

TEST CODE: 23205

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)**

Name Of Candidate	Santiraj Narayan	Roll No.	
Email Id.		Date:	18.8.2019
Mobile No.			

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>	
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   5:30	End Time   8:30
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:



Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 \* 5 = 50 Marks)

a. Idea of Indian Village in the current context (10 Marks, 150 words)

India consists of over six lakh villages consisting of peasants, farmers and landed classes. Initial notion was given by colonial administrators like Metcalfe -

- (i) Static
- (ii) Dynamic in cultural and ritual sphere was missing
- (iii) self sufficient

This has been disproved by numerous changes in current context:

(i) Industrialization - The role of villages have changed with state led public sector companies and mechanization of Agriculture.

(ii) Globalization - Introduction of Brands in Food, clothes and Popular Cinema has made villages global.

(iii) Land Reforms / Cooperatives -

Emergence of Dominant castes like  
Okkalingas as Srinivas shows. The  
village now also has NGOs,  
Self help groups and Cooperatives like  
Amul

(iv) Infrastructure Development - The

improved access to energy, Roads  
has led to 'Rurban' concept with  
an Urbanization touch in Rural India

Today villages are about improved  
social security, welfare schemes, migration  
and improvement for 'Inclusive Growth'

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



(10 Marks, 150 words)

b. Changing trend in marriage

Marriage is a sacrosanct social institution across Indian subcontinent where kinship ties and social organizations are renewed.

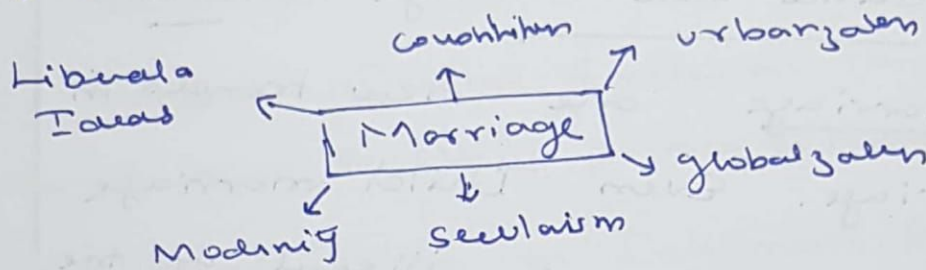


Fig: Factors changing marriages

Changing Trends:

- (i) Pretentious Marriage - In both North and South India with 'Love' arranged.
- (ii) Exogenous ~~Exogenous~~ nature - is changing where 'class' and 'elitism' credentials is changing from caste.

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(iii) Sewlarged Rihvals . Now the marriage is a show of wealth and status and less importance to religion and rituals .

(iv) Same sex marriage and widows remarriage are new trends in marriage . Even Third marriage has been made illegal by the Indian State

(v) Inter faith Marriages / Inter race and caste marriage due to increased 'globalization' and migration of Middle class .

Thus the 'Sacrament' is morphing in 'social section & how of status'

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<b>Total</b>	



c. Digital divide as a new form of social exclusion

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Exclusion is a form of social inequality that is caused by segregation or deprivation of resources. It could be voluntary or forced. Digital Exclusion is a lack of access to skills, privacy or technology.

### Digital Divide in Information Age

↓ unemployment    ↓ Income inequality    ↓ Data privacy    ↓ Discrimination

#### a. Post Industrial Economy

religion relies on technology and knowledge. Rural - urban divide is high in the Digital space

#### b. Class Divide - The

lower castes and classes like tribals don't are unaware of development in this space. Middle - urban and

Upper classes usurp the benefits of a digital Economy

c. Gender Inequality -

The access to women has increased substantially and empowers them. Though in rural areas there is a lack of access for women. Discrimination, lack of access to PDS due to Aadhar.

d. Skill gap. The lower classes and poor lack the digital knowhow or skills to reap benefits of Information technology. leads to low employability

e. Intergenerational and

Intra generational gap - Ageism is discrimination of elders, Millennials are more superior than 'Gen X' leads to exclusion. Industrial revolution 4.0 needs innovation

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Content	
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d. Agrarian distress - a new normal

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Agrarian Distress refers to issues faced by peasants, landless labourers and marginal farmers due to uncertainty, unpredictability and traditional nature of Indian Agriculture.

### Historicity & colonialism

Peasant revolts like Champaran and Kheda show how the exploitative land reforms led to proliferation of farmers. Planning post independence has largely not materialized.

### New Normal - Unfinished post Independence agenda

(i) Green Revolution - Increased the inter regional disparity and increased the agrarian class and economic inequality.

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(ii) Traditional Farming - Lack of Institutional credit, less Mechanization of Agriculture.

(iii) Liberalization reduce focus of agriculture

(iv) Farmer Suicides - fatalistic in drought prone zones  
New Farmer Movement

Farmer suicides, reduced incomes and inequalities has increased protest for 'Minimum support prices'

The Delhi Farmer protest, Mumbai 2017 protest in 2018, increased feminization of suicides, reduced global demand one major reasons for the agrarian distress.

The PM-KISAN scheme, an income support scheme aims to amuge these conditions

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e. Surrogacy and condition of women in India

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The recent Bill in Parliament has made 'commercial Surrogacy' illegal. Surrogacy refers to <sup>artificial</sup> a system or method of reproduction where 'surrogate' carries the fertilized biological egg of the father and gives birth. Usually the 'Women' has a profound impact due to these practices.

### Positive consequences of surrogacy

- Increased independence of middle and upper caste women who have the option to choose surrogacy in 'complex cases'.
- Financial empowerment of the surrogate, usually poor and from lower ~~caste~~ caste.
- Gender Parity, changing Entitlements

## Negative Impact on the women

### (i) Economic Exploitation -

Lack of insurance, withdrawal  
Selling to the donor

### (ii) Increasing Role of kinship -

The provision of Family has a  
tendency to 'discriminate' against  
women.

### (iii) Criminalization and Informalization

The informal nature of commercial  
surrogacy leads to women Trafficking

Surrogacy is necessary as a symbol  
of technological and reproductive health  
development yet - latent issues exist.

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Q.2) a. Globalisation has pushed its fangs in almost every no and corner in India. In the light of above statement discuss the issue of impact of globalisation on family structure in India. (20 Marks)

Globalization refers to a process of 'International' - socio, political and cultural integration. In India post the New Economic Policy of 1991, globalization has changed and assimilated into India's

**Food** - McDonaldization & Hybridization of Navaratri Vegetarian Burgers

**Fashion** - 'Commercialization and Brands'

**Culture & Media** - Internationalization like 'Oscars' in India

**Economy** - Global trade and partnerships

**Family** - The most significant impact has been on the family structure. The forces have changed 'culture' & 'structural' change.

- a. Nuclearization - As A M  
Shaw shows - There is an increase  
number of 'households'
- b. Neo Jointedness - The globalization  
world has led to role of extended  
kinds like family.
- c. Single Parent Household - This  
occurs due to Intra and Inter-  
national migration where families  
stay separately
- d. Virtualization of kinship - The  
growth of Skype, whatsapp and  
Facebook groups show a change.
- e. Urbanization and Rural change.



The new 'Service' sector has led to a urbanization of family

f. Leveling of Patriarchy - The Global focus of Feminism has improved the status of urban, middle class women with better opportunities

g. Same Sex / Transgender Families - The New Social movements, social and legal change is leading to acceptance of same sex families

h. Boarding schools and old age care centre - The role of migration, changing global business has led to new social institutions.

- i. Cultural and Ritual change is changing the practices of Marriage. 'office husband', primary to colleagues over traditional kin etc.
- j. Changing Marriage - styles and structure of marriage is changing with 'global' influences, 'destination' wedding, 'modernised rituals'
- k. Globalization & Education and Recreation - has led to childrens moving to study in Global univesit and increase in Tourism that is 'increasing social bondage'

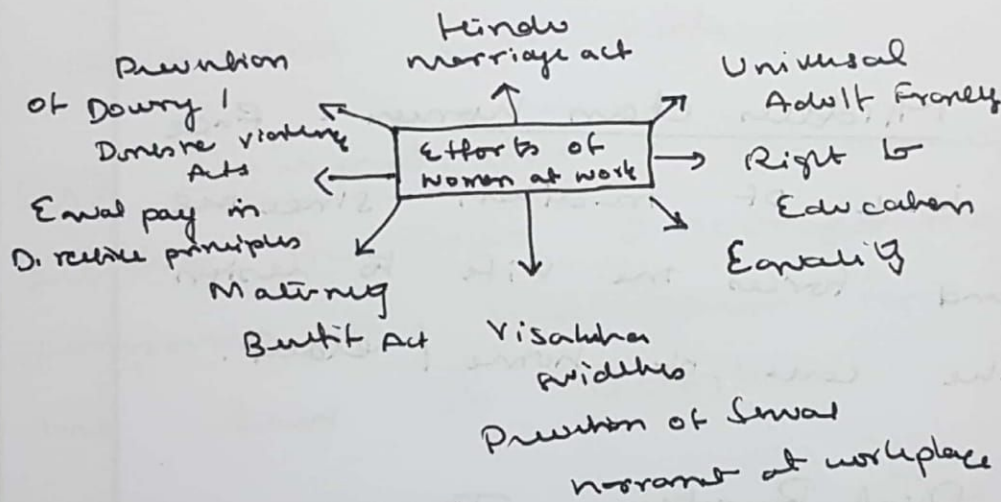
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b. While concerted efforts have been made to improve gender equality in work force for decades, still the gains made in this space is not as substantive. Discuss in the context of decreased women labour force participation in India. (20 Marks)

Since Independence, Gender Equality based legislation, Education and policies have been initiated to improve Female Labour Force participation.



The positive consequences have been

- Women Empowerment
- Economic Independence
- Increased Bargaining power of Women
- Gender parity & leadership
- Social Status & respect

However, these changes have not been substantial due to various factors like:

(i) Male son and Missing women preference

Shows a discrimination in society and an Entrenched patriarchy that spills to the workplace.

(ii) Middle class women - Face the issue of tradition since the husband forces the wife to resist to take care of home / elders.

(iii) Dual Burden - To work and take care of family puts a pressure on women.

(iv) Urban city. The existence of discrimination at leadership levels disempowers women.



(v) Sexual harassment at workplace

The # Me too movement stands testimony to the fact that women face insinuations at workplace

(vi) Need for Migration / Mobility  
and the burden of family  
in globalized world.

(vii) Upper caste women face the  
issue of tradition and stigma  
associated with work

(ix) Informalization - The maternity  
Benefit Act has discouraged many  
companies to hire women for  
the fear of attrition

(x) Gender Pay Gap - The  
role of women and men are  
globally discriminated against  
and disvalues women.

(xi) Pink collarization of Jobs  
 and changing women aspirations  
 due to high educational qualifications  
 and a job - educational mismatch

(xii) Lack of Enforcement of  
 Maternity benefits, creche facilities  
 and social security schemes for  
 women have been major reasons  
 for 'unutilized potential of  
 women in the work force'

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