

24 DEC 2021

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

Sociology ATS T-5

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 5 8

FIAS - MGP 2021 (E-6) - GS Test #12

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

ANUJA TRIVEDI

Roll No.

1910078166

Date:

22/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
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1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
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.
5. 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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

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Total Marks:

Remarks:

For Student Only

Start Time | 12:35 PM

End Time | 3:35 PM

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

For Office Use Only

ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) a)

Patriarchal bargain refers to the phenomenon in which women concede some of their rights to the patriarchy and participate in enforcement of patriarchal norms to gain differential power over other women.

For example - a mother-in-law propagating 'puudak' for the daughter-in-law to maintain her relationship with the son.

WHY DOES IT HAPPEN?

- ① Internalised misogyny in women because of socialization in a patriarchal society. [As per Nivedita Menon]
- ② A desire for vengeance because they had to suffer too.
- ③ To maintain the status-quo and traditional norms of the society.

According to Uma Chakravarty, laws and legislation cannot

completely solve the problem since Indians value their culture and traditions over the laws.

To break the patriarchal bargain, ~~at~~ a fissure in power-patriarchy structure is necessary by empowerment of women by themselves and for themselves.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-21 b)

Holstein defines the working class as a group of people which share similar economic position - including blue-collar workers, small shopkeepers, petty-self employed etc.

CHANGING DYNAMICS IN INDIA OF THE WORKING CLASS

According to Ayaz Khatun in the National Commission for Labour 2002 →

- ① Alienation of the service class ^{sector} workers from the worker's movement
- ② Weakening of worker class solidarity due to informalization of work and fragmentation
- ④ Working class movement and trade unionism has become increasingly focussed on negotiations instead of demands.

⑤ Demands have shifted to job-security and non-closure of units instead of wage increase, occupational safety and other benefits.

⑥ Working class now comprises more women, unskilled labourers, gig workers, platform workers etc.

Thus, as per Rudolf & Rudolf a very small section of workers are actually organised. This needs to be certified to preserve workers' rights while balancing business growth.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.21 c) Agrarian class structure refers to the class structure which emerges from the relationship and ownership of land.

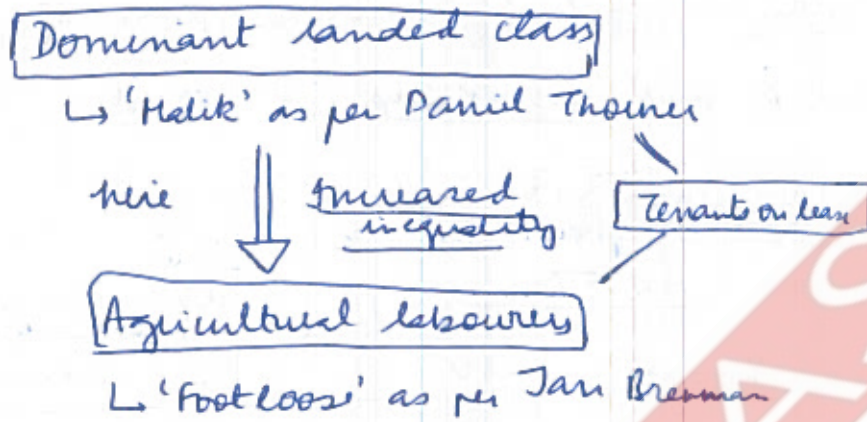
AGRARIAN UNREST :-

As per AR Desai, pre-independence agrarian unrest were peasant movements focused on rent, eviction, bonded labour etc. Ex. of Pabna, Bardoli etc. Post independence unrest are about farmer movements - the richer dominant section who are focused on market access and subsidies. Ex. g. Farm Laws Protests 2020-21.

CHANGING DYNAMICS OF AGRARIAN CLASS STRUCTURE

As per Bhalla and Chaddha, due to Green Revolution and Land Reforms - caste-land dichotomy has loosened, untouchability decreased and traditional Jajmani system weakened.

Thus, new structure :



Changing agrarian class structure has affected weaker sections, led to feminization of agriculture and widespread migration to urban areas.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4)

As per the ILO, child labour refers to children leading permanent adult lives working in conditions which affect them physically, mentally and emotionally without receiving education.

GENDERED CHARACTER OF CHILD LABOUR

① As per Niti Mishra, girls are more likely to end up as child labourers because they are more easy to exploit, compliant and obedient.

② In a patriarchal society, the education of women takes a backseat hence they are less likely to go to school and end up working.

③ Caroline Perez has stressed on the disproportionate 'unpaid labour' that women do, which begins from

childhood - cleaning, working, taking care of siblings.

④ The effect of feminization of labour can be seen here as well as girls are pushed into the lowest-paying, informal jobs.

⑤ ~ 60% of child labourers work in agriculture - which is also increasingly becoming women-dependent \Rightarrow hence girl child labour.

⑥ Worst of all - child trafficking, prostitution and pornography also affects girls more.

As a result, special focus should be given to girl child education, nutrition, safety and rehabilitation.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-#7 e) Family Planning was introduced in India through the National Family Planning Programme in 1952. Family planning aims at ensuring awareness about child health, sexual health, reproductive right of women, access to contraceptives etc.

ROLE OF CULTURAL FACTORS :-

- ① Religion - Almost all religions - Hinduism, Islam etc propagate bearing children as a duty and obligation.
- ② Patriarchy - 2.1 As per Tulsi Patel, women consider it a sin to refuse sex to husbands, leading to unwanted pregnancies.
2.2 It is considered the duty of a good wife to bear a 'son' which causes son-metra preference, female child abortions etc.

2.3 Disproportionate burden on women when it comes to contraceptives and surgeries like hysterectomy.

3. **TABOOS** - 3.1 In India, talking about sex and reproduction is considered a taboo and shunned.

3.2 Hence lack of sex education and bodily functions.

However as a study by Gubati and Kothari ~~in~~ a Rajasthan village revealed - ~80% persons were ready to accept family planning provisions. Thus if cultural factors are given consideration family welfare can be made more effective.

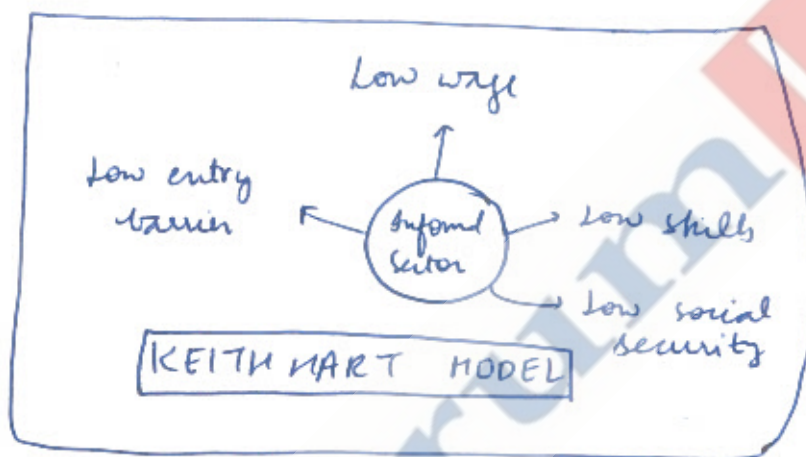
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q2) a)

The Informal sector refers to those work organizations where there is no formal contract between worker and employer and thus no ^{inform} government regulations / corporate rules are applicable.



INFORMAL SECTOR IN INDIA - CURRENT STATUS :

- ① ~ 90% of workforce is employed.
- ② ~ 50% of GDP comes from informal sector.
- ③ Agriculture forms the major chunk of informal sector.
- ④ Weaker sections like women, SC/ST are more likely to be employed in

informal sector.

⑤ New forms - gig workers, platform workers of informal work have emerged.

Gig economy forms ~1.25% of GDP.

WHY SUCH A STRONG PRESENCE OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR?

① Globalisation and Privatization -

1.1 As per Burghan and Rudra, these processes have grossly inflated the assets of the capitalist class at the cost of working class.

1.2 Post 1991, due to increased competition and outsourcing to cut costs → informal sector was given a drastic push

② Agriculture - Centric Society -

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



2.1 Even today ~ 54% population depends on agriculture for livelihood.

2.2 Post Green Revolution and land reforms, as per PC Joshi the class of wage labourers increased because of evictions.

III Changing working class structure -

3.1 'Depesantised' peasants, migrants, unskilled labourers, women, SC/ST are the main components of informal workforce.

3.2 They can be easily exploited, over-worked and are more profitable to the industries. Thus the informal sector continues to thrive on their backs.

IV Lack of an organised worker class movement in India post 1991 as per Arjun singh.

The informal sector has also brought millions out of poverty, provided mobility, increased women labour force participation etc. It should be put under certain guidelines with respect to worker safety and social security to ensure its benefits can reach the people without being exploitative.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q. 2b) Women literacy has reached a record level of 70.57 according to the National Family Health Survey II. While it shows tremendous potential, education of girl child still remains an unfinished task.

ENGAGING WITH GIRLHOOD - THE MEANS TO EDUCATE GIRLS

Education of girl child does not come under umbrella child education. There are specific girlhood-centric barriers which must be overcome in order to meaningfully educate girls.

GIRLHOOD AND CHALLENGES :-

① Family restrictions - PATRIARCHY :-

1.1 Families, especially poorer ones are more reluctant to educate girls because it means division of resources, less working hands.

1.2 According to traditional norms, girls are supposed to do 'unpaid work' [as per Caroline Perez] ~~as~~ such as cleaning, cooking, child care. Education is not seen as necessary. Final goal is marriage only.

② **SAFETY** 2.1 Girls have to face threat of harassment and sexual abuse in school and on way.

2.2 Thus, safety of commute becomes a barrier

③ **HEALTH AND SANITATION**

3.1 Majority of girl dropouts happen in 5th and 8th standards when girls reach puberty.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-9) 3.2 Lack of menstrual hygiene, awareness,
clean, sex-segregated toilets limit
their schooling and education.

ENGAGING - PROVIDING SOLUTIONS :-

- ① Simply instrumental and institutional
means will not help. As per
Gunnar Myrdal - we need normative
solutions to such problems.
- ② Access to nearby
schools, safety during
commute, toilet infrastructure,
teacher sensitization and
nutritious mid-day meals are a
basic requirements.
- ③ Above that, awareness and
education of families, attitudinal
and behavioural change and
opportunities after education
must be broadened.

A Education of its girls is one of the sure-shot way for a nation to improve on many socio-economic parameters. Through schemes like SABLA, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc., the government is trying to engage with girlhood effectively.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



- Q.20) c) Lineage refers to a kinship pattern of inheritance through father's/mother's line of progeny. It is usually based on the line of a "known" ancestor. Descent refers to a group of people a child is socially affiliated to because of a common person or mythical ancestor.

ENFORCING PATRIARCHY THROUGH LINEAGE AND DESCENT

- ① India has majorly patrilarchal society thus a patrilineal system is the norm.
- ② The children inherit their father's surname. Sons continue with it, while daughters are to change to their husbands' surnames after marriage.
- ③ This enforces the belief that women are first their father's property and later husbands'

As per Nivedita Menon, they do not have their own individuality or identity.

④ Partilineal system also means that women are left out of inheritance and depend solely on husbands even though most of care-work of old parents is done by them.

⑤ Uma Chakravarty believes that lineage and descent system propagates unpaid labour and erasure of women in a patriarchal society.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



~~Q11~~ Q3 →

a) Mawati Karant in her 'Systems of Kinship Organization in India' elucidated on the core features of kinship systems in 4 broad zones - roughly based on linguistic lines.

SOUTH INDIAN KINSHIP SYSTEM :-

- ① Positive rules of marriage - Instead of exclusion and negative rules, South India focuses on inclusion.
- ② Endogamy and Exogamy -
 - 2.1 Almost no territorial exogamy, thus co-activity among affines.
 - 2.2 Caste is divided into exogamous clans.
 - 2.3 Preferential marriages (not hypergamy) thus, cousin marriages are possible and not a taboo.
- ③ Matrilocal and Matrilineal patterns are found in some castes.

of Malabar region of Nairs

④ No clear kinship terminology -

Symmetry of relations between blood and marriage ties. Father's sister husband = Mother's mother.

⑤ Status of Women - Little difference between family of birth and marriage. Thus, more respect and love than North India system. No suspicion of daughter-in-law

● South Indian kinship system, though slightly more egalitarian is still based on patriarchy (the authority is a male, if not husband then wife's mother)



Q.12) b) Dipankar Gupta believes that villages are a place of hopeless disenchantment where there is discrimination, stagnation and exploitation.

According to him, in the village the economic possibilities are limited to agriculture. One's position in hierarchy is ascriptive and caste-based.

HOPEFUL SLUMS - He further says that in cities and particularly slums although there is squalour and crowding - there is hope that the next day might be better.

This is because cities provide different job opportunities, no caste-based rigidity and one can expect a certain amount of mobility and dignity.

Thus, if given a chance, a villager would readily move to the city even to a slum.

CRITIQUE →

- ① As per Robert E Parker, slum makes migrants 'marginal men' with no traditional roots or community support.
- ② Taste is alive in cities as well, though in the private sphere [Harold Gould study of Leeknow Rickswalles]
- ③ Exploitation, low wages, discrimination, unsanitary conditions plague slum dwellers.

Thus, it can be said that though slums provide some help, they are not a solution ~~and~~ or a dreamy escape.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

(c) Bryan Wilson describes secularism as the distinction of social institutions and relationships and their separation from the matrix of religion.

Anti-secularism is a recent trend which began in later 20th century through religious revivalism, fundamentalism and communism.

REASONS FOR ANTI-SECULARISM IN INDIA

- ① Forces of social change like 'High Modernity' and 'Globalization' as per Giddens introduced rootlessness and loss of traditional identity which ~~was~~ gave birth to revival of religious identity.
- ② As per Gabriel Almond, unemployment and persecution of minorities can also stoke anti-secular feelings.
eg. in Kashmir.
- ③ For the majority, it can be

traced to threat perception from minority to culture, nation etc, reaction to perceived 'minority appeasement'.

- ④ Political agenda of a parties often used religion as a fuel for such sentiments.
 For eg. the Shah Bano case, or the Rath yatra to Baluri Masjid.

Anti-secularism is a threat to the social fabric of a diverse country like India. We must recall our Preamble's tenets of secularism and unity in the face of rising extremist tendencies.

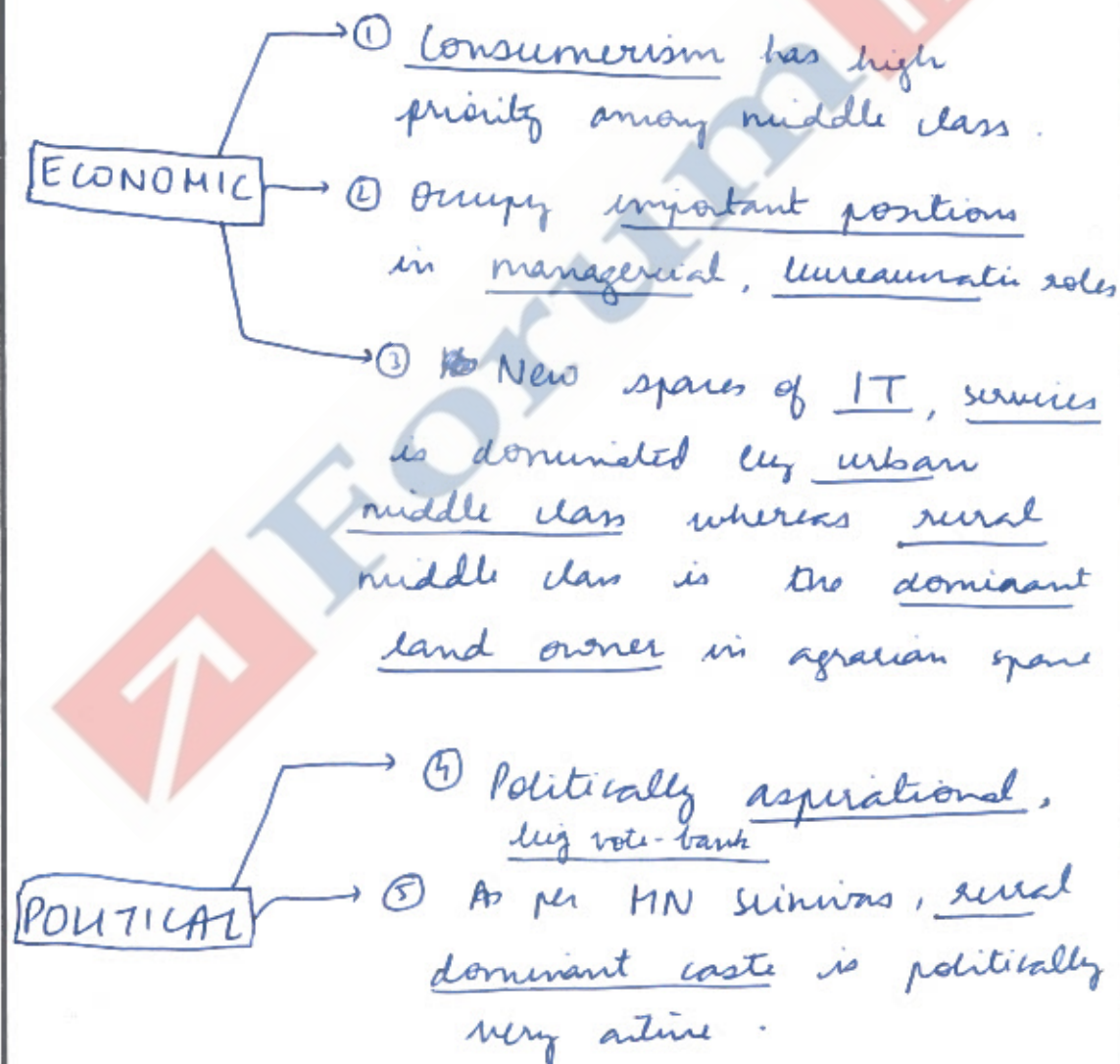
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



d) BB Mishra in his work - 'The Indian Middle Classes' describes the middle class to be an emerging section with an income 75% - 125% of the median.

CENTRALITY OF MIDDLE CLASS :-



- ⑥ Amartya Sen defines middle class scutinizes government policies and act as a check.
- ⑦ Breaking rigidities of caste, religion, actively more open-minded
- ⑧ Challengers of social reforms, activism etc.

Yogendra Singh says that middle class is the initiator, indicator and integrator of change. However, it should be kept in mind that the middle class is not a homogenous ~~entity~~ entity, has its own difficulties.

Thus, cautious optimism about their role should be there.

e) Education is the process of acquisition of new skills, learnings, thoughts and opinions - through formal or informal channels.

GROWING DISPARITIES IN EDUCATION

As per Anujit Pattnaik, education is perpetuating existing inequalities in India because the more privileged can afford better education and further enhance their position.

THE FACTORS OF SPLIT :-

- ① Gender - Drop-out rates drastically increase for girls as the grade progress.
- ② Religion - As per Sachchar report, Muslim children have the lowest enrolment rate.
- ③ Caste - Many schools do not allow lower caste to sit in same classroom,

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



~~Q14~~ Share mid-day meals etc.

⑦ Tribals - Very poor access to school infrastructure, quality teachers. Most are too poor to leave work.

Even after the Right to Education Act, education has not become a level field. Benefits of revolution are being cornered by elites (Tawney-Tadpole theory).

Through the New Education Policy, 2020, a major uphaul in the system is required.



~~Q.11~~ Q4) a) The National Education Policy 2020 was introduced with the aim of transforming Indian Education system to meet the demands of 21st century.

The new policy seeks certification of poor literacy and numeracy outcomes, reduction in drop-outs and a multi-disciplinary approach in higher education.

NEP 2020: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

THE MERITS :

① Recognizing importance of formative years (5+3+3+4 model)

② At age 3 to 8, the child's future and mentality can be shaped

③ Departure from class mentality - breaking of stout division of arts, commerce and science.

Sociological view

↓
Process of socialization is done by 'Institutions' such as schools as per Parsons. Thus, this is a crucial stage

As per Gvan Ulich, creativity should be the goal of education

③ Influence of Education and skills : Introduction of vocational courses and internships.

④ Making Education more inclusive → through Special Education Zones, Gender Inclusion Fund

⑤ Vernacular language as medium till grade 5 at least.
NO strict enforcement of Hindi or English

⑥ Light but tight Approach in oversight, A • super regulator for higher education.

which can be nourished through this approach.

This will help in realisation of Gandhi's self-reliant people and nudge weaker sections to send their children to school

Break the hegemony of certain sections over education and provide for equitable access to education for all.

ending of linguistic friction and nationalism. Education will not be a 'English' driven, elite commodity.

Organizational behaviour theory suggests that a judicious mix of

formal and informal hierarchy can be optimal

THE ISSUES WITH NEP 2020:

- ① Knowledge - Jobs Mismatch - Though vocational studies the lower level of jobs can be filled. But, as Davis and Moore have opined - for the top most jobs more skills are required. However NEP is silent on artificial intelligence, cyberspace etc - which are emerging technological fields.
- ② Requirement of Resources - An ambitious target of 6% of GDP spend on education has been set but mobilising such amount will be challenging.

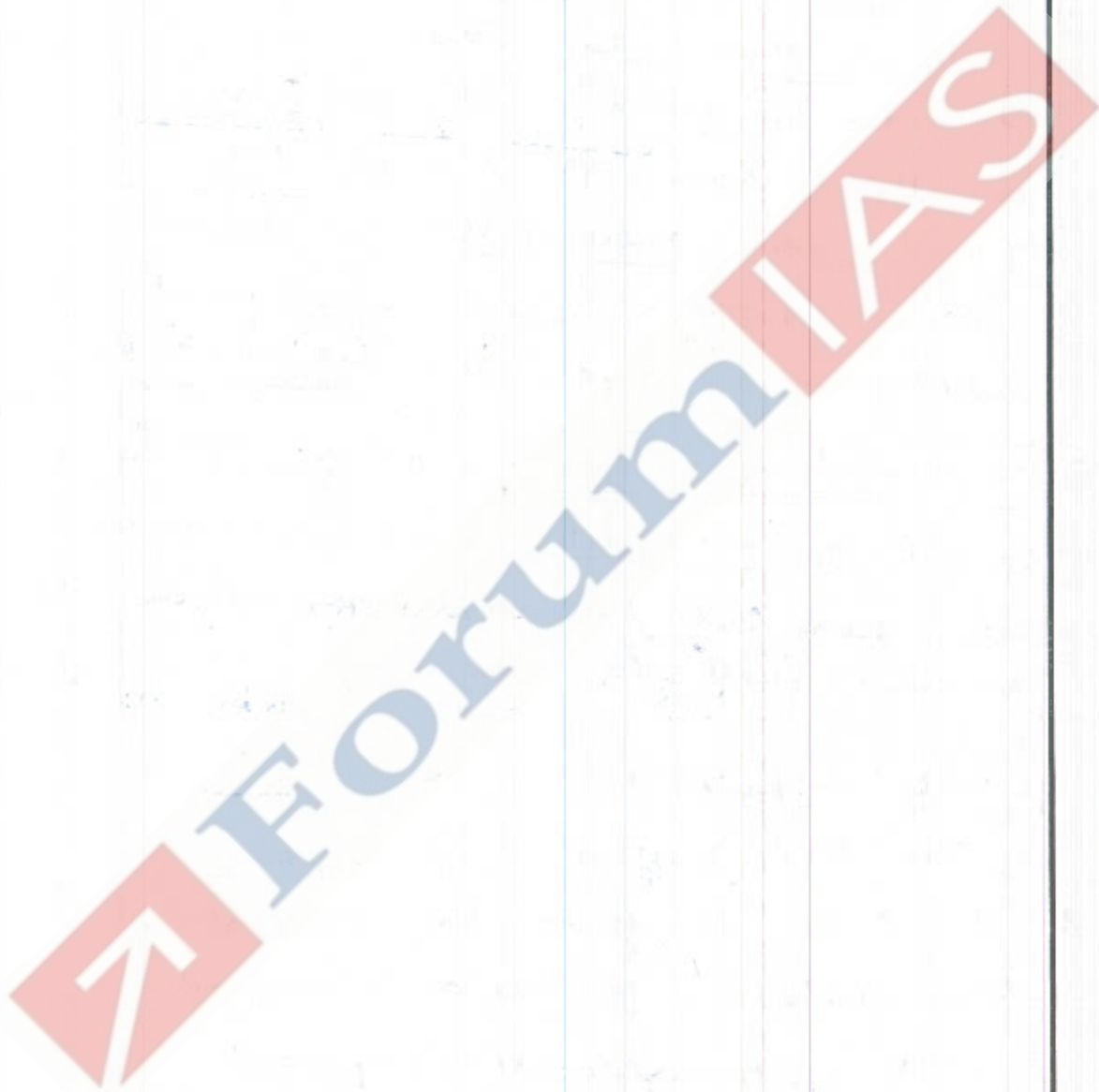
GOING FORWARD,

The NEP 2020 is a good policy as it aims to make the education system holistic, flexible and aligned to 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Its implementation would require

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

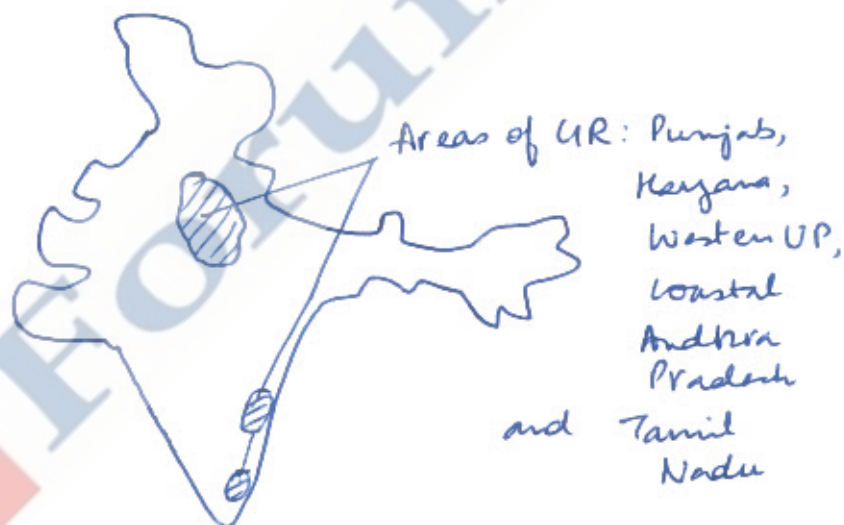
cooperative federalism, universalisation
of education, bridging digital divide
and ~~and~~ people participation.





~~Q16~~ b) Green revolution refers to the dramatic increase in agricultural production during 1960s-70s through the introduction of high-yielding varieties, irrigation, mechanization and chemical inputs.

GREEN REVOLUTION: SUBSEQUENT EFFECT ON AGRARIAN CLASS STRUCTURE



REGIONAL DISPARITIES

- ① The UR was focussed on the above-mentioned areas because of availability of irrigation and capital.
- ② The other regions- Central and Eastern

parts were left behind in terms of production and investment.

④ Thus, Northern region became a more influential agrarian class.

AGRARIAN RELATIONSHIPS

④ As production and profitability increased, large scale evictions of tenant farmers [as per P.L. Joshi]

⑤ Traditional Tajmani relationships weakened further and an exploitative, commercial system replaced this

⑥ Thus, ~~more~~ footlose labourers increased as per Jan Breeman. They could be exploited and profited from by the powerful landed class.

GROWTH OF BIG FARMERS

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

- ⑦ Entrepreneurial farmers with outside investments arose so their hegemony extended beyond the fields.
- ⑧ According to Rudolf and Rudolf, these farmers became 'Bullock Capitalists' as farming became an industry.
- ⑨ They also grew into a powerful political lobby as proved by the Peasant-Jat political domination in the 80's-90's.

HOWEVER, OTHER SECTIONS ALSO BENEFITTED FROM OR:

Small and medium farmers could harness mon, repay loan and build on agriculture as a sustainable economic activity.

Migration to urban areas provided mobility to the erstwhile marginalised

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Most importantly, food security and affordability helped millions of people out of famine and poverty.

The need for today is to bring in Rainbow Revolution focussing on underserved areas and moving towards climate-resilient, eco-friendly, decentralized farming systems.



~~Q.171~~ (c) Trade unions are groups of workers which unite, agitate and pressure the government and industry to secure and promote their interests. For eg. All India IT Employees Union, SEWA etc.

CHANGING NATURE OF TRADE UNIONS

- ① As per Rudolf and Rudolf organized working class forms a very small section of the working population.
- ② This is because, trade unionism is not active in the informal sector which employs ~90% of the workers.
- ③ Due to globalisation and liberalisation, state protection to trade unions has also decreased. For eg. Code on Industrial Relations 2020 tightens control on trade unions.
- ④ As per Arjun Sen Gupta in the

National Commission for Labour report, trade unions are afraid of closure of units. Thus they have diluted demands from ~~job~~ worker welfare and rights to job security.

- ⑤ strikes have become uncommon due to 'hire and fire' culture and negotiations and compromises are done.
- ⑥ Service class ~~except~~ workers have become alienated from the working class movement.

✶ Healthy and pro-active trade unionism can protect increasingly threatened worker rights. For e.g. the All India Gig Workers' strike against Urban Company. The government has to balance them with sustainable development.

Q5a) Everett Lee has defined migration as the permanent or semi permanent change of residence. This can be due to marriage, occupation etc.

He had also classified migrational causes into PUSH and PULL.

PUSH FACTORS → causes which make the current residence unfavourable.
 For eg. a famine, war, lack of social respect (SC/ST).

PULL FACTORS → causes which make the destination more favourable.
 For eg. jobs, education, health services etc.

MIGRATION IN INDIA -

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q22) Mostly rural → urban & from rural →
rich rural [Punjab, Haryana etc]

THE PUSH FACTORS ARE →

① Unemployment and lack of livelihood

1.1 Agriculture has stagnated especially
in non-green revolution areas [P. Saini]

1.2 Non-agricultural ~~to~~ occupations -
handicrafts, artisanship have declined
because of competition from industries

1.3 Agricultural labourers and other
footloose labour [Jan Bremner] has
emerged, looking for work.

② Caste system oppression - which
is still present in covert forms
in rural areas → segregation,
untouchability etc. eg. Mirchpur village
Palit house burnt.

③ Increasing vulnerabilities due to
climate change - crop failures,
cyclones (Odisha), droughts etc.

④ Environment degradation and displacement
due to mining, industrial expansion,

Hydropower projects: eg Tehri Dam, Narsbud Dam
 THE PULL FACTORS ARE → ^{↳ large scale displacement}

- ① Availability of jobs in the informal sector with minimal skill requirement, entry barriers [Keith Hart]
- ② Better facilities for health, education, transport etc in cities
- ③ Aspirational status is losing significance, class is replacing caste.

THE PUSH FACTORS HAVE OUTDONE PULL -

Pull factors of city life are not very attractive because of -

- ① slum formation ② low wage jobs
- ③ Discrimination by locals ④ No social security.
- ⑤ Unhealthy, unsatisfactory conditions of living. ⇒ Robert E Park has remarked slum dwellers to be 'marginal men'.

However, the push factors have become so bleak that there is no option left but to

migrate. For example, people from Bihar, Eastern UP migrate to Punjab, Haryana for ~~work~~ back-brushing agricultural labour because of poverty, severe-under-development.

Regional and inclusive growth, people centric policies and migrant welfare are the need of the hour.

This has been proved by the recent COVID-19 migrant crisis and resulting economic disruption as well. Migrants carry on their back the economy of this country and their ~~not~~ situation demands immediate attention.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) b) Laws are a codified system of rules created and enforced through government institutions to regulate behaviour.

ROLE OF LAWS IN SOCIAL CHANGE -

Yogendar Singh has highlighted the significance of laws in this aspect in

4 ways:

- ① As an initiator of change → For eg. Right to Education Act 2009 as a harbinger of social change in the direction of free, universal education.
- ② Hasten a social change → The Marriageable Age increase led to a rapid decrease in child marriages which was already seeing a decline due to modernisation.
- ③ Prevent a negative social change → For eg. Anti Narcotics Laws aim at preventing drug abuse and proliferation.

- ④ LEGITIMISING A SOCIAL CHANGE → After the start of the anti-touchability movements, law banned it by making constitutional provisions.

OPPOSITION TO LAWS TRYING TO TRANSFORM THE SOCIAL FABRIC

Some recent examples of such laws-

- 1) Supreme Court's directions for a Universal civil code
- 2) Opposition to Sabarwal Temple Entry PIL and subsequent 2018 ruling

WHAT ARE THE REASONS?

- ① Religious identity and preservation are very strong in India. Thus, Article 25 and 26 often come under conflict. UCC is opposed by the Muslim clergy as it seen against their sharia-based law.
- ② Maintenance of Status Quo and

Traditions: Weber's traditional authority is a very strong, people respect the authority ~~is~~ exercised by feudal lords, caste Brahmins etc. Thus, laws undermining these are unsuccessful.

③ POLITICAL APPEASEMENT → Political parties lack the political will to undertake reformative laws because they are more concerned about vote-banks and populism. Instead, ~~the~~ opposition parties deliberately fuel such issues.

Andre Beteille has remarked that government and laws can only provide direction. It is the people who through their actions and ideology, determine the efficacy of

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-20) Such laws.

Thus, transformative laws need to come from bottom-up, through people-demand, and agitation and popular support. Then only the government will be emboldened to pass them and they will translate into reality.

(c) Live-in relationships are defined as the cohabitation of two persons in a romantic, sexual relationship without marriage.

As per Giddens definition of a modern family, live-ins can be considered a new type of family.

EMERGENCE OF LIVE-INS:

- ① Marriage is losing appeal among the youth because of its rigidity and traditional norms attached with it.
- ② Bearing ~~to~~ and raising children is not a priority anymore.
- ③ Women are becoming more educated, empowered and financially independent. Feminist school sees marriage as a patriarchal structure.

④ Occupational mobility has resulted into people living in cities, away from traditional restrictions and family pressure.

⑤ Marriage has limitations - for e.g. LGBTQ marriages are not legal, inter-caste marriages are not socially acceptable. Live-ins are more flexible and no such rules exist.

With increasing westernisation and urbanisation, this trend has picked up among urban Indian youth. However, marriage as a future goal and a traditional family still remains intact.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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