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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2098)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1195934
Center	ONLINE	Date	31/08/22

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) Comment on the influence of social and cultural factors on family planning in India.

Family planning refers to deciding on size, composition of family based on number of children, gaps between them and so on.

Influence of social and cultural factors :-

- ① Religion and culture direct that a role of woman is fulfilled only by giving birth to a son. This creates a meta male preference resulting in higher fertility.
- ② Burden on contraception is much higher on women due to notions of preserving male's masculinity.
As per NFHS-5, tubectomy rates are ten times higher than vasectomy.

- ③ Value of women's health gain traction after gaining education.
- ④ When society and state support smaller family, it leads to reduction in family size.
eg → 'Hum do hamaare do' campaigns.
- ⑤ Further one's caste and class also decides family size. As per Census 2011, households having lower income have higher number of children.
- ⑥ Due to high premium placed on children as economic assets, there is higher fertility in rural areas.
Family planning though a demographic phenomenon is social in operation.

1. (b) Sustainable agriculture must be both ecologically and socially sustainable. Elucidate.

Sustainable agriculture refers to an agrarian structure which can fulfill present needs of food security and farmer's incomes and also preserve agriculture for future.

Ecologically sustainable

- ① Basic inputs of fertilisers, pesticides etc. must not destroy natural resources like soil, water for their future use. Eg high uranium in Punjab.
- ② Irrigation has to preserve ground water with optimum use.
eg → drip irrigation
- ③ It has to support multiple crops to avoid soil exhaustion.
Eg → current monoculture of wheat and rice.

Socially sustainable

- ① It must curb inequalities generated due to Capitalistic orientation post land reforms and Green revolution
eg → regional inequalities between Punjab and Bihar
- ② It must support excluded agricultural labour currently working & exploited as migrants.
- ③ As per Ashish Bose, green revolution has led to male preference due to land attachment. Special care must be paid to gender equality.
- ④ Rising globalisation, resulting in high input cost (eg fertilisers due to war) must be tackled.

Sustainable agriculture is the way forward for true rural transformation.

1. (c) Discuss the issues relating to the entitlement of transgender in Indian society.

Heterosexual binary identification of gender poses several issues related to rights and entitlements of transgenders.

Issues

They are denied basic human rights subjected to stigma, marginalisation and dehumanisation. This results in inequality and exclusion.

Further, lack of employment opportunities perpetuates continuous poverty, creating a vicious cycle.

Denial of self determination of gender further erodes autonomy & reinforces prejudice.

Overall this results in them being treated as sub citizens as they're unable to exercise equal voting rights, participation and lack of political democracy.

Government has taken several measures to provide equal entitlements. Transgender (Protection) Act, 2019 aims to ~~to~~ curb discrimination. Recently, Karnataka Govt provided 1% horizontal reservation. Several NAOs and civil society is also taking up their cause.

Transgenders can form an equal part of society only by eliminating the deep rooted stigma.

1. (d) Write a note on the contributions of Gail Omvedt to Indian Sociology.

Gail Omvedt is a doyen of Indian sociology who contributed across multiple fields.

1) Caste → ~~she~~ she brought forth Dalit sociology by building a subaltern perspective. Her ideas on sub citizenship of Dalits, exclusion and stratification are immense.

2) Movements → she also presented a typification of peasant movements, Dalit movements and so on.

3) Rural sociology → she gave ideas on multiple modes of production in Indian agriculture ranging from feudal in Bihar to capitalist in Punjab.

- 1) Social classes → She also gave a typification of agrarian social classes in changing agriculture.
- 2) Political structure → Her works on citizenship talked of women, sexual workers, Dalits & so on.
- 3) Tribal sociology → She talked about tribal displacement due to demands of development in modern society.

Gail Omvedt widened the horizons of sociology providing an alternate perspective of vulnerable sections.

1. (e) 'Many caste conflicts are between castes which are close to each other on the hierarchical scale.' Give a sociological explanation for this phenomenon.

Caste conflicts can be present at both manifest (eg violence) and latent (eg discrimination) levels.

Conflicts between castes closer on a hierarchical scale is due to

- 1) Each caste claims superiority to equals & equality to superiors.

As Prof. Dipankar Gupta pointed out there are multiple hierarchies. This generates a lack of clarity on scale resulting in conflict.

- 2) Middle castes fight for gaining dominant status, eg Kammas vs Reddi in Andhra.

- 3) One caste tries to gain mobility

to the next level. This results in
segregation leading to conflict.

1) Closer castes compete to get
scarce resources from state like
reservation. eg conflict of Yadavs,
Jats, Gujjars.

2) Even castes on top of hierarchy
are further divided into sub
castes. eg → Prof Andre Beteille
in his Sripuram study found
how Brahmins castes Iyers and
Iyengers competed

However, caste conflicts
are also when lower caste try
to reach higher long distance
mobile status as observed by
S Parasuraman.

Caste conflicts are a manifestation
of struggle of superiority and equality.

2. (a) Is Caste census a necessity of the time or a divisive exercise?
Substantiate with logical arguments. 20

Caste census refers to enumerating caste and possibly subcastes of each social group across the social hierarchy.

Currently it is done only for Scheduled Castes (and STs) and is being demanded for both upper castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) based on caste.

Necessity of the time

- 1) Caste census will help identify the actual population of each caste group. This will enable suitable proportion of resource allocation like reservation.

1) Judging education, health and other development indicators of each caste can help gauge the efficacy of affirmative action.

2) One can further analyse the issue of benefits being hogged by few sub castes.

eg → Justice Rohini Commission to understand sub classification of OBCs.

3) For some, caste census also acts as an avenue for social mobility. Like in past, ~~people~~ people prefer to register caste as per choice.

Divisive exercise

1) Caste census can act as a reinforcer of social identity reminding one of one's caste and its relation to one's class and status.

- 1) It can further accentuate more demands for reservation, fuelling identity politics and substantialisation of caste.
- 2) Census acts as a source of mobilisation as seen in recent politics around it.
- 3) It can further lead to fragmentation into numerous sub castes as seen in Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. This will further divide society.

Census based on caste is a double edged sword. It is used to collect demographic data of the entire population but has sociological implications.

2. (b) The decision of and ability for women to participate in the labour force is the outcome of various socio-economic factors that interact in a complex fashion at both the micro and macrolevel. Discuss.

20

Economic fact of women labour force participation is guided by social fact of women's identity, status and position in society.

Socio economic factors at micro level

1) Family → Household income is inversely correlated to women participation. As per Karuna Ahmad, women are the first to withdraw, when incomes rise.

→ Status in family and household burden create a double shift (Arlie Hochschild) impacting labour force.

2) Religion → Hinduism says the first role of woman as a

mother and wife. Uma Chakraverty calls this phenomena of 'Ek Pativrata'. This further restricts productive role.

- 1) Cultural values of treating women's income as secondary, considering her inferior restricting promotions (TS Papola) are also responsible.

Macro factors

- 1) Capitalism → As per Margaret Benston, capitalism gets the ~~the~~ unpaid labour of reserve army of women. It further restricts them to part time, low paid, pink collar jobs.

- 2) Caste → Each caste exhibits a specific patriarchy. While upper caste sees 'housewifization' manifested in rituals & fasts, lower caste

witnesses 'feminisation of agriculture
and poverty'.

1) State → As per Sylvia Walby,
state's policies are supportive of
men restricting women. E.g. men
are taken as head of household
in policies. E.g. Taliban restricting
women.

2) Media → Objectification of women
accompanied by crime and violence
limits their workforce participation.
E.g. → recent auction of Muslim women
on app 'Sulli Deals'

3) Vulnerable subaltern status of
tribal, low caste, class women
former subject them intersectional
stratification.

Labour force participation
is a function of both social and
economic factors.

2. (c) Discuss the notion of Lateral entry into bureaucracy through the lens of different sociological perspectives.

10

Lateral entry refers to direct entry ~~as~~ at a higher post of a person from outside the hierarchical positions of bureaucracy.

Sociological perspectives

- 1) It brings specialisation above a generalist approach needed in emerging problems of globalised world. eg → technology efficacy
- 2) Weber called bureaucracy an 'iron cage' excessively bound by rationality. Merton further added how ritualist bureaucrats forget their goals, resulting in goal displacement. Lateral entry is brought to bring outcome oriented approach.

1) Lateral entry is a way around rigid hierarchies. A bureaucrat climbs based on number of years of service however lateral entry is valued based on experience.

2) Deviance of bureaucratic ethics resulting in corruption, nexus with politicians etc. is sought to be controlled via lateral entry.

3) Changing nature of contemporary problems require flexibility, innovation, risk-taking.

Lateral entry can succeed if it is equally guided by ethos of transparency, equality.

3. (a) It is necessary that sexual violence has no place in society, and the institution of marriage is no exception to it. Critically discuss in context of criminalising marital rape in India. 20

Marital rape refers to forceful intercourse with one's spouse without his/her consent.

Arguments for criminalising marital rape in India :-

- 1.) Sexual violence is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality. It perpetuates patriarchy by giving men control over women's body in the garb of marriage.
- 2.) It leads to constant exposure of women to violence where she is forced to live with the perpetrator.
- 3.) There is no possible recourse to the law further aggravating the situation.

- 1) Women socialised to such violence further recycles this gender discrimination by teaching her daughter to not raise her voice.
- 2) Women are constantly surrounded by anxiety as said by Lotika Sarkar.

Arguments against criminalising

- 1) In a cultural society like India where marriage is sanctioned by religion, it is a sacrament and duty (Yashasna Ashram). This will restrict number of women complaints.
- 2) It can further destabilise the institution of marriage as a number of false cases can be filed as seen in dowry cases.

→ The intimate nature of spousal relations makes it difficult to verify the authenticity of the claim.

Gender equality must be the prime concern and law must be used as an instrument of social change.

→ Various Committees like JS Verma Committee recommend criminalising it.

→ Recently Karnataka High Court punished a man for marital rap.

Marriage must not become for violence against women and the law should play a proactive role.

3. (b) Social Exclusion is maintained through the rules of purity and pollution which have deep roots in religion. Comment. 20

Social Exclusion refers to ~~separate~~ certain members, groups from full scale participation in society.

Maintained through purity and pollution:-

1) Certain occupations are considered impure. They are reserved for certain castes excluding ~~for~~ them from wider economic participation
eg >95% of manual scavengers are from lower caste

2) Rules of endogamy prohibit marriage between pure and impure castes. This results in exclusion from intermarriage.

eg <5% of marriages are intercaste in India as per NCAER.

1) Violence is the worst form of social exclusion. Rise in ~~Violence~~ atrocities ~~in~~ against SC by 9.4% (NCRB) are a testimony.

2) Lower castes are further not allowed to participate in politics, festivals, rituals and so on.

Prof Dipankar Gupta tells that each Caste develops separate cultural traditions.

Deep roots in religion

As Louis Dumont said, values of Hinduism ~~it~~ creates a binary of purity and impurity which is valid across people, events, objects & so on. E.g. vegetarianism, cleanliness etc. are considered pure.

However, modern society sees social exclusion due to more reasons as well -

1) Class → lower class, poorest of poor (eg slum dwellers) remain excluded.

2) Gender → women, especially tribal lower class & caste are not allowed to participate in public life.

3) Political conflicts → Despite having affluence, people living in unstable regions can't participate in social life. eg in Sri Lanka, Taliban.

4) Lack of basic amenities of education, health also exclude people.

→ Social exclusion is a multifold phenomena having wider implications than poverty and deprivation.

3. (c) Does education influence politics or is it the other way round? Give logical arguments in support of your answer. 10

Education and politics share a dialectical and reciprocal relationship.

Education influences politics

1) Education helps to move beyond primordial identities of caste and religion and choose candidates based on real issues.

2) Education further makes one aware of her rights, leading to increased participation.

eg recently villagers in Sundergarh, Orissa made Sarpanch candidate to take a written test.

3) Education deepens democracy widening its reach. eg TK Oommen says that educated middle class fights for rights of the weak, leading social movements.

Politics influences education

- 1) Kind of state dictates the type of education. For eg erstwhile Communist regimes taught values of communism
- 2) History textbooks are reinterpreted as per the ideology of the state.
- 3) Education is also comprised of political education given by pressure groups, political parties etc who teach common masses via simple symbols (Merriam and Munro)
- 4) Values taught depend on values of state. Eg Indian education teaches Constitutional morality

Education and politics both influence each other in a reciprocal manner.

SECTION - B

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.
10 x 5 = 50

(a) Child labour deprives children of their rights and reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty. Discuss.

Child labour refers to productive work, done for income by a person below the legal age.

Deprives children of rights

- 1) It leads to lack of education, health leading to further poverty.
- 2) Girl child is more prone due to both patriarchy & their suitability for certain jobs. Eg Niti Mishra tells how girls are preferred in Bidi industry.
- 3) ~~Chai~~ As per ILO, children permanently lead life of adults, work long hours & get low wages.
- 4) Due to their vulnerable nature,

Intergenerational poverty

Government has designed a National Policy on Children, Child Labour and Adolescents (Prohibition) Act.

Curbing child labour requires multi pronged attack on poverty, inequality and exclusion

5. (b) Give a sociological narrative of Dravidian Movement in India.

Dravidian movement is a social movement based on ethnicity of separate Dravidian identity, aiming for empowerment.

It was led by EV Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar) against the Aryan domination of both Brahmins and North Indians.

Periyar even challenged the Gandhian and Nehruvian nationalism as upper caste movement. He led Self Respect Movement.

Causes

- 1.) Brahminic hegemony in public services and politics despite constituting <5% of population
- 2.) Despite economic rise of middle

castes, they remained initially
low.

.) A quest for equality, political
economic empowerment.

Implications

- .) Periyar conducted non Brahmin,
non priest marriages.
- .) Emergence of caste based political
parties like Justice Party and
later DMK, AIADMK.
- .) Emergence of powerful
intermediary caste.

Though there was a transitory
demand of separate nation of
Dravidnadu, Indian nation
accommodated legitimate demands
resulting in overall unity and
an overall decline of separation.

5. (c) Despite of a progressive law, accessing abortion by women is still challenging in India. Discuss.

As Prof Andre Beteille remarked, law can give guidelines but its actual working is decided by people. Despite abortion law, abortion is challenging because:-

- 1) Stigma associated especially for unmarried, live in partners and so on. They resort to underground methods which are unsafe.
- 2) Denial of safe reproductive health to women due to their low status & patriarchy. People don't want to spend on women's health.
- 3) Cultural notions where household abortions by local midwife (Dai)

are preferred over hospitals.

- 1) Religious dictums of considering abortion as a sin. Eg Christianity doesn't allow abortions.
- 2) Lack of safe infrastructure, doctors etc ~~is~~ especially in rural tribal and other remote areas due to regional disparity.
- 3) Overall poverty also prevents access to quality healthcare.

This results in higher fertility, unsafe deliveries & abortions, poor child and maternal health ~~sex~~ leading to high maternal mortality and infant mortality. We need law with awareness and education to bring true social change.

5. (d) Be it caste or communal violence, they stall the growth of the nation.
Discuss in light of rising communal unrest in India.

Communalism refers to exploitation of sectarian identities for political gains. In Indian context, religion forms the basis of communalism.

Stalls the growth of nation

- 1) As per Prof Veena Das, worst victims of communal violence are women who suffer from rapes, as widows & so on.
- 2) Large scale loss of lives and livelihood is difficult to build back.
- 3) National harmony is replaced by mistrust, suspicion and hated.
- 4) Few benefit & gain political gains at the cost of many.

Causes of communal violence

- 1) historical factors when Britishers sowed the seeds by separate electorates for religions.
- 2) Overlap of religion with class deprivations (eg Sachar Committee highlights higher poverty in Muslims)
- 3) Sensationalism by communal media fanning sentiments.
- 4) Lack of education, employment and basic amenities where sense of relative deprivation prevails.

Communalism is a scar on the growth of the nation & must be adequately dealt with to foster peace and harmony.

5. (e) Discuss P N Mukherjee's thoughts on Indigenisation and Social Mobility.

Social mobility refers to transition of an individual, group or a community from one social position to other.

Indigenisation refers to relying on domestic resources rather than being dependent on foreign capital.

Prof P N Mukherjee presented a co-relation between the ~~two~~ two. As per him, higher level of indigenisation promotes the growth of domestic communities. This raises their social & economic position bringing upward mobility.

7. (a) Social-media is engaged in heralding a new world order. Discuss from Sociological point of view.

20

Social media refers to web based virtual networks enabling creating, receiving and sharing of audio, textual and visual content.

Heralding a new world order

- 1) Family and Kinship → It is promoting lone based mate selection.
'Dating apps' show this trend.
→ It fosters new kinds of partners.
eg:- one is connected via 'Whatsapp' to family even across borders.
- 2) Religion → India is witnessing rising sects and cults who aim to solve everyday mundane problems. These cults make extensive use of social media to widen reach.

1.) Political structure → Campaigning by political parties is now done virtually as well. As per Lokniti CBS report, 1 in 3 Indians receive political news via social media.

→ social movements have now globalised with the help of social media eg → #metoo
#Blacklivesmatter

2.) Economics of market & commoditisation based on large scale consumption relies on social media. Platforms like Facebook, YouTube etc. show targeted advertisements based on local population and culture.
eg → Ghagra-Chori ads in Navratri in India.

1) Values → Social media facilitates free speech and expression enabling freedom & choice especially for women, Dalits and so on.

On a flip side, social media is also leading to rising caste, ethnic, communal conflicts due to misinformation and fake news.

It can particularly exacerbate existing stratification as seen ~~an~~ in harassment of women online.

Social media can also hurt nation's sovereignty due to threats of terrorism.

Despite its limitations, social media is creating a new 'virtual' modernity.

7. (b) Recently, Uttarakhand government appointed an expert panel to examine the possibility of implementing the Uniform Civil Code in the state. In light of this, discuss the idea of Uniform Civil Code from a sociological perspective.

20

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) refers to a common personal law for matters of marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance etc. for all religions.

Arguments in favour of UCC

1) Most of the world religions are patriarchal, perpetuating lower status of women. Unequal inheritance rights in Hinduism, discriminatory divorce (y Triple Talaaq) practices in Islam are few examples.

2) Misuse of difference in personal laws. For example, a case of man converting to Islam solely for the purpose of polygamy.

- 1) It can foster national unity and communal harmony. Similar personal laws will promote similar practices across religions and each religion will have better understanding of other, building tolerance.
- 2) It has potential to promote inter-faith marriages further strengthening solidarity.

Arguments against UCC

- 1) Indian society is based on cultural diversity. Different personal laws promote diverse view points.
- 2) Wide scale difference between different religions' practices makes it difficult to reconcile.
eg → marriage as a sacrament in Hinduism while a contract in Islam.

1) Apart from major religions, there are several unique tribal practices. They can't be absorbed in mainstream leading to acculturation.

2) Imposition of UCC can be perceived by minorities as a threat to their religious freedom.

India must aim to codify personal laws and clean them of discriminatory patriarchal practices. For example, striking of triple talaq is a step in the right direction.

As Prof Ghurje said, India holds its unity due to its culture. UCC must be suitably applied to preserve this cultural ethos.

7. (c) Explain how Gender, Caste and Class hierarchies plays a pre-dominant role in sexual exploitation in rural India.

10

Sexual exploitation in rural India is a sociological phenomena based on multiple factors.

Gender hierarchy

Consideration of women as lower in status, economic position guided by patriarchy results in both exploitation inside and outside of marriage. For eg → most girls drop out of schools in rural India due to prevalent sexual exploitation.

Caste hierarchy

Caste conflicts when lower caste tries to be upwardly mobile & retaliation by upper caste manifests itself in 'power rape'.
Consideration of women as 'honour'

of household, makes them the first
target of caste attacks.
eg Kathisias rape case

Class hierarchy

Rural India's class structure is
predominantly women around land
and agriculture. Economic dependence.
lack of alternative employment &
poverty results in cases of
exploitation of agricultural labour
women by landlords. This is
further aggravated by male migration.

Intersection

Worst victims are lower caste,
lower class women suffering from
triple stratification.