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Sociology ATS T-6

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 1 6

FIAS - MGP 2021 (E-6) - GS Test #13

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	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) a) Democracy is traditionally defined as a form of governance which is of the people, for the people and by the people [Abraham Lincoln].

ASSOCIATED MODE OF LIVING

Gandhiji gave a broader spiritual meaning to democracy as a system which upholds and respects the rights of all, especially the weaker.



As a way of living, economic and social democracy also need to be incorporated.

Economic democracy means to

provide equitable opportunities for employment, wealth redistribution, a fair and just market system.

Social democracy would entail removal of social evils and barriers of caste, gender, race etc. It would promote human capital investment and development.

India has emerged as a successful political democracy but meaningful social change can be derived only from democracy as a mode of living.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.21)

Bryan Wilson defines secularization as the process of distinction and differentiation of social institutions and relationships and their separation from the matrix of religion.

DYSFUNCTIONS OF SEULARIZATION :

- ① Rootlessness and loss of identity because religion can no longer give solace, ambition or identity in a world of high modernity and globalization
[Anthony Giddens]
- ② Functions of Education, Employment etc have to be outsourced to other private / state institutions which might not be available, affordable to all
- ③ Social institutions like marriage, family, kinship lose significance which provided emotional support,

physical security and economic help.
[Parson's functional family]

④ Sense of travail and helplessness opens backdoors to elements of religious revivalism, fundamentalism which can prove divisive, dangerous.
For eg. Islamic terrorism, Hindutva vigilantism etc.

Secularization is not a universal modernizing force simply. It has to be studied from various perspectives

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3)

'Dalit' means the wroken or the oppressed and the Dalit movement aims to uplift such sections of people from the lowest and most marginalized castes and avarnes.

NEW TRENDS IN DALIT MOVEMENT -

① Political mobilization : which started from Kanshi Ram's BAMCEF and BSP has solidified into the 'Dalit vote'. Lanuj Lobo has remarked that Dalits are ^{so} weak and cannot protect themselves but so strong that they can bring down any government.

② Activism and Pressure Group : For eg. the Bhumi Army is an Ambedkarite organisation which runs free schools and advocates for direct action to restore the dignity of the Dalit.

③ Dalit feminism - led by ~~the~~ women like Asha Kowtal, Ruth Manorama etc who call for inclusive, intersectional feminism and emancipation of the Dalit woman.

④ De-Sanskritization - Active rejection of the Brahmanical rituals and ways, Manuvada etc inspired by Phule, Ambedkar.

⑤ Use of media technology, social media, literature, films to convey the message of Dalit activism.

Dalit movement continues to thrive as one of the boldest sub-altern movement as per Ranjit Guha.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-4) Reproductive health and culture in India are still gaining currency in the mainstream even though India was the first to evolve a government backed family planning programme in 1950s.

BARRIERS / FACTORS AFFECTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND CULTURE

- ① Religion - a) For e.g. Christians believe that abortion at any stage is a sin
b) Marriage and child bearing is a religious duty
- ② Education - a) of the woman and awareness of rights
- ③ Patriarchy - As per Tulsi Patel, many wives consider it a sin to refuse sex, thus leading to unwanted pregnancies. Women are pressurized to bear multiple children for a son.

Women and girl nutrition and health is not given priority.

④ Taboos - Menstruation, sex, contraception are taboo subjects which impede sex education and access of women to body autonomy and safe methods of reproductive health management.

Kothari and Guleti study in Rajasthan found 88% people in favour of reproductive planning. This means people are abandoning their previous orthodox stance about reproductive health and culture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-51 Eye-teasing refers to sexual harassment or assault either verbally or by making vulgar gestures usually in public. It is a crime under the Indian Penal Code.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

- ① Power chew and dynamics - Such behaviour is used by men to assert dominance and exert power over women in a social setting.
- ② Controlling women's bodies and sexuality - As per Sylvia Walby, this is one of patriarchy's ways to abuse women's sexuality against her.
- ③ Strain between modernisation and tradition - According to Cultural lag theory by Ogburn and Ninkoff, people still haven't acculturated

themselves to women working, travelling, living alone and take it as an invitation to eve-tease.

Eve-teasing is a direct product of patriarchal mindset combined with braven disrespect for laws. It enables and emboldens predators and rape culture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6)

Q2 - Political parties, according to Weller, are organizations which compete to gain legal-rational power in form of the government.

India, being the world's largest democracy and a multi party system has many diverse political parties and ideologies.

ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES -

According to Merriam and Murrow, there are 5 crucial functions :

- ① They make the working of parliamentary government possible as they organise representation on party lines instead of random, cross purposes.
- ② Political Parties formulate public policies after winning elections based on election manifestos.

- ③ They mobilize public opinion through simple symbols and local leadership. They enhance the political consciousness of the common ~~man~~^{person} and make him/her aware of condition of country and his/her rights.
- ④ Provide stability to the country in the face of regionalism, casteism, factionalism.
- ⑤ Political parties also serve as recruiting points for future leaders and provide an ideological basis.

Apart from these, political parties also form to represent the interests of the weaker sections in the democracy. For e.g. The Bahujan Samaj Party for Dalits.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR DYSFUNCTIONS

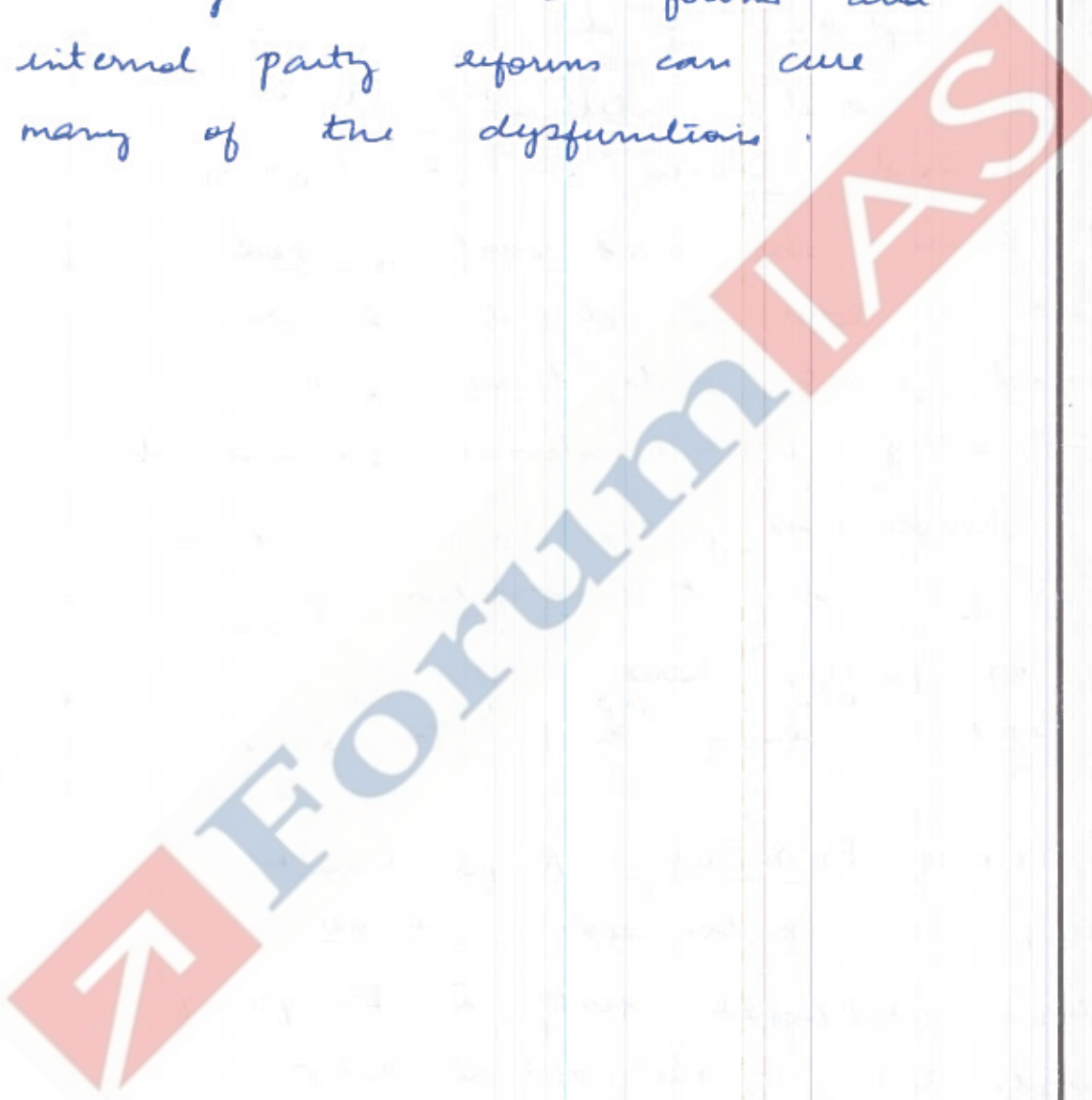
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



- Q-7)
- ① Promotion of dynasty politics and nepotism as parties don't have internal democracy.
 - ② Corruption, funding by illegal means and politician-business-criminal nexus.
 - ③ Parties also use caste/religion as a tool to divide society and create vote-banks by fuelling communalism, regionalism etc.
 - ④ Ideological parties have ceased to exist after the coalition era. Most parties have centre-left / centre-right ideology with Grandhian influence.
 - ⑤ Rise of Power Elite - As per Roberto Michels, in India also Oligarchy has been established with a few powerful people ruling the nation and parties.
 - ⑥ Circulation of elites happens every 5 years due to episodic accountability of these parties.

Though it suffers from many handicaps, a vibrant party system has kept India's political democracy standing. Election reforms and internal party reforms can cure many of the dysfunctions.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-8) b) 'MeToo' movement is a social movement against sexual abuse and sexual harassment where people publicize allegations of sex crimes.

AIM OF ME-TOO - to empower sexually assaulted individuals through empathy and solidarity through strength in numbers. They aim to demonstrate how many have survived sexual assault, especially in the workplace.

EXPOSURE OF THE INNER WORKINGS OF PATRIARCHY THROUGH ME TOO

① The magnitude of the problem

1.1 People were dismissive of sexual assault as a 'rare exception'.

1.2 MeToo revealed the proliferation of such assaults - 1/3rd of all women worldwide have been survivors

② Patriarchy uses power to reinforce itself

2.1 MeToo movement showed that men in position of power - ~~to~~ celebrities, bosses use it to sexually assault women and get away with it.

2.2 It explains the relationship of power dynamics of a sexual assault

③ SHAMING OF SURVIVORS

3.1 MeToo also helped the society realise how it treats survivors - with shame, disbelief and punishment.

3.2 It sought to remove the stigma attached to survivors and put it on the perpetrator.

④ Role of Men

4.1 MeToo also sparked conversation about the role of men in

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-97 this issue.

4.2 Men who remain silent, encourage or joke around in face of inappropriate sexual behaviour or comments are also complicit in the 'rape culture' advancement.

Simone de Beauvoir in her work 'The Second Sex' says that the gender patriarchy cuts women's wings and blames her for not knowing how to fly. The MeToo movement also revealed that women face harassment at work place and are then blamed for reporting or for not performing their best.

In India also, women face the 'Devī Dichotomy' as per Uma Chakravarti. On one hand the society ~~is~~ celebrates womanhood and goddesses and on other hand, exploits and assaults them. The MeToo movement helped expose this facade.

Although MeToo movement initiated conversation about consent, sexual rights, survivor's strength it remained a largely urban and upper-class phenomenon.

Movements like MeToo must reach the poor and uneducated also. The women's movement needs to co-opt can lead such movements to drive a lasting social change in society.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-10] c) Collective action of farmers have undergone a change in recent time as reflected by the widespread protests against Farms laws 2020

Collective action - features

- ① Different from peasant's movements in their organization, purpose and ideology.
- ② Mainly participants are from dominant castes.
- ③ Self interests → MSP, free electricity, water, * fertilizers.

Changes in the Indian agriculture

A post green revolution phenomenon, from prosperous regions of country - New Farmer's movement.

As per Heldbrinions, these castes arose due to land ownership and increased incomes in rural areas.

The problems have shifted from peasant concerns of high rent, eviction, bonded labour etc.

⑤ Attract significant attention because of strong political connections.

Indian agrarian class has come to be dominated by capitalist, powerful farmers called 'bullock capitalists' by Kuddal and Kuddal.

Thus it also reflects that peasant and labour class has become subordinate with increasing inequalities. Their demands are diametrically opposite and often glossed over.

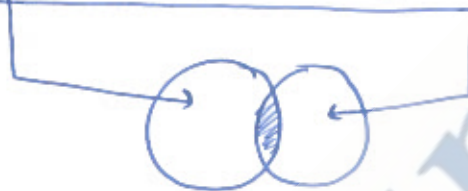
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Structure		Content	
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Q. 3) a) Citizenship, according to Harold Laski is the legal status of membership of a person to a nation-state.
As per TH Marshall, it confers civil, political and social rights and duties upon the citizens.

CITIZENSHIP AND BELONGING



Belonging means to feel attachment and settlement in a particular society / community because of birth, language, race etc. It is a wider concept than citizenship and might not always overlap.

For example, the child of illegal immigrants might not be a citizen but would feel belonging to the nation where he/she was born in and lived.

The rigidity of citizenship laws in nation states have often come in conflict with belongingness. For e.g. the CAA 2019 protests, anti-ICE protests in the USA, ~~Bangladeshi~~ ^{Bangladeshi} immigration.

Sail Omvedt has also remarked that in India, only theoretically have Dalits been given citizenship. They do not receive sense of belonging from the higher castes.

The concept of citizenship is important for functioning of the country and must be balanced with human rights and dignity.

(ii) The Constitution of India provides for reservation for Economically Weaker sections post the 103rd Amendment, 2019.

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON EWS RESERVATION:

- ① As per Andre Beteille, caste is not the only basis of discrimination / stratification. Class also plays a major role in this, hence EWS also need affirmative action.
- ② Bottomore has ~~st~~ opined that in an industrial society, classes emerge. India has seen industrialization, post British and a lower class has emerged with different caste backgrounds.
- ③ Positive discrimination will help the poorer sections claim their right to better opportunities and break the

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q-12) cycle of poverty.

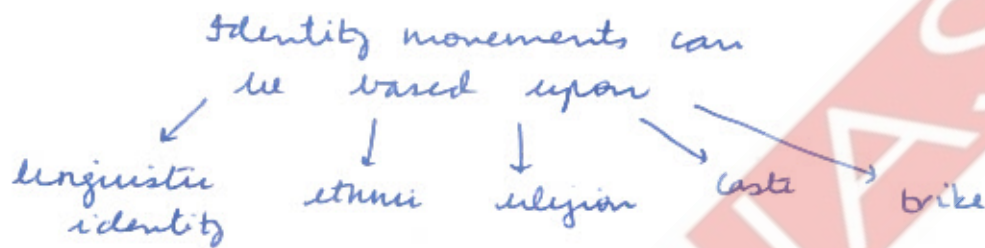
CRITIQUE OF THE MOVE :

① As per Senivas, the ~~so~~ politics of reservation has overpowered the sociology of reservation.

② Reservation was not meant to be a poverty-alleviation scheme but to insure inclusivity and representation.

The 10% reservation if utilized correctly and legally can prove to be beneficial for the pauperized urban poor and sexual distressed, irrespective of caste.

(c) Identity movements is the mobilisation of people on the basis of markers they share, real or imagined, into collective action.



Identity movements have some goals-

- ① Preserve identity and interests from perceived / real threats of other ethnic groups.
 e.g. Assamese movement against ex-migration
- ② Self determination movements, autonomy movements, cessation, insurgency etc.
 e.g. Kashmir struggle, Khalistan movement.

CAUSES

- ① Manifestations of identity solidarity and result from marginalisation or relative deprivation.
- ② Economic and regional disparities
- ③ Modernisation and political centralisation

- ④ Competition for scarce resources.
- ⑤ Internal colonialism - where members of the core community benefit from exploitation of the peripheral communities.

As per Paul Brass, these movements can be intra-ethnic, inter ethnic or ethnic group vs state. Dr Naris Gopal Mahanta warns that such movements can get over-burdened with their own identity and generate intolerance and hatred.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-131 d) Education is the process of acquisition of skills, learnings, opinions through formal and informal channels.

As per Bryan Wilson, secularization is the process of distinction of social institutions and their separation from the matrix of religion.

EDUCATION → SEULARIZATION :

- ① Education helps bring in ideational change according to Karl Marx.
- ② Thus, education about oneness of humanity, compassion, empathy leads to positive secularization, that is respect and tolerance for all religions.
- ③ Education, today focuses on science, technology, factual knowledge which is secular and moves away from religious scriptures, thus increasing secularization.

SECULARIZATION → EDUCATION :

① Secularization removes traditional barriers to education placed by religion e.g. caste, gender etc.

② With advent of secularization, scientific and rational education became a 'common good'.

However, recently the wave of religious revivalism shows that there does not exist a linear relationship between modern education and religion.

e) Eco-feminism is a branch of feminism that sees environmentalism and relationship between women and earth as central to gender justice.

Eco feminism calls attention to the fact that women are disproportionately affected by environmental issues. Women worldwide rely on natural resources more and are more likely to be displaced by climate change and other ecological threats.

Eco-feminist movements have emerged as new social movements combining environmental and gender justice. For g. the Chipko movement of 1973 involved reclamation of forest resources along with anti-alcohol movement by the women.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q24

Hridika Singh has mentioned how rehabilitation efforts are gender blind and hence environmental degradation is a feminist issue.

This is proved by large scale participation of women in Narmada Bachao Andolan, Koel-Karo Andolan etc. Women, being more attached to their homes and communities have come out to lead such movements.

4) a) Ethnicity is a social cohesiveness among a community which can be based on a common language, history, religion, national origin etc.

A nation, as per Ben Anderson is an imagined community which is rooted upon a common identity, ideology, culture, history etc.

BUILDING INDIA : NATIONALITY AND ETHNICITY

- ① India is a nation which is built upon multiple ethnicities - of language, religion, race etc.
- ② It can be seen as a case of pluralistic - coexistence of ethnicities like the salad bowl model.
- ③ Thus, nationality and nation-building of India is not a simple case of ethnic mobilisation and solidarity.

DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN NATIONALISM -

- ① Historians like Romila Thapar, KM Panikkar argue that nationalism in India evolved not out of single cultural heritage but the same colonial ideology it fought against.
- ② Another strand of Arya Samaj, Tilak believed Indian nationalism to be a result of Hindu tradition and past glory. Ghurje belonged to this school.
- ③ AR Desai considers Indian nationalism as a product of material conditions brought by the British.
- ④ Periyar and Ambedkar rejected the notion of 'Gandhian nationalism' as alien to Dravidian and Dalit identities.
- ⑤ Similarly, The Two Nation Theory also questioned the spirit of one India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-15) BUILDING INDIAN NATIONALISM IN THIS SCENARIO :-

- ① Respect and Protection was accorded to all minorities and their rights were safeguarded in Constitution
- ② The Indian national movement enhanced unity among different religions, castes and tribes to some extent.
- ③ A democracy with federal set-up and regional powers to states was envisaged to devolve powers
- ④ Through connectivity, free movement, education and modernization the nation was connected as a whole.

Still today, the nation faces threat of regionalism, secessionism and ethnic movements.

A double pronged approach of inclusive development and an Indian identity should be

mult. Guha approaches it by
instilling new forms of nationalism-
cricket, tsunami etc which can
bind the nation together.

4b)

Women literacy has reached a record level of 70.57 as per the National Family Health survey IV. While it shows improvement and potential, education of girl child remains an unfinished task.

ENGAGING WITH GIRLHOOD - A PREREQUISITE TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES

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

GIRLHOOD AND CHALLENGES -

① PATRIARCHAL FAMILIES -

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.16) 1.1 Families, especially poorer ones are reluctant to educate girls because it means diversion of resources, less working hands.

1.2 According to traditional norms, girls are supposed to do unpaid work [as per Cardine Perez] such as cleaning, working, child-care. Education is not necessary.

1.3 Girls are seen as 'outside wealth' who have to be married off and that is parents' main responsibility.

② SAFETY -

2.1 Girls have to face fear of physical and sexual harassment during the commute and in school.

2.2 Thus, parents do not want to risk their 'honour' placed in daughters.

③ HEALTH AND SANITATION -

3.1 Majority of girls drop-out in 5th / 8th standards when they reach puberty.

3.2 Lack of menstrual hygiene, awareness, clean, sex segregated toilets limit their schooling.

EARNEST ENGAGEMENT - SOLUTIONS-

- ① Simply institutional means will not help. As per Gyana Mehera, we need normative changes in society.
- ② Access to nearby schools, free, safe transport, toilet infrastructure, teacher sensitization and nutritious mid day meals are basic requirements.
- ③ Above that, awareness and education of families about importance of education, opportunities of employment and attitudinal and behavioural change is necessary.

Education of its girls is one of the sure-shot ways for a nation to drastically 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-17) c) The Self Respect Movement was founded in 1925 by EV Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) in Tamil Nadu. It was a movement against Brahminical order with aim of achieving equal human rights for backward castes.

SOCIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE :-

- ① Dravidian identity strengthened : Periyar gave due respect to the individual and also debunked the Grandhian idea of nationalism as alien to Dravidians.
- ② Revisiting marriage institution : Periyar introduced self respect marriage system without a priest Brahmin and encouraged inter-caste marriages.
- ③ Political implications : A number of political parties like DMK, AIADMK arose because of Self Respect Movement.

⑦ Social reforms - Abolition of evil practices, temple entry, protection of women rights, education of orphans etc were taken up by them.

However this movement came from the leaders of powerful social dominant castes (Reddy, Vokkalinga etc). This showed the theory of Srinivas's Dominant caste to be true. As per Beteille, due to dispersed power, such movement arose when lower castes had means but not status.

Q5 a) Backward classes consist of a large number of backward castes above scheduled castes and below the upper castes - the cultivators, artisans and service castes.

BACKWARD CLASS MOVEMENT - (BC)

- ① The BC emerged as a powerful social, economic and political block during post independence period due to policies of the state.
- ② Due to land-reforms and green revolution and legal constitutional measures, BC came to control village power.
As per Shrivastava, became dominant castes.
- ③ Some relevant examples - Jats, Yadavs, Gujjars, Reddis, Leigayats etc.

COMPOSITION OF BCs - As per MSA Rao:

- ① Landed class BC
- ② Non-landed service class
- ③ Untouchables (SCs)

As per Mandrel Commission - 52% of Indian population is from BC.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q-18)

RECENT PRE-INDEPENDENCE BC MOVEMENT → (MSA Rao)

- ① Brahmins vs others : eg Justice Party
- ② Brahmins vs Lower - non Brahmins : eg Satyashodhak samaj
- ③ Dalits vs All - eg. SNDP movement.

THEIR EFFECT

- 1) Occupational change and diversity
- 2) Policy of reservation
- 2) Political representation
- 4) Contributed to freedom struggle

POST-INDEPENDENCE BC MOVEMENT →

- ① Sanskritisation ended with acceptance of Mandal Commission
- ② Peasant + OBC, Women + OBC new social movements.

EMERGING TRENDS IN THE BC MOVEMENT.

- ① Function as pressure groups seeking reservations in jobs and educational facilities. Ex. eg. The Maratha agitation, Jat protests.
- ② Also emerged as a political vote

bank with no permanent political affiliation. As per Dipankar Gupta, through social engineering different alliances like KHAM, AJGR can be formed as per strategic reasons.

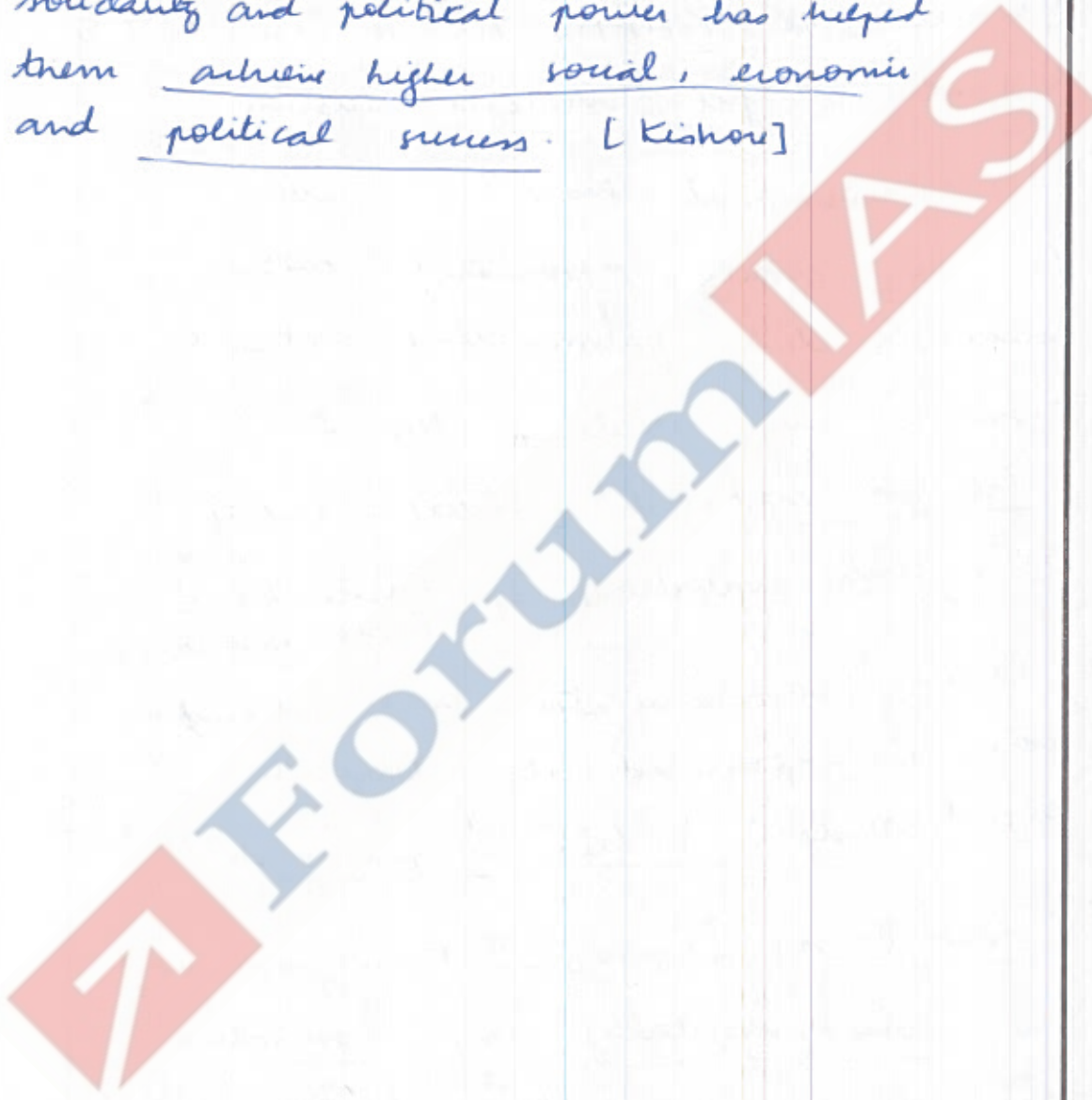
③ BC movements have also come to be closely associated with small-landed-farmer class interests.

Resources are mobilised by the 'Bullock capitalists' [Rudolf & Rudolf] for such agitations e.g. Farm laws Protest 2020-21.

④ Greater communication and mobilisation can be generated now through social media, twitter campaigns etc.

⑤ Paul Brass also sees these movements as environmentally and socially conscious in the form of 'New social movements'

The involvement of these caste organization in politics has changed their position in hierarchical pattern. Caste solidarity and political power has helped them achieve higher social, economic and political success. [Kishor]



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.191 (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2019 report, crimes against SCs increased by 7% and STs 26% compared to 2018. Crimes against women also showed an increase of 7.3%.

CHANGING NATURE OF HATE CRIMES

- I) WOMEN → MORE SUBTLE AND NUANCED
- ① As women step out more in urban and public spaces they have to face more voyeurism, eye-teasing, stalking, cat-calling etc.
 - ② Due to proliferation of internet, new cases of cyber-bullying, online harassment, black-mail have shot up.
 - ③ Sexual harassment at work place is often silent and suppressed, in covert ways.

④ Due to decreased mobility of women under COVID-19, most crimes of domestic violence, abuse etc were confined inside homes and not public [Shadow Pandemic]

BUT THIS IS NOT A RULE →

Many violent, public crimes against women still occur. 77 rape cases were reported every day in 2020. Acid attacks, dowry deaths, honour killings, kidnappings are also prevalent. Today also, no woman feels safe walking on the streets or living in her own house.

II) DAULTS - LOUDER AND MORE PUBLIC:

- ① Examples →
- 1.1 Dalit Man forced to lick spit in Bihar
 - 1.2 Dalit Man's Hand chopped off for demanding unpaid wages in MP
 - 1.3 Dalit Man killed in Uttarakhand after eating with upper castes in wedding

- ② Violence in public is the extreme ~~to~~ manifestation of untouchability.
- ③ Because of dalit economic and political upliftment, they now share same spaces as the upper caste.
- ④ Due to de-sanskritization, Dalits now prefer and retain their own identity.
- ⑤ Thus, friction between upper caste and Dalits can increase rapidly and lead to conflicts.
- ⑥ It is a Brahmanical supremacy tool of power display and humiliation of Dalits in public to "keep them in their place".
- ⑦ Anti-reservation sentiments also ^{play a} _{part.}

The worst off in these scenarios is the Dalit woman who has to bear the double brunt of caste and

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.20] gender violence. Highlighting cases such as the Mathras rape case are testimonies.

Gail Omvedt has remarked that Dalits are not considered citizens in practice as their rights and justice are completely ignored. Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and other legislations have been enacted but the greatest hurdle is changing attitude of people.

c) Anderson has defined nation as an imagined community with a feeling of cohesion. According to Waller, it is a community of sentiments.

MORE THAN A SOVEREIGN BOUNDARIES

A nation, unlike a state, is not a territorial or political concept. It is rooted in a common identity, ideology, culture, history, language etc. Thus, nation is a psychological and cultural unit.

Nationalistic tendencies can sprout even if there is no sovereign state to back them. For eg. the Kurds, Palestine, Kosovo consider themselves a nation because of well-defined ethnic solidarity but lack an independent political community.

A nation can be based upon poly-ethnic nationalism [USA], or

Composite culture [India] or religious nationalism [Israel]. A nation needs a state for its sovereignty while a state needs a nation for emotional integrity and internal harmony.

Thus a nation is a broader concept than its sovereign boundaries. It is a metaphysical concept which lies in our collective imagination.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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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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