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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 941)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13955
Center	ORN	Date	30/09/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
3 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
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.
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 Alignment Competence
- 2 Content Competence
- 3 Content Competence
- 4 Language Competence
- 5 Interaction Competence
- 6 Structure Presentation Competence
- 7 Evaluation Competence

Overall Marks Comments / Feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the

1. (a) Law as an instrument of social change

10

Laws are manifestation of collective consciousness. Laws are instrument of social change eg In India child marriage, child labour are prevalent social evils. There are laws prohibiting them as a result there is effort to curb these evils.

Laws can be reflection of past custom and laws can be fight against inhuman custom. eg Banning Animal Sacrifices. Thus laws change social attitude, behavior.

Similarly welfare oriented laws eg Right to employment (M.P.E.S.S) Right to Education are empowering common to fight against illiterate unemployment. Thus it is leading to change socio-economic sphere of society.

However laws alone are not sufficient for social change also. eg child labour act failed to curb it significantly due to poor implementation, poverty, socio-cultural factors. Thus laws need to be accepted by masses.

Thus laws can be agent of social change but ultimately their implementation and acceptance by individuals/society also matters.

1. (b) Feminization of poverty

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Economies defines poverty in terms of calorie and income. However sociology try to understand different faces of poverty. Feminization of poverty is one face.

Women were and are victims of patriarchy as a result they are denied their due share of education health, forced for

early marriage, unequal divorce and property laws, etc.

Over the decades, it was found that widowed and divorced women are worst victims of poverty. Since education and skills are not imparted to women since their childhood they are more prone to poverty and victims of poverty.

After globalisation and rapid urbanisation, females are victims of domestic help, doing ~~men~~ peripheral work. They are working in informal sector where they are denied of job security, low wages are paid. A low caste uneducated woman is the worst victim of poverty.

Thus contemporary India is facing problem of feminization of poverty at under state.

1. (c) Problems of Aged in changing Indian scenario

10

At present India has around 10% people of age above 60 years. India though a youthful country, but has ~~the~~ significant aged population. These problems are changing due to changes in social-economic sphere-

(1) Isolation - joint family is breaking down and aged people are isolated and they are facing problem of unavailability of old age care in hospital. Urban isolation is worst situation.

(2) Crime against old aged - repeated fraud, robbery, murder all are increasing and old age are easy target for criminals.

(3) health and financial security.

(4) India has poor health insurance and life insurance penetration. Thus

loss of partner lead to poverty and destitution for another.

(5) Increasing sense of individualism in new generation and rise of old age home culture.

In this regard government came up with Pradhan Mantri Teerav, Suksha, Teerav Tyoti, Atal Pension Yojana, Old age Pension Scheme, etc. However more concerted efforts are needed to change ground realities.

1. (d) SECC- a boon or bane

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SECC stands for Socio-Economic Caste Census. It was conducted by union government and state government under Registrar general of India. Its aim for collection of socio economic indicator data like access to p water, sanitation, pucca house or not and based on that beneficiaries for government scheme would be identified.

SECC - Positive impacts (~~5~~)

- 1) It breaks the income based determination of poverty rather under definition is used.
- 2) Useful for effective implementation of government scheme - minimizing exclusion and inclusion error
- 3) Transparency in allocation of resources and curbing corruption
- 4) Saving financial resources and plugging leakage

SECC - Bene (1) Data authenticity still a big challenge it can lead to inclusion of not worthy or exclusion of needy people (2) coverage of SECC - still there are doubts over it

SECC is now used for Housing for All scheme. If it is used with technology and Aadhaar it can change the policy implementation landscape in India.

4. (e) Gender disparities in education

10

Since ancient time women were denied of education. As a result, there were gender disparities and it is still persistent.

Reasons for gender disparities in education

- (1) Patriarchal mindset - it pays no attention to women's health, education
- (2) Dowry - a social evil parents instead of giving education to girl child, save money for dowry
- (3) lack of schools, and women staff
- (4) Increasing violence against women
⇒ Parents forces girl child to drop out
- (5) Child marriage, poverty, preference for male child.

However government and civil society efforts lead to universalisation of enrolment at primary level.

However at secondary and higher education there is wide gap between male-female. At higher education, and research there are only 14% women.

In this regard Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao, Scholarship, Reservation
at higher education level are few
efforts taken by governments to
deal with gender disparities in
education.

2. (a) "Poverty refers to deprivation of basic capabilities, rather than merely lowness of income". In the context of this statement, discuss the causes and manifestation of poverty in India.

20

4. (a) "Malnutrition is a silent assassin, which not only impacts the individual but also the productivity of the nation as it creates an army of sick personnel". In the context of this statement discuss the social causes and consequences of malnutrition in context of India.

20

Malnutrition is a kind of state where individual faces problem of under or over nutrition. India, is facing problem of malnutrition as highlighted by Global Hunger Report.

Malnutrition is manifested in form of low weight, lack of nutrients resulting into low immunity, stunting, delayed/slowed

progress of child. It affects children's physical, ^{mental/}emotional and cognitive growth.

There are multiple causes behind this problem. Some of them are -

1) Patriarchy - which controls over women's sexuality, reproductive and productive freedom. Women-pregnant and normal both are denied to nutrition food, health expenditure is lowest on women. Resulting into weak / low weight child. It leads to malnutrition.

2) Girl child is not given due attention over her health, nutrition as result they become victim of malnutrition.

3) Tribal areas are victim of development disaster, distress

migration, lack of basic facilities all this cumulatively affect the health of both pregnant women and newborn children.

4) Some other causes are corruption, unavailability of food, lack of focus on nutritional security, changing life style, more dependent on packaged food etc

It lead various consequences

a) Malnutrition lead to repeated instance of diseases which lead to death
eg Under 5 mortality rate still high in India

b) Overall learning capabilities affect, children became victim of school drop out, poor mental growth. It affect their aptitude. Their productivity suffer as result it lead to poverty, unemployment, distress migration

churning poverty and intergenerational poverty. Government in this direction has taken steps like Food Security Act 2013, Mid Day meal Scheme, Integrated Child development- Program. etc

To realise the benefit of demographic dividend, India need to focus on children since their birth, infact before their birth. Then only productive India can be developed.

4. (b) "Multiculturalism is not just the co-existence of different communities, but their sensitivity towards one another's culture". Critically analyse 20

India is land of diversity since ages. It has diversity in culture, religion, customs, language, food dress. As a result, it is needed to understand the true meaning of multiculturalism and how it can be utilised for peace and integrative society.

Multi culturalism is not just presence of multiple culture on a land/territory. Rather it is Spirit of tolerance, respecting the rights of others, and having sensitivity for others' need.

eg- In India multiple culture ~~are~~ living since ages this has been possible only because there was spirit of tolerance and sensitivity among them for each other.

However, in contemporary society, sensitivity and tolerance is depleting as result world is facing rise of Islamic fundamentalism and India is facing communal clashes every year. There are riots over loudspeakers, religious possession every year in India. It shows that spirit of

multi culturalism is not properly understood by all.

Indian constitution, however, ensures that rights of all section should be protected through fundamental right to equality, religious freedom, however, as T. N. Madan highlights that there is always difference between ideology and practice.

Constitution is sensitive but sensitivity among people is becoming disappear. Religious teachers are tolerant but people/followers are intolerant.

Thus one can say that multi culturalism is ideology of peaceful coexistence of all communities. This cannot

be possible that ideology of constitution would be put in practice. Contemporary problems like rise of ISIS, communal clashes, religious fundamentalism can be countered with ideology of multi-culturalism.

4. (c) The problem of child labour has both social and economic dimension to it.
Discuss 10

Recent World Bank report highlights that developing and underdeveloped nations have high percentage of child labour. eg India, Kenya, Bolivia etc.

Child Labour has both social and economic causes. Such as

(A) Economic dimension

(1) Capitalist always want to maximize profits for that they utilise child labour which is cheap and voiceless.

2) Poverty - family facing persistent poverty consider children as earning hand and as assets. They send their children for child labour.

3) Agricultural problem - Small and marginal farmer utilise their children's labour to avoid labour cost.

⑤ Social Dimensions

a) girl child labour - girl child is not sent to school and engaged in domestic chores.

b) Patriarchal mindset also encourage child labour.

c) Religious and social causes forcing people to go for large family - where more mouth to eat children are forced to earn and go for it.

Recently government amended child labour Act and abolished child labour till age of 14 yrs. Right to education and Mid Day Meal are few schemes to end this social economic evil.

5. (a) Structures of Patriarchy in India

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Patriarchy can be defined as ideology which control or tries to control women's sexuality, their productive and reproductive freedom.

Patriarchy is present in different social structure - family, religion, political sphere, marriage etc.

In family, there is gender gap as domestic work is not recognised and paid. Working women are forced to work for three shift - (1) economic shift (2) child care (3) domestic shift.

In Marriage, men have more rights than women. Life without children is not considered ~~full~~ complete. Women are forced for pregnancy and for male child they are forced for repeated pregnancy. Sonny, Polygamy are other social evils present.

In political sphere their representation in India very low 10-12%. Women reservation Bill is pending for decades.

These structures of patriarchy is present in every social, political structures in case of India.

5. (b) Sustainability in Development

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Development is qualitative concept. It's focus is on improving the life style, quality of living standards of all.

However, many times it was found that developmental costs are making it unsustainable. eg Big Dam led to deforestation and detribalization. Development became disaster for some & paradise for some.

Therefore Sustainable development is goal of entire humanity eg SDGs adopted recently, Paris climate agreement.

To have sustainability in development we need to first analyse develop-ment at ^{what} cost for whom for what is durability in development.

To have sustainability the need to transfer of technology and funds from developed to developing, change ~~ind~~ consumption oriented attitude, shift towards community participation, utilisation of traditional knowledge.

Development is needed but it should be sustainable other development disaster would lead to end of entire humanity. It need global coordinated multipronged effort.

5. (c) Impact of globalization on the culture of Indian youth

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globalisation is process of making whole world as a single global village with cutting down cultural geographical boundaries. Indian youth are impacted by it in all sphere - dress, food, entertainment, employment etc.

Indian youth are now becoming more individualistic :- they focus on their career, employment. They do not hesitate to work in one country & settle in another.

Their food, dress and language all are impacted by it. They are speaking global and foreign language. They are adopting to foreign food eg Macdonaldization.

Their choice of spare time or going for fun is also impacted by it.

Foreign culture and festivals are adopted eg Valentine Day.

Through social media and internet they are connected to world as a result they are getting access to diversity of thoughts, western education, philosophy, role models.

Thus globalisation of has impacted Indian youth in all sphere. There are some negative impacts also - lack of real peace, materialistic attitude, restlessness, change in life style leading to various disease etc.

5. (d) Contemporary women's movement in India

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In India women's movement in part led to various positive effect eg Dowry Prohibition Act, Immoral Trafficking Prohibition Act. In contemporary India, there are different issues and for that women movement are going on.

Temple Entry movement eg Sabarimala, Shani Shingnapur, Hajial. Dargah for these religious ^{places} movement for women only is organised and

women's organisation^{are} challenging the centuries old taboos. Judiciary is helping them.

Another movement is related to uniform civil code. They are fighting against triple talaq, Nikah Halala, differential divorce law for Hindu, Muslim Christian. Recent Supreme court verdict on triple talaq is culmination of their efforts.

For women safety, they are pressurizing government to have tougher law, faster judicial proceedings, special court. eg NIRBHAYA movement.

For women education and gender equality they are fighting.

Thus recent time, women movement are highlighting all issues and becoming more sensitive to women's need.

5. (e) "Surrogacy is both a need and source of Income". Comment

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Surrogacy is application of technological development where surrogate mother bear child for some other women that may be infertile or may not be. Developing nations like India where laws are ambiguous and there is poverty at wider scale, Surrogacy is prevalent.

Surrogacy is a need -

- Infertile couple cannot live their life as without children they lack completeness and lack social acceptance.
- Homosexual couples also go for it to have child and live their life as per their choice.
- It is emerging technology, India need to have this.

Surrogacy source of income

- Big hospitals earn money through surrogacy tourism and medical

tourism as it lead to forex earning.
 — poor women rent their womb and
earn money as they have nothing to
~~get~~ sell. It help them to earn
 income, fight against poverty.

Recently government came up
 with Bill which prohibit commercial
 Surrogacy and allows altruistic
 Surrogacy.

Thus Surrogacy is both
 need and additional source of
 income for bourgeoisie and poor.

6. (a) "If cities do not begin to deal more constructively with poverty, poverty may begin to deal more destructively with cities." In the context of this statement, discuss the issue of slum proliferation in India. 25

In India, more than 25% people are
 poor though ^{exact} estimate of poverty is
 not there. Urban areas are new
 theatre of poverty. Slums ^{rise} and
 their proliferation further complicate
 the issue of urban poverty.

In India nearly 10%
 population is living in slums. Thus

it is important to understand causes of slums proliferation-

a) failing rural economy especially non-profit and unviability of agriculture leading to distress migration to urban areas for better livelihood. It lead to creation of slums.

b) Rising cost of living in urban area offers poor to go for slums as slum offers low cost housing eg Mumbai - high cost of living leading to creation of slums.

c) city need cheap labour domestic help servants etc slums offers house to these working class.

d) Hapazard urban planning, unavailability of land in urban areas etc.

e) Politicization of slums as slums offers vote bank to political class

Thus cities of India need to deal with poverty more constructively way as poverty may lead to social unrest, rising crime, increase in violence against women. Slums are centers of poverty and breeding ground for anti social element eg riots, drugs smuggling, liquor smuggling etc.

All of these will effect will disturb urban social-cultural economic structure.

Therefore cities need to go for

- a) Proper urban planning - effective utilisation of land
- b) providing skills to people and education to all so that more aware citizenry work in city. It will help in fight

against poverty and anti-social element as well.

c) Use of technology like CCTV cameras, smart police, to curb crime and increase surveillance

d) Promoting family planning measure to curb slum proliferation due to population rise.

e) targetting the ^{issue of} unavailability of water, sanitation in slum areas.

In this regard, recently government started housing for all (urban) (rural) to provide house to all. However mere providing houses would not solve the problem. India need to deal with issue of poverty at rural and

urban areas. So that distress migration from rural to urban would be curbed. For that PURA model can be followed.

Slums are failure of urbanisation and poverty alleviation programme. Thus it need to be dealt with multipronged strategy.

6. (b) "Grassroots environmental movements following Gandhian non-violent tradition are expanding in India". Substantiate

25

India is witnessing increase in environmental movements. These movements are using Gandhian non-violent methods. eg Recent protest against raising height of Sardar Sarovar dam activist gone for Jal Satyagraha - a peaceful way.

Paul Brass calls these contemporary environment movement as new social movement and grass root movement.

India has tradition of non-violent movement. eg CHIPKO movement where women volunteer stick to trees to protect trees from felling. Similarly APIKO movement in Karnataka followed same methods.

People are taking social media as platform to highlight issue in peaceful non-violent manner. A singer highlighted Kodaitkanal issue of mercury pollution problem through a song. Thus activists are going for innovation and peaceful ways for ~~protesting~~ protesting and highlighting the issues.

These movements are having representation of different social sections eg educated, youth, old age, academicians, celebrities are taking part in it. Environmental issues affects all directly and indirectly. Rising awareness against climate change, and its effect further stimulating people for environmental movement. eg Water for life movement.

Some other instance of peaceful non-violent movement are Silent valley, Kerala fishermen association against mechanised trawlers, Niyamgiri Orissa, etc.

These movement are encompassing various issues

Such as women's health, child rights. As Vandana Shiva highlight "eco-feminism" is growing / ideology of these ecological movement - She calls for dam should be damned and mines are sources of misery.

Thus one can say that environmental movement today are multifaceted they are targeting bourgeoisie interest (protest against Genetically Modified crops), targeting patriarchy and ask for special attention for women's issues all there is done through peaceful manner. They are strengthening the democracy.

8. (a) "The cooperative sector has been playing a distinct and significant role in the country's process of socio-economic development". Elaborate 20

Cooperatives were introduced in India with aim to protect small and medium producer. As at the time independence it was found that they lack capabilities to compete with big public and private enterprise. This is true for today's society also.

Over the decades it was found that in India various kind of cooperatives were made.
eg Seed cooperative, Sugarcane, Credit, Milk cooperative (AMUL) Rubber etc.

State has provided impetus to this by enacting interstate cooperative acts later on 97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011 which empowers individual and responsibility of state to encourage cooperative formation.

In social and economic sphere there effects were studied by various scholars, Satya dev, Daniel Horner, Balla Chaddha, Shanti George etc

*1) Women empowerment - as cooperative and SHGs were helpful for women to earn income while working within home. It helped them to have voice in family, especially family planning, girl child education and health. Overall family income improve which helps in fighting against rural poverty.

Similarly, it was found that more than 90% of sugarcane, rubber, spices are being sold through cooperative. It provide collective benefits to small producer which they can not be capable to get.

It led to rural-urban integration as urban areas getting commodities from rural areas. Also increase in income led to investment in technology upgradation, modernization

eg. AMUL & Operation flood led to Scientific training imparted to farmers, women to Harness livestock rearing.

It also helped in rural-urban distress migration, supplementing farmers' income, pressuring the government as collective voice is heard.

However, there are certain negative aspects like cooperatives are used as launchpad for politics, rise of rural elites, corruption etc.

Despite these limitations, cooperatives are becoming agent of socio-economic change and their effective efficient working can help in dealing issues of agrarian economy.

8. (b) The presence and role of Pressure Groups augment and supplement the role and purposes of the political parties. Discuss 20

Pressure groups are hallmark of democracy. They can be defined as group of people whose aim is not to capture power and join politics rather they represent people's issue to government and pressurize government for this.

Political parties are those organisation whose explicit goal is to work for people, following their ideology. By joining the / capturing the power.

Political parties before election come up with election manifesto, highlight people's problem and they make promise to solve people's problem.

Pressure groups helps political parties and governments

to know the problems of people
eg CRY group working for
child rights, Bachpan Bachao
Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi
pressuring government for elimination
of child labour.

Thus pressure groups helps
in setting agenda. It helps
political parties to frame their
manifesto. After election also
pressure groups keep eye on
government's functioning and
acts highlight their mistakes
Here they are helping opposition
parties: eg Marmade Bachao.
groups fighting for tribal
rights and environment protection

Political parties want
to increase their penetrations
and presence. Pressure

group educate make aware people about the politicians'/ representatives background eg social education Criminal eg Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) - publish critical reports on political class performance

Since pressure group never want to gain political power so they never supplant political parties' role. However they are augmenting and supplementing the political parties. Andre Beletle explain to gain politics one has two alternative either to join political parties or go for pressure group, collective mobilisation.

Thus pressure groups are helpful in democratisation of democracy.

8. (c) Critically examine how uniform civil code will help improve the condition of women in India. 10

In case of India different religion control their personnel laws. There is not uniform civil code in this regard. Uniform civil code means all woman citizen would be same personnel laws - divorce, marriage, property inheritance etc

It would help women in multiple ways -

- (1) Realisation of fundamental rights especially right to equality before law and abolition of gender inequality
- (2) Practices like Triple Talag, Nikah Halal, would be abolished. which would provide equal footing to muslim women with respect to muslim men. It would help them in education employment, fighting against domestic violence and exploitation.

3) Reducing fertility rate and women would not be subjected to repeated pregnancy as they live under fear of divorce today. They can have voice against forceful pregnancy.

4) Same kind of property inheritance and divorce laws help them to have respectful free life even after divorce as their rights would be protected by laws.

Thus uniform civil Code is necessary for Indian society that is why constitution makers kept it under directive principles. Recent Supreme court verdict on triple talak is right step in this directions.