

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1211)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	[REDACTED]
Center		Date	—

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- The Candidate should attempt **FIVE Questions out of EIGHT** questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- 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.

1.

1.

1.

1.

All the Best

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

Child sex ratio is the number of girl child per thousand boy child in the age group of 0-6 yrs. With a child sex ratio of 919 according to Census 2011, India is staring at an issue.

The socio-demographic determinants of child sex ratio are

- (1) Patriarchal values which give more preference to son
- (2) Rise in technology penetration → making sex selective abortions easy → lax implementation of the PCPNDT Act
- (3) Institutions like dowry which further increase the undesirability of the girl child → poor convictions and usage of Anti Dowry legislations
- (4) Increasing affluence which is leading families to have less number of children → thus only a male child is

preferred if only 1 child is desired.

(5) Agrarian economy → land is a source of wealth which can be transferred culturally only to male heirs → the equal inheritance law has failed to change cultural values.

(6) Hinduism belief that the pyre should be lit by son.

(7) Less economically and technologically developed communities like Tribals have a more favourable child sex ratio

(8) Severe neglect of girl child in the childhood → low spending on health, nutrition, medicines → increased mortality

(9) Crime against women.

(10) Quick next pregnancy if first child is girl.

Thus, various socio-cultural factors have led to skewed ratio

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

An ethnic group is a category of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience.

Frederick Barth sees ethnicity as a much more elastic concept as compared to race or caste, and it is usually used to invoke political milieu.

Three concepts of ethnicity are

(1) Biological → based on common genetic descent. In this case, it is similar to race.

(2) Cultural → based on a common cultural phenomenon.

(3) Psychological → a shared awareness among the group about their similarity.

Steve Fenton differentiates between 'hot ethnicity' which appeals to 'blood and passion' and mobilizes support for

nationalist movements and 'cold ethnicity' which is based on calculations and deriving of benefits from group member

Ethnicity in Indian context:

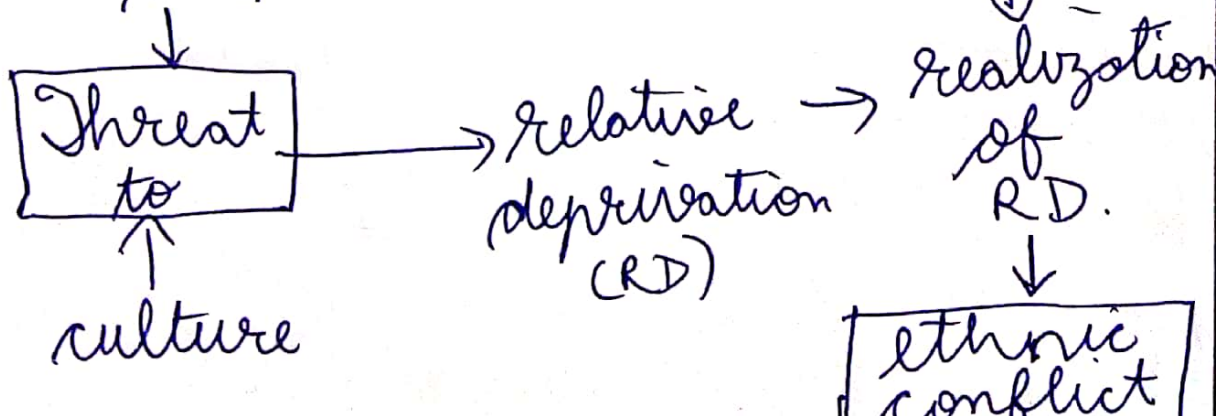
(1) Demand for separate states on ethnic and linguistic basis
Example: Chhatisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

(2) 'son of soil' v/s 'outsider' conflicts → seen in Maharashtra, Assam, Gujarat, Tripura

(3) secessionist movements → demand for separate Nagaland, Jhalistan.

(4) Demand for greater autonomy → Jorhaland, Bodoland.

The rise of ethnic movements can be summarized as: livelihood



Yogendra Singh sees the value principles of hierarchy, holism, continuity and transcendence as the core of Indian social structure.

Ushering in of modernization has led to change in these values and leads to conflicts.

In Independent India, he sees:

- (1) Structural changes → due to constitution and law.
Untouchability has been abolished → caste privileges and disabilities have been removed
→ Equality - social, economic and political is envisioned.
- (2) However, corresponding cultural change is lagging behind.

This leads to inter-caste conflicts.

It can be explained as:

- (1) Affirmative action has enabled

Dalit students to study at premier institutions which were hitherto upper caste bastions.

However, they continue to face discrimination and any backlash leads to further conflict.

Example: Rohith Vemula case in Hyderabad University.

(2) Also, macro structural change have happened but micro changes are lagging.

Hindu Marriage Act allows caste exogamy. However family and community level acceptance is not seen.

This also leads to caste-conflicts in cases of marriage.

(3) Increasing assertion of lower castes is being despised by upper castes. Example: Una, where Dalits refused to carry caraccas.

Since, caste conflicts are caused due to disharmony in structural and cultural change.

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

Peasants are small landholders who produce for subsistence and may also work part-time as farm labourers.

According to AR Desai, movements prior to independence were peasant movements, while post-independence are farmer movements.

The conditions that led to origin of peasant movements:

- (1) Commodification of land
- (2) Loss of customary rights and forceful evictions
- (3) High tax demand
- (4) Usurious money lending
- (5) Forced cultivation of cash crops like Indigo
- (6) Frequent famines.

Kathleen Lough has classified peasant movements into 5 types:

- (1) Restorative → aimed at bringing back the old glory. Example: Sanyasi rebellion, Bagalpanthi revolt

(2) Religious movements → Santhal, Palna, Mopillah, Kond where mobilization was on ethnic or religious lines.

(3) Social banditry → for radical change. Example. Land grab movement in Kerala.

(4) Kisan Sabha movements → mass mobilization to raise regional and national issues

(5) Violent revolution → Naxalism

The four stages of evolution of peasant movements are;

(1) Pre-Kisan Sabha (till 1920s)

→ local interests and actions

(2) Post-Kisan Sabha (1920s-1947)

→ collective mobilization, the peasant issues became integrated with freedom struggle.

(3) Pre-Green Revolution → aimed at fulfilling pre-independence promises like land reforms, tenancy laws

(4) Post-Green Revolution → act as pressure groups. Demand loan waivers, concessional inputs, seek constitutional measures

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

With a literacy rate of 18% at the time of independence, India has come a long way. Education has played a critical role in nation-building of India.

It can be elaborated as:-

(1) Post-independence decade saw creation of prominent institutes like IITs, IISCs, NITs, IIMs. → the graduates from these institutions became the new managerial class in the rapid industrial growth.

(2) SC Dube showed that education provided an avenue for inter-generational mobility in India.

(3) It helped creation of a middle class which became the ~~forer~~ flagbearers of social change initiatives.

(4) It helped the spread of modern and rational values.

(5) It contributed to the growth of 'demographic dividend' which helped rapid economic growth in post-LPG era.

However, issues with the area of education are:

(1) Karuna Ahmad sees very little change in knowledge, attitude and value system due to existing educational practices and vested interests.

(2) AR Desai points out that education has failed to uplift status of SC, ST, women and minorities.

(3) Unemployment and under-employment of educated youth.

(4) Fails to promote innovation, holistic personality development and incubation of nationalist and humanistic values.

Ijan Dreze sees the poor quality of public education as further perpetuating inequality.

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 are areas unfit for human habitation and are marked by poor ventilation, overcrowding and lack of sanitation facilities.

It is estimated that 30% of urban population in India lives in slums.

They represent an important and persistent problems of urbanization in India as:

- (1) Measures to check their proliferation have failed
- (2) They act as a hotbed for criminal activities
- (3) Encroachment of public land which reduces any possible productive use for public

(4) Poor health and sanitation measures → leads to possibility of epidemics

(5) 'Culture of poverty' → [Oscar Lewis] which demonstrates among the slum residents

(6) Culture of deviance may be perpetuated. Juvenile delinquency is seen as its result.

(7) Broken Window Syndrome → if not removed immediately, a slum spreads and so does crime and deviance.

(8) Re-inforces caste, religious identities → due to segregated settlements on such lines.

Example: In Dharavi, different lanes represent different ethnic groups.

(9) Political vote bank.

However, slums are also a source of optimism as:

- 1) Migrants can easily find accommodation
- 2) Small industrial clusters are run, example: pottery, leatherwork → contributes to economic growth
- 3) Source of labour for service class work.
- 4) Informal sector jobs.

Slums, thus can be considered as a transitory phenomenon on the path to development and urbanization.

'Housing for All', 'Swachh Bharat', 'Mudra loans' are initiatives that can help reform the slums.

It is estimated that 20% of India's population are internal migrants.

Migration due to marriage, employment or distress are among the top reasons for migration.

Internal migration raises integration challenge as:

(1) Unfamiliar culture → the inter-state migration is heavily towards south, while the source is from North and East India.

Language, culture, even climate are unfamiliar

(2) Lack of access to services →

PDS card, Voter ID card, domicile card are all non-portable and result in

denial of essential services.

(3) Hostility from locals → due to sense of relative deprivation as seen in Maharashtra, Assam where 'son of soil' policy is strong

(4) Alienation → many are male-only migrants with families in native town. Leads to isolation and feeling of 'marginal man'

(5) Low wages, low bargaining power, exploitation at work.

(6) Inadequate access to any grievance redressal.

(7) Poor housing (slums).

(8) Most remain stuck in informal sector with low skilling opportunity → shown in study by [Deshpande] in Bombay

However, recognising the value of migrants, certain efforts are being made for their integration:

(1) Kerala government conducts free Malayalam classes. Also, school admission assistance given for migrant children

(2) In Punjab, migrants have managed to bring fallow land under cultivation and some have become petty bourgeoisie

(3) Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, O-WIN Card, portability of Sayushman Bharat Card will help reduce service gap

(4) 'Smart village' to reduce urban migration.

Migration, thus is a multi-faceted issue that needs proper redressal.

Pressure groups seek to influence political parties and various organizations of the state. However, they do not aim to directly capture power.

The arise to fill in a gap that is caused due to shortcomings in political institutions.

Maurice Duverger classified them into :

- (1) Protective pressure group → to defend the interest of a particular section. Example: Trisan Union, Trade Union
- (2) Promotional pressure group: they seek to promote the cause of a particular group. Example: PETA, Swadeshi march.

Both these forms arise when the political institution fails to serve the cause.

Example: When corruption mired political parties, the 'Anna Movement' rose as a pressure group.

Amartya Sen has said that pressure groups are a result of dissatisfaction against the political class.

However, Partho Banerjee has pointed out that the participation of Indians in pressure groups is low as even basic needs have not yet been fulfilled.

Pressure groups, when non-anomic can rather help strengthen democracy.

3. (a) "Panchayati raj institutions are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure." In the context of this statement, evaluate the social consequences of democratic decentralization in India. 20

73RD Amendment Act brought in the third tier of government in rural India.

The success of this democratic decentralization includes:

- (1) Involvement of masses in the decision making process through gram Sabha → direct democracy.
- (2) Reservation for women, SC, ST, OBC have led to participation from these sections
- (3) Status of women improved → it was seen that in villages with female Sarpanch, greater importance and focus paid on child health, education, nutrition, banning alcohol, stopping domestic violence.

(4) Ashok Mehta believed that PRTs made people aware of their rights

(5) Tribal areas see gram sabhas getting authority to decide on mining of minor minerals and other development projects

(6) Reduced power of dominant caste by dispersing power to reserved sections.

(7) Social audit, statutory under MGNREGA has empowered people

However, the failures are:

(1) Old caste relations still dominate due to economic dependency → upper castes get their proxy candidate elected in case of SC, ST, OBC.

(2) 'Ranch Pati' concept → woman

is only the namesake head,
and real power is with husband

(3) Not enough devolution of
finances

(4) Failure of PRIs to collect
taxes

(5) Large number of seats are
won uncontested → showing
a continuation of traditional
authority

(6) Dr. Ambedkar had warned
about giving too much power
to PRIs as he feared it
would institutionalize the
traditional hierarchy, exploitation

(7) Failure of this tier in
exerting influence over the
top 2 tiers.

However, with better
awareness and literacy, PRIs
are expected to play a ^{more}
active role in future

3. (b) "The goal of sustained poverty reduction cannot be achieved unless equality of opportunity and access to basic services is ensured". Discuss 20

Jendulkar Committee estimates 21% population of India to be living below the poverty line.

Poverty measured here is multidimensional with focus not just on calorie intake but also on consumption of goods and services.

Sustained poverty reduction has 2 components:

- ① Equality of opportunity
- ② Access to basic services.

This can be elaborated as:

(1) Pierre Bourdieu gave the concept of symbolic capital to denote the prestige and honour accorded to certain people. The poor lack such symbolic capital and hence

face barriers in mobility

(2) Oscar Lewis shows how 'culture of poverty' prevents the poor from making the right efforts towards escaping poverty

(3) Weber's trinitarian model was applied in Indian context by Andre Beteille who showed how deprivation occurs on all 3 axes - power, status, wealth

(4) Poor are majorly from SC, ST, OBC, minority sections. Thus historical discrimination has also denied them of equality of opportunity.

(5) Exclusion is faced by certain sections like elderly, disabled, migrants in access to basic services like PDS or MGNREGA.

This prevents them from moving out of poverty.

(6) Physical isolation of villages has also made access to basic services a challenge.

Hence, sustained poverty reduction demands:

- (1) Equal access to quality food, nutrition, education, healthcare
- (2) Equal opportunity to seek employment or pursue entrepreneurship
- (3) Equal access to political power

NFSA, RTE, MGNREGA, Affirmative Action, Ayushman Bharat are some ways by which a sustained poverty reduction seems possible.

Davis and Blake showed a relation between fertility rate of a society and its economic development.

Their observations are:

- (1) In the pre-industrial society, with high epidemics, famines, droughts, marriages were early and fertility rate was high.
- (2) This was seen as a safeguard against the high mortality rates.
- (3) Also, abstinence was the chosen method of contraception.
- (4) Abortion was an accepted way of birth control.

However, with industrializⁿ, economic development ushered:

- (1) Age of marriage rose.
- (2) Contraception methods like condoms, pills introduced.
- (3) Medical science advanced and many diseases were brought under control.
- (4) Death rate sharply fell.
- (5) Education, especially among women rose.
- (6) Hence, now, birth rate has declined.
- (7) Technology has made delaying, spacing pregnancies easy.
- (8) Technologies like IVF, surrogacy will further aid the new revolution.

Thus, the more a society develops, the lower its birth rate. India, with a falling birth rate is on a path to development.

5. (a) Challenges of Ageing in India

According to Census 2011, 8.6% of India's population is above 60 years of age.

Ageing is the series of biological, social, psychological changes associated with old age.

Challenges of Ageing in India:

(1) Increase in nuclear families → leading to isolation among elderly

(2) Peter Townsend says that inadequate state pensions leads to poverty among those from lower socio-economic background. They fail to earn enough to save for retirement and hence suffer from poverty in old age.

(3) Feminization of old age → due to high life expectancy of women. Most are widows and hence more vulnerable.

(4) Inadequate social infrastructure
→ means of transport, communication, healthcare are not yet modified for geriatric need

(5) Agrarian economy → most elderly continue to work till they can, leading to health issues → also economic dependency

(6) Migration → isolation among elderly in rural areas.

Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension, Widow Pension, Government Old Age homes, Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act are some measures taken to alleviate the condition of elderly in India.

5. (b) Feminization of Informal sector

Informal sector is that part of the economy which is not covered by formal organisation, regulations, Acts.

The employer and employee are not bound by any formal contract but work on mutual understanding.

Feminization of the informal sector is seen as:

(1) Globalization has led to search for low cost production → this has led to proliferation of informal sector → more women hired as low wages, low bargaining power and act as flexible labour

(2) Informal sector provides opportunity to those who can only work for limited hours → suits many women who can also handle the household work.

(3) Wages of women are seen as an additional source of income, so they are ready to work even at less wages

(4) Sectors like Textile, Footwear benefit from nimble fingers of women.

Challenges seen here are:

(1) No protection measures like Maternity Benefit, Health Insurance coverage, protection against sexual harassment

(2) Vulnerable to exploitation

(3) Low skill development opportunities → hence low chance of moving to formal sector

(4) Below-par working conditions.

Awareness and strict implementation of laws to protect informal sector workers is needed.

5. (c) Determinants of Infant and child mortality

Infant mortality is the rate of mortality of child below 1 year of age. Child mortality is the rate of mortality of a child below 5 years of age.

SDGs aim to reduce both these values to single digit per 1000 live births.

The determinants of infant and child mortality are:

- (1) Age and health of mother → anemic women, and those below 18 or above 40 have higher risk of giving birth to low weight babies.
- (2) Hygienic condition of the delivery room and post-natal care → to prevent infections
- (3) Timely immunization
- (4) Timely and regular breastfeeding and introduction

of other food after 6 months
(5) Adequate medical care in case any health issue is detected

(6) jaundice and diarrhoea are two biggest health issues faced by children → proper care against them both.

(7) Proper food and nutrition supplements during pregnancy, adequate checkups.

(8) Environmental or economic vulnerability → children are the most affected.

(9) Lack of social support.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, MAA, PM Janani Suraksha Yojana, Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, Indradhanush, NFSA, PM Surakshit Matritva Yojana are some measures to reduce infant and child mortality

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

Holmstrom calls people working as industrial workers or other type of ^{small} wage-earners or petty bourgeoisie as 'working class'.

They sell their labour to earn a wage. They can be classified into these types:

- (1) landless labourers.
- (2) marginal peasants
- (3) Workers in informal sector
- (4) Workers in organized sector

Based on income, they can be classified as:

- (1) Those who earn a family wage.
- (2) Those who do not earn a family wage
- (3) casual daily workers.
- (4) Reserve army who get work only occasionally.

Social composition is as:

- (1) Large number of Dalit, Tribal, minorities and women in the lowest paying jobs
- (2) Even in organized sector, Class IV jobs are largely occupied by these sections
- (3) More physically demanding jobs are performed by such sections than upper castes.
- (4) Caste network is used in recruitment in the working class.

A study in Ahmedabad by Subramanian and Rapole found 90% jobs were secured through introduction by other workers.

- (5) Deshpande pointed that when all other things are equal, upper caste has a better chance of being hired.
- This is thus the social composition of working class.

A civil society is comprised of groups or organizations working in the interest of the citizens but operating outside the government or for-profit sectors.

Larry Diamond in 'Re-thinking Civil Society' listed the following roles of civil society in a democracy like India:

- (1) To limit state power
- (2) To empower the citizens
- (3) To inculcate and promote democratic values
- (4) To provide avenues for representation of interests
- (5) To serve as a platform for next leaders

(c) To serve as a platform to vent discontent and avoid conflict or civil unrest.

All these roles have been played by civil society in India:

- (1) NGOs fighting for Right to Privacy managed to fight in the SC and prevent the arbitrary use of Aadhar
 - (2) Humsafar and such platforms have empowered LGBTQ community
 - (3) ADR has managed to create reforms in electoral system, and strengthen democracy
 - (4) Mr. Arvind Kejriwal emerged as a leader from the Anti-Corruption movement.
- Thus, civil society has strengthened Indian democracy.

7. (a) "Social Media has become a platform for communal interest articulation and it is a pointer to the fact that there is enough space in India for rise of communalism as collectivism still continues to define the value structure".
Discuss

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India has a social media penetration of 30% which is fast growing.

Social media has become a platform for sharing various views and ideas.

However, it is also rising as a platform for communal interest articulation as seen in:

(1) Community or caste specific Facebook groups, WhatsApp groups, Twitter accounts.

Example: 'Friends of Hindutva', 'Bhim Caravan', 'Indian Ulema'

(2) Use of social media to stoke communal passion →

example: Riots in Muzaffarpur, West Bengal were in response

to a doctored video

(3) Use of social media as a source of mobilization.

Example: Protests during Asifa case, on both side, were coordinated through social media.

(4) Use of social media to spread the tenets of religion

Example: share devotional texts, videos.

(5) Used as a recruitment tool

Example: jihadi john videos

(6) Used as an indoctrination medium - Example: to spread hatred against other religions

However, social media is only an enabler in this case.

The reason for such a usage is that there is still

enough space in India for rise of communalism.

This is due to:

- (1) Collectivism still continues to define the value structure
- (2) ^{Incomplete} ~~Imperfect~~ modernization
- (3) Scarcity of resources leading to competition and feeling of relative deprivation
- (4) Past incidents which has created a feeling of perpetual mistrust
- (5) Available potential recruits

Thus, while social media can bring us closer, it can also further deepen chasms between communities

Civil society, tech companies, administration together should devise a solution to prevent misuse of social media.

Cooperatives are organizations formed by people with shared interest to ensure individual and collective gain through pooling their resources.

Under globalization, the prospects of cooperatives include:

- (1) Vast market available to sell their produce. Example: Amul also exports some items
- (2) Vast source of inputs to select from. Example: Monsanto seed company provides seeds to many cooperatives
- (3) Better access to finance → even foreign banks have been mandated priority sector norms.
- (4) Can benefit from new technology, managerial expertise

However, challenges are many:

- (1) Dependency Theory → as proposed by AG Frank will make cooperatives dependent on foreign suppliers.
- (2) Satyadere in a study of cooperatives inaryana had found that they were dominated by rich farmers who cornered all benefits. Will further rise.
- (3) Daniel Thorner had also shown the dominance of upper castes. Thus, inequality will further rise in this era.
- (4) Bariskar says that power conflict has hindered the true potential of cooperatives. With MNCs in picture, this conflict will only rise.
- (5) Possibility of environmental

damage and resource depletion
Example: GMO crops.

(6) Biopiracy → traditional knowledge may get patented and monetized by MNCs with no benefit to locals.

(7) Cost factor → cooperative stores like Khadi Bhandar will not be able to compete with low cost textiles from China, Bangladesh.

(8) Globalization may also bring in unethical financial practices.

Thus, globalization is a double edged sword that needs to be handled with care for cooperatives to attain their true potential.

India routinely ranks among the most dangerous countries in the world for women.

This reputation has often overshadowed other development efforts in India.

The issue persists due to :

- (1) Deeply entrenched patriarchy
- (2) Low economic power and social status of women.

(3) Madhu Kishwar showed the mismatch between the law, constitution with the violence and aggression against women.

(4) Poor law and order and judicial redressal system

(5) Utsa Patnaik had shown how dowry is responsible for feeling of worthlessness in women.

(6) Uma Chakrabarty blames the cultural and social structures for perpetuating gender norms. It impacts India's efforts to development as:

(1) Female Labour Force Participation Rate is only 24%. IMF had estimated that if an equal participation is ensured, women can contribute to 60% GDP

(2) Perpetuates cycle of illiteracy and poverty → early marriage, early childbirth, multiple children → low education, poverty continues + population ↑

(3) Lower influx of tourists.

(4) Will fail to gain from new WTO norms that seek preferential tariffs for women run businesses.

(5) Crime, poor law & order. Thus, gender and economic empowerment need to go hand in hand