



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 8534874

Roll No. 24041000053
Total Mark 56/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A070702T - PERSPECTIVE OF INDIAN SOCIETY

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 11/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 12/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 13/01/25 Shift: Ist Room No: 33

Paper Code: A070702T Subject: Sociology Year/Sem: I

Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Roll No: 2404100053

Signature of Candidate:  Signature of Investigator:  COE Facsimile: 

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A070702T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: MA Sociology

Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: Ist

Subject Name: Perspective of Indian Society

Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code: A070702T

Exam Date: 13012025

Name of Candidate: MANU-YADAV

Father's Name: ASHAY KUMAR YADAV

व्यक्तिगत कोड
College Code

A U 0 3

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input type="radio"/>	0
<input type="radio"/>	E	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	1
<input type="radio"/>	F	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	2
<input type="radio"/>	H	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3
<input type="radio"/>	K	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	4
<input type="radio"/>	L	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	5
<input type="radio"/>	R	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6
<input type="radio"/>	S	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	7
<input type="radio"/>	U	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	8
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9
<input type="radio"/>	W	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

A U 0 3

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input type="radio"/>	0
<input type="radio"/>	E	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	1
<input type="radio"/>	F	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	2
<input type="radio"/>	H	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	3
<input type="radio"/>	K	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	4
<input type="radio"/>	L	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	5
<input type="radio"/>	R	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	6
<input type="radio"/>	S	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	7
<input type="radio"/>	U	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	8
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9
<input type="radio"/>	W	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	

परीक्षा का स्वरूप
Type of Exam

Regular
 Ex-Student
 Private
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

8534874

A070702T
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrolment Number: CSJMA24000164735

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

परीक्षा कोड Paper Code

2 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 3

<input type="radio"/>	0	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A 0 7 0 7 0 2 T

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0	<input type="radio"/>	N
<input type="radio"/>	B	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	P
<input type="radio"/>	C	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	R
<input type="radio"/>	E	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	F	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	G	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	Z	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	W	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले को युक्त भाग पर अधिकतम चारों दिशाओं को सावधानीपूर्वक करें।
2. कोड में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही तर्क से युक्त की जाएँ। 3. गोली को चालने या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जाएँ।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छेड़कर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक नहीं और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सर्वोपरोध जगहा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद लाद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाय न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल लॉच, कांसे, पुराना या घड़ी घातुर् को अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केंद्रल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही विद्येरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले लाने की अनुमति है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पे न रखे न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विगलवायें ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भरने का निर्देश

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिने गने निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूरवरी तरफ मुद्रा न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर सोने तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अतिरिक्त मुद्रा न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूरवरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न न कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद निरापेक्षितता द्वारा कोई कल्पे नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी का अतिरिक्त प्रका नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



Paper Code

A 0 7 0 7 0 2 r



1

Section-A

Ans-1.

(A) Devi Movement -

Devi movement in Indian society negatively directed towards the emancipation of women from various social evils present in the society like - ~~sex~~ female infanticide, ^{gender} inequality, Domestic violence and the empowerment of a woman in all spheres of society like social, economic, political sphere etc.

(B) Types of tradition (S.C. Dube)

S.C. Dube used structural functionalist approach to study Indian society - structure, their functions & social change. Following are the types of tradition according to S.C. Dube -

(1) classical tradition.

(2) Emergent nationalist tradition - This is the tradition supported by values, norms of nationalism. For example, respecting national flag.

(3) Regional tradition - The tradition which belongs



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



2

to the particular region. For example, Marathi language in Maharashtra.

④ Western tradition - The tradition which emphasizes on western values which are the result of modernity in Europe. For example, promotion of Capitalism, liberal ideologies etc.

⑤ Local tradition - The tradition which is related to a particular locality.

⑥ Local sub-culture tradition.

(c) Binary opposition -

It refers to the opposition between the two contrasting things, values etc.

Louis Dumont in his work "Homo hierarchicus" used the term binary opposition to explain the features of caste system which is unique to the Indian society. According to Dumont, there is binary opposition between the notions of purity & pollution in the Indian Caste system. In such system of hierarchy, the Brahmins hold the top position and other caste right to the



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



3

Explain for their relative position.

According to Dumont, the binary opposition between the notions of purity & pollution not only reflects in social organization but also the economic organization. On the basis of notions of purity & pollution, the work has been divided as-

- ① Priestly work.
- ② Protection work.
- ③ Managerial work.
- ④ Menial work.

According to Dumont, despite such binary opposition between notions of purity & pollution, there is integration in the highly differentiated Indian society into the caste system.

(D) Homo major-

"Homo major" - was explained by Louis Dumont in his work "Homo Hierarchicus" with respect to the Indian Caste system.

According to Dumont, Indian society is a homo-major society organized in the Caste system on the basis of notions of purity & pollution.

According to him, ^{it} though the Indian society is highly differentiated society but it



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



4

is sufficiently integrated into Indian caste system - jafarri system.

(E) Dominant Caste-

MN Srinivas on the basis of his field study of "Rampura village" propounded the concept of Dominant Caste. According to MN Srinivas, following are the features of dominant caste-

- ① High numerical strength which provides an edge to these caste in the political processes like elections.
For example, Reddy in Andhra Pradesh.
- ② Economic strength- these castes have high holding of agricultural land.
- ③ High cohesion among the members of the caste also make it a dominant caste.
- ④ Participation in administrative jobs also provides an edge to these caste as they get access about the government programmes.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



5

- ⑤ High representation in political parties - get give extra edge to members of those caste in holding power.

(F) Westernization:-

MN Sinha has defined Westernization as the process of substantial change brought in the Indian society as the result of the 150 years of British rule. He propounded the concept of westernization to demonstrate the dynamic nature of Indian society in order to oppose the Metcalf's "static India hypothesis".

According to MN Sinha, westernization is of following three types -

① Ideological westernization - This refers to process of change in values, norms as the result of British rule in India. For example, modern education led to the change in ideologies of Indians from feudal to modernity. Values like liberty, equality were emphasized.

② Institutional westernization - This refers to the new institutions brought in as the result of British rule. For example, modern judicial system, administrative



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



6

system. These new institutions led to the emergence of new "middle class" which further catalyzed ideological westernization.

- (3) Technological westernization - The emergence of railways, new communication lines - telegraphs along the British rule is referred as technological westernization by M.N. Srinivas. This technological westernization has provided impetus to both ideological & institutional westernization.

M.N. Srinivas has also classified westernization as primary westernization, secondary westernization & tertiary westernization.

(4) Annihilation of Caste -

B.R. Ambedkar's thought on Indian caste system has been highlighted in his work "Annihilation of Caste".

B.R. Ambedkar opposed the reformist approach of Gandhi and stated that the caste system has been degraded & dehumanized beyond the repair level due to the influence of Brahminism.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



7

He argued that ~~only~~ assimilation of caste is the only solution to prevent Hinduism from internationalizing to service.

He suggested following reforms -

- ① Appointment of the people on the basis of merit and not on the basis of caste status.
- ② Promotion of social cohesion by promoting intermixing through intercaste marriages and social exchanges & commercial exchanges between various caste.
- ② Promotion of education & modern values of equality, liberty etc.

(11) Role of Press in Indian Nationalism -

Printing press was the result of Industrial Revolution in Europe. This printing press played a crucial role in development of Indian Nationalism.

Through press, people of India became aware of the advantages of the world. For example, the news of Ethiopia defeating



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



8

Truly demystified the "white man burden" theory.

Press was used by nationalist leaders

like Dadabhai Naoroji to spread awareness about the exploitative nature of British rule. For example, "Law of wealth" theory highlighted the economic exploitation of India.

Also, leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak through newspapers like Marathi & Kesari propagated the nationalist ideas.

Picture of Shree Mata by Abanindranath Tagore was disseminated with the help of press led to the spread of nationalist ideas among masses.

(I) Tradition vs Modernity

Modernity refers to the substantial & tangible changes in the social structure, institutions, values & norms.

Anything before modernity is the tradition.

Tradition has the component of Holism, particularistic values, religion etc.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



9

<u>Totalitarian</u>	<u>Modernity</u>
(1) Ascription based status. Example, caste.	(1) Achieved status. Example, class
(2) Particularistic values	(2) Universal values.
(3) Traditional rational social action.	(3) Legal rational social action.

Section-B

Ans 2. G.S. Churup's features of caste system-

G.S. Churup in his work "Caste & Race in India" has used cultural diffusionist approach as well as sociological approach to describe features of caste system in India.

According to Churup, Caste-social structure has followed three process of - Translocation, Transplantation & Transformation in Indian Society.

According to him... caste has translocated & from to Anyone to non-Anyone and has transplanted & transformed over the years.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



10

as a result of social interaction.

Features-

① Segmental division of population -

Caste system has made segmental or horizontal division of caste population into various castes. According to Whurg, Caste system in India is classified by birth.

② Vertical division of caste -

Caste system organizes various castes in India in a hierarchical vertical order on the basis of degree of purity & pollution with Brahmins occupying the top-most position. And all other castes referring to birth for their relative position.

According to Whurg, along the social organization, caste organization is also done in hierarchical order as follows -

- ① Priestly work.
- ② Sacerdotal work.
- ③ Managerial work.
- ④ Menial work.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



11

③ Social & religious disabilities-

This can be seen in form of social isolation - social & commercial exchanges are restricted by caste.

④ Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation-

In Indian Caste system, Caste is ascribed by birth to individuals and the individual has to pursue the same occupation as ascribed by birth. So, there is restriction on the occupation of individual on the basis of his/her caste.

⑤ Caste endogamy in case of marriage-

There is restricted choice to individual in the matter of choosing marital partner. An individual can marry only within the caste. Along with caste there is village exogamy or gotra exogamy.

⑥ Restricted commercial exchanges-

There are rules restricting the exchange of food & water among various castes - is higher or lower hierarchy.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



12

Below, there are some criticisms as
follow -

① Postmodernists criticize Wheeler for his
ethnocentric bias towards Hindu religious
texts.

② MN Srinivas criticized him for his
over-hyped view of Indian society.

③ Anne Bettel criticized Wheeler and
argued that the caste has been
further divided into sub-castes, class &
power. Therefore, Anne Bettel
called for using functionalist model for
studying Indian society.

④ W.S. Wheeler is criticized by S.C. Dube
as "an arm chair sociologist" with no
field studies or surveys done by him.

⑤ Marxist like A.R. Desai criticized him
for ignoring the exploitative nature
of caste system towards lower caste
people or Dalits.



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Despite these criticisms, GS change has provided new insights & methods like ideological perspective to study Indian social structures, institutions which are substantially different from that of European society.

Section-C

Ans-6. AR Desai's thoughts on Indian nationalism-

AR Desai is the pioneer of Marxist approach in Indian context. AR Desai building on MN Dasgupta advocated that it is not the caste which is basic structure of Indian society rather the mode of production determines the Indian social structure.

In order to study Indian society, Indian nationalism, AR Desai has ~~made~~ categorized the evolution in following stages-

- ① Pre-colonial stage.
- ② Colonial stage.
- ③ Post-colonial stage.

Pre-colonial stage-

According to AR Desai, Indian society in pre-colonial stage was characterized by -



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Feudal mode of production: ~~It~~ challenges the "State India hypothesis" given by British anthropologists & administrators. Desai argued that there were many classes like outsiders, craftsmen present in Indian society in this stage as well.

Colonial Stage-

A R Desai argues that the colonization of Indian society was the result of change of mode of production in European society. The colonization was the result of demands of colonialism.

Britishers introduced policies like new land policy which led to the emergence of new classes - like Zamindars, sub-landlords, tenants & sharecroppers etc. This policy led to the pauperization of tenants & sharecroppers.

Similarly, new revenue policy led to the proletarianization & pauperization of classes like outsiders, craftsmen etc.

The introduction of modern education, railways, communication facilities led to



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



15

the rise of new class a "middle class" which in the beginning emerged as support to Britishers and helped them in consolidation of their colonial rule. But later on, they provided leadership to the national movement and played role in emergence of Indian nationalism in the matter.

This new middle class played important role in Indian national movement & independence of India.

Post colonial stage-

According to Desai, after independence too the Indian state remained a capitalist state promoting the interests of capitalists.

According to him, policies like Community development programme, Green Revolution, reservation facilities helped the land owning class & not the landless class.

Similarly, forest policies favoured the capitalist interest and not the tribal interest.

In the words of Desai, "It is the irony in Indian state that the political remains the socialist in nature but the state remains a capitalist state".



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



16

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



17

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



18

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



19

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



20

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

X



21

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



22

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



23

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



24

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X