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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1211)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	106714
Center	BHOPAL	Date	9.9.18

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

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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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

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

10×5 = 50

1. (a) Socio-demographic determinants of child sex ratio in India

Child Sex Ratio refers to no. of girls per thousand boys in low age group.

Due to Regional disparity and divergence, it's observed that socio-economic & demographic factors impact sex ratio: (CSR)

① Preference for male child due to reasons

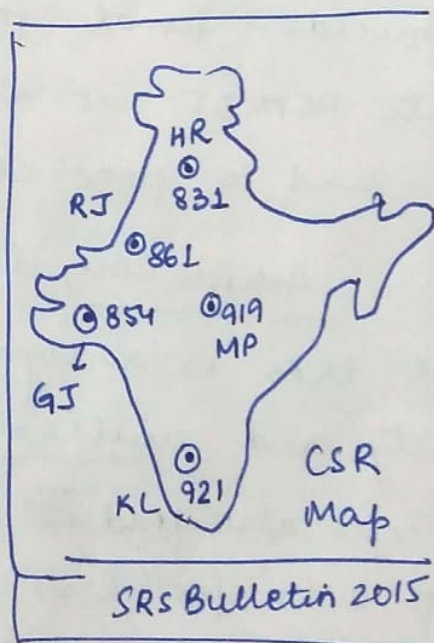
→ help in agriculture

→ Inheritance

→ Support in old age

② Son meta preference leads to Unwanted girls. as total fertility is high in desire for male child.

③ Poor Education of woman and poverty of household.

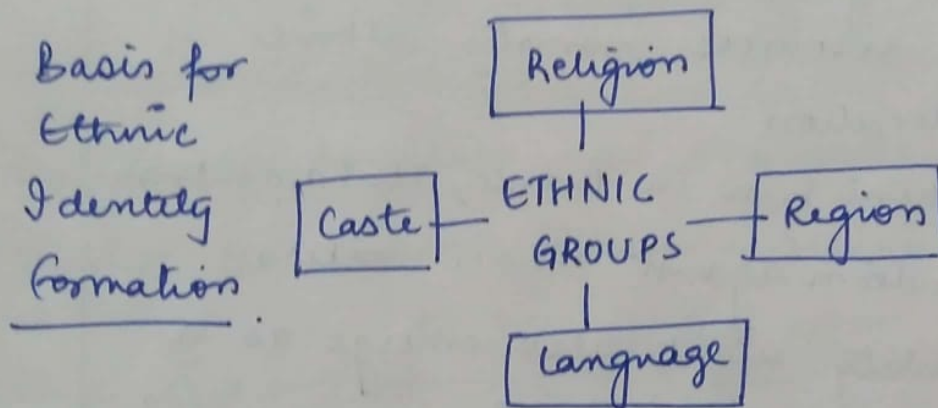


- ② In states like Haryana where CSR is 831/1000 boys reflects instances of neglect, poor nutrition and lack of care for girl child.
- ② Dr Betty Cohen of Ludhiana college reports that there were days when first girl child birth was welcomed, second was tolerated and third eliminated. These values still persist.
- ② Femicide - female foeticide/infanticide despite PCPNDT act and sex-determination tests lead to poor CSR.

Achish Bose, demographer posits that this is a sign of dysfunctional society and civilisational collapse.
→ People also find it dichotomous that govt asks for less children and then demands no infanticide.

1. (b) Approaches to understand concept of 'Ethnicity'

Ethnicity refers to the interaction ~~and~~ between different groups that not only develops feelings of "likeness" in one group but also "otherness" for other ethnic communities.



① ~~Atari~~ Rajani Kothari argues that Ethnicity and such concerns develop due to homogenising tendency of the modern state with its imperatives for uniformity & education

① Harihar Bhattacharya proposes that Ethnicity or Regional Identities are rooted in Indian diversity of caste, language etc. They are also geographically concentrated.

② Relative deprivation feeling between different groups and competition for scarce resources promotes ethnic consideration.

Ex Burkini ban in France, Maharashtra - Regionalism against Bihari workers

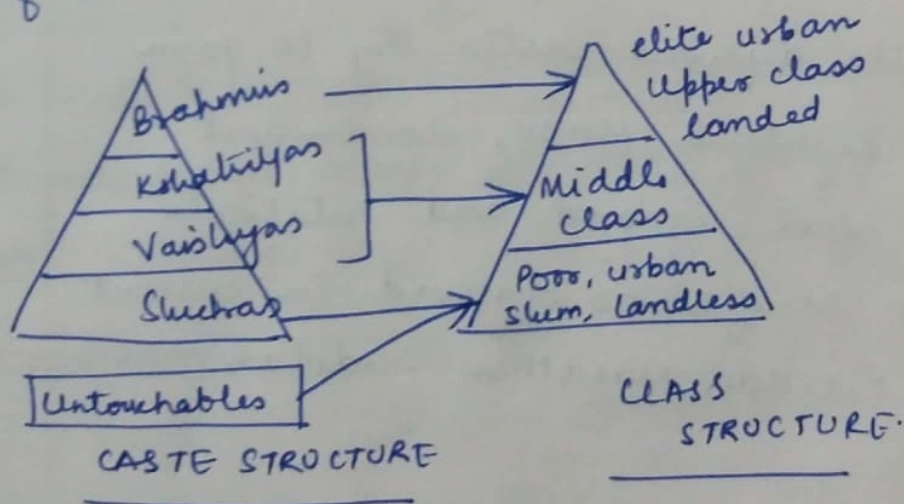
③ Ethnicity might also emerge as a mask that hides real socio-economic deprivations Ex Jharkhand's movement for separate state

In Tamil Nadu, such Dravidian Identity was used to conserve the language & prevent Hindi domination

1. (c) Yogendra Singh's perspective on inter caste conflicts

Inter-caste conflicts emerge due to caste consciousness and extreme loyalties to caste where people indulge in violence and mobilisation.

According to Yogendra Singh, the caste in today's time is slowly transforming to class and the latter reflects the same structural reality.



- ⑥ Hence the mobilisation of one caste against other is basically a class conflict.
- ⑥ Also, due to heterogenetic and orthogenetic factors of social change like Sanskritisation, Westernisation etc selective syncretism occurs and continuity of some traditions is there
- ⑥ In modern scenario, castes come in conflict to claim the benefits of state.
- ⑥ While deprived castes try to gain their rightful place, dominant castes feel ignored and retaliate to get benefits as observed in current Jat, Patidar, Maratha Andolan.

1. (d) origin of Peasant movements in India.

Peasant essentially denotes to those poor cultivators who are either marginal or small cultivators or are landless and work as labourers.

A.R. Desai argues that before Independence, peasant movements occurred in opposition to British land tenure system and disruption of village economy.

② Due to oppression, high rent and demand for taxes ~~poor~~ impoverished the peasant.

③ Deccan uprising and Pabna revolts were initial manifestations.

④ In 1859, Indigo Revolt by the peasants in Bihar was against

unfair terms of trade, Indigo plantation etc

- ① Later, peasants were organised in non-violent ways under Gandhiji in Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda etc for non payment of revenue.
 - ② Due to forced eviction, falling prices, Zamindari system or even Ryotwari system where Britishers were giant Zamindars, agriculture suffered brutally.
 - ③ In 1920s-1930s - farmers were organised under Awadh Kisan Sabha, AIKS etc and helped by Indian National Movement
- AR Desai claims that mobilisation after Independence were "Peasant Movement" by landed farmers, specially after Green Revolution and peasants are sidelined.

1. (e) Critically discuss the role of education in nation-building with particular reference to India.

Education is the spread of information and knowledge that not only raises person's awareness but also develops personal thinking ability.

(i) True Realisation of Human Consciousness is essentially reached by Education.

(ii) In nation building, education tends to create homogenising impact and devotion to a larger identity/entity of nation.

(iii) Curriculum information about history of India, Indian national movement and national heroes invokes a feeling of respect for flag, Constitution etc.

But education is also blamed for undue standardisation across caste, ~~class~~, religion and region.

→ Educationist Krishna Kumar argues that the regional pride of tribals and cultural-social deprivation of SCs is not paid attention.

→ This creates feeling of alienation, isolation and discrimination.

→ Amartya Sen posits that nation building project in India borders religious revivalism of majority and hence undermines minority culture.

It must be taken care that shared cultural-social perspective be used in Education to promote real nationalist tendency based on own reason.

2. (a) "Slums constitute one of the most important & persistent problems of Urbanization" Critically discuss the statement in context of Indian society.
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Slums denote the living quarters that are dilapidated, shanty structures, poor hygiene, lack of sanitation facilities and overcrowded places in urban areas.

- (i) According to 'Culture of Poverty' thesis by Oscar Lewis, poverty and slums are perceived as reproduction of laziness, hopelessness and lack of capacities that perpetuate it.
- (ii) Due to urbanisation, millions of people inhabit in slums out of 34% urban population (UN Report 2016)
- (iii) Migration from Rural to urban areas for employment opportunities and survival needs overcrowds the settlements.

- (*) In Dharavi alone, 10 lakh people live, in poor housing and living conditions.
- (*) Urbanisation creates sprawling land development, transportation facilities, but enough formal jobs are not created.
- (*) Slum population mostly are involved in Informal Jobs leading to Job Insecurity, lack of any social security support. etc.
- (*) Hence, poverty is mostly concentrated here and children rarely go to school due to seasonal migration.
- (*) Low Education, skills and opportunities perpetuated Low Human Development and Multi Dimensional Poverty.
In India 41% population is multi-dimensionally poor.

- (*) Area is a breeding ground for diseases, infectious diseases, HIV, malaria etc.
- (*) This increases burden on public health system.
- (*) According to Atul Thakur's report, 30% Indians live in spaces less than that available for US prisoners.

But as long as city administration views slums as a problem in itself, situation cannot improve.

- (*) The slum people contribute to vibrancy of Informal sector.
- (*) In Hyderabad slum, global waste recycling happens, generating jobs.
- (*) Women work as domestic servants and share a burden in dual-career families in urban areas.

Magasaysay awardee Tootin Asputham calls for slum-friendly city to recognize human rights of people and sensitivity towards them.

2. (b) Critically examine to what extent, 'Internal Labour Migration in India
Raises Integration Challenges for Migrants'.

20

The Recent GST Integration and Economic Survey reveal that Internal Migration in India is far greater than perceived. It leads to an integration of economy, social cultures and identities.

DATA BOX CENSUS 2011	
Rural to Rural Mig.	47%.
Rural to Urban	22%.
R Urban to Urban	22%.
Urban to Rural	9%.

This integration creates several challenges -

- ⑥ For women, migration to patrilocal families is most common.
→ They often sacrifice career and job opportunities for same.

① For landless people migrating from rural areas, urban cities are alienating and isolating.

→ Lack of support - emotional and economic make them vulnerable

→ Individualist life in urban area is far from collectivist life of rural India.

② Regionalism tendencies and Son-of-soil Ideology creates disruption, violence and such conflicts

③ When students migrate for Education e.g. from North to South India, language barriers prevent closer interaction.

④ Recently, students from North East have been migrating to Mainland India, but they are often teased or violently treated for their Ethnic-Racial differences.

② The tribals have faced Displacement due to development and this leads to a loss of their tribal culture. They find even harder to adjust to caste realities of villages or the market economy of cities where people often exploit them.

But as Jan Breman argues that caste & faith act as signposts for migrants.

③ We find clustering of caste groups and ensuing support for new migrants
④ Every city in India almost has one 'Punjabi Bagh' or 'Anna Nagar'

This reflects the multi-ethnic and cultural-economic interaction and Integration which is rooted in and supported by Indian Constitution and diversity.

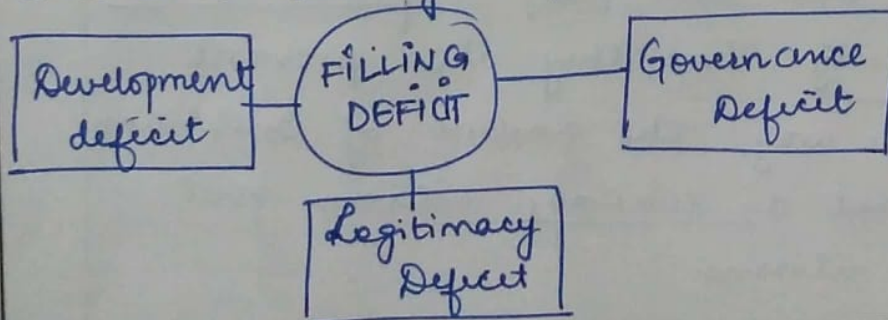
2. (c) "Failure of Political Institutions give birth to pressure groups". Critically analyse

10

Political Institutions are the arms of Governance that work for smooth working of political and economic system in country.

But their failure i.e. Corrupt practices, policy capture by elites, delay in public service delivery etc creates tension, inconvenience and disruption.

Here, Pressure Groups - as mobilisation outside the govt to influence govt policies and represent interest of poor-deprived sections — take over role of support.



In order to fill these deficits,
the Pressure groups take birth.

- They spread awareness to people about their rights and services, entitlements.
- They educate people on policy issues. Eg FICCI spreads concerns about economic reforms, Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan spread awareness about Triple Talaq injustice to women
- They articulate the views of poor marginalised. eg the tribals and present before govt. i In displacement issues and rehabilitation.

It is evident that pressure groups not only take birth after failure but also play a proactive role in society. Thus they also prevent in one way, the failure of Institution and act as linkage between govt and citizens.

4. (a) India is expected to overtake China's population and become the most populous nation in the world. In this context, discuss what is ailing the country's anti-population drive?

20

By 2030, India will overtake China as the most populous country of the world. It's paradoxical that India was the first country to start state-sanctioned family planning prog., but despite this, the anti-population drive has not been very successful.

① Natural Demographic Transition

due to increasing birth rate and reducing death rate due to health-care, population is increasing.

② Religious Notions - all major religions promote procreation. While in Hinduism marriage & procreation is a divine duty, birth control is not sanctioned in Islam. Orthodox Christianity bans abortion of fetus.

⑥ Agriculturally Dominant country

This occupation requires farm labour and traditionally family labour is cheapest. Hence fertility rate is high in rural areas.

⑥ In poor households, parents consider that more children can be helping hands by child labour.

⑥ Socio cultural preference for male child - makes desire for boy a fertility stopping rule and parents keep having children before they get desired sons. This reflects in skewed last birth sex ratio.

⑥ SRS Bulletin reflects that fertility rate for illiterate woman is 3.7 while that for a graduate woman was just 1.6.

Even today 15-17% gap exists in male-female literacy, hence poor education of females perpetuates larger families.

- ① Nivedita Menon calls this Reproductive Slavery that women don't have control on their sexuality. Also, most contraceptives are availed by women. Males are rarely active in taking birth control responsibility. This pushes entire burden on ~~so~~ females.
- ② Early Marriage / Child Marriage as 30% of such marriages in entire world happen in India sustains fertility.

These factors are ailing the anti population drive, hence spread of greater awareness along with adequate hygienic facilities be available. Many people fear birth control as women died in a Chattisgarh camp, these issues must be curbed.

4. (b) "The argument that has long held sway is that child labour, however unfortunate, is inevitable as long as households remained poor". Critically analyse the statement in context of Indian society. 20

Utsa Patnaik comments about the "Economics of Child Labour" and argues that it's the single biggest reason why it persists.

In 05-14 yrs age group more than 4cr children work as child labourers.

⊙ In India, Households with child labourers are concentrated in 5 states (>50%) - Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP, Maharashtra and Andhra.

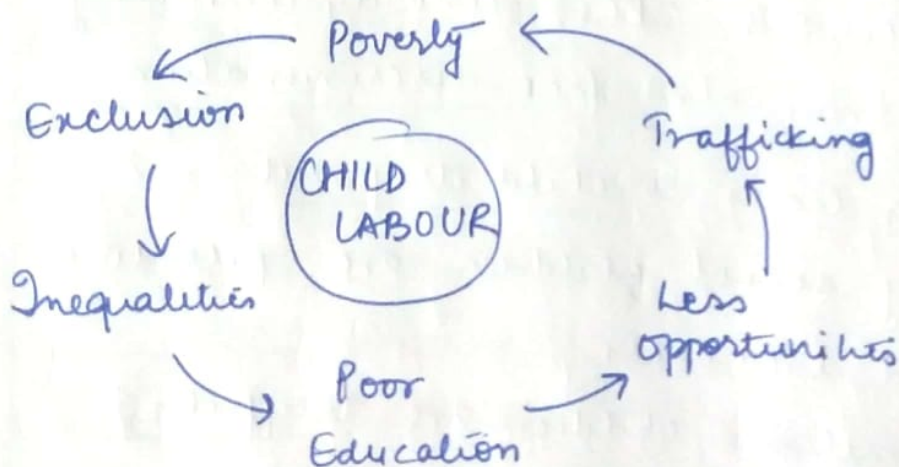
⊙ Presence in MP, UP, Bihar reflect the fact as chronic poverty is also found in these states.



- ① Poor households cannot afford sustenance for families by labour of 2 elders alone
 - Boys have to contribute specially in Agri farm ($> 70\%$ child labour is in Agri-rural area)
 - Girls also do physical work and take care of younger siblings.
- ② Due to poverty, children cannot afford education, books, tiffin etc which leads to drop out.
- ③ Children from poor households belong to SCs, STs, OBCs, Minority community and may also face discrimination.
- ④ This leads to child drop out and out of school children are potential child labourers.
- ⑤ Sometimes children are trafficked to Zari, Carpet weaving, or firecracker industry for labour.

- ① For bidi rolling, many tribal, rural girls are employed by own families.
- ② These instances reflect deeper Inequalities in Indian Society that help perpetuate child labour.
- ③ In urban slums, children work in hotels, highway dhabas etc and indulge in juvenile delinquency.

Hence child labour is the result of a vicious cycle which has poverty at its heart but is sustained by other factors



4. (c) "For a multicultural, diverse and complex country like India, regional affiliations are but natural phenomena". Comment 10

Regionalism in India reflects the region-centric loyalties of people to their cultural, regional characteristics

→ Harishara Bhattacharya posits that this is rooted in Indian diversity and occurs due to geographical concentration of these markers that lead deprivation.

→ Regional affiliations also strengthen development agenda as found by Prerna Singh in 'Solidarity Works for Welfare' where regional tendencies accelerate pace of development policy & communal harmony

→ Rajani Kothari posits that such regional affiliations strengthen the belief in multicultural Indian Society.

Despite being a but natural phenomenon, the Regional tendencies can cause disruption.

→ Sociologist Harrison sees such feelings as precursor to nationalism
eg Khalistan movement started by ~~dem~~ Sikh regional affiliation

→ Paul Brass suggests that these occur when people derive greater gratification from caste, religion, region identities than pan-Indian identity.

→ This may create sub national or harm the national identity.

By Cooperative Federalism and Regional autonomy, such regional affiliations can be used to refine the Indian Entity.

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

10 x 5 = 50

5. (a) Challenges of Ageing in India

Census 2011 & SRB Bulletin
keep 8.6% population as figure for
aged (60+ population) in India. and
this will increase to 11.2% by 2025.

Ageing poses challenges at multiple
level :-

① Individual level

- Feeling of powerlessness, hopelessness
due to physical capacity decline
- Depression, fatigue & stress due to
death of spouse specially for women
- Nuclear family & dual career family
leads to isolation of elderly.

② Family level

- Ageing increases dependent on family
and affects Economic capacity
- Expenditure on health care and
support is a strain on family
financially and emotionally also.

→ Disintegration of structural joint families and neolocal residence after migration leads to neglect of elderly parents in rural areas.

National level

- Increase in Dependency ratio, is alarming for Economy development
- It increases strain on health infrastructure to cater to geriatric and palliative care.
- Lack of Elder, old age homes leads to destitution that undermines human rights of elderly
- Security of ageing population is also an emergent challenge

Help age India has been working for respectable life of elderly. Eg in Kolkata, police organises monthly gathering of elderly and maintains connection with them. These approaches need to be replicated.

5. (b) Feminization of Informal sector

Informal sector is the one with easy entry, poor job conditions, lack of formal contract and poor skills requirement leaving the workers vulnerable.

Women often find jobs in Informal sector that constitutes 86% of workforce in India (NCEUS).

- They are less educated and skilled.
- Due to patriarchal domination, women agree to tolerate unhygienic conditions despite low wages.
- They are paid less than men for same works.
- These factors have led to feminisation of Informal Sector



- (•) Women constitute 60% agricultural labour force, but own only 12.8% land.
- (•) Women are more vulnerable to Sexual harassment, teasing and such unhealthy comments.
- (•) As compared to boys, they are educated less by parents so as to pay dowry, but the same woman has to take up Informal job to support her children.
Vicious Cycle makes female pay the price.
- (•) — In order to gain resources, women also do not have assets due to lack of property & fall prey to bondage, debt trap etc.

To improve situation, girls must be equally educated, Maternity benefits must be extended to Informal sector also and they must be supported through credit by MUDRA etc.

5. (c) Determinants of Infant and child mortality

Infant and child mortality levels at All India figures are 37 per 1000 children and 41 per 1000 children (SRS Bulletin 2015).

But these figures are determined and regionally diversified due to -

- Education of Mother - a literate mother takes better nutrition care, avails benefits, proper hygiene care which supports child survival.
- Economic state of family - due to poverty, dependents and meagre income source, proper care is not taken and death due to diseases like pneumonia, diarrhoea is observed
- Socio-cultural attitudes - In Bihar Infant mortality for boys is 36, while for girls fig rises to 50. This reflects the son-meta preference and

patriarchal denial to accept and support girl child which can lead to poor child sex ratio and high girl deaths.

→ Health Infrastructure & Govt support

Maternal Mortality in India has come down to 130/lakh population due to institutional deliveries. But in states like UP, Bihar only 60-67% deliveries are in expert supervision.

→ This health-infra failure causes Infant & Child mortality.

→ Religious beliefs against vaccination taken orally deprives child of resistance to infections.

Dedication of ASHA workers, support by doctors and govt willpower are also determinants as states like Kerala, have significantly brought down these deaths.

5. (d) Social composition of 'working class'

Working class in India reflecting the Industrial and Urban class structure is a combination of various social groups

- ① ~~Corporate~~ Capitalists and Business Owners - indulged in family owned business or large accumulated capital compose the uppermost strata. (Banias, Parsis)
- ② Corporates in urban service industry coming also from higher castes and upper strata. They represent private consumerist tendency in Indian society
- ③ Private Entrepreneurs, ^{Neo-}Elite Middle class workers as white collar workers but clerical position in Govt or pub sector. Start up owners fall initially in this category and educated aspiring youth from middle intermediate castes like Jats, Marathas, Vokkalings, Reddys etc

① Shopkeepers, petty traders -

These are very small shop owners with small networks and capitals. family business operating at local levels can be categorised here.

② Workers in factory and Industries

- These mostly constitute lower castes
- Historically after British intervention, pauperised peasants joined mining, steel factories & also tribals.
- Even today lower castes or their networks man the Informal working sector.

③ Street Vendors, pavement business

owners - constitute poorest working class who have hand to mouth existence, but strive hard with low capital to sustain families. Women often indulge in small trades to contribute.

5. (e) Role of civil society in Indian democracy.

In Indian democratic set up, and Constitutional framework, Civil Society has been playing a major role. (CS)

① CS Organisations (CSO) pertaining to Electoral reform and Transparency in elections like Association for democratic reform indulge in judicial pleas like PIL and Supreme Court thus has brought various changes like disclosure of property, criminal records.

② CSO like Bangalore Political Action group spread awareness about decentralised government structure and promote awareness about elections and 'right to vote'.

③ To protect the rights of poor and marginalised sections as mentioned

in Indian Constitution, many CSOs represent tribals for their denotification from habitual offenders act or decriminalising of beggary.

- ① In this way, they promote the social justice imperatives of Directive principles of State policy
- ② CSO exercise Right to Speech, by exposing corruption or by mobilising like 'India against corruption' for Lokpal and legislative action.
- ③ Right to Information under ~~2005~~ act is exercised by CSO to reveal truth of govt working.

Hence CSOs work in deepening democracy and ensuring that procedural democracy is transformed to substantive democracy.

- 8 (a) Critically examine the factors responsible for continuation of "Caste Consciousness" in the Indian "collective conscience".

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Despite Globalisation, modern Education and deep social structural and cultural changes, Caste Consciousness continues to exist in the Collective Conscience.

① Occupational Earmarking - Today caste consciousness and its remnants are observed how Valmiki, Ghadi, Hadi castes are segregated for sweepers' work or manual scavenging or cleaning of septic tanks. They often die cleaning manholes due to lack of safety gear.

② Entrenched Caste notions perpetuated through Socialisation - recently village in UP, school students refused to eat mid day meal as it was prepared by lower caste women, when asked about reason children argued that since everybody refuses, we do it too.

This reflects deep entrenched and subtle discrimination that is taught to children early on

① Andre Beteille considers caste is on decline but only thing that makes it linger is media and politics.

② Politicisation of caste (Rajani Kothari) that allows deprived sections to assert their rights perpetuates caste consciousness.

③ Post Mandalisation of politics, even dominant castes today assert their rights as they feel state is ignoring their rights and unduly caring for SCs and STs. Eg Jat, Maratha, Patel agitation deepens caste loyalties.

④ Caste Consciousness is also resilient because certain class interest characteristics are reflected

Ex) Jat Mahasabha is not only a mobilisation of Jats but also a peasant organisation.

⑥ Historically Brahmins, took up education and Govt jobs, hence they acquire top posts in almost all fields despite spread of education.

⑦ Dalit Identity and Consciousness has deepened after Dalit mobilisation to mend for historical injustices.

Nevertheless, the caste conscious attitude in urban area is decreasing in sphere of purity - pollution.

Market Economy and Occupational diversification has helped. For Ex; Barber is no longer from 'Nai caste' but can be any "hair stylist". Weaver is now a Fashion designer & "Halwai" a Chef, hence caste consciousness related to occupation & public life of travel-eating is dying down.

8. (b) "Women's agency is as important as their well-being". Critically examine the statement with respect to demand for women's reservation in parliament.

20

Women's Movement in India
and elsewhere have evolved with the changing society and the demands have intensified with spread of education & knowledge of rights

① Erstwhile mobilisation was centred around the well being of women by banning Sati, dowry, social evil like domestic violence etc

② They tried to put up woman as equals in domestic sphere, within family structure and suppress patriarchal notions.

③ Govt also then focussed on women's well being like Reproductive health, reducing Maternal Mortality etc.

⑤ Consequent demands for Education like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and their equal worth was articulated.

But these developments are not enough because women have to be established as equal citizens not only domestic but public sphere as well.

⑥ Women constitute only 11-12% in Parliament today and their political participation in local govt is also not productive.

⑦ Besides, Right to Vote, the Right to decision making and Agency must also be provided to women.

⑧ Women's Reservation will ensure that they are duly represented

⑨ Diverse viewpoints of women can be accommodated in legislations

① Deliberation of Parliament & with the Inclusion of 'Her' voice, will get immense respect and practical considerations will be accounted.

② Right of Self Determination. Eg

rights of women to decide punishment for violence against them, or minimum wages or maternity benefits can be upheld.

③ This will lead to Empowerment of women and of the Institutions.

Certain Challenges:

- Despite reservation and representation in local panchayats, women are often dictated by male relatives - husbands, fathers.
- Due to poor education, administrative skills they are unable to fully participate
- Patriarchal set up refuse to obey & respect women decisions.

8. (c) "New Farmers' Movements in India was a structural response to the agrarian changes". Discuss 10

The Farmers' Movements after liberalisation of Economy in 1991 have been termed as New Farmers Movements.

Dhanagare remarks four common characteristics in them

- ① Pan Indian presence of the movements
- ② Common strategies adopted by the people like Rasta Roko, Rail Roko (new politics)
- ③ Charismatic leadership by Sherad Joshi of Shetkari Sangathan and Mahendra Singh Chowdhary etc.
- ④ Common/Uniform Objectives - like lowering down prices of fertilizers, increasing MSP, decreasing fuel & electricity prices, loan waivers etc.

These movements have worked also against the Globalisation and WTO policies which cause the exploitation by seed industries that pauperise the farmers.

In new farmer movements, a trans caste, trans region stance emerges, summed up by Sharad Joshi in "Bharat vs India" debate where Bharat represents the ~~India~~ ^{country} which is doubly discriminated and India represents the capitalist remnant of colonial state.

These New Farmer movements, thus represent a dichotomy of rural and urban India and constant stress on state to negotiate the needs of consumers and farmers.