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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2531)

Name of Candidate	ARUSHA PATIL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	1090500.
Center		Date	13/08/2024

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:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended Strongly Recommended

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.

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All the Best

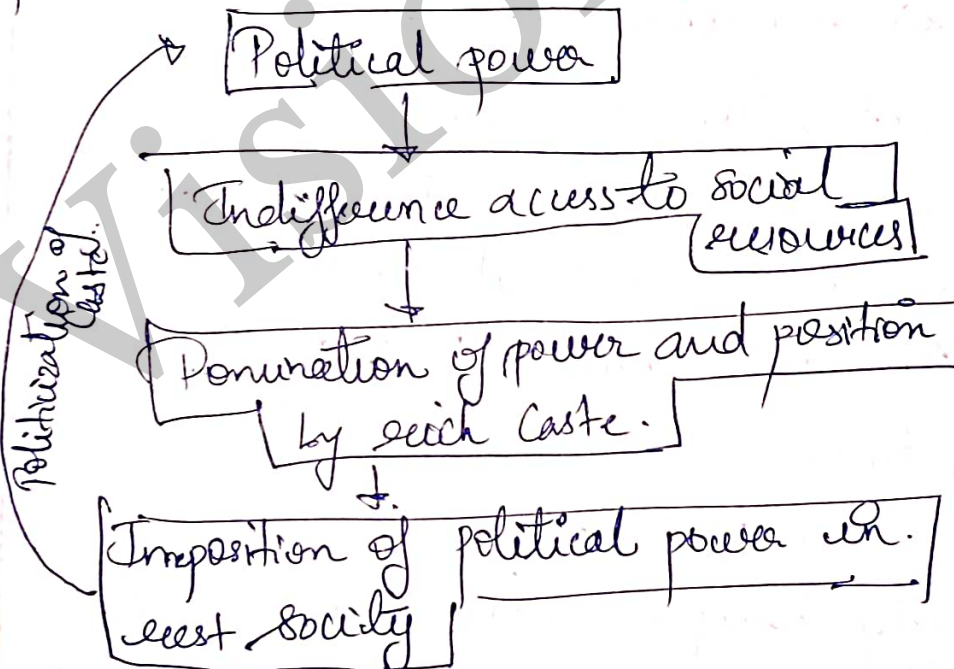
खंड 'A'/SECTION 'A'

1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

- 1.(a) "जातिगत पहचानों के राजनीतिकरण से भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाएं और अधिक मजबूत हुई हैं।"
समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"The politicization of caste identities has led to a deepening of democratic processes in India." Critically evaluate. 10

Politicization of Caste refers to creation of Political identity and Caste system into trend, by fulfilling mutual interest to hold social power structures. This hampers democratic functioning as development of political elites.



Politicization of Caste identities has led to deepening of democratic processes in India.

① M.N. Srinivas - Caste power and position predominant factor in social strata
eg: Brahminical political power dilute Caste identity of dalit. through untouchability.

② Andre Beteille - Politics and Caste interlinked to strengthen fulfillment of social interest ex: Politisation of Jat Community in Punjab Harijans gain economic interest.

③ Casteisation of Politics :-
In form of identity politics through formation of political parties
ex: Dalit, Harijan Swak Sangh.

Conclusion :-

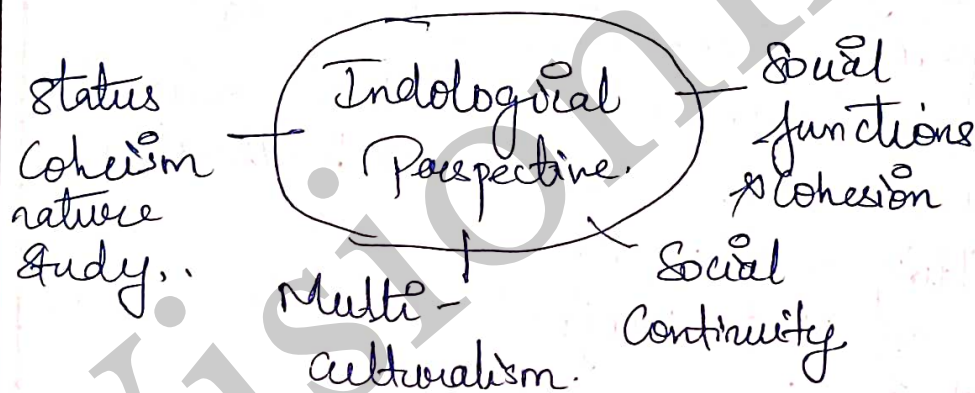
Thus politicization of Caste in society hampers social equality and social equality principle where power will be core factor to drive society.

1.(b)

"भारतीय समाज पर इंडोलॉजिकल परिप्रेक्ष्य सांस्कृतिक निरंतरता पर बल देता है तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तन की गतिशीलता की उपेक्षा करता है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"The Indological perspective on Indian society tends to emphasize cultural continuity and overlooks the dynamics of social change." Discuss. 10

According to G.S. Ghurye Indological perspective emphasize to study the cultural sphere of society through the lens of language, social structure, social system and way of life.



Indological perspective tends to emphasize cultural continuity and overlook the

dynamics of social change as follows:

① Caste system: As Ghurye said Caste is a concept originated in social sphere which is a trait of Indian society helping continuity in class role.
eg: Caste Based DOI.

② Tribal Society :

Indologist says tribes as backward mind which helps integration of tribal society into mainstream of societal continuity.

eg: Intergenerational flow of tribal culture.

③ Linguistic Society :

Symbolic Interactions and non-visible communication helps to intergenerational flow of ideas, meanings, which ultimately building social norms.

eg: Indra Pooja - Hindu social norms.

Criticism :

① M. N. Srinivas :- Inability to study social dynamics in caste system.

eg: Caste, subcaste, culture in India.

② Andre Beteille :- Indologist ignores social realism in mode of marxist mode of production which keeps social continuity.

Conc: Despite this Indological reputation it's a functional thought to reflect mirror image of Indian society.

1.(c)

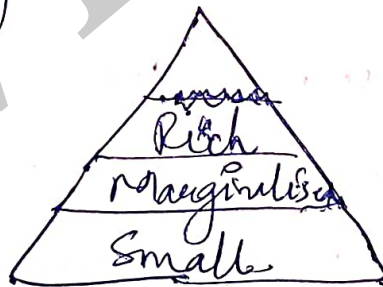
भारतीय कृषि समाज के अध्ययन हेतु डैनियल थॉर्नर के दृष्टिकोण का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically examine Daniel Thorne's approach to study Indian agrarian society. 10

Agrarian Society is a core feature of Indian Society which evolved as a subject matter for sociological studies like Daniel Thorne's study of Indian Agrarian Society.

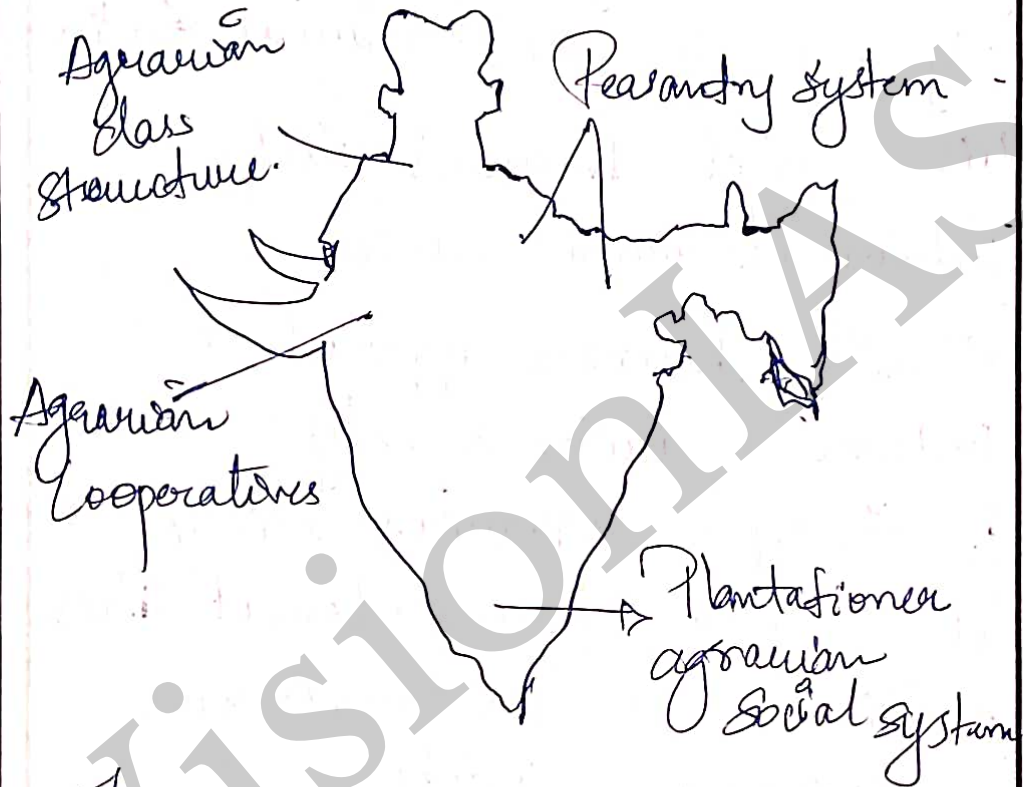
Daniel Thorne's approach to Indian agrarian Society.

- ① Study of agrarian society and its evolution from colonial times
- ② Existence of class consciousness in agrarian society.



- ③ Agrarian Social system: Provide opportunity for social mobility...
eg: Green Revolution help livelihood

opportunity in Punjab & Haryana.
Agrarian social structures across
India -



Thus.

Daniel Thorner's approach to study Indian agriculture founded to understand agrarian facts to study structural functions of Indian agriculture system which also used by scholars like A.K. Desai, M.N. Srinivas etc.

1.(d)

घुर्गे का जनजातियों का विश्लेषण जनजाति-जाति सातत्य पर आधारित था। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ghurye's analysis of tribes was based on tribe caste continuum. Discuss.

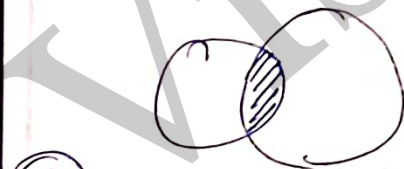
10

According to Ghurye tribes are considered as backward Hindus. Hence, for social continuity he says integration of tribes into mainstream society is required.



(a) Complete isolation
Elwin perspective

(b) Ghurye perspective
Complementary nature
of both the society.



(c) Tribal integration in mainland society.
Ghurye's analysis on tribes was based on tribe caste continuum as follows.

(1) Social Integration: Both Caste and tribes are the sides of the same coin.

(2) Inseparability: Primitive society today.

Caste are the past tribes and today's tribes are the backward Hindus. Hence both are ~~the~~ interlinked and continuum in nature.

③ Social hierarchy's Continuation of both the society leads to creation of social hierarchy like in Caste system lower strata is present. Similarly in Tribal society particularly vulnerable tribes present in lower strata.

Counter perspective

① Fluid - Caste tribes continuity is not possible hence complete isolation is required for continuity of both of the society.

ex: Andaman & Nicobar Sentinels refused to be integrated in the mainland.

② Dysfunctional point of view: Continuity of both of them may create crisis, conflicts and relative deprivation ex: Recent mei-tei-kuo Conflict.

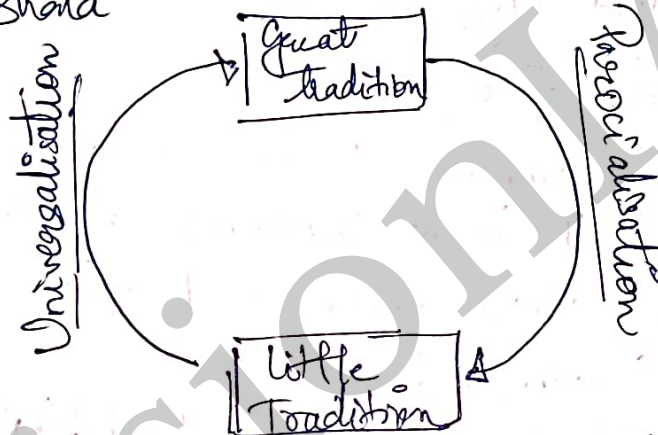
Conc: Thus despite distinct views Caste and tribe both are core features of Indian society which provide subject matter for Indological studies.

1.(c)

भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को समझने में लघु परंपरा और बृहत परंपरा के सिद्धांत के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the importance of the theory of Little Tradition and Great Tradition in comprehending social change in Indian society. 10

Little tradition refers to cultural way of life of small section of society while great tradition refers to practices of fest, way of life, way of thinking of larger majoritarian social strata.



Importance of the theory of little tradition and Great tradition in Comprehending social change in Indian society as follows :

① M.N. Srinivas -

Adoption of way of life of great tradition through way of Sanskritisation reflects mobility like Kurks of Mysore

ex:- Today, Upper Caste Behaviour are followed by lower Caste in rural India.

② Indianisation of Modern tradition - Is,

getting formulated by adopting great tradition
Cultural practices ex: Karta with Jams.
Culture. Spiderman movie in Bhojpuri
etc.

③ Modernisation of Indian tradition -
At universal level.

ex: celebration of Diwali in whitehouse
USA.
and Yoga Day.

Counter perspective

① Indological view - Presence of little
tradition and Great tradition is reflected
in form of status cohesion and social statics.

② Marxist Sociologist:-

Universalisation is nothing but imbibing
class conscious behaviour ex:
Andre Bete.

Conclusion

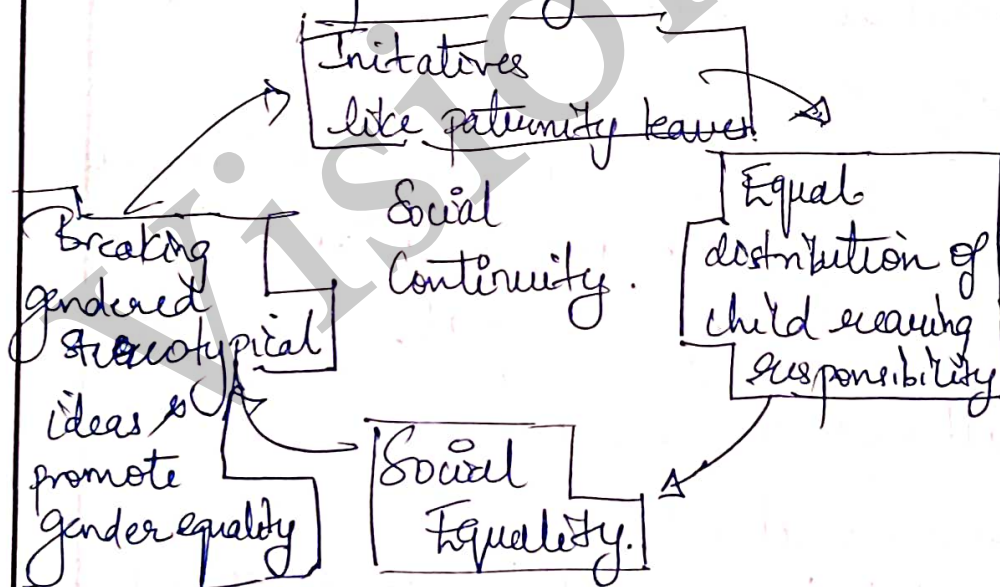
little tradition and great tradition
reflects how Indian society move from
social statics to social dynamics.

3.(a)

पितृत्व अवकाश की अवधारणा उस पितृसत्तात्मक धारणा को चुनौती देती है कि बच्चे का पालन-पोषण केवल महिला की ही जिम्मेदारी है। इस संदर्भ में, पितृत्व अवकाश के प्रावधानों को लागू करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर विवेचना कीजिए।

The concept of paternity leave challenges the patriarchal notion that child-rearing is solely a woman's responsibility. In this context, discuss the challenges associated with implementing paternity leave provisions. 20

Ongoing discussions to impose paternity leave which reflects to considering child rearing task as responsibility of both of the parents as against patriarchal notion which reflects the idea of solely a women's responsibility.



Concept of paternity leaves challenges the patriarchal notion that child rearing is solely a women's responsibility as follows:-

① Gender Equal Responsibility - By promoting men as equal contributors in child rearing process.

ex: like Singapore.

② Breaking stereotypes. as said by feminist to promote socialisation and social control.

③ Social Dynamics. - As per social and structural requirement of new India society ex:

Nita Gulati increasing development activities by both men and women requires sharing of equal responsibilities.

challenges associated

① Functional thought :
Parental leave will break social static nature of Indian Society
ex: scholars like Emile Durkheim,

① Post structuralist - Reversing of traditional norms, customs and role allocation as women can rear child better than other.

② Structural strain - In familial DCI and responsibilities.

eg: Unachakravarti - Motherhood responsibility

④ Adaptation Constraint - which hampers major imposition of parental leave.

eg: Resource constraint as per social system theory of Parson

⑤ Conclusion :-

Thus steps like parental leaves denote the nature of social dynamism which shapes creation of symmetrical family structure as propounded by Young & Wilmund

3.(b)

यद्यपि भारतीय समाजशास्त्रीय परंपरा को स्थापित करने का श्रेय जी.एम. घुर्ये को दिया जाता है, लेकिन इसे परिपक्वता तक पहुंचाने का श्रेय एम.एन. श्रीनिवास को दिया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Though the credit to establish Indian sociological tradition goes to G S Ghurye, but it was M N Srinivas who led it to maturity. Discuss. 20

G.S. Ghurye, credited by contributing sociological view point by studying Indian Society through cultural point of view. while M.N. Srinivas was considered as study of Indian Society through structural functional point of view.

Establishing Indian sociological tradition goes to G.S. Ghurye due to

- ① Functional nature of Caste system through Varna
- ② Continuation of Society by Integration of tribal Culture and Caste system.
- ③ Functional Paradigm to study India through cultural perspective.
eg: language, way of life, living standards etc.

Provided foundation to build social theories and reflects such social realities.

Continuity of Caste system through enculturation principle

eg: Role of Sadhu to promote social evolution and social norms.

① M.N. Srinivas led it to maturity.

① Structural functional analysis - to study social dynamics

eg: - present of Caste, sub caste, sub-sub Caste

② Sanskritisation - Understanding how society move from one strata to another
eg: Kurb people

③ Westernisation vs Modernisation -

India intact its indigenous culture rather than its complete reliance on western culture.

eg:- Indivisation of modern culture
in form of learning technical
education in Vernacular language
(Engg or STEM Courses)

④ Social Constructivism -
Interactions between social unit
has to build social capital and
ultimately social construction.

eg:- Development of Hindu religion

Criticism :-

① Andre Bettie :-
~~~~~

Both ignores the marxist view of  
Indian society that exploit lower  
class.

ex:- Mopla movement

② Positivist thought - Ghurye's Indology  
reflects value loaded concept which

champions the concept of value neutrality in social research as positive school of thought considered the core feature of it.

~~Despite~~ Despite criticism both body of thought expanded the horizon of social reality and promoted social roots more stronger to study and build the foundation of future society like Indian society of 21st century.

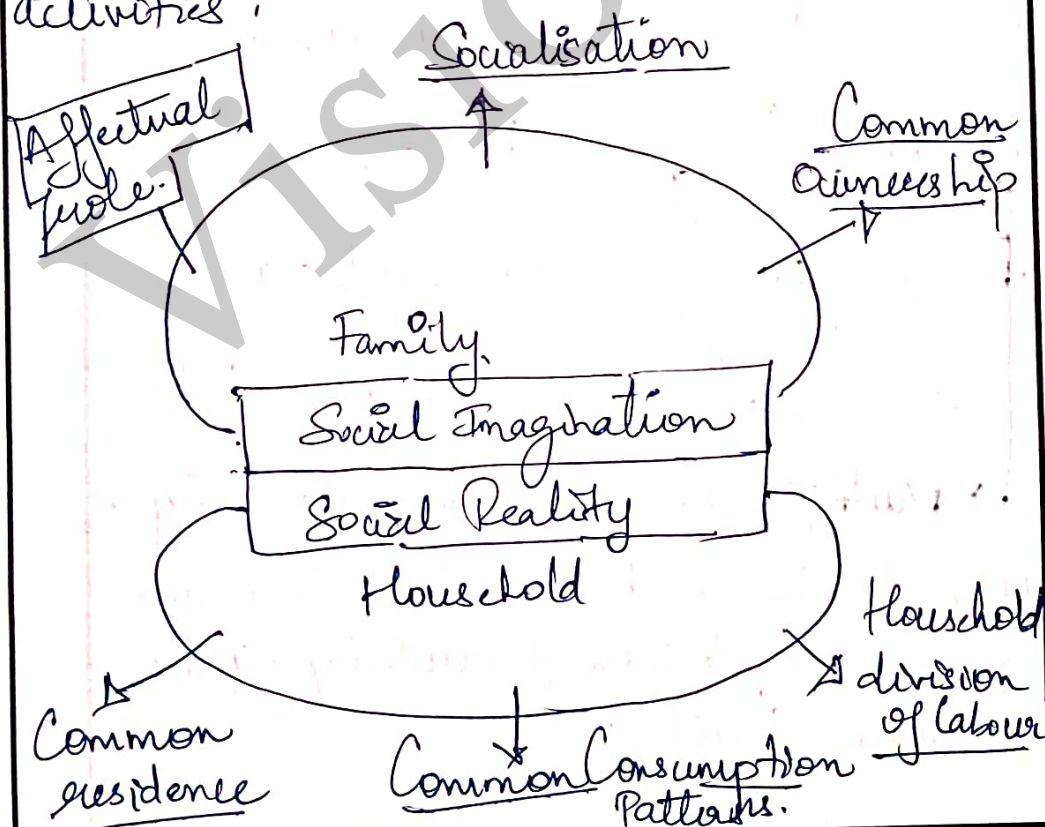
3.(c)

"परिवार एक कल्पना है जबकि घर एक वास्तविकता है" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Family is an imagination while household is a reality". Discuss.

10

According to Murdock family is a social unit which is driven by principle of common ownership and emotional support to derive way of life while he says household is a concept of industrialised society where same family can perform different household practices like consumption, production activities.



Family: Social Imagination.

→ Social relation build on basis of principle of consanguinity and affinity.

→ Common ownership of land, wealth and property

eg:- traditional joint family

→ Authoritarian Rule

eg: By elderly

→ Collective Decision making 'COM'

eg: Role of Parents in institutional marriages.

Household: Social Reality.

→ Reflection of Industrial class society

eg:- Nuclear household in Urban area

→ Multiple household in single family.

Thus, family and household structure is mirror reflection of evolving nature of Indian Society.

## खंड 'B'/SECTION 'B'

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

5.(a) भारतीय मीडिया में महिलाओं को किस प्रकार निरूपित किया जाता है, इसका विश्लेषण एवं समीक्षा कीजिए।

Analyze and critique how women are represented in Indian media.

10

In globalised world and technological society increased symbolic interaction reflects virtual violence in media world as recently experienced cases like misuse of AI.

Critical analysis of women representation in Indian media :-

① Commodification of women - in media advertisement:

eg:- Perfume ads.

② Objectification of women roles

eg:- women roles depicted in television and media websites.

③ Symbolic gestures - depicting violent verbal violence and sexual harassment  
eg:- A person misused AI technology to sexually and verbally harass

women in MP.

④ Abusive script and languages in media platforms.

⑤ Stereotypical depiction of women in roles, affectual, emotional roles.

⑥ Counter side of women depiction in Indian media

↳ voice of voiceless strata

eg: #metoo movement

↳ promoting social role models and social entrepreneurs.

eg: Nykaa, Shark tank

Thus

depiction of women in media platform reflect social reality of stereotypes attached which recently Supreme Court advised to address it through its guidelines.

5.(b)

"प्रत्येक जाति अपने ममकर्मों में श्रेष्ठता तथा उच्चतर जातियों में समानता की मांग कर रही है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Each caste is demanding superiority to equals and equality to superiors".  
Comment.

10

Caste in society reflects variation in form of superiority and equality which impact social constraints and social reality.

Caste is demanding superiority to equals

- ↳ Providing economic avenues.
- ↳ reservation
- ↳ social mobility chances.
- ↳ Maratha

↳ legal protection - Art 15

Caste is demanding equality to superiors.

- ↳ Principle of equity  
eg:- Art 16
- ↳ Equal representation in politics.  
eg:- political representation

Promotion of identity politics.

eg: TDP. (Telugu Desam party)

Social mobility in hierarchy for  
women

eg: Hon. President of India.  
(Breaking glass ceiling).

Thus;

To promote functional aspect of  
society caste, superiority and  
equality should be balanced to  
strengthen social mobility and  
fulfillment of principle of Sarvodaya.  
- Gandhi

5.(c)

राजनीतिक दलों का उद्भव मूलतः सामाजिक आंदोलनों से ही होता है। अपने विचार की उदाहरणों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Political parties essentially emerge from social movements. Support your view with examples. 10

Political parties refer to formation of social ideologies driven by particular social structures and social system which are subjected to social change.

① Dalit political parties formation through Dalit panther.

② Depressed class political party driven by class conflict movement in South India.

③ Drive social interest and welfare through R.S.S. —  
eg: BJP.

④ Promoting national interest  
eg: INC

⑤ Regional interest fulfillment.

through regional movements eg:-  
DMK parties:

⑥ Duplication of ordinary well being  
and social movement

eg:- AAP

⑦ Farmers activism and fulfilling  
labour interest  
eg:- Labour Party.

⑧ Thus.

Political party is a reflection  
of social movement which is subject  
matter of political stability/evolution.

5.(d)

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता के उदय के लिए औपनिवेशिक शासन के काल को कितना जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

How much can the rise of communalism in India be attributed to the period of colonial rule?

10

Communalism is ~~the~~<sup>is</sup> ideology which fulfill interest of ~~some~~ particular social section like Caste, religion, race etc.

Rise of Communalism attributed to Colonial rule.

① Fulfilling National and regional Interest.

eg:- Communalism in South India

② Regional Partition movements

eg:- Bengal, J&K

③ Fulfilling dominating class aspirations

eg:- Hindu - Muslim Conflicts

④. In contemporary context,

- ① Religious Intolerance.  
eg: Ayodhya issue.
- ② Intercaste Conflict.  
eg: Hijab issue Karnataka.
- ③ Information dissemination and  
social strain  
eg: Muzaffar rights

Thus,

Communalism is driven by  
Colonial & post Colonial factors  
which reflects new social facts of  
Indian Sociology,

5.(c)

"जलवायु परिवर्तन न केवल एक पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है बल्कि एक सामाजिक न्याय का मुद्दा भी है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Climate change is not just an environmental issue but also a social justice issue."  
Discuss.

10

Increase in climate change is creating  
concerns of justice like harsh  
impact of on marginalised community

- ↳ Impact on women due to  
drought and long way water  
fetching
- ↳ Global warming impact on  
women and child health
- ↳ Increasing Refugee Crisis.
- ↳ Developmental displacement  
eg: Forbes
- ↳ In accessibility of resources.  
eg: resources strain
- ↳ Poverty. - Post Covid poverty.

Increasing human-animal conflict  
hampering farmer interest  
Thus.

Climate change is more social  
fact than just ecological facts.

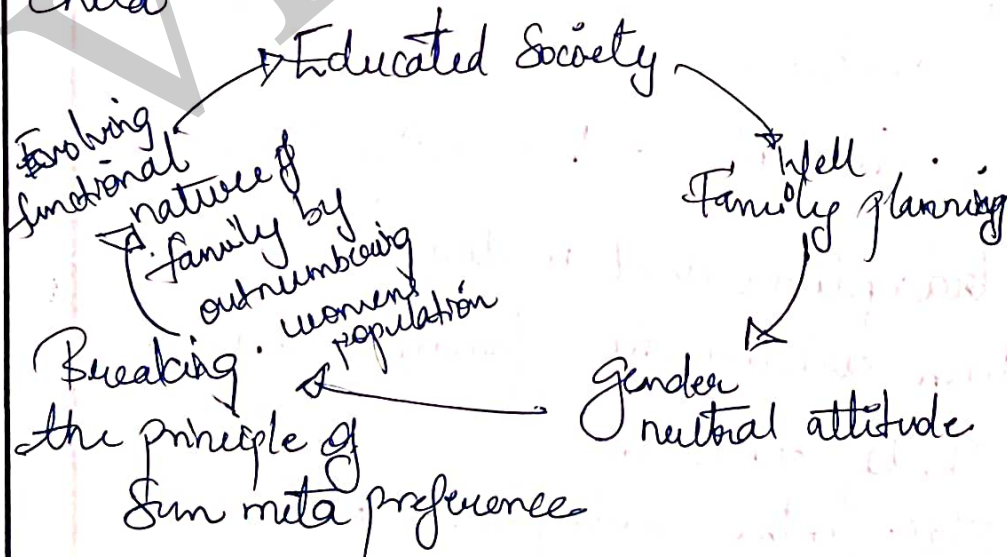
6.(a)

NFHS-5 के अनुसार, इतिहास में पहली बार भारत में महिलाओं की संख्या पुरुषों से अधिक हो गई है। क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह भारत में परिवार नियोजन की सफलता को दर्शाता है? इस स्थिति का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to NFHS-5, women have outnumbered men in India for the first time in history. Do you believe this reflects the success of family planning in India? Provide a critical analysis of the situation.

20

According to NFHS-5 report Women constitute more than 50% of population by crossing the population of men it denotes how social structure and social functions are evolved in form of functional point of view towards women like well family planning and prioritising girls over a boy child.



Women outnumbered men in India!  
reflects success of family planning in  
India.

① Effective state planning and legislation  
Family planning legislation and marriage  
laws. as a form of social control.  
eg: Recent marriage age increasing  
legislation.

② Functional guidelines for social  
wellbeing — by considering function  
and dysfunction of family planning.  
eg: Voluntary family planning  
method (2000-02)

③ C. Gouldin — Increasing usage of  
Contraceptives and medical practices in  
modern societies for family planning.

④ Theda Skocpol —  
state Centre sociological initiatives to  
bring social change

eg: Bete Bachas. Bete padhas,  
Selfie with daughter Campaign

### Critical analysis

① Andere Bette :- Inability to adopt family planning reflects socio-cultural hesitancy. "Law determines how society should move but culture determines

how society actually moves." It reflects how society actually moves. It reflects social constraint.

② Individual decision making :-

Criticism by social policy expert as imposing family planning reflects violation of rights to privacy.

③ Cultural notion of motherhood responsibility

eg: Brahminical patriarchy.

~~Now~~ Despite social constraints

Outnumbering of women population denotes social mobility and social dynamics because. "National development cannot happen on its one being if half of its population is left behind"

— Suami Nivekananda

6.(b)

पंथनिरपेक्षता भारतीय संविधान का मूल सिद्धांत है। भारतीय पंथनिरपेक्ष ढांचे के आलोक में, भारत में धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Secularism is the cardinal principle of Indian constitution. Discuss the problems faced by religious minorities in India, in the light of secular framework in India.20

Secularism refers to outsourcing of religious principles and inculcation of secular principle in social spheres i.e. reducing predomination of religion in social agency, social action and social systems.

Indian Constitution

↓  
[ Secular legislation and  
Principles ]

↓  
[ Religious equality and equity ]

↓  
[ Social Mobility ]

↓  
[ Social Cohesion ]

☐ Secularism is Cardinal principle of Indian Constitution :-

① Promotion of distributive Justice system

To promote, socio economic political equality as mentioned in preamble  
eg:- equal cultural and religious rights of distinct minority.

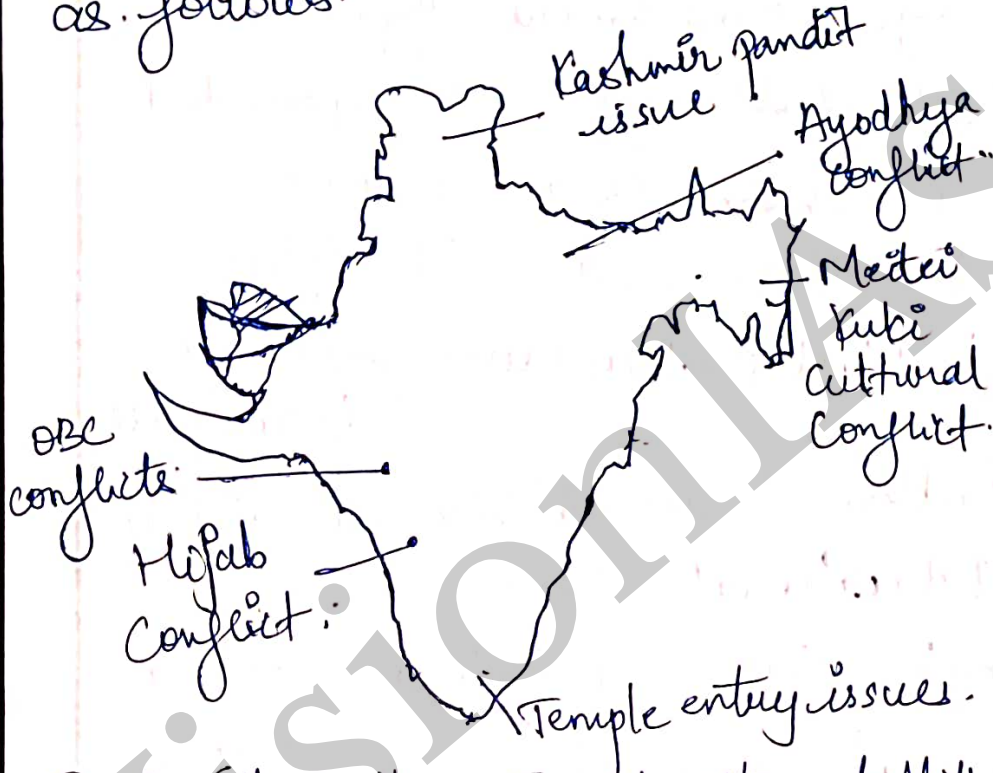
② Avenues of Social mobility:- In public spheres in form of equal opportunities and social dignity  
ex:- Art 15, Art 16. - equal treatment without discrimination

③ Social Welfare - By adopting principle of equality and uniformity.  
eg:- Act 44 - UCC, Uniform Civil Code

④ Social Control - To prevent socio cultural pathologies.  
eg:- Abolition of Untouchability - Act 17.

⑤ Promoting new Secular movements -  
By imbining protection of distinct language, culture, and faith.  
eg:- Right to religion.

Minorities in India : problems faced  
by religious minorities in India.  
as follows.



① Social equity - Is not getting fulfilled  
in form of imposing uniformity.  
eg:- Recent UCC conflicts.

② Inter cultural societal strain - by  
demanding autonomy empower and  
position  
eg:- Meitei & Kuki (Manipur  
Conflict)

③ Social Instability and inequality  
gaining state in upper caste strata  
eg: Maharashtra Conflict.

④ Caste dominance :- As propounded  
by S.N. Srinivas. to access power,  
<sup>posse</sup> position and social status  
eg: Black panther movement / Bhumia  
Kargan issue

⑤ Problem of accessibility, affordability  
of Educational opportunities.  
eg: Social Backwardness of Arunta

⑥ Principle of purity and pollution in  
social Interaction ;  
eg: Frequent denial of midday meal food  
prepared by dalit cook.

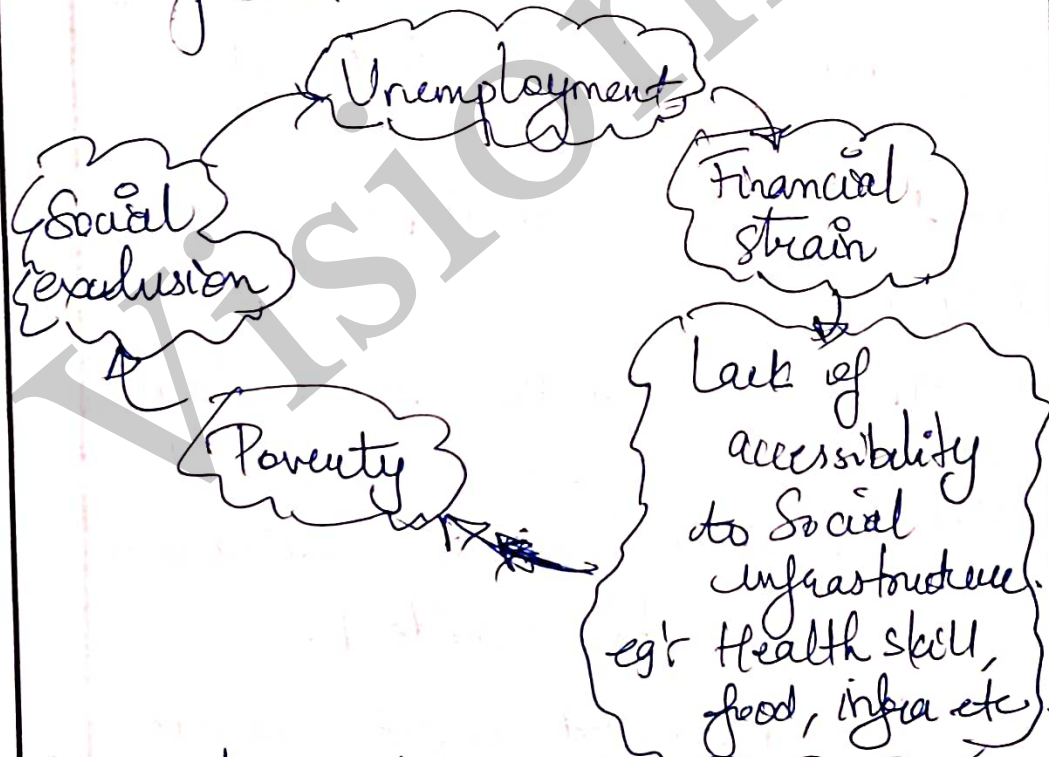
As propounded by Dr B.R. Ambedkar  
adopting principle of equity and then  
equality will lead to fulfillment of  
minorities interest and strengthening conscience  
Collective <sup>and</sup> Social Integrity.

6.(c)

शिक्षित लोगों में बेरोजगारी के व्यापक सामाजिक परिणाम देखे जाते हैं जो व्यक्ति से परे परिवारों और समस्त समाज को प्रभावित करते हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Unemployment among the educated has significant social consequences that extend beyond the individual to affect families, and society as a whole. Explain. 10

According to India skill report more than 40% graduates are unemployed in India which hampers the functional role of working society to build social and national development.



Unemployment affects family and society as a whole.

① Financial Burden - In accessing social resources

eg: health, food, skill, jobs etc.

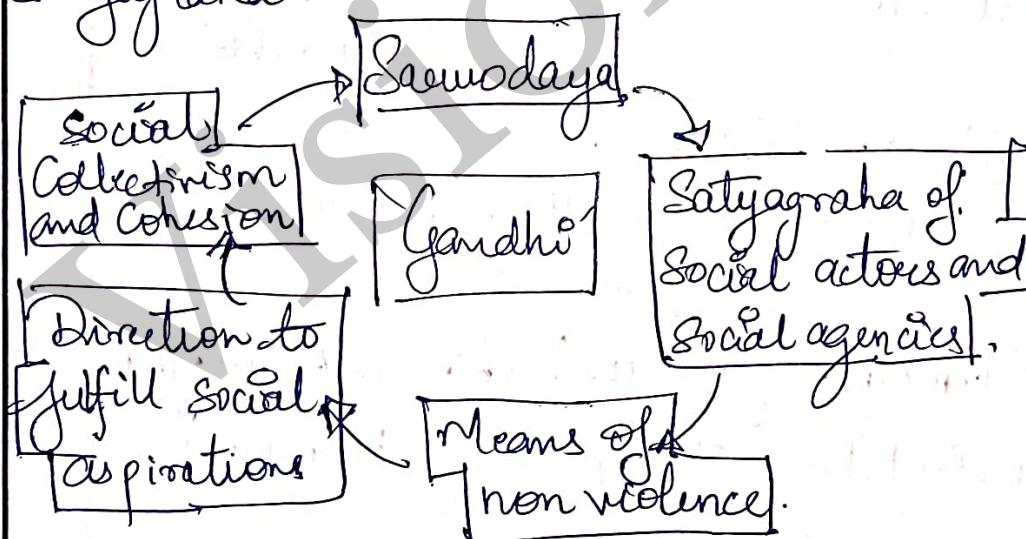
- ① Social pathologies driven by:  
unemployed pathological acts  
- Criminalisation in society.
- ② Restabilising social system - By  
increasing domestic violence and  
interpersonal conflict.
- ③ chances of informalisation of society  
eg: more than 40% informal  
workers.
- ④ Systemic dysfunctional nature of  
education system  
eg: lacking market linked education
- ⑤ Wastage of Human Resource and  
thus, societal well being - inability to  
extract demographic dividend.  
Thus, Unemployment is not economic  
fact but a social fact hence adopting  
capability approach will ensure community  
development - Amartya Sen.

7.(a)

भारत में सामाजिक असमानता और संघर्ष संबंधी वर्तमान समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह और सर्वोदय जैसे गांधीवादी सिद्धांतों के महत्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the significance of Gandhian principles such as non-violence, satyagraha, and sarvodaya in addressing today's issues of social inequality and conflict in India.

According to Gandhi, adhering principle of <sup>20</sup> peaceful coexistence reflects nonviolent nature of society while penetrating the social benefits upto grassroots level will promote sarvodaya principle. ~~Set~~ Similarly, adhering truthfulness in social action reflects the vision of Satyagraha.



Significance of Gandhian principles.  
In addressing today's issues of social inequality and conflict in India such as

- Equitable avenues of social mobility

for minorities.

eg: Recent passage of <sup>Shakti</sup> Nari Vandana adhiyogam to uplift women.

① Universal welfare -

By adopting principle of Sabka sath,  
Sabka vikas, sabka prayas and sabka  
vikas

eg: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

② Promoting Social mobility - By giving  
equal forces of production access -

eg: PM Kisan scheme provide credit  
support to small and marginal  
farmers.

④ Principle of trusteeship and truthfulness

By imbining the spirit of Humanity  
and social well being

eg: Manipur Construction  
of peoples road by  
Armstrong Pame

⑤ Promotion of peace and tranquility -

To promote social stability through non-violence

eg: India's role in UN peacekeeping,  
Nuclear disarmament. - No first use  
policy.

Non-employment policy.

⑥ Principle of Antodaya : By promoting  
principle of social mobility and social  
mainstreaming eg: PDS (public  
distribution  
system)

⑦ Social Integration - By resolving  
social strains in form of Naxalism,  
regionalism, violence against dalit/  
women / Farmers / Tribes. etc

eg: Ekklavya residential schools for  
tribal children.

withdrawal of farm bills to ensure  
peace.

Social cohesion by means of Har Ghar  
Tiranga Campaign.

Thus,  
Gandhian principles are foundation of  
social cohesion, social mobility and  
social integration of Indian society  
to derive social change. to prevent  
injustice caused because injustice  
anywhere is threat to justice  
everywhere"  
-M.Gandhiji

7.(b)

सहकारी समितियों को सामुदायिक विकास के एक मॉडल के रूप में देखा जाता है। सहकारी समितियों से संबंधित प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में उनके कामकाज का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Co-operatives are seen as a model for community development. Outline the provisions related to co-operatives and evaluate their functioning in India. 20

Cooperative refers to social association formulated by like minded people to fulfill ~~the~~ common social interest and social well being.

Cooperatives : Model for Community development



Provisions related to Cooperatives :

- ① Collective Bargaining and market access.

- ② Collateral free credit support.
- ③ Formation of associations and interest groups.  
eg: Act 19 (1) b.
- ④ Collective welfare and participation in growth process.  
eg: Act 43.
- ⑤ Cross Border engagement and market accessibility  
eg: Cross Border Cooperatives
- ⑥ Fair and remunerative pricing to farmers through sugar cooperatives.
- ⑦ Establishment of separate Cooperative ministry for policy formulation.
- ⑧ Welfare of Urban Society through Urban Cooperatives.

## Evaluation of Cooperative functioning in India.

①. Promotion of local industry and  
their upliftment

eg: Amul Milk industry.

②. Breaking gender stereotypical  
social behaviour by providing  
employment opportunities to women.

eg: Ghujan Cooperatives in AP (Andhra Pradesh)

③ Financial inclusion and Mobility.

eg: Equal share in cooperative  
voting and shareholding profits.

④ Bureaucratic Organisation - Separation  
of power in various departments, role  
allocation etc.

⑤. Social Unification of farmers  
through Cooperative Farming

eg: Maharashtra & Karnataka.

Critical Side of Cooperative functioning in India :-

① Bullock Capitalism - In regions like Punjab, Haryana to promote class interest through SEED Cooperatives and Capitalist  
eg: Pudolf and Pudolf.

② Ideological state apparatus - to promote vested interest via Cooperatives  
- Gausferkel

③ Dominant Caste - Promote social dominance and dilute minority interest  
eg: M. N. Srinivas - Dominant Caste theory -  
'Jat', Yadav, etc

Thus, Cooperatives is a binding tool of social cohesion through collective mobility and collective wellbeing. Ultimately leading to Community development.

7.(c)

उन कारणों पर समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों कृषक समुदाय में महिला कृषि श्रमिकों की व्यापक भागीदारी के बावजूद भी निर्णय निर्माण में उनकी कोई भूमिका नहीं होती है तथा अवसरों तक उनकी पहुंच सीमित होती है।

Critically discuss the reasons why, despite being a significant part of the farming community, women agricultural workers lack a voice in decision-making and have limited access to opportunities." 10

According to gender social norm index more than 50% agricultural labourers are women. but less than 20% they have property rights.

Reasons why women agricultural workers lack a voice in decision making & limited access to opportunity :-

① Social hierarchy - prevents upward movement in decision making  
eg: women just present in low skilled agricultural jobs. not machine driven jobs.

② Gender stereotype ;  
women perform affectual role while male perform effective instrumental role  
eg: Talcot Parsons.

③ Private Patriarchal Constraints ;

③ Inability to spend earnings, and take care decision in family.  
eg: S. Welby.

④ Social structure and family structure dilute women decisions frequently.  
eg: Joint family decision taken by elderly people like. Copping patterns. Co-ignation systems etc.  
Although,

In many areas, women are considered the core units of decision making role in agrarian society like

↳ Increased ownership and property rights through legislation

eg: Hindu succession

↳ Model society women's final decision to spend earnings  
eg: Asthudylo. study

Thus;

changing society and structural dynamics reflect women position as a gender neutral unit to take decision and to shake social order.