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write anything except
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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उत्तरों में
शब्दों की संख्या
अधिक न होनी चाहिए।
प्रश्नों के
अर्थों को ध्यान में
रखें।
उम्मीदवारों को
यहाँ पर
लिखना नहीं
है।

25.5 / 50



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उम्मीदवारों को
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उम्मीदवार
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Q-1

As the covid hit the entire world, what impact do you think the lockdown had on people with respect to dimensions like caste, class and gender? Support your answer with suitable example.

10M

COVID-19, struck the world in 2019 and since then has had an impact on, more or less, every aspect of our life. ✓

→ COVID Impact on CASTE

1. Caste institution got stronger because of increased atrocities towards the marginalized castes like Dalits.

2. Sanitation workers, who were mostly SCs, were subjected to inhuman working conditions and long hours.

→ COVID Impact on Class -

1. The pandemic widened the gap between upper and lower classes. The well off were continuing their work from home and the poor migrant labourer walked for miles to go back to villages. ✓

2. The daily wage workers and domestic help

Casteism in garb of social distancing

Very generic
↓
not related to COVID

Support and statistics

230 m people pushed into poverty

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lost their jobs and wages and barely survived.

Shadow Pandemic

→ COVID Impact on GENDER

1. The burden of 'double shift' (Friedman) increased as women at home had to work for office and family simultaneously.
2. The instances of domestic violence sprang up from various parts of the world.

COVID has had an overwhelming impact on our social lives and has provided ^{new} economic opportunities to some while taking away even the existent opportunities from others.

4.5

- Include more dimensions

- Structure & flow of Ans is good

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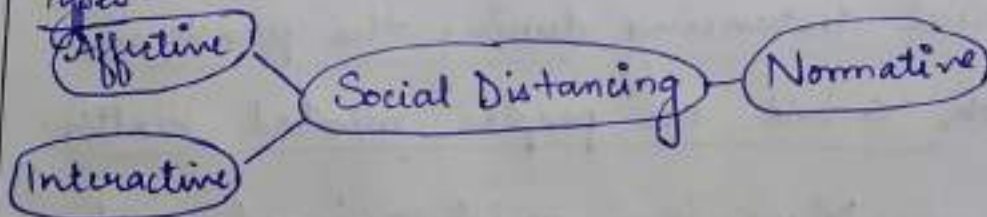
उम्मीदवारों को
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Q 2 Discuss the sociology of social distancing. Elaborate your answer in context of India

'Social distancing' was popularised as one of the chief methods to control the spread of COVID-19 infection worldwide. In sociology, 'social distancing' refers to the phenomenon of keeping distance, physically and socially, from certain individuals or groups.

Types -



⇒ Social Distancing in Context of India -

1. Social Stratification - The so called upper varnas and upper castes practice social distancing from lower castes and varnas by living in ~~at~~ center of the villages and shifting lower castes to the outskirts of villages.

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2. Social evils - like untouchability and principles of pollution and purity also stem from social distancing norms.

3. Women and girls - are advised to keep a distance from men in ^{places} ~~the~~ our male-centred society.

4. Tribals - practice social distance and do not like to mingle with the larger population to preserve their culture.

5. Social distancing during the pandemic took a toll on people's mental health.

Man is a social animal and must talk and mingle with people to maintain sanity.

5

- Sabirimala or other religious

• Good no. of dimensions discussed

• Structure & flow of this is good
• Content quality & placement is good



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Q-3

Domestic workers are a form of informal labour discuss the unregulated nature of the work, the problems faced by them and how successful have been the labour laws in protecting them? 10M

Domestic workers are the people involved in caring, cleaning, washing utensils and clothes etc. They are a form of informal labour as they are not regulated under laws.

⇒ Unregulated & Nature of Work -

1. They do not have any social security.
2. They are often subjected to long working hours.
3. The wages are meagre - just enough for hand to mouth way of living.
4. They are not included in workers among the government surveys and therefore do not get any benefits

⇒ Problems faced by Domestic Workers -

1. They are exploited by their employers

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physically and sometimes sexually.

2. Many of them lost their jobs in the pandemic owing to no job security

3. No provision of paid holidays even during festivals.

→ Labour Laws and their Success -

The government has come up with newer policies for unorganised informal workers.

Recognition to them through e-Shram

Portal, insurance schemes like PM Jeevan

Jyoti Birma Yojana, health schemes like

Ayushman Bharat etc. have come a long way to cover these workers.

Provisions of minimum wage and social security must be stressed to

improve the social life of these workers.

5.5

Good Analysis
Quote few Statistics
wrt domestic labour
- Structure flow of Ans is good

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Q-4 Deep-rooted biases and gender stereotypes have been major hurdles in women empowerment. What role can society play to help women break down the glass wall in STEM? 10M

Gender inequality and gender stereotypes have been a major hurdle in women careers in the field of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).

→ Stereotypes and biases that hinder women in STEM -

1. It is believed that Men are more intelligent than women *articulate in better way*
2. Price of motherhood → ?? *Career breaks owing to pregnancy & child care*
3. ~~to~~ Glass ceiling and pink collarisation - *pregnancy & child care*
Women allowed to work mostly in SC jobs (Caring, Cleaning, Cashiering, Catering and Clerical) - Low rewarding jobs.

Higher edu in STEM need to move societies

→ Role of Society to help women break down the Glass Wall in STEM -

1. Regard women as a valuable human resource and encourage them to study and pursue careers in STEM by

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- providing equal opportunities.
2. Guidance and mentoring should be provided to women to choose active careers.
 3. Awareness must be spread among people for breaking the gender stereotypes and also among women regarding their rights and opportunities.
 4. Scholarships in STEM by government and private companies must be encouraged. Private companies may fix a quota for hiring women in STEM.

It is high time to boost women participation and to give them opportunities to come out of 'the reserve army of labour'.

4.5

- Include few more dimensions as indicated
- Structure & flow of Ans is good

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Q-5

What do you mean by deschooling society? Critically discuss how the rise of EdTech in addition to highlighting the glaring digital divide in India, has also led to commoditisation of education.

10M

'Deschooling society', as proposed by Illich, suggested to adopt a model of learning that is informal and flexible, in which knowledge and skills are transferred through voluntary relationships.

→ Rise of Education Technology (EdTech) in India -

EdTech in India grew manifolds in India during the pandemic, when the conventional methods of learning could not be practiced due to the nationwide lockdown.

→ Benefits of Ed-Tech -

1. Customized and flexible learning platforms.
2. Employment opportunity for teachers who were rendered jobless during lockdown.
3. Decreased costs for students.

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→ Issues due to Ed Tech -

1. Digital divide - Lack of access to Ed Tech to people ~~are~~ not connected with internet and mobile phones
↳ Unfair competitive edge to people who could access it.
↳ Unfair chance of formation of cultural capital.

2. Commoditisation of Education -

↳ Objective only of expanding incomes and therefore quality of education may take a back seat.

↳ May hamper development of other skills like handwriting.

↳ Very expensive and responsible for out of pocket expenditure on education among middle and lower classes.

↳ Slightly persuasive marketing calls responsible for disbelief in one's own capabilities and 'self'

↳ Access and equity to Ed tech must be ensured and the Ed tech firms must be regulated by government.

- v. good analysis
- structure
- flow of this is good
- content quality is good & placement good

6