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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2300)

Name of Candidate	Anshul Hundal		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	364372
Center	Online	Date	29/08/2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
✓ 4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
✓ 7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
✓ 8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each Section.
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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

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 & Sind 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.

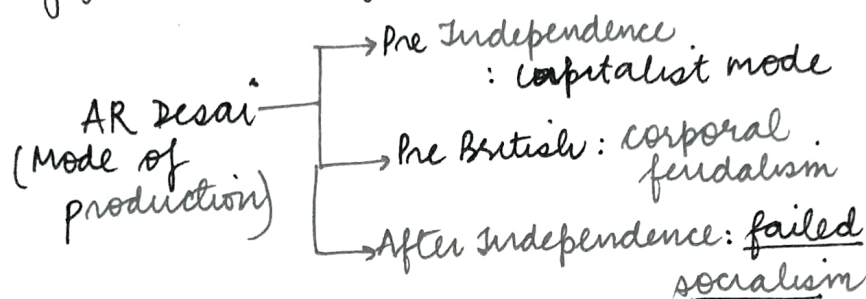
6.

All the Best

Section A

1(a) AR Desai studied Indian society through the lens of contradictions. Elaborate.

Ans: AR Desai studied India from the perspective of Historical materialism. His theory gives primacy to the mode of production.

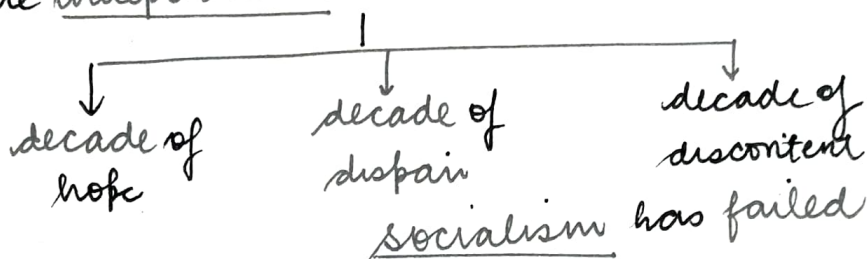


Lens of contradiction

① He says that there is contradiction in the economic base of India. Superstructure changed but base remains the same
eg: Islamic rules [superstructure]
Jajmani system [economic base]

② The destruction of agriculture did not lead to flourishing industries and development of full fledged capitalism like in the west

- ③ Though economic base changed significantly during the British rule but the spirit of capitalism was missing
- ④ Indians never developed the class consciousness and became class for itself because of the highest form of dependence
- ⑤ Contradiction continues even after the independence



in India.

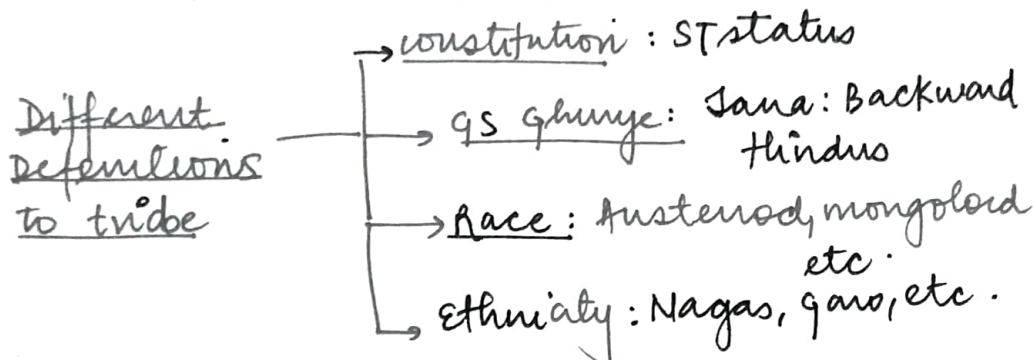
criticism

- ① MN Srinivas: Economic exaggeration of the history.
- ② Ghunge: Neglects cultural role in change

Therefore AR Desai's view of Indian society is based on the economic determinism providing new dimension.

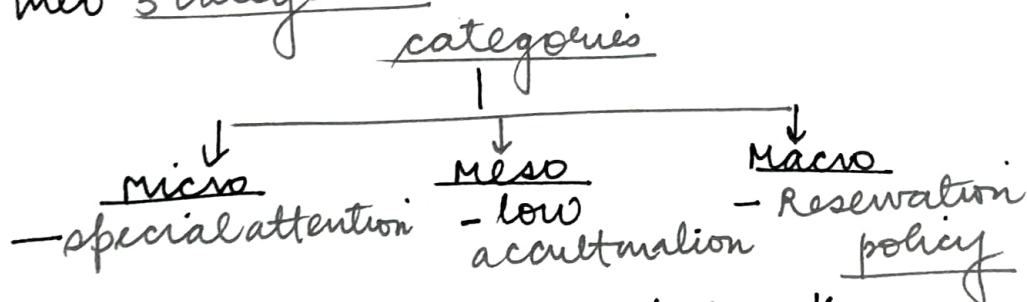
1. (b) Are definitional issues an obstacle in tribal development? Discuss.

Census of India says that there are 436 tribes in India while Anthropological survey of India says that there are 636. Thus definitional problems.



It is obstacle to tribal development

- ① LP vidyarthi: one size fits all approach do not work for tribes. He classifies them into 3 categories



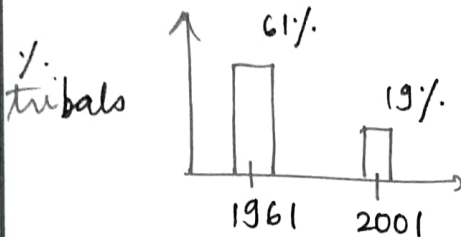
- ② Lack of better targeting for the government policies. eg: some tribes have become assimilated
eg: Meena

③ SC Dube: Difficult to identify tribes today as there are

partially acculturated tribes eg: Gaddi
Lohar
pure tribes eg: Jaranas

Fully acculturated tribes

④ In Ranchi lack of tribal definitions has led to decline in tribal population



⑤ some tribes exist in the caste structure

→ Not getting benefits of reservation
eg: Pentia Bhar, Thia potlars

⑥ fission and fusion with caste has taken place → thus difficult to identify

Gondhs — Dhul Gondhs
Raj Gondhs

There due to definitional problem tribes are subjected to marginalisation & social exclusion.

1. (c) Marriage and family, the two social institutions with biological foundations, are complementary to each other. Discuss.

Marriage is the foundational stone of the family and in return family facilitates marriage. Therefore they both complement each other.

Marriage → Biological → children → Family
Role

complementary to each other

① GP Murdock: Both are the universal institutions present in every society giving identity and socialisation

② Talcott parsons

Marriage: → Role performance
execution

Family: socialisation of roles

③ Family legitimises the marriage for the procreation. If not legitimised by family then that marriage is not accepted by society.

④ McIver and Page: Family defines the bundle of rights which is performed by husband and wife. eg: Right to spouse sexuality.

⑤ Murray Strauss: Both family and marriage is a form of bullying license on women.

⑥ GS Ghunge: Both are the carriers of culture and lead to value consensus.

Contemporary society

① In today's society marriage has become a legal union does not require family.

② family getting replaced by household.
[AM Shah]

Thus both are going for dynamics due to the changing nature of the society.

1. (d) In what ways, New Middle Class is different from Old Middle Class.
Illustrate.

New middle class rose after the globalisation
and the rise of the consumerist culture
and developing aspirations

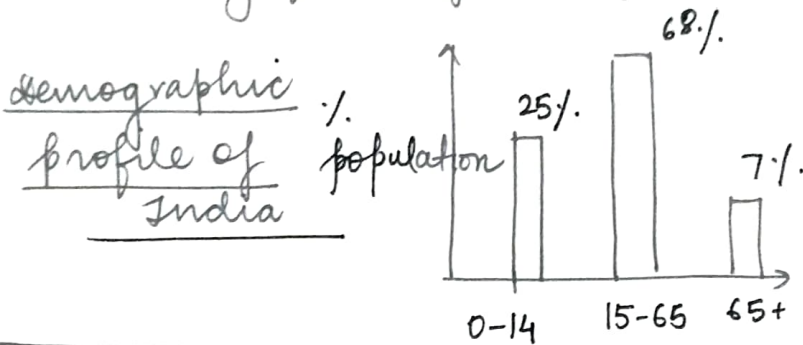
<u>Basis</u>	<u>old Middle class</u>	<u>New Middle class</u>
<u>values</u>	① holder of the cultural values, traditional norms etc	consumerist values, <u>capitalist orientation</u>
<u>Tools used</u>	② protest and petition	use of <u>technology</u> and <u>social media</u>
<u>mobility</u>	③ social mobility is low	<u>social mobility</u> is <u>high</u>
	④ Non exhibitionist class	exhibitionist class.
<u>consciousness</u>	⑤ <u>low class consciousness</u>	develop class consciousness ↓ political pressure on <u>parties</u>
<u>sector</u>	⑥ Involved as managers, workers, teachers	mainly engaged in <u>service sector</u>

Religion	⑦ More influence of religion	less influence of religion
Material density	⑧ low <u>material</u> density	high material density (400M in Mumbai)
Division of labour	⑨ Low division of labour	high division of labour
Condition of women	⑩ less women participation	large women <u>participation</u> in <u>equal jobs</u>
pressure groups	⑪ less effective as <u>pressure group</u>	More effective as <u>pressure group</u>

Therefore new middle class is developing transnational character and going for mobilisation.

1. (e) Discuss the challenges associated with process of ageing from different sociological perspectives.

Indian population is relatively young with median age of 27 but it would rise and the problem of ageing would come to India as currently faced by Japan



Problem of ageing

- ① Functional perspective : Ageing causes more dependency on the working age population (15-65) age group. Thus dysfunctional for society.
- ② Feminist perspective : Sex ratio of the population above 65+ → 1008 thus feminization of ageing. leading to isolation, neglect and apathy.

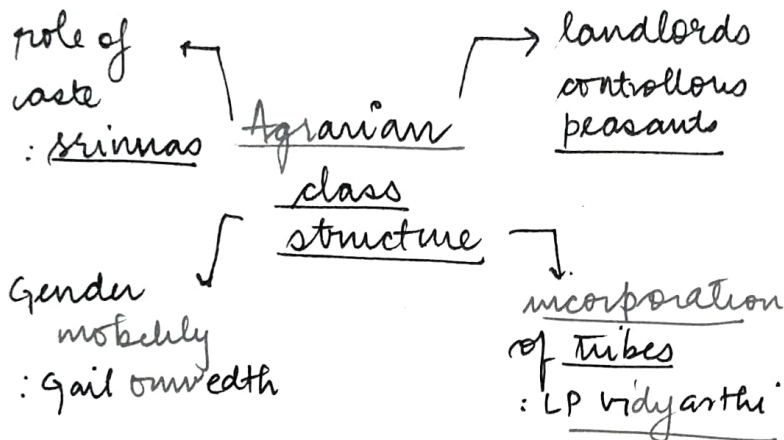
- ③ Marxist perspective: They do not have control over factors of production thus placed lower in the class structure
- ④ Welfarist school: Huge fiscal burden of social security on the state thus depriving expenses on productive resources
- ⑤ Phenomenologist school: Associated with the burden and symbolic dependence → psychological alienation etc.
- ⑥ Increasing health problems → increasing DALY (Disability adjusted life years) → skewed demographic pyramid

Therefore state
must have appropriate population policy to address ageing.

4. (a) "One clear picture of single dominant mode of production has not yet appeared in the map of Indian agrarian social structure." Examine the statement.

20

Indian agrarian social structure has gone for multiple mode of production due to the unique nature of Indian society and regional disparity unlike the west where a unique agrarian structure has developed.



Single structure could not develop because

- ① Peasants chandhary. capitalist tendency missing in Indian agriculture as part of the produce is used for self consumption.

② Both capitalism and Fendalism
are simultaneously present [Gore and others]

Full capitalist → Green Revolution

Semi capitalist → Telanga, Andhra ^{Belt}

Semi Capitalist Semi Fendal → J & K, Maharashtra.

Semi Fendal → West Bengal

Full Fendal → Bihar, BIMARU
States

③ Difficult people control, own and
use the land [Daniel Turner]

~~Malik~~
~~Senah~~
~~Mazdoris~~

④ Panatha Sarathi and Prasad Rao

: uneven impact of the Green Revolution
is the major reason for the different-
agrarian structure

⑤ Lack of development of the cooperatives
throughout the country → land
consolidation remains on paper
[Daniel Turner]

⑥ Marxist scholars: people have different amount of land: based on the efficiency [Kathleen Gough]

Big bourgeoisie > 50 acres
Petty Bourgeoisie 40-50 acres.
semi proletarian
pure proletarian

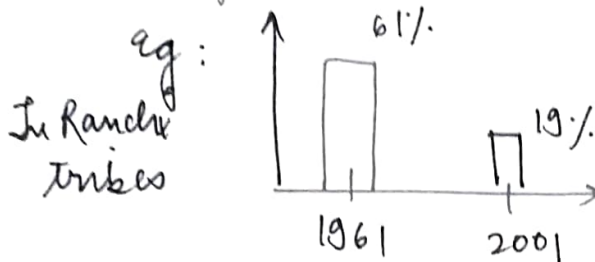
⑦ Shanmugam: The effect of the market on the Indian agriculture after the globalisation has been negative therefore the question of agrarian structure is not important.

⑧ Laxmi Menon: women have no place in the agrarian class structure as in green revolution but the technology is monopolised by men.

⑨ Ghanshyam Shah: SC and dalits do not find any functional place

in the agrarian class structure

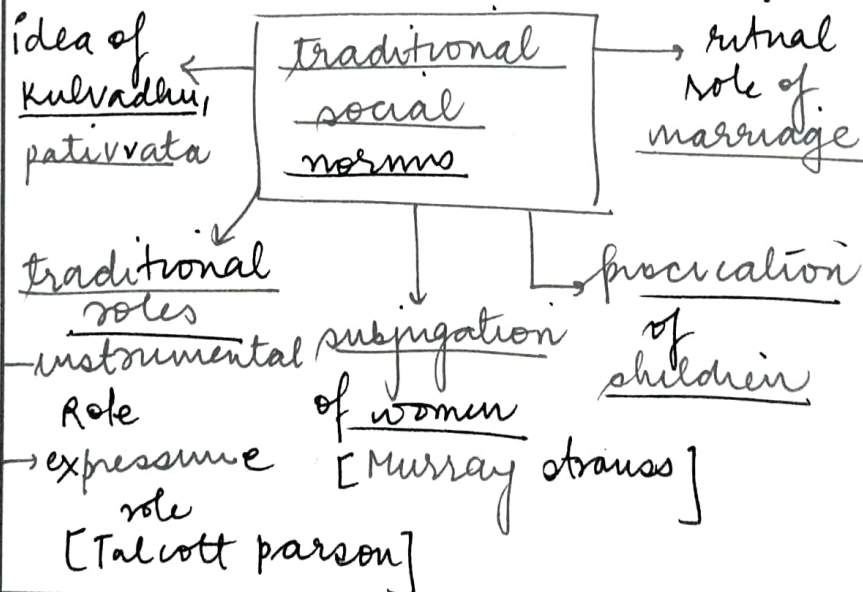
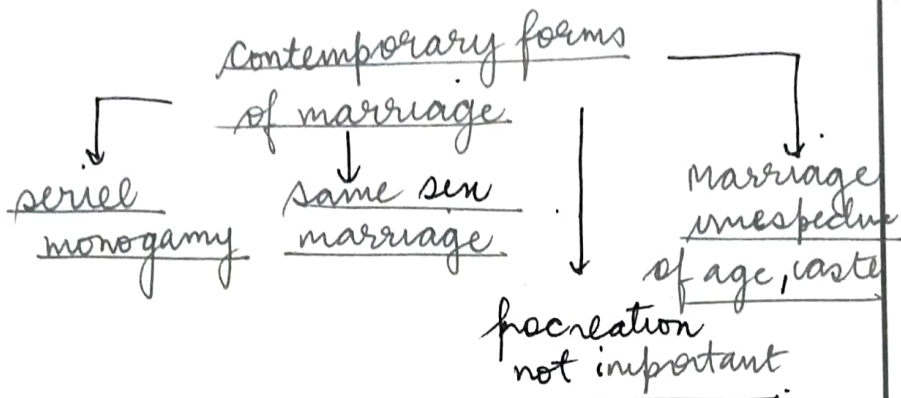
- ⑩ LP vidyarthi: Mode of production
perspective to tribes. displacement of
tribes has negatively impacted their
role in agriculture.



Thus from above discussion
it is clear that different scholars
had different interpretation to
Indian agriculture structure with
no single structure dominating.

4. (b) "Contemporary forms of marriages challenge traditional social norms in Indian society." Discuss. Also, examine the social implications and conflicts surrounding such marriages. 20

Malinowsky defines marriage as a form of sexual union between male and female which gives legitimacy to the procreation of children.



contemporary forms challenging traditional social norms

① Ritual role of the marriage has declined, marriage is becoming a legal contract now eg: special marriage Act

② Nicky Hart: Dissolving marriage today is not considered a sin, divorce rates in America as high as 35%.

③ Anthony widens: ~~sex~~ serial monogamy form of marriages are happening today

④ Marriage irrespective of caste, sex, and age are gaining importance eg: protest for legalising same sex marriage

⑤ Iramati Karne: Tribes are adopting to the orthodox way of

marriage prevalent in North India.

⑥ Live in Relationships: instead of marriage → result of globalisation

Ex: In Sweden 45% live in couples.

⑦ Same sex couples also living together
demanding for legal marriage
right Ex: Nartej Singh Jhar case

Social Implications & conflicts

Legal conflicts

① The protest for the reformation
of the orthodox laws
eg: special marriage act mention
men and women

② SC is hearing the cases for
legalising gay marriages

Social Implications

③ culture does not sanction the
change therefore conflict between.

individual and the culture. [Talcott parsons]

④ Redefining gender roles in marriage
[Both can perform instrumental
role] →

⑤ Increasing religious orthodoxy
towards new forms of marriage

[Political]

⑥ political debate → over protection
to traditional institution of marriage
and family.

⑦ mobilisation of people towards
movement against westernization

Thus SC has interpreted
Article 21 as the right to choose the
partner of his / her choice. with
changing times the forms of
marriage also undergoing change.

4. (c) "Religion is the opium of the people". Discuss the relevance of the statement in the light of contemporary rise in religious fervour. 10

Religion is the opium of the people is the famous statement by Karl Marx as religion prevents the development of true class consciousness.

It is relevant today as

① Thomas Luckmann: New forms of religion catering to the new needs of the people rising. This has helped people to forget all effects of everyday life.

② Stark and Bainbridge: Compensatory Theory: Religion today is providing a form of compensation for the wrongs.

③ Carol Christ: All religion today are male centric thus through devotion they put the vel on gender discrimination.

- ④ Increase in the superstitions and magic
in the religion → providing solutions
to health ailments etc.

It is not relevant today

- ⑤ Rise of the cults and sects → addressing
the needs of individual.
eg: psychological satisfaction
→ community feeling.

- ⑥ Working as a cognitive system
for the question which science
cannot answer

- ⑦ Banbridge: providing solace
to young people who have seen
their parents with money but
unhappy.

Therefore religion
has both functions and dysfunction
in today's society

5(a) The relationship between education and social mobility in Indian society is complex and intertwined. Discuss

Ans: Social mobility refers to the change in the position of the strata of an individual or a group due to education, income, status etc

education could promote social mobility in western society while in India relationship is complex

Convergence

① MN Srinivas: 'obituary to caste'
education and transnational character of cities would make caste disappear

② Education can initiate social change, has the capacity to welcome

change: eg: Ezhamas of Kerala left dead end jobs and went for education.

③ Andre Beteille : education is bring change caste origin is not same as class destination

④ Yogendra Singh : Modernization theory
Education is the biggest change maker
in India changed both little and
great tradition

Divergence

① Ghanshyam Shah : Education is
not leading to change → Salit capitalism
is a myth.

② Veena Das : Women face glass
ceiling at jobs thus public patriarchy.

③ Andre Beteille : Education is influencing
occupation today but caste also plays a
role eg: 90% of Group D class → SC/ST.

Therefore there is
a dialectics between education &
social mobility in India.

5. (b) "Modern slavery – be it bonded labor, involuntary servitude, or sexual slavery – is a crime and cannot be tolerated in any culture, community, or country". Explain.

Article 23 of the constitution prohibits traffic in human beings and all forms of slavery including bonded labour

Modern slavery → MN Shrinivas: Downy as a form of slavery
bonded labor: Agriculture [over 90%]
sexual slavery: Against Article 21

① It is against the constitutional morality → eg: Article 21, 14, 15 thus a crime against the law.

② Ashok Lahiri: Baramasia system in Bengal make the whole family bonded to the landlord. They are evolving as sub citizens.

③ Surendra Sodhkar: slavery in green revolution belt is hidden and

practiced mostly in informal way to escape legal system.

④ It is against the humanistic principles which is the central tenant of all religions.

⑤ Deontological ethics: Any ethical society would not treat any human being as a means to an end.

⑥ Gail onwedth: Economics of sexual violence: helps in the perpetuation of the dominance of men.

⑦ sandhya senuinasan [studied bondage in Kodai Kanal]: Neglect of the state is the reason for the bondage of plantation workers.

Therefore bondage in any form must be outrightly rejected by the society.

5. (c) Globalisation has led to interconnectedness which can be understood under three major themes—homogenization, polarization and hybridization. Discuss.

Globalisation is a socio psychological process in which free movement of goods, ideas and culture change the material as well as non material aspect of life.

Homogenization

- ① concept of the global citizenship is emerging.
- ② same, dress food and lifestyle [same was called this westernization]
- ③ political ideologies are also becoming same. [André Gunder Frank: world moving towards capitalist system]
- ④ Event in one part of the world impact other part of the world.
Ex: pride movements all over world.

Polarization

- ① Division of world on the political events and ideologies eg: cold war, Russia - Ukraine war
- ② Development of the class structure [world system theory - Emmanuel wallerstein].
- ③ Increasing polarization on the basis of Religion [eg: Islamic countries organisation]

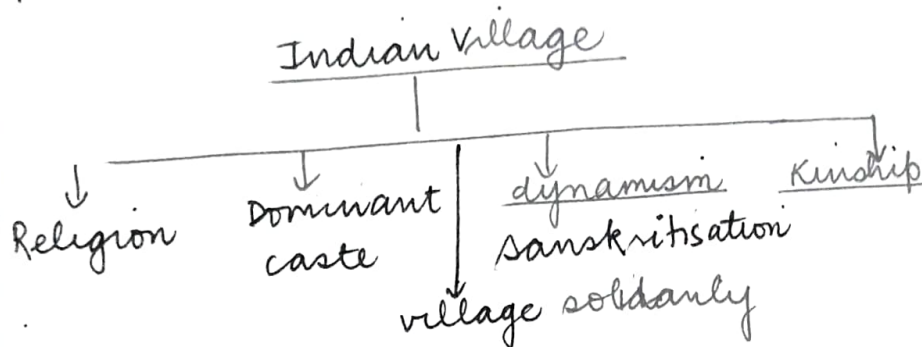
Hybridization

- ① Mixing of global with local → Ritzer called this Globraization
- ② Multinational companies customizing products for local use
eg: veg Menu of Macd in India.
- ③ New form of identity: Indo American population

Thus globalization is a dynamic process which has changed every aspect of life

5. (d) Indian Village is a microcosm of Indian society. In this context, Explain the idea of Indian Village.

Indian villages are the true representative of the Indian society. It has different structures which can be studied using participant observation - MN. Srinivas



Microsm of India

- ① In villages there is dynamics of power structure. one group dominate over the other.

eg: Anand chakraborty: Devrai
village study → concept of dominant family

- ② village has links with other villages and cities also through kinship bonds
[Andre Bertelle called this 'social Network']

③ MN Srinivas: village is a place where the developmental initiative of the state are visible

④ caste dynamics is play in the villages.
eg: FG Bailey: Briefing study
contestation between warriors &
distillers

⑤ Kinship bonds play important role in villages. They are self sufficient and little republics - Charles Melcalfe

⑥ Kathleen Gough: Kumbapeeti village
class structure has developed in the Indian villages

criticism

① Yogesh Atal: Village not representative of the India.

② Yegendra Singh: Replace village
study with area study.

Therefore village is undergoing a change with both tradition & modernity coexisting.

5. (e) What is ethnicity? In the light of recent Manipur Violence, discuss the issue of ethnic conflicts and reasons for it from Sociological perspectives.

Ethnicity is the identity based on the common language, region, religion or culture which binds the people into a moral community.



Issues of ethnic conflict & Reasons

① Marxian perspective

ethnic identities are created by the state to divide the people and so that class consciousness is not formed.

② Mode of production perspective

Ethnic conflicts are a result of the unequal control over factor of production resulting into unequal production relations.

③ public policy can result into ethnic conflict.

Eg: status of ST to Meitei

④ Iqbal Narain: Regionalism could give rise to ethnic conflicts fueled by the relative deprivation

⑤ structural strain theory
ethnic conflicts are a result of institutional means not meeting the goals of population

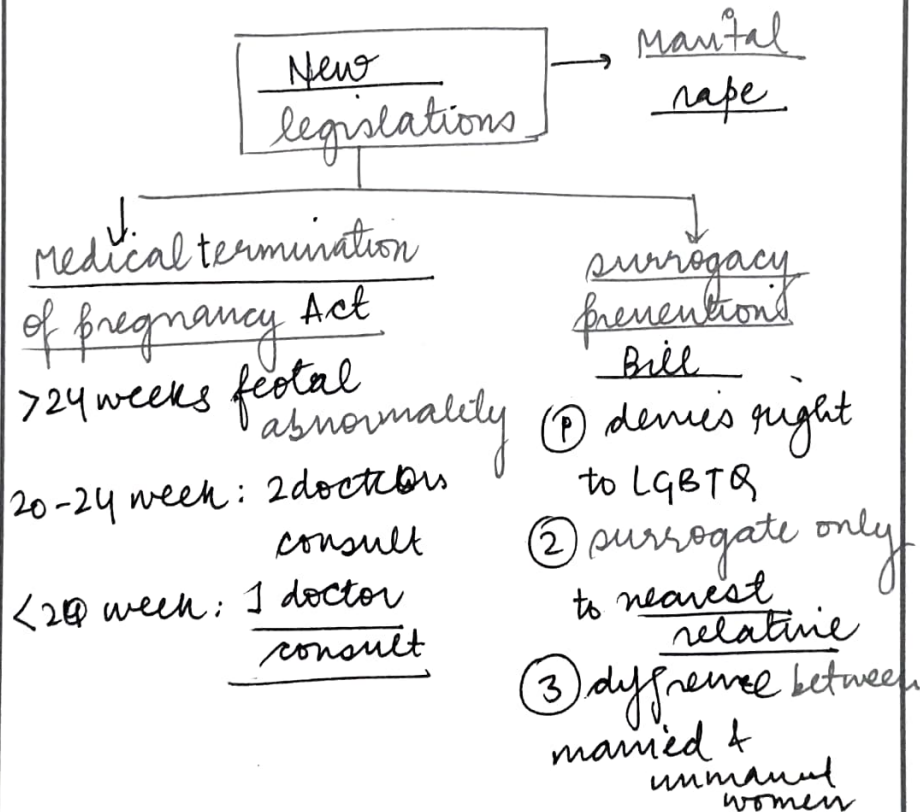
⑥ Virginuis Xaxa: Tribal ethnic conflicts are a result of the encroachment of the state on the land of tribals

⑦ dialectical culture perspective
clash between values of culture.

Therefore ethnic conflicts are the multi dimensional phenomenon requiring public policy + integration to mainstream society.

7. (a) "India can be considered a role model for the West only if women and non-binary pregnant individuals have complete autonomy over their bodies and reproductive rights". Analyse the statement in context of impact of recent legislations on reproductive issues in India. 20

India has become surrogacy capital of the world. 15% of all the pregnancies result in abortion in India [both officially and unofficially]. This has led to the development of an industry denying reproductive rights to women over their body.



Complete autonomy over body required

① Sulasmith firestone : Hierarchy of rights to women.

(a) Rights over body

↓
(b) Rights over mind

↓
(c) Rights over institutions

Thus right over body is the foundation to all other rights.

② Utsa Patnaik : 'Economics of Rape' :

Through marital rape the man is reminding women of its perpetual inferiority.

③ Laxmi Menon : In India the rapes should be studied along with caste, status etc.

eg : Hathras rape case

④ More than 40 countries have made marital rape a crime. while in India it is still not

⑤ Veena Das: Technology has taken the bodily autonomy of women
eg: ultrasound and surrogacy machines → female foeticide

⑥ According to NCRB report there are 77 rape of the women happen daily in India

⑦ for son meta preference women body is subjected to unethical experiments

⑧ The rate of sterilization among the female is 95% while male is only 5%. [pride attached over manhood]

⑨ The medical termination of pregnancy Bill: gives more importance to the consent of doctor while less to the consent of women.

- ⑩ Restrictions on surrogacy : discrimination
to married women
On _____

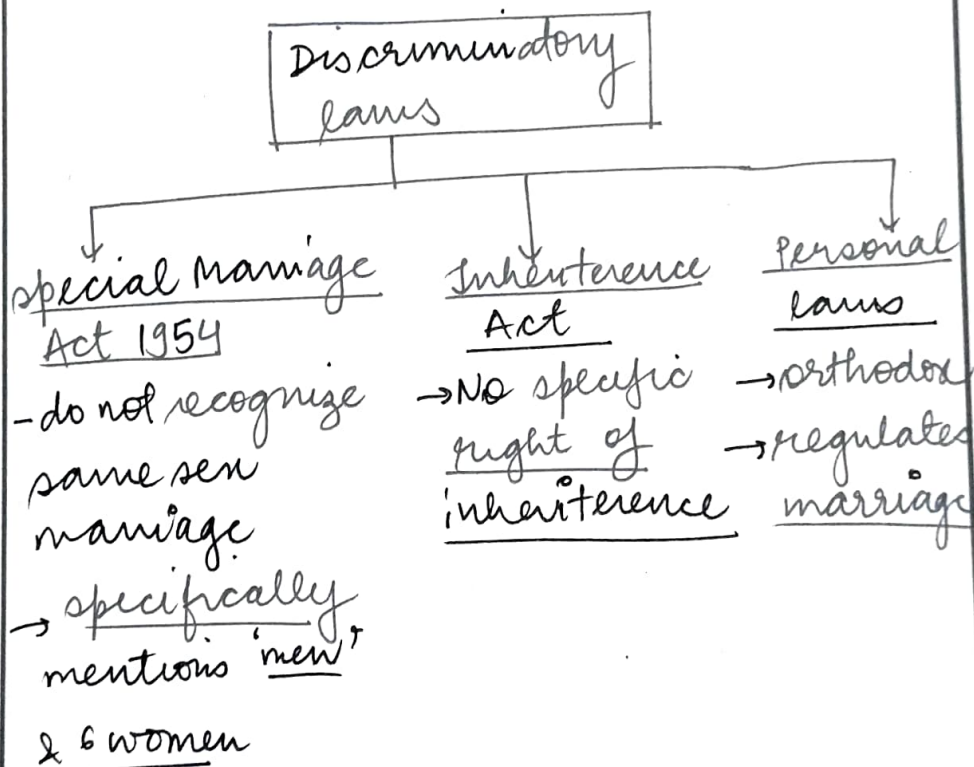
Solutions/Way forward

- ① following best practices → UK : abortion
allowed any time
- ② Justice Verma committee : criminalize
marital rape
- ③ Relaxed norms for surrogacy :
provisions for LGBTQ+
- ④ stopping the menace of female
feticide

utsa patnaik says
that equal rights must come to
women to prevent them from
become sub citizens.

7. (b) The petitions seeking right to marriage and family for members of the LGBTQIA+ community are not only seeking a fundamental right for the people, but also challenges patriarchal homosexual notion of marriage and family, which has always been reflected in Indian sociological discourse.
How far do you agree? 20

SC in Narvez Singh Johar case gave right to the legal recognition and decriminalization in same sex relationship but the right to marriage is still a unfulfilled dream for many people of the community



They challenge the patriarchal sexual
Notion.

- ① Kate Millet : Heterosexuality is the
weapon used by men to control the
female. It is not something demanded
by nature.
- ② Yako tribe of Africa : In traditional
societies also the same sex marriage
happens. Eg : The concept of
'ladyhusbands'.
- ③ Right to marriage is an inalienable
right of the Article 21 → right to
dignified life.
- ④ More than 20 countries have
recognized this right to marriage
Eg : ~~Sw~~ Sweden.
- ⑤ Talcott parsons : cultural systems
and social systems resist the
change as they are the pinnacle of

all other social systems

personality system: wants legalise
same sex marriage

⑥ The conception of family as the
male and female union [Malmowski]
stands against this

⑦ Traditional roles assigned to
both the counterparts: Male and
female roles have been defamed.
[Talcott parsons]

⑧ Marriage has a religious sanction
thus the change required in
religion

⑨ The rejected faced by LGBTQ+
community → society subject them
to social exclusion

⑩ lack of socialisation of the
individuals [Not part of our
conscience collective]

At the same time traditional Indian society has been liberal

① In Tamil Nadu Transgenders god are worshipped

② The avatar of Vishnu as the Ardhnareeshwar

③ The inscriptions at Khapur attest to the fact of acceptance of homosexuality

Way forward

① legalise the same sex marriage with socialisation through mass media education.

② follow best practices from countries like Norway

Therefore for the realisation of liberal democracy in true sense we must give rights to LGBTQ community

7. (c) "Women are the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world".
Elucidate Women entrepreneurship as means of women empowerment. 10

According to the McKinsey Data India
could add 770 Billion to its GDP by giving
equal opportunities to women

women entrepreneurship
 ↗ Malvika Hegde: CEO
 ↖ Falguni Nayak: Nayaka
 ↳ only 1% of the
 top 500 CEO
 are women

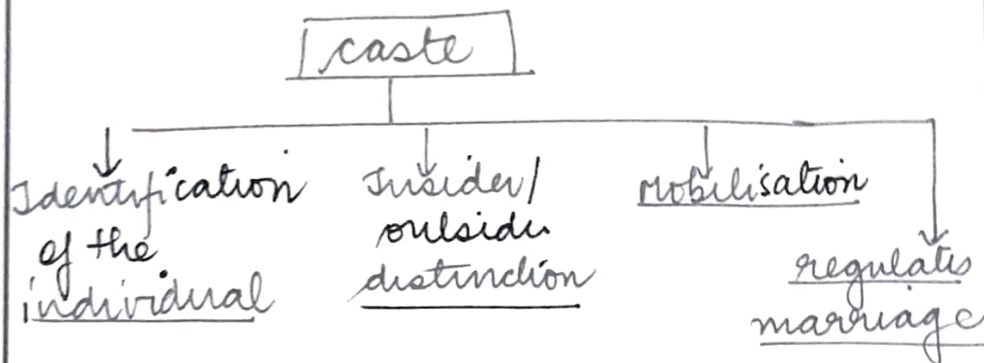
women entrepreneurship for women
empowerment

- ① Brings the 50% of the population
to the contributors of GDP [IMF
report 34% gap]
- ② women CEO could address the issue
of glass ceiling and sticky floor
syndrome
- ③ Malvika Hegde revived the CEO from
the debt trap entity thus shattering
myth of women incompetency.

- ④ Silversberg study in America : women are not part of the important decision in corporates. Thus American society and economy loses significant money.
- ⑤ women CEO could address the problem of informalisation of women jobs
- ⑥ They could effectively address the issue of sexual violence at workplace.
- ⑦ financial freedom to women - less dependence ~~to~~ men [hanx]
- ⑧ Kate Millet : when women take productive role then she become increasingly free from primordial institutions. Thus for achieving SDG-5 ensuring Gender equality women entrepreneurship is important.

8. (a) "Caste identity and caste-based politics are intertwined in Indian society." Discuss this statement in light of role of caste in electoral politics, representation, and social mobilization. 20

caste based identity is an all encompassing identity. Today caste is defining the role in politics and influencing the politics of the state: MN Srinivas



Role of caste in electoral politics

① caste is going for demanding ransom from the state through political representatives

Ex: MN Srinivas criticized the recommendations of Mandal commission

② Reservation policy is making the nexus between caste and politics stronger

- ③ Andre Beiteille: politics of reservation dominates over sociology of reservation
- ④ voting behaviour in India highly driven by caste.
- ⑤ Anand Chakrobarty: studied Devisar village Rajasthan: Dominant caste has unsurped all the resources of the panchayat

Caste and Representation

- ⑥ caste based reservation is making the caste stronger. It has failed to fulfill its purpose.
- ⑦ MN Senivas: Dominant caste has only benefitted from it
eg: AJGAR
- ⑧ Law commission: Representation by only few caste has sidelined

other caste. ~~by~~

Eg: Government has formed
Justice Rohini commission to
study the same

(9) In south India it has become
the issue of representation of Brahmins
v/s other caste groups

(10) In Maharashtra one can find
the predominance of maratha
identity → constellation of caste

(11) MSA Rau: Yadavs of Yadavpur
have went for political mobilization
claiming to represent all OBCs

caste and social mobilization

(12) Andre Beiteille: Fission and
Fusion of caste taking place
Fission → for local issue
fusion → for reservation

- ⑬ Mobilization in Bihar on the identity of Mahadalits.
- ⑭ formation of political party based solely on caste is a feature of Indian politics.

May forward

- ① internal democracy in the parties
- ② legal backing to Model code of conduct
- ③ following recommendations of Dinesh Goswami committee

Therefore caste continues to live despite any amount of modernization in the Indian society.

8. (b) How is Indian morality different from constitutional morality? How does it affect the social change that it was supposed to bring, as envisioned by founding fathers? 20

India Imagined is different from the reality of India. In India both tradition and modernity coexist together.

Indian morality

- ① Distinction based
on caste → mobilization
based on caste
eg. political parties
based on caste

- ② Religious orthodoxy
prevaling → leading
to conflict between
different religion
eg: communal
violence in Nuh
Haryana

constitutional morality

- ① Article 14:
All are equal,
no class
formation

Article 26:
equal respect
for all religion

Preamble:
concept of
Brotherhood

③ patriarchy is present
in every sphere

eg: Veena Das
Right left
dichotomy

④ caste is still
defining occupation

⑤ majority marriage
Inter caste are
rare, Inter religion
more rare

⑥ Andre Beteille:
Politics of reservation
prevail over
sociology of reservation

⑦ Justice through
Khap panchayats

DPSP: Respect for
the female

Article 16: Right
to equal opportunities
for all irrespective
of caste

Special Marriage
Act: Any adult
male can marry
any adult
female

Reservation a
form of positive
affirmation

(Article 15(4))

supremacy of
the law of
the land

It affects social change in following ways

① MN Srinivas: He was highly critical of the reservation policy of the state. If discrimination is the basis of reservation then reservation must come to women first.

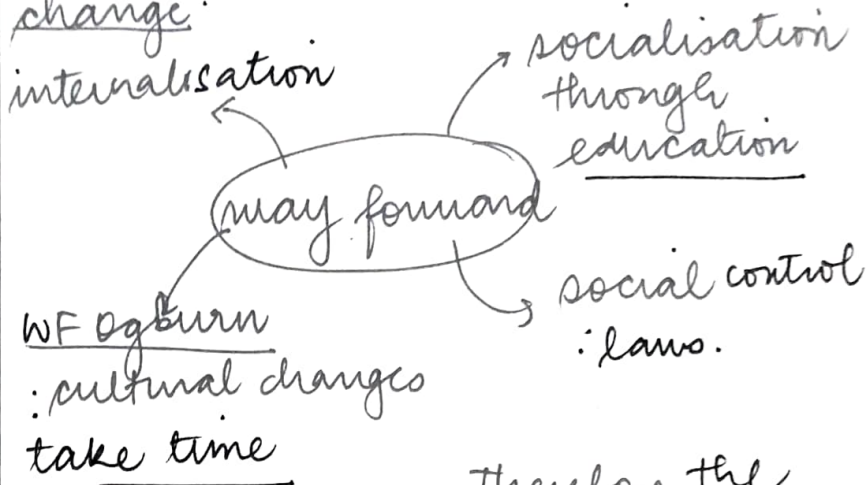
② Laxmi Menon: patriarchy hinders the equality of women in India as envisioned by constitution.

③ Utsa Patnaik 'Republic of Hunger' women have not got full rights as Indian citizens they are still treated as sub citizens.

④ Ghanshyam Shah: constitutional ideals are hindered by social structures thus dichotomy of values exist Eg: caste based discrimination still there

⑤ BR Ambedkar : without achieving social democracy there is no usefulness of political democracy.

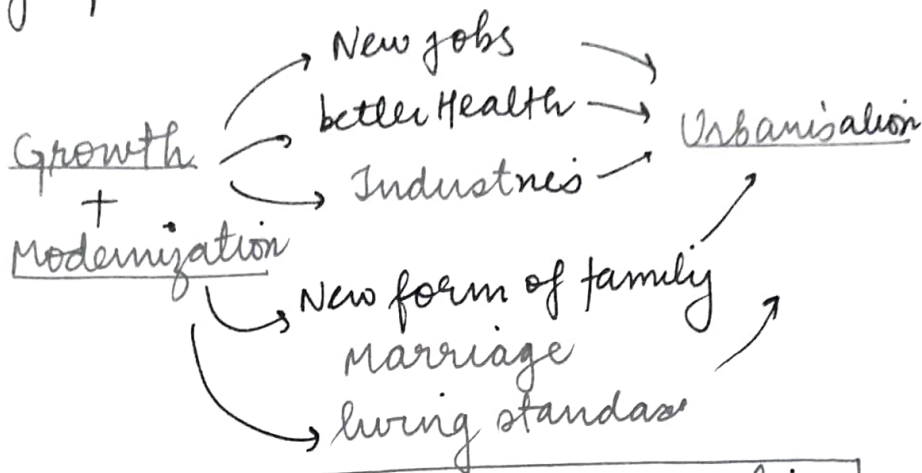
⑥ RK Munkhjee : In India there exist the dialectics of values which prevents India to go for social change.



Therefore the constitutional ideals must be enforced for the establishment of True democracy.

8. (c) "Urbanisation is the inevitable outcome of the processes of growth and of modernisation". Analyse sustainable urbanization as a way to inclusive development. Elaborate. 10

Urbanization is the process of the change of the material and non material aspect of life which is distinctive of a city



Positives of sustainable Urbanization

- ① Oscar Lewis : It would take care of the culture of poverty and break the perpetuable cycle
- ② Help to the address the crime and deviation in the society [william fortis whyte: sub culture theory of deviance]

- ③ Sustainable Urbanization → environment
protection → less Green House Impact
eg: Indore: water + city.
- ④ Better and safe environment for
women safety → less crime → better
growth outcomes.
- ⑤ less crowding [↓ material density]
→ ↓ diseases → ↓ slums → ↓ incidence
of poverty.
- ⑥ Better targeting of the government
to its policies.
- ⑦ Marxist: less competition for
the competing resources.

Thus sustainable
urbanization like JAGA mission
of Odisha is way for the future.