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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2098)

Name of Candidate	Bhuvana Pranith Pappula		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	931031
Center	Hyderabad	Date	24/08/22

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:

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 that 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.

Start time:- 2:00PM

5:00 pm

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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.

Recently India achieved TFR of 2.1: India is the 1st country to adopt Nation wide family planning measures. Still the delays calls for its sociological Analysis.

Influence of social on family planning

① Rise in Social Inequalities – Especially Economic & lack of educational Access (Cultural Reproduction – Pierre Bourdieu).
– Families end up having more kids which act as helping hands in getting Economy. Though which is not true as it increases cost of expenditure too

② The general Progeny of 'Patriarchal society' looking for 'Male child' for Progeny to carry on family name, property & take care of old. which results in Unwanted Girls, Son meta preference as both sexes have equal chance in reproduction.

③ Lack of Health Infrastructure in early days → Hence end up multiple kids even if one is succumbed to the above reason the family continues. Gendered family planning procedures. (75% female)

Influence of Cultural factors

① Kids are the gift of God; hence it is wrong to go for family planning procedure

② Backing of Religious beliefs via literature
Eg Manusmriti which has given role of 'Good Mother & Honest wife' for women.
- Whereby honest wife should submit herself to the demands of her husband.

③ Huge differences in cultures Eg Muslims → have high number of kids because their laws doesn't proscribe any such.

Despite the various influences, we reached

2.1 TFR but however there are cases of higher TFR in some states & illiterate women Eg 3.0 in class 1 educate women. Measures like Gendered family planning procedure should be made accessible; creation of awareness regarding use of contraceptives; improve health care infrastructure as the need of the hour.

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

"Sustainable agriculture (SA)" is the system of agriculture which has embibed the Gandhian Environmental Ethics of "Need & Greed". Hence making enough available for future.

Ecological perspective of SA

(1) It restores 'fertility of soil' to an extent making Agriculture viable option.

(2) It ensures the Stocks of Ground Water & Fresh water in lakes, rivers

(3) It prevents higher (excessive) use of Fertilisers & Chemicals which may have spillover effects on nearby water resources.

(4) It increases the varities of Nutritional basket i.e working on 'Hidden Hunger'

'Rice & wheat system' unsustainable in India

(5) SA practices eventually have positive impact on Overall climate change.

Social Perspective of SA

(1) 58% of Indian households (Employment); 85% of Women depend on Agriculture as

their livelihood.

(2) It reduces the disguised employment & improves the contribution which is struck at average growth of ~3% (YoY).

(3) It will help overcome socio-economic indicators like MMR, IMR etc..

(4) Inequalities in Rural India are endorsed due to differential Access to Agricultural practices; hence these inequalities can be worked upon.

(5) Per Capita Earning of women; Bargaining power improves.

However SA needs further complementary works such as Land Reforms (2.0); ease of Access to Agricultural credit; Affordability to have Equitable & Inclusive Agrarian India which can improve lives of Mazdoor, Malik, Kisan sustainably.

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

Indian Society was highly Gendered on Binary lines. Though there were mentions of Transgender in Myths yet they were not socially acceptable.

Entitlement issue in Indian Society

① 'Kartha' was a Male affair only up until 'Supreme Court' in a judgement announced 'Women can be Kartha'. As law shows direction but direction is decided culture. (Beteille) → It has lagged effect furthering Transgender being effected highly.

② The documents are gendered on Binary liner → no option of Transgender.

③ "Patrilineal" Society → Patriloca where female goes to settle at Male's house but the case of Transgender is not established. The general practice of Female' sees of not granting titles to her while retains from his father.

④ Though women are given equal rights in hereditary property. But women voluntarily reject in many cases & don't exert their rights completely which is similar in

the case of transgender.

(5) Increased ostracization makes thing further unacceptable → Maximum cases wherein families have given up on such kids.

However before Entitlement rights, there is much more to be done in the issue of transgenders like Social acceptance, basic rights etc then such institutional inequalities can be taken care of.

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

"Gail Omvedt" is the Mother (father) of Dalit (Sns altern) Sociology & has highly contributed to Indian Sociology by becoming "Nayak".

Gail Omvedt → An American International who while her study in Columbia University inspired by the Works of Dr B R Ambedkar. Has taken Indian citizenship & settled in Maharashtra for the upliftment of Dalit community (Mahars) Ambedkar community.

Contribution

① The Indian Sociology was highly Brahminical with the likes of M N Srinivas, Dumont, Andre Beiteille she has voiced the need for Dalit perspective. She criticised the works of Brahminical Sociologists to include Dalits / how Dalits have not been considered.

② She has given inputs on Dalit tradition; Dalit culture & measures required for the

upliftment of Dalits.

(3) Her famous criticisms

→ She criticised MN Srinivas & his concept of Dominant Caste (DC) whereby Dalits couldn't form DC despite having members

→ She was vocal in saying that caste system as a ~~out~~ product of Hindu system is not acceptable by all.

(4) She has contributed for the Women Movements' She classified them as two types

→ Equality :- where women fought for equal rights like Voting (~~Poli~~ Political) etc.

→ Liberation :- where by women wanted change in the entire structure

Recently (last year 2021) passing away of Gail Omvedt has caused a major dent in Dalit/Subaltern sociology but her students like Ranjeet Guha & others have taken up her will. Irrespective of her contributions yet the subaltern demand has not been fulfilled.

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 refers to jati, an endogamous group based on hierarchy & traditional occupation. Caste conflicts are on the rise whereby an increasing phenomena of close castes are high.

Sociological Reasons for the same

① Earlier there was a clear distinctions between castes & subcastes regarding their profession their purity & social interaction norms but lately due to increasing modernity, changing avenues of work & work culture these lines have grown thin which is affecting power structure & social dynamics.

② Dispersed inequality (Andre Beiteille) → Access to Economic structure & political party can improve the overall status of a caste group in social ladder.

③ Sanskritization & Westernization of castes imitating Dwija or Dominant castes has increased.

④ Changing Endogamy rules within caste based on class (Beiteille) & status ~~has chan~~

⑤ Impact of Green Revolution in North India is not same on same castes & sub castes.

(6) "Mandalisation" issue whereby few subcastes have changed their spellings or power to get reservation benefits though they were traditionally heirarchical.

(7) Increasing "Relative Deprivation" among subcastes due to ever increasing material culture of Indian society & conspicous spending.

(8) "Divisive Politics" → changing different dependent on strength of sub caste due to first past the post rules.

"Caste conflicts" develops cracks in the society which may effect solidarity. Hence Value based Education is the need of the hour.

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

Caste Census refers to enumeration of various castes & its strength in the ~~hinterland~~ country. The last Caste Census was held in later half of 20th century. The increasing caste conflicts, reservation politics call for caste census

Eg Orissa, Telangana Governments have called for.

Caste Census Necessity of time

① It has been very long the exercise has been carried it can help on improving policy measures & targetted measures.

② It helps understand the existing inequalities

Eg Upper caste Hindus Own → 41% Wealth while 31% OBCs → SC → 7% & ST → 3.7%.

③ It's been 7 decades of Reservation (though it should've been ended) but increased due to the requirements of vulnerable castes → which might need substantial overarching data.

④ As note by Cornering of Benefits → Increasing class within castes

Harijan Elites — Sachidanand Sinha.
Tribal Elites — Badigayyan

(5) It helps understand the "Intersectional Study" of Indian society
⇒ How 'Mid Meal scheme' effected a girl from poor family of Dalit community of Rural Area over Middle class family of Dalit community of Urban Area / Tier II city.

Divisive Exercise

(1) Politicization of castes → This attempt can increase the caste consciousness among various castes and can reinforce the traditional norms of Pollution & Purity.

(2) Vulnerable sections still need sponsored mobility this exercise may effect otherwise due to lack of capacity building & resources to do the exercise
⇒ Spelling errors of castes in Central India has prevented Reservation benefits.

(3) Polarization of public on caste lines → there is an increasing targets of polarization via communal lines etc..

(4) The objective of the Goal is not clearly defined creating apprehensions among the lower castes. Those who in power

can manipulate according to their needs via inclusion & exclusion.

'Caste Census' may be considered to improve the lives of vulnerable & despotic life of most backward But it shouldn't be used for petty politics as the implications on vulnerables can be unimaginable. Hence improving Educational access, affordability, attitudinal changes among upper castes is the need of the hour

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**

India's Female/Women Labour force participation (FLFP) is <25% (Global Gender Gap, ILO, WB etc).

If FLFP = Male LFP → India's GDP increases by 27% according to IMF chief. Such poor participation can be accessed sociologically.

MICRO LEVEL

① Socio-Factors

→ "Shulamith Firestone" → sees the biological difference is the main issue which relegates women. Women is dependent on Man & Infant child is dependent on Women

→ "Simon De Beauvoir" → Women help in perpetuation of Religion via primary socialisation of children. yet she is confined to lower rungs.

→ 'Naila Kabeer' → Biology is both gendered & sexed, it translated both men & women to male & female based on mutually exclusive traits of Masculinity & Femininity

→ Lack of Access to Education, thus affecting the mobility opition

→ Individual Household restrict women because of prestige associated with Women's body

they control her movements, interactions in the society hence making it hard for social Mobility.

Economic factors

① Women considered 'Paraya Dhan' - hence investments are not done similar to boys.

② Lack of Economic Empowerment & financial literacy hence women donot show interest in participating

→ NHFS-3 → 89% women donot have Economic autonomy of the money they earn

③ High Wage gap → Unequal ~~work~~ pay for same work.

④ Unpaid Domestic Work → 95% women participate in domestic work in contrast to 27% Men.

MACRO LEVEL

① Socio factors

→ Gendered Society → Women are considered lower to men.

→ Role of State - in providing Safety & Security is not adequate

→ Pink collarisation → Only certain jobs are up for women (Kasuna Ahmed)

→ Nurse, Teacher, Receptionist

→ Commodification of Women (Sylvia Walby) by Media & Movies.

→ Attaching beauty & controlling sexual chastity of women (prescribes active sex life) (Sylvia Walby)

Economic factors

① Karuna Ahmed → Glass Ceiling (positions occupied with less decision making power.

→ Wage gap → ILO – 34%

② Capitalists see women as 'Reserve Army' or workers at low wages

③ 'Feminization of Agriculture' → 85% ; due to micro level socio-economic issues.

Hence measures should target both Micro & Macro by bringing desired changes. The changes should start from Individual household with #He for She model & Macro level support by state with infrastructure & other safe procedures is the need of the hour to reap benefits of 'Nari Shakti' for Amrit Kaal & 5$ Trillion Economy

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

"Lateral Entry" is the measure to tackle the generalists & Ritualists (Merton) behaviour of Bureaucracy with induction of specialists at top levels.

Bureaucracy is the Rational Legal Authority (Weber) with highly efficient & rule bound mechanism.

Why Notion of Lateral Entry

① There is trained incapacity in times of crisis (Merton)

② They have forgotten the Goals & only go with Means. (Merton) hence making them Ritualists" People with No heart & soul.

③ Increasing Red Tapism (Weber)

④ It is a counterpart to the Bureaucracy of Corporate (Marx)

⑤ Politicization of Bureaucracy & Oversized Ministries → with increasing post retirement benefits hence working as subservient classes of 'yes men'.

⑥ It provides mobility option to Specialists → whereby specialist roles need experts over Generalists

(7) It can give option to representation of under represented in the higher echelons.

(8) It brings fresh perspective to the issue in hand; Innovation (Merton)

(9) It can bring Professional practices into public work culture.

However the Goal of "Welfare State" effectiv the Notion of lateral entry because the socio inequalities of Indian society cannot be run on a profit motive. While lateral Entry may seem good but cannot be done on a large scale.

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

'Sexual Violence' refers to violence on weaker sexes by others sexes. It is seen increasingly. According to NCRB it is increasing by 7.3%. Sexual violence is done to females, Transgenders, Males it includes physical, psychological etc...

'Marital Rape' → refers to Non-consented sex in Marriage whereby this practiced is considered as Marital Rape → sponsored by the Social institution.

Sexual violence No place in Society

① Gender constructs are Social construct which are most pervasive. The image of females are portrayed as weaker sex & Males are stronger hence can overpower them

② Sexual violence is the prima facia reason for controlling movement of women in the society as their 'sexual purity' is attached to prestige of the family.

- This has spillover effects on Women especially
  ⓐ less investment on their development
  ⓑ Early Marriages – 'Paraya Dhan'

(c) lack of social skills, get effected by patriarchy

(d) effects GDP on overall.

Hence sexual violence no place in society, including "Marriage" :→

"Marriage" as an institution → gives certain rights on each other due to affinal bonds but that doesn't need to become a licence (Murray Strauss). As it is inhuman.

Criminalising Marital Rape in India

① 'Marital Rape' in India is state sponsored as there are no rules to overcome them. Society is also a mute spectator.

② Religious Backing → where by women's role is of Good Mother & Honest wife → where by she shouldn't reject her husband's advancements of any sort.

③ The gendered society → Especially in a household considers women silence on sexual matters → as an acceptance by many males due to lack of Adult Education.

④ Court also said "Marital Rape" is a personal matter which happens in the four walls of the house where state cannot

have eyes & destroy the privacy of individual.

* Women are also not aware of their sexual reproductive rights where many women are unaware of consent, meaningful sex & pleasure.

Though the court arguements may be true of private sphere. Measures should be adopted, in Nordic Countries → Consent Application was developed. In India it can be challenging hence creation of Awareness, emphasis on Sexual Education, safe spaces to women in the society, create deterrence against laws is the need of the hour.

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

Social Exclusion refers to ostracization or removal of access to societal resources to the unequals based on various criteria. One such is purity & pollution.

'Pollution & Purity' are the Levi Strauss Binary Opposites which are prevalent in Traditional Indian Society. Using these Binary Opposites many theories have been built.

① Louis Dumont

- Hierarchy of Indian Society is built on Purity & pollution.
- It is a feature of Endogamy whereby exogamy marriages are prohibited else leads to Social ostracization & honour killings
- The caste lines are Mutually dependent & separate at the same time.
- They follow the process of Encompassing whereby lower castes help the upper castes remain pure by absorbing their impurity
  ⇒ Manual scavenging; Not touching their wells; Rivers etc; Preventing shadow etc.
- For the same he calls → Indian Society is a Homohierarchicus where by Brahminical

traditions (Religion) prevent changes & India shall remain inequal.

(4) Andre Beiteille in his Sripuram Study.

- He found ~~out~~ that caste inequalities based on pollution & purity → decide Residence of the individuals → whereby the lowercastes dalits have been socially excluded & live in the Cheri's outside the village.
- The Religious beliefs are so strong that Andre Beiteile was stopped from entering the Cheri to conduct his study.
- while the purity part of ~~city~~ Agraharams are maintained by lower caste.

Backing of Pollution & Purity by Religion

(1) 'Varna system' mentioned in Rig Veda of Purusukta Hymn which suggests Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vysiya, Shudra are born from head, shoulder, thighs & legs respectively.

(2) The vedas & upanishads built later prescribe Endogamy (Caste) & Village Exogamy (Gotra & Sapinda) which trace themselves to Purity & Pollution.

(3) Religious texts consider → 'Purity' of a community lies in the body of their women; hence they proscribe Pratiloma.

→ the offsprings of such marriage are considered Avarna's (highly polluted untouchables)

However with the secularisation, Rationalization, Westernization, Sanskritisation (MN Srinivas) there are changes in the notions of 'Purity & pollution'. The city life providing anonimity, providing multiple employment opportunities etc. But however since it is backed by Religion, the efforts of individuals, law, constitution are not sufficient for its annihilation hence the cultural lag effect (delay)

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

'Education & politics' are social change agents which influence each other & contradict as well.

Influence Eg of Education & Politics →

DR BR Ambedkar → who not only got educated but worked for the political Democracy of the country.

while opposites like Osama bin laden though having high scientific knowledge used his skills to destroy political democracy of his nation & his enemies.

Education Influence Politics

① It changes the outlook of political democracy

Eg Higher no. of highly educated personnel in political sphere improves its efficiency; goals & contribution.

② It helps in breaking the traditional Dogmatic notions of the society in a faster way.

Eg educated person can convince others with data, information & other skills.

③ It helps in making better policies which include Gender sensitive, Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Eg POCSO Act.

④ It helps in faster Goal Realisation & Realistic

goal setting. based on the empirical advantages,

However Politics Influence Education

① Althusser → It is used as an Ideological State Apparatus to further dominant ideology

Eg hindu fundamentalism → glorifying one part of history for petty political gains.

② Shapes Ideas & discussions (Steve Bikes) and power via discourses through Education

③ Educational policies will not be in reducing social structural inequalities (AR Desai).

④ Politics → decide content, curriculum of the students Eg NEP 2020.

Hence As Karl Mannheim suggested Education needs to be Critical, It should develop scientific temper hence thereby effecting the institutions in desired way rather than being effected by institutions.

4. (a) Religious beliefs and practices vary and change, and this has to be examined in relation to variation and change in the structure of society. Discuss in context of Srinivas's views on religion and society. **20**

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. **(b)** Critically analyse Louis Dumont's perspective on Caste System in India. **20**

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4. **(c)** How far do you agree with the view that the recent social movements in India have elements of New Social movement? **10**

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.

"Child Labour" (CL) refers to any child being in Economic system instead of Education system coercively other than in his household establishment. ILO Globally 40 Mn children.

Deprivation of Rights

① CL prevents very basic natural, human rights of child followed by fundamental rights such as Art 18, 21, 19 etc..

② Art 21A → Right to Education provides free Education to the children of Ages 6-14.

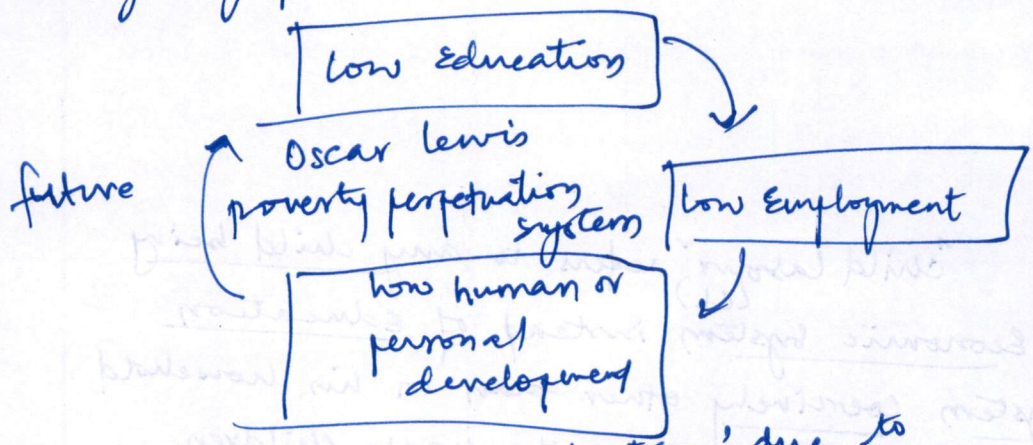
③ Child Labour → donot come under the ambit of Minimum Wages Act, Hence they are highly exploited.

④ There are no institutional safety & security benefits for CL as it is strictly prohibited (India Ratified ILO 138 & 189 Convention).

Reinforces intergenerational Cycles of Poverty

① Lack of Education & Employment → leads to low level paying jobs → hence low

bargaining powers.



② lack of 'cultural reproduction' due to unuseful exposure / labour work level exposure
→ transmit same to future generation
(Pierre Bourdieu)

③ Deprived on many socio economic Indicators like Nutritional levels, Access to hospitals etc which further deteriorate the health condition & causing wasting, stunting & Mortality.

Child Mortality Rate = 35.

Hence Adequate measures to be placed, to prevent child labour; increasing awareness among public for reporting; use of civil society & NGO's in ensuring No child is denied his rights is the need of the hour.

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

'Dravidian Movement' → refers to the social movements raised in the South Indian part on various causes like supra state domination (language issues), caste inequalities & against Racial studies.

Dravidian Movement :: Sociological Narrative

① Iqbal Narian → Supra State domination
→ Imposition of language (Hindi) on South India is conceived as against the 'Unity in Diversity' of India. which caused ~~strain~~ Structural strain & vocal against the issue.

② Neil Smelser → Structural Strain Theory
→ Precipitating factors → like language imposition; irregular development i.e concentration of development in North compared to South.
→ Generalized beliefs → Tamil literature v/s Sanskrit literature (oldest); Aryan invasion v/s Resident Dravidians
→ Have caused Dravidian Movement.

③ 'Relative Deprivation' among South Indians for the development of North & Recruitment inequalities in the Central sector jobs. where there is preferential Discrimination based on Region as perceived by Dravidians

(4) Intra Movements like SNDP, SRM movements against the Brahminical inequalities by leaders like Narayana Guru & Periyar etc..

'Dravidian Movements' have become increasingly vocal sometimes reminding the Nation state of their existence & sometimes demanding their needs. However like all Movements die (Tilly) Dravidian Movement didn't & is one of the longest social Movement which is trying to bring social change.

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

Women face difficulties while accessing many social institutions despite progressive laws because of many factors like socio-Economic same with Abortion law.

Problems faced

① Social challenges

→ Abortion is associated with taboo; Women consider it as unholy. It reflects in World Bank Data.

1 in 2 pregnancy are unplanned &
1 in 3 pregnancy are unintended

② Lack of Awareness of Abortion procedure & mechanism issue

→ fear of privacy of accessing such measures wherein her sexual lifestyle will become public & chances of being negatively labelled are high (Howard Becker's labelling theory)

→ Many Rural Women consider → pregnancy is the work of God & his blessing. Hence it is religiously wrong to go against it.

Economic Challenges

① Lack of Economic Autonomy & Decision making in availing practices

② Costly procedures make it more detterance.

③ High Economic Inequality between Men & Women & lack of support by men in such matters.

Hence, "Abortion law" shows just direction while the culture of society determines the actual direction (Andre Beiteille) hence increased awareness, attitudinal change of Men, improved YAQ's are the need of the hour.

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

Communalism refers to the ideology of attaching oneself to his community. Extreme Communalism is one where communities grow antagonistic to each other thus leading to Communal Violence. (TK Oommen)

While caste violence refers to antagonistic cooperation & attitude towards other castes. Generally upper castes towards lower castes

Indra kumar (9 yrs) child Rajastan was beaten to death by Chail Singh (Teacher) for ~~drink~~ touching drinking water pot. As Indra was from lower caste & polluting it.

In Rajasthan Dalit Groom was not allowed to ride horse in his marriage procession as exclusive to upper castes.

The Indian society is highly polarising on caste & Communal lines hence violences & creating Unrest in India

Communal Unrest & growth of Nation

① Kautilya → A country divided within cannot further its interest for the outside world.

- India is known for its 'Unity in Diversity' such

Communal violences will divert state resources & time towards them thereby hindering progress

Eg Khalistan Movement in Punjab requires heavy expenditure to prevent & monitor influence of external state actors.

(v) Any Action taken by state in favour/neutral development of society is seen through communal lens only. Hence thereby decreasing public trust & creating further cleavages.

Eg Regulation of Muslim Vendors in Karnataka sparked issues.

(b) High Relative deprivation → Muslims are just 15% still Majority are apprehensive about the Minority in usurping their beliefs.

India has adopted "principled distance" in secularism, best of all practices (Acculturation) yet such communal violences effect the India's growth story. Hence Value based Education with no ~~Cohort~~ Ideological Coloration is the need of the hour.

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

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**

6. **(b)** Discuss the Sub-altern perspective of David Hardiman in studying Indian Society. **20**

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

7. **(a)** Social-media is engaged in heralding a new world order. Discuss from Sociological point of view. **20**

Social Media is a collective term for Web applications, SM websites where society collides/gathers to discuss ideas, interact & collaborate on various issues

Many experts call social Media is doing the job of Religion → working on solidarity & cohesion of society. (Durkheim)

Social Media - New World Order

① Individual
→ It is providing many avenues of mobility whereby one can improve his position in the traditional hierarchy. The access is open to all against the gendered old world order

② Family
→ Modernisation & its associated have changed the traditional Joint family into Nuclear families
→ It is the Social Media which is making them functionally Joint as seen in many family groups; facebook groups; tagging people on posts, wishes on birthdays etc.

→ **Religion**

- Robert N Bellah → Individuation of Religion has happened; Rationalization Theory of Religion (Weber)
→ Social Media have countered such ideas as they are not completely free of symbols, individuals of same religious interests collaborate with ease & join the required cults & sects irrespective of their geographical distance
  - Online Protis; live streaming of Navaratri of Isha cult

- **Education**

→ Through SM → proliferation of Enterprises is happening; since this space is used much educational institutes share their rich content over them
→ SM is used to educate other "classes" both latently & manifestly due to availability of information via proliferation of Thoughts

Marriage

→ Earlier it was not possible to interact with women. But SM has provided private space to interact with people we like, give space for dating, exchange view points.

Political

→ Political parties have started increasing their subscriptions via SM increasingly.
→ They post their work on the SM & take feedback on how people are reacting
→ Political campaigns are run on SM lately where by surveys, questionnaire methods are being easily carried out.
→ Used by bureaucracy also
Eg → Mumbai Police posting images of traffic rules breaking in catchy way

However all that glitters is not gold; SM has many negative traits on the world order also as abrupt social changes do not go well with society. Hence Measures like privacy, Digital Divide, prevention of cyber crimes are need of the hour for a sustained New Global order.

7. **(b)** Recently, Uttarakhand government appointed an expert panel to examine the possibility of implementing the Uniform Civil Code in the state. In light of this, discuss the idea of Uniform Civil Code from a sociological perspective. **20**

(UCC) Uniform Civil Code Art 44 of Indian Constitution in part IV DPSP prescribes UCC". Recently Uttarakhand Government is making strides while Goa is the only state which has UCC in place.

UCC refers to Governed by same laws irrespective of Religion, Culture → Same punishment for same mistakes. Hence making 'Ek Bharat Shrest Bharat'.

Sociological perspective of Idea of UCC

① Different Religions are governed by different laws like Muslim Sharia, Hindu Code bill which donot coincide in many cases - ~~one~~ Triple Talaq practised by Muslims. (though struck down now).

② It brings equality among people especially the vulnerable section → (Women) Muslim women donot consider themselves being exploited by the patriarchical belief system.

③ It integrates society by improving solidarity among people.

(4) It reduces 'relative deprivation' in the society

(5) It works on polarization problem; it will remove the consciousness of 'Them v/s Us'.

(6) Social problems like discrimination, exclusion, ethnicity, Racial, Gender have different gravity hence bringing uniformity is better over tackling them with separate laws.

Apprehension Against UCC

(1) Majority Rule → imposition of Majority culture

(2) State is not expert in dealing with Religious subjects hence law making might require religious experts to decide on essential practices

(3) Huge diversity in Religion, cultures it is hard to encompass all with one law.

UCC might be the need of the hour to counter increasing communal issues & other social evils but an inclusive, well defined law making procedure with timely Grievance Redressal mechanisms are need of the hour. While working on international practices, involvement of all stakeholders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. **(c)** Explain how Gender, Caste and Class hierarchies plays a pre-dominant role in sexual exploitation in rural India. **10**

"Rural India" (villages) according to BR Ambedkar as cesspool of Degradation, Corruption & Worse for the premordial identities that are used to exploit voiceless.

Sexual Exploitation

① Gender

→ Highly partarchical belief system → prevent sexual rights to women.

→ In most cases 'shrouded in secrecy', incest.

→ They are confined to indoors for Rearing & bearing children (Robin fox)

→ No help in domestic work or help during Menstural phases of life.

→ Independent women (due to Male Migration) working on farm lands of upper caste is highly vulnerable.

② Caste

→ According to BR Ambedkar – "Women from the lower ranks of the society are the worst from of life".

→ They donot have voice in Khap Panchayat; tny sexual violence done gets settled in the

favour of upper caste men.

→ Upper Caste Women are not allowed to marry men of lower caste (Pratiloma) while 'Anuloma' (reverse is allowed).

→ "lower castes" are in many places Raped.

Eg Hathras case.

→ lower caste women take up domestic chores work → making them vulnerable.

Class

→ lack of Economic status → making them vulnerable to access to institutions for remedies of sexual exploitation.

→ class distinctions have entered Endogamy Poverty & Pollution (Andre Beitelle)

"Sexual Exploitation" is a biggest evil of Rural India. Measures like Education, Awareness building; access to public friendly Grievance Redressal Mechanisms, Attitudinal change Upper caste class Men is the need of the hour.

8. **(a)** SC in its recent judgements held that live-in relationships come within the ambit of Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. In this regard, discuss judiciary as a beacon of social change in India. **20**

8. **(b)** The third phase of women's movement is characterised by fading of the purported solidarity which is mark of increasing consciousness at multiple levels. Explain. **20**