

TEST CODE: 23206



FIAS – 2019 – SOC6

ForumIAS  
MGPQ012841

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	KARISHMA PANT		
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	10/8/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</li><li>2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.</li><li>3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.</li><li>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</li><li>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.</li><li>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</li><li>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</li></ol>	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time  1:26	End Time  5:00
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:



<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
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. Detribalization

(10 Marks, 150 words)

L.P. Vidyarthi defines tribes as "social group of people that are characterized by geographical isolation, distinctive culture, primitive communal ownership and simple technology".

In the contemporary era, detribalization is taking place due to :-

i) development-induced displacement :-  
With mining, industrialization and big dams, tribes are displaced from their land leading to their marginalization, forced destitution and cultural uproot.

ii) assimilation with Hindu caste society. Hygiene considered tribes as 'Backward Hindus' that needed to be detribalized.

(iii) Tribes are getting acculturated

eg  
Gonds → Raj Gonds (Kshatriyas)  
          → Dhul Gonds (Untouchables)

thus entering into caste-fold society.

However, today tribes have created a distinctive identity for themselves as 'Adivasi' and 'Janjatis', as Xaxa and Ferandes claim.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



b. Sociological perspective of Green Revolution 2.0

(10 Marks, 150 words)

With the harmful consequences of Green Revolution in 1965-70s, Green Revolution 2.0 is being suggested with following objectives :-

1) Though Green Revolution brought about an agrarian transformation with advent of capitalist mode of production (Uttara Pradesh, Assam, Andhra), GR 2.0 aims to correct these regional imbalances and caste fissures

2) Another kind reforms to redistribute land to the landless and agricultural labourers.

PL Joshi advocates that land reforms were "sectional".

3) Break caste-class nexus as against strengthening according to Daniel Thorner



Malik → upper castes  
 Kisan → middle castes  
 Mazdoor → lower castes

4) Promote organic farming, 340 budget farming, Vedic agriculture as Green Revolution brought environment degradation - soil erosion, lowering of groundwater. (Vandan Shiva).

Thus, Green Revolution 2.0 is urgently needed to ameliorate agrarian distress.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



c. Urbanisation and its impact on elderly

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

URBANISATION is the phenomenon of growing urban cities, expansion of technology, rise of service (tertiary) sector. According to Census 2011, 33.4% of the population of India is urbanized.

## IMPACT ON ELDERLY

1) Elderly suffer from isolation and neglect as children migrate to cities and rise of nuclear families and neo-local residence.

2) Elderly shift to urban cities for child-care with rise of dual-career families.

Pauline Kolenda notes rise of such households.

3) With proliferation of slums → lack

of ventilation, closed ~~apex~~ spaces, the elderly are reduced to 'marginal man' glued to TV sets.

4) Abuse, emotional damage and financial stress on nuclear families.

Thus, elderly are reduced to 'unwanted community' due to urbanization with lack of regard of their wisdom.

Government has introduced geriatric health and The Maintenance of Senior Citizens and Elderly Act to ensure their dignity and well-being.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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





d. Reformation in family laws instead of uniform law

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

~~Indian Family is the social recognition of heterosexual man and wife with children living in common residence and sharing economic cooperation.~~

Family laws have undergone reformation to promote social change keeping in mind the regional, religion, caste, linguistic and ethnic differences.

Instead of uniform law e.g. Uniform Civil Code, there has been reformation in family laws :-

1) Banning triple talaq has ensured dignity to Muslim women, against polygamy and their destitution.

2) Decriminalization of Article 377 (homosexuality) to give equality

to transgenders and LGBTQs.

3) Law has recognized live-ins by extending domestic violence Act to cohabitating partners.

4) Dowry Act to control patriarchy and other forms of violence.

Thus, family laws are adapting to changing times.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



e. Sociological perspective of Maternity Benefit Act

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Maternity Benefit Act has been introduced by the Government to ensure women's reproductive health after delivery

→ It will bring maternal mortality rate (currently : 130/lacs)  
SDG goal : 70

→ It will ensure survival and physical, mental and cognitive development of child

→ Proper exclusive breastfeeding as recommended by WHO

→ ensure health of mother

However, it regards :-

1) Child care as the sole responsibility of mother. It exclude the equal role of father in child rearing



⇒ thus discriminatory to women

2) entrenches patriarchy

3) temporary break would hamper women's promotion and career.

Trusts, paternally leave should also be included.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.2) a. Briefly discuss Ghurye-Elwin debate on Tribes and how this debate was put to rest?  
(20 Marks)

TRIBES comprise a social group that are characterized by geographical isolation, distinctive unique culture, communal ownership of land, primitive simple Technology and nascent social institutions.

GS Ghurye, the founding father of Indian sociology, regarded tribes as "Backward Hindus".

→ Kolis, Mundas, Santhals, Bhils and Gonds are at a different level of the process of assimilation.

→ He classified tribes into:-

- \* Purest of Pure - Andaman tribes
- \* Partially Acculturated
- \* Fully Acculturated - Sahaiyas, Meenas

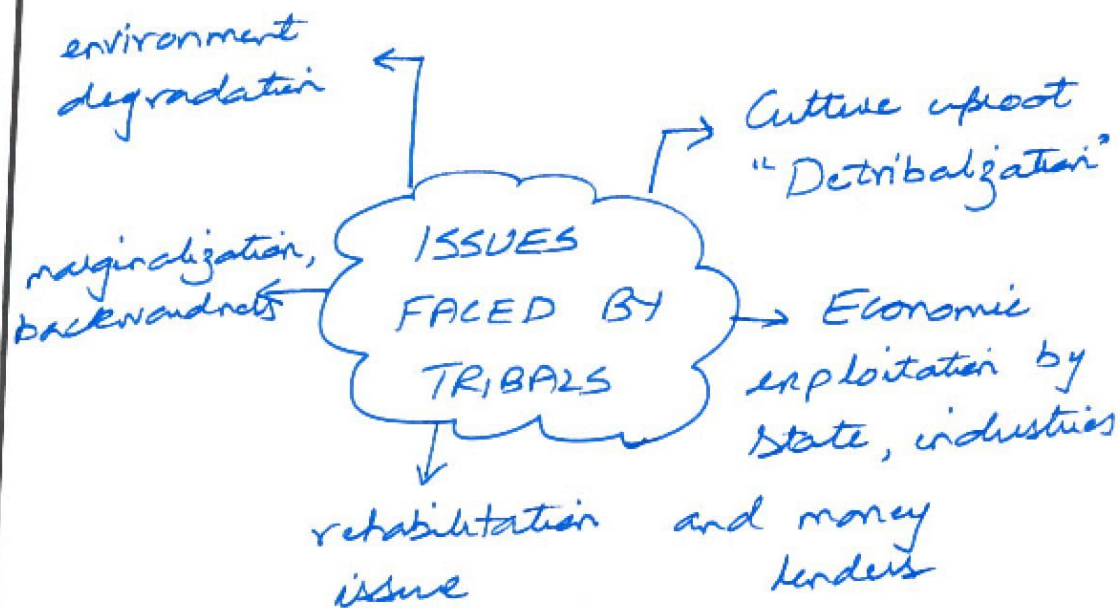
Thus, GS Arunye advocated a "policy of integration" that had been ongoing since the birth of Indian civilizational but was hampered with British colonialism and missionaries.

VERRIER ELVIN on the other hand, advocated a "national Park approach" to isolate the tribes as their culture would get destroyed.

The government followed the Elwin "policy of isolation". However, it led to secessionist demands by Nagas, Mizos.



Finally the Chhunge-Elwin debate was put to rest by the 'policy of controlled integration' by L.P Vidyaarthy as tribes faced displaced issues :-



Various policies like PESA Act 2006, FRA 2006 and Tribal sub-plan have ensured tribal dignity and

well-being.

Virginus Xaxa, himself a tribal, advocates that tribals should themselves decide their rights and policies.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

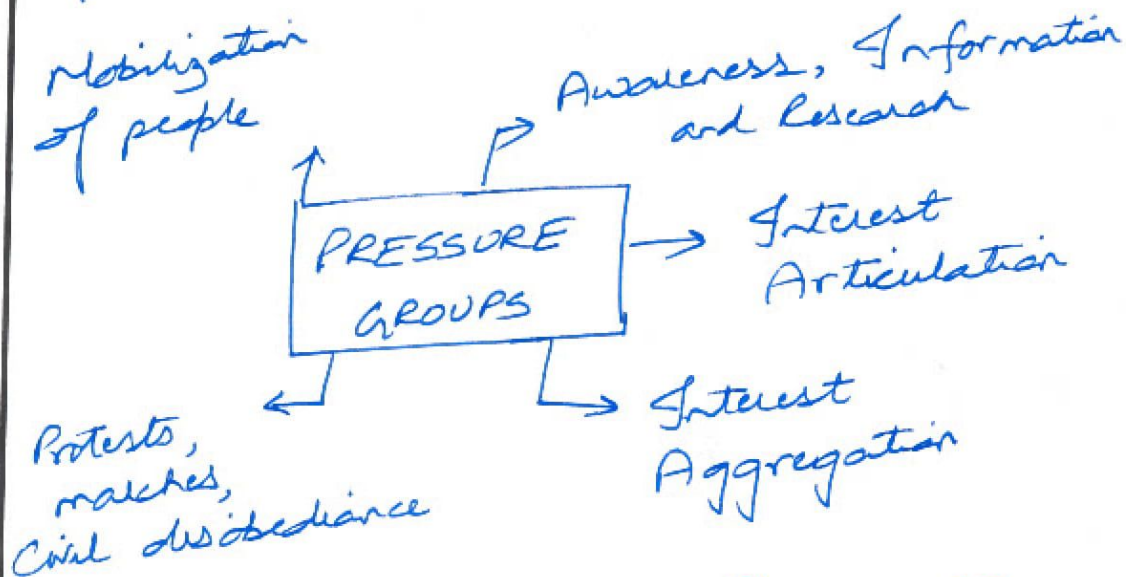
Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



b. Pressure groups are known to create a kind of new wave in many ongoing issues. In this respect, discuss multiple dimensions of pressure groups in India in solving various environmental, political and social issues. (20 Marks)

PRESSURE GROUPS are the organs of government that ensure smooth functioning of Indian State.

Pluralists believe that pressure groups result in 'democratization of democracy'.



FUNCTIONS OF PRESSURE GROUPS



Pressure Groups are known to create a new kind of wave. They deepen democracy.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1) Narmada Bachao Andolan has mobilized rural villagers, tribals and concerned sensitive urban people.

↳ It has widened the discourse.  
↳ includes scientists that provided information that it would change the geo-ecology.

2) It resulted in formation of political party in Jharkhand

3) Narmada Bachao Andolan

## POLITICAL ISSUES

1) Pressure groups pressurize the government for transparency and

accountability

2) It resulted in Right to Information (RTI) Act

3) Civil Society organized themselves in the aftermath of Nirbhaya gangrape for strong anti-rape laws

eg Bhanwari Devi case → Vishakha guidelines

4) Decriminalization of homosexuality

## SOCIAL ISSUES

1) #MeToo movement aim to bring awareness regarding sexual violence

2) Egalitarian laws irrespective of religion.

eg Bharatiya Mahila Muslim Andolan for against Triple Talak.

Thus, Rajni Kothari advocates that pressure groups have transformed India into "substantive democracy" and "demand politics".

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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