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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1998)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1003810
Center	ONLINE (MUMBAI)	Date	07/12/2021

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	
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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	

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.

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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

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) When it comes to social change in society, law and society shares a reciprocal relationship. Comment.

Law is an important instrument of social change in society, capable of producing lasting alterations in social structures and relations.

1) In a diverse country like India, law acts as a homogenizing force

2) Law helps to propagate democratic values like equality, liberty, etc.

3) Reform movements of the 19th century highlighted how law can change dysfunctional social institutions like — Sati, child marriage, widow remarriage, etc.

4) Yogendra Singh explains that law acts as an indicator of change, initiator of change

and integrator of change.

However, as highlighted by Andre Beteille — law only provides direction to the course that society should take, actual course is determined by social structures.

— Many laws like abolition of dowry, child labour, bonded labour, violence against women exist on paper but due to poor implementation have not been effective in bringing about desired change.

Thus law and society play a reciprocal role in bringing about social change.

1. (b) Despite various legal safeguards, the spectre of bonded labour still plagues Indian society. Discuss.

Bonded labour refers to the forced labour that occurs due to economic or cultural reasons in a society.

1) One type of bonded labour is the one that occurs due to debt trap. When an individual is unable to repay his debt, he commits his services to the debtor infinitely.

2) It can take the form of child bonded labour, family bonded labour.

3) Many times when men migrate to urban areas, rural landlords reduce the women folk and children to bonded labourers.

4) Bonded labour is also prevalent

due to the existing caste-structures in society where upper castes exploit the services of lower castes.

5) Bonded labour are caught in a vicious cycle of poverty, lack of access to educational opportunities or skill development which restricts their opportunities for social mobility.

6) Bonded labourers do not have any form of mobilization whereby they can raise their voices.

7) elite nexus in social and political circles further impedes implementation of laws.

Thus, despite Bonded Labour Slavery Abolition Act, 1976, this form of modern slavery continues in society.

1. (c) Grassroot politics has led to change in the very nature of Indian politics from politics of ideology to politics of representation. Discuss.

Grassroot politics refers to political mobilisation at the lowest tier of government - at the village level through the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Implication of active grassroot politics

- 1) Around the time of Independence politics in India was dominated by the elites.
- 2) This resulted in politics of ideology where the ideas of the political elite were enforced upon the population.
- 3) Gandhiji advocated the benefits of empowering local self governments which would create Gram Swarajya

- 4) After the failure of Community Development Programme, on the recommendations of Belwant Rai Mehta Committee → local self government took off in the country
 - 5) This has led to policy formation based on the needs highlighted by local people.
 - 6) Through Gram Sabha and Panchayats local assets are created based on local needs.
 - 7) People are now able to convey their grievances and also help in improving governance through social audits, etc.
 - 8) Reservation for women has resulted in women empowerment
- Thus, grass root politics has ushered in an era of 'politics of representation'

1. (d) Throw light on role played by Jyotiba Phule in promoting caste and gender equality in India.

Jyotiba Phule was one of the tallest social reformers of the 19th century who worked tirelessly for promoting caste and gender equality in India.

- 1> Jyotiba Phule highlighted the discrimination brought about by the caste system through his book 'Gulamgiri' (slavery)
- 2> He worked to spread awareness among the people ~~ago~~ regarding the ills of the caste system
- 3> Believing that education could be a panacea to the societal problems plaguing 19th century India, he opened multiple schools

in Maharashtra.

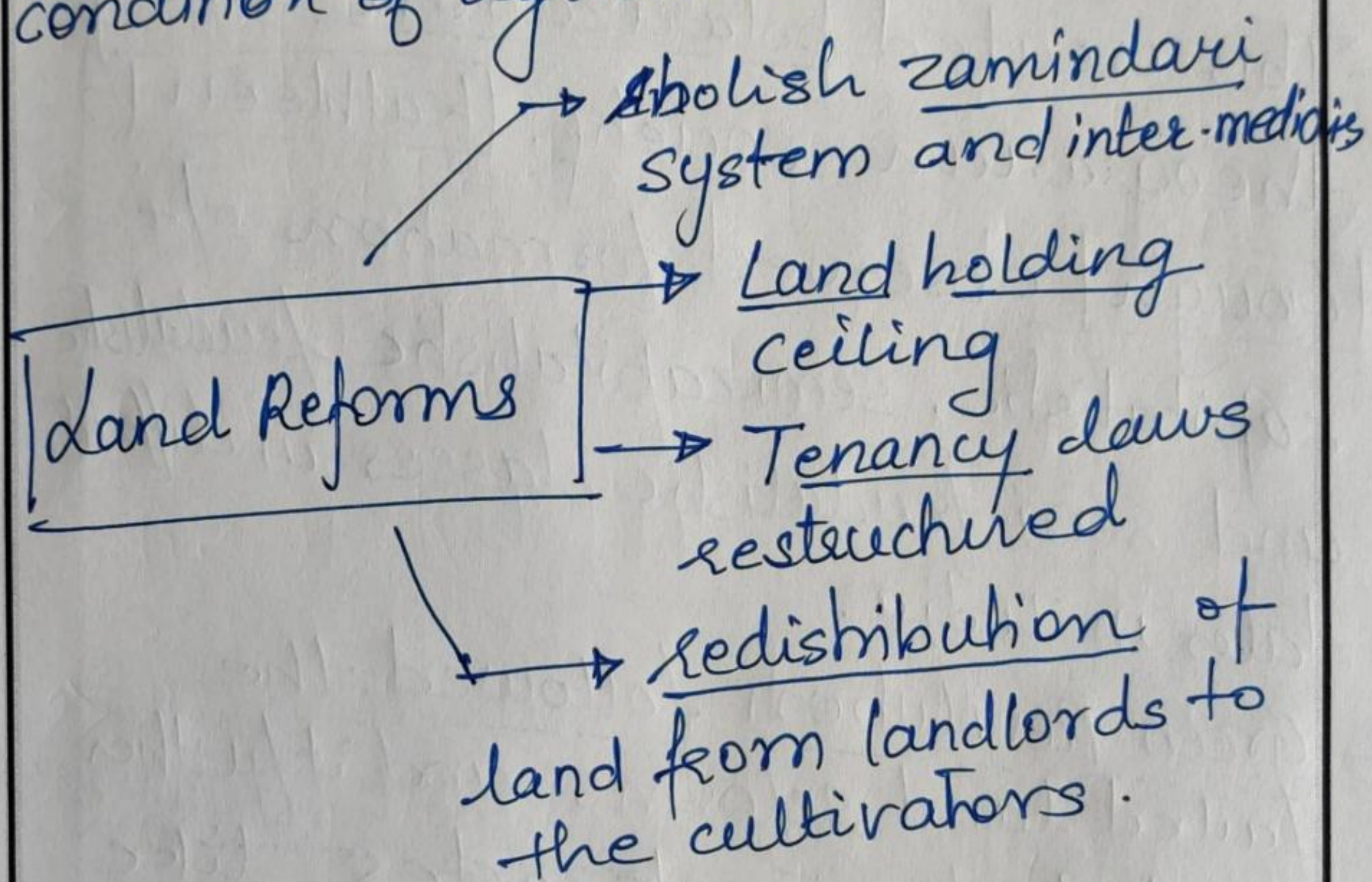
4) With the help of his wife Savitribai Phule, he opened the first primary education school for girls in Pune, Maharashtra.

5) His efforts towards girl child education helped to create an educated and empowered pool of freedom fighters who took up the cause of women's issues and actively participated in the freedom struggle.

Thus, Jyotiba Phule through his vision for ending discrimination practices towards girl-child and the caste system, he laid the foundation of democratic ideas in the country

1. (e) "The genesis of the agrarian crisis lies in the failure of the land reform programme." Critically analyze.

Land Reforms were a set of measures implemented by the government immediately after independence to improve the condition of agriculture.



However, land being a state subject, different states applied the land reforms to varying degrees.

- The reforms failed due to lack of proper land records.

- It resulted in large landlords capturing land in the names of their relatives, benami property, etc.
- Cultivators, sharecroppers, tenants were forcefully evacuated from their lands.
- This created polarization among the agrarian society. [Kathleen] [Gough] observed formation of capitalistic, semi capitalistic, feudalistic and semi-feudalistic classes in different states in India.
- Green Revolution followed the failed land reforms and it further created dominant castes like Gats, Yadavs, etc.

Thus the genesis of the agrarian crisis is the failure of land reforms.

2. (a) Child labour in sociological reasoning is imperative in India. Comment. What are the loopholes in child labour protection laws legislated by the government in 2016? 20

Child labour means employing children for performing work and depriving them of a healthy childhood.

- 1) Despite laws to curb child labour in India, it is a phenomenon that is widespread across the country.
- 2) Poverty is the major reason for child labour as the family cannot provide sufficiently.
- 3) Children often get entrapped in this vicious cycle whereby due to poverty they perform wage-labour, acquire no skills and hence cannot get better employment once they grow up and are caught in the cycle of poverty.

- 4) Many industries like textiles, firecrackers, beedi industry, etc prefer to hire child labourers as they can perform delicate tasks properly.
- 5) Employers also exploit the child labourers as they ~~are~~ obey due to fear.
- 6) Easy availability, low wages, obedience, etc. all contribute to the pull factors for child labour.

Implications of child labour

- 1) lost childhood, improper socialisation, deviant behaviour
- 2) Health issues → lack of nutrition and industry specific chronic diseases due to exposure to harmful substances.
- 3) lost skilled workforce as no

education when these children grow up.

4) High susceptibility to abuse and violence - particularly girl children employed as domestic helps

Loopholes in Law

1) child labour laws are not stringently implemented fearing that it will lead to even worse forms of exploitation like trafficking, etc.

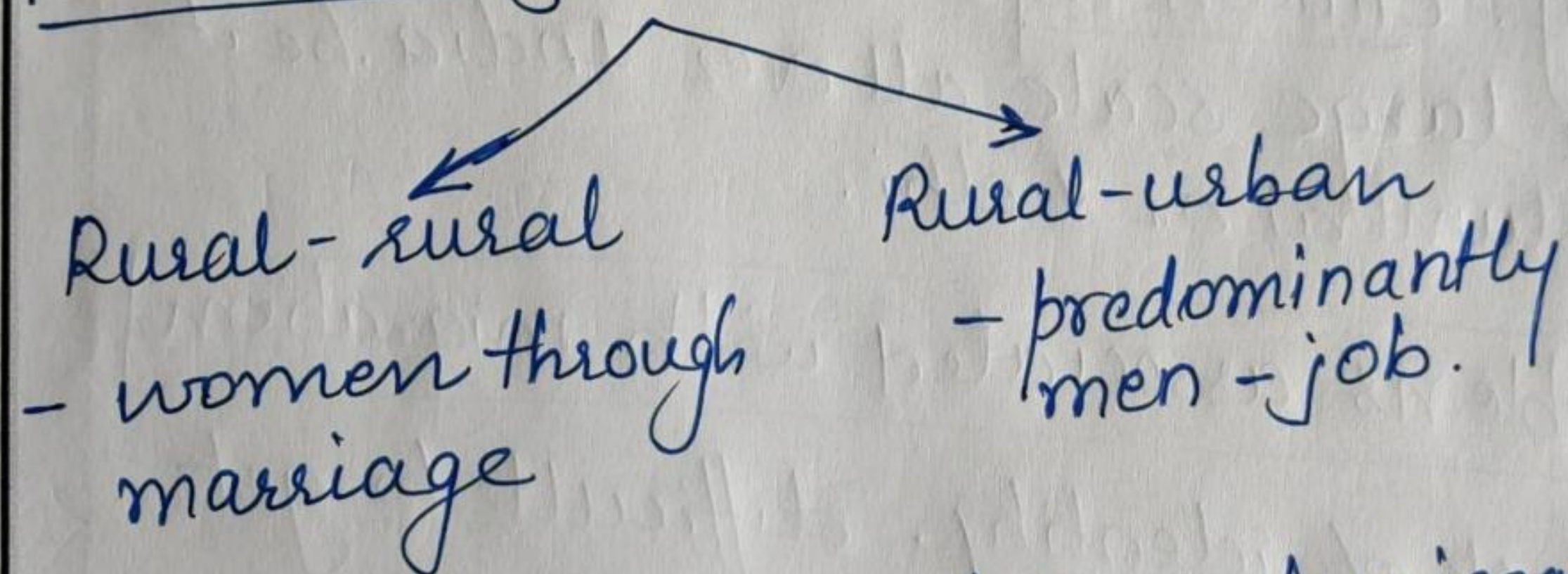
2) It is important to spread awareness among employers, conduct regular checks on factories and determine heavy fines in order to curb child labour.

Thus, with active participation of law enforcement agencies and spread of awareness, child labour can be tackled effectively.

2. (b) Highlight the recent patterns and reasons for internal migration in India, bring out the issues faced by migrant labour in the background of the ongoing pandemic. 20

Migration refers to the phenomenon of moving from one place to other either permanently or temporarily usually in search of better opportunities.

Internal Migration in India



These are the major types of migration observed in India.

- 1) Migration is a consequence of industrialisation and urbanisation whereby people migrate to industrial centres in search of job
- 2) Migration is functional in the

sense that it provides better opportunities for social and economic mobility.

3) Provides a source of remittances which help family back home.

4) It leads to diffusion of cultures as migrants carry their 'little Traditions' to new places

eg: Chhath Puja now observed on a large scale all over India. be it Mumbai or Delhi.

Problems associated with migration

1) Lack of identity, difficult to get social security facilities.

2) Victimization → as observed recently in Jammu and Kashmir where outsiders are attacked

3) Led to the 'Sons of the Soil' doctrine due to sense of relative deprivation.

4) Migrants away from family

have a constant sense of loneliness and lack of belongingness.

5) Seasonality of migration also causes additional stress leading to 'footloose labour' as highlighted by Jan Bremman.

Pandemic related issues

- 1) Reverse migration due to job losses
- 2) Frequent lockdowns, disruption in transportation leading to hardships in reaching home towns.
- 3) Food security issues
- 4) Children - digital divide - no access to education.

Thus, the pandemic has laid down additional hardships on the migrant labourers who already face many issues due to temporary nature of employment.

2. (c) Give reasons for widespread incidences of atrocities against Dalit despite legal provision. 10

Recently there have been multiple cases of atrocities against the Dalit community. eg: Hathras case.

Reasons for atrocities against Dalits

1) Caste system - inherent exploitation and discrimination by the upper castes.

eg: Not allowing Dalit grooms to ride on a horse, etc.

2) Poverty and illiteracy predominant amongst the Dalit community which makes them vulnerable.

3) Measures for improvement like reservations have benefited only a small section of elites within the Dalit community.

4) Lack of employment opportunities due to prejudices.
eg: Factory owners not hiring people from Dalit community.

Despite provisions like the Prevention of Atrocities Act (against SC & ST), these acts continue due to:

- Lack of proper implementation of the laws
- Nexus between the political elite and the police, refusal to file FIRs
- Lack of awareness among the Dalits, fear to raise voice due to social conditioning

Thus, despite legal provisions there is still a spate of atrocities committed against the Dalit community.

3. (a) Highlighting the factors causing educational inequality, discuss how can India's education system escape the vicious cycle of inequality and discrimination? 20

Education is an important agent of social change that can help to transform a society from ignorance to rationality.

Education system in India

1) Education system in India is marred by inequality across various parameters

- caste
- gender
- region
- religion.

2) Caste system acts as a barrier for equitable distribution of education due to inherent prejudices. - refusal to send children to same school where lower caste students go.

- 3) Inadequate sensitization of teachers who often discriminate against lower caste students.
- 4) Gender - Excessive focus on the education of the male child while girl child is neglected.
- patriarchy, issue of marriageability of educated girl, etc.
- 5) Region - Due to lack of uniform development across the country some regions remain educationally backward. eg: UP, Bihar vs Southern states.
- 6) Religion - Some members of the Muslim community still lay importance on education through madrassas creating a disparity in education on the grounds of religion.

⇒ Poverty also is the major reason for educational disparities.

Measures to bridge the gap

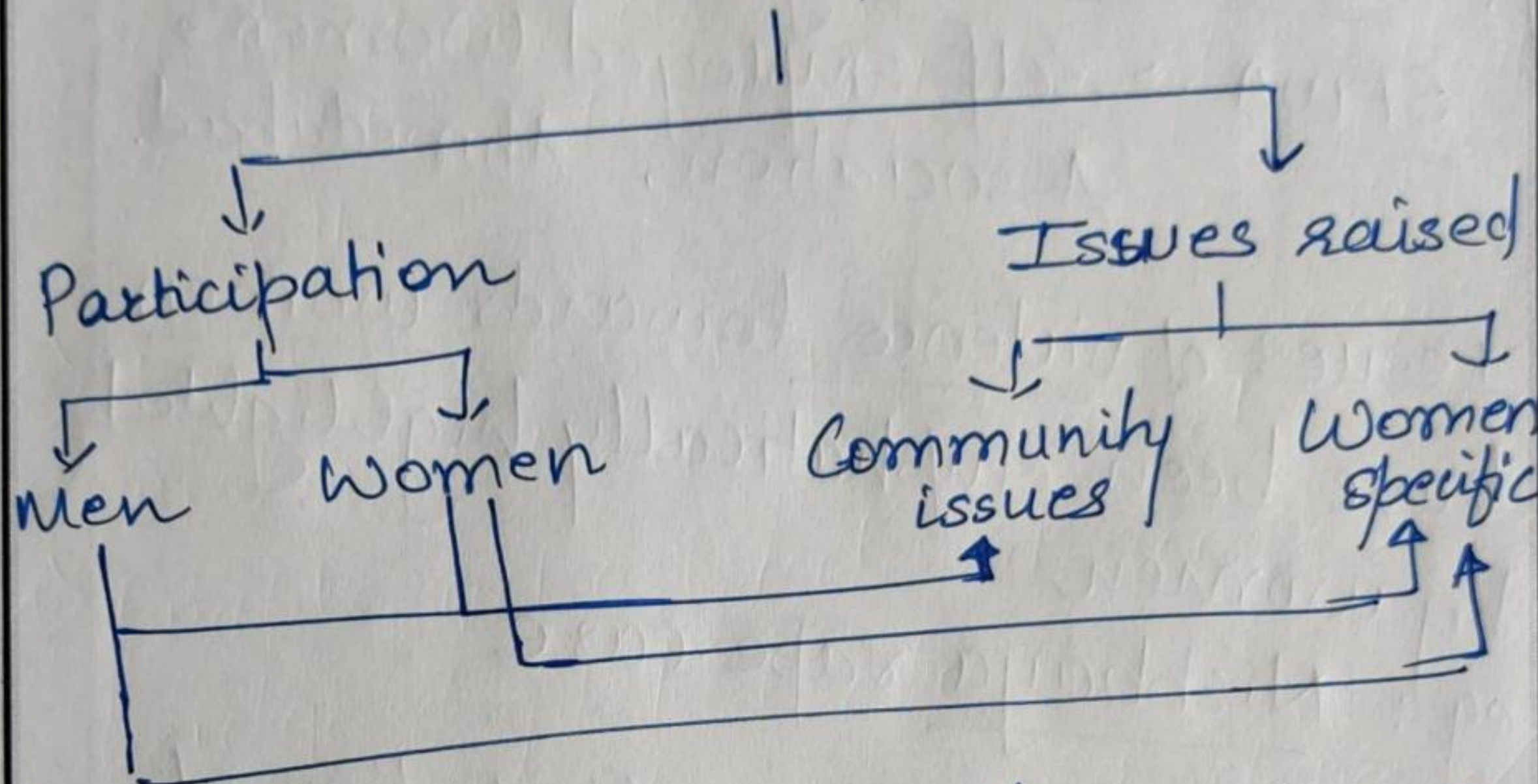
- 1) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - free and compulsory education
- 2) Mid Day Meal Schemes - so that nutrition needs are taken care of - should be extended to higher education as well.
- 3) Teacher training to ensure adequate number of teachers in schools
- 4) Enable infrastructural access - bridge digital divide
- 5) Awareness, to convey importance of education → role models, etc.
- 6) Desensitization regarding caste and gender to avoid discrimination.

Thus, through proper implementation of government programmes, it will be possible to overcome educational disparities and discrimination.

3. (b) Examine the nature of women movement in India today. Whether this has the potentiality to dismantle the power structure of India. 20

Women's movement have taken place in India since pre-independence times and have played a major role in reforming the status of women.

Women's Movements



- I] Men raising women specific issues
- pre independence reform movements
- II] Women raising community issues
- since freedom struggle movement.
- III] Since 1960s there has been increasing movements where women have been raising women specific

issues. like - equal pay, Maternity Benefit, Domestic Violence, etc.

1) Women movement in India raises a plethora of issues from women empowerment to violence, etc.

eg: Stree Mukti Sanghathan, Mumbai
SEWA → Self Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad.

2) Issues of violence towards women have been emphatically highlighted by women

eg: Nirbhaya rape case

3) Due to the active participation of women, the Maternity Benefit Act was amended to increase maternity leave to 26 weeks.

4) Sexual harassment at workplace has been highlighted through the #MeToo Movement.

5) Women's movements today also take up issues related to animal rights, environmental issues, etc.
eg: Vandana Shiva has been a vocal force for maintaining eco-diversity in agriculture.

Issues

- 1) Women still continue to face discrimination due to patriarchy, at workplace - glass ceiling, etc.
- 2) Women's participation in politics is still dismal → only 14% in the Parliament.
- 3) Economic empowerment of women is still a long way away.

Thus, despite phenomenal progress by women's movements in India, there are still issues that inhibit complete dismantling of the power structure.

3. (c) The failure of the secularism project is also the failure of the democratic project. Critically examine. 10

Secularism is the withdrawal of religion from all aspects of life - be it social, political or economic.

- 1) Indian secularism is characterized by
- equal respect to all religions by the state i.e. no state religion
 - freedom to individuals to practice any religion
 - commitment to not discriminate against anyone on grounds of religion.

2) Thus, discrimination on the grounds of religion $\Rightarrow$ secularism is encompassed with democratic setup $\rightarrow$ equality of all citizens.

3) However, the plural society of India continues to be divided on the grounds of religion.

- 4) The sense of superiority of one religion over other manifests itself in the form of communalism often leading to violence
eg: recent Delhi riots.
- 5) Political parties also often try to mobilize vote banks on the grounds of religion and caste thus polarising the populace.
- 6) This manifests itself in differential opportunities for different sections, educational disparities, etc.

Thus, the failure of the secularism project highlights the failure of democratic project in a way since democracy advocates equality of all citizens.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) "For a multicultural, diverse and complex country like India, regional affiliations are but natural phenomena". Comment.

Regional affiliations occur on the grounds of geographical attributes, language, culture, etc resulting into a phenomenon known as regionalism.

1) India being a diverse country has many languages and cultural groups spread across the country.

2) After Independence many movements began for mobilisation of people on linguistic grounds.

3) This resulted in the formation of different states in the country.

4) Regional affiliations are usually based on the need to protect the culture or attributes of the people in a particular region.

- 5) It can be functional as it leads to a sense of pride about one's region and preservation of unique cultural attributes
- 6) However as it is not possible for every region to stay in isolation due to migrations, etc. regionalism can take ~~an~~ an ugly turn in the form of 'sons of soil' movement demands for separate states: -
eg: Telangana formed out of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra seeking seponation.
- 7) Secessionist movements in the North East pose a great threat to the unity and security of the country.
- Thus, due to the diversity of India, it is not possible to avoid regional affiliations, but care should be taken to avoid its violent turn.

5. (b) "Failure of Political Institutions give birth to pressure groups". Critically analyse.

Pressure groups are groups of civil society that influence government institutions to achieve their desired goals.

Pressure Groups - functioning

- 1) Pressure groups can be either promotional and protectionist.
 - Promotional → caste affiliations.
 - Protectionist → industry groupings like FICCI, trade unions, etc.
- 2) Pressure groups highlight the issues of their interest groups to the government / political parties
- 3) They do not aspire to capture power.
- 4) Active pressure groups are a

hallmark of a functional democracy as they act as a link between the society and the government.

5) Pressure groups give voice to the vulnerable sections who would otherwise not be able to highlight their issues.

6) Many times, due to failure of political institutions, pressure groups acquire strong-arm tactics to achieve their goals.

7) Recent farmers protests highlighted the importance of pressure groups like BKU - Bharhiya Kisan Union which coordinated the protests resulting in repeal of the Farm laws.

Thus, rather than only highlighting failures of political institutions, pressure groups act as active partners to ensure a functioning democracy.

5. (c) Socio-demographic determinants of child sex ratio in India.

Child sex ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males. In India the child sex ratio is 926 females per 1000 males at birth.

Socio-demographic determinants of child sex-ratio in India

1) Improper modernisation → nuclear family proliferation yet 'son-meta preference'

2) Socio-cultural beliefs like considering girl child as 'paraya-dhan' (external wealth) and treating girls like a liability due to future expenditure on marriage and dowry

3) Dipankar Gupta highlights that despite modernisation dowry

continues to be practiced due to conspicuous consumerism.

- 4) Availability of technology - female child abortions after conducting sonography for sex-determination.
- 5) This phenomenon of India's missing female children is called as demographic terrorism.
- 6) Neglect of females after birth, inadequate nutrition also lead to low child sex ratio.

Some measures like PCNPDT Act, 'silent observers' on scan machines, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Andolan have been undertaken to improve the child sex-ratio.

Despite these measures, India has a long way to go in ensuring female infanticide is curbed completely.

5. (d) Provide a sociological analysis of "dimensions of inter-caste conflicts".

Inter caste conflicts refer to conflicts that occur between different castes in India.

Reasons for inter caste conflicts

1) Sense of superiority

— Conflicts occur when any one caste tries to assert its superiority over the other.

2) For social mobility

[A.R. Desai] highlights that conflict is necessary for social change.

Thus, when a particular caste tries to achieve Vertical mobility there is opposition and conflict

eg: Yadava movement in 1920s
Ahirs, Gopas, Gaulis, etc tried to assert their identity which led to clashes with the Bhumian Brahmins.

3) Sense of relative deprivation

Caste conflicts occur when it is perceived that one caste is receiving benefits of development over the other.

4) Limited resources, economic opportunities, etc.5) Vote bank politics

Castes are mobilized for political gains often resulting in polarization and conflict.

6) Dynamicism of caste system

– Rise of dominant castes from middle castes in the aftermath of Green Revolution resulted in clashes with existing upper castes

Thus inter caste conflicts continue to occur despite modernisation and industrialisation.

5. (e) "Environmental movements in India are the resistances by the people for their livelihood and for their survival." Discuss.

Environmental movements are mobilisation of people to protect the environment from destruction.

1) India witnessed environmental movements since the 1970s like Chipko movement and Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2) Chipko movement - Took place in Uttarakhand where women in the Reni village of Chamoli district refused the contractors from cutting down trees by hugging them. Their land was being forcefully acquired without giving adequate compensation.

3) Similarly in Dungsri Pailoli in Uttarakhand - women stopped tree cutting as they would have to

travel 20 miles away to gather forestwood otherwise.

3) Narmada Bachao Andolan was a protest movement against the construction of dam across the Narmada river - started due to inadequate rehabilitation provided to the tribals.

4) Thus, Ramchandra Guha and Amita Baviskar highlighted that these were primarily subsistence movements and not concerns for environment.

5) However, we now notice increasing environmental focus through protests like Western Ghats Padyatra, Aarey Colony protest against metro in Mumbai to save city forest.

Thus, while environmental movements in India started with focus on subsistence, environment is now given due importance.

6. (a) Discuss the efficacy of using incentives and disincentives as a tool/strategy to control population. Elaborate in the context of recently proposed two-child policy pushed by the Uttar Pradesh government. 20

Population control policy refers to the actions taken by the government in order to change/regulate the demographic profile.

Recently Uttar Pradesh government proposed two child policy to control population.

- 1) Different approaches are taken to control population.
- 2) India was the first developing country to focus on family planning however it stayed away from forced control measures like 'One child Policy of China'

- 3) Initially India focussed on sterilisation as a tool which was strictly implemented during the Emergency resulting in strong backlash
- 4) Since then India has followed incentive and disincentive model whereby two-child policy is advocated but ~~is~~ not mandatory
- 5) Third child is not given benefits like free education, reservations etc. thus acting as a disincentive
- 6) Nudge Theory to alter behaviour is implemented through the 'Hum Do Hamare Do' (We two, our two) campaign to promote two child policy.

- Implementing forceful population control is against democratic principles hence soft measures are advocated.
 - China is now facing impact of One Child Policy in the form of rising ageing population, 6-pocket child syndrome - both grand parents set, parents spend on a single child - pampered kids, etc.
- Thus, population control should be left to individual volition but soft touch policies can go a long way in achieving desired success in controlling population explosion.

6. (b) The existing crisis of Violence against women and girls has worsened in the context of COVID-19. Discuss the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls and also suggest measures to tackle this human rights issue. **20**

6. (c) "Slums constitute one of the most important & persistent problems of Urbanization". Critically discuss the statement in context of Indian society.

10

Slums refer to dilapidated settlements which are unfit for human habitation and characterized by lack of sanitation facilities, ventilation, overcrowding, etc.

Urbanisation and Slums

1) Friedrich Engels had observed that slums are a result of industrialisation and the consequent urbanisation which results in low wages and high cost of living.

2) Oscar Lewis gave the concept of 'culture of poverty' which explains the perpetual existence of slums.

3) Slum areas are characterized by lack of facilities for sanitation

which result in illnesses

eg: COVID-19 → high transmissibility
in slums

- 4) Slums are characterized by myriad of problems like inadequate housing, illiteracy, lack of social security, lack of access to facilities for social mobility.

Slums - functional

- Slums provide low-cost labour, domestic help in cities as highlighted by Neera Burra

- 2) MSA Rao explained how slums provide a sense of belonging to migrants and act as a school to teach the way of urban life.

Thus, slums are a major developmental problem that needs to be focused upon to ensure redistributive justice.