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3(a)

Intersectional approach to address marginalization of vulnerable sections tend to study how combination of multiple factors - class, caste, gender, race and status, etc affecting their access to resources and causing multi-dimensional social deprivation.

(Eg) - A black poor woman tends to suffer more than a black middle class and a white poor woman. Here race, class and gender are causing differentiated levels of deprivation.

Recently Deapadi Mumukshu - a tribal woman, is appointed as President of India which shows how intersectionality of different identities needs to be addressed.

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Significance of Intersectional Approach to address issues of vulnerable sections

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(R) Indian society and social structure is characterised by graded inequalities. These inequalities are both of social and economic nature. often it is seen that

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lower caste is engaged in menial jobs and constitute lower class where as upper castes are often landowners. [MN Seemivas] has called this - twin hierarchy of caste and class

This shows need to study intersection of caste and class, efforts are needed to raise economic status of lower castes.

④ [Keela Dube] explained intersection between caste and gender. she explained how lower caste women tend to get exploited even by upper caste women along with men. Intersectional approach will help in uncovering these multiple oppressional structure

④ Certain benefits by state are cornered by a particular section of unprivileged section and then they become superprivileged. This show poverty within same disadvantaged group must be highly privileged. For instance, [Andhra Pradesh] showed prevalence of [Dalit Elites] who tend to exploit poor members of their community.

\* Gopal Guru while studying feminist movements in India highlighted the fact that there is no voice of rural women and that of sex workers. Intersectional approach will help in going beyond established dimensions of equality and suggesting alternative in form of new social movements - addressing vulnerable cause.

### Limitations of such approach

- (1) Due to attached social stigma, certain attributes are left untouched.
  - (2) - Sexuality and discrimination based on it along with LLBTQ concerns are ignored.
  - (3) Political mobilization based on certain identity often tend to overlook other aspects.
  - (Ex) - Caste based associations pursue interests of strong members and poor members are left unaddressed, hence class of caste is ignored.
  - (4) In cases of voluntary social exclusion, deprivation is caused by cultural factors rather than structural. There also effectiveness of intersectional approach is limited. (Ex) - Women voluntarily leaving labour market, due to family pressure.
- However, Nivedita menon has called for a integrated approach towards development which takes into account - caste, class and gender differences.

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3(b)  
Affirmative actions are taken by a welfare state to bring substantive equality in consonance with formal equality established by Constitution - Andre Beutels

Constitutional articles - A-14, 15, 16 grants equality in all aspects however certain affirmative actions like reservation for SC, ST in government jobs and admissions truly enable them to get equality of opportunities.

Many kind of deprivations and discriminations are caused by structure of society rooted in inequality. For instance, intergenerational poverty among lower caste is case in point. Therefore, Anthony Giddens considers affirmative actions as responsibility of state.

Major duty of welfare state as highlighted by Amartya Sen is to expand capabilities of individuals, so that they can realise their full potential.

Affirmative actions in form of reservation, concessional credit to startups play that role.

Subaltern perspective argues that they have always been neglected. from development discourse of country. As Dr Ambedkar highlighted mobilisation of scheduled caste in political associations and pursuit of political power can only give them voice. Hence, this calls for need of reservation for disadvantaged communities in legislature.

Feminists like Sylvia Walby has explained public patriarchy which inhibits women's participation in labour market in form of glass ceiling, wage gap. Affirmative action in form of maternity benefit act and reservation in panchayati raj will assure their political and economic empowerment.

Kate Millet has highlighted impact of empowerment in addressing deprivation and patriarchy.

AS Melvin Tumin argued meritocratic societies are justified when all talented people are given equal training and then called for competition. Government's scholarship scheme for children with disability and reservation for them fulfill that purpose.

however, some scholars like Nozick and Charles Murray are critical of affirmative actions by state. They consider it as distribution of doles which make people lazy. They call for a more targeted and concise approach to distribute benefits.

Despite criticism, in a hierarchically graded society like India, affirmative actions are necessary to truly realise goal of equality of opportunity which can lead to legal equality as well improved standard of living for vulnerable sections as explained by Peter Blau.

3(c)

Culture of consumerism is marked by purchasing things not based on our need but based on our desire to show and enhance our social status. For instance, buying clothes is our need but buying branded clothes is reflection of culture of consumerism.

This goes against traditional values of minimalistic lifestyle which propagates 'Simple living high thinking'.

## Role of social media influencers

① Social media influencers perpetuate self-narcissism and constitute a cult of amateur. People follow them like gods and blindly imitate their lifestyle as misguided by Keen.

② Images on social media platforms like Instagram create hyper-reality. People assess their achievements and their life style based on these images. So they are tempted to purchase <sup>19</sup> things which they don't need.  
C-AVZ-O-DRRX

As Jean Baudrillard mentioned, images controlling society creating 'simulacra'.

④ They act as reference group by youth so in order to initiate anticipatory socialisation and to be like one of them, youth tend to go against notion of minimal and sustainable living. - as highlighted by Merton in reference group.

④ They use their symbolic capital (popularity) to enhance economic capital. Also their cultural capital which shows consumerism - a supreme value affects their followers. - Pierre Bourdieu

④ They form a part of 'generalised other' so they interfere with process of self development and many youth start consuming things just to look cool like them.

However certain influences like Vaccin fever also promote philanthropic activities. This calls for a need of responsible behaviour from social media influencers.

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(a)

A R Desai was a pioneer of Marxist approach to study Indian society. His perspective gained momentum after popularity of an article - "Relevance of Marxist approach in Indian society".

Desai : Study through lens of contradictions

- ① Following Marxist approach, Desai studied Indian social institutions and structure through contradiction between haves and have nots.
- ② He highlighted how land settlement by British caused divisions on basis of ownership of land resulting in class like structure in caste ridden society.
- ③ Social institutions like Jajmani system according to Desai are ~~is~~ created by upper caste to exploit lower caste. As it is sanctioned by caste system;

lower caste will never question it due to false consciousness.

④ Caste system according to Desai <sup>is</sup> a manifestation of class inequality sanctioned by religious scriptures. It is causing alienation from self as person is not free to choose their occupation.

⑤ He also highlighted contradictions between western modernity and Indian modernity. He explained that in west, modernity was a collective movement of masses whereas in India, it arises from segmented interests of certain classes.

⑥ He also gave primacy to materialist conditions created by British in giving rise to nationalism.

He was criticised for ignoring importance of culture and religion in Indian society.

Despite criticism, his study on peasant struggles and social background of Indian nationalism established <sup>19</sup> relevance of Marxist approach in contemporary society.

(16) K.S. Ghurye called Tribes as Backward tribes, i.e. those who are not completely assimilated in Hinduism. This was the beginning of definitional problems related to tribes.

### Definitional Issues - An Obstacle

- ① Primitive features often associated with tribes - least developed and not integrated with main society. This called for need to bring development measures for all tribes. However, Meenas of Rajasthan are well developed and well represented.
- ② Tribal development plans as highlighted by NITI Aayog often launched with Top-to-bottom approach. So they tend to provide same kind of occupation for all neglecting their differences.
- (b) - Tribes in western that can utilise their indigenous knowledge of herb c-ayz-o-drrx medicines

Definitional issues - not an obstacle

As panchsheel policy guided by Verrier Elwin's perspective of respecting autonomy of tribals hold, tribals should be developed by capitalising their diversity.

Bottom-up approach should be encouraged and tribal ~~has~~ should use their genius to get developed.

(Ex) - In Odisha, Sadana tribe are practising cooperative farming on hills in accordance with their traditional knowledge that is both, economical and ecological sustainable.

To overcome definitional problem, Ministry of tribal affairs has come up with PVTG criteria based on criteria parameters like - geographical isolation, low literacy and shyness with mainstream society.

11(c)

Mandelbaum defines marriage as a socially sanctioned sexual relationship between two adults followed by reproduction of children.

G.P. Murdock defines family as a social group in which at least two adults of each sex share socially sanctioned relationship, economic residence and perform function of reproduction of children.

Complementary relationship between two

⑦ Marriage legitimise conjugal bonds giving access to each other, sexuality and property → co-living and co-working

⑧ Edmund Leach explained bundle of rights and responsibilities associated with marriage. Responsibility towards each other's families gives rise to joint and extended families.

⑨ Leach As extent of love marriage is increasing, conjugal bonds getting stronger, this gives rise to nuclear families - I.P. Desai

⑥ Marriages being patrilineal gives rise to patrilocal families.

(Ex) - Marriages in north India where couple moves to boy's house

⑦ Marriages in south India are matrilineal giving rise to matrilocal families

(Ex) - Nayar society

⑧ Separate households - as dimension of family has given rise to shell marriages

(Ex) - Husband and wife living apart due to differences but not getting divorced

⑨ Widow remarriage is causing decrease in extended family - Pullin Konde

⑩ Brenda Almond highlights increase in liv-in relationship and decrease in families with married couple.

Also ~~is~~ both are discriminators towards LGBTQ as Sydney Carroll argued gay couples are not recognised as married couple and they are not called as family but households

1(d)

Anthony Giddens define middle class as a group of people who does not own means of production but sell their mental labour and are ranked above proletariat class due to good incomes.

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### Differences between New and Old middle class

Parameter	New Middle Class	Old middle Class
① Definition and Origin	Arises in aftermath of LP4 reforms in India - skilled intelligentsia	Origin lies in pre and post independence - educated intelligentsia - <u>BB Mukherjee</u>
② Approach towards life	High in aspirations and innovation of new technology <u>Guru Charan Das</u>	Concerned with fulfilling basic needs & takes a cautious approach in thinking <u>Hogender Singh</u>
③ Type of lifestyle	Culture of <u>Materialism</u>	Minimal needs approach

Also TK women has called new middle class as harbinger of silent revolution as visible in right to information movement and movement against corruption.

Old middle class was concerned with efficiency and savings. So, economic system focused on these things to attract them. However, new middle class is concerned with brand value and responsibility. Palshikar argued advent of EMI with new middle class.

Old middle class consists - landowners and educated intelligents however new middle class consists of - service sector employees and government employees - as explained by Sharat Bhownick

However, in context of India, boundaries between old and ~~and~~ new middle class is less and blurred. They often share similar kind of subservient attitude towards religion and culture.

1(e)  
Ageing refers to a process of population becoming older. This holds more importance for elderly as ageing comes with a process of retirement with them.

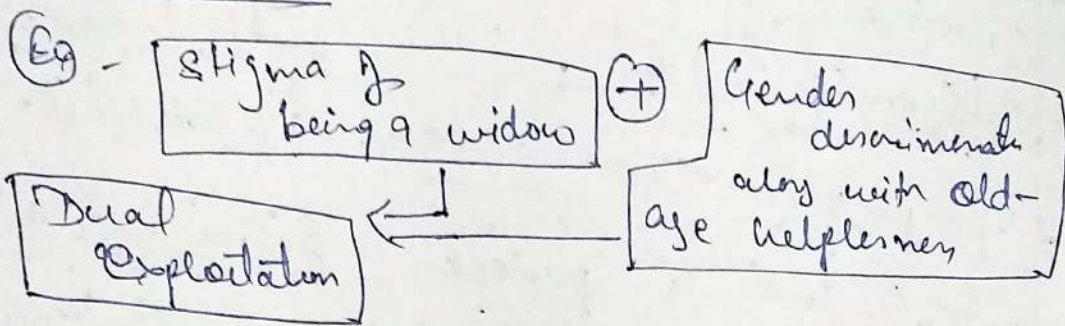
## Challenges associated with Ageing

(b) Erving Goffman explains social stigma attached with elderly people. Elders tend to develop a diminished self filled with guilt that they can't contribute to family anymore.

(c) Nuclearisation of families has caused loneliness and stress to them. As Parson highlighted function of providing emotional support to elders is being outsourced nowadays.

(d) Feminization of elderly is explained by T. Koonen shows how

Multiple challenges are faced by widow  
old woman



(\*) Malfida explained age stratification theory in which old-age people are ranked below and neglected as they are no longer functional for large society.

(\*) Health related challenges include disability, mental diseases like schizophrenia. These coupled with economic deprivation due to no social security result in multiple deprivation and social exclusion. This was explained by Keith Hart in case of informal workers.

To address these challenges, development of Silver Economy will be a panacea. Learning from experiences of elderly by employing them as mentors and master teachers under NEP 19 is a welcome step.

7(a) Recently major legislations in on reproductive issues include -

~~maternal~~ Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 2021 (MTP) and Surrogacy Regulation Act 2021

These acts have multidimensional impacts on women and LGBTQ+ groups.

↳ MTP Act: - has done away with distinction between married and unmarried woman to get her pregnancy terminated beyond 18 weeks. Earlier only married women were allowed. This progressive step shows how motherhood is an inherent choice of women regardless of marriage.

This also normalises pre-marital sex which was still considered as taboo and unmarried mothers were termed as deviants - Germaine Greer

↳ New provisions also allow a rape survivor to get abortion done even after

22 weeks of pregnancy with recommendation of medical board. This will help in diminishing trauma a rape survivor has to go through

↳ However, act presupposes that only woman is being able to give birth, as there are no provision for non binary pregnant individuals. Act of reproduction and family are not for LGBTQ+ community as explained by Sydney Calhoun

↳ Surrogacy Regulation Act - bans commercial surrogacy and only allows altruistic surrogacy where a close relative will need to be a surrogate mother.

This may create family pressure on a woman to be a surrogate mother going way to reproductive slavery as explained by Nivedita Menon

↳ often in Indian society, women's sexuality is controlled by males of society. So, her decision regarding

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her body will not be autonomous. As Tanya Evans pointed, rit - women is considered as property of men.

↳ A condition of 5 years of marriage and infertility - cause limitations for an unmarried couple to reproduce children. This also highlights less acceptance of right to parenthood without marriage as shown by Nicky Hart.

↳ Homosexual couples are not allowed to go for surrogacy ~~see~~ as society considers heterosexuality as prerequisite to start families - Sylvia Walby.

As Utsa Patnaik also highlighted, decisions regarding reproductive health of women are taken by husband because of virtue of Pativrata, complete autonomy is still a distant dream.

Therefore, efforts should be channelised towards making reproductive health free from shackles for social and cultural structures for both women and non binary people.

7(6)

Agitations ~~at~~ all over the country to recognize same sex marriages and right to have a family for LGBTQ+ community are in consonance with constitutionally guaranteed right to life (A-21).

This also challenges patriarchal homosexual notion of marriage in following ways:

④ Patriarchy sanctions heterosexuality as norm and considers homosexuality as deviant ~~is~~ even in personal relationship - Sylvia Walby

These agitations are aimed at normalising it.

⑤ Collins dictionary of sociology defines marriage as socially sanctioned sexual union of two heter adults of opposite sex which shows same sex marriages have no place in sociological discourse.

These agitations tend to challenge this basic definition of marriage.

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① Studies of J.P. Desai and K.M. Kapadia on 'Family and Kinship in India' often revolves around structure of family and nature of conjugal bonds which presupposes presence of a man and a woman.

No studies on same sex families have been conducted professionally.

② In traditional family structure of Indian society, authority is exercised by males of family and women need to obey them being Pativrata - Utsa Patnitik

However, same sex couple will give way to symmetrical families where there will be no sexual division of labour.

③ Being issues of LGBTQ+AT in mainstream also reflects how individuals are exploring their sexuality and seeking sexual freedom from socially sanctioned rules. As Teela Dubl argued, sexuality of women has been controlled by cultural factors.

6) The inherent unequal power relations in marriage and family due to domestication of wife has led to women exploitation - Marica dies

Marriages based on egalitarian values will challenge these patriarchal and patriarchal forms of families.

However, critics like Copalund argue:-

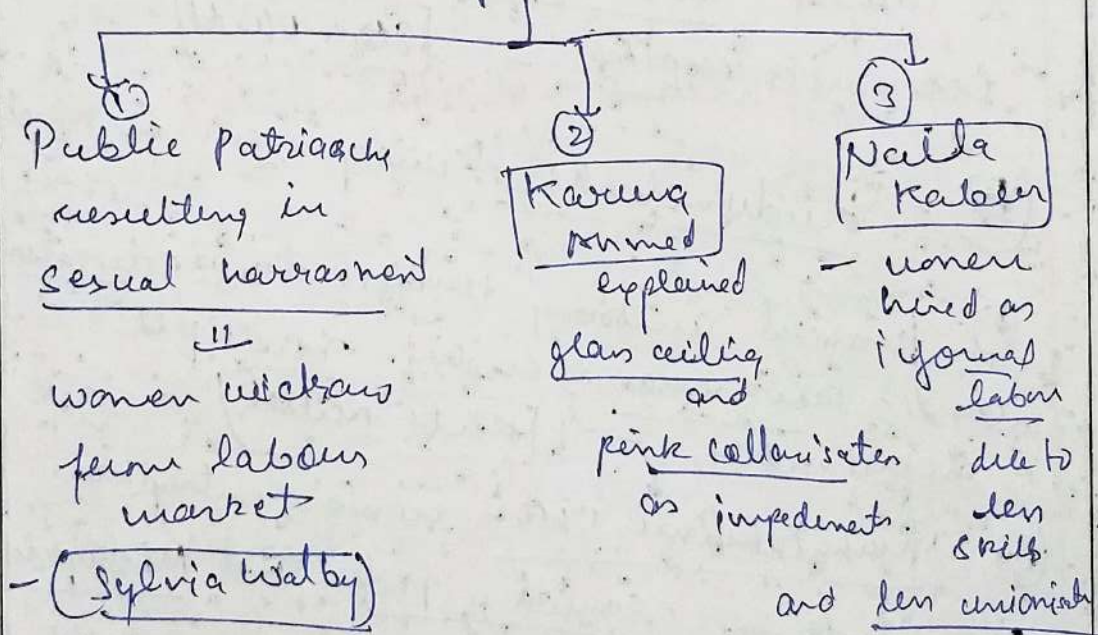
1) Sexuality and recognition of same sex marriages are elitist concerns. Poor women and poor members of LG BTR still continue to suffer from stigma and exploitation.

Hence along with recognition of LG BTR + A + relationship, need of hour is to make heterosexual marriages egalitarian as well by bringing laws against marital rape and recognising it as criminal offence.

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7(1) David Byrne has termed women workers as reserve army of labour, i.e., ready to work in any conditions and at low wages. This shows how women's potential is being undermined and they are untapped reservoirs.

Women become untapped reservoir due to multiple reasons:



However, women entrepreneurship has taken a lead in empowering women because in this, mode of production is taken under control by women themselves → no room for exploitation.

④ Making women financially autonomous  
and decreasing patriarchal control over them.  
They are coming with new innovations  
and shedding all taboos. - Tubipex

(Ex) - 'Zivane-Lingerie' (owner - Richa Kaur)

④ Proliferation of grassroots entrepreneurship  
at grassroots in form of 'Self Help groups'  
- causing 'social capital' to translate into  
economic capital = Ela Bhatt

(Ex) - 'Kudumbasree' entrepreneurs in Kerala

④ financial autonomy brings along education  
and awareness ending multiple  
deprivation - Kate Millod

(Ex) - 'Mahalakshmi SHG' - women entrepreneurs  
manufacturing sanitary pads and menstruapads  
over - aditi Gupta spreading awareness  
regarding menstruation.

→ Therefore, 'entrepreneurship' has made  
women to lead from front, it has ended  
their exploitation in form of wage gap. Further  
steps like Stand up India, Women's Empowerment  
are right steps to promote them.

2(a)

Rudolph and Rudolph explained that coexistence of caste and democratic politics in India reflects synthesis of tradition and modernity.

Caste identity refers to identities shaped by caste which when brought in political arena cause casteizing politics.

(Ex) - Political leaders mobilising votes based on caste lines - vote bank politics.

Role of caste in electoral politics, representation and social mobilization

↳ Election is a no game of numbers. As

Thomson said, caste is a powerful reservoir and politicians are entrepreneurs, they know how to use resources efficiently.

↳ Vote Bank politics tend to promote caste based identities over united national identity giving rise to —

Casteist interests being reflected through  
Political parties. As Rajni Kothari

Explained this in 3 stages:-

Stage I

Caste identities →  
formation  
by  
Caste mobilization  
(eg) Formation of  
Caste associations

Fig - Politicisation  
of castes through stages

Stage II

Caste Association become  
pressure group and  
they lobby  
(eg) - Jat Sabha tend  
to influence government

↓  
Stage III

Caste based political  
parties  
(eg) Bahujan Samaj  
Party based on  
dalits, SC

⊕ However, Caste Politicisation of castes and  
Casteisation of politics have yielded  
positive results also:-

↳ Reservation to SC, ST in Panchayati  
Raj - gave them political voice

↳ Rise in Dalit consciousness due to  
their mobilization in political groups.

like Del Judig 19 Scheduled Caste Federation  
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(A9 scf)

(b) This has led to increased representation  
of disadvantaged sectors of lower caste.

(c) Also, social mobilization based on  
caste identities resulted in social mobility.

(Ex) Self Respect Movement by JV Ranaswamy  
Naicker and SNDP movement propagated  
message to educated and increase  
economic power. That is, work must  
be done to increase secular status.

Even after constitutional ethos of  
equality, caste based discrimination in  
political arena is visible.

(Ex) Killing of Dalit sarpanch in Rajasthan

To remove caste identities and  
for an structurally equal world,  
Dr Ambedkar had propounded for  
casteless society.

Q(b)

Indian morality refers to norms, values and role conduct as depicted by morals of religious scriptures where as constitutional morality refers to inherent philosophy of constitutional ethos sanctioned by rule of law

### Differences between Two

Parameters	Indian Morality	Constitutional morality
① Centrality	Society and societal norms are at centre.	Individual Centric
② Nature	Often <u>regressive</u> in nature (Ex) Sati custom	Progressive and corrects historical wrongs (Ex) - Abolition of untouchability
③ Ideology	Based on ideas of <u>pollution</u> and <u>purity</u> (Ex) Caste system	Based on values of <u>equality</u> (Ex) <u>A-14, 15</u>
④ Rights	No rights only <u>rituals</u> sanctioned by <u>religion</u>	Fundamental and <u>constitutional rights</u>

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⑤ Authority

Characterises a Gemeinschaft society  
authority in adults & elders

Authority in legal system,  
state sanctioned  
by law & led

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Coexistence of constitutional morality  
in form of equality and Indian morality  
in terms of discrimination is termed as contradictory by Caird Cornwell

This shows how Indian morality  
impedes social change which was supposed  
to come with constitutional morality :-

④ Gender equal world, constitution aspires to  
create by prohibiting discrimination based  
on sex (A-15, 16). However, Indian morality  
says - women must be controlled by  
men hence they are being discriminated  
as explained by Tulsi Das

⑤ People advocates Indian morality  
still practice untouchability in various  
forms despite abolition by constitution (A-17)

(18) - Teacher in Rajasthan beat a student to death for touching his earthen pot because boy belonged to low caste

(19) Constitution promotes liberty and justice however, morality based Khap Panchayat have assumed traditional authority hindering Constitutional goals of delivering justice

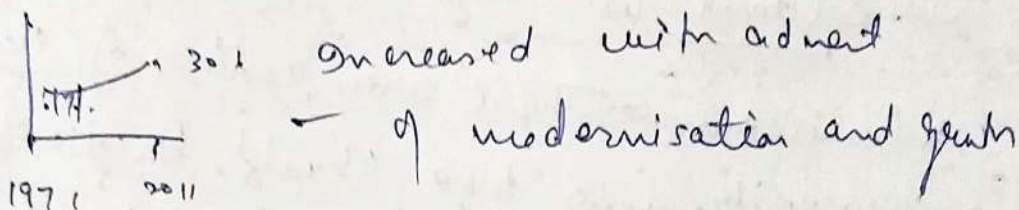
(20) Constitution strives to achieve social change from ascribed to achieved based. however, Andre Beteille showed importance of caste in employment and prevalence of ponsored mobility instead of Contested mobility.

however, some notions of Indian morality like - compassion and mutual trust help in achieving constitutional goals of fraternity and welfare state.

Therefore, it can be said just like western morality, Indian morality needs a scientific and rational makeover which can come through Constitution

8(1)

Urbanisation refers to movement of population from rural areas to urban areas.



Urbanisation? - Inevitable outcome of growth and Modernisation

① In village, to get free from twin hierarchy of caste and land, people came to urban areas to seek employment opportunities - MN Srinivas

② Modernisation → Rational Attitude towards Society  
 ↓  
 Urban areas are peopled ← Seek religious freedom and freedom from caste

Fig: Modernisation leading to urbanization as explained by RC Chaudry

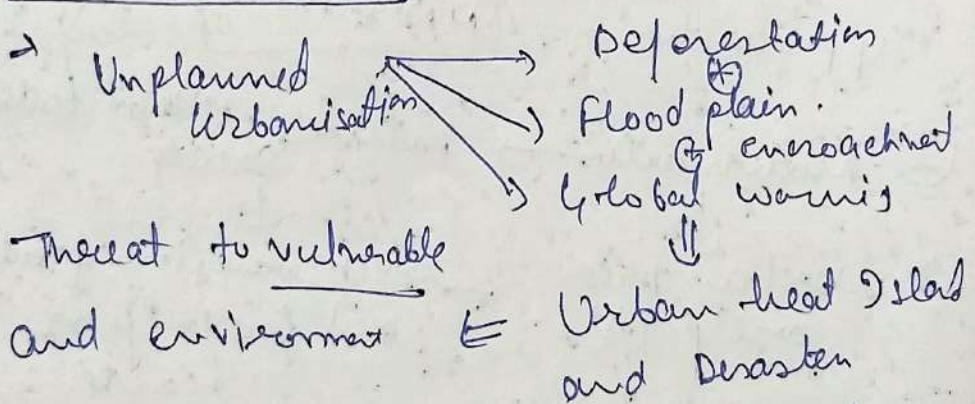
③ Melkmet showed urbanization is invariably with growth of informal sector. (By) - Dharavi slum in Mumbai

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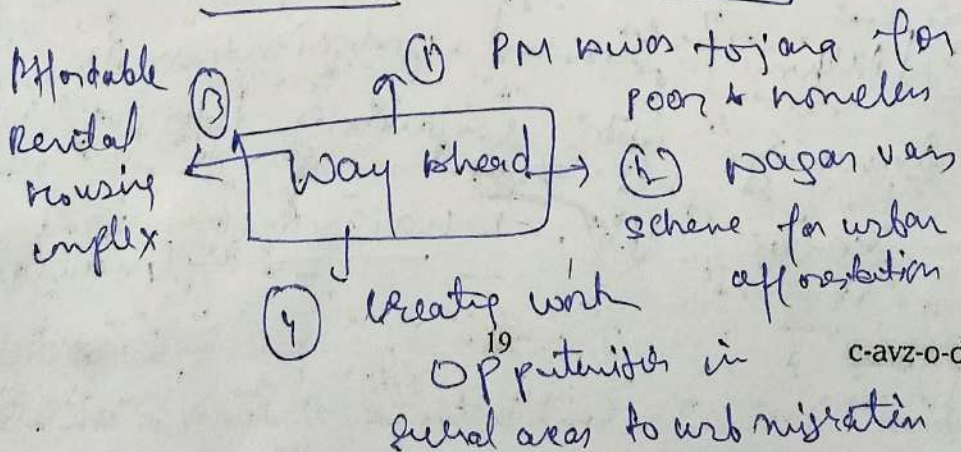
# Sustainable Urbanisation → Inclusive Develop<sup>d</sup>

① Slums are reflection of unsustainable urbanisation. These are centres of cultural prosperity, so these should be developed and equipped with better facilities. As explained by MS Gore.

② Addressing environmental challenges is must as explained by environment Nandana Shiva



↳ Hence, unplanned urbanisation is leading to risk society as explained by Ulrich Beck



4a)

Social mobility is defined as chng. in one's position in hierarchical structure whether it is a person or value - [Pitrim Sorokin]

Amid different agents leading to social mobility, education is prominent one. However, in Indian society, presence of multiple identities makes this relationship complex and intertwined as follows:-

(b) Differential access to education as determined by one's caste in British era. As [S C Dube] pointed out, upper castes were first to get access to education and they became [dominant individuals]

(c) Education promotes selective social mobility as in case of upper castes and men. Women have deprived of education even today due to cultural factor. This strengthens patriarchal control over them hindering mobility - [Kate Millet]

(d) Textbooks are being taught curriculum often unrelated to them.

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This caused lack of interest leading to poor educational outcomes. That's why

Amiya Kishan, Journal tribal movements called for education related to tribes first

(Ex) role of tribal independence struggle.

(5) Lack of educational content in vernacular language has caused poor learning outcomes among rural kids. This extends income and power divide to educational divide - explained by Raymond Bardon

(5) privatisation of education on one hand has increased access to schools and resulted in high enrolment ratio.

(Ex) - 98% GER in at primary level.

However as Bowles and Gintis argued commercialisation is leading to denial of education to poor students.

This calls for the need of an intersectionality approach while designing education schemes so that benefits can reach to those who need the most

5/16  
UN 'Stacked Odds' report highlights

prevalence of modern slavery in form of bonded labour and human trafficking. It also shows that 90% of victims of modern slavery are women.

Modern slavery is defined as -

State where an individual is compelled to work against his/her wish due to some debt compulsion. San Beenan also

explains this in concept of bonded labour where bondages can be economic and social.

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It is a crime and can't be tolerated.

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① For women, human trafficking gives rise to sexual slavery leading to reproductive slavery. As Nivedita Menon highlights this violates the very dignity of an individual and is a crime against state.

② Bonded labour in form of child labour is common and perpetuated due to people's consent.<sup>19</sup> As Niti Mishra explained how households

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create demand for child labour to cut down expenses. This crime must be dealt strictly.

(3) Against constitutional ethos - right to dignified livelihood (A-39(b), (c)) where no one is compelled to work without their will.

(4) J.R. Desai system was exploitively lower caste by denying them wages. As Gail Omsted also call it a dehumanising aspect of ~~crime and~~ and a crime against humanity.

(5) It is an attack against collective conscience of society which celebrates social cohesion and propagates social well being of all individual - Dworkin.

Therefore, need is to strictly implement laws of land and also sign international conventions to address menace of modern slavery.

(c) Globalisation as defined by Rayles Smith -  
a process of rising interconnectedness such  
that - events in one part affect others.

Three major themes are :-

### (A) Homogenization

- (i) Rising western influence has caused  
impact of westernisation on Indian culture
- (ii) Homogenization of food habits  
(ex) - McDonald and fast food culture
- (iii) Supremacy of English language - over  
vernacular and regional language
- (iv) Homogenization of arts  
(ex) Digital paintings over folk paintings

### (B) Polarization

- a) Globalisation along with secularisation  
has caused revival of religion in certain  
regions - Benjamin Turner
- b) Fundamentalism in one place giving  
rise to other due to globalising forces  
of technology and social media

(Ex-1) Protests against Prophet Muhammad's cartoon in France

2) External support to Khalistan - operated in India

(C) Hybridization - It refers when modern influence gets adapted to local culture and cause localised modernity

↳ (i) Hybridization of food

(Ex) - Mcloo Tikki Burger

↳ (ii) Hybridization of language

(Ex) - Vernacular absorbing English words

↳ (iii) Hybrid art forms

(Ex) - Pop-music - fusion of classical and western music

Thus, globalisation is acting as a double edged sword with multiple impacts.

Q(d)

Indologist perspective of 'GS charge' highlighted Indian village as a traditional and important element in study of Indian society. This is because Indian village represents - Indian society in miniature.

### Idea of Indian village

↳ Colonial Idea → They termed Indian village as self sufficient republics fratally

↳ NO external connection

↳ religion and caste as central tenets making village backward in attitudes

↳ perpetuating status quo without any dynamism

↳ Nationalist Idea → They consider village as storehouse of culture and civilisation.

Gandhi ji considered village as an important<sup>19</sup> key for nation's development.

↳ Subaltern Ideology - Dr Ambedkar called village as den of ignorance rooted in backwardness. He highlighted how it perpetuates discrimination and hinders social mobility of lower castes.

↳ Functionalist Ideology - Max Scerif showed village is self-sufficient as people practice village exogamy. In study of Coorgs society, he also showed how cross village trade fairs and festivals take place.

↳ Marxist Ideology - Oscar Lewis call village as bag of contradictions where economic ownership of land determines other aspects. (Ex) Dats got land ownership and became respectable.

↳ Trinitarian Ideology - Pudde Poteck in Surpan village study, highlighted Weber's trinitarian model of stratification. He also showed how lower castes can get access to education, mobility and change village.

Recently Dipankar Gupta and Ashish Nandy argued village is sham as sociological reality.

9:20  
9:50

Free and fair elections are sine qua non for a functional democracy. To ensure this, Parliament has enacted Representation of People's Act 1951 which prevents unfair practices during election process.

9:50

Grounds on which person can be disqualified

- (b) Certain corrupt practices are defined under act indulging in which leads to disqualification such as -
- ↳ Use of money power to influence voters
  - ↳ misusing transport for voters to interfere with their electoral right.
  - ↳ causing enmity between different social groups
  - ↳ Conducting opinion polls to influence voters' opinion
- (c) If a candidate has not ~~for~~ filed his/her electoral expenses on time, it
- C-avz-o-drrx

can lead to disqualification

(b) Furnishing wrong information about criminal cases pending against them can also lead to disqualification

(c) Publishing any election related material after limit of 48 hours is announced

Remedies Available to such persons

RPT gadh

All we can know  
is that we  
know nothing

And hasti veid  
a manam wisdom

to shrey in  
ve in

(1) elec<sup>n</sup> expenses

(2) Corrupt practices

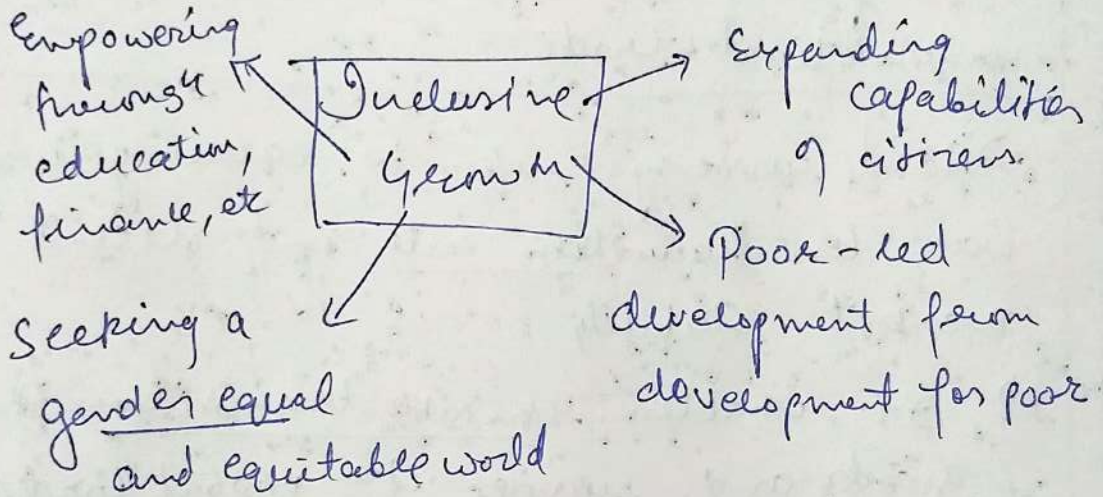
(3) Enmity

(4) Unreliability

(5) Office of profit

(6) Govt service suspended

Inclusive growth as defined under goals of 12th five year plan - a growth trajectory which provides opportunities for all sectors of society, including disadvantaged ones



Sustainable development refers to a development process in which needs of present generation are fulfilled without compromising future needs. It is implicit in concept of inclusive growth

social base for the people

part & part

$$eiv = \frac{p+}{p-}$$

Dominant currency paradigm rests on the acceptability of a certain currency in global market. Recently, dollar has been a dominant currency.

## Importance of hard currency in international trade

- Hard currency refer to currency which has less fluctuation rate and decent market stability.
- It enables smooth transactions of goods and services in global trade.
- Acts as forex reserves of a country which help in maintaining stability in domestic economy.
- Makes the global market as integrated one as uniform currency is being used.
- Loans, grants, remittances - all become easy.