

## SOCIETY

Time Allowed: 90 min.

Max. Marks: 150

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 10 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• Answer the questions in 250 words each. All questions carry equal marks. <span style="float: right;">15 x 10 = 150 Marks</span></li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
2.		
3.		
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10.		
<u>83½</u>		

Name Vidushi Singh

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Signature Vidushi

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Q1. Though the caste system has been relatively weakened and the patterns of discrimination have come down, it still remains to a considerable extent and has even taken newer forms in contemporary times. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

*good*  
Caste is an age old tradition, uniquely associated with the Indian society. Its origins lie in the 'Varna' system which was a social stratification based on occupation. As the Indian society evolved, casteism adopted newer notions. It adopted the idea of 'purity and pollution' and from a flexible, occupational stratification, caste became a rigid, hereditary and derogatory institution in the Indian society. The social divide between the pure upper caste and polluted lower caste (Shudras) gave birth to social evils like 'untouchability'.

*good*  
Shudras were denied education, common resources and were cast out of the society. Today this community is largely known as Dalits or Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

However, in today's modern society, the caste system has been relatively weakened and patterns of discrimination have come down.

#### Reasons for weakened Patterns of Caste System

- Urbanisation: led to the idea of 'collective living' in the cities and made it difficult for casteism to survive.
- Inter-caste Marriages: have dissolved the barriers between different castes.

*explain*

Remarks

3. Reservations for lower-caste, has given a level-playing field to lower caste and today we see them in high positions as well.

4. Welfare schemes: Have worked since independence to maintain the sense of equality (Article-14) for the downtrodden & underprivileged.

5. Ideas of Individualism & Meritocracy in modern society have helped people to abandon extreme caste practices.

6. Education: has brought in liberal ideas which have rendered casteism obsolete.

However, even today, we do find casteism prevalent in the Indian society:

1. Inter-caste marriages are mostly between upper caste people; not between upper & lower caste people. Fewer than 30% of urban respondents in a survey said that they will accept inter-caste marriage.

2. Though the figures have improved, however SCs, STs and OBCs still form the largest chunk of downtrodden in India.

3. Social Stigma ~~due to it~~ is still prevalent among upper castes.

4. Manual Scavenging: Over 90% of Dalit women are ~~responsible~~ <sup>employed</sup> in this.

5. Untouchability still prevalent, mostly in rural areas.

Remarks

Newer Forms of Caste System

1. ECONOMIC: In India due to income & regional disparities, aggregate figures still point towards 'richer upper class' and 'poorer lower class'. Moreover, education and urbanisation have also led to make of 'casteless upper class' and 'caste-defined lower castes'.

2. POLITICAL: Political Parties have emerged in a caste-specific manner eg. Bahujan Samaj Party which has not led to disappearance of caste boundaries.

3. SOCIAL: STs in particular have not come out of isolation and thus are unable to accrue benefits available to them. SCs have also not been able to exploit provisions of reservation eg. 80%. Teaching positions at MBA for SC, ST & OBCs lie vacant. This has led to ~~caste~~ prevalence of casteism.

Way Forward

The formation of identities along caste lines and their mobilization for narrow political ends is a threat to national collective consciousness. Therefore, eradication of casteist tendencies is the way forward.

This can be achieved by:

1. Value Education among children.
2. Behavioural Change
3. Effective Implementation of existing schemes for welfare of lower castes.
4. strict Punitive actions in case of untouchability.
5. Providing adequate incentives for a better level-playing field.

Remarks

and was  
of wom

Q2. Critically examine the evolution of women organization in India and issues they advocated. Also, discuss the challenges faced by women organization in the present times.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Women in India in general do not have the A woman throughout her life-cycle is subjected to various socio-cultural obstacles. However, this has never stopped her to take a revolutionary step forward.

Women in India have always played a crucial role in the Indian society. From homemakers to generals in wars, women have tried to keep up with their male counterparts. Similar is the story of Women Organization in India.

### Evolution of Women Organizations in India

1. In 1828, Raja Rammohan Roy formed Brahmo Samaj to eradicate the practice of 'sati' and provide equal treatment to women.

2. Jayprakash Chandra Vidyasagar was an avid supporter of 'Widow Remarriage' and tried to justify it on grounds of Vedas.

3. Dyoliba Phule & Savitribai Phule ran the 1st school for girls and advocated equal treatment to women through 'Satyashodhak Samaj'.

4. Pandita Ramabai broke norms by reading Vedas

Rather women leader focus more on evolution of women organization in India

Remarks

and was a major pioneer of emancipation of women in India.

### Women Organisation in early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

1. Women's India Association (1917)
2. All India Women's Congress (1926)
3. National Council for Women in India (1925)
4. Women were widely involved in major movements & picketed shops & took part in revolts; eg: Tebhaga Movement (Bengal);  
Telangana Movement against Nizam, etc.
5. Annie Besant formed started Home Rule League in 1916 and started Home Rule Movement.
6. Sarojini Naidu along with other women followed Gandhi in CDM.
7. Usha Mehta: ran All-India Radio during Quit India movement & participated in Chittagong Raid with Surye Sen.

Before Independence, Women organisations largely focussed on independence and associated activities. There were organisations to look after social problems of sati, widow remarriage, however, these were largely in the background.

### New Women's Movement

After Independence, in decades of 1960s & 70s,

several organisations were formed to attack on:

1. gender inequalities
2. dowry.
3. Rape cases
4. Violence against Women
5. Equal Wage demand.
6. Marital Rape
7. sexual division of labour, etc.

These are still being pursued as women are still not free of these social problems.

### Challenges faced by Women Organisations in Present Times

1. Solutions and Policies often remain in silos & ~~SSA~~ and are not implemented effectively, eg. Equal Pay Remuneration Act, 1976; however women are still paid 34% lesser than their male counterparts.
2. lack of Convergence & Coordination of policies
3. limited Human Resource capacity & other infrastructural & incapacities.
4. Administrative & inefficiencies & corruption.
5. Lack of Leadership
6. Online Harassment & Threats.

### Measures to resolve these problems

1. Convergence of policies
2. Building infrastructural capacities & providing adgnal resources.
3. Strengthen leadership of women organization.

Remarks

Q3. Analyze the trends of change and continuity in marriage and family system in India. How far is globalization responsible for these changes? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Family is a group of persons directly associated by kin connections. Family system in India has a long tradition of Extended / Joint Families. This is because of economic reasons as well as the cultural practice in India.

Marriage is a socially acknowledged sexual union between 2 adults. Marriages in India have traditionally been Morganous and have followed exogamy (i.e., marrying one person who is outside the clan / tribe / racial group).

However, today's modern society is subjected to varying social forces which have changed the structural system of the social institutions of Marriage and Family in India.

### Changes in Marriage and Family Systems

1. Traditionally marriages led to Patrilocal families, i.e. residing with husband's family. However, today there is an increase in disappearance of Patrilocal / Matrilineal Families due to Nuclear Family system.
2. Nuclear Family: With increasing urbanization, social mobility has increased and there is a shift towards Nuclear Family from traditional Joint Family.

Remarks



3. Working Woman: stereotyping of women as caretakers of the family has seen changes as the Females are getting more opportunities to be employed.
4. Smaller Families: With increasing awareness, Families are starting to be smaller in size as the parents realize the increased costs of a large family.
5. Inter-caste Marriages: Traditionally intra-caste marriages ~~to~~ ~~are~~ ~~testing~~ were the norm. However, today Inter-caste marriages ~~are~~ have increased. due to urbanization & globalization.
6. Higher Mobility: due to Globalisation has led to increase in nuclear families.
7. Endogamy: Traditionally practice of exogamy was followed, however, today with increasing disappearance of stratification, endogamy is prevalent.

### Continuity in Marriage & Family System

1. Marriages, even today tend to be Monogamous.
2. Patrilocal Families: Although not present in Nuclear Families, however, the norm is still that the girl will get married and reside with her in-laws majorly.
3. Patrilineal: Despite provisions of Hindu Succession Act, & even today the inheritance is passed on

Remarks

to the next-generation male. †

4. Adoption of Husband / Father's Name: even today after marriage, often the woman has to change her surname to that of her husband's.

5. Patriarchy: Power and Decision-making largely lies with males of the family. *still good*

6. LGBTQ: Homosexuals are not allowed to get legally married, and according to new surrogacy (regulation) Bill, they are not eligible to adopt children.

Role of Globalisation in the changes

1. Globalisation has led to Urbanisation and new middle class which prefers smaller, nuclear family and encourages women to work. *good*

2. Globalisation has also brought in Western Ideas of Nuclear Family. ~~to create~~

3. Modernization that has accompanied Globalisation has exposed the Indian society to liberal ideas and thus inter-caste marriages has also increased. *good*

The institution of marriage and family in the Indian society, although has been subject to changes due to globalization, ~~to~~ however, have not lost its cultural and traditional essence completely.

7

Remarks

Q4. Before independence, communalism formed an integral part of the national discourse of India. In light of the above statement, discuss the evolution of communalism in India. Also, how is it different in present times than it was in the past?

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Communalism refers to extreme and aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity.

However, It is believed that British Policy of 'Divide and Rule' sowed the seeds of communalism of India. Communalism formed a large part of ~~the~~ national discourse in India before Independence.

Communalism before Independence

1. Carrot & Stick Policy of British in the partition of India in 1905 and 1947, pitted the religious communities of Hindus & Muslims against each other.
2. Separate Electorates based on religion further exacerbated the communal feelings.
3. Formation of religion-specific political organisations - Muslim League in 1916 and Hindu Mahasabha (1915) & RSS (1925) did not let the communal feeling go away and kept communal interests at the forefront.
4. Khilafat Movement: in support of Caliphate Ottoman of Turkey and its integration with Non-cooperation Movement led to a successful

Remarks

mass struggle against the British.

5. Swaraj / complete Independence was the goal. Despite prevalence of communalism, all communities had one goal of complete Independence.

6. 2-state solution: of India and Pakistan & the following violence which killed lakhs of people, kept the communal feeling lingering at the backdrop of Independence.

After Independence Communalism → Evolution of Communalism

1. After Independence, communalism took a violent form and inculcated separatist tendencies. This led to Khalistani agitation and was followed by Anti-Sikh Riots.

2. Babri Masjid: Demolition of 3 domes of Babri Masjid on December 6, 1992 in Ayodhya was accompanied by Mass Hindu Vs Muslim Riots.

3. Gujarat Riots in 2002, led to killings of thousands of people.

4. Honour-killing: of inter-religious faith couples has been causing tension between

Remarks

Hindu & Muslim communities in particular.

5. Mob-lynching: With ban of beef in India, several cases of mob-lynching of butchers has sustained the communal tendencies.

6. Forced-Conversions: Programmes like 'Ghar Bhaapsi' has further exacerbated the 'Hindu-Muslim' Divide.

Difference between past and present forms of Communalism

1. Political Motives: Today, political parties, in order to extract votes from vote banks, instigates & perpetuates the communal feeling.

2. Largely Religious & Chauvinist: Before independence, all communal agitations were in relation to the idea of Independence. Today, these are driven by establishing majoritarian & religious ideologies.

Communalism in India is a grave problem. This has separatist tendencies as well. However, despite centuries of communal conflict, India has remained united thus instilling its tenet of 'Unity in Diversity'.


Remarks


Q7. An ageing population that can topple existing insurance and pension systems strain the public health-care system and fundamentally alter disease burdens, economies and trade, and human migration. Elaborate the statement in Indian context and what are the measures that are needed to tackle this situation successfully.


(15 Marks) (250 Words)

According to census 2011, senior citizens, i.e., 60+ years of age, account for 8.6% of the Indian population. The elderly population is predicted to rise by 13% from 2005 to 2050.

Ageing Population refers to increasing number of senior citizens (60+ years of age) in the population of the country.

  
Higher number of younger generation (0-15 years)

  
Higher number of working group (15-59 years)

  
Ageing Population

Ageing Population can occur with increased life expectancy and reduced death rates. This is an indicator of advancement in scientific and nutritional development of the population. However, it usually accompanies with certain negative effects as well:

1. Increased Health Expenditure: At both micro level (family) & macro (straining Public Health)

Remarks

Expenditure).

2. Higher Fiscal Burden: with larger numbers of pension schemes & insurance policies.
3. Alters Demographic Dividend by increasing the dependency ratio.
4. Higher Infrastructural Costs: due to increased expenditure on nursing & old-age home facilities.

### Problems in Indian Context

1. With current GDP% expenditure on health at a dismal 4.2%, India isn't equipped well to cater after an ageing population in need of enhanced health problems & chronic disorders.
2. WHO has pointed out that there are more than 1 lakh possible cases of zoonotic disorders which can put the elderly at a higher risk as seen in case of COVID-19.
3. India has a characteristic problem of an 'ageing South' and a 'younger North'. Thus the elderly population is subject to regional disparities which can hinder the penetration of adequate resources for them.
4. Financial exclusion of elderly & Higher dependence → More than 60% population above 65 is not financially secure.

Remarks

Measures to tackle this situation ?

1. Enhancing Infrastructural facilities to cater to the needs & problems of the ageing population.
2. Implementing existing programmes like — National Programme for Health care of the Elderly; Rashtriya Vayashri Yojana; Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007; Atal Pension Scheme; National Pension scheme to make the elderly population financially and structurally secure.
3. Reverse mortgage scheme for senior citizens which ensures regular income against a mortgage ~~to~~ scheme home.

Way Forward

With correct institutional measures, India can avoid the burden of ageing population by making them financially secure, independent and instilling in them a sense of self-confidence by effective implementation and structural changes.

Remarks



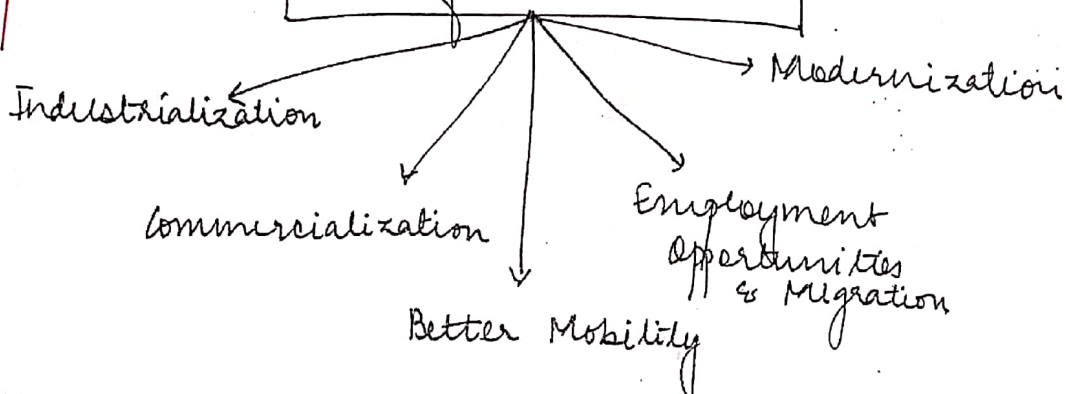
Q6. The urbanization process in India has witnessed a skewed growth towards particular regions of the country as well as within the cities itself. Discuss.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Urbanization is a process by which a progressively larger <sup>proportion</sup> population of country's population lives in Urban Areas.

According to census 2011, 31.1% of the Indian population lives in urban areas. This is expected to <sup>increase to</sup> ~~be~~ 60% by 2050.

#### Causes of Urbanization



However, Urbanization has led to developments of pockets of growth. ~~while leaving the rural areas~~ This has caused skewed growth towards particular regions of the country.

#### Reasons of Skewed Growth towards particular regions of the country

1. Geographical Factors: Cities like Mumbai, Chennai lie ~~at~~ in coastal areas and thus providing better connectivity.

Remarks

2. Resource Distribution: Some cities lie at mineral-rich belts leading to higher urbanisation and thus, gives them higher advantage and better scope of growth.

3. Economic Factors: Investments like FDI and FII are supplied mostly to IT hubs of the country - Bangalore, Hyderabad.

Cities like Kolkata have comparative advantage in producing jute & related textiles.

4. Historical Factors: Britishers set up factories in Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras. This led to initial urbanization of the ~~est~~ cities. These cities carried forward the historical advantage.

Skewed Growth in Particular Regions

1. Few States - Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra account 35% or higher urbanization.

2. Whereas UP is still majorly rural & agriculture driven.

3. Northeast and Tribal Belts of India are underdeveloped due to ineffective trickle-down policies.

4. Population of Metropolitan cities is increasing & thus provides ample labour & human resource.

Remarks

In contrast to developments in cities, intra-city story of growth presents an altogether different reality:

1. Around 20% of urban population lives in SLUMS. Slums are congested, overcrowded neighbourhood with no proper civic amenities.
2. Slums do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
3. Slums are also grounds for mafias and illegal activities, which inhibits growth of the area.
4. There is higher risk of water borne diseases in slums and thus, the human resource in the area lacks in skills and productivity.
5. Slums are also a hub for Urban Crimes.
6. Overcrowding and Overpopulation lead to inequitable resource distribution and thus inhibit holistic development.

Urbanization is a 2-faceted story. On one hand it is the torchbearer of growth and development, on the other hand, it also presents itself with both Inter-regional and Intra-regional inequalities. Thus, there is a need to maintain Rural-Urban Continuum and also effective Urban Planning for an equitable & all-round development of all regions in India.

Remarks

Q7. Wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are known as the official languages of India. Analyze the statement showing how extremely rich is India in terms of linguistic diversity.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India is a melting pot of cultures. It is a multi-lingual, multi-religious society fostering the very narrative of Unity in Diversity.

The 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists down 22 official languages of India. Along with these, India is also home to more than 1500 languages ~~which~~ are in use. This is a testimony of the Linguistic Richness of the Indian Society.

Besides the official 'Scheduled Languages', India is home to several 'Regional languages' and dialects.

Linguistic Richness outside the official languages of India

1. There are several languages spoken by large masses which aren't recognized by the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule, eg - Rajasthani, Bhili, Tulu.
2. Minority languages: spoken by minorities. Several Tribal languages exist, some even without a script and have been existent

Remarks

since centuries.

3. Linguistic Richness is also shown in the prevalence of 4 groups of languages prevalent in India: Indo Aryan, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan & Austro-Asiatic

Linguistic Richness is also ~~prevalent~~ evident through its history & evolution. For example, Sanskrit & Prakrit as mother languages of many other languages shows the historical & rich-cultural past of India.

However, Linguistic Richness also has some negative effects:

1. Separatist Tendencies
2. Feeling of ~~no~~ 'losing identity'
3. Communal ideologies based on language
4. Seeing the non-speakers of a particular language as an outsider.
5. Backwardness in Tribes which are not sharing their languages with rest of the ~~world~~ world.
6. Facing discrimination by not speaking the majority language.

Remarks

Thus, India through its linguistic richness is indeed an example of unity and diversity.

5/2

However, there is a need to inculcate the general acceptance of co-existence of other languages, which are not ~~ess~~ recognised by the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Read linguistic diversity topic, again

Remarks

Q8. India has high income inequality despite equalizing forces. Do you agree with this imperative? Give examples in favor of your answer. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India is 5<sup>th</sup> largest Economy in the world.

The recent GDP growth rate in the past 2 decades have accelerated the process of growth and development in the Indian society.

India is a hub of IT companies, and is also an avid market for

outsourcing of work from MNCs. With economic reforms in 1991, India's Service Sector has expanded exponentially and now

contributes 54% to the GDP. With opening

up of the economy, India has been able to generate employment for the masses.

Also, with schemes like MAREGS, NURM, NLRM, etc, India has tried to capture the

potential impact of its 'demographic dividend'.

Current situation has also been supportive of female employment and encouragement of higher female LFPR.

However, the problem of income-inequality plagues the

Non can discuss important report in this context

write precisely

Remarks

Indian economy and society, despite of these equalising forces.

Reasons of Income - inequality

Discuss  
1% people  
hold 50%  
of resources

1. Globalisation and economic reforms, though have increased employment avenues, however have led to a more informal economy with job - insecurity & volatility to economic shocks.

2. Patriarchy: has hindered the growth of female LFPR. A Report by IMF says that with equal opportunities across genders, Indian economy could experience a boost of 27%.

Stick to  
the  
demand  
of  
Questions

3. Urbanization has led to inter - regional & intra - regional disparities which has developed 'pockets of ~~stagnant~~ growth' and thus has contributed highly to Income - inequality.

4. Ineffective implementation of Policies: Policies such as MNREGS & NURM are subject to corruption and administrative bias. This has deprived the beneficiaries of proper employment & thus has contributed to income - inequality.

5. Informal Economy has also ~~been~~ hindered the

Remarks



trickle down effect of policies. Unregistered & migrant workers do not benefit from the policies.

### Income Inequality in India

1. India's per capita GDP increased 5 times
2. Top 1% of Indian population earned 21% of income in 2019.
3. There are more than 100 billionaires in India.
3. Wealth Distribution: Richest 10% of Indians owned 80-7% of wealth in 2019.

### Way Forward

Income - Inequality is one of the biggest chokes to growth & development in India. There is a need to:

1. Strengthen institutional measures
2. Increase Employment opportunities
3. Create database of informal workers in the economy.

4. Promote Female employment;  
to extract maximum benefits out of the Indian population and its demographic dividend.

Give example of important reports

5/2

Important point regarding income gap context is not explained properly

Remarks

Q9. "The tradition of accommodation, tolerance and interdependence of Indian society has been existence in India for long and still present". Elaborate. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

*good* Indian Tradition has been vary of 'Kupamanduk' the isolated frog that lives in a well all his life and knows nothing else. Since the earliest epoch of civilisation, Indian society has tried to keep in touch with its contemporaries and has also been welcoming to new cultures and ideas. India, in its truest sense, has in its foundation the tenet of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'.

The tradition of accommodation, tolerance and interdependence of Indian Society has been in existence in India *good* for long.

1. The coming of the Indo-Aryans and their settlements in Gangetic Valley was accommodated by the earliest civilization in India.

2. The Greeks and Macedonians left their imprint in the Indian society & intermingled with the native populations. This led to fusion of art, ideas. Kushanas started minting gold coins in line with Roman empire. *good*

Remarks

Roman art was represented in Buddha statues at Gandhara.

3. The Turkish and Arabian Invaders later became settlers and started the Delhi Sultanate. Their ideas and architecture, in fusion with Indign architecture led to Indo-Islamic architecture.

4. Language of Persian & Hindi was merged to create URDU, ~~resulting~~ <sup>symbolic</sup> the infusion of accommodation of the Indian Society.

5. Indian Society has been tolerant in letting outsiders rule over its own territory.

6. Mughals in India further collided with the Indian culture in its administrative tendencies, art and culture.

7. British consolidation of India, ~~th~~ also led fusion of western ideas of capitalism in the Indian Society.

~~With~~ the vast history of India, it has always accommodated, tolerated & built ~~deep~~ interdependent relations with all regimes. This is prevalent even today:

1. India has opened up its economy in lines of

Remarks

Globalisation and liberalisation like rest of the world.

2. India has also created bilateral and multilateral relations with every country and has tried to incorporate successful ventures that have occurred abroad.

3. India has incorporated various ideologies capitalism, socialism & secularism in its fabric and has rendered the most unique society, tolerant of diversity, but united nationally.

4. India ~~is~~ accepts to anyone - citizen or non-citizen ~~is~~ at its important nodes.

5. India has also rehabilitated & accepted refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.

Thus, Unity in Diversity is at the core of the Indian society. It believes that there is a learning from everything and accepts it into its own culture to evolve as a society.

good  
Also discuss examples and context of interdependence  
6

Q10. Road to social empowerment goes through breaking away from shackles of poverty, patriarchy, and caste both in the public and private spheres. Analyze.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Social empowerment means upliftment of the masses and particularly the ones who are most vulnerable. It instills a sense of 'social justice' and gives the people the self-confidence and self-autonomy to make decisions and choose the desired way of life.

However, there are brakes in the road to social empowerment in India in terms of ~~social~~ socio-economic obstructions. These are :

1. Poverty
2. Patriarchy
3. Caste
4. Inequality, etc.

Poverty

People earning less than a dollar a day in India are 21.9% of its total population.

Poverty is defined as deprivation of capabilities that inhibits & prohibits the desired way of development.

There is a huge Rural-Urban Gap in terms of Poverty Figures. No. of Below Poverty line (BPL) People in India in Rural areas was

Remarks

25.7% , while in urban areas was 43.7%.

- Inter-State Disparities in India are very high. Poverty Gap Ratio (PGR) was highest in Arunachal Pradesh & lowest in Kerala.

- Poverty through deprivation of basic amenities affects the process of upliftment of masses by insuring onto them lower income and denying them with basic amenities.

Thus, this alters the paradigm and disallows the principles of equity and equality to take its place. This inhibits Social Empowerment by inhibiting a chance of growth to those who desire it. Interventions such as MNREGS, NFSA, 2013, NRLM, NULM, ICDS etc in public sphere will help in Poverty alleviation.

### Patriarchy

Patriarchy is an ideology of male-superiority and male preference, wherein power & authority lies with males of the family.

- Patriarchy inhibits growth of women through-out her life cycle by - child marriage, not educating girl child, household responsibilities, child bearing etc.

- Amartya Sen in his iconic paper of 'Poverty as Capability Deprivation' mentioned the importance of Women empowerment to ~~the~~ eradicate poverty. Resisting Behavioural change in Private sphere

good

Relate with context of social empowerment

Remarks

can go a long way in empowering women and increasing the productivity of the household and thus pulling out of shackles of poverty.

Public Measures: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao;

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan can help in girl-child education.

→ Institutional Measures for initiating behavioural change is of utmost importance.

Caste

Casteism in India is still prevalent and has endowed very little to lower caste people.

Therefore, we find  Rampant poverty in majority minority lower caste group.

Value Education, Socialization, Behavioural Change and better welfare schemes & Incentives for lower castes can curb poverty by providing level-playing field to the lower caste people.

Promotion of feeling of behavioural change  
Better infrastructural facilities to Scheduled Tribes and promoting education, health & awareness schemes will help in their acceptance towards mainstream society.

(54/2)