

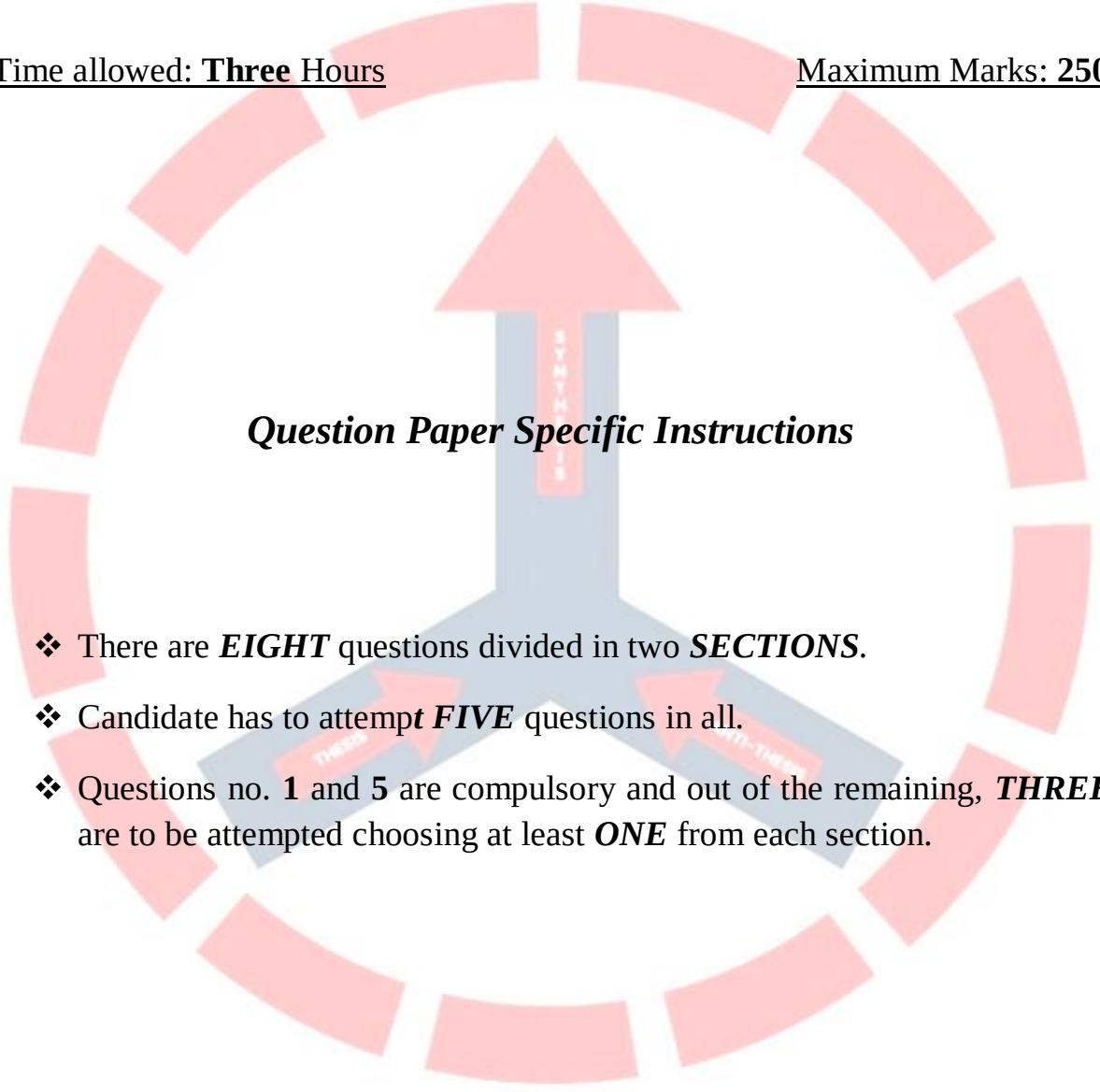
Mains 2026

Test 10

[Paper II – Complete Syllabus]

Time allowed: **Three** Hours

Maximum Marks: **250**



Question Paper Specific Instructions

- ❖ There are **EIGHT** questions divided in two **SECTIONS**.
- ❖ Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- ❖ Questions no. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section.

SECTION A

- Q1. Write short notes on the following: (10×5=50)
- a) In your opinion, do village studies still serve any purpose in modern digital age? Suitably substantiate your arguments.
 - b) Regional variation in kinship system in India
 - c) Discuss the inter-relationships between caste, class and power in Indian context.
 - d) Discuss the salient features of Indian middle class.
 - e) Agrarian unrest in contemporary India
- Q2. (a) Discuss the social dimensions of displacement induced by development. 20
- (b) Indebtedness is one of the serious issues leading to farmer's suicides. Discuss reasons and suggest solutions. 20
- (c) Highlight the main problems of religious minorities in India. 10
- Q3. (a) To what extent does nation building depend on strengthening of pluralities in Indian society? 20
- (b) Despite gains from the women's movement and state policy of women empowerment, gender equality is far from achieved. Identify two major challenges that prevent this goal from being reached. 20
- (c) Write a short note on tribal alienation in India. 10
- Q4. (a) Is secularism a weak ideology? Critically analyze the reasons for anti-secular trends in India. 20
- (b) Explain the significance of recently introduced Labour Codes by the Government of India in light of contemporary labour protests. 20
- (c) Discuss the causes and consequences of growing slums in urban areas. 10

SECTION B

- Q5. Write short notes on the following: (10×5=50)
- (a) Untouchability: Marx, Gandhi and Ambedkar
 - (b) Social consequences of green revolution
 - (c) Constitution, law and social change
 - (d) Impact of globalization on labour
 - (e) Ethnic movements in India and challenges to the national integration
- Q6. (a) Explain the meaning and modes of political participation. Discuss the various factors influencing the voting behavior of people in India. 20
- (b). 'Tradition and modernity co-exist in contemporary Indian society.' Discuss the factors responsible for this continuity and change. 20
- (c). What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex-ratio in India? 10
- Q7. (a) Discuss the social consequences of economic development in India. Do you share the view that it has increased economic inequality and failed to promote social justice? 20
- (b) Discuss the changing interface between state and civil society in post-independent India. 20
- (c) Do you agree that the issue of child labour raises questions about and beyond the informal sector? Give reasons. 10
- Q8. (a) Discuss how ageing is becoming an emerging issue in Indian society. 20
- (b) Discuss the impact of the Supreme Court verdict regarding the subcategorization of scheduled castes on the Dalit movement in India. 20
- (c) Distinguish between family and household as sociological concepts. 10

SECTION A

Q. 1(a) In your opinion, do village studies still serve any purpose in modern digital age? Suitably substantiate your arguments.

Village studies were pioneered by like of MN Srinivas and SC Dube in 1950s, which helped shift focus from Book view to field view of India by providing understanding of ground realities and dynamism.

However, digital age has raised question on its relevance as—

- ① Digital ethnography is becoming more relevant to study the behaviour and dynamism at virtual level rather than field studies.
- ② Creation of a network society has blurred the lines between village and cities and created a continuum due to fast information.

How.

- ③ Modern digital age has shifted focus to urban studies, as people migrate to urban areas and "urbanism" spread to rural areas.

But, these changes along with nearly 70% (2011 census) population still in rural areas, make village studies important :-

- ① Migration of male and youth now using digital platforms need to be studied to know impact.

Ex) LinkedIn Ex) Eshram postal impact.

- ② Social media is making villages part of global village.

Ex) KPop (Korean) in villages.

- ③ Social empowerment evaluation.

Ex) role of distance learning, Drone didi initiative etc.

Thus, village study serve purpose now more than ever.

village studies
and its
variance in
social welfare
behaviour

Can do better

highlighted
the socio-economic
leaves
contemporary
villages



India is a very diverse country with variations in kinship system across different regions. Irawati Karve studied and highlighted features of kinship system across 4 ~~regions~~ regions.

A) North India

- i) Follow patrilineal and patrilocal household pattern.
- ii) Marriage has negative rules of whom not to marry, like gotra exogamy, village exogamy along caste endogamy.
- iii) The nomenclature of kins of mother and father side is different. Eg Chacha Vs Mاما.
- iv) Practice of levirate, hypergamy etc are not common.

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v) Islamic invasion led to syncretic culture and new additions. Purdah, marriage at night.

vi) Bride taker and bride giver family always remain asymmetric, as bride taker never give bride to giver in future.

B) South India

i) ~~Patri~~ Patrilineal is common but Matrilineal like Tharavada of Nair present.

ii) Cross cousin marriage allowed and bride giver and taker have equal status.

iii) Village endogamy is allowed.

c) North East India

i) Tribal clan exogamy practiced and cross cousin not common.

ii) Bride price rather than dowry.

d) Central India

i) fusion of North and South.

ii) Sapindikara and Lehrate practiced.

Concluding
remarks

— on the changing
dynamics of kinship
in the era of
IT & social media ?

Q. 1(c) Discuss the inter-relationships between caste, class and power in Indian context.

(10)

Early Indian sociologists like GS Ghurye, Louis Dumont etc saw cumulative inequality with caste, class and power as all condensed and influenced by caste. Like Louis Dumont in Homo Hierarchicus noted "purity and pollution" of caste system as defining factor of Indian society.

explain? Later, MN Srinivas in his study of Kamplasa showed Dominant caste enjoyed superiority in local hierarchy of caste, along with class (land holding) and power in local panchayat and caste association.

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However, Andre Beteille
in his study of Siguram
(Tanjore) noted that now
inequality has moved from
cumulative to dispersed due
to westernisation, democracy,
urbanisation and government
initiatives like Land Reforms & Reservation
Policy

As the land came to market as Brahmas sold land in village
after moving to urban areas and
due to land reforms, the non-Brahmins
and some Adi dravidians bought
land which decoupled class and
power from caste; as they rose
up in power and class. Further
democracy in panchayat election
provided power to lower caste.

Thus, today the three act
as parallel axis, while still closely
related.

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Q. 1(d) Discuss the salient features of Indian middle class.

(10)

BB Mishra noted that Indian Middle class was created during the colonial period due to jobs like clerk, teacher, lawyer etc. Thus unlike the western phenomena of middle class arising due to industrialisation, in India they were created due to colonial jobs and influences.

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Further, Andre Beteille note that unlike western homogenous middle class, Indian one is highly heterogenous comprising of upper, middle and lower middle class. Also there is difference in rural ~~and~~ (land based) and urban (job based) middle class.

Also caste plays role due to "Generational dividend" as upper caste highly represented middle class.

By nature, non engagement of in manual labour is a marker of Indian middle class, and education act as a status symbol for them. They are highly ~~ambition~~ ambitious and nature and work hard for inter-generational mobility by giving good education to children through IIT, IIM, AIIMS etc.

Dipankar Gupta criticise them for lacking "civic responsibility" as they find private solution like air purifier, gated communities etc for public issues rather than raising voice.

Today, New middle class is emerging with private jobs and startup culture.

conclude with the



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Complexity of middle class

(class → status)

In India, 45% of workforce is engaged in agriculture that contribute just 15% to GDP, showing a gap which creates agrarian unrest in India.

Sociologically, agrarian unrest is manifested through various ways :-

i) Farmer Movements for better remuneration due to following income and increasing input cost is becoming common.

ii) 2020 Farmer protest against 3 farm laws, MSP legalisation protest, India-USA trade deal protest (2020) etc.

iii) Reservation demands by dominant castes like Maratha, Patidar, Jat etc.

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has increased due to land fragmentation and falling income, where they find themselves unable to maintain status just from agriculture and demand reservation for government jobs.

iii) Feminisation of Agriculture due to Male Migration to urban areas has led to sexual exploitation, lower wages ~~and~~ and dual ~~burden~~ burden on women, creating unrest.

iv) The "proletarianisation of peasantry" (AR Desai) as small and marginal farmers sell land to such farmers to pay off debt, is making them landless labourers which create social unrest.

Thus, to address the ~~so~~ agrarian unrest, states need to first address underlying sociological issues.

?
be specific in suggestions

Q. 2(a) Discuss the social dimensions of displacement induced by development.

(20)

Development is social change which is considered desirable by ~~most~~ members of the society (Yogendra Singh). However, displacement due to development denote utilitarian approach of greatest good for greatest number. This is not just economic but highly social in nature.

Social dimensions

(A) Sociological causes

→ Gall Omvedt point to "internal colonialism" where tribal areas are seen as supplier of raw material for the urban industries, showing the urban elites use

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tribal areas for own development.

This lead to displacement of tribals for mining, industries, dam projects etc. W. Fernandes noted 40% of displaced are tribal.

11) Ashis Nandy called slums as "unintended cities" as urban areas are designed for and by urban elites and they continuously try to clear out and "beautify" these areas.

This lead to displacement of poor, on gaur of anti-encroachment drives for development.

Thus, development is seen to require displacement.

(B) Sociological consequences

It lead to loss of livelihood as river claiming of land

case of Komali Rickshawpullers
who are mainly displaced
farmers due to mining industries.

ii) It can create social unrest
and movements.

eg) Hasdeo Nand forest and
Polavaram Irrigation — as they
displace tribals.

iii) Lead to cultural dilution of
the displaced community.

eg) Niyamgir movement
showed tribal connect to hills.

eg) Farmers losing Kul devta
shrines due to infrastructure project

However, development
do not always need displacement,
Sustainable development with local
participation can bring inclusive
development like Forest Rights Act,
District Mineral Foundation etc aim to
do.

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Q. 2(b) Indebtedness is one of the serious issues leading to farmer's suicides. Discuss reasons and suggest solutions.

(20)

Farmer suicides in India is the extreme manifestation of agrarian distress in India, fuelled mostly by indebtedness, as agriculture become non-remunerative in India, as noted by Marxist scholars.

The ~~key~~ Reasons for this are as follows :-

1) Lack of access to formal credit push farmers to take loan from money lenders and rich farmers, which are high in interest and hard to pay back.

This is majorly due to two reasons:-

i) small and marginal landholding or sharecroppers

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lacking land, lack collateral
for formal credit.

ii) Lack of clear land records
and contract with tenants.

This forces them to
depend on local networks.

iii) There is a North-South difference
due to dowry and marital
relations, as noted by
Dipankar Gupta : where south
Indians where cross-cousin
marriage is prevalent, the
bride givers are not obliged to
financially support bride takers,
unlike North where bride givers
pay taker throughout rituals in
lifetime. This reduces financial
support in South India as they
feel ashamed to ask bride family
or kins for money and commit

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subside. This is why farmer suicide is less in North.

iii) Further pressure due to "conspicuous consumption" (veblen) to spend for marriages, building house etc exert pressure on farmers.

The sociological solutions

for it are:—

i) Building collective consciousness and social capital among farmers

through cooperatives to pool resources and support each other.

ii) Amartya Sen's capability approach to skill and empower farmers to make them agripreneurs through processing outputs. P. D. Jafferany, p. 11.

iii) Strengthen legal & arbitral authority to remove social evils of dowry, informal money lending etc.

Thus it is a social and not economic issue.

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Cooperatives

11



Q. 2(c) Highlight the main problems of religious minorities in India.

(10)

Sociologically, minorities are not defined by numerical strength but by powerlessness and social marginalisation (low birth). Indian laws recognise Muslim, Christian, Jain, Sikh, Parsi, Buddhist as minority at national level.

Main problems

A) Muslims

→ Communalism continuing from colonial divide and rule to partition to identity politics lead to chilling effect on the community.

→ Babri Masjid demolition, Sambhal, Ahmedabad riots etc.

→ Muslim women face patriarchal subordination due to practices of

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Polygamy, Bigamy, Triple Talak etc.
Vij Shah Law case for alimony.

Further Malviha Kaulekar noted
in India Pradesh of West Bengal
~~the~~ unemployed educated
Muslim women.

iii) Ghettoisation due to social
exclusion (eg: Veg only society).

B) Sikhs

i) Increasing issue of deceits

ii) Secessionist issue of Khalistan

c) Parsis — declining population
and health issue due to inbreeding

d) Christians — backlash and suspicion
due to missionary activities.

E) Jain — threat to religious practices
(eg) Mumbai backlash for white
strip on road for ~~Kabir~~ Mumuk.

Further, ~~cast~~ TK commen
note majority culture veiled as
Nationalism, threaten homogenisation.
However, India ¹⁹ Constitution provide
equality to all.

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SECTION B

Q. 5(a) Untouchability: Marx, Gandhi and Ambedkar

(10)

Untouchability is an extreme form of social exclusion where the Aravnas or dalit are assigned extremely "impure" jobs. ~~and~~ further, the impurity is considered contagious by touch and thus dalit are forced to stay away and not touch upper caste, even their shadows.

Karl Marx cited this practice as how social superstructure of religion is used by the Haves (upper caste) who ~~can~~ control economic base through free work and landholdings, impose their ideology to keep the Have nots

primarily focusing on economic dimension not cultural

(dalit) as marginalised. and
Indian Marxist like AK Desai,
Bhargava et have also noted
untouchability is manifestation
of economic inequality based on
land ownership and occupation.

Dr. B.K. Ambedkar while
agreeing to some extent to Marx,
differed at some time. He noted
it is not 'division of labour' but
division of labourers based on
social norms and values. He
called for complete annihilation of
caste system to remove it.

while ~~for~~ Gandhi ji,
saw social reform of Harijans
as solution to untouchability
and supported varna system for
social order.

Today, Indian Constitution
provides for equality and fraternity
of all Indians and prohibits
untouchability.

primarily
cultural

despite
economic
mobility

stigma
lags

Harijan Sevak
Samithi

Poona Pact
1932
demand for
separate
electorate
for Dalits

How untouchability continues in
new forms in modern India?

Green revolution was a state intervention that shifted India from "poor to mouth" (under USA PL480) to food security in 1970s for all Indians.

Social consequences

(A) Positives

i) It increased productivity of crop, which provided food security and India has faced no famines since then.

ii) Help increase income for farmers by generating surplus and sell in market, this led creation of "Bullock capitalists" as noted by Rudolph and Rudolph.

(B) Negative consequences

1) It created Regional disparity between green and non-green revolution areas, leading to male migration from non to green revolution areas, which led to feminisation of agriculture.

2) Rich farmers took up direct farming and displaced tenants and sharecroppers, which made them landless labourers and "footloose labourer" (Jome Breman)

3) Bina Agarwal noted that while it brought mechanisation, these machines replaced work like harvesting, weeding etc done by women.

Thus, ~~MS~~ MS Swaminathan had called for "Evergreen Revolution" which would be sustainable for whole society.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had noted Indian Constitution provided constitutional morality that will not only usher political but also social changes.

Provisions for Equality (Article 14, 15, 16, 17 etc), Justice (Article 20, 21, 22 etc), Liberty (Article 21) and Fraternity and unity are aimed to bring social reform by removing caste discrimination, gender inequality etc.

Further, it has ~~led~~^{led} to progressive laws like Dowry Abolition, Maternity benefit, Prevention of Animal cruelty, Forest Rights Act etc which aim to

Summary

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Tradition
&
modernity
Y. Singh

empower various sections of Indian society.

Further, Affirmative Actions have tried to address historical injustices by guaranteeing position and representation to marginalised sections.

~~However~~ these have led to harmonic to disharmonic social structures, as noted by Andre Beteille.

As laws do not support social inequalities anymore but they persist on ground level. Ve Daung death, dalit groom beaten for riding horse etc.

— This shows a cultural lag (Ogburn). To address it, social interventions and persuasions through campaigns and nudge theory is needed to build collective consciousness around the reforms.

- to
- Weber - balance formal & substantive rationality
 - Sumner - creative & erected institutions

Globalisation refer to growing interconnection between policy, ~~the~~ economy and people, which invariably impact labour as a global capitalist economy is created by free trade and transnational companies.

Impacts

(A) Positives

1) New avenues of employment open up, that absorb manpower.

2) factories in special economic zones, jobs etc.

3) feminisation of work occur as demand for labour increase and new jobs that are not labelled masculine rise.

4) IT job neither masculine nor feminine.

any study supporting this argument?

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11) Labour mobility across the globe has increased.

eg) India's firm largest labourers in Gulf countries.

③ Negatives

①) Informalisation is increasing as transnational companies hunt for cheap labour during this post-fordism phase.

Also lead to sweatshops in developing and underdeveloped nations.

11) New division of labour where skilled labour is concentrated in developed and unskilled in developing. eg) chips designed in USA and cobalt mined in Congo. eg) Sundar Pichai migrated to USA

Thus, globalisation has created a flum, with both good and bad impact on labour.

↑ division
Can be linked
to Marx

Can also
be linked
to Dependency theory

Q. 5(c) Ethnic movements in India and challenges to the national integration

(10)

Ethnic movements are political movements, mostly based on ethnonationalism where ethnic identity is prioritised over the national identity.

Ethnic Movements in India

India being a diverse country has various ethnic groups leading to various movements.

1) Tribals — face deprivation, land alienation and cultural dilution.

1a) Extremism — Naxalism, Naga movement.

1b) Inter Ethnic conflict — Kuki-Meitei conflict.

1c) Identity — Sarna Movement for religious identity.

2) Linguistic — fear of Hindi imposition and cultural homogenisation.

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19) Dravidian Movement against
Hindi

19) Marathi and Kannada conflict
against non speakers.

iii) Religious — identity politics
and conflicting ideas along
relative deprivation.

19) Hindutva against appeasement.

19) Communalism — Smbhal and
Mushrdalsad riots.

Challenges to national integrity

They threaten to

'Fraternity', which Ambedkar considered
central to justice, equality and liberty
in India.

They break social capital
through riots and us vs them notion.

But at same time, movements
like Madhwa, Gorakhaland etc help
amplify voices and make democracy
more participatory and strengthening
solidarity of all ^{as} ~~what~~ with

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- Q. 6(a) Explain the meaning and modes of political participation.
Discuss the various factors influencing the voting behavior of people in India. (20)

India post-Independence in 1947 became a democratic and pluralist society under the Indian Constitution (1950).

It provides for political freedom and encourage positive public participation.

Political Participation

(A) Meaning

- i) voting and contesting in elections is primary participation in a democracy.
- ii) various ideologies are allowed to express themselves and compete. Eg. Communist, Hindutva etc in India.

iii) Fundamental Rights are central to political participation as they provide social, political and civil rights that ~~make one~~ ^{create} Citizenship (The Marshall)

iv) Public participation involve free expression and liberty for all groups to voice their issue.

(B) Modes:-

i) Political Parties fight for power through elections, and people become members and volunteers to politically participate.

ii) Civil societies are modes of participations for different sections and raise voices and have discourses.

eg) Lockdown Samta Party
Protest against NEET paper leak.

iii) Participation through legal rational modes like Social Audit, Citizen

charter, Right to Information,
Public Interest Litigations.

✓ Me Mulla cases against
pollution.

iv) Decentralisation of power to local
bodies enable participation directly
through Gram Sabhas.

Thus, high public
participation show vibrant democracy.

Factors influencing voting behaviour

i) Caste considerations have influenced
choice of candidate as representative
of caste group.

Rajani Kothari called this
'Politicization of caste'.

ii) Gratification through gifts, cash,
alcohol etc has been used to influence
votes.

iii) Now, developmental agendas is
cutting across community to
influence votes.

iv) Charisma of leaders ✓ Modi, Rahul
Gandhi, V. Karve.

Conclusion ?

how mode of
pol. participation
is changing?
In contemporary
context
(Gen 2)

Q. 6(b) 'Tradition and modernity co-exist in contemporary Indian society.' Discuss the factors responsible for this continuity and change.

(20)

Western evolutionary theorists saw modernity and tradition as dichotomous. But in India, Modernity uses the traditional structures to root itself and tradition adapts to modernity to survive.

This Yogendra Singh had termed as "Neo-Traditionalism" existing along modernisation.

The existence is manifested as below :-

- i) "Dev-Rajni" in Himachal where democracy and rule of devtas co-exist together.
- ii) Family run businesses and dynasty politics show adoption to modern economic and political practices

along traditional hereditary power structures.

The factors for this continuity and change are as follows :-

1) Hilton Singer during study of Madras industry noted "compartmentalisation" where economic and ritual practices are separated. Like Chettar Brahmans owned tanneries but practiced caste purity at home.

2) Rise of a conservative middle class as noted by Andre Beteille, which adopts modern means like secular education and jobs while adhering to traditional cultural practices. They act as centres of synthesis of tradition.

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and modernity.

iii) While Modernity has introduced market economy in place of jajmani system, caste based networks still functions for finding jobs, starting businesses, take loans etc.

pt) Agarwal sabhas provide soft loan to members.

iv) Identity politics and caste association have turned caste as social capital and vote bank in modern democracy, keeping caste identity alive.

v) While nuclear households form due to modernisation, jointness of family exist due to mutual obligations in rituals, fronches (IP Desai, Mahua study).

Thus, in India both support and enfee each other.

pls discuss
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Q. 6(c) What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex-ratio in India?

(10)

As per census 2011,
female sex ratio is 943 in India.

Causes

i) Ritual and scripture sanction for son preference.

~~Pitru Dharma~~ Pind daan by son only.

ii) Asymmetric relation between bride taken and given due to practices of dowry, make family with daughter as inferior.

iii) Ashis Nandip studied "DEMARU" states of North West India that use mobile doctors for sex determination and foeticide.

iv) son meta preference for lineage continuing reduce status and preference for girl child.

v) Mira Shiva noted even women go for female foeticide as she fear for daughter future due to violence, rape etc.

vi) Smritkatham led to spread of son preference, dowry etc. Amarhya Sen in study of Chommaris of UP saw decline in sex ratio.

Solutions

i) Strengthening monitoring of pre-natal diagnostic tools using 'silent observers'

ii) Social campaigns to generate awareness. P. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

iii) Higher women representation in public life to improve social status

iv) Women mobilisation to build confidence and cooperation.
P. Self help groups.

Thus, GO Anderson noted women are strong, not need to make strong, but need to change how society perceives them.

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Q. 8(a) Discuss how ageing is becoming an emerging issue in Indian society.

(20)

Tibbitts consider ageing as growing population of people who have completed social duties of earning and procreation.

Census 2011 noted ~~80%~~ 9% population is aged and UNPFA note it will double to 18% by 2050.

This has led to debate arising emerging social issues in Indian society:—

1) North-South Divide as the southern states used family planning to control population than north and now have ageing population.

— This led to delimitation debate and loss of political

Representation of Southern States in Union level.

— loss of manpower is leading to dependence on Migrant labourers from North which is creating social tensions and fear of cultural dilution, job loss, language debates etc.

ii) Fiscal Burden on the states increase due to social security burden as earners decrease but dependents increase.

Some states are shifting to old Pension scheme under political pressure leading to more burden.

iii) Aging population also lead to religious revivalism and conservatism in some society that lead to strain between old and young generations.

iv) Family bonding is weakening due to nuclear families prefer old age homes for elderly as lack time and energy to take care.

eg 3 daughters attended final rites of father at old age home through video calls, contemporary (2020)

v) Women face caregiving burden and get restricted to household and compromise on career.

There are also solutions

to overcome this:-

vi) Active ageing to utilise longevity dividend of beyond retirement.

eg lawyer, doctor, teacher etc experiences.

vii) Reimagining retirement to increase retirement ages as per life expectancy.

viii) Silver economy to support aged.

Thus, Ageing can be boon or bane based on perception and utilisation

Q. 8(b) Discuss the impact of the Supreme Court verdict regarding the subcategorization of scheduled castes on the Dalit movement in India.

(20)

Dalit Movement have existed since colonial period to demand for equality of the dalit with par with upper caste.

Reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Peary, Ambedkar etc categorised all dalit together and called for collective consciousness of all dalit to fight against injustice.

However, Supreme Court call for subcategorisation of scheduled caste in order for substantive equality and rightful distribution of rights and resources to all castes has been considered

against this collectivity.

This can have multifaceted impact on dalit movement &

A) Positives

1) It will help amplify the voice of extremely scheduled castes.

2) Scheduled caste have already been separated in categories through pressure groups, it will be recognised formally.

not a
homogeneous
category

Ref) Mala-Madiga debate
in Andhra Pradesh.

3) will reduce elite capture of Affirmative action benefits by the upper ^{class} scheduled caste who had generational benefit over lower.

aims to
— promote
substantive

empowerment of
the most backward
castes

iv) will help move from hierarchy to difference (Dipankar Gupta) in caste.

Reservation, Dhobi case

highest

(11) Negatives

→ Can lead to conflict among schedule caste for share in reservations.

→ Categorisation is difficult.

(12) Dhobi is actually above Bhongir, but it caste not touch Bhongir while it not touch Dhobi.

(13) Dalit feminist note lack of separate categorisation and recognition of dalit women.

Thus, need is of sociological studies before sub-categorisation to make it effective tool for social mobility

12

Q. 8(c) Distinguish between family and household as sociological concepts.

(10)

Family and household were traditionally used interchangeably as scholars like G. Murdoch, Ivanat Kamech have defined family based on common residence.

However, due to modernity both have diverged over the years. Today, not all family member share same household, as people migrate and kitchen get divided.

eg) A son migrate to city for higher education and live in a flat, while his household get separated, he is part of family back native place.

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Similarly, studies by
IP Desai and Kapadia have
found genders in family even
through nuclearisation of household.
This shows that family bonds
transcending households.

Thus, Ami Shah noted that
now rather than study of
family as unit, household as
unit should be studied. He noted
fusion and fission of households
forming complex and single household
rather than joint and nuclear
families, in India.

Thus, while family
and household have diverged
and decoupled, they are still
linked as sociological concepts.

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Criteria
of
household?

Convergence

need
elaborate

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notes