



# VISION IAS

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12/13

## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1208)

Name of Candidate	JAHNAVI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng.	Registration Number	288087
Center	-	Date	

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:		
Signature of Examiner		

## INSTRUCTIONS

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

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
questions

Answer 1(a)

Village studies refer to empirical studies of villages to establish objective realities about it. This was popularized in India by MN Sinivas.

SC Dubey has carried out his village studies and given a holistic view of village life.

He ~~says~~ ~~is~~ claims "women are supposed to look down as a mark of respectability". Thus patriarchal norms were deeply set in village he studied.

His views on caste system are in consonance with MN Sinivas, in that there is ~~to~~ mobility and changes present in caste. He also claims growth of capitalism in village life (agriculture).

Thus his studies gave a deeper look even in political and economic life of villages.

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हाशिए में नहीं  
लिखना चाहिए  
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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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questions

However, Yogendra Singh slams this approach as not representing entire country. He claims a study in single village cannot explain India. Thus one must collect samples from many areas.

Also the anxieties to get accepted in village and approaching lower castes through dominant caste introduces a conservative look in village studies.

However, SC Dubey's village studies did impart many future studies and helped in development of Indian sociology.

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# U P S C

Answer 1 (b)

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प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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'Book view' or textual view in Indian context refers to Indology i.e. understanding culture through literature and linguistic studies.

'Field view', on the other hand, refers to directly visiting/staying in society (village in India) and observing the culture. M.N. Srinivas propagated this view.

on caste system the two views both differ and converge on various aspects.

Book view

- ① Hierarchical system with rigidity.

Field view

① Flexible system  
Processes such as  
Sanskritization  
ensures mobility

- ② ~~Andre~~ Louis Dumont claims Brahmins always at top.

Dipankar Gupta claims that different modes of Sanskritization show no certainty of who is at top.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
questions

③ Jajmani system  
a reciprocal system  
of equality.

A. R. Desai claims  
jajmani system  
exploitive. Others  
show jajmani  
system not equalitarian

उम्मीदवारों को इस  
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④ Occupational  
differentiation  
is mandatory.

occupational differen-  
tiation ~~is~~ not that  
rigid. eg - Konkani  
Brahmins joined  
army

⑤ Integrative in  
nature.

Can be both divisive  
and integrative

~~some~~ ~~the~~ However Louis Dumont  
claims there is no difference between  
the two and ~~are~~ they are complemen-  
tary in nature. eg - Dalit movements  
don't mean book view of dalit  
being downtrodden can be rejected.  
Thus both views have  
its own interpretation of caste  
system and must be used complem-  
entarily.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या

दीजिए

Enter number of questions

Answer 1(c)

Industrialization refers to process of shift from manpower to inanim-  
ate power and setting up of large  
machines and factories leading to  
mass production and commodifica-  
tion of labour. Industrial class (IC)  
arise out of strata of division of  
labour in factories.

~~IC~~ IC in India came  
with British rule. The first  
industries were ~~then~~ iron, cotton  
and jute. Pauperized peasants  
flocked into such factories and  
were often exploited. They were  
mainly concentrated in coastal  
areas.

After independence, socialistic  
pattern was adopted many public  
sector companies (PSCs) came  
up, but their employees were gov-

उम्मीदवारी को इस

हृदय में नहीं

लिखना चाहिए

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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questions

Government employees and not we  
per-se. Besides at their head  
was administrators not capitalist  
However import substitution  
policy also introduced capitalists  
~~to~~ class. ~~caste~~

Earlier during British rule, mainly  
Parsees, Maharatis, Bhaharas were  
capitalists. As A.R. Desai says the  
former mercantile class became  
capitalists.

However post liberalisation,  
the ~~story~~ composition of capitalists  
have widened. Even the middle  
class has swelled. They form  
the middle managers in enterpri-  
ses.

Service sector has also diversified  
the industrial class.

This industrial class in  
India is a diversified class with  
many identities of its own.

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हाशिए में नहीं  
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# U P S C

Answer 1(d)

Communalism refers to using social traditional divisions for political purpose.

Communalism, can be based on ethnicity, religion, etc. However in India it is mainly religion.

various dimensions of communalism can be -

• Political dimension - Andre Betelle

claims that politicians use this huge chunk of voters for their vote bank purpose. eg - BSP rose on bandwagon of hindutva in 1990s.

• Social dimension - In era of globalization, religious fundamentalism is growing to reassert to losing traditions. Thus again as Robert Samuelson claims globalization has proved to be a 'double edged sword' here.

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
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- Also religion is being used as a form of protest against growing inequalities. eg- many cults and sects in India emerging among lower castes mainly.

Thus communalism can be seen as manifestation of various causes. It can be political, ~~so~~ social. Even civil societies ~~so~~ can propagate fundamentalism based on leadership (Nehru Chandoke).

To deal with it, election commission must be empowered to deal strictly with such political parties. Besides education and campaigning may help.

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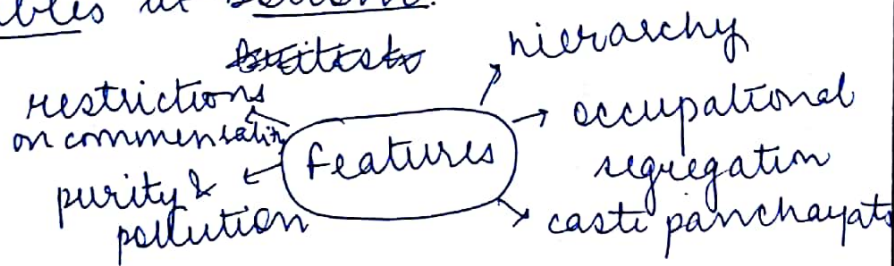
# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दिएजिए  
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Answer 1(e)

उम्मीदवारों को इस  
हाशिए में नहीं  
लिखना चाहिए  
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~~Class~~ caste system refers to hierarch-  
ally arranging groups in India  
with Brahmins at top and untouc-  
hables at bottom.



Britishers considered caste system as rigid and closed.

However caste mobility was always present in India.

Some ways of mobility are -

- ① sanskritization as given by M. S. Srinivas
- ② gaining power and kingship.  
eg - Nandas belong to shudra caste
- ③ getting land somewhere to cultivate.
- ④ shifting to new location and claiming higher caste.
- ⑤ flexibility within the system.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
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eg - Valmiki, from very low caste  
wrote Ramayan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस  
हाशिए में नहीं  
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⑤ census 1901 had many castes  
claiming higher status. eg - Vellalas  
claiming Vaishya status

⑦ Education - opens opportunities  
for new occupations.

⑧ Urbanization and Industrialization  
are delaying decaying the caste  
rigidities.

⑨ Globalization - with emergence of  
globalized youth, caste identities  
decreasing.

However ~~no~~ Louis Dumont claims  
that homo hierarchicus can  
never become homo equalis and  
any changes is minor.

Caste mobility is  
a truth in Indian society as is  
caste rigidity. Both go along side.  
However as Ghurye claimed no  
~~so~~ open stratification and closed  
stratification is a matter of degree.  
Thus caste mobility is matter of degree.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
questions

Answer 4 (a)

उम्मीदवारों को इस  
हाशिए में नहीं  
लिखना चाहिए  
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India is marked by both continuity and change in its traditions.

Both traditions and modernity simultaneously exist in society. eg - before launching satellites 'poja' done.

various factors are responsible for it-

① Nehru claims caste system, joint family and villages are responsible for continuity in Indian culture.

• caste system - caste consciousness has developed and it has adapted to changes. ~~with~~ new caste gives identity. Positive discrimination by government has added to this identity.

Rajni Kothari claims politicization of caste responsible for its persistence.

# U P S C

पत्र की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
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Even MN Srinivas in his 'Obituary to caste' also claims politics is responsible for continuity of caste system.

However Andre Betellie points out that caste identities give a sense of proud feeling. eg - Banias proud of their business acumen, etc. No amount of modernization can remove this.

• Joint families - Parsons claimed that with industrialization nuclear families will come up. However studies by T Desai and KM Shah reveals that joint families persist. Reason being a sense of responsibility in son for his parents, poverty, etc.

• Villages - had a distinct life with 'self sufficient' ~~with~~ economy. However it has changed owing to globalization, mechanization, capitalism. However old system like jajmani though weak still persists.

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हार्शिए में नहीं  
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# U P S C

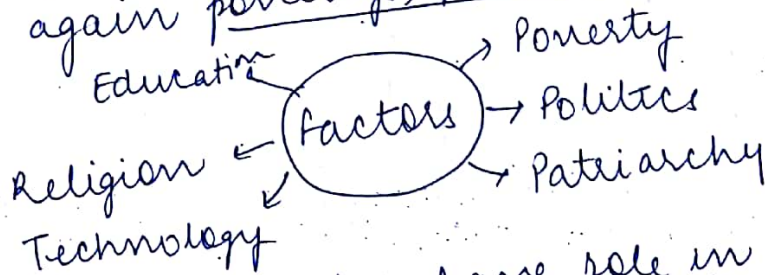
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रीजिए  
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उम्मीदवारों को इस  
हाशिए में नहीं  
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~~Now~~ As Utsa Patnaik claim pre-capitalist mode of living in vill-ages today.

② Education - is now exoteric not esoteric. However KM Pannikar says class education is different from mass education, thus quality of education still poor for lower class. Besides Madarasas, ~~still~~ Vidyapeeth, etc. still teach scriptures.

③ Women - ~~are~~ a more empowered today yet skimes [NCRB ~~say~~ claims average 92 rapes per day] show patriarchy prevalent. Reason is again poverty, politics, value system



All above factors have role in both continuity and change in society. India must preserve our traditions while going for modernity.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
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Answer 4(b)

उम्मीदवारों को इस  
हाशिए में नहीं  
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Caste system refers to a hierarchal system in which groups are placed one above other with Brahmins at top and untouchables at bottom.

Caste system persists in India even after various changes. Indian society revolves around caste system -

- Food - Brahmins - vegetarian, shudra can be non-vegetarian
- clothes - shudras were not allowed to wear anything above waist.
- Marriage - strict endogamy.
- language / Dialect used.
- Deities worshipped - in south India Brahmins didn't worship deities of shudra.

Thus Indian society is deeply entrenched in caste system. It is in the DNA of Indian society.

~~Even~~ Indian national movement even ~~not~~ revolved around

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
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caste and religion.

Higher caste middle class provided leadership.

Socio-religious reform movements were against untouchability and through it fostered nationalism. Gandhi was in favour of using religion in politics. He also garnered more weightage to his movements by incorporating caste equations in it (i.e. rallying for removal of untouchability).

Rajni Kothari claims that politicization of caste and casteization of politics is a reality today.

Even M. N. Srinivas says caste comes in India through route of politics today. Incorporating caste in politics has many functions and dysfunctions.

Functions -

- It adequately helps representation

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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of different factions.

- Welfare of all is ensured through representation.
- Parties such as BSP (for Dalits) have dealt strictly with violence against ~~caste~~ Dalits.

However dysfunctions like -

- Increased divisions in society by increasing caste consciousness.
- Parties have not made much changes in caste, just used it as vote bank.

For all practical purposes, caste system would persist. To prevent misuse laws should be tweaked and ECI should be empowered.

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
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questions

Answer 4(c)

Education is a powerful weapon ~~one~~ you can use to change the world - said Nelson Mandela.

Thus Indian state has tried many times to increase education ~~the~~ among the most vulnerable section of Indian society i.e. Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Challenges faced in process are

① Geographical isolation - Thus difficult for qualified teachers to reach the schools.

② Language barrier - with many tribes having language of their own, thus difficult to get teachers who know language.

③ Poverty - Govindswamy Committee said child labour cannot be eliminated until poverty not addressed. Thus tribals prefer sending children for labour than to school.

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# U P S C

पश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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④ Interest - among children for education low as culture based relevant education not provided. eg - if Munda children not taught about Birsa Munda, then interest in national struggle lost.

⑤ Cultural - Many tribes try to be protective and prefer isolation to preserve culture. eg - Jarawa tribe of Andaman and Nicobar.

Education is important as it would help

- remove poverty
- empower STs
- integrate them to society
- help leaders to preserve culture
- arrest assimilation

But the challenges posed create hurdles for the same and it perpetuates exploitation of tribes.

governments endeavour such as eklavya schools are welcome step in this direction.

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# U P S C

## Answer 5(a)

Urbanization refers to process of movement of people from villages to cities, where non-agricultural activities form economic core. It leads to many social consequences -

- ① Economic - Mill and Becker said urbanization is by product of economic growth.
- ② Caste - caste ~~is~~ system exists but with many organizational change (M S A Rao). A study by Harold Gould reveals that caste plays importance only in private sphere in urban areas.
- ③ Family - nuclear families are on rise. Increased women's participation in decision making and occupational activities. Parents allow children to take decisions. However J P Desai claims that

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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questions

- functional joint families present
- ④ Religion - secularization of religion takes place.
- ⑤ values - Increase in individualism, materialism, anxiety, global orientation, etc.
- ⑥ Political system - Gets highly influenced from sums (saumitra Jha). sum dwellers know the importance of their vote and use it judiciously.
- ⑦ Health - sums increase, → unhygienic conditions → mortality increases.  
Pollution increases → mortality increases.

Thus urbanization has multidimensional impact.  
To address the problems government must plan urban areas taking in view the migrants, pollution, etc. schemes such as AMRUT, smart cities must be promoted.

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# U P S C

Answer 5(b)

Marriage refers to an institution in which adults are socially sanctioned to procreate and reproduce.

Objectives of marriage varies with religion as religion is inextricably linked with marriages.

For Hindus, marriage is sacramental. It is for Sharma, pati and repro for reproduction. The objective of marriage and form of it determines if it is Dharmik or Adharmik.

8 forms of marriages are there -  
Daihya, Brahma, Prajapatya, etc. are dharmik.

While Ashva (eloping), gandharva (sex before marriage), rakshasa (abducting), paischacha (rape) are adharmik forms.

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
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Objectives in Muslims are quite different -  
Here marriage is contractual and is accepted ~~not~~ with mutual consent. In Pakistan, second marriage possible only when consent from first wife received. The wife therefore is not ~~at~~ given maintainance.

The difference in objectives results in -

- Hindus having difficulty in divorce.

Though in Muslims Triple Talaq is banned yet many other ways to get quick divorce.

- Hindus ~~have~~ widow remarriage difficult compared to Muslims.

However despite differences due to mutual contact for centuries, Muslim marriages have also adopted a ~~religious~~ religious form.

This shows how Indian society ~~is~~ ~~of~~ adopts and assimilates different cultures.

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या

दीजिए

Enter number of  
questions

Answer 5(c)

Dalits refer to the most socially disadvantaged group that earlier faced even untouchability. They are mostly the most economically disadvantaged as well.

Dalit consciousness ~~is~~ changed throughout history.

→ Earlier it took form of sanskritization where they imitated higher castes to get upper mobility.

→ During British rule, a sense of awakening came. They called themselves Adi-Dalits proclaiming themselves to be ~~not~~ indigenous while Aryans to be invaders.

→ ~~the~~ Those who couldn't gain mobility adopted other measures such as conversion to other religions. eg - Namdharis, Syrian Christians, Kabir Panthis, etc.

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# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
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- Another form was of resorting to various sects and cults. Mangoo Ram (Punjab) was an example of it.
- Ambedkar view was of political consciousness being developed in them. Thus he advocated for separate electorates and formed Independent Labour League for it.
- Post independence, with many positive discriminations, Dalits are asserting their identities. Formation of Republican Party of India (RPI), Dalit Panthers, BSP point to same.
- As Sachidananda claims positive discrimination by government, growing Dalit consciousness and liberal view by caste Hindus can help elevate Dalits in society.

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# U P S C

Answer 5(d)

प्रश्न की संख्या

दीजिए

Enter number of questions

उम्मीदवारों को इस

हाशिए में नहीं

लिखना चाहिए

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~~Gender~~  
Patriarchy i.e. "rule of father" is ingrained in Indian society. Thus gender equality becomes a tough challenge for Indian society.

- ④ Commodification  
(Prostitution, trafficking)
- ① Overt violence  
(rape, battering)
- ② Psychological impacts  
(abducting, forced marriage)
- ③ In access to resources  
(nutrition, education)
- Discriminations

The above forms given by Margaret Sukher show the various ~~forms of~~ ways Indian women are subordinated to men.

Prospects of gender parity -

- ① Nuclear families are on rise where companionship and equality in decision making ~~are~~ & is likely to be prevalent.
- ② Parents are taking conscious efforts to make their daughters independent even after marriage.

# U P S C

प्रश्न की संख्या  
दीजिए  
Enter number of  
questions

- ③ Government is supporting women empowerment through various laws such as sexual harassment act, criminal laws (12 years rape would amount to death), SHE box to register complains, etc.
- ④ Globalisation changes values to more equalitarian and humanistic norms.
- ⑤ Technology is too empowering with women openly giving their opinions on blogs, etc. Also many safety gadgets.
- ⑥ Corporatis employing making women especially IT sector. entel encourages women education.

## Challenges -

- ① Patriarchy, ~~is~~ described as "cultural enslavement of women" by Veena Das still holds true.
  - ② Green Revolution, technologies, such as social media, have been a bane to women as well, explained by "cultural lag" of William Ogburn.
- Thus ~~for~~ Indian society has come a long way, yet many proactive steps by government, civil societies needed.

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# U P S C

Answer 5(e)

Slums refer to a residential area which is unfit for human habitation.

• There are 177. urban dwellers living in slums in India.

Development of slums is linked to growth of industrialization in India.

→ British rule → Many industries came up. Peasants and landless flocked to cities. Due to poor conditions, they started living in small, crowded, unhealthy areas.

→ Post independence - government tried to rehabilitate slum dwellers through various schemes, latest being Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, however slums still persist.

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"slums were considered as a temporary phenomenon ~~in~~ ~~at~~ during urbanization but it has reduced to being a permanent structural problem

McCloud in his paper slumming it explains how slums & can adapt to any changes and thus persist over time.

Now government is trying to retrofit slums rather than rehabilitating it.

slums can only be dealt with, once poverty is addressed. Besides any planning must include migrants near industrial areas to prevent more influx in slums. (NTI ayog recommendation)

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Answer 7(a)

Poverty refers to sub standard living for a considerable period of time to undermine one's health, self esteem, life chances, etc.

According to latest figures 22% Indians are below poverty line.

Amartya Sen claims that ~~the~~ non-inclusive growth has resulted in poverty in India. But this notion today had quite different undertones earlier.

During British times, ~~the~~ Britishers claimed India destined to be poor due to inherent fault in Indians.

They said Indians have many traits (primitive) and they propagated 'white man's burden' theory.

However many Indian intellectuals like Dada Bhai Naoroji came up to refute the claim. He showed how Indian poverty is

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due to drain of Indian wealth  
by Britishers.

Indian poverty is not natural as -

- India endowed with ~~a~~ fertile agricultural land to feed all.
- Monsoons bring enough rainfall (> 125 cm) to India.
- Many minerals and coal found in India.
- Its proximity to Middle East also provides a sustained oil supply.

Thus poverty is social -

- Middle class today apathetic to conditions of poor. Rudolph and Rudolph claim that they are not interested in ~~up~~ helping their brothers in rural area.
- Patriarchy puts one half of country (women) on back burner. As Vivekananda said "As bird cannot fly with one wing, nation cannot progress without women".
- Caste system creates factions in

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society. large amount of violence  
dharms, etc. put drain on  
economy. eg- anti reservation riots  
after Mandal commission.

- Religion - often prejudices against  
certain group result in divisions.  
Besides certain groups unable to  
take advantage of modernity.

~~Therefore~~ Thus social factors have  
added to poverty in India.  
Government policies such as subsidies  
create a 'dependency culture'.  
Thus government must go for  
inclusive growth through education,  
infrastructure improvement,  
health facility improvement, etc.

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Answer 7(b)

Laws refers to a set of rules that are accepted as valid by community/ society to guide the behaviour of its members and also to award punishments for deviance.

Laws show -

- Ideology of state - eg - UP govern-ment of direction to appoint low castes as cooks in mid-day meal to break the rigidities show state trying to change caste system.
- Individual freedom - to achieve goals and express yourself freely.

Many laws have been brought in to induce social change.

- Hindu code bill
- Untouchability (offences) Act
- Equality to all
- Reservation to SC/ST/OBC
- Reservation in panchayati system
- Recent striking off triple taluq

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• ~~leprosy~~ marriage act (against leprosy discrimination)  
The list is long but the efficacy of same remains doubtful -

- Positive discriminations of reservations have enhanced caste consciousness.
- Study by MN Srinivas in Rajasthan shows that 80% professors are Brahmins.
- In village ~~at~~ Rampura Dalit Sarpanch beaten for flying flag on 15th August. Shows reservation has changed ground realities.
- Crimes against women are on rise. NCRB shows 20% increase in such crimes in last decade.
- Many instances of Muslims ~~at~~ husbands still giving triple talaq to their ~~wife~~ wives.

This ample evidence that ~~also~~ alone changing law doesn't bring about a social change.

As Bougle points that that the

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base in India is cultural and if you want to bring change, look at culture.

eg - It was through sustained efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy that sati got outlawed and also looked down upon by people.

Thus change in value is needed along with change in law.

Government must promote civil societies to bring about changes. Programmes such as community Development Program & more recently Beti Bachao Beti Padhao that aim at value change should be promoted.

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Answer 7(c)

Sexual division of labour in Indian society is driven by all pervasive values of patriarchy.

→ A girl child is culturally ~~acc~~ expected to help her mother at home and raise her siblings, while son is sent to school.

→ A docile, submissive attitude expectation through socialization is inbred in people.

According to Paul Wallis, boys are not scolded for using derogatory words in school thus ~~the~~ developing his aggressive form.

→ Zoya Hasan, calls repeated ~~rep~~ pregnancies as 'reproduction of slavery'. Women is expected to look after children at home.

→ ~~other~~ other determinants are -

→ Skilled not being imparted to women thus they have no choice but to work in informal sector (Ashmita Gupta)

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→ Political affiliations missing thus  
sometimes unable to do jobs  
which through 'social capital' ~~do~~ can  
easily do.

→ Natural biological features - such  
as pregnancy do take toll on  
health. Thus radical feminist  
Firestone was against family  
system (mothering itself).

Thus sexual division of labour in  
India is clearly laid out,  
only through positive discrimination  
in imparting education, skills, etc.  
can change take place.

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Answer 6(a)

Q6) Education has been guaranteed in India through right to education (RTE) act till primary level.  
India however needs quality education

that imparts -

- market based skills
- innovation
- education not literacy
- values
- linguistic acumen.

The reason for this is -

- K. M. Panikkar says class education and mass education are different thus education reinforces the inequalities present.
- Andre Beutler too points out that middle class uses its 'social capital' to provide best education to their children, while others are left behind.
- Education makes democracy -

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stronger. Amartya Sen in his "Argumentative Indian" says middle class (known for its education) examines, debates, criticizes government.

- given the demography of India, need to provide quality education to ~~be~~ change it to demographic dividend.
- To raise people out of poverty, quality education needed.
- To bring about social changes, education plays important role.  
eg - during Indian renaissance of 19th century, it was the intellectuals that brought about many changes.
- It strengthens economy.  
Quality education skills ~~at~~ students to adapt to global needs. Thus international migrants ~~to~~ send India \$60-80 billion annually.
- Focus on environment due to education. eg - Delhi recent Chipko movement led by middle

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class educated citizens.  
Thus India needs quality education.  
If literacy not education provided then -

- Frustration in masses leading to increase in crimes. eg - in UP (highest crime rate) for 180 sweeper job 2500 PHDs applied.
- Communalism will increase.
- Unemployment creates many problems. eg - Indians were educated but unemployed during British rule. This segment led the ~~not~~ freedom struggle.

Thus quality education is need of hour. As Bill Gates said, "As long as every child gets fantastic education, there is lot to be done in world".

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- SHW act doesn't give any accountability for implementation of the act.

Thus giving an excuse to all to ignore the act and perpetuate patriarchy.

- SHW act clearly defines the acts under its ambit. The ~~is~~ list is long showing various form of SHW but due to lack of political will it gets poorly implemented.

Thus government must take proactive steps to fully implement the act.

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Answer 6 (c)

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Social Mobility refers to moving up or down the hierarchal order of society in India. State policies have made substantial impact -

- ① Green Revolution - have benefitted dominant ~~class~~ <sup>caste</sup> the most. These castes are among the backward classes in India.
  - ② Land Reforms - led to distribution of land to landless backward class (BC) people.
  - ③ Reservation policy - enhanced BC representation in administrative, educational institutions, etc.
  - ④ Even in Panchayats BC have been able to gain power.
  - ④ Many schemes such as Ujwala, Ujwala Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana, Awas Vikas Yojana are for poor.
- But social mobility due to these policies is in doubt -

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① Green Revolution did create a dominant class, but other BC which were tenants were ~~are~~ rendered jobless.

② Andre Beteille points out that in India purity is non-transferable. Thus Brahmins still at top.

③ Lower castes still ~~are~~ lower classes. eg - 98% manual scavengers are Dalits.

Thus there has been a mixed ~~reaction~~ <sup>impact</sup> of government policies on BC but social mobility has been affected only to some extent. For better results, inclusive growth must be adopted.

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