence against elderly, urban-migration led to 'Ruralisation of old-age' etc
- child labour and Informal sector : due to globalisation and economics of child-labour (UTSA PATNAIK)
- slums : Due to functional-role to metros. (Herbert J. Hans)
- sons of soil Movement against migrants
Ex: In Mumbai
- violence against women due to double-shift, crimes etc.

IMPACT ON MENTAL LIFE : —

- Mental-Trauma among migrants who live away from Family, Violence against them etc.
- Psychological-distress among Rural-women in villages.
Ex: Kerala-women facing Hysteria due to Loneliness of male-outmigration.
- Self-Image formed due to social-Media among Youth of metros (MEAD). It too can cause challenges.

Thus the development of urban way of life (LOUIS WIRTH) and Metropolis has both functional and dysfunctional-impact on Indian society. This must be analysed on micro-level for better policy making on SMART-CITIES etc.

C.

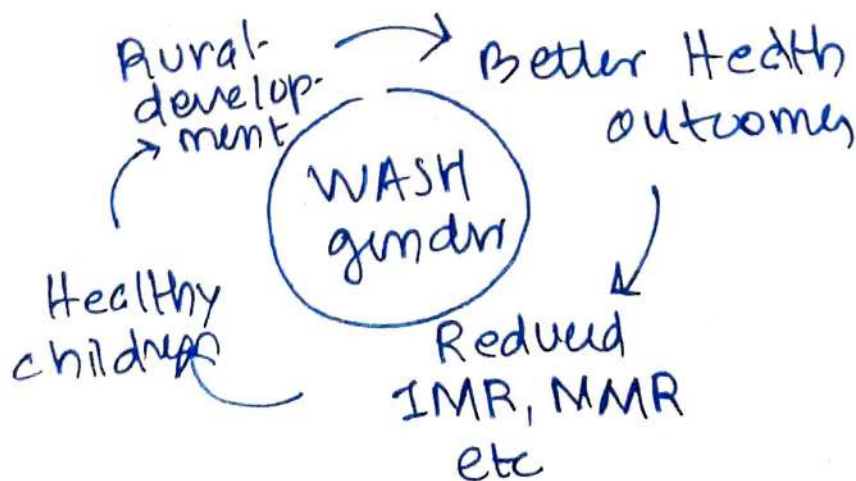
WASH entails Water, sanitation and Hygiene of World Bank Project. Better synergy between WASH and gender-equality can ensure its success.

WASH - Gender Equality

» women inequality in sanitation due to patriarchy, leading to low education, Health etc.

Ex: poor sanitary-pad availability in Rural-India

» Increase spill-over Effects



» Women Leaders

to popularise the concept in Rural India can increase Leadership and build SOCIAL-CAPITAL among them

(R. PUTNAM)

- » The Intersectionality approach argues that it can benefit the rural-poor-dalit women more.
(KIMBERLY CRENSHAW)

Thus WASH-Gender synergy must be utilised to harness its spill-over impacts and ensure gender-equality (SDG-5) goal in Indian society.