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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2529)

Name of Candidate	ANUPRIYA RAI		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/08/2024

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

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 & Sind 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.

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All the Best

For one-to-one mentoring session on this copy, call us at 7042691891 or send an email to appointment@visionias.in

SECTION 'A'

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

(a) "भारत का संविधान मात्र एक राजनीतिक दस्तावेज नहीं है बल्कि सामाजिक परिवर्तन का स्रोत भी है।" इस संदर्भ में, विश्वि और सामाजिक परिवर्तन पर योगेंद्र सिंह के परिप्रेक्ष्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

"Constitution of India is not just a political document but a source of social change". Explain in this context, Yogendra Singh's perspective on law and social change.

10

Constitution through its ideas of constitutional morality and aspects of socio-economic equality, liberty and fraternity serves as a source of social change.

Yogendra Singh's perspective on law and social change in context of Constitution

- ① Serves as a orthogenic source of change.
- ② Undertakes changes at macro political structures and social structures. Reserving seats for SC/ST in Parliament

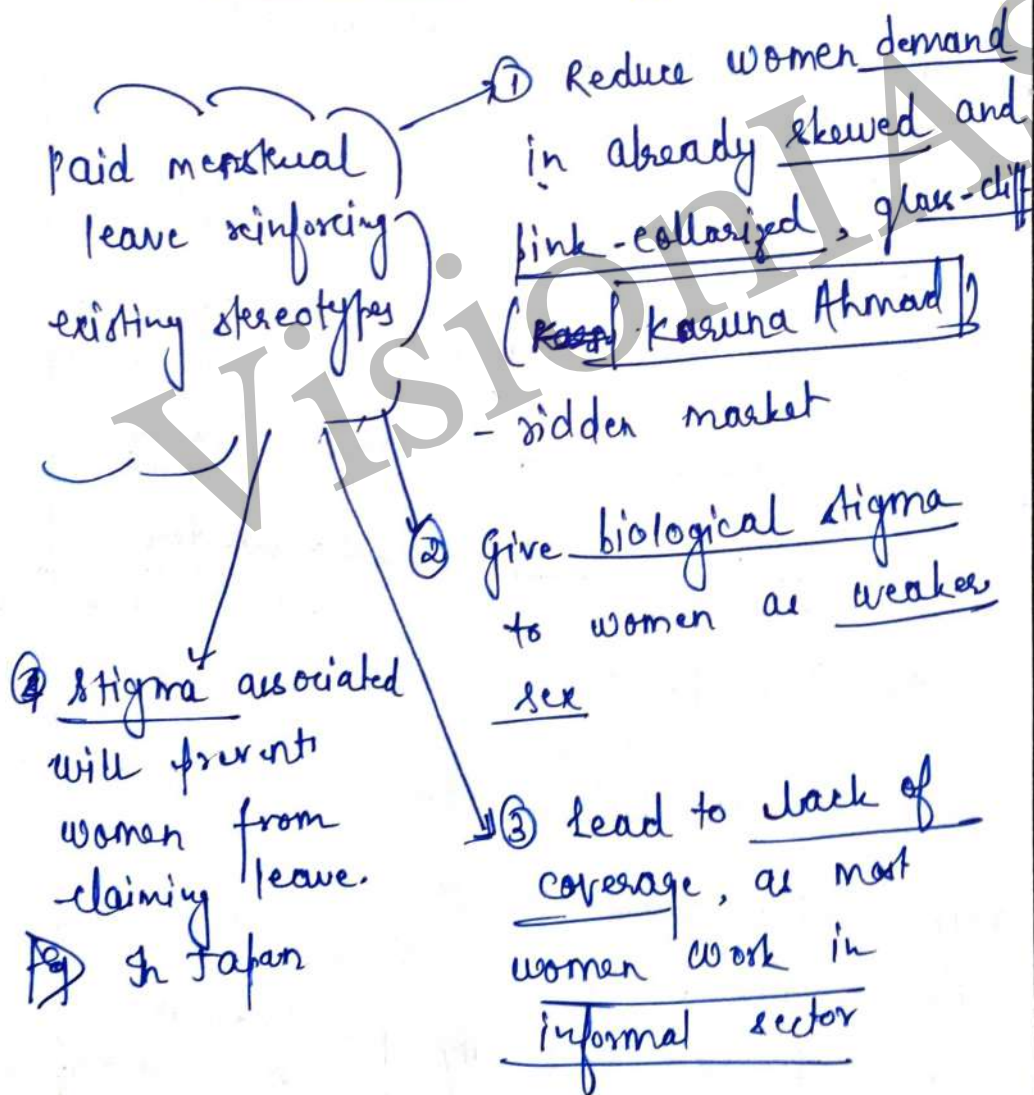
- ② Increase the pace of social change by mandating the state under directive principles. → Equal pay for women.
- ④ Reinforces the idea of equality through single citizenship (Article 9)
- ⑤ Balance the secularization with religious freedom leading to Sarva Shama Sambhava (Rajeev) (Bhasgava)
- Critic → Andre Beteille - people in India governed more by customs than constitution
- ↓
Social inequalities against Dalits still exist.
 Despite challenges, constitution plays a critical role in social transformation

(b)

"महिलाओं के लिए सवैतनिक मासिक धर्म अवकाश मौजूदा रूढ़िवादिता को और मजबूत बनाएगा।
समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Paid menstrual leaves for women will reinforce existing stereotypes". Critically
analyse. 10

Recently, the demand for paid menstrual
leave for women was questioned by
a Union Minister claiming it to
increase discrimination against women



However, paid menstrual

leave remain important because!

- ① Give respite to women suffering from menstrual cramps, excessive bleeding,
- ② Make inclusive workspace for women,
- ③ Increase discussion on menstrual issues hitherto neglected and stigmatized
- ④ Help women balance their personal and professional life - double burden

(Arlie Hochschild)

The balance can be to have safe resting spaces for women in office, clean washrooms, menstrual hygiene products availability for women in office washrooms.

"जातिगत जनगणना अवश्य की जानी चाहिए क्योंकि यह मायने रखती है।" जातिगत जनगणना पर हुए हालिया वाद-विवाद के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

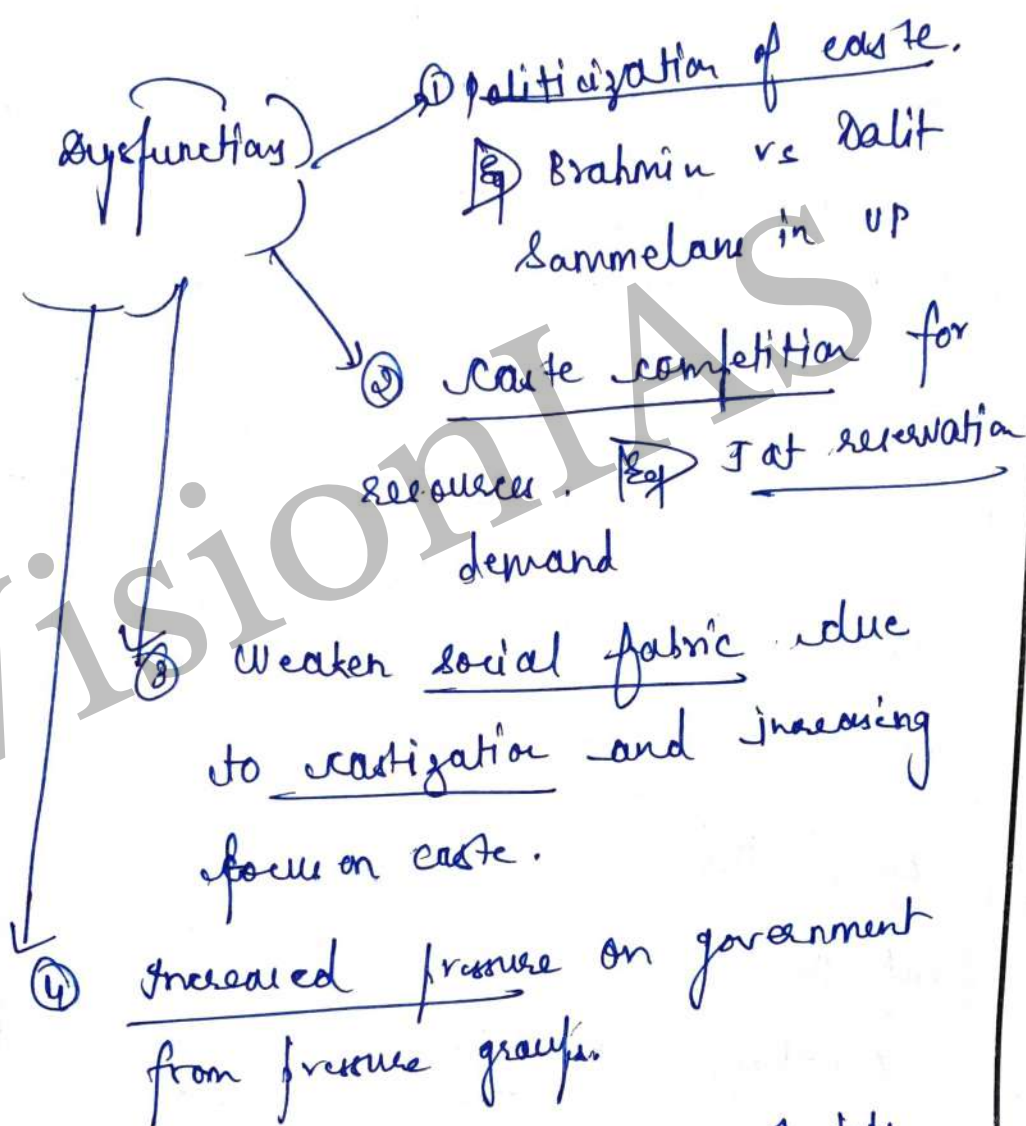
"Caste must be counted because it counts". Discuss the statement in light of the recent debates over caste-based census. 10

Recently, the caste-census in Bihar and increasing demands from other states and groups like pasmanda Muslims has raised the demand for caste census.

Functions of caste census

- ① Helps give precise data on various castes → enabling data centric governance
- ② Asses the numbers and conditions of the most backward castes. Musahar community of Bihar (Ex)
- ③ Help asses the progress made so far using affirmative reservation.

④ Increase demands by caste
for greater attention and welfare.



Thus, caste census must take
effect only after thorough debate
and discussion among all stakeholders.

1) "शहरी विकास की गति शहरी क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं का प्रमुख कारण है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"The trajectory of urban development is the major reason for environmental issues in urban areas". Discuss.

10

Urban development is taking place at a rapid pace with around 60% of population of India expected to live in cities by 2050 (NOSPI data)

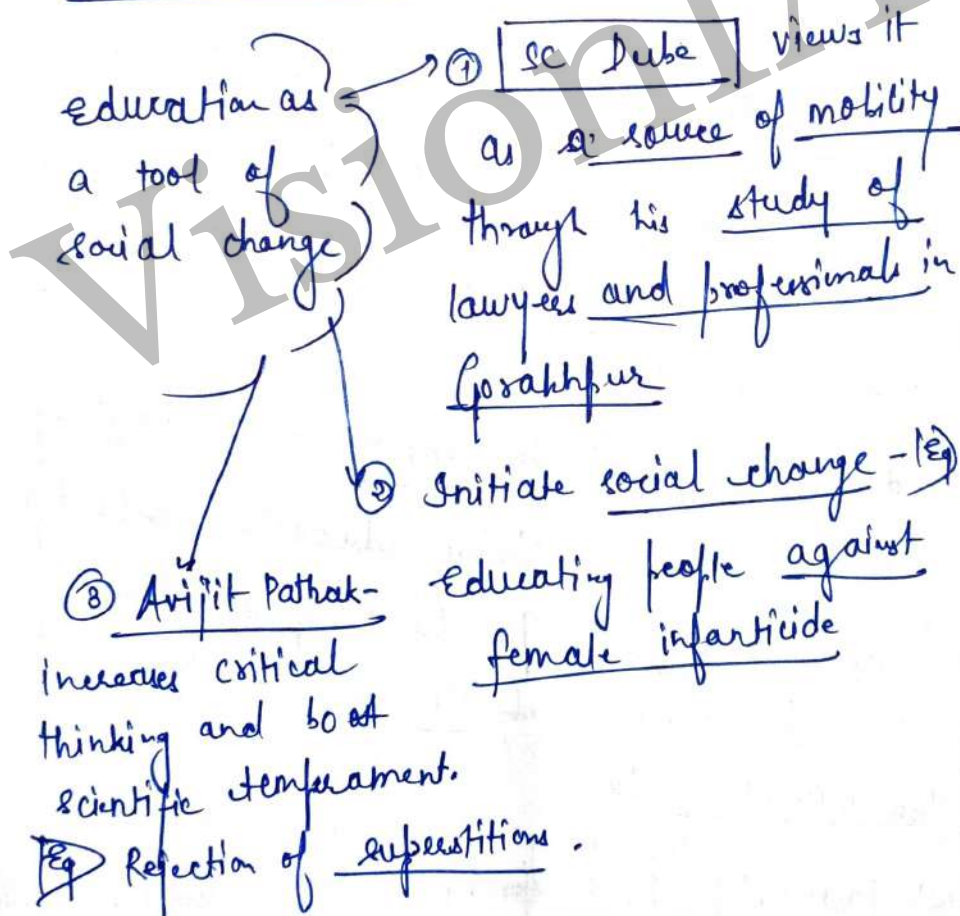
Trajectory of urban development leading to environment issues in urban areas

① Increasing vehicular and industrial pollution leads to air pollution and morbidity. \rightarrow Delhi's smog

② Increasing urban expansion is encroaching on wetlands and food plains \rightarrow urban floods, droughts. \rightarrow Bengaluru's water crisis

- (e) "यद्यपि शिक्षा सामाजिक परिवर्तन का एक साधन है, किंतु इसका व्यावसायीकरण इसके विपरीत परिणाम उत्पन्न कर रहा है।" विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।
"While education is a tool of social change, it's commercialization is leading to the opposite". Elaborate. 10

Commercialization of education refers to increasing privatization and raising cost of education. \Rightarrow high fee charged by private schools - DPS
Rashtreeya



Commercialization and its dysfunctions

- ① Gail Omvedt argues that Galit students are left behind because of their inability to afford private education.
- ② AR Varavi argues that it marks with drawal of state from education and therefore little support to poor students.
- ③ Bina Agarwal argues that boys are sent to high-fee private schools and girls to government schools with poor quality education.
- ④ Increase regional inequality in education.
ex: Bihar vs Delhi education standards
- ⑤ Varavi and Desai - lack of attention on humanities subjects as they have low market value.

The way forward is public-private partnership in transforming education with low cost.

a) "हरित क्रांति के कारण भारत के ग्रामीण एवं कृषक समाजों में व्यापक संरचनात्मक और सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन हुए।" हरित क्रांति द्वारा लाए गए विभिन्न प्रकार्यात्मक और अप्रकार्यात्मक परिवर्तनों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"Green revolution led to profound structural and cultural changes in rural and agrarian societies in India". Analyse the various functional and dysfunctional changes brought by green revolution.

20

Green Revolution was launched in the 1970s to move agriculture out of feudal social-structure, increase productivity and increase food security.

Functional changes with Green Revolution

- ① Increased food security by making India a grain importing to surplus producer and exporter of grain.
- ② Increase productivity per acre of land (Mrs Swaminathan)
- ③ Led to rise of middle-level peasantry emerging as bullock-capitalists

(Kudolph and Rudolph) benefitting
from Green revolution and commercialization

- ④ Increased profits in agriculture due
to capitalist market integration →
overall rural prosperity
- ⑤ Poverty alleviation by means of
making agriculture as viable source of
income.
- ⑥ Increase sending of children to
better schools and coaching →
rise of intellectual elites, better equipped
in technology.
- ⑦ Increased rural-urban continuum →
brought great tradition values of
modernization, liberalism in rural India →
reduced caste, women discrimination.

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Dysfunctions Change

Structural changes:

① Increased inequalities between rich farmers benefiting from technology, HYV seeds and poor farmers with no capital. (AR Deai)

② Increased rural indebtedness due to high cost of agriculture (Jan Braman)
eg) farmer suicides in Vidarbha, Punjab

③ Rise of Gentleman Farmers - absentee landlords who exploited rural labourers (Woj Ladinsky)

④ Increasing deprivation of rural, landless labourers - eg) Social Thoma (DN)

Shanogue pointed out - adverse impact of health chemicals on their health.

⑤ Sudha Pai - new technology not

suited to women - led to their
exclusion

cultural changes:

① Ar Vaeavi; increased consumerism
and high expenditure on marriage, rituals →
indebtedness

② Increased environmental degradation
from chemicals and fertilizers (Vandana)

Jhiva

③ Increased female foeticide, infanticide
due to need to preserve land from
doury demands (Bina Aggarwal)

④ Increased social conflicts resulting
from tensions between shastiyas (middlemen)
and farmers, selling their crops.

Thus, Green Revolution needs
to be made evergreen by making
it inclusive.

2) आधुनिक श्रमिक वर्ग का उदय पूंजीवादी उत्पादन विधि के विकास के साथ हुआ। इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में श्रमिक वर्ग के उद्भव और समेकन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The modern working class came into being with the rise of capitalist mode of production. In light of this, discuss the emergence and consolidation of working class in India. 20

The working class has been equated to 'have nots' by Karl Marx whose labour power is exploited by the bourgeoisie class to generate surplus. The Indian working class also emerged and rose to mark their distinct identity in capitalist mode of production.

Emergence and consolidation of working class in India

→ Pre-British India: working class comprised of artisans, craftsmen - making muslin cloths, Damascus sword for feudal ruling class.

↓ De-industrialization

→ British period: brought machine-

made cheap goods into India →
deindustrialization → increase pressure
on agriculture,

→ early British industries → workers employed
in cotton mills of Bombay,
plantations in Assam, railways

→ 1880s → strikes in cotton mills for wages
→ working class supported by
intelligentsia like Saifade
Banerjee, NM Lokhande

→ Swadeshi movement - rise of swadeshi
(1900s) industries - VOC Pillai
steam navigation company

↳ TISCO

↳ employed working class

↳ integration of working class

movement for better working
condition, wages into national

movement.

→ 1920 - formation of All India Trade Union

→ 1914-20 - increasing factory-productivity
high employment due to world
war I.

→ part 1920s → mass unemployment,
deflation → working class
strikes and demonstration.

→ 1925 ⇒ Rise of Communist party
of India
↳ increased support for workers
movement

→ Depression Years → rising
working class strikes and
demonstration.

- 1940s Became part of wider national movement against British →
- post-Independence = Govt industries employed working class like steel industry in Bhilai
- low strikes → (Government attempt to increase ease of business)
- post-1991 - [Ajay Singh] → increasing informalization resulting from privatization has led to low job security, reduced labour organization → less labour strikes.
- 2020s ⇒ labour code to protect Gig workers
- Thus, working class and its needs are constantly evolving, while their contribution to economy remains significant.

c)

"शहरी मलिन वस्तियां (स्लम) गरीबी, वंचना और बहिष्करण के चौराहे पर पाई जाती हैं।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Urban slums are found at the intersection of poverty, deprivation and exclusion".
Explain. 10

UN defines urban slums as a highly congested and populated area marked by decripit houses and lack of civic facilities. → Shoravi

Found at intersection of poverty, deprivation and exclusion

① Ghanshyam Shah found that most slums have ^{high} Dalit population demonstrating suffer caste exclusion

② Geeta Divan Verma points out that apathy of the people leads to emergence of slums

③ Slums are marked by high-poverty with most people employed

in low-paying informal sector (Jan
[Premar])

④ Culture of poverty leads to
cycle of exclusion with children also
remaining deprived of education, healthcare,

⑤ - Masked by displacements for
urban development → Gentrification

⑥ deprived of basic sanitation,
water supply facilities.
Shawari.

⑦ Masked by culture of alienation
due to stark inequality. Antilla
in Mumbai situated next
to Golibar slum

Thus, adequate slum improvement
programmes, increasing skill development
of slum dwellers can help fight poverty
and exclusion.

1) आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद, ग्रामीण भारत बंधुआ मजदूरी, निम्न पारिश्रमिक और मौसमी बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा है। इन समस्याओं में योगदान देने वाले प्रणालीगत कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा उनके प्रभावी समाधान हेतु रणनीतियां सुझाइए।

Despite economic growth, rural India continues to grapple with issues like bonded labor, low wages, and seasonal unemployment. Analyze the systemic factors contributing to these problems and suggest strategies for addressing them effectively. 20

Rural India is marked by limited opportunities of employment leading to phenomena like bonded labour, where a labourer is held bonded for debt incurred, low wages and seasonal unemployment.

➤ In Bettiah, Bihar

Systematic factors contributing to problems

- ① Increasing reliance on agriculture as the only mode of employment, leads to seasonal unemployment. ➤ Sugar industries in rural area is seasonal.
- ② Existence of feudal mode of production in agriculture in various rural area,

leads to exploitation of labourers by landlords (Uta Patnaik). Bhalla system in Bengal (Lahiri)

③ Caste: Dalit workers are lowly paid due to upper caste dominance and low voice to Dalit workers (Gail Omvedt)

④ Buddadeb argues that tribal workers are forced into agriculture menial work, when they are displaced.

Bhile is working on land in MP

⑤ Shashi Kumar argues that when poor men migrate, their children and women are forced into bonded labour by upper caste.

⑥ AR Vasavi argues that increasing

indebtedness resulting from high spending on marriage rituals lead to bonded labour, low wages.

⑦ Lack of awareness on rights of fair wages, laws like Bonded Labour Act increases exploitation,

⑧ Failure of cooperatives due to dominant-caste hijack (Daniel Thomas), further reduces employment opportunities in rural areas.

⑨ Failure of land reforms (Ms. Swaminathan) and Green Revolution leads to poverty and limited choices of employment

Strategies for addressing low wages, bonded labour and seasonal unemployment

① Increase training and marketing

skills of cooperatives to increase their success. \rightarrow ANUL model.

② Increase private investment on agriculture through incentives. \rightarrow Improving irrigation

③ Promotion of farmers producer organization to increase economies of scale.

④ Skill development through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Vishwakarma scheme to diversify income sources.

⑤ Crop diversification :- promoting cash crops like millet, avocado, kiwi to earn better profits.

⑥ Increasing NGOs' work - \rightarrow e-choupal of ITC for better farming support

Thus, agriculture and rural economy capacity building can play a transformative increase in wages and employment.

b) आप इस कथन से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि भारत में औद्योगीकरण और शहरीकरण की प्रक्रियाओं ने जातिगत विभेदों के महत्व को कम कर दिया है जबकि वर्ग गत्यात्मकता के प्रभाव को मजबूत किया है? विवेचना कीजिए।

To what extent do you agree with the assertion that the processes of industrialization and urbanization in India have reduced the significance of caste differences while strengthening the influence of class dynamics? Discuss. 20

The western model of industrialization and urbanization argue that modernization resulting from the two phenomena reduce rate of ascriptive identities like caste.

Reduction of caste differences significance,
increasing strength of class dynamics

- ① Merit-based occupation in cities
Leads to dilution of caste-based occupational structure. → A doctor can come from any caste, if required qualification.
- ② Status groups ~~not~~ (weber) marked

by class differences are major form of social organization. \rightarrow IT ~~was~~ industry
tech-workforce hangout together.

- ③ Increasing inter-caste marriages in urban India.
- ④ Access to civic facilities depends on one's class and not caste. \rightarrow Access of rich to high-fee schools like

DPS




- ⑤ Increasing sharing of space between different castes in cities. \rightarrow All castes living in same apartment

- ⑥ Increasing commensalism and interaction between different caste groups. \rightarrow partaking meals in same restaurant

However, caste differences continue to persist in Indian society despite urbanization and modernization

- ① casteism continue to be publicly demonstrated. Eg Display of caste names on vehicles (MN Srinivas - old caste to new caste movement)
- ② caste endogamy using caste filter in matrimonial sites.
- ③ Harold Gould study shows that caste practiced in private lives rigidly despite limited public observance.
- ④ NK Bose and Jan Breman - chain migration - resulting from people of same caste group.

migrating and living together in cities -

- ③ caste associations like Akhil Bharatiya Kayatha Sabha help Kayatha get employment in cities.
- ④ caste-based political mobilization. 
Brahmin Samellau in Uttar Pradesh,
- ⑤ Use of social capital of caste to maintain dominance. 
Marwari control over textile industry in Mumbai
- ⑥ cultural resistance:  Gujjars community continue to wear their clothing despite living in Delhi to prevent outright assimilation
Thus, caste continues to exist in new forms with modernization.

भारतीय कृषि की उत्पादन विधियों में वैश्वीकरण द्वारा लाए गए परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए?
Explain the changes brought by globalisation in the modes of production in Indian agriculture?

10

Anthony Giddens defines globalization as increasing interaction of different parts of the world due to flow of goods, services, people and capital, technology. This has impacted Indian agriculture.

Impact on mode of production

- ① Green Revolution and connection of agriculture to global market has resulted in capitalist mode of production in agriculture for market. \rightarrow Rice for export
- ② Gave rise to capitalist 'bullock capitalists' (Rudolph and Rudolph) who engage in production for market and

reinvestment in agriculture,

③ Use of advanced technology in agriculture from earlier manual labour.

eg Use of happy seeders

④ Increased contract farming in agriculture, eg farmers producing potatoes for Lays

⑤ Increased supply chain management by supermarkets, agri-tech startups

eg Groffers, Ninjaoest

critic → Usha Patnaik - existence of feudal mode of production in Bihar, Odisha

Use of Bonded labour, share croppers deny the existence of capitalist mode.

Thus, multiple-mode of production exist in Indian agriculture depending on impact of Green Revolution and land reforms.

SECTION 'B'

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

(a) "भारतीय सामाजिक परिदृश्य में पितृसत्ता एक प्रमुख शक्ति बनी हुई है।" इसके आलोक में, महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा के मामलों में हुई हालिया वृद्धि पर चर्चा कीजिए।

"Patriarchy continues to be a dominant force in Indian social scenario". Discuss, in this light, the recent rise in cases of violence against women. 10

Recently, the rape and murder of a female doctor in R.G. Kar Hospital of Kolkata has brought into attention the violence against women again in limelight.

patriarchy continues to be a dominant force in India.

Sylvia Welby defined patriarchy as a social structure through which men dominate over other genders.

Dominant force → low education, health entitlement to women (Bina Aggarwal)
→ Leela Dube - ~~was~~ girl child seen as a burden

Recent rise in cases of violence

- ① Sexual harassment of women → teasing
women as commodity
↳ Susan Brownmiller - used by men
to force women out of public sphere. (eg)
Nirbhaya rape case
- ② Dowry killing - (eg) Nirmaya case in Kerala - resulting from growing commercialization
↳ modern sati (MN Srinivas)
- ③ Financial violence → low wages paid } Karuna
↳ pin - collarization } Ahmad
↳ glass - cliff, ceiling
- ④ Spiritual violence - Uma Chakravarti -
forced to take fast, live an austere
life
- ⑤ Evilness, murders, marital rapes

The way out can be
found by increasing action on crime against
women and challenging patriarchy.


- (b) भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तनों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर विचार करते हुए, नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों की अवधारणा का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
Evaluate the concept of new social movements in the context of Indian society, considering their reflection on societal changes. 10


New social movements refer to the social movements ~~to~~ ^{which} are based on new ^{liberal} themes such as human rights, environmental rights, LGBTQ+ rights amongst others alongwith having a wide social base. Normada Bachao Andolan

New social movement and social changes

- ① Ramachandra Guha argues that new social movements on environment have increased democratic base by bringing civil society, tribals, students on a single platform
- ② Increase social inclusion by demanding rights for marginalized. Yes

Foundation for LGBTQ+ rights

- ③ Make use of social media like WhatsApp to increase social awareness and lead to tertiary-level changes. 
- Me Too movement India

- ④ Claim high moral ground using non-violent methods such as #campaigns, peaceful march to urge political elites to bring changes.  demanding climate laws

- ⑤ Involves civil society groups } these, pressure groups } expanding multiple poles of power (Robert Dahl)

Thus, new social movements have increased social change in positive directions like greater rights to women.

5.(c)

भारत में पर्यावरण संरक्षण और संधारणीय पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने में देशज समुदायों एवं पारंपरिक ज्ञान प्रणालियों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role of indigenous communities and traditional knowledge systems in promoting environmental conservation and sustainable practices in India. 10

Indigenous communities like tribes and traditional knowledge systems in the form of Ayush are pioneer in environmental conservation and sustainable practices. Cherchue of Andhra Pradesh

Role

- ① Demand protection of pristine environment from development projects. Dongria Kondhs against vedanta mining in Niyangiri hills
- ② Engage in managing sacred groves. eg) khaxis of Meghalaya.
- ③ Regenerate water resources through

water conservation techniques. \rightarrow Eg
khatri in Himachal Pradesh

④ Ayush system calls for living
 a balanced life away from
consumerism. \rightarrow Practising Yoga

⑤ Use of traditional medicine leads
 to conservation of biodiversity for
 its use value. \rightarrow Aegyofocha in
Nitgiri

⑥ Protects flora and fauna. \rightarrow
Bishnoi's protecting
blackbugs

Thus, sustainable development
 practices can be learnt from tribals
 and indigenous communities

"नृजातीयता" की अवधारणा को समझने के विभिन्न परिप्रेक्ष्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the various perspectives on comprehending the concept of "ethnicity". 10

Bauer defines ethnicity as a consciousness of a group of people practicing similar traditions, customs, dialect, language, dressing-style to be belonging to a single distinct community.
Nagas of Nagaland.

Various perspectives on ethnicity

① Emerges as a reaction to modernization and globalization that is leading to flattering of identities (Achille Mbembe)

② Instrument of the elite to gain power by utilizing ethnicity to mobilize people. (Paul Brass).
call for total mobilization by JMM political

party in Thailand.

③ facade for competition for secular resources (Rajni Kothari). → kuki-

Militi competition for reservation.

④ Result of alienation and fear of assimilation in sea of majority. → communalism by minority groups.

⑤ Feeling of deprivation resulting from belief that separate identity will bring benefits (DL Seth). → Demand for gorkhaland.

⑥ Result of increasing resource base (Charles Tilly) to sustain a movement

thus, different perspectives on ethnicity increase understanding of ethnicity holistically.

5.(c)

आपकी राय में, क्या स्थानीय शासन में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों के आवंटन ने भारतीय लोकतंत्र के संवर्धन में योगदान दिया है?

In your opinion, has the allocation of seats for women in local governance contributed to the enhancement of Indian democracy?

10

The 74th and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act led to reservation of 1/3rd seats of local government for women. This has ushered in remarkable social change.

Contributed to enhancement of Indian democracy

- ① Fought patriarchy and increased women participation of women in politics.
- ② Offered leadership role to women challenging male-monopoly. → Chhavi Rajawat of Rajasthan Sada Panchayat.
- ③ Demonstrated capacity of women to usher transformative changes. → Bhabhi Sharma in Barkhedi.

Abdulla village, MP - made it a "model village"

④ Increased work for marginalized sections - SC/STs, women, PWPs,

⑤ Encouraged other women to play increasing participation in public life. Tal Sakhis spreading awareness on water,

⑥ Increased investment on health, sanitation, protection of women, increasing reproductive health services.

⑦ Challenges } Barpanch pati use women as mere stamps
 } low awareness and training of women leaders,

Increasing training and role-modelling can help unleash true democracy.

(a)

बढ़ते धार्मिक राष्ट्रवाद और सांप्रदायिक तनावों से धर्मनिरपेक्षता के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। धार्मिक सहिष्णुता और सामाजिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने की संभावित रणनीतियां क्या हो सकती हैं?

Discuss the challenges to secularism posed by rising religious nationalism and communal tensions. What are the possible strategies for promoting religious tolerance and social harmony?

20

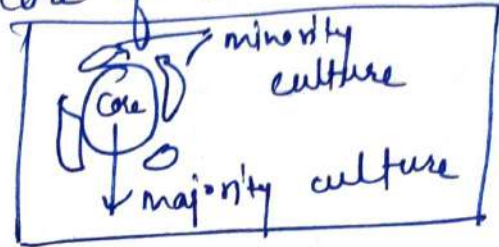
MN Srinivas defines secularism as a belief that is marked by practice of reduced significance of religion in the socio-economic-political matrix of a society. → Indian and French secularism.

Challenges to secularism posed by rising religious nationalism and communal tensions

① Leads to alienation of the minorities by putting question mark on their national loyalty (Gyanendra Pandey)

② Relegate the culture of the minorities to the periphery by making

majority's culture as core of secularism
(Rajeev Bhargava)



- ③ Leads to increasingly fundamentalism and regression from secular values.
Taliban call for Islamist principles. Eg
- ④ Fuel communal conflicts between different social groups. Eg Delhi riots.
- ⑤ Rise of terrorism and violence due to alienation of a minority group. Eg Bhindranwala led Khalistan movement
- ⑥ Increase violent attacks on symbols of religion of different groups. Eg Attack on church in Roorkee on Christmas

⑦ Increase influence on policies
of the government due to vote
bank politics. → Laws against minorities.

⑧ Mob lynching, hate speeches leadly
to weakening of social fabric. →
Pehlu Khan's mob lynching.

⑨ Limits capacity of laws and secular
constitution to act as agent of change.
[A.R. Desai] - people in India - guided more
by customs than Constitution.

Possible strategies for promoting
religious tolerance and social
harmony

⑩ Increased representation of minority
groups in policy-making, civil
facilities like education through schemes

like UDAAN.

- ② Sharing of common living space instead of ghettoization ^{can} result in cross-cultural learning and respect.
- ③ Using religious leaders to spread message of peace.
- ④ Regulation of technology and social media platforms to prevent fake news spread.
- ⑤ Regulating hate speeches by enacting sections under BNS.
- ⑥ Better interaction between children of different communities to lay foundation for better future,
thus, increased cooperation between different groups can lead to harmonious and secular society.

(b)

भारत में बाल एवं शिशु मृत्यु दर के सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक निर्धारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा मातृ एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य संबंधी परिणामों में सुधार हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Analyze the social and economic determinants of child and infant mortality in India, and suggest interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes. 20

The SRS survey 2020 says that the child and infant mortality rates have been brought down below 30 however, it still remains high.

Social determinants of child and infant mortality in India

- ① High poverty: leads to mindset of more hands bringing more income → less care for each child, → death & morbidity
- ② child marriages in India - 25% women married < 18 years → high risk pregnancies.
- ③ Inadequate education of mothers - low awareness on care and nutrition to be given to child → morbidity.

mortality of children,

- ④ Bina Aggarwal → low entitlement
of food to women due to patriarchy
→ high anaemia among mothers →
poor health of child.
- ⑤ Poor sanitation in slums, villages;
low availability of ~~dr~~ clean drinking
water → ~~more~~ cholera, diarrhoea →
high mortality.
- ⑥ Regional inequality in health
services - → poor healthcare in backward
rural areas.
- ⑦ Gender discrimination - female for infanticide -
Economic determinants
- ⑧ High out-of-pocket expenditure on
health in India → inadequate care to
sick child.

- ② High poverty → inadequate nutrition to child → diseases like rickets, scurvy
- ③ Increased expenditure on male child health over female child → neglect leads to poor health outcomes of female child.
- ④ Migration to urban areas → limited resources to care for family → healthcare needs often ignored.
- ⑤ child labour in brick factories, bangla industry → exploitation, poor working condition → accidents → death.

Interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes

- ① Increasing pre-natal and post-natal care. → folic acid supplements

- ② Role modelling in child care. ~~Keep~~
Buddy mother initiative of Assam.
- ③ Increasing expansion of Anganwadi
Asha workers network to cover
neglected areas.

- ④ Increase nutritious meal in mid-
day meals. ~~Keep~~ tillets.

- ⑤ Health care expansion in
left-out regions. ~~Keep~~ mohalla
clinic model of Delhi

Thus, through adequate
intervention, India can tackle
child and maternal
mortality.

(c) दबाव समूह नीतिगत एजेंडों को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। भारतीय राजनीतिक परिदृश्य में दबाव समूहों की रणनीतियों और प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Pressure groups play a significant role in influencing policy agendas. Analyze the strategies and effectiveness of pressure groups in the Indian political landscape. 10

Pressure groups refers to the group of people who tries to influence the policymakers and executives to decide policies in their favour, while remaining outside the government (Anthony Downs)

Pressure groups play a significant role in influencing policy agendas

- ① Advance interests of one group. →
Indian Medical Association demanded safety for medical workers.
- ② Increase pressure on government. →
Kisan movement on Singhu border.
- ③ Acts as agents between general public and government.

Strategies used

- ① lobbying
- ② protests and agitation - eg Rail roko,
santa roko by Bharat Kisan Union.
- ③ political funding - eg By business groups
- ④ PILs in court - eg Against Assam forest
deforestation.
- ⑤ Memorandums

Effectiveness of pressure groups

- ① leads to government formulate policies,
eg Transgender Rights Act, 2019
- ② Prevent enactment and execution of
laws. eg farm laws
- ③ leads to debate on important issues. eg
Marital rape.

Critic → Narrow interests
→ Questions democratic government.
However, they democratize
government by becoming voice of voiceless.