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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2098)

Name of Candidate	POOJA MALANI		Registration Number	0282979
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH		Date	8-09-2022
Center	ONLINE			

### 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	
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5 (a)	10	
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(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Total Marks Obtained:

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best



SECTION - A

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

10 x 5 = 50

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

Family planning refers to 'deciding appropriate time to start family, i.e., reproducing children along with number of children and duration between them'.

It is guided by social-cultural factors rather than by rational decision making of parents.

Influence of social factors

① Son-meta preference guided by patriarchy drives parents to produce more children till a boy is born.

② Due to prevalence of dowry, girl child is considered as burden making them unwanted.

- Nivedita Menon

③ Men's control over women's body led to unawareness regarding Contraceptives among women.

(EX) NFHS-5 one in ten women confirms dominance of husband's decision regarding use of contraceptives.

### Influence of cultural factors

① A woman is respected in husband's house if she gives birth to boy. This drives her to neglect family planning.

— Surinder S Jodhka

② Some religion like Christianity consider abortion as immoral.

③ LGBTQ couples are excluded from family planning discourse as society considers them as deviant — Sydney Calhoun

Therefore, it can be said that family planning should be based on principles of reason.

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

Sustainable agriculture refers to use of natural inputs based on organic fertilizers which not only conserves environment but also relieves economic pressure on farmers.

Ecologically sustainable

- ⊙ Less use of nitrogenous fertilizers
- ⊙ Use of micro irrigation devices
- ⊙ Technique of zero budget natural farming.
- ⊙ Use of renewable energy

Sustainable  
Agri-  
Culture

⇒

⊙ Conserve  
'Nature'  
and 'Mother  
Earth'

⇒

Upholdings  
of Eco feminism  
by Vandana  
Shiva

→ Socially Sustainable

① Less pressure on farmer will create less instances of rural indebtedness which was caused by expensive inputs - AR Vasavi

② Nature-based farming will decrease instances of ecological crisis which was cause of farmers' suicide

③ It won't create social divisions which often results into embourgeoisement of few and proletarianisation of many - P Sainath  
PC Joshi

Hence, need of hour is to make farming ecologically sustainable in order to make it more inclusive and socially sustainable.

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

Transgender community represents people who have different gender from the gender assigned at birth.

Issues related to entitlement

① Considered as deviant ⇒ Sylvia Walby

Explained patriarchal control <sup>of</sup> sexuality which only recognises heterosexuals.

Thus, making homosexuality as deviance.

② Identity Crisis ⇒ During childhood,

only two gender identities - boy & girl are known. So, it creates confusion regarding identity who conforms to neither sex.

③ Gendered Socialisation as explained by Heela Dube make children ready for their future roles. Thus, transgenders feel left out.

④ Narrow definition of family by J.P. Murdock negates transgender's right to have a family. Conventional family requires adult of two sexes.

⑤ Documentation issues faced by those who undergo a 'gender surgery' in adulthood. It is not easy to change 'gender' in old documents. This problem arises due to bureaucrats being specialists without spirit :- (Weber)

Thus, to resolve issues of transgenders, Transgender protection act - a right step in direction.

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

Gail Omvedt as a dalit sociologist studied plight of dalit community with a bottom-up approach.

Contribution to Indian Sociology

① Complementing Book view ⇒ She

criticized 'book-view' of indological approach for considering 'caste system' as integrative and functional.

She made these studies enriching by adding dalit perspective to it.

② Attacking caste system ⇒ She

criticized YS Churg's and MN Srinivas's study on caste system by terming their study as Brahmanical sociology.

She argues that they have neglected dehumanising aspect of caste.

(3) By analysing efficiency of Panchayati Raj institutions, she highlighted that dalits have been part of vote bank politics. Their power assertion, is not tolerated by dominant castes. As indicated by killing of dalit women sarpanch when she hoisted national flag.

(4) During Narmada Bachao Andolan, she put forward how dalit women face triple discrimination of caste, class and gender.

Hence, it can be said that Jail Anuvadit was a ~~beacon~~ beacon of inclusivity to the hit-herto upper caste biased Indian sociology.



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

Caste conflicts often involve struggle for dominance, seeking reservation benefits and establishing actual supremacy.

Logendra Singh highlights that upper and lower ends of caste hierarchy remain fixed. The only dynamism is observed within middle classes.

These caste conflicts are strengthened by factors such as - marketisation of land and usurpation of political power by lower castes.

As explained by MN Srinivas in 'Dominant caste', the struggle

between Jats and Brahmins of North India. Due to economic power, Jats have become dominant caste.

However, as subaltern perspective argues that for lower castes, old oppressor was replaced by new oppressor.

Dipankar Gupta highlights caste conflicts even in lower castes in concept of muddled hierarchies. He argued that every <sup>low</sup> caste tries to claim it superior than other caste.

(Ex) Shudras consider them ritually superior than AVarnas.

Recently, the ongoing demands by various castes to get reservation benefits represents a new dimension to historic concept of caste conflicts.

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

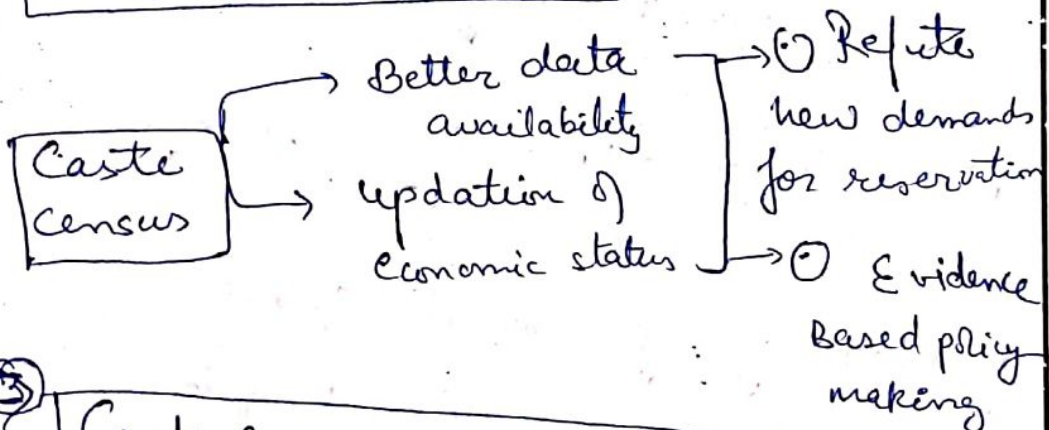
(a) Caste Census involves collecting information on one's caste during regular census exercise. This will provide caste-segregated data for government's welfare efforts.

### Caste-Census-Necessity of Time

① Majority of government's efforts in terms of reservation benefits are grabbed by handful of people of SC, ST and OBC. Thus giving rise to 'class within caste'.  
As explained by Kathleen Gough in Class-caste-nexus.

② **LK Nair** - only member of Mandal Commission who supported divisions of OBC category argued that down-trodden section of disadvantaged communities need to be lifted first.

### Role of caste census



### ③ Caste Census - Divisive Exercise

① **MN Srinivas** was against caste based policy directives like reservation as no caste is completely superior or inferior. Local struggle of dominance hierarchy is visible in his concept

of 'dominant caste'.

② Reinforcing historical injustices  
and strengthening caste identities -  
dysfunction of caste based exercises  
as explained by Andree Beteille.

③. Caste census will make instances  
of politicisation of caste more visible -  
guiding way for vote bank politics.  
As explained by Rajni Kothari.

Hence, the need of hour is to  
utilise existing caste based data under  
NSSO with use of big data analytics.

This will help in realising  
goals of protective discrimination of  
Indian constitution as highlighted by  
Marc Gellert.

2. (b) The decision of and ability for women to participate in the labour force is the outcome of various socio-economic factors that interact in a complex fashion at both the micro and macrolevel. Discuss. 20

Recent PLFS data for 2020-21 suggests that women labour force participation rate is stuck at 25% due to interplay of various socio-eo factors.

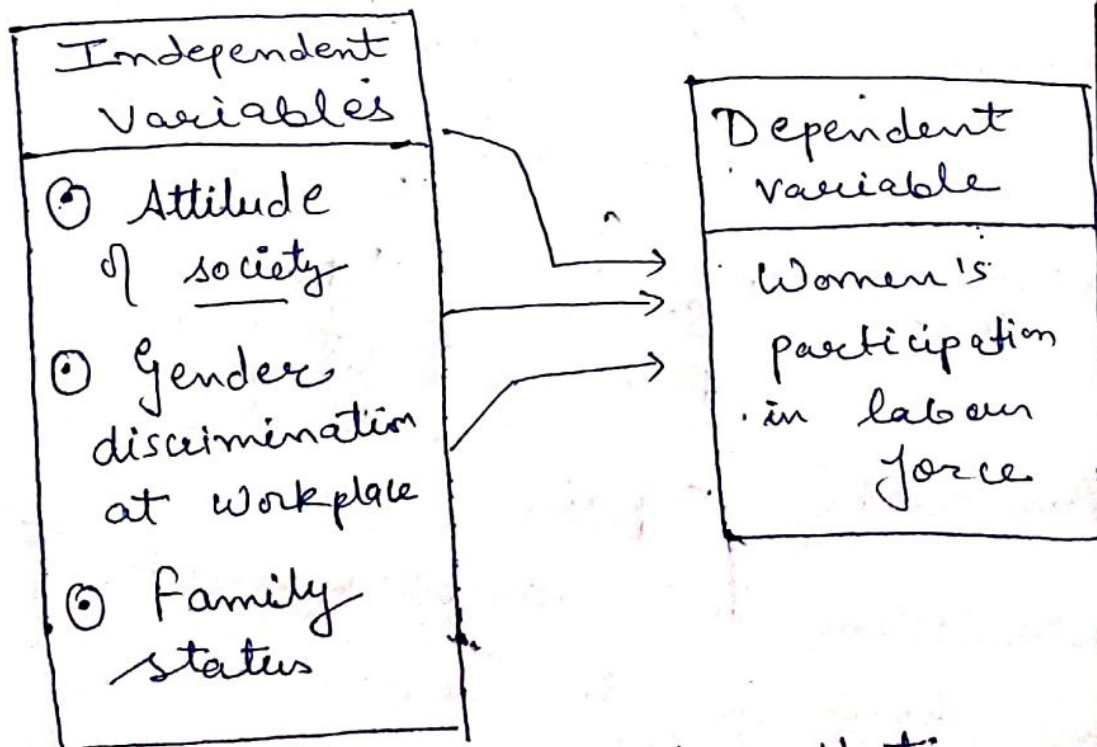
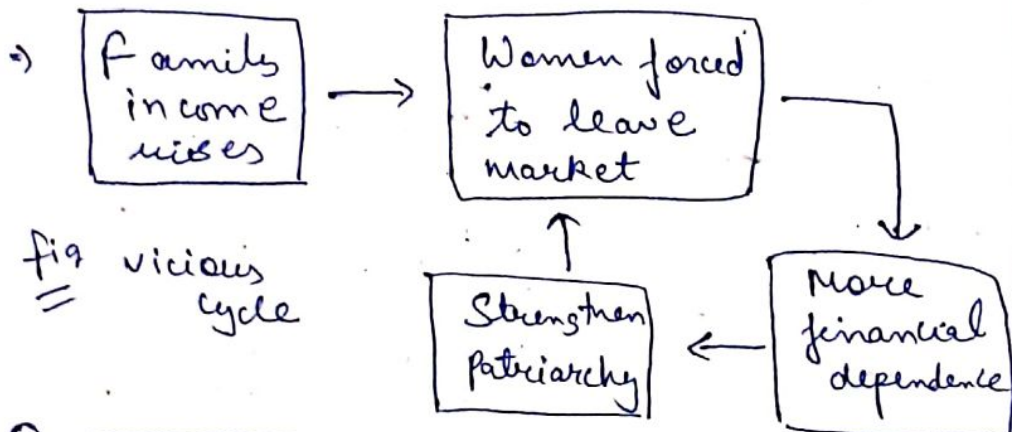


Fig: Various variables affecting women's participation

These variables as socio-economic factors exist at both micro & macro levels.

### Socio-economic factors at micro level

① Utsa Patnaik explains vicious cycle of family's income <sup>causing</sup> and women's exclusion from market and patriarchy.



② Ann Oakley explained how industrialisation has caused domestication of wife hindering her decision to enter labour force.

① Brahmanical patriarchy glorifies a 'mother and wife' role of a woman and demands her to be a 'Pativrata'.

This denies her autonomy and hinders her ability to enter women labour force.

— explained by Uma Chakrabarty

Socio-economic factors at Macro level

② Occupational segregation, pink collarization and concentration of women in low paid jobs resembling glass ceiling effect - Karuna Ahmed

③ These manifestations of Sylvia Walby's public patriarchy lowers women's ability to actively participate in labour force.

② Patriarchy induced deprivation causes lack of education & skills which make women to enter low paid part time jobs by choice.

As explained by [Hinda McDowell]

③ Due to less unionisation among women workers and their less demands, [Beechey] called them 'reserve army of labour'. This breeds negative attitude of men towards working women.

Hence, both micro and macro levels offer resistance to women's participation in labour force. However, some micro changes like self help groups are guiding way for macro changes like SEWA movement.

2. (c) Discuss the notion of Lateral entry into bureaucracy through the lens of different sociological perspectives. 10

Lateral entry into bureaucracy refers to inclusion of specialised workforce as bureaucrats from non institutionalised (governmental) sphere.

### Sociological Perspectives

- ① Functionalists like Parsons believe that power of experience and knowledge of new entrants will be used for furthering collective goals.
- ② Neofunctionalists like Merton believe that lateral entry will hinder development of existing bureaucracy as ritualist and red tapism.
- ③ Interpretivist Sociologists like Weber

was concerned with iron cage of rationality in bureaucracy. Lateral entry will break that cage by bringing in innovations.

① Marxists believe that entry of Capitalists as lateral entrants will make state to work in favour of them. This will also increase distance between masses and bureaucratic work.

② Postmodernists believe that post-modern world is based on knowledge-economy. Power of state lies in controlling information and technology. Lateral entry from diverse fields will help in bringing technological efficiency.

To make India, a \$5-trillion economy by 2030, WITI Nayog has suggested for lateral entry in bureaucracy.

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

Marriage is a social institution guided by a relationship between man and woman which is socially sanctified and provides legitimization for production of children - Mandel-Baern

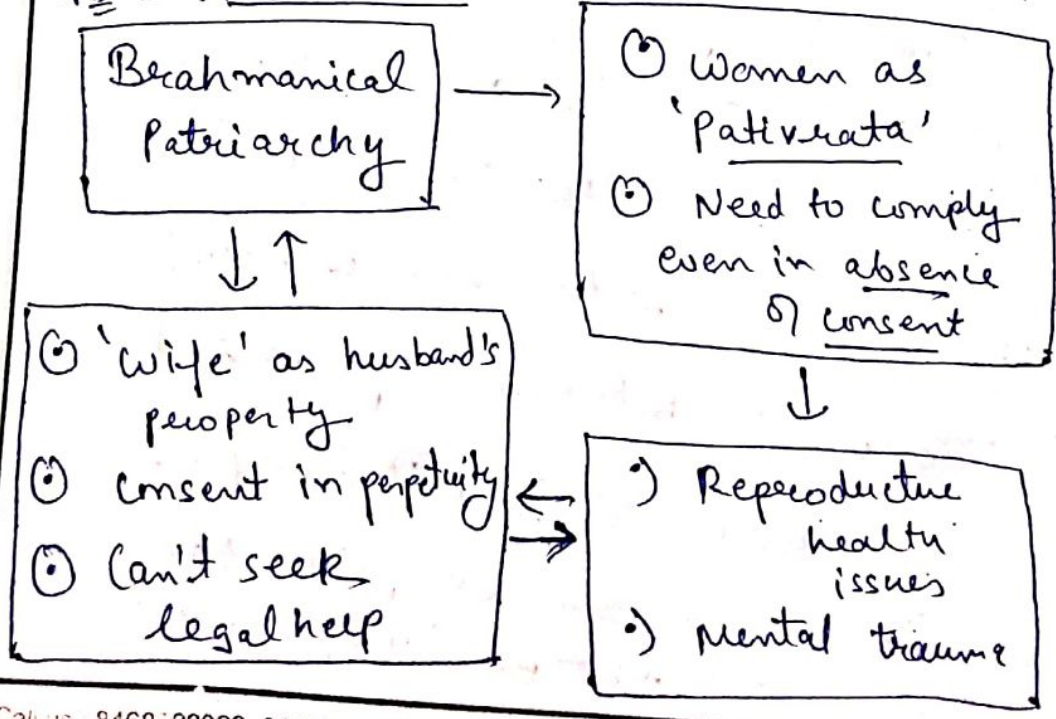
Prominent function of marriage is providing a bundle of rights to spouse as explained by Edmund Leach. One function is of - providing access to partner's sexuality and body.

However, when this 'access to sexuality' results into non-consensual sexual intercourse between spouses, it gives rise to marital rape. In India, it is an exception to Section - 375 of IPC (Rape law).

Arguments in favour of criminalization

- ① It is a manifestation of expressive violence towards women. - Annaswamy
- ② Threat to sanctity of institution of marriage. As Murray Strauss observed Marriage is a hitting license.
- ③ Perpetuates vicious cycle of brahmanical patriarchy and women's exploitation - Uma Chakrabarty

As - vicious cycle



Arguments in against

① It will be difficult to differentiate between consensual and non consensual sexual relationship within marriage.

② Weaponisation of law for personal use like domestic violence act.

③ Ex 10,000 frivolous complaints against dowry in 2020 - (NCRB)

③ Law will not be gender neutral due to gendered language of section-375. Thus, hinders advent of social change.

Justice JS Verma Committee has recommended criminalization of marital rape. The need of hour is to make a gender neutral law.

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

Social Exclusion as defined by Ruth  
Thister represents multiple deprivation  
caused by those in stronger position  
resulting into injustice.

Louis Dumont explained that  
binary opposition of purity and pollution  
is peculiar to caste ideology  
of India, based on notion of  
ritual superiority.

Principles of purity and pollution  
are interpreted as given in Dharma-  
Shastras by Brahmins thus creating  
false consciousness. These excluded  
people from lower castes from drinking  
water from public wells and barred

them from entering temples.

Responsibility of religion in legitimising these graded inequalities and making people resigning to superior forces - also explained by

Dr BR Ambedkar. That's why, he propagated 'Buddhism' later in his life.

Purity - Pollution on basis of gender

⇒ Menstruating woman is considered as impure and is barred from entering temples and kitchens. It is also argued that if she touches a man in those days, he will be cursed.

This reinforces Leela Dubel's thesis that women are always considered as impure in any religion.

[On basis of work] ⇒ [Leela Dube]

argued that people believe of some works like cleaning sewers, washing clothes as impure. They consider it religiously sanctioned that these should either be performed by women or lower caste men.

Less acceptance of inter-religious marriages and rise in honour killing based on maintainance of 'religious purity'. As [Uma

Chakraborty] explains, critical over women's sexuality is guided by efforts for maintaining purity in lineage.

Thus, it can be said that notions  
of purity and pollution got religious  
backing to be legitimised.

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

Education is defined as formal process of inter-generational communication and includes transmission of values & skills to successive generations.

[Francis J Berown] explains that education initiates rationalisation and expands the capacity of people and social system.

This rationalisation results in generating value consensus which drives collective goals to be fulfilled by political system - as explained by [Parsons].

[Pluralist Power Thesis] argues

that mass education will bring  
culture of social accountability thus  
enriching plural control over power.

However, Marxists like  
Bocales and Gintis argued that education  
creates a submissive workforce through  
'hidden curriculum', also education  
supports capitalist goals by placing  
them in 'political power'.

Identity politics based on religion  
drives religious education in schools  
often breeding fundamentalism.

(Ex) Schools controlled by Taliban.  
Hence, relationship between education  
and politics is complex which needs  
to be deciphered by cause-effect  
analysis.

## SECTION - B

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

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

ILO defines child labour as work done by children, which deprives them <sup>of</sup> their childhood.

As per 2011 census, there are 10mn child workers in India.

Deprives children of their rights

⊙ Violation of right to education, right to a dignified life and right to equal opportunity. (A-21 and A-15)

⊙ Lack of cultural capital in terms of education hinders social mobility. Thus, negation of right to develop -

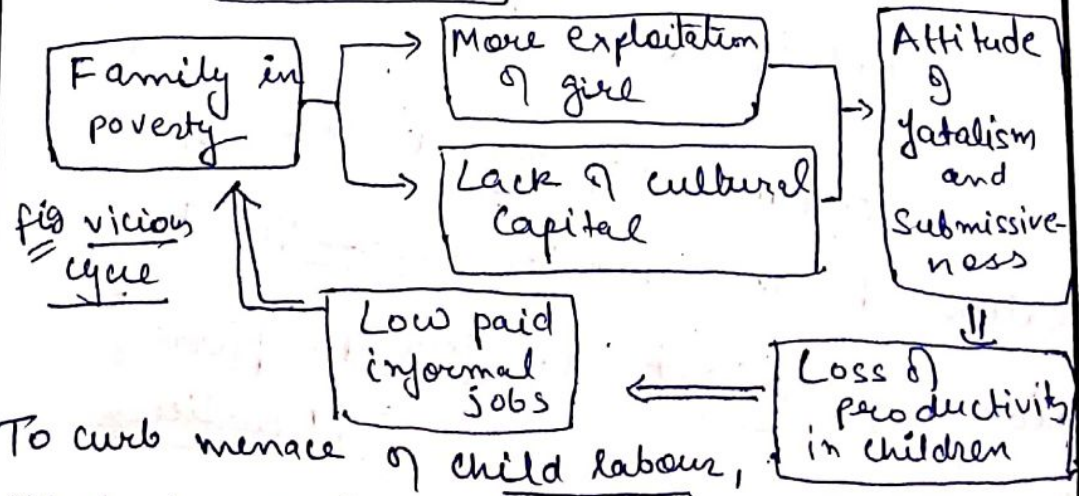
Pierre  
Bourdieu

Intergenerational cycles of poverty

⊙ Children are hired at low wages and easy to exploit being soft target  
As explained by Utsa Patnaik in 'economics of child labour'.

⊙ More exploitation of girl child labour as they are more vulnerable to be sexually exploited. Also they are a priority for domestic servants. As explained by Neera Burra

⊙ Above instances based 'culture of poverty' by Oscar Lewis :->



To curb menace of child labour, efforts by Rachpan Bachao Andolan and CRP provides a ray of hope.

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

Dravidian movement as characterised by Gail Omvedt was an anti-Brahmanical movement in South India.

It can be called as a result of rising consciousness of Dravida identity against Brahmanical hegemony.

This movement is manifestation of rejection of sanskritisation of MN Srinivas and acceptance of secular goals over ritual hierarchy.

All castes other than Brahminas united under an umbrella identity of Dravidian and asserted their power. Absence of inter-caste conflicts was prime reason for their success as compared with North India movements. As explained by Clifford Geertz.

'Dravidian identity' became basis of  
'Justice Party' thus initiating 'politicization  
of caste' - [Rajni Kothari]

Also this helped in raising  
common consciousness and common demand  
of separate state - Dravidanada.

This symbolises Supra-state  
regionalism of [Iqbal Narain].

Thus, Dravidian movement  
evolved as an agent of social  
change in terms of ideology,  
leadership and collective action -

[MSARAO]

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

Abortion is defined as termination of pregnancy. MTP Act provides legal backing to women's right to abort.

Despite that, one in 8 women die everyday due to unsafe abortions - NFHS-5. This highlights inaccessible <sup>safe</sup> abortion services.

Togendra Singh explains that micro level of society offers resistance to macro level and hinders change. That is, law at macro level is not internalised by 'families' at macro to micro level.

Some religions considers 'abortion' as immoral and against God's wish.

(Ex) Christianity

Brahmanical patriarchy gives control of woman's sexuality to her husband and expects her to be 'Pativrate'.

Thus, denying her reproductive autonomy of abortion - Uma Chakravorty

Financial dependence of women on their husbands erodes their decision making power even in matters related to them. - Naila Kaberz

furthermore, lack of infrastructure in public health centres of rural areas and lack of awareness among women make abortion inaccessible. - NFHS-5

Thus, need of now is to make women more empowered through education, skilling and employment.

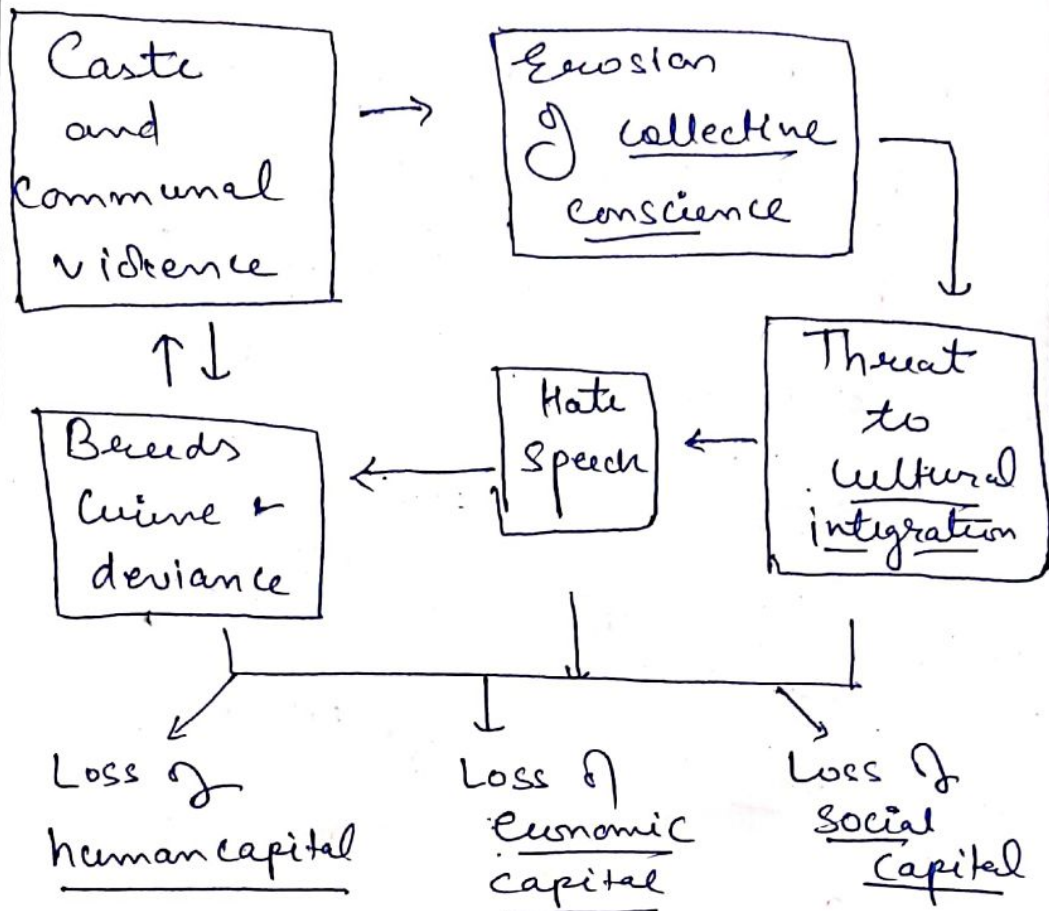
5. (d) Be it caste or communal violence, they stall the growth of the nation. Discuss in light of rising communal unrest in India.

Recent cases of communal disturbances in Udaipur (Rajasthan) and violence against Dalit groups riding on mace have again brought issues of caste and communal violence in public discourse.

### Reasons for Caste & Communal Violence

- ① Communal violence is manifestation of one's aggressive chauvinism towards own religion. This is against the spirit of religious pluralism - Clifford Geertz
- ② Caste violence as explained by structural perspective of Andre Beteille & Dipankar Gupte is manifestation of conflicts over dominance and superiority.

How they stall growth of nation



⊙ Lack of three capitals will cause multiple deprivations hindering growth and development of nation - Pierre Bourdieu

To curb communal unrests, we should revisit Swami Vivekananda's idea of ethical secularism and religious tolerance.

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

Pitrim Sorokin defines social mobility as transition of individuals or values from one social state to other.

Indigenisation refers to process of change from orthogenetic or indigenous sources.

P N Mukherjee's contribution has provided a correlation between indigenous social change and changes of social mobility.

Indigenisation of western thoughts of equality, liberty with Vedanta - education drove Raja Ram Mohan Roy to initiate social change.

That opened access to educational and cultural capital for marginalised sections like low caste and women.

As Pierre Bourdieu explains that Cultural capital shapes chances of social mobility. So, indigenisation

of western culture and education helped in social mobility of downtrodden

Similarly, indigenous social change in terms of sanskritisation caused

social mobility of Untouchables of Odisha (Bissiparia). As explained by

FG Bailey.

Thus, P.N. Mukherjee's thoughts provided a shorthand for understanding Indian societies.

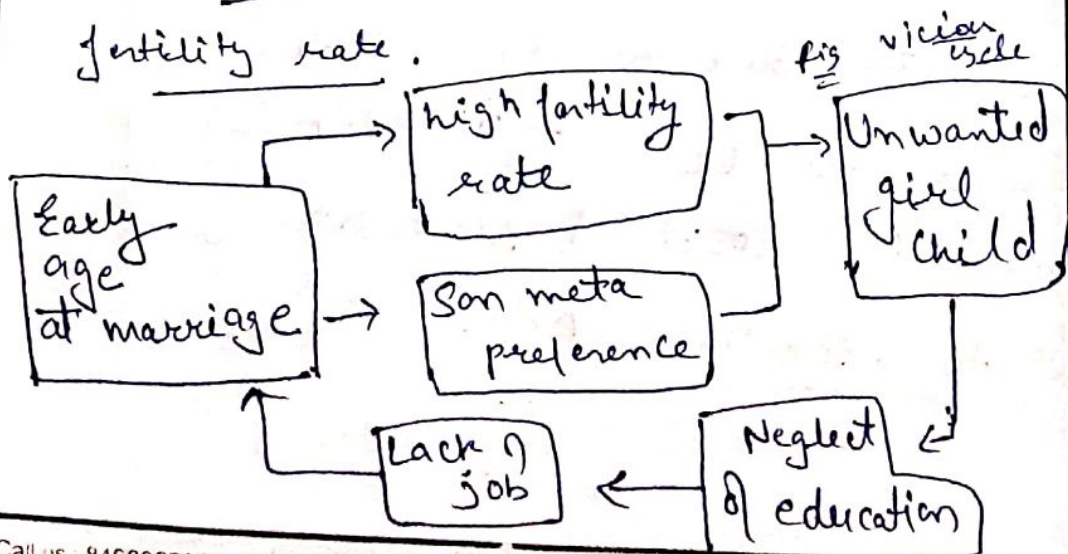
6. (a) A legalistic approach to increasing the age at marriage will produce positive results only if structural factors prevailing in the society are properly addressed. Discuss. 20

Jaya Jaitley Task force was set up to recommend over increasing minimum age of marriage for girls.

Need of increasing age

⊕ Discrepancy in <sup>minimum</sup> age of marriage of girls and boys defeat constitutional notion of equality (A-14)

⊕ Early-age of marriage perpetuate a vicious cycle along with high fertility rate.



## Structural factors Need to be addressed

Rational behind increasing age of marriage is to make women empowered.

But empowerment depends on many factors as follows:-

(1) Women are confined to low paid informal jobs due to pink collarization and glass ceilings - Karuna Ahmed

This needs to be improved by skilling of women under PM Kaushal Yojana.

(2) Education of a girl child is neglected by parents due to oncus of dowry.

This needs to be improved by strict implementation of Right to Education Act. - Nivedita Menon

③ Families still stress for male-breadwinner and glorify women's role as mother and wife -

Germaine Greer

Need is to create symmetrical families

④ Young & Wilmore's by raising awareness.

④ son-preference and patriarchal bargain are root causes of unwanted girl children and their exploitation.

As explained by Surinder S Jodhka

This needs to be improved by strict penalties under PCNDT Act, and behavioural change.

⑤ Child marriages' prevalence at micro level (in villages) despite law at macro level (national level) cause

hindrance to social change.

This discrepancy between micro  
and macro was explained by  
Jogendra Singh in terms of resilience

to change of a system.

Further, issues like domestic  
violence, marital rape need to be  
resolved in order to make institution  
of marriage more inclusive.

Hence, with cultural changes  
in accordance with progressive society,  
structural changes to yield positive  
results is also necessary as  
highlighted by Ann Oakley.

6. (b) Discuss the Sub-altern perspective of David Hardiman in studying Indian Society.

20

Sub-altern perspective's origin can be attributed to dominance of elitist perspective in historiography and sociology. It arises as a stung criticism to dominant views.

Sub-alterns are those who are at the bottom of every strata - whether class or caste.

This perspective tends to study history and society from the perspective of the bottom. It takes into account meanings and motives of sub-altern to create a holistic picture of society.

For instance, subaltern scholar  
Fanajit Guha criticized elitist  
history for considering tribal  
revolts as law & order problems.  
He himself termed them as acts  
of bravery.

### Perspective of David Hardiman

David Hardiman advocated for  
supreme capacity of tribals of  
making sacrifices. He also explained  
that due to their valorous  
struggle, Gandhisi included them  
in freedom struggle.

He highlighted case of Devi movement  
in which he explained how religious  
beliefs among tribals drive social  
change.

Colonial powers in order to  
increase their control over tribal areas  
introduced liquor shops and distributed  
free liquor to tribal men.

This caused health problems along  
with rising instances of domestic  
violence. Thus women organised  
and revolted against colonial officers.

Thus, Hardiman's approach  
also includes women struggle much  
before than the mainstream freedom  
struggle.

He also criticized A R Desai's  
Marxist approach by arguing that  
sub-alterns are always oppressed  
without changes in economic infra-  
structure.

Hence, contribution of sub-altern  
perspective has made approaches to  
study Indian society more inclusive.

6. (c) To what extent human rights and religious faith are at crossroads to each other? 10

Religion as defined by Durkheim involves beliefs and practices related to sacred things while human rights is a concept of modern societies based on reason.

Human rights and religious faith are at crossroads

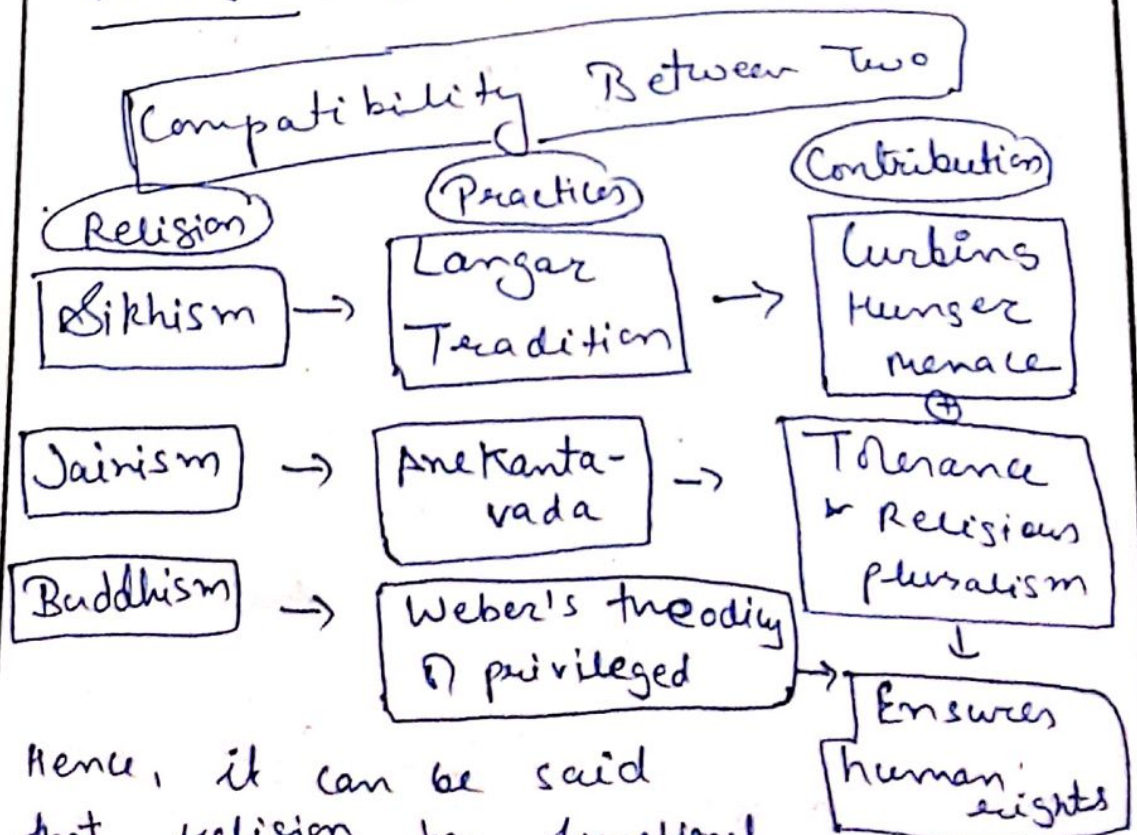
① Dr B R Ambedkar cites religion as a legitimising force behind untouchability - leading to violation of human rights.

② Karen Armstrong argues that all religions demand high sacrifice from women but their role is marginalised.

Thus, neglecting rights of equality and dignity to women.

(Ex) Female genital mutilation of Muslim Bohra community tries to control woman's sexuality.

(3) fundamentalism and communalism based on sectarian religious hatreds ⇒ communal violence ⇒ violation of right to life. (A-21)



Hence, it can be said that religion has functional and dysfunctional consequences for society.