



ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate TANVI SUNDRIYAL

Test Code 4

Subject SOCIOLOGY

Registration No.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for his/her
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions given by the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	1 - 8	20 x 3 = 60	10 + 9 + 8 = 27
2.	-	-	-
3.	-	-	-
4.	26 - 33	20 x 3 = 60	32
5.	9 - 17	20 x 3 = 60	7 + 11 + 12 = 30
6.	34 - 41	60	27
7.	18 - 25	-	-
8.	18 - 25	60	31
9.	-	-	-

Total Marks Obtained 147

Remarks :

[Signature]
Signature of Examiner

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न लिखें।)

Indian society is complex and heterogenous, law here in the form of constitution or statutes ensures assimilation and integration of various sections of society.

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As Yogendra Singh so succinctly put it, law has three functions; as an

- as an indicator of social change ✓
- as an initiator of social change ✓
- as an integrator of social change ✓

These three functions can be seen being performed in the political sphere as decentralization measures taken via 73rd, 73rd & 74th amendments

economic sphere as development planning and change post '91 towards liberalization, privatization & globalization having corresponding changes in regulatory & competition laws.

Social sphere as :-

progressive legislation aiming to ~~improve~~ improve women's position in society like Domestic violence Act, Anti-dowry & Anti-female foeticide provisions

Caste based disabilities and problems of minorities are also considered in constitutional provisions.

Though the Marxist scholars dispute the claim of law as positively related to social change, ^{even} calling the constitution a bourgeois document. The fact is, recent laws trying to guarantee DPSP like Right to work by NREGA, Right to education Act indicate the role law can play to bring about social change.

This has to be implemented properly which can only be made possible with corresponding change in value system and moral fibre of people.

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Still law does play a corrective role, steering social change in the right direction.

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gives
conclusion !!

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1 (b)

Post - independence, India faced huge challenges in the form of poverty, malnutrition, stagnation in agriculture, illiteracy etc. With majority of population being dependant on agriculture, rural development efforts were initiated. The first such major effort was Community Development programme launched in 1952.

It was influenced by American extension principles to a large extent.

The main idea behind it was to tap the physical and human resources within the rural areas to initiate agricultural development so as to save vital capital resources for industrial development.

The main objectives were:-

to assist villages to achieve higher agricultural production

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- to improve health practises
- to provide education for children and adult literacy programs
- to provide recreational facilities.

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These aims were sought to be fulfilled through the bureaucratic machinery which followed the block-level approach.

Though CDP did create some positive impact in form of better irrigation, health & sanitation facilities, literacy programs, progress in agriculture & animal husbandry, it couldnot live up to its expectations.

This was due to cornering of benefits by some large & powerful groups and over-emphasis on bureau-cracy which lacked the requisite dedication to implement CDP.

This condition was sought to be remedied by target-group based approach in 1970's.

Give marks

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1 (c)

Child labour in India is defined as employing any person below the age of 14 years in an occupation. It is a huge problem in India with millions of children being deprived of basic education, interaction & a healthy childhood.

Poverty is undoubtedly a major cause of child labour. Children of poor families work either in family units, or as wage labour outside or take care of the younger children. Some of this is not even recognised as child labour. Poverty results in indebtedness which may further cause the parents to "sell" their children as bonded labourers to pay off the debts.

Further parental illiteracy and ignorance about a better life for their children through exploitation

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of educational opportunities also leads them to push their children into earning at an early age.

Further lack of compulsory education (here Right to Education Act is yet to be implemented by the states), boring and unpractical school curriculum alongwith the long-term investment & belated returns perceived from education further ~~push~~ contributes towards child labour.

Also, employers ~~are~~ perceive children as low-paid workers, unorganised and say with special skills like nimble fingers for carpet weaving. Moreover, in the global race to cut down costs MNCs employ children in factories located in developing countries.

Further increase in number of AIDS orphans and lack of

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implementation of child labour laws
with narrow definition of 'hazardous
occupation' (under which employment
of children is banned) has contributed
to child labour.

- write social causes like
- patriarchy & girl child labour.
- value for male child leading to
more child birth.
- caste factor.
- traditional values towards
birth prevention, etc.

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5 (b)

what is ageing?

with increase in health facilities, the death rate for Indians has come down, resulting in increased longevity. This is compounded by the absolute ~~no~~ number of the elderly in India due to its huge population who are caught up in transitional times where urbanization and westernization erode their traditional place & on the other hand no ^{social} substitutes seem to be in sight.

with increasing age till which the elderly can work has necessitated provisions of life-long learning programmes so that they can cope up with the modern technological times. But this is more of an issue for urban, educated, middle classes. For the rural elderly, due to decreasing physical abilities, they are rendered dependant on others.

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making Old age pension schemes for the unorganized sector ^{are} a must.

Also the aged faced problems like increased physical and mental disabilities with little provision to pay for this increasing health expenditure. Having a 'care economy', with secure old age homes and an insurance scheme, would benefit them.

Also, is seen is increasing feminization of the aged due to biological tendency for women to live longer bringing in its wake increasing cases where children either turn them out or give them a poor quality of life.

These issues of ageing hence are also linked to gender, class based disparities. With

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family and kinship bonds losing their
strawhold, the aged are no longer
being seen as repositories of traditional
~~to~~ experience & wisdom. Instead they
are being regarded as liabilities. Hence
Government intervention in form of

National Policy policy for Older Persons

Why

- Breakdown of traditional values
- increase of individualism
- heavy migration of jobs
- also give theories of aging

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5 (c) Communalism has recently found violent manifestation in the form of riots (Sikh riots - 1984, 2002 - Godhra & recently Kandamul killings) thus, necessitating a thorough understanding of this concept.

what is
communalism

Scholars like Zoya Hasan assert that communalism is the aspect of primordial society going through modernization whereas Asghar Ali Engineer relates it to macro-level factors in form of uneven development ^{across communities} due to scarcity & class-nature of society.

Bipan Chandra gives a holistic explanation of communalism by ~~relating~~ elaborating its development

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in three stages. In the first stage, it is assumed that Hindus, Muslims & Sikhs form distinct identities due to different religious moorings.

These ^{religious} differences are then supposed to imply different secular i.e. social, economic and political interests.

Finally, these secular interests are not only deemed to be distinct but also in direct opposition to each other leading to hostility and political mobilization on ~~the~~ communal basis.

Thus, communalism in Bipan Chandra's words an ideology, 'false consciousness' which colours the way people look at society and politics. Recently, political elites have used this ideology to create divisions

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in order to enhance their own
political & secular ends.
^{Putting down}
Communalism needs effective
awareness, education focussing on tolerance
and reduction of economic disparities
alongwith effective justice to those
negatively affected.

11

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5 (d)

Sustainable development is the process which seeks to balance the needs of development with environmental concerns. It was first used in Brundtland Report 1987 as 'meeting the needs of present, without compromising the ability of, future generations to meet their own needs'.

It has immense relevance for India since sustainable development with its focus on judicious use of natural resources requires development of grass root institutions and indigenous technologies. That is, it is intertwined with the concerns of human development like :- eradication of poverty since, its the poor who are dependant on biomass as a fuel.

- Provision of basic

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education so that environmental awareness is more widespread.

• sustainable agricultural practises combining traditional wisdom and crop varieties with ecologically sustainable technologies. This is all the more important for India, seeing that the Green revolution with unbridled use of chemicals has degraded the environment.

• ~~India, being a developing country~~ The concept of sustainable development gives an alternative development approach to a developing country like India. It would not only safeguard biodiversity but also strengthen democracy with involvement and capacity building of stakeholders.

A critical viewpoint is also required to analyse this concept,

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since according to some scholars it tends to hide in its vagueness the unequal consumption patterns i.e. the rich conspicuously consume at the expense of the poor. This class ~~domination~~ of *

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8. Joint family in India has been undergoing changes due to the impact of industrialization, urbanization and rise of occupational opportunities in non-traditional occupations along with migration to avail of better education.

To understand these changes on Joint family, a brief description of what constitutes jointness i.e. what is the structure and function of an ideal type joint family, is in order.

Joint family's structure is determined by its size

• Its size and composition - Typically patrilineal and virilocal joint families exist which have more than 2 generations living together

• Commensality and or co-residence i.e. people eat together and stay together.

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• Importance to filial i.e. brother brother relationship over conjugal i.e. husband - wife relationship. , thus in M.S. Gore's view a joint family is more than a mere collection of nuclear families.

A joint family also performs the functions of instilling a sense of jointness and cooperation, pooling of resources and hence, support to dependants - the weak, disabled or unemployed.

Now, the family, seen as a sub-system of the wider social system is affected by changes in the social, economic, political sphere. But at the same time, there are conflicting views of sociologists on the change in structure and functions of joint family in India, such as:-

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not
needed

I.P. Desai studied Mahuva town in Gujarat (1957-57) and classified samples on basis of generation depth (i.e. number of generations in a family) and on the basis of degree of jointness (i.e. ^{type of} relationship with other households).

He came to the conclusion

that :

• Nuclearity is increasing and jointness is decreasing with husband-wife-children group being predominant

• Spirit of individualism is not growing since still residually nuclear families are actively joint with other households.

• Radius of kinship relations within the circle of jointness is becoming smaller

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• K. M. Kapadia's study of urban and rural families in Gujarat ~~also~~ made him conclude that joint family was not being nuclearized.

Also, later he drew attention to the fact that migrant families still retain bonds with their joint families in village.

The view that joint family instead of being disintegrated is changing, modifying itself to forces of industrialization is given by:-

✓ Milton Singer in his study 'The Indian Joint family in Modern Industry'. He points out that joint family remains the norm for many entrepreneurs with even people from villages moving in to join the family business.

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Paulson
 • Kolenda in her study 'Regional Differences in Family Structure in India' also asserts that joint family is strengthened due to industrialization because kin can help each other in steering for upward mobility or because an economic base has been given to it.

But, sociologists like Aileen Ross assert that the trend now is a break away from joint to nuclear families with distant relatives decreasing in importance.

Also, A.M. Shah's study of Gujarat showed a movement from 'complex' to 'simple' households.

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Hence, in conclusion the following points can be deciphered from these studies :-

- Joint family in its ideal type existed mainly in upper caste large landholders, mostly in Gangetic plains (Kulenda)

On one hand, there is physical separation from these households with different management of expenses on the other hand, primary kin still provide cooperation in urban areas. Thus, the feelings of jointness and a sense of cooperation is still retained.

- ~~The~~ The structure, with the eldest patriarch as an authority figure has been deleted with

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empowerment of women and by
feelings of universalistic individualism
paying emphasis to everyone's ^{achieved} position
as an individual and not as ascribed
in the family structure.

Joint family has now
become part of a developmental
cycle & a process. A son may
separate for a new job, get married,
thus form a nuclear family,
but then his parents may come to
stay with him in their old age
or to help him run his household
especially if the wife is working.

Thus, in India we
see that instead of Talcott
Parsons' 'isolated Nuclear family',
being predominant, still some

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sense of jointness remains with a sense of mutual obligation and cooperation. This implies that the structure and function of joint family has changed so as to adapt itself to the modern times

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~~- write about
"stem family" of vedya
- emotional jointness though
physical separation?~~

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4.

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Due to the land revenue policies followed by Britishers with consequent lack of investment in agriculture and harsh ^{means of} revenue extraction, Indian ~~agriculture~~ was stagnant and ~~it~~ with ~~under~~spread famines. The low productivity of agriculture at the time of independence forced India to import for its own needs. This dependance sparked off concerns for an agricultural revival which was finally heralded by the Green revolution in 1960s and 1970s.

Green revolution was a government programme which

what is green revolution

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aimed to increase agricultural productivity by technological interventions like introduction of High Yielding Variety of seeds (wheat & rice), use of pesticides and fertilizers. This was funded by international agencies to promote agricultural modernization.

This wave of Green revolution made India not only self-sufficient in food grains but also ^{gave it a} surplus stock. Further, it had huge socio-economic impact in the life of agriculturists, with increase in remuneration and demand for wage labour.

Unfortunately, Green revolution led to certain negative impacts

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such as 'differentiation' within the peasantry and within regions.

As, HYV of seeds needed assured irrigation, they were introduced only in certain areas. Thus, areas such as Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P., coastal Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamil Nadu benefited, Bihar, eastern U.P., Telengana region, etc. lagged behind. This gave rise to regional disparities (Bhalla) producing lop-sided development.

This lop-sided development gave rise to inter-state migration, where agricultural labourers from impoverished areas flocked to

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The green revolution states to work. Their lack of organized status and ^{poor} migrant status led to considerable exploitation, where minimum wages are also at times denied to them.

This exploitation was compounded by the fact that payment in cash did not keep up with rising living costs thereby eroding their real wages (Tohar & Khanna). This led to extreme poverty amongst these migrants.

Further, class differentiation was also seen in the Green revolution affected areas. Utsa

Patnaik in a study of Haryana found two main classes. One was the ^{huge} landowning farmer who employed labour and machinery and

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produced huge surplus for the market the other was poor marginal landowners who used their own and family's labour and could barely sustain themselves. This 'differentiation' was seen due to highly expensive inputs required for producing HIV crops which already prosperous farmers could afford.

Moreover some farmers switched to mono-crop regime with full dependance on market. In case the crop failed, it led to ~~o~~ misery and indebtness usually under the moneylender to buy more inputs for the next crop. If this cycle repeated itself farmers found themselves in a precarious position

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giving rise to farmers' suicides, as seen recently. This ~~was~~ further compounded by the fact that land is fast losing its fertility due to excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers, robbing it of its regenerative faculties.

▲ This class differentiation was further accentuated by change in relationship of landowners and cultivators from "patronage to exploitation" (Jan Breman). Moreover, increase in use of machinery displaced the service castes and farmers took back their lands from tenants to cultivate it themselves. This led to 'proletarianization' of peasantry on one hand

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and on the other side of a minority agricultural elites.

These elites also came to dominate politics as regional forces promulgating interests of medium and large farmers such as increase in minimum support price, no tax, power subsidies, etc.

Moreover these were usually intermediate castes who mobilized other backward castes such as Yadavs, Taks, etc leading to increased reservation demands also.

Hence, it is seen that Green revolution had a lot of unanticipated socio-economic consequences. These have led to a demand for re-

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evaluation of the technocentric
approach ~~and~~ alongwith a more
equitable, ecologically-friendly
Second wave of green revolution

write a
proper conclusion

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6.

38 Peasant
Social movement

Peasant movements in India basically focus on the small & marginal farmers' problems alongwith those of agricultural labourers. These peasants are different from farmers. ~~as~~ They use their own labour to produce barely enough to subsist on small land-holdings and have to sometimes supplement their income by working as wage labourers ^{whereas} ~~unlike~~ the farmers ^{are} who basically produce for the market, have large landholdings and can employ others. Thus, the peasant movement has substantially different concerns.

These concerns find their root causes in a multiplicity of factors. These factors

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~~plurality of factors~~
range from lack of land reform
implementation to agricultural
stagnation in certain areas.

Zamindari system was
abolished and various land ceiling
Acts were enacted but landowners
managed to squirm out of various
loopholes. This led to concentration
of land in certain families and
eviction of tenant-cultivators,
pushing them into more poor conditions.

Also, green revolution
in the 1960's and 1970's heralded
a new beginning for medium
and large farmers in certain
areas with assured irrigation and
credit while leaving others behind.

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These ^{created} regional and class disparities. The farmers displaced tenant-cultivators and service castes by taking over cultivation themselves by machines, creating a huge mass of agricultural labourers.

Rising cost of living, along with payment in cash rendered peasants poverty-stricken where even to buy basic inputs they had to borrow money. The institutional credit did not reach them so they got caught in the hands of money lenders who charged inappropriately high rates of interest. Consequently either

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They lost their land or became bonded labourers.

Sometimes these peasant movements were accentuated by regional issues for eg. movement in Telegana region which was left behind in the march of development.

Now the new issues confronting ~~are~~ peasants is the rising food prices with non-rise in minimum wages. Also small land holdings have robbed them of effective productivity giving them low returns. This will be now compounded by climate change which would cause weather extremities pushing peasants to the brink.

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Also lately Multi National
Corporations are coming out with
expensive ^{patented} Genetically modified seeds
~~are~~ requiring high inputs, ~~the~~
peasants will not be able to
afford these and will fall deeper
into the clutches of the moneylenders.

Thus, the reasons for
peasant movements in post-independent
India are ~~to~~ multifarious.

The point of concern here
is that if ~~not~~ ~~also~~ their
concerns are not addressed, can
these movements create agrarian
unrest enough to threaten
national security.
Agrarian unrest

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has seen its most violent and widespread manifestation in the Naxalite movement which has covered many of India's districts. Some villages are even being claimed as "liberated zones" bereft of any government machinery. Many people, innocent villagers and security personnel have died in this conflict.

Also, of concern is the poor conditions that led to a such a state, where I see erosion of ^{faith in} governmental authority.

This situation is certainly grim especially when demands of peasants

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are seen ^{as} ~~in~~ contradictory to
goals of national development.

For example the recent incident
in Sengur, Jalgaon ; supposedly
implies that peasants's interests
are antithetical to demands of industrialization.

Recently agrarian unrest is
also being encouraged by lack
of effective consultation ^{& compensation} in land
acquisition programmes with little
or no rehabilitation policies. This
has encouraged armed conflict
with the State and animosity
towards the State setup.

In these conditions,

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where agrarian unrest is linked to armed Naxalite conflict and displacement issues, it is indeed a threat to national security.

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ना लिखें।)

27 Fortunately this condition has been recognised though belatedly and more equitable agricultural, land acquisition and development policies are being enacted.

~~This seems to be
common sense knowledge.
Rather than sociological
analysis.~~