IUC ACADEMY
INCLUSIVE UNIVERSAL CAREERS ACADEMY
Learn. Prepare. Progress. • www.iucacademy.com

IUC ACADEMY NOTES

Complete Syllabus • Conceptual Flowcharts • Comparative Tables • Solved Practice Questions

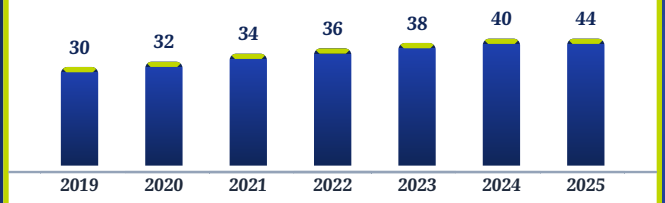
INDIAN SOCIETY, SOCIAL JUSTICE & WELFARE GOVERNANCE — NOTES

Salient Features of Indian Society, Caste & Kinship, Women Empowerment (106th Amendment), SC/ST/OBC/EWS Constitutional Safeguards, Population & Urbanization, Globalization, Secularism, Welfare Schemes, E-Governance, Citizen's Charters & RTI

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE Mains (GS-I & GS-II) • UPPSC/BPSC/MPPSC/RAS Mains • CAPF Essay • UGC-NET • Social Welfare Officer

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Salient Features of Indian Society, Unity in Diversity, Caste & Family (24%)
- Role of Women, Women's Organizations, Population & Urbanization Issues (22%)
- Globalization Impact, Communalism, Regionalism & Indian Secularism (18%)
- Social Justice: Constitutional Safeguards & Laws for SC/ST/OBC/EWS/PwD (18%)
- Governance: Transparency, RTI, Sevottam Citizen's Charter, SHGs & NGOs (18%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

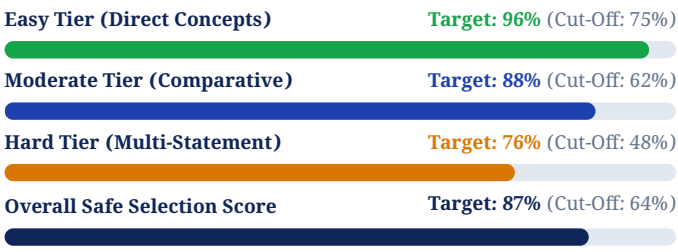
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — INDIAN SOCIETY, SOCIAL JUSTICE & WELFARE GOVERNANCE — NOTES

IUC Academy (Inclusive Universal Careers Academy | www.iucacademy.com) • Official English Medium Study Notes

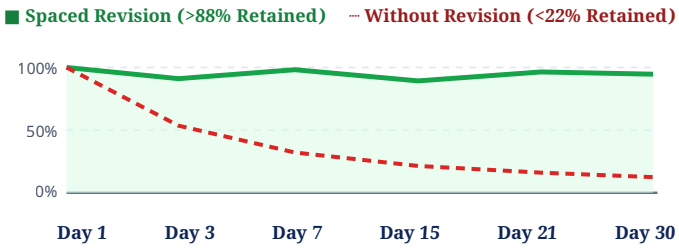
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- NCERT Sociology Textbooks (https://ncert.nic.in/)
- IUC Academy Official Portal (https://www.iucacademy.com)

Detailed Table of Contents & Chapter Architecture

INDIAN SOCIETY, SOCIAL JUSTICE & WELFARE GOVERNANCE — NOTES • Complete Chapters, Comparative Matrices, Solved MCQs & Rapid Revision

1. Chapter 1: Salient Features of Indian Society, Diversity, Unity in Pluralism & Social Stratification

- 1.1 Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage
- 1.2 Caste System: Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations
- 1.4 Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights

2. Chapter 2: Marriage, Family, Kinship Systems, Regional Variations & Changing Social Institutions

- 2.1 Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations
- 2.2 Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)
- 2.4 Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare

3. Chapter 3: Women's Empowerment, Gender Justice, Constitutional Rights & Welfare Legislation

- 3.1 Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India
- 3.2 Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion
- 3.4 Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones

4. Chapter 4: Constitutional & Statutory Safeguards for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, EWS & PwDs

- 4.1 Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- 4.2 Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs
- 4.4 Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan

5. Chapter 5: Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger & Inclusive Growth Methodologies

- 5.1 Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India
- 5.2 National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment
- 5.4 Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture

6. Chapter 6: Population Dynamics, Demographic Dividend, Urbanization, Smart Cities & Migration

- 6.1 Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend
- 6.2 Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions
- 6.4 Urban Governance (74th Amendment), Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules

7. Chapter 7: Civil Society, NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Cooperatives, CSR & Pressure Groups

- 7.1 Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations
- 7.2 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage
- 7.4 Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange

8. Chapter 8: Welfare Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), E-Governance, RTI & Citizen Charters

- 8.1 E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)
- 8.2 Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model
- 8.4 Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance

9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Published by: Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy) | Official Portal: https://www.iucacademy.com

Primary Curriculum References: https://ncert.nic.in/ | https://www.iucacademy.com

Chapter *1:* Salient Features of Indian Society, Diversity, Unity in Pluralism & Social Stratification

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Salient Features of Indian Society, Diversity, Unity in Pluralism & Social Stratification

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage	Caste System: Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations	Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights

1.1 Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage

• **Civilizational Continuity and Syncretism:** Indian society represents one of the oldest continuously living civilizations in the world, integrating Vedic, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Tribal, and modern constitutional traditions into a composite social fabric (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Linguistic Pluralism:** The Constitution of India recognizes 22 scheduled languages under the Eighth Schedule, while the Linguistic Survey and Census data record four primary language families across the subcontinent: Indo-Aryan (spoken by approximately 78.05% of the population), Dravidian (19.64%), Austro-Asiatic (1.11%), and Tibeto-Burman (1.00%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Religious Coexistence and Secular Ethos:** Indian secularism follows the principle of *Sarva Dharma Sambhava* (equal respect and protection for all religions by the State) under Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution, contrasting with the rigid western model of complete institutional separation (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Unity in Diversity as a Sociological Reality:** Despite geographic, linguistic, dietary, and sartorial variations, pan-Indian institutional frameworks, constitutional citizenship, pilgrimage networks, and economic interdependence bind the population into a cohesive national identity (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Accommodation vs. Assimilation:** Indian social evolution historically prioritized cultural accommodation--allowing diverse ethnic and migrant groups to retain distinct cultural practices while participating in the broader socio-economic system (https://ncert.nic.in/).

1.2 Caste System*:* Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations

• **Theoretical Distinction Between Varna and Jati:** *Varna* is a four-fold textual and ideological classification (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) derived from ancient texts, whereas *Jati* is a localized, endogamous, hereditary occupational group numbering over 3,000 distinct communities across India (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Six Core Attributes of Caste (G.S. Ghurye):** Sociologist G.S. Ghurye identified six structural features of the traditional caste system: (1) Segmental division of society, (2) Hierarchy, (3) Restrictions on feeding and social

intercourse, (4) Civil and religious disabilities and privileges, (5) Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation, and (6) Endogamy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Sanskritization and Westernization (M.N. Srinivas):** *Sanskritization* denotes the process whereby a lower caste or tribal group adopts the rituals, customs, beliefs, and lifestyle of a higher--often twice-born (*Dvija*)--caste to claim upward positional mobility within the local hierarchy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Dominant Caste Concept:** M.N. Srinivas formulated the concept of the *Dominant Caste*, referring to a caste that wields economic and political preponderance in a rural region due to sizable arable land ownership, numerical strength, and a relatively high place in the local ritual hierarchy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Secularization and Politicization of Caste:** As noted by Rajni Kothari, modern democratic politics and universal adult franchise have transformed caste from a purely ritual hierarchy into an associative instrument of political mobilization and interest articulation (https://www.iucacademy.com).

1.4 Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights

• **Article 29 and Cultural Pluralism:** Guarantees that any section of citizens residing in the territory of India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the fundamental right to conserve the same (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Kaka Kalelkar and Mandal Frameworks on Social Backwardness:** Both Backward Classes Commissions utilized composite social, educational, and economic indicators to evaluate structural hierarchy beyond ritual purity (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **De-ritualization and Horizontal Mobilization:** Modern caste associations (*Jati Sabhas*) pool educational scholarships, hostels, and cooperative credit, shifting from vertical ritual dependence (*Jajmani* system) to horizontal solidarity (https://www.iucacademy.com).

1.3 Process Flowchart and Comparative Matrix of Social Stratification

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Traditional Ritual Varna-Jati Hierarchy

STEP 2
Colonial Census Enumeration & Legal Codification

STEP 3
Post-1947 Constitutional Abolition of Untouchability & Adult Franchise

STEP 4
Sanskritization, Dominant Caste Rise & Secular Occupational Mobility

Dimension	Varna Framework	Jati System	Class Stratification	Reference Source
Basis of Membership	Textual & ritual functional archetype	Birth-ascribed endogamous group	Achieved economic & educational status	https://ncert.nic.in/
Numerical Scale	Four fixed categories across India	Over 3,000 regional and sub-regional groups	Open-ended socio-economic strata	https://ncert.nic.in/
Social Mobility	Ideologically rigid in classical texts	Positional mobility via Sanskritization	Individual upward or downward mobility	https://www.iucacademy.com
Marriage Rules	Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms	Strict endogamy within the Jati	Exogamous or personal choice-based	https://ncert.nic.in/

Dimension	Varna Framework	Jati System	Class Stratification	Reference Source
Occupational Link	Broad four-fold division of labor	Specific hereditary craft or agrarian role	Market-driven skill and profession	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: The term *Caste* is derived from the Portuguese word *Casta*, meaning pure breed, lineage, or race, first applied by Portuguese observers in the 16th century to describe Indian Jati divisions (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Candidates frequently confuse *Sanskritization* with *Structural Change*; M.N. Srinivas explicitly clarified that Sanskritization produces only *positional change* within the existing caste hierarchy and does not lead to any *structural change* of the system itself (https://ncert.nic.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember G.S. Ghurye's 6 features of Caste using the acronym **SHREDS**: **S**egmental division, **H**ierarchy, **R**estrictions on commensality, **E**ndogamy, **D**isabilities/privileges, and **S**pecific hereditary occupation (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage	**Civilizational Continuity and Syncretism**	Indian society represents one of the oldest continuously living civilizations in the world, integrating Vedic, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Tribal, and modern constitutional traditions into a composite social fabric (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Caste System: Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations	**Linguistic Pluralism**	The Constitution of India recognizes 22 scheduled languages under the Eighth Schedule, while the Linguistic Survey and Census data record four primary language families across the subcontinent: Indo-Aryan (spoken by approximately 78.05% of the population), Dravidian (19.64%), Austro-Asiatic (1.11%), and Tibeto-Burman (1.00%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights	**Religious Coexistence and Secular Ethos**	Indian secularism follows the principle of *Sarva Dharma Sambhava* (equal respect and protection for all religions by the State) under Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution, contrasting with the rigid western model of complete institutional separation (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Process Flowchart and Comparative Matrix of Social Stratification	**Unity in Diversity as a Sociological Reality**	Despite geographic, linguistic, dietary, and sartorial variations, pan-Indian institutional frameworks, constitutional citizenship, pilgrimage networks, and economic interdependence bind the population into a cohesive national identity (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage	**Accommodation vs. Assimilation**	Indian social evolution historically prioritized cultural accommodation--allowing diverse ethnic and migrant groups to retain distinct cultural practices while participating in the broader socio-economic system (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Caste System: Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations	**Theoretical Distinction Between Varna and Jati**	*Varna* is a four-fold textual and ideological classification (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) derived from ancient texts, whereas *Jati* is a localized, endogamous, hereditary occupational group numbering over 3,000 distinct communities across India (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights	**Six Core Attributes of Caste (G.S. Ghurye)**	Sociologist G.S. Ghurye identified six structural features of the traditional caste system: (1) Segmental division of society, (2) Hierarchy, (3) Restrictions on feeding and social intercourse, (4) Civil and religious disabilities and privileges, (5) Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation, and (6) Endogamy (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Process Flowchart and Comparative Matrix of Social Stratification	**Sanskritization and Westernization (M.N. Srinivas)**	*Sanskritization* denotes the process whereby a lower caste or tribal group adopts the rituals, customs, beliefs, and lifestyle of a higher--often twice-born (*Dvija*)--caste to claim upward positional mobility within the local hierarchy (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage	**Dominant Caste Concept**	M.N. Srinivas formulated the concept of the *Dominant Caste*, referring to a caste that wields economic and political preponderance in a rural region due to sizable arable land ownership, numerical strength, and a relatively high place in the local ritual hierarchy (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Caste System: Varna vs. Jati, Features, and Modern Transformations	**Secularization and Politicization of Caste**	As noted by Rajni Kothari, modern democratic politics and universal adult franchise have transformed caste from a purely ritual hierarchy into an associative instrument of political mobilization and interest articulation (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Constitutional Pluralism, Caste Census Debates & Exam Insights	**Article 29 and Cultural Pluralism**	Guarantees that any section of citizens residing in the territory of India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the fundamental right to conserve the same (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Process Flowchart and Comparative Matrix of Social Stratification	**Kaka Kalelkar and Mandal Frameworks on Social Backwardness**	Both Backward Classes Commissions utilized composite social, educational, and economic indicators to evaluate structural hierarchy beyond ritual purity (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Structural Foundations of Indian Society and Pluralistic Heritage	**De-ritualization and Horizontal Mobilization**	Modern caste associations (*Jati Sabhas*) pool educational scholarships, hostels, and cooperative credit, shifting from vertical ritual dependence (*Jajmani* system) to horizontal solidarity (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Civilizational Continuity and Syncretism): Indian society represents one of the oldest continuously living civilizations in the world, integrating Vedic, Buddhist, Jain, Islamic, Sikh, Tribal, and modern constitutional traditions into a composite social fabric (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Linguistic Pluralism): The Constitution of India recognizes 22 scheduled languages under the Eighth Schedule, while the Linguistic Survey and Census data record four primary language families across the subcontinent: Indo-Aryan (spoken by approximately 78.05% of the population), Dravidian (19.64%), Austro-Asiatic (1.11%), and Tibeto-Burman (1.00%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Religious Coexistence and Secular Ethos): Indian secularism follows the principle of *Sarva Dharma Sambhava* (equal respect and protection for all religions by the State) under Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution, contrasting with the rigid western model of complete institutional separation (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Unity in Diversity as a Sociological Reality): Despite geographic, linguistic, dietary, and sartorial variations, pan-Indian institutional frameworks, constitutional citizenship, pilgrimage networks, and economic interdependence bind the population into a cohesive national identity (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Accommodation vs. Assimilation): Indian social evolution historically prioritized cultural accommodation--allowing diverse ethnic and migrant groups to retain distinct cultural practices while participating in the broader socio-economic system (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Theoretical Distinction Between Varna and Jati): *Varna* is a four-fold textual and ideological classification (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) derived from ancient texts, whereas *Jati* is a localized, endogamous, hereditary occupational group numbering over 3,000 distinct communities across India (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Six Core Attributes of Caste (G.S. Ghurye)): Sociologist G.S. Ghurye identified six structural features of the traditional caste system: (1) Segmental division of society, (2) Hierarchy, (3) Restrictions on feeding and social intercourse, (4) Civil and religious disabilities and privileges, (5) Lack of unrestricted choice of occupation, and (6) Endogamy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Sanskritization and Westernization (M.N. Srinivas)): *Sanskritization* denotes the process whereby a lower caste or tribal group adopts the rituals, customs, beliefs, and lifestyle of a higher--often twice-born (*Dvija*)--caste to claim upward positional mobility within the local hierarchy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Dominant Caste Concept): M.N. Srinivas formulated the concept of the *Dominant Caste*, referring to a caste that wields economic and political preponderance in a rural region due to sizable arable land ownership, numerical strength, and a relatively high place in the local ritual hierarchy (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Secularization and Politicization of Caste): As noted by Rajni Kothari, modern democratic politics and universal adult franchise have transformed caste from a purely ritual hierarchy into an associative instrument of political mobilization and interest articulation (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Article 29 and Cultural Pluralism): Guarantees that any section of citizens residing in the territory of India having a distinct language, script, or culture of its own shall have the fundamental right to conserve the same (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Kaka Kalelkar and Mandal Frameworks on Social Backwardness): Both Backward Classes Commissions utilized composite social, educational, and economic indicators to evaluate structural hierarchy beyond ritual purity (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *2:* Marriage, Family, Kinship Systems, Regional Variations & Changing Social Institutions

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Marriage, Family, Kinship Systems, Regional Variations & Changing Social Institutions

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations	**Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)**	**Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare**

2.1 Family Structures*:* Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations

• **Classical Joint Family Characteristics:** Defined by Irawati Karve as a group of people who generally live under one roof, eat food cooked in one kitchen, hold property in common, participate in common family worship, and are related to one another as a particular type of kindred (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Mitakshara vs. Dayabhaga Schools of Inheritance:** Historically, the *Mitakshara* school (prevalent across most of India except Bengal and Assam) recognized coparcenary birthright in ancestral property, whereas the *Dayabhaga* school (prevalent in Bengal and Assam) recognized property inheritance only upon the demise of the father (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005:** Landmark legislative reform that amended Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, granting daughters equal coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral joint family property on par with sons (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Functional Adaptation (M.S. Gore & I.P. Desai):** Sociological studies demonstrate that industrialization and urbanization have not destroyed the Indian joint family; instead, residentially nuclear households maintain strong *functional jointness* through financial obligations, ritual participation, and elder care (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Lineage and Descent Systems:** While most of India follows patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence, matrilineal and matrilocal systems prevail among the Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes of Meghalaya and historically under the *Marumakkathayam* system among the Nairs of Kerala (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

2.2 Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)

• **Northern Kinship Zone:** Encompasses Sindhi, Punjabi, Hindi, Bihari, Bengali, Assamese, and Pahari speakers; characterized by strict village exogamy, clan (*Gotra*) exogamy, the four-clan (*Chari-Gotra*) rule prohibiting marriage within father's, mother's, paternal grandmother's, and maternal grandmother's gotras, and strong avoidance relationships (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Southern Kinship Zone:** Covers Dravidian language regions (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala); characterized by absence of village exogamy, preferential cross-cousin marriage (marrying mother's brother's child or father's sister's child), and historically uncle-niece marriages in select communities (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Central Kinship Zone:** Comprises Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha; acts as a transitional belt blending Northern Sanskritic norms with Southern Dravidian practices, such as unilateral cross-cousin marriage in Maharashtra (marrying maternal uncle's daughter is permitted, while paternal aunt's daughter is taboo) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Eastern Kinship Zone:** Includes Austro-Asiatic (Munda, Santhal, Ho) and Tibeto-Burman (Naga, Mizo, Khasi) groups across Eastern and North-Eastern India; marked by dormitories (*Ghotul* among Muria, *Dhumkuria* among Oraon, *Morung* among Nagas), bride-price customs, and egalitarian gender norms (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Marriage Rules (Endogamy, Exogamy, Hypergamy, Hypogamy):** *Anuloma* (hypergamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a higher Varna/Jati, while *Pratiloma* (hypogamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a lower status, which was traditionally discouraged by orthodox lawgivers (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

2.4 Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare

• **Special Marriage Act, 1954:** Provides a secular civil marriage framework for inter-caste and inter-faith couples independent of personal religious laws (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007:** Legally obligates adult children and heirs to provide monthly maintenance to parents and senior citizens, establishing Maintenance Tribunals at the sub-divisional level (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006:** Declares child marriages voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child, while appointing Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

2.3 Kinship Transformation Flowchart and Regional Comparative Table

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Agrarian Multi-Generational Joint Household

STEP 2
Industrial Migration & Urban Wage Employment

STEP 3
Residential Nuclearization with Functional Jointness

STEP 4
Equal Coparcenary Gender Rights & Companionate Marriage

Kinship Parameter	Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan)	Southern Zone (Dravidian)	North-Eastern Matrilineal (Khasi)	Reference Source
Marriage Rule	Gotra & Village Exogamy	Preferential Cross-Cousin Marriage	Clan (*Kur*) Exogamy	https://ncert.nic.in/
Kinship Terminology	Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)	Classificatory (merges blood & affinal relatives)	Matrilineal lineage classification	https://ncert.nic.in/
Residence Pattern	Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)	Primarily Patrilocal (except historical Nair *Taravad*)	Matrilocal (*Uxorilocal*)	https://ncert.nic.in/
Inheritance Norm	Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)	Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)	Ultimogeniture (*Ka Khadduh* - youngest daughter)	https://www.iucacademy.com
Bride-Wealth / Dowry	Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)	Reciprocal gift exchange between kin groups	No dowry; lineage property stays with mother	https://ncert.nic.in/

Did You Know?: Among the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya, ancestral property is inherited by the youngest daughter (*Ka Khadduh*), who acts as the custodian of family religious rites and ancestral home, while the maternal uncle (*U Kni*) exercises managerial authority (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not equate *Matrilineal* society with *Matriarchy*; NCERT sociology explicitly highlights that in matrilineal societies like the Khasis or Nairs, property passes through the female line, but actual decision-making power and political authority generally remain vested in men (such as the maternal uncle or brother) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember Youth Dormitories of Indian Tribes with **M-G / O-D / N-M**: **M**uria -> **G**hotul; **O**raon -> **D**humkuria; **N**aga -> **M**orung (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations	**Classical Joint Family Characteristics**	Defined by Irawati Karve as a group of people who generally live under one roof, eat food cooked in one kitchen, hold property in common, participate in common family worship, and are related to one another as a particular type of kindred (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)	**Mitakshara vs. Dayabhaga Schools of Inheritance**	Historically, the *Mitakshara* school (prevalent across most of India except Bengal and Assam) recognized coparcenary birthright in ancestral property, whereas the *Dayabhaga* school (prevalent in Bengal and Assam) recognized property inheritance only upon the demise of the father (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare	**Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005**	Landmark legislative reform that amended Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, granting daughters equal coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral joint family property on par with sons (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Kinship Transformation Flowchart and Regional Comparative Table	**Functional Adaptation (M.S. Gore & I.P. Desai)**	Sociological studies demonstrate that industrialization and urbanization have not destroyed the Indian joint family; instead, residentially nuclear households maintain strong *functional jointness* through financial obligations, ritual participation, and elder care (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations	**Lineage and Descent Systems**	While most of India follows patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence, matrilineal and matrilocal systems prevail among the Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes of Meghalaya and historically under the *Marumakkathayam* system among the Nairs of Kerala (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)	**Northern Kinship Zone**	Encompasses Sindhi, Punjabi, Hindi, Bihari, Bengali, Assamese, and Pahari speakers; characterized by strict village exogamy, clan (*Gotra*) exogamy, the four-clan (*Chari-Gotra*) rule prohibiting marriage within father's, mother's, paternal grandmother's, and maternal grandmother's gotras, and strong avoidance relationships (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare	**Southern Kinship Zone**	Covers Dravidian language regions (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala); characterized by absence of village exogamy, preferential cross-cousin marriage (marrying mother's brother's child or father's sister's child), and historically uncle-niece marriages in select communities (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Kinship Transformation Flowchart and Regional Comparative Table	**Central Kinship Zone**	Comprises Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha; acts as a transitional belt blending Northern Sanskritic norms with Southern Dravidian practices, such as unilateral cross-cousin marriage in Maharashtra (marrying maternal uncle's daughter is permitted, while paternal aunt's daughter is taboo) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations	**Eastern Kinship Zone**	Includes Austro-Asiatic (Munda, Santhal, Ho) and Tibeto-Burman (Naga, Mizo, Khasi) groups across Eastern and North-Eastern India; marked by dormitories (*Ghotul* among Muria, *Dhumkuria* among Oraon, *Morung* among Nagas), bride-price customs, and egalitarian gender norms (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Kinship Organization Across India (Irawati Karve's Four-Zone Classification)	**Marriage Rules (Endogamy, Exogamy, Hypergamy, Hypogamy)**	*Anuloma* (hypergamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a higher Varna/Jati, while *Pratiloma* (hypogamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a lower status, which was traditionally discouraged by orthodox lawgivers (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Statutory Marriage Reforms, Special Marriage Act & Senior Citizen Welfare	**Special Marriage Act, 1954**	Provides a secular civil marriage framework for inter-caste and inter-faith couples independent of personal religious laws (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Kinship Transformation Flowchart and Regional Comparative Table	**Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**	Legally obligates adult children and heirs to provide monthly maintenance to parents and senior citizens, establishing Maintenance Tribunals at the sub-divisional level (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Family Structures: Joint vs. Nuclear Family and Structural Transformations	**Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006**	Declares child marriages voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child, while appointing Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 2 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Classical Joint Family Characteristics): Defined by Irawati Karve as a group of people who generally live under one roof, eat food cooked in one kitchen, hold property in common, participate in common family worship, and are related to one another as a particular type of kindred (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Mitakshara vs. Dayabhaga Schools of Inheritance): Historically, the *Mitakshara* school (prevalent across most of India except Bengal and Assam) recognized coparcenary birthright in ancestral property, whereas the *Dayabhaga* school (prevalent in Bengal and Assam) recognized property inheritance only upon the demise of the father (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005): Landmark legislative reform that amended Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, granting daughters equal coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral joint family property on par with sons (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Functional Adaptation (M.S. Gore & I.P. Desai)): Sociological studies demonstrate that industrialization and urbanization have not destroyed the Indian joint family; instead, residentially nuclear households maintain strong *functional jointness* through financial obligations, ritual participation, and elder care (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Lineage and Descent Systems): While most of India follows patrilineal descent and patrilocal residence, matrilineal and matrilocal systems prevail among the Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes of Meghalaya and historically under the *Marumakkathayam* system among the Nairs of Kerala (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Northern Kinship Zone): Encompasses Sindhi, Punjabi, Hindi, Bihari, Bengali, Assamese, and Pahari speakers; characterized by strict village exogamy, clan (*Gotra*) exogamy, the four-clan (*Chari-Gotra*) rule prohibiting marriage within father's, mother's, paternal grandmother's, and maternal grandmother's gotras, and strong avoidance relationships (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Southern Kinship Zone): Covers Dravidian language regions (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala); characterized by absence of village exogamy, preferential cross-cousin marriage (marrying mother's brother's child or father's sister's child), and historically uncle-niece marriages in select communities (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Central Kinship Zone): Comprises Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Odisha; acts as a transitional belt blending Northern Sanskritic norms with Southern Dravidian practices, such as unilateral cross-cousin marriage in Maharashtra (marrying maternal uncle's daughter is permitted, while paternal aunt's daughter is taboo) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eastern Kinship Zone): Includes Austro-Asiatic (Munda, Santhal, Ho) and Tibeto-Burman (Naga, Mizo, Khasi) groups across Eastern and North-Eastern India; marked by dormitories (*Ghotul* among Muria, *Dhumkuria* among Oraon, *Morung* among Nagas), bride-price customs, and egalitarian gender norms (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Marriage Rules (Endogamy, Exogamy, Hypergamy, Hypogamy)): *Anuloma* (hypergamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a higher Varna/Jati, while *Pratiloma* (hypogamy) involves a woman marrying a man of a lower status, which was traditionally discouraged by orthodox lawgivers (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Special Marriage Act, 1954): Provides a secular civil marriage framework for inter-caste and inter-faith couples independent of personal religious laws (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007): Legally obligates adult children and heirs to provide monthly maintenance to parents and senior citizens, establishing Maintenance Tribunals at the sub-divisional level (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3: Women's Empowerment, Gender Justice, Constitutional Rights & Welfare Legislation

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Women's Empowerment, Gender Justice, Constitutional Rights & Welfare Legislation

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India	Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion	Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones

3.1 Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India

• **Fundamental Rights Guaranteeing Gender Equality:** Article 14 guarantees equality before the law; Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special affirmative provisions for women and children; and Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties:** Article 39(a) directs the State to secure an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally; Article 39(d) mandates equal pay for equal work for both men and women; Article 42 mandates just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief; and Article 51A(e) makes it a Fundamental Duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Political Representation in Local Governance & Parliament:** Articles 243D and 243T (inserted by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992) mandate at least one-third (33%) reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, while the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*) introduces Articles 330A, 332A, and 239AA to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the NCT of Delhi Assembly (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Workplace & Domestic Legal Frameworks:** Key protective statutes include the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), the Equal Remuneration Act (1976, now subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019), the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act (1994), the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) POSH Act (2013), and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act (2017)

increasing paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **National Commission for Women (NCW):** Established in January 1992 as a statutory body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, with Jayanti Patnaik serving as its first Chairperson, mandated to review constitutional and legal safeguards for women (https://ncert.nic.in/).

3.2 Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion

• **Mission Shakti Umbrella Programme:** An integrated women empowerment programme launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the 15th Finance Commission period, comprising two sub-schemes: *Sambal* (for safety and security: One Stop Centres, Women Helpline 181, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Nari Adalat) and *Samarthya* (for empowerment: Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Palna creche facility, Shakti Sadan, Hub for Empowerment of Women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) & Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY):** Launched on 22 January 2015 from Panipat, Haryana, as a tri-ministerial convergence initiative (MoWCD, MoHFW, MoE) to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and promote girl child education, paired with the tax-free high-interest Sukanya Samriddhi savings account for girls under 10 years of age (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Maternal Health & Nutrition Interventions:** *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* (PMMVY) provides direct cash maternity benefit for nutrition and wage loss compensation; *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) promotes institutional deliveries; and *POSHAN Abhiyaan* targets stunting, undernutrition, and anemia among adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Lakhpati Didi & Namo Drone Didi Initiatives:** Aimed at rural economic emancipation by enabling Women Self-Help Group (SHG) members under DAY-NRLM to earn a sustainable annual household income of at least Rs 1,00,000 and equipping 15,000 women SHGs with agricultural drones for precision liquid fertilizer and pesticide spraying (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Stand-Up India Scheme:** Facilitates institutional bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield Undertakings in manufacturing, services, or trading (https://www.iucacademy.com).

3.4 Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones

• **Gender Budgeting in India (Introduced in Union Budget 2005-06):** Categorizes public expenditure into Part A (schemes with 100% provision for women) and Part B (schemes where at least 30% of allocation benefits women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **One Stop Centre (OSC - Sakhi) Scheme:** Provides integrated support including medical aid, legal aid, police assistance, psychosocial counseling, and temporary shelter under one roof to women affected by violence (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **SHE-Box (Sexual Harassment Electronic Box):** Single-window online complaint management portal hosted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for registering POSH Act complaints across government and private sectors (https://www.iucacademy.com).

3.3 Gender Empowerment Flowchart and Statutory Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Survival & Sex-Ratio Protection (PCPNDT Act & BBBP)

STEP 2
Education, Nutrition & Health (SSY, POSHAN & PMMVY)

STEP 3
Safe Workplace & Legal Dignity (POSH Act, DV Act & Maternity Act)

STEP 4
Economic & Political Leadership (SHG Lakhpati Didi & 106th Amendment)

Legislation / Constitutional Act	Enactment Year	Core Mandate & Key Provision	Target Beneficiary / Scope	Reference Source
Dowry Prohibition Act	1961	Penalizes giving, taking, or demanding dowry directly or indirectly	Brides and families across India	https://ncert.nic.in/
PCPNDT Act	1994	Prohibits prenatal sex determination and female foeticide	Unborn girl child & expectant mothers	https://ncert.nic.in/
Domestic Violence Act	2005	Civil law providing protection orders, residence rights & monetary relief	Women in domestic relationships	https://www.iucacademy.com
POSH Act (Vishaka Guidelines)	2013	Mandates Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in workplaces with 10+ workers	Working women in organized & unorganized sectors	https://www.iucacademy.com
Maternity Benefit Amendment Act	2017	26 weeks paid leave (first 2 children); creche mandatory for 50+ employees	Women employees in establishments	https://www.iucacademy.com
106th Constitutional Amendment	2023	33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies	Women political representatives	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: The POSH Act, 2013 codified the landmark Supreme Court guidelines issued in the *Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan* (1997) judgment, which drew upon the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), ratified by India in 1993 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a **statutory body** created by an Act of Parliament (NCW Act, 1990), **not** a constitutional body, unlike the National Commissions for SCs (Article 338), STs (Article 338A), and Backward Classes (Article 338B) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the two sub-schemes of **Mission Shakti**: **SAMBAL** = **S**afety **A**nd **M**onitored **B**acking **A**gainst **L**awlessness (One Stop Centre, Helpline 181, BBBP); **SAMARTHYA** = **S**ocio-economic **A**bility & **M**aternal **A**ssistance (PMMVY, Palna, Shakti Sadan) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India	**Fundamental Rights Guaranteeing Gender Equality**	Article 14 guarantees equality before the law; Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special affirmative provisions for women and children; and Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion	**Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties**	Article 39(a) directs the State to secure an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally; Article 39(d) mandates equal pay for equal work for both men and women; Article 42 mandates just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief; and Article 51A(e) makes it a Fundamental Duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones	**Political Representation in Local Governance & Parliament**	Articles 243D and 243T (inserted by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992) mandate at least one-third (33%) reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, while the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*) introduces Articles 330A, 332A, and 239AA to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the NCT of Delhi Assembly (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Gender Empowerment Flowchart and Statutory Matrix	**Workplace & Domestic Legal Frameworks**	Key protective statutes include the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), the Equal Remuneration Act (1976, now subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019), the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act (1994), the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) POSH Act (2013), and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act (2017) increasing paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India	**National Commission for Women (NCW)**	Established in January 1992 as a statutory body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, with Jayanti Patnaik serving as its first Chairperson, mandated to review constitutional and legal safeguards for women (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion	**Mission Shakti Umbrella Programme**	An integrated women empowerment programme launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the 15th Finance Commission period, comprising two sub-schemes: *Sambal* (for safety and security: One Stop Centres, Women Helpline 181, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Nari Adalat) and *Samarthya* (for empowerment: Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Palna creche facility, Shakti Sadan, Hub for Empowerment of Women) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones	**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) & Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)**	Launched on 22 January 2015 from Panipat, Haryana, as a tri-ministerial convergence initiative (MoWCD, MoHFW, MoE) to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and promote girl child education, paired with the tax-free high-interest Sukanya Samriddhi savings account for girls under 10 years of age (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Gender Empowerment Flowchart and Statutory Matrix	**Maternal Health & Nutrition Interventions**	*Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* (PMMVY) provides direct cash maternity benefit for nutrition and wage loss compensation; *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) promotes institutional deliveries; and *POSHAN Abhiyaan* targets stunting, undernutrition, and anemia among adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India	**Lakhpati Didi & Namo Drone Didi Initiatives**	Aimed at rural economic emancipation by enabling Women Self-Help Group (SHG) members under DAY-NRLM to earn a sustainable annual household income of at least Rs 1,00,000 and equipping 15,000 women SHGs with agricultural drones for precision liquid fertilizer and pesticide spraying (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Life-Cycle Approach to Women's Welfare Schemes and Economic Inclusion	**Stand-Up India Scheme**	Facilitates institutional bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield Undertakings in manufacturing, services, or trading (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Gender Budgeting, SHG Financial Inclusion & Maternal Care Milestones	**Gender Budgeting in India (Introduced in Union Budget 2005-06)**	Categorizes public expenditure into Part A (schemes with 100% provision for women) and Part B (schemes where at least 30% of allocation benefits women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Gender Empowerment Flowchart and Statutory Matrix	**One Stop Centre (OSC - Sakhi) Scheme**	Provides integrated support including medical aid, legal aid, police assistance, psychosocial counseling, and temporary shelter under one roof to women affected by violence (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Constitutional Provisions and Legal Safeguards for Women in India	**SHE-Box (Sexual Harassment Electronic Box)**	Single-window online complaint management portal hosted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for registering POSH Act complaints across government and private sectors (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *3* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Fundamental Rights Guaranteeing Gender Equality): Article 14 guarantees equality before the law; Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special affirmative provisions for women and children; and Article 16 ensures equality of opportunity in public employment (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties): Article 39(a) directs the State to secure an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally; Article 39(d) mandates equal pay for equal work for both men and women; Article 42 mandates just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief; and Article 51A(e) makes it a Fundamental Duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Political Representation in Local Governance & Parliament): Articles 243D and 243T (inserted by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, 1992) mandate at least one-third (33%) reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, while the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*) introduces Articles 330A, 332A, and 239AA to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the NCT of Delhi Assembly (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Statement-II (Workplace & Domestic Legal Frameworks): Key protective statutes include the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), the Equal Remuneration Act (1976, now subsumed under the Code on Wages, 2019), the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act (1994), the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) POSH Act (2013), and the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act (2017) increasing paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Commission for Women (NCW)): Established in January 1992 as a statutory body under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, with Jayanti Patnaik serving as its first Chairperson, mandated to review constitutional and legal safeguards for women (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Statement-II (Mission Shakti Umbrella Programme): An integrated women empowerment programme launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the 15th Finance Commission period, comprising two sub-schemes: *Sambal* (for safety and security: One Stop Centres, Women Helpline 181, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Nari Adalat) and *Samarthya* (for empowerment: Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Palna creche facility, Shakti Sadan, Hub for Empowerment of Women) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) & Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)): Launched on 22 January 2015 from Panipat, Haryana, as a tri-ministerial convergence initiative (MoWCD, MoHFW, MoE) to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and promote girl child education, paired with the tax-free high-interest Sukanya Samriddhi savings account for girls under 10 years of age (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Statement-II (Maternal Health & Nutrition Interventions): *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* (PMMVY) provides direct cash maternity benefit for nutrition and wage loss compensation; *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) promotes institutional deliveries; and *POSHAN Abhiyaan* targets stunting, undernutrition, and anemia among adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Lakhpati Didi & Namo Drone Didi Initiatives): Aimed at rural economic emancipation by enabling Women Self-Help Group (SHG) members under DAY-NRLM to earn a sustainable annual household income of at least Rs 1,00,000 and equipping 15,000 women SHGs with agricultural drones for precision liquid fertilizer and pesticide spraying (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Stand-Up India Scheme): Facilitates institutional bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up greenfield Undertakings in manufacturing, services, or trading (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Gender Budgeting in India (Introduced in Union Budget 2005-06)): Categorizes public expenditure into Part A (schemes with 100% provision for women) and Part B (schemes where at least 30% of allocation benefits women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (One Stop Centre (OSC - Sakhi) Scheme): Provides integrated support including medical aid, legal aid, police assistance, psychosocial counseling, and temporary shelter under one roof to women affected by violence (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4: Constitutional & Statutory Safeguards for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, EWS & PwDs

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Constitutional & Statutory Safeguards for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, EWS & PwDs

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)	Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs	Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan

4.1 Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

• **Social and Educational Safeguards:** Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form (enforced via the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989); Article 15(4) and Article 15(5) allow special provisions for advancement and admission to educational institutions; and Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, particularly SCs and STs (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Service and Political Reservations:** Article 16(4) and Article 16(4A) enable reservation in appointments and promotions with consequential seniority for SCs and STs; Article 335 balances claims of SCs and STs to services with maintenance of administrative efficiency; Article 330 reserves seats in the Lok Sabha; and Article 332 reserves seats in State Legislative Assemblies (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Fifth and Sixth Schedules & PESA Act, 1996:** Article 244(1) (Fifth Schedule) governs Scheduled Areas in 10 states through Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC), while Article 244(2) (Sixth Schedule) provides autonomous self-

governance through Autonomous District and Regional Councils in four North-Eastern states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 extends Part IX to Fifth Schedule areas on the recommendation of the Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee (1995), empowering the *Gram Sabha* over Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and land alienation prevention (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006:** Formally titled the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, it grants Individual Forest Rights (up to 4 hectares of occupied forest land) and Community Forest Resource rights to forest-dwelling STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (residing for 3 generations / 75 years prior to 13 December 2005) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Separate Constitutional Commissions (89th Amendment Act, 2003):** Bifurcated the erstwhile combined commission into the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) under Article 338 and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) under Article 338A (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

4.2 Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs

• **Evolution of OBC Commissions and Mandal Implementation:** Article 340 empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. The First Backward Classes Commission was headed by Kaka Kalelkar (1953), and the Second Backward Classes Commission was headed by B.P. Mandal (1979, report submitted 1980), recommending 27% reservation for OBCs in central services, upheld by a 9-judge Supreme Court bench in *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India* (1992) with the "Creamy Layer" exclusion principle (Ram Nandan Committee, 1993) and a 50% ceiling rule (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **102nd and 105th Constitutional Amendment Acts:** The 102nd Amendment Act (2018) granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Article 338B and inserted Article 342A, while the 105th Amendment Act (2021) restored the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and notify their own State Lists of SEBCs/OBCs (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 (EWS Reservation):** Inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to provide up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among non-SC/ST/OBC categories in admission to educational institutions and public employment (based on the Major General S.R. Sinho Commission report, 2010), upheld by the Supreme Court in *Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India* (2022) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016:** Replaced the 1995 Act to align with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); expanded recognized benchmark disability categories from 7 to 21 (including acid attack victims, thalassemia, hemophilia, autism, and Parkinson's disease), increased reservation in government jobs from 3% to 4%, and provided 5% reservation in higher education institutions (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Minority Rights & Safeguards:** Articles 29 and 30 protect cultural and educational rights of linguistic and religious minorities; Article 350A mandates mother-tongue instruction at the primary stage; Article 350B provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities; and six religious communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians/Parsis, and Jains notified in 2014) are recognized under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

4.4 Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan

• **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):** Established in blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons to provide quality middle and high-level education on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **PM-AJAY, SHRESHTA & Stand-Up India:** *Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana* (PM-AJAY) merges Adarsh Gram, GIA, and hostel schemes for SCs, while *SHRESHTA* provides residential education for meritorious SC students in top private schools (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) & UDID:** Launched under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) to achieve universal accessibility in built environment, transportation, and ICT ecosystems alongside Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards (https://www.iucacademy.com).

4.3 Constitutional Safeguards Flowchart and Commission Comparison Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1 — Identification via Presidential Notification (Articles 341, 342 & 342A)

STEP 2 — Affirmative Action in Education & Employment (Articles 15 & 16)

STEP 3 — Political & Autonomous Representation (Articles 244, 330 & 332)

STEP 4 — Quasi-Judicial Constitutional Oversight (Articles 338, 338A & 338B)

Constitutional Provision / Body	Article / Amendment	Primary Mandate & Institutional Composition	Key Landmark Committee / Case	Reference Source
NCSC (Scheduled Castes)	Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)	Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson & 3 Members appointed by President	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	https://ncert.nic.in/
NCST (Scheduled Tribes)	Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)	Investigates safeguards, forest rights & PESA implementation for STs	Bhuria Committee (1995) & Xaxa Committee (2013)	https://ncert.nic.in/
NCBC (Backward Classes)	Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)	Constitutional tribunal powers for Socially & Educationally Backward Classes	Mandal Commission (1979) & Indra Sawhney (1992)	https://www.iucacademy.com
EWS Affirmative Action	Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)	Up to 10% reservation in higher education and public employment	S.R. Sinho Commission (2010) & Janhit Abhiyan (2022)	https://www.iucacademy.com
Anglo-Indian / SC-ST Legislative Quota	104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)	Extended SC/ST Lok Sabha & Assembly quota to 2030; discontinued Anglo-Indian nomination	Articles 330, 331, 332 & 333	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: The Virginius Xaxa Committee (2013) examined the socio-economic, health, and educational status of tribal communities across India, while the Justice G. Rohini Commission (constituted in 2017 under Article 340) examined the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central List (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Exam Trap Alert: The "Creamy Layer" income and status exclusion principle established in *Indra Sawhney* (1992) applies strictly to **OBC reservations**; it does **not** apply to Scheduled Castes (SCs) or Scheduled Tribes (STs) in reservation quotas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **4 Sixth Schedule States** (Article 244(2)) using the code **AMTM**: **A**ssam, **M**eghalaya, **T**ripura, and **M**izoram (notice that **Manipur** and **Nagaland** are *not* in the Sixth Schedule) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)	**Social and Educational Safeguards**	Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form (enforced via the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989); Article 15(4) and Article 15(5) allow special provisions for advancement and admission to educational institutions; and Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, particularly SCs and STs (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs	**Service and Political Reservations**	Article 16(4) and Article 16(4A) enable reservation in appointments and promotions with consequential seniority for SCs and STs; Article 335 balances claims of SCs and STs to services with maintenance of administrative efficiency; Article 330 reserves seats in the Lok Sabha; and Article 332 reserves seats in State Legislative Assemblies (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan	**Fifth and Sixth Schedules & PESA Act, 1996**	Article 244(1) (Fifth Schedule) governs Scheduled Areas in 10 states through Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC), while Article 244(2) (Sixth Schedule) provides autonomous self-governance through Autonomous District and Regional Councils in four North-Eastern states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 extends Part IX to Fifth Schedule areas on the recommendation of the Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee (1995), empowering the *Gram Sabha* over Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and land alienation prevention (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Constitutional Safeguards Flowchart and Commission Comparison Matrix	**Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006**	Formally titled the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, it grants Individual Forest Rights (up to 4 hectares of occupied forest land) and Community Forest Resource rights to forest-dwelling STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (residing for 3 generations / 75 years prior to 13 December 2005) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)	**Separate Constitutional Commissions (89th Amendment Act, 2003)**	Bifurcated the erstwhile combined commission into the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) under Article 338 and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) under Article 338A (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs	Evolution of OBC Commissions and Mandal Implementation	Article 340 empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. The First Backward Classes Commission was headed by Kaka Kalelkar (1953), and the Second Backward Classes Commission was headed by B.P. Mandal (1979, report submitted 1980), recommending 27% reservation for OBCs in central services, upheld by a 9-judge Supreme Court bench in *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India* (1992) with the "Creamy Layer" exclusion principle (Ram Nandan Committee, 1993) and a 50% ceiling rule (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan	102nd and 105th Constitutional Amendment Acts	The 102nd Amendment Act (2018) granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Article 338B and inserted Article 342A, while the 105th Amendment Act (2021) restored the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and notify their own State Lists of SEBCs/OBCs (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Constitutional Safeguards Flowchart and Commission Comparison Matrix	103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 (EWS Reservation)	Inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to provide up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among non-SC/ST/OBC categories in admission to educational institutions and public employment (based on the Major General S.R. Sinho Commission report, 2010), upheld by the Supreme Court in *Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India* (2022) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)	Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016	Replaced the 1995 Act to align with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); expanded recognized benchmark disability categories from 7 to 21 (including acid attack victims, thalassemia, hemophilia, autism, and Parkinson's disease), increased reservation in government jobs from 3% to 4%, and provided 5% reservation in higher education institutions (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Minorities & PwDs	Minority Rights & Safeguards	Articles 29 and 30 protect cultural and educational rights of linguistic and religious minorities; Article 350A mandates mother-tongue instruction at the primary stage; Article 350B provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities; and six religious communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians/Parsis, and Jains notified in 2014) are recognized under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Welfare Initiatives for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities & Divyangjan	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)	Established in blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons to provide quality middle and high-level education on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Constitutional Safeguards Flowchart and Commission Comparison Matrix	PM-AJAY, SHRESHTA & Stand-Up India	*Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana* (PM-AJAY) merges Adarsh Gram, GIA, and hostel schemes for SCs, while *SHRESHTA* provides residential education for meritorious SC students in top private schools (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Constitutional Architecture for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)	Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) & UDID	Launched under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) to achieve universal accessibility in built environment, transportation, and ICT ecosystems alongside Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Social and Educational Safeguards): Article 17 abolishes "Untouchability" and forbids its practice in any form (enforced via the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989); Article 15(4) and Article 15(5) allow special provisions for advancement and admission to educational institutions; and Article 46 directs the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections, particularly SCs and STs (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Statement-II (Service and Political Reservations): Article 16(4) and Article 16(4A) enable reservation in appointments and promotions with consequential seniority for SCs and STs; Article 335 balances claims of SCs and STs to services with maintenance of administrative efficiency; Article 330 reserves seats in the Lok Sabha; and Article 332 reserves seats in State Legislative Assemblies (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Fifth and Sixth Schedules & PESA Act, 1996): Article 244(1) (Fifth Schedule) governs Scheduled Areas in 10 states through Tribes Advisory Councils (TAC), while Article 244(2) (Sixth Schedule) provides autonomous self-governance through Autonomous District and Regional Councils in four North-Eastern states: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 extends Part IX to Fifth Schedule areas on the recommendation of the Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee (1995), empowering the *Gram Sabha* over Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and land alienation prevention (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Statement-II (Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006): Formally titled the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, it grants Individual Forest Rights (up to 4 hectares of occupied forest land) and Community Forest Resource rights to forest-dwelling STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (residing for 3 generations / 75 years prior to 13 December 2005) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Separate Constitutional Commissions (89th Amendment Act, 2003)): Bifurcated the erstwhile combined commission into the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) under Article 338 and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) under Article 338A (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Statement-II (Evolution of OBC Commissions and Mandal Implementation): Article 340 empowers the President to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. The First Backward Classes Commission was headed by Kaka Kalelkar (1953), and the Second Backward Classes Commission was headed by B.P. Mandal (1979, report submitted 1980), recommending 27% reservation for OBCs in central services, upheld by a 9-judge Supreme Court bench in *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India* (1992) with the "Creamy Layer" exclusion principle (Ram Nandan Committee, 1993) and a 50% ceiling rule (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (102nd and 105th Constitutional Amendment Acts): The 102nd Amendment Act (2018) granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Article 338B and inserted Article 342A, while the 105th Amendment Act (2021) restored the power of State Governments and Union Territories to identify and notify their own State Lists of SEBCs/OBCs (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 (EWS Reservation)): Inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to provide up to 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) among non-SC/ST/OBC categories in admission to educational institutions and public employment (based on the Major General S.R. Sinho Commission report, 2010), upheld by the Supreme Court in *Janhit Abhiyan vs. Union of India* (2022) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016): Replaced the 1995 Act to align with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); expanded recognized benchmark disability categories from 7 to 21 (including acid attack victims, thalassemia, hemophilia, autism, and Parkinson's disease), increased reservation in government jobs from 3% to 4%, and provided 5% reservation in higher education institutions (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Minority Rights & Safeguards): Articles 29 and 30 protect cultural and educational rights of linguistic and religious minorities; Article 350A mandates mother-tongue instruction at the primary stage; Article 350B provides for a Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities; and six religious communities (Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians/Parsis, and Jains notified in 2014) are recognized under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)): Established in blocks with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons to provide quality middle and high-level education on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (PM-AJAY, SHRESHTA & Stand-Up India): *Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana* (PM-AJAY) merges Adarsh Gram, GIA, and hostel schemes for SCs, while *SHRESHTA* provides residential education for meritorious SC students in top private schools (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5*: Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger & Inclusive Growth Methodologies

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger & Inclusive Growth Methodologies

Key Study Pillar 1
Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India

Key Study Pillar 2
National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment

Key Study Pillar 3
Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture

5.1 Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India

• **Pre-Independence & Early Planning Estimates:** Dadabhai Naoroji formulated the earliest poverty line in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901) at Rs 16 to Rs 35 per capita per year based on a prison subsistence diet, followed by the National Planning Committee (1938) under Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Working Group of 1962 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **VM Dandekar and N Rath Committee (1971) & YK Alagh Committee (1979):** Dandekar and Rath introduced calorie-based expenditure norms (2,250 kcal per capita per day for both rural and urban areas), while the YK Alagh Task Force differentiated nutritional requirements into **2,400 kcal per capita per day for rural areas** and **2,100 kcal per capita per day for urban areas** (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **DT Lakdawala Committee (1993):** Retained the Alagh calorie norms (2,400 rural / 2,100 urban) but introduced state-specific poverty lines updated using the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) in rural areas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009):** Shifted away from pure calorie anchors to a broader Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) basket incorporating private expenditure on health and education, adopting Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates and setting the 2011-12 poverty line at **Rs 816 per capita per month (Rs 27.20/day) for rural areas** and **Rs 1,000 per capita per month (Rs 33.33/day) for urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **21.9%** (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **C Rangarajan Committee (2014):** Re-examined the methodology using Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data and normative nutritional requirements (2,155 kcal/day rural and 2,090 kcal/day urban, plus protein and fat norms), setting the 2011-12 cutoff at **Rs 972/month (Rs 32/day) in rural areas** and **Rs 1,407/month (Rs 47/day) in urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **29.5%** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

5.2 National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment

• **NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** Developed in collaboration with UNDP and OPHI using National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5) data; adapts the global Alkire-Foster methodology across **3 equally weighted dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living)** and **12 indicators** (adding *Maternal Health* and *Bank Account* to the global 10 indicators) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Rapid Decline in Multidimensional Poverty:** According to NITI Aayog's MPI assessment, India's multidimensional headcount poverty ratio declined from 29.17% in 2013-14 (24.85% in 2015-16) to **14.96% in 2019-21** and further projected to **11.28% in 2022-23**, lifting approximately 24.82 crore citizens out of multidimensional poverty over nine years (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 & PMGKAY:** NFSA converts food security from a welfare approach to a legal right-based framework covering up to **75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population** (roughly two-thirds of India's total population). Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households receive **35 kg of foodgrains per family per month**, while Priority Households (PHH) receive **5 kg per person per month**, provided free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) extended for five years from January 2024 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005:** Guarantees a legal right to at least **100 days of unskilled manual wage employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, with at least one-third of beneficiaries mandated to be women, social audits conducted by the *Gram Sabha*, and unemployment allowance payable if work is not provided within 15 days (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient, and Unemployment Typology:** The Lorenz Curve plots cumulative income share against cumulative population share, and the Gini Coefficient (ranging from 0 for absolute equality to 1 for absolute inequality) measures income disparity. In rural agriculture, *Disguised Unemployment* occurs where the Marginal Physical Productivity of labor is zero (*MPPL* = 0) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

5.4 Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture

• **Structural, Frictional, Cyclical & Disguised Unemployment:** In developing agrarian economies, *Disguised Unemployment* (zero marginal productivity) dominates rural farming, whereas *Educated & Structural Unemployment* dominates urban labor markets due to skill mismatches (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS by NSO):** Measures Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) using Usual Status (**ps+ss**, 365-day reference) and Current Weekly Status (**CWS**, 7-day reference) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **e-Shram Portal & PM-SYM:** National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar for migrant and gig workers, paired with *Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan* (assured monthly pension of Rs 3,000 after age 60) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

5.3 Poverty Alleviation Flowchart and Committee Comparison Table

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1 — Identification via Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) & NITI MPI

STEP 2 — Nutritional & Food Security Cushion (NFSA 2013 & PM POSHAN)

STEP 3 — Wage & Self-Employment Generation (MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM & PM SVANidhi)

STEP 4 — Financial Inclusion & Asset Creation (PMJDY, PMAY & Ayushman Bharat)

Poverty Expert Committee	Submission Year	Core Methodology / Reference Period	Rural & Urban Benchmark (2011-12 / Calorie)	Estimated Poverty %	Reference Source
Y.K. Alagh Task Force	1979	Calorie-anchored Nutritional Basket	Rural: 2,400 kcal/day; Urban: 2,100 kcal/day	Baseline 54.9% (1973-74)	https://ncert.nic.in/
D.T. Lakdawala Group	1993	State-specific CPI-AL & CPI-IW price indices	Retained 2,400 kcal (Rural) & 2,100 kcal (Urban)	36.0% (1993-94)	https://ncert.nic.in/
Suresh Tendulkar Group	2009	Mixed Reference Period (MRP) + Health/Education	Rural: Rs 816/month; Urban: Rs 1,000/ month	21.9% (2011-12)	https://ncert.nic.in/

Poverty Expert Committee	Submission Year	Core Methodology / Reference Period	Rural & Urban Benchmark (2011-12 / Calorie)	Estimated Poverty %	Reference Source
C. Rangarajan Panel	2014	Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) + Protein/ Fat	Rural: Rs 972/month; Urban: Rs 1,407/ month	29.5% (2011-12)	https:// www.iucacademy.com
NITI Aayog National MPI	2021 / 2023	Alkire-Foster Method (3 Dimensions, 12 Indicators)	Deprivation score >= 33.33% across 12 indicators	14.96% (NFHS-5) / 11.28%	https:// www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, Section 13 mandates that the **eldest woman of the household who is not less than 18 years of age** shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuing ration cards (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Exam Trap Alert: The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (UNDP & OPHI) uses **10 indicators**, whereas India's **National MPI (NITI Aayog)** uses **12 indicators**--the two additional Indian indicators are **Maternal Health** (under Health) and **Bank Account** (under Standard of Living) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the chronological order of India's Poverty Committees with **A-L-T-R**: **A**lagh (1979) -> **L**akdawala (1993) -> **T**endulkar (2009) -> **R**angarajan (2014) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India	**Pre-Independence & Early Planning Estimates**	Dadabhai Naoroji formulated the earliest poverty line in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901) at Rs 16 to Rs 35 per capita per year based on a prison subsistence diet, followed by the National Planning Committee (1938) under Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Working Group of 1962 (https://ncert.nic.in/).
National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment	**VM Dandekar and N Rath Committee (1971) & YK Alagh Committee (1979)**	Dandekar and Rath introduced calorie-based expenditure norms (2,250 kcal per capita per day for both rural and urban areas), while the YK Alagh Task Force differentiated nutritional requirements into **2,400 kcal per capita per day for rural areas** and **2,100 kcal per capita per day for urban areas** (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture	**DT Lakdawala Committee (1993)**	Retained the Alagh calorie norms (2,400 rural / 2,100 urban) but introduced state-specific poverty lines updated using the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) in rural areas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Poverty Alleviation Flowchart and Committee Comparison Table	**Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009)**	Shifted away from pure calorie anchors to a broader Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) basket incorporating private expenditure on health and education, adopting Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates and setting the 2011-12 poverty line at **Rs 816 per capita per month (Rs 27.20/day) for rural areas** and **Rs 1,000 per capita per month (Rs 33.33/day) for urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **21.9%** (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India	**C Rangarajan Committee (2014)**	Re-examined the methodology using Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data and normative nutritional requirements (2,155 kcal/day rural and 2,090 kcal/day urban, plus protein and fat norms), setting the 2011-12 cutoff at **Rs 972/month (Rs 32/day) in rural areas** and **Rs 1,407/month (Rs 47/day) in urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **29.5%** (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment	**NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**	Developed in collaboration with UNDP and OPHI using National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5) data; adapts the global Alkire-Foster methodology across **3 equally weighted dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living)** and **12 indicators** (adding *Maternal Health* and *Bank Account* to the global 10 indicators) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture	**Rapid Decline in Multidimensional Poverty**	According to NITI Aayog's MPI assessment, India's multidimensional headcount poverty ratio declined from 29.17% in 2013-14 (24.85% in 2015-16) to **14.96% in 2019-21** and further projected to **11.28% in 2022-23**, lifting approximately 24.82 crore citizens out of multidimensional poverty over nine years (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Poverty Alleviation Flowchart and Committee Comparison Table	**National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 & PMGKAY**	NFSA converts food security from a welfare approach to a legal right-based framework covering up to **75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population** (roughly two-thirds of India's total population). Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households receive **35 kg of foodgrains per family per month**, while Priority Households (PHH) receive **5 kg per person per month**, provided free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) extended for five years from January 2024 (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India	**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005**	Guarantees a legal right to at least **100 days of unskilled manual wage employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, with at least one-third of beneficiaries mandated to be women, social audits conducted by the *Gram Sabha*, and unemployment allowance payable if work is not provided within 15 days (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Food Security & Rural Employment	**Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient, and Unemployment Typology**	The Lorenz Curve plots cumulative income share against cumulative population share, and the Gini Coefficient (ranging from 0 for absolute equality to 1 for absolute inequality) measures income disparity. In rural agriculture, *Disguised Unemployment* occurs where the Marginal Physical Productivity of labor is zero (*MPPL* = 0) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Types of Unemployment, Skill India & Social Security Architecture	**Structural, Frictional, Cyclical & Disguised Unemployment**	In developing agrarian economies, *Disguised Unemployment* (zero marginal productivity) dominates rural farming, whereas *Educated & Structural Unemployment* dominates urban labor markets due to skill mismatches (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Poverty Alleviation Flowchart and Committee Comparison Table	**Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS by NSO)**	Measures Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) using Usual Status (`ps+ss`, 365-day reference) and Current Weekly Status (`CWS`, 7-day reference) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Evolution of Poverty Estimation Committees in India	**e-Shram Portal & PM-SYM**	National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW) seeded with Aadhaar for migrant and gig workers, paired with *Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan* (assured monthly pension of Rs 3,000 after age 60) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 5 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pre-Independence & Early Planning Estimates): Dadabhai Naoroji formulated the earliest poverty line in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901) at Rs 16 to Rs 35 per capita per year based on a prison subsistence diet, followed by the National Planning Committee (1938) under Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Working Group of 1962 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (VM Dandekar and N Rath Committee (1971) & YK Alagh Committee (1979)): Dandekar and Rath introduced calorie-based expenditure norms (2,250 kcal per capita per day for both rural and urban areas), while the YK Alagh Task Force differentiated nutritional requirements into **2,400 kcal per capita per day for rural areas** and **2,100 kcal per capita per day for urban areas** (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (DT Lakdawala Committee (1993)): Retained the Alagh calorie norms (2,400 rural / 2,100 urban) but introduced state-specific poverty lines updated using the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) in rural areas (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009)): Shifted away from pure calorie anchors to a broader Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) basket incorporating private expenditure on health and education, adopting Mixed Reference Period (MRP) estimates and setting the 2011-12 poverty line at **Rs 816 per capita per month (Rs 27.20/day) for rural areas** and **Rs 1,000 per capita per month (Rs 33.33/day) for urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **21.9%** (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (C Rangarajan Committee (2014)): Re-examined the methodology using Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) data and normative nutritional requirements (2,155 kcal/day rural and 2,090 kcal/day urban, plus protein and fat norms), setting the 2011-12 cutoff at **Rs 972/month (Rs 32/day) in rural areas** and **Rs 1,407/month (Rs 47/day) in urban areas**, estimating national poverty at **29.5%** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)): Developed in collaboration with UNDP and OPHI using National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5) data; adapts the global Alkire-Foster methodology across **3 equally weighted dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living)** and **12 indicators** (adding *Maternal Health* and *Bank Account* to the global 10 indicators) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Rapid Decline in Multidimensional Poverty): According to NITI Aayog's MPI assessment, India's multidimensional headcount poverty ratio declined from 29.17% in 2013-14 (24.85% in 2015-16) to **14.96% in 2019-21** and further projected to **11.28% in 2022-23**, lifting approximately 24.82 crore citizens out of multidimensional poverty over nine years (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 & PMGKAY): NFSA converts food security from a welfare approach to a legal right-based framework covering up to **75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population** (roughly two-thirds of India's total population). Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households receive **35 kg of foodgrains per family per month**, while Priority Households (PHH) receive **5 kg per person per month**, provided free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) extended for five years from January 2024 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005): Guarantees a legal right to at least **100 days of unskilled manual wage employment** in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, with at least one-third of beneficiaries mandated to be women, social audits conducted by the *Gram Sabha*, and unemployment allowance payable if work is not provided within 15 days (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Lorenz Curve, Gini Coefficient, and Unemployment Typology): The Lorenz Curve plots cumulative income share against cumulative population share, and the Gini Coefficient (ranging from 0 for absolute equality to 1 for absolute inequality) measures income disparity. In rural agriculture, *Disguised Unemployment* occurs where the Marginal Physical Productivity of labor is zero (*MPPL* = 0) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Structural, Frictional, Cyclical & Disguised Unemployment): In developing agrarian economies, *Disguised Unemployment* (zero marginal productivity) dominates rural farming, whereas *Educated & Structural Unemployment* dominates urban labor markets due to skill mismatches (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS by NSO)): Measures Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR) using Usual Status (**ps+ss**, 365-day reference) and Current Weekly Status (**CWS**, 7-day reference) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6: Population Dynamics, Demographic Dividend, Urbanization, Smart Cities & Migration

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Population Dynamics, Demographic Dividend, Urbanization, Smart Cities & Migration

Key Study Pillar 1
Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend

Key Study Pillar 2
Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions

Key Study Pillar 3
Urban Governance (74th Amendment), Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules

6.1 Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend

• **Four Stages of Demographic Transition:** Stage I (High Birth Rate + High Death Rate = Stable low population, pre-1921 India); Stage II (High Birth Rate + Rapidly Falling Death Rate = Population Explosion, 1951-1981); Stage III (Declining Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Decelerating growth, post-1981 India); Stage IV (Low Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Stabilized population) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Year of the Great Divide (1921):** In the 1911-1921 census decade, India was the only census period to record a **negative decadal population growth rate (-0.31%)** due to famine and the 1918 influenza pandemic, earning 1921 the title *Year of the Great Divide* (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Replacement Level Total Fertility Rate (TFR = 2.0):** According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), India's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined to **2.0 children per woman** (below the replacement level benchmark of 2.1), with urban TFR at 1.6 and rural TFR at 2.1 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Demographic Dividend & Dependency Ratio:** India's median age stands at roughly 28-29 years, with the working-age population (15-59 or 15-64 years) comprising over 64% of the total population, creating a multi-decade window of low dependency ratio and accelerated per-capita savings potential (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **National Population Policy (NPP), 2000:** Formulated on the recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee, setting the long-term objective of achieving a stable population by the year 2045 (later revised to 2070) at a level consistent with sustainable economic growth and social development (https://ncert.nic.in/).

6.2 Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions

• **Census of India Criteria for Statutory vs. Census Towns:** A **Statutory Town** is any place with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee. A **Census Town** must simultaneously satisfy three empirical criteria: (1) Minimum population of **5,000**, (2) At least **75% of the male main working population** engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (3) Population density of at least **400 persons per sq. km** (1,000 per sq. mile) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Urbanization Trends (Census 2011):** According to the 2011 Census, **31.16% of India's population (37.71 crore people)** lived in urban areas (up from 27.81% in 2001). Goa is the most urbanized state by percentage (62.17%), Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized major state (48.4%), Maharashtra has the highest absolute urban population (5.08 crore), and Himachal Pradesh has the lowest urban share (10.03%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Migration Streams in India:** Internal migration is categorized into four streams: **Rural-to-Rural (R-R)**, **Rural-to-Urban (R-U)**, **Urban-to-Urban (U-U)**, and **Urban-to-Rural (U-R)**. R-R is the largest overall stream (driven primarily by marriage migration of women), whereas R-U is the largest stream among male migrants (driven by employment and livelihood search) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Urban Renewal & Infrastructure Flagship Schemes:** Key initiatives include the **Smart Cities Mission** (launched 25 June 2015 across 100 cities for core infrastructure and Area-Based Development), **AMRUT 2.0** (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for universal water supply and sewerage), **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0)** for garbage-free cities and scientific solid waste management, **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)**, and **PM SVANidhi** (micro-credit facility for street vendors with digital transaction cashback incentives) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC):** Enables intra-state and inter-state portability of NFSA foodgrain entitlements for migrant laborers through Aadhaar-authenticated biometric e-POS machines at any Fair Price Shop across the country (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

6.4 Urban Governance *(74th Amendment)*, Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules

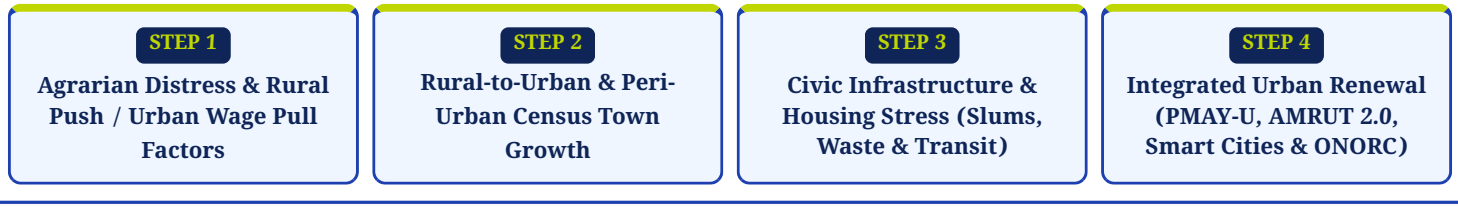
• **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (Part IXA, Articles 243P to 243ZG):** Added the **Twelfth Schedule** containing **18 functional items** for Municipalities (*Nagar Panchayat*, *Municipal Council*, and *Municipal Corporation*) and mandated District Planning Committees (Art 243ZD) and Metropolitan Planning Committees (Art 243ZE) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **ULB Municipal Bonds & Credit Rating:** Cities like Pune, Hyderabad, Indore, and Lucknow have raised Municipal Bonds and Green Bonds for sustainable urban water and solar infrastructure under AMRUT reforms (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Swachh Survekshan & Star Rating of Garbage-Free Cities:** Annual urban sanitation survey conducted by MoHUA evaluating source segregation, material recovery facilities (MRFs), bioremediation of legacy dumpsites, and *SafaiMitra Suraksha* (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

6.3 Urbanization & Migration Flowchart and Census Urban Classification Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart



Urban Category / Metric	Statutory / Empirical Benchmark	Key Census 2011 / Policy Fact	Nodal Ministry / Authority	Reference Source
Statutory Town	Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board	4,041 Statutory Towns in Census 2011	State Urban Development Dept	https://ncert.nic.in/

Urban Category / Metric	Statutory / Empirical Benchmark	Key Census 2011 / Policy Fact	Nodal Ministry / Authority	Reference Source
Census Town	Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km	3,894 Census Towns in Census 2011	Registrar General & Census Commissioner	https://ncert.nic.in/
Class I Town / City	Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000	Accounts for over 70% of India's urban population	Ministry of Home Affairs (ORGI)	https://ncert.nic.in/
Metropolitan City	Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)	53 Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations in 2011	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	https://ncert.nic.in/
PM SVANidhi Scheme	Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)	Empowers urban street vendors post-pandemic	MoHUA & SIDBI (Implementation Partner)	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: India was the **first country in the world** to launch an official, state-sponsored National Family Planning Programme in **1952** during the First Five-Year Plan, later renamed the National Family Welfare Programme (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: In Census of India criteria for a **Census Town**, the 75% non-agricultural employment condition applies strictly to **male main workers**, **not** to the total working population (male + female) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the 3 Census Town criteria with **5-75-400**: **5**,000 minimum population, **75%** male main workers in non-agriculture, and **400** persons per sq. km density (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend	**Four Stages of Demographic Transition**	Stage I (High Birth Rate + High Death Rate = Stable low population, pre-1921 India); Stage II (High Birth Rate + Rapidly Falling Death Rate = Population Explosion, 1951-1981); Stage III (Declining Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Decelerating growth, post-1981 India); Stage IV (Low Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Stabilized population) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions	**Year of the Great Divide (1921)**	In the 1911-1921 census decade, India was the only census period to record a **negative decadal population growth rate (-0.31%)** due to famine and the 1918 influenza pandemic, earning 1921 the title *Year of the Great Divide* (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Urban Governance (74th Amendment), Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules	**Replacement Level Total Fertility Rate (TFR = 2.0)**	According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), India's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined to **2.0 children per woman** (below the replacement level benchmark of 2.1), with urban TFR at 1.6 and rural TFR at 2.1 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Urbanization & Migration Flowchart and Census Urban Classification Matrix	**Demographic Dividend & Dependency Ratio**	India's median age stands at roughly 28-29 years, with the working-age population (15-59 or 15-64 years) comprising over 64% of the total population, creating a multi-decade window of low dependency ratio and accelerated per-capita savings potential (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend	**National Population Policy (NPP), 2000**	Formulated on the recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee, setting the long-term objective of achieving a stable population by the year 2045 (later revised to 2070) at a level consistent with sustainable economic growth and social development (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions	**Census of India Criteria for Statutory vs. Census Towns**	A **Statutory Town** is any place with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee. A **Census Town** must simultaneously satisfy three empirical criteria: (1) Minimum population of **5,000**, (2) At least **75% of the male main working population** engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (3) Population density of at least **400 persons per sq. km** (1,000 per sq. mile) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Urban Governance (74th Amendment), Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules	**Urbanization Trends (Census 2011)**	According to the 2011 Census, **31.16% of India's population (37.71 crore people)** lived in urban areas (up from 27.81% in 2001). Goa is the most urbanized state by percentage (62.17%), Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized major state (48.4%), Maharashtra has the highest absolute urban population (5.08 crore), and Himachal Pradesh has the lowest urban share (10.03%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Urbanization & Migration Flowchart and Census Urban Classification Matrix	**Migration Streams in India**	Internal migration is categorized into four streams: **Rural-to-Rural (R-R)**, **Rural-to-Urban (R-U)**, **Urban-to-Urban (U-U)**, and **Urban-to-Rural (U-R)**. R-R is the largest overall stream (driven primarily by marriage migration of women), whereas R-U is the largest stream among male migrants (driven by employment and livelihood search) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend	**Urban Renewal & Infrastructure Flagship Schemes**	Key initiatives include the **Smart Cities Mission** (launched 25 June 2015 across 100 cities for core infrastructure and Area-Based Development), **AMRUT 2.0** (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for universal water supply and sewerage), **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0)** for garbage-free cities and scientific solid waste management, **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)**, and **PM SVANidhi** (micro-credit facility for street vendors with digital transaction cashback incentives) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Census Definition of Urban Areas, Urbanization Challenges & Government Missions	**One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)**	Enables intra-state and inter-state portability of NFSA foodgrain entitlements for migrant laborers through Aadhaar-authenticated biometric e-POS machines at any Fair Price Shop across the country (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Urban Governance (74th Amendment), Urban Heat Islands & Solid Waste Rules	**74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (Part IXA, Articles 243P to 243ZG)**	Added the **Twelfth Schedule** containing **18 functional items** for Municipalities (*Nagar Panchayat*, *Municipal Council*, and *Municipal Corporation*) and mandated District Planning Committees (Art 243ZD) and Metropolitan Planning Committees (Art 243ZE) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Urbanization & Migration Flowchart and Census Urban Classification Matrix	**ULB Municipal Bonds & Credit Rating**	Cities like Pune, Hyderabad, Indore, and Lucknow have raised Municipal Bonds and Green Bonds for sustainable urban water and solar infrastructure under AMRUT reforms (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Demographic Transition Theory, Fertility Trends & Demographic Dividend	**Swachh Survekshan & Star Rating of Garbage-Free Cities**	Annual urban sanitation survey conducted by MoHUA evaluating source segregation, material recovery facilities (MRFs), bioremediation of legacy dumpsites, and *SafaiMitra Suraksha* (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Four Stages of Demographic Transition): Stage I (High Birth Rate + High Death Rate = Stable low population, pre-1921 India); Stage II (High Birth Rate + Rapidly Falling Death Rate = Population Explosion, 1951-1981); Stage III (Declining Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Decelerating growth, post-1981 India); Stage IV (Low Birth Rate + Low Death Rate = Stabilized population) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Year of the Great Divide (1921)): In the 1911-1921 census decade, India was the only census period to record a **negative decadal population growth rate (-0.31%)** due to famine and the 1918 influenza pandemic, earning 1921 the title *Year of the Great Divide* (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Replacement Level Total Fertility Rate (TFR = 2.0)): According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5), India's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined to **2.0 children per woman** (below the replacement level benchmark of 2.1), with urban TFR at 1.6 and rural TFR at 2.1 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Demographic Dividend & Dependency Ratio): India's median age stands at roughly 28-29 years, with the working-age population (15-59 or 15-64 years) comprising over 64% of the total population, creating a multi-decade window of low dependency ratio and accelerated per-capita savings potential (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (National Population Policy (NPP), 2000): Formulated on the recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee, setting the long-term objective of achieving a stable population by the year 2045 (later revised to 2070) at a level consistent with sustainable economic growth and social development (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Census of India Criteria for Statutory vs. Census Towns): A **Statutory Town** is any place with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee. A **Census Town** must simultaneously satisfy three empirical criteria: (1) Minimum population of **5,000**, (2) At least **75% of the male main working population** engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and (3) Population density of at least **400 persons per sq. km** (1,000 per sq. mile) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Urbanization Trends (Census 2011)): According to the 2011 Census, **31.16% of India's population (37.71 crore people)** lived in urban areas (up from 27.81% in 2001). Goa is the most urbanized state by percentage (62.17%), Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized major state (48.4%), Maharashtra has the highest absolute urban population (5.08 crore), and Himachal Pradesh has the lowest urban share (10.03%) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (Migration Streams in India): Internal migration is categorized into four streams: **Rural-to-Rural (R-R)**, **Rural-to-Urban (R-U)**, **Urban-to-Urban (U-U)**, and **Urban-to-Rural (U-R)**. R-R is the largest overall stream (driven primarily by marriage migration of women), whereas R-U is the largest stream among male migrants (driven by employment and livelihood search) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Urban Renewal & Infrastructure Flagship Schemes): Key initiatives include the **Smart Cities Mission** (launched 25 June 2015 across 100 cities for core infrastructure and Area-Based Development), **AMRUT 2.0** (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation for universal water supply and sewerage), **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U 2.0)** for garbage-free cities and scientific solid waste management, **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)**, and **PM SVANidhi** (micro-credit facility for street vendors with digital transaction cashback incentives) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)): Enables intra-state and inter-state portability of NFSA foodgrain entitlements for migrant laborers through Aadhaar-authenticated biometric e-POS machines at any Fair Price Shop across the country (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (Part IXA, Articles 243P to 243ZG)): Added the **Twelfth Schedule** containing **18 functional items** for Municipalities (*Nagar Panchayat*, *Municipal Council*, and *Municipal Corporation*) and mandated District Planning Committees (Art 243ZD) and Metropolitan Planning Committees (Art 243ZE) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Statement-II (ULB Municipal Bonds & Credit Rating): Cities like Pune, Hyderabad, Indore, and Lucknow have raised Municipal Bonds and Green Bonds for sustainable urban water and solar infrastructure under AMRUT reforms (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Civil Society, NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Cooperatives, CSR & Pressure Groups

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Civil Society, NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Cooperatives, CSR & Pressure Groups

Key Study Pillar 1
Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations

Key Study Pillar 2
Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage

Key Study Pillar 3
Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange

7.1 Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations

• **Three Primary Legal Registration Routes for Non-Profits in India:** (1) **Societies** registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860** (requiring a minimum of 7 members at the national/state level); (2) **Public Charitable Trusts** registered under the **Indian Trusts Act, 1882** or state-specific Public Trust Acts (such as the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act); and (3) **Non-Profit Companies** incorporated under **Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013** (formerly Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956), where profits must be applied solely to promote art, science, education, charity, or social welfare and dividends to members are strictly prohibited (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Constitutional Right to Form Associations & Cooperatives:** The **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011** accorded constitutional status to Cooperative Societies by inserting the words "or co-operative societies" into **Article 19(1)(c)** (Fundamental Right), inserting **Article 43B** (Directive Principle to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies), and adding **Part IXB** (Articles 243ZH to 243ZT) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010 & 2020 Amendments:** Administered by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, FCRA regulates foreign donations to ensure they do not adversely affect internal security. The 2020 Amendment prohibited sub-granting of foreign funds to other NGOs, capped administrative expenses from foreign contributions at **20%** (down from 50%), mandated Aadhaar for office bearers, and required all foreign contributions to be received exclusively in a designated FCRA account at the **State Bank of India (SBI), Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **NITI Aayog NGO-DARPAN Portal:** A unified national electronic registry maintained by NITI Aayog that assigns a Unique ID to voluntary organizations and NGOs, mandatory for applying for government grants-in-aid across central ministries (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:** India became the first statutory jurisdiction globally to mandate CSR spending for companies meeting any of three thresholds in the preceding financial year: (1) **Net Worth** >= **Rs 500 crore**, (2) **Turnover** >= **Rs 1,000 crore**, or (3) **Net Profit** >= **Rs 5 crore**. Eligible companies must spend at least **2% of their average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years** on activities listed in **Schedule VII** of the Companies Act, 2013 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

7.2 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage

• **Structural Architecture of a Self-Help Group (SHG):** An informal homogeneous micro-collective of **10 to 20 rural or urban women** (5 to 20 in hilly, tribal, or difficult terrains) from similar socio-economic contexts who pool regular small savings, practice internal inter-loaning at mutually agreed rates, and access collateral-free formal bank credit (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Panchasutra (Five Cardinal Principles) of SHGs:** Under DAY-NRLM, viable SHGs adhere to the *Panchasutra:* (1) Regular weekly/fortnightly meetings, (2) Regular savings, (3) Regular internal lending, (4) Timely repayment of loans, and (5) Up-to-date maintenance of books of accounts (expanded to *Dashasutra* by adding health, nutrition, sanitation, education, and local governance participation) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992):** Initiated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in **1992** as a pilot project (based on the S.K. Kalia Committee recommendations) to link informal SHGs directly with commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and cooperative banks, evolving into the world's largest microfinance outreach program (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Federated Three-Tier Institutional Structure under DAY-NRLM:** Primary **SHGs** at the hamlet/ neighborhood level federate into a **Village Organization (VO)** at the village level, and multiple VOs federate into a **Sub-Block Level Federation (SLF) / Block Federation** at the sub-block or block level, receiving Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) support (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Success Case Models of Collectives & Cooperatives:** Iconic Indian grass-roots models include **AMUL** (Anand Milk Union Limited / Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation founded by Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien under Operation Flood), **SEWA** (Self-Employed Women's Association founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972 in Ahmedabad), **Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad** (started by 7 women in Mumbai in 1959), and **Kudumbashree** (launched in Kerala in 1998 as a community-based poverty eradication and women's empowerment mission) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

7.4 Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange

• **Union Ministry of Cooperation (Created July 2021):** Anchored by the motto *Sahakar Se Samriddhi*, spearheading model bye-laws for **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)** to transform them into multi-service centers (CSC, Jan Aushadhi Kendra, LPG/petrol dealership, and grain storage) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Social Stock Exchange (SSE) under SEBI Framework:** Enables Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and For-Profit Social Undertakings (FPSEs) to raise funds for social impact projects via **Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP)** instruments (https://www.iucacademy.com).

• **Bank Sakhi, Krishi Sakhi & Pashu Sakhi Cadres:** Trained community resource women from SHGs deployed at rural bank branches and village panchayats to deliver doorstep financial literacy and extension services (https://www.iucacademy.com).

7.3 SHG-Microfinance Flowchart and Third-Sector Institutional Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Formation of 10-20 Women SHG & Panchasutra Practice

STEP 2
Grading, Revolving Fund & NABARD Bank Linkage

STEP 3
Federation into Village Organization & Block Federation

STEP 4
Micro-Undertaking Creation, Bank Sakhi & Lakhpati Didi Graduation

Institutional Entity	Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision	Minimum Membership / Eligibility	Primary Regulatory / Nodal Agency	Reference Source
Registered Society	Societies Registration Act, 1860	Minimum 7 members	Registrar of Societies (State Govt)	https://www.iucacademy.com
Section 8 Non-Profit Company	Section 8, Companies Act, 2013	2 Directors (Pvt) / 3 Directors (Public); zero dividend	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA / RoC)	https://www.iucacademy.com
Cooperative Society	97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)	Democratic member control (One Member, One Vote)	Ministry of Cooperation / State Registrar	https://ncert.nic.in/
FCRA Registered NGO	Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020	3 years active existence + SBI New Delhi FCRA Account	Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	https://www.iucacademy.com
CSR Mandatory Company	Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013	Net Worth >= 500 Cr OR Turnover >= 1000 Cr OR Profit >= 5 Cr	Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: In *Union of India vs. Rajendra N. Shah* (2021), the Supreme Court struck down parts of Part IXB (97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011) insofar as they applied to **state-level cooperative societies** because the amendment had not been ratified by half of the State Legislatures under Article 368(2), while upholding Part IXB for **Multi-State Cooperative Societies** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Exam Trap Alert: Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) registration and compliance are administered by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, **not** the Ministry of Finance or RBI, whereas the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 is administered by the Ministry of Finance and RBI (https://www.iucacademy.com).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **CSR Section 135 Thresholds** with **5 - 500 - 1000 -> 2%**: Net Profit >= Rs **5** Cr, Net Worth >= Rs **500** Cr, or Turnover >= Rs **1000** Cr must spend **2%** of 3-year average net profit (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations	**Three Primary Legal Registration Routes for Non-Profits in India**	(1) **Societies** registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860** (requiring a minimum of 7 members at the national/state level); (2) **Public Charitable Trusts** registered under the **Indian Trusts Act, 1882** or state-specific Public Trust Acts (such as the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act); and (3) **Non-Profit Companies** incorporated under **Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013** (formerly Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956), where profits must be applied solely to promote art, science, education, charity, or social welfare and dividends to members are strictly prohibited (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage	**Constitutional Right to Form Associations & Cooperatives**	The **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011** accorded constitutional status to Cooperative Societies by inserting the words "or co-operative societies" into **Article 19(1)(c)** (Fundamental Right), inserting **Article 43B** (Directive Principle to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies), and adding **Part IXB** (Articles 243ZH to 243ZT) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange	**Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010 & 2020 Amendments**	Administered by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, FCRA regulates foreign donations to ensure they do not adversely affect internal security. The 2020 Amendment prohibited sub-granting of foreign funds to other NGOs, capped administrative expenses from foreign contributions at **20%** (down from 50%), mandated Aadhaar for office bearers, and required all foreign contributions to be received exclusively in a designated FCRA account at the **State Bank of India (SBI), Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi** (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
SHG-Microfinance Flowchart and Third-Sector Institutional Matrix	**NITI Aayog NGO-DARPAN Portal**	A unified national electronic registry maintained by NITI Aayog that assigns a Unique ID to voluntary organizations and NGOs, mandatory for applying for government grants-in-aid across central ministries (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations	**Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013**	India became the first statutory jurisdiction globally to mandate CSR spending for companies meeting any of three thresholds in the preceding financial year: (1) **Net Worth >= Rs 500 crore**, (2) **Turnover >= Rs 1,000 crore**, or (3) **Net Profit >= Rs 5 crore**. Eligible companies must spend at least **2% of their average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years** on activities listed in **Schedule VII** of the Companies Act, 2013 (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage	**Structural Architecture of a Self-Help Group (SHG)**	An informal homogeneous micro-collective of **10 to 20 rural or urban women** (5 to 20 in hilly, tribal, or difficult terrains) from similar socio-economic contexts who pool regular small savings, practice internal inter-loaning at mutually agreed rates, and access collateral-free formal bank credit (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange	**Panchasutra (Five Cardinal Principles) of SHGs**	Under DAY-NRLM, viable SHGs adhere to the *Panchasutra*: (1) Regular weekly/fortnightly meetings, (2) Regular savings, (3) Regular internal lending, (4) Timely repayment of loans, and (5) Up-to-date maintenance of books of accounts (expanded to *Dashasutra* by adding health, nutrition, sanitation, education, and local governance participation) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
SHG-Microfinance Flowchart and Third-Sector Institutional Matrix	**NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992)**	Initiated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in **1992** as a pilot project (based on the S.K. Kalia Committee recommendations) to link informal SHGs directly with commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and cooperative banks, evolving into the world's largest microfinance outreach program (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations	**Federated Three-Tier Institutional Structure under DAY-NRLM**	Primary **SHGs** at the hamlet/neighborhood level federate into a **Village Organization (VO)** at the village level, and multiple VOs federate into a **Sub-Block Level Federation (SLF) / Block Federation** at the sub-block or block level, receiving Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) support (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Microfinance & NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage	**Success Case Models of Collectives & Cooperatives**	Iconic Indian grass-roots models include **AMUL** (Anand Milk Union Limited / Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation founded by Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien under Operation Flood), **SEWA** (Self-Employed Women's Association founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972 in Ahmedabad), **Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad** (started by 7 women in Mumbai in 1959), and **Kudumbashree** (launched in Kerala in 1998 as a community-based poverty eradication and women's empowerment mission) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Ministry of Cooperation, PACS Computerization & Social Stock Exchange	**Union Ministry of Cooperation (Created July 2021)**	Anchored by the motto *Sahakar Se Samriddhi*, spearheading model bye-laws for **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)** to transform them into multi-service centers (CSC, Jan Aushadhi Kendra, LPG/petrol dealership, and grain storage) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
SHG-Microfinance Flowchart and Third-Sector Institutional Matrix	**Social Stock Exchange (SSE) under SEBI Framework**	Enables Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and For-Profit Social Undertakings (FPSEs) to raise funds for social impact projects via **Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP)** instruments (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Legal Registration and Regulatory Framework for NGOs and Voluntary Organizations	**Bank Sakhi, Krishi Sakhi & Pashu Sakhi Cadres**	Trained community resource women from SHGs deployed at rural bank branches and village panchayats to deliver doorstep financial literacy and extension services (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Three Primary Legal Registration Routes for Non-Profits in India): (1) **Societies** registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860** (requiring a minimum of 7 members at the national/state level); (2) **Public Charitable Trusts** registered under the **Indian Trusts Act, 1882** or state-specific Public Trust Acts (such as the Maharashtra Public Trusts Act); and (3) **Non-Profit Companies** incorporated under **Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013** (formerly Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956), where profits must be applied solely to promote art, science, education, charity, or social welfare and dividends to members are strictly prohibited (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Constitutional Right to Form Associations & Cooperatives): The **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011** accorded constitutional status to Cooperative Societies by inserting the words "or co-operative societies" into **Article 19(1)(c)** (Fundamental Right), inserting **Article 43B** (Directive Principle to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies), and adding **Part IXB** (Articles 243ZH to 243ZT) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010 & 2020 Amendments): Administered by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**, FCRA regulates foreign donations to ensure they do not adversely affect internal security. The 2020 Amendment
prohibited sub-granting of foreign funds to other NGOs, capped administrative expenses from foreign contributions at **20%** (down from 50%), mandated Aadhaar for office bearers, and required all foreign contributions to be received exclusively in a designated FCRA account at the **State Bank of India (SBI), Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (NITI Aayog NGO-DARPAN Portal): A unified national electronic registry maintained by NITI Aayog that assigns a Unique ID to voluntary organizations and NGOs, mandatory for applying for government grants-in-aid across central ministries (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013): India became the first statutory jurisdiction globally to mandate CSR spending for companies meeting any of three thresholds in the preceding financial year: (1) **Net Worth** >= **Rs 500 crore**, (2) **Turnover** >= **Rs 1,000 crore**, or (3) **Net Profit** >= **Rs 5 crore**. Eligible companies must spend at least **2% of their average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years** on activities listed in **Schedule VII** of the Companies Act, 2013 (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Structural Architecture of a Self-Help Group (SHG)): An informal homogeneous micro-collective of **10 to 20 rural or urban women** (5 to 20 in hilly, tribal, or difficult terrains) from similar socio-economic contexts who pool regular small savings, practice internal inter-loaning at mutually agreed rates, and access collateral-free formal bank credit (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Panchasutra (Five Cardinal Principles) of SHGs): Under DAY-NRLM, viable SHGs adhere to the *Panchasutra*: (1) Regular weekly/fortnightly meetings, (2) Regular savings, (3) Regular internal lending, (4) Timely repayment of loans, and (5) Up-to-date maintenance of books of accounts (expanded to *Dashasutra* by adding health, nutrition, sanitation, education, and local governance participation) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992)): Initiated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in **1992** as a pilot project (based on the S.K. Kalia Committee recommendations) to link informal SHGs directly with commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), and cooperative banks, evolving into the world's largest microfinance outreach program (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Federated Three-Tier Institutional Structure under DAY-NRLM): Primary **SHGs** at the hamlet/neighborhood level federate into a **Village Organization (VO)** at the village level, and multiple VOs federate into a **Sub-Block Level Federation (SLF) / Block Federation** at the sub-block or block level, receiving Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) support (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Success Case Models of Collectives & Cooperatives): Iconic Indian grass-roots models include **AMUL** (Anand Milk Union Limited / Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation founded by Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien under Operation Flood), **SEWA** (Self-Employed Women's Association founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972 in Ahmedabad), **Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad** (started by 7 women in Mumbai in 1959), and **Kudumbashree** (launched in Kerala in 1998 as a community-based poverty eradication and women's empowerment mission) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Union Ministry of Cooperation (Created July 2021)): Anchored by the motto *Sahakar Se Samriddhi*, spearheading model bye-laws for **Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)** to transform them into multi-service centers (CSC, Jan Aushadhi Kendra, LPG/petrol dealership, and grain storage) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Social Stock Exchange (SSE) under SEBI Framework): Enables Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) and For-Profit Social Undertakings (FPSEs) to raise funds for social impact projects via **Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP)** instruments (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8: Welfare Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), E-Governance, RTI & Citizen Charters

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: Welfare Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), E-Governance, RTI & Citizen Charters

Key Study Pillar 1
E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)

Key Study Pillar 2
Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model

Key Study Pillar 3
Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance

8.1 E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack *(Digital Public Infrastructure)*

• **Four Pillars of E-Governance Interactions:** Defined by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 11th Report: *Promoting e-Governance -- The Smart Way Forward*) across four operational tracks: **G2C (Government-to-Citizen)** (e.g., UMANG, DigiLocker, Passport Seva), **G2B (Government-to-Business)** (e.g., GeM portal, MCA21, GSTN), **G2G (Government-to-Government)** (e.g., e-Office, PRAGATI, Smart Police), and **G2E (Government-to-Employee)** (e.g., Karmayogi Bharat / iGOT, Bhavishya pension portal, HRMS) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Nine Pillars of Digital India (Launched 1 July 2015):** Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme (Common Services Centres - CSCs), e-Governance (Reforming Government through Technology), e-Kranti (Electronic Delivery of Services), Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, and Early Harvest Programmes (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **JAM Trinity & Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):** Integrates **Jan Dhan** bank accounts, **Aadhaar** (12-digit unique biometric identity issued by UIDAI under the Aadhaar Act, 2016), and **Mobile** connectivity to transfer welfare subsidies (PAHAL LPG, PM-KISAN, MGNREGA wages, scholarships) directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB), eliminating ghost beneficiaries and middlemen leakage (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Three Layers of India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure - DPI):** (1) **Identity Layer** (Aadhaar e-KYC & e-Sign), (2) **Payments Layer** (Unified Payments Interface - UPI, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System - AePS, developed by NPCI), and (3) **Data Empowerment & Consent Layer** (DigiLocker & Account Aggregator DEPA framework), extended to health (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission - ABDM), agriculture (AgriStack), and commerce (Open Network for Digital Commerce - ONDC) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **PRAGATI & CPGRAMS: PRAGATI** (*Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation*, launched in March 2015) is a multi-purpose, multi-modal platform involving the Prime Minister, Union Secretaries, and State Chief Secretaries for real-time project monitoring and grievance resolution, complemented by **CPGRAMS** (*Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System*) under DARPG (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

8.2 Right to Information *(RTI)* Act, *2005,* Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model

• **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005:** Enacted on 15 June 2005 and came into full force on **12 October 2005** (replacing the Freedom of Information Act, 2002), operationalizing citizens' fundamental right to know rooted in **Article 19(1)(a)** (Freedom of Speech and Expression) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **Statutory Timelines and Provisions under RTI Act, 2005:** Under Section 7(1), a Public Information Officer (PIO) must provide information within **30 days** of receipt of the request, or within **48 hours** if the information concerns the **life or liberty of a person** (35 days if applied through an Assistant PIO). **Section 4** mandates *suo motu* proactive disclosure by public authorities; **Section 8(1)** lists exemptions from disclosure (sovereignty, national security, cabinet papers, trade secrets, fiduciary information); and **Section 24** exempts intelligence and security organizations listed in the Second Schedule except in cases of allegations of corruption and human rights violations (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

• **RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019 & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023:** The 2019 Amendment empowered the Central Government to prescribe the tenure, salaries, and service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at both Central and State levels (currently set at 3

years or up to age 65). The **DPDP Act, 2023** amended Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act to harmonize personal privacy rights (upheld as a Fundamental Right under Article 21 in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*, 2017) with public transparency (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Citizen's Charter & Sevottam Model:** Originated in the United Kingdom in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference in May **1997**. As recommended by the 2nd ARC (12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration -- The Heart of Governance*), the **Sevottam Model** (developed by DARPG and certified under **IS 15700:2005** by the Bureau of Indian Standards) evaluates public service delivery across three modules: (1) **Citizen's Charter**, (2) **Public Grievance Redress Mechanism**, and (3) **Service Delivery Capability** (**https://www.bis.gov.in/**).

• **Social Audit & Lokpal/Lokayuktas Act, 2013:** Originated from the *Jan Sunwai* (Public Hearing) movement pioneered by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan in the early 1990s; institutionalized under Section 17 of MGNREGA (2005) and embraced by Meghalaya as the first state to enact a dedicated Social Audit Law (2017). The **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013** created a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman consisting of a Chairperson and up to 8 members (50% judicial members, and at least 50% from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, and Women) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

8.4 Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance

• **Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building - NPCSCB):** Shifts civil service training from *Rule-Based* to *Role-Based* human resource management through the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform and Capacity Building Commission (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Bhashini (National Language Translation Mission) & UMANG:** AI-powered crowdsourced voice and text translation platform (*Bhasha Daan*) enabling citizens to access digital public services in 22 scheduled Indian languages (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

• **Cert-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) & National Cyber Security:** Designated national agency under Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 for incident response, critical infrastructure protection (NCIIPC), and 1930 cyber-fraud helpline integration (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

8.3 Citizen-Centric Governance Flowchart and Transparency Framework Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Proactive Suo Motu Disclosure (RTI Section 4 & Citizen's Charter)

STEP 2
Digital Service Delivery via DPI (JAM Trinity, PFMS & UMANG)

STEP 3
Time-Bound Grievance Redressal (CPGRAMS, PRAGATI & Right to Service Acts)

STEP 4
Independent Accountability & Social Audit (Gram Sabha, CIC & Lokpal)

Governance Instrument	Year / Statutory Basis	Key Operational Benchmark / Timeline	Nodal Ministry / Oversight Body	Reference Source
Right to Information (RTI) Act	2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)	30 days normal reply; 48 hours for life or liberty; Rs 10 fee (free for BPL)	DoPT & Central Information Commission (CIC)	**https://ncert.nic.in/**

Governance Instrument	Year / Statutory Basis	Key Operational Benchmark / Timeline	Nodal Ministry / Oversight Body	Reference Source
Sevottam Quality Standard	IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)	3 Modules: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redress + Service Capability	DARPG & Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	https://www.bis.gov.in/
Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery) Act	2016 (Passed as Money Bill)	12-digit biometric identity for DBT subsidies under Section 7	UIDAI & Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY)	https://www.iucacademy.com
Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act	2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)	Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women)	Statutory Anti-Corruption Ombudsman	https://www.iucacademy.com
Digital Personal Data Protection Act	2023 (DPDP Act)	Data Fiduciary obligations, Data Principal consent & Data Protection Board	Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY)	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: Madhya Pradesh became the **first state in India** to enact a statutory **Right to Public Services Guarantee Act in 2010**, making time-bound delivery of notified public services a legally enforceable right with financial penalties on defaulting officials (https://mp.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: A **Citizen's Charter** by itself is **not legally justiciable** in a court of law unless backed by a statutory *Right to Public Services Act*--it is a moral and administrative commitment of service standards, timelines, and grievance redressal (https://www.iucacademy.com).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **3 Modules of SEVOTTAM (Uttam Seva)** with **C-G-S**: **C**itizen's Charter, **G**rievance Redressal Mechanism, and **S**ervice Delivery Capability (https://www.bis.gov.in/).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)	**Four Pillars of E-Governance Interactions**	Defined by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 11th Report: *Promoting e-Governance -- The Smart Way Forward*) across four operational tracks: **G2C (Government-to-Citizen)** (e.g., UMANG, DigiLocker, Passport Seva), **G2B (Government-to-Business)** (e.g., GeM portal, MCA21, GSTN), **G2G (Government-to-Government)** (e.g., e-Office, PRAGATI, Smart Police), and **G2E (Government-to-Employee)** (e.g., Karmayogi Bharat / iGOT, Bhavishya pension portal, HRMS) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model	**Nine Pillars of Digital India (Launched 1 July 2015)**	Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme (Common Services Centres - CSCs), e-Governance (Reforming Government through Technology), e-Kranti (Electronic Delivery of Services), Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, and Early Harvest Programmes (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance	**JAM Trinity & Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**	Integrates **Jan Dhan** bank accounts, **Aadhaar** (12-digit unique biometric identity issued by UIDAI under the Aadhaar Act, 2016), and **Mobile** connectivity to transfer welfare subsidies (PAHAL LPG, PM-KISAN, MGNREGA wages, scholarships) directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB), eliminating ghost beneficiaries and middlemen leakage (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Citizen-Centric Governance Flowchart and Transparency Framework Matrix	**Three Layers of India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure - DPI)**	(1) **Identity Layer** (Aadhaar e-KYC & e-Sign), (2) **Payments Layer** (Unified Payments Interface - UPI, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System - AePS, developed by NPCI), and (3) **Data Empowerment & Consent Layer** (DigiLocker & Account Aggregator DEPA framework), extended to health (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission - ABDM), agriculture (AgriStack), and commerce (Open Network for Digital Commerce - ONDC) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)	**PRAGATI & CPGRAMS**	**PRAGATI** (*Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation*, launched in March 2015) is a multi-purpose, multi-modal platform involving the Prime Minister, Union Secretaries, and State Chief Secretaries for real-time project monitoring and grievance resolution, complemented by **CPGRAMS** (*Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System*) under DARPG (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model	**Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**	Enacted on 15 June 2005 and came into full force on **12 October 2005** (replacing the Freedom of Information Act, 2002), operationalizing citizens' fundamental right to know rooted in **Article 19(1)(a)** (Freedom of Speech and Expression) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance	**Statutory Timelines and Provisions under RTI Act, 2005**	Under Section 7(1), a Public Information Officer (PIO) must provide information within **30 days** of receipt of the request, or within **48 hours** if the information concerns the **life or liberty of a person** (35 days if applied through an Assistant PIO). **Section 4** mandates *suo motu* proactive disclosure by public authorities; **Section 8(1)** lists exemptions from disclosure (sovereignty, national security, cabinet papers, trade secrets, fiduciary information); and **Section 24** exempts intelligence and security organizations listed in the Second Schedule except in cases of allegations of corruption and human rights violations (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Citizen-Centric Governance Flowchart and Transparency Framework Matrix	**RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019 & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023**	The 2019 Amendment empowered the Central Government to prescribe the tenure, salaries, and service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at both Central and State levels (currently set at 3 years or up to age 65). The **DPDP Act, 2023** amended Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act to harmonize personal privacy rights (upheld as a Fundamental Right under Article 21 in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*, 2017) with public transparency (https://www.iucacademy.com).
E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)	**Citizen's Charter & Sevottam Model**	Originated in the United Kingdom in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference in May **1997**. As recommended by the 2nd ARC (12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration -- The Heart of Governance*), the **Sevottam Model** (developed by DARPG and certified under **IS 15700:2005** by the Bureau of Indian Standards) evaluates public service delivery across three modules: (1) **Citizen's Charter**, (2) **Public Grievance Redress Mechanism**, and (3) **Service Delivery Capability** (https://www.bis.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Sociology Textbooks)
Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, Citizen's Charters & Sevottam Model	**Social Audit & Lokpal/ Lokayuktas Act, 2013**	Originated from the *Jan Sunwai* (Public Hearing) movement pioneered by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan in the early 1990s; institutionalized under Section 17 of MGNREGA (2005) and embraced by Meghalaya as the first state to enact a dedicated Social Audit Law (2017). The **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013** created a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman consisting of a Chairperson and up to 8 members (50% judicial members, and at least 50% from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, and Women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Mission Karmayogi, National Data Governance & Cyber Hygiene in E-Governance	**Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building - NPCSCB)**	Shifts civil service training from *Rule-Based* to *Role-Based* human resource management through the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform and Capacity Building Commission (https://www.iucacademy.com).
Citizen-Centric Governance Flowchart and Transparency Framework Matrix	**Bhashini (National Language Translation Mission) & UMANG**	AI-powered crowdsourced voice and text translation platform (*Bhasha Daan*) enabling citizens to access digital public services in 22 scheduled Indian languages (https://www.iucacademy.com).
E-Governance Models, Digital India & India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure)	**Cert-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team) & National Cyber Security**	Designated national agency under Section 70B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 for incident response, critical infrastructure protection (NCIIPC), and 1930 cyber-fraud helpline integration (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Four Pillars of E-Governance Interactions): Defined by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC, 11th Report: *Promoting e-Governance -- The Smart Way Forward*) across four operational tracks: **G2C (Government-to-Citizen)** (e.g., UMANG, DigiLocker, Passport Seva), **G2B (Government-to-Business)** (e.g., GeM portal, MCA21, GSTN), **G2G (Government-to-Government)** (e.g., e-Office, PRAGATI, Smart Police), and **G2E (Government-to-Employee)** (e.g., Karmayogi Bharat / iGOT, Bhavishya pension portal, HRMS) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Nine Pillars of Digital India (Launched 1 July 2015)): Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme (Common Services Centres - CSCs), e-Governance (Reforming Government through Technology), e-Kranti (Electronic Delivery of Services), Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs, and Early Harvest Programmes (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (JAM Trinity & Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)): Integrates **Jan Dhan** bank accounts, **Aadhaar** (12-digit unique biometric identity issued by UIDAI under the Aadhaar Act, 2016), and **Mobile** connectivity to transfer welfare subsidies (PAHAL LPG, PM-KISAN, MGNREGA wages, scholarships) directly into beneficiaries' bank accounts through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) and Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB), eliminating ghost beneficiaries and middlemen leakage (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Statement-II (Three Layers of India Stack (Digital Public Infrastructure - DPI)): (1) **Identity Layer** (Aadhaar e-KYC & e-Sign), (2) **Payments Layer** (Unified Payments Interface - UPI, Aadhaar Enabled Payment System - AePS, developed by NPCI), and (3) **Data Empowerment & Consent Layer** (DigiLocker & Account Aggregator DEPA framework), extended to health (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission - ABDM), agriculture (AgriStack), and commerce (Open Network for Digital Commerce - ONDC) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (PRAGATI & CPGRAMS): PRAGATI (*Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation*, launched in March 2015) is a multi-purpose, multi-modal platform involving the Prime Minister, Union Secretaries, and State Chief Secretaries for real-time project monitoring and grievance resolution, complemented by **CPGRAMS** (*Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System*) under DARPG (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Statement-II (Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005): Enacted on 15 June 2005 and came into full force on **12 October 2005** (replacing the Freedom of Information Act, 2002), operationalizing citizens' fundamental right to know rooted in **Article 19(1)(a)** (Freedom of Speech and Expression) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Statutory Timelines and Provisions under RTI Act, 2005): Under Section 7(1), a Public Information Officer (PIO) must provide information within **30 days** of receipt of the request, or within **48 hours** if the information concerns the **life or liberty of a person** (35 days if applied through an Assistant PIO). **Section 4** mandates *suo motu* proactive disclosure by public authorities; **Section 8(1)** lists exemptions from disclosure (sovereignty, national security, cabinet papers, trade secrets, fiduciary information); and **Section 24** exempts intelligence and security organizations listed in the Second Schedule except in cases of allegations of corruption and human rights violations (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Statement-II (RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019 & Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023): The 2019 Amendment empowered the Central Government to prescribe the tenure, salaries, and service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at both Central and State levels (currently set at 3 years or up to age 65). The **DPDP Act, 2023** amended Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act to harmonize personal privacy rights (upheld as a Fundamental Right under Article 21 in *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*, 2017) with public transparency (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Citizen's Charter & Sevottam Model): Originated in the United Kingdom in 1991 and adopted in India at the Chief Ministers' Conference in May **1997**. As recommended by the 2nd ARC (12th Report: *Citizen Centric Administration -- The Heart of Governance*), the **Sevottam Model** (developed by DARPG and certified under **IS 15700:2005** by the Bureau of Indian Standards) evaluates public service delivery across three modules: (1) **Citizen's Charter**, (2) **Public Grievance Redress Mechanism**, and (3) **Service Delivery Capability** (https://www.bis.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Social Audit & Lokpal/Lokayuktas Act, 2013): Originated from the *Jan Sunwai* (Public Hearing) movement pioneered by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan in the early 1990s; institutionalized under Section 17 of MGNREGA (2005) and embraced by Meghalaya as the first state to enact a dedicated Social Audit Law (2017). The **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013** created a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman consisting of a Chairperson and up to 8 members (50% judicial members, and at least 50% from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, and Women) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Mission Karmayogi (National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building - NPCSCB)): Shifts civil service training from *Rule-Based* to *Role-Based* human resource management through the **iGOT Karmayogi** digital learning platform and Capacity Building Commission (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Statement-II (Bhashini (National Language Translation Mission) & UMANG): AI-powered crowdsourced voice and text translation platform (*Bhasha Daan*) enabling citizens to access digital public services in 22 scheduled Indian languages (https://www.iucacademy.com).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Who introduced the sociological concepts of 'Sanskritization' and 'Dominant Caste' in the study of Indian social stratification?**
(A) G.S. Ghurye | (B) M.N. Srinivas | (C) Irawati Karve | (D) Louis Dumont
Answer: (B) M.N. Srinivas -- He formulated *Sanskritization* in his study of the Coorgs of Mysore and *Dominant Caste* in Rampura village (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #2 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **According to the Linguistic Survey and Census classification, which language family is spoken by the largest percentage of India's population?**
(A) Dravidian | (B) Austro-Asiatic | (C) Indo-Aryan | (D) Tibeto-Burman
Answer: (C) Indo-Aryan -- Spoken by approximately 78.05% of the Indian population, followed by Dravidian at 19.64% (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Which Amendment to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 granted daughters equal coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral Mitakshara joint family property?**
(A) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 1999 | (B) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2002 | (C) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 | (D) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2010
Answer: (C) Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 -- Amended Section 6 of the 1956 Act, upheld retroactively by the Supreme Court in *Vineeta Sharma vs. Rakesh Sharma* (2020) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **Among the Khasi matrilineal tribe of Meghalaya, ancestral property is traditionally inherited by whom?**
(A) Eldest son (*U Kni*) | (B) Eldest daughter | (C) Youngest daughter (*Ka Khadduh*) | (D) Youngest son
Answer: (C) Youngest daughter (*Ka Khadduh*) -- She inherits the ancestral property and acts as custodian of family rituals (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **Which sociologist divided India into four distinct kinship zones (Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern) in the work *Kinship Organization in India* (1953)?**
(A) Andre Beteille | (B) Irawati Karve | (C) T.N. Madan | (D) A.R. Desai
Answer: (B) Irawati Karve -- She systematically compared Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, and Tibeto-Burman kinship structures (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **The 'Ghotul' youth dormitory institution is traditionally associated with which Indian tribal community?**
(A) Oraon | (B) Muria (Gond) | (C) Khasi | (D) Toda
Answer: (B) Muria (Gond) -- Studied extensively by anthropologist Verrier Elwin in Bastar; Oraons have *Dhumkuria* (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act enacted the *Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*, providing one-third (33%) reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?**
(A) 103rd Amendment Act | (B) 104th Amendment Act | (C) 105th Amendment Act | (D) 106th Amendment Act
Answer: (D) 106th Amendment Act, 2023 -- Inserted Articles 239AA(2)(ba), 330A, 332A, and 334A into the Constitution (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **Under the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, what is the maximum duration of paid maternity leave granted to a woman employee for her first two children?**
(A) 12 weeks | (B) 18 weeks | (C) 24 weeks | (D) 26 weeks
Answer: (D) 26 weeks -- Increased from 12 weeks for the first two children; for women with two or more surviving children, it remains 12 weeks (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (POSH) Act, 2013 mandates the constitution of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) at every workplace employing at least how many workers?**
(A) 5 or more workers | (B) 10 or more workers | (C) 20 or more workers | (D) 50 or more workers
Answer: (B) 10 or more workers -- Workplaces with 50 or more employees must also provide a creche facility under the Maternity Benefit Act (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **The *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial convergence initiative launched on 22 January 2015 from which city?**
(A) Karnal, Haryana | (B) Panipat, Haryana | (C) Jaipur, Rajasthan | (D) Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
Answer: (B) Panipat, Haryana -- Implemented jointly by the Ministries of Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, and Education (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **Which two sub-schemes constitute the umbrella *Mission Shakti* programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development?**
(A) Janani and Suraksha | (B) Sambal and Samarthya | (C) Sakhi and Swadhar | (D) Ujjawala and Mahila E-Haat
Answer: (B) Sambal (Safety and Security) and Samarthya (Empowerment) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act bifurcated the combined National Commission for SCs and STs into two separate bodies under Article 338 (NCSC) and Article 338A (NCST)?**
(A) 65th Amendment Act, 1990 | (B) 89th Amendment Act, 2003 | (C) 93rd Amendment Act, 2005 | (D) 102nd Amendment Act, 2018
Answer: (B) 89th Amendment Act, 2003 -- Came into force in 2004, establishing separate commissions under Articles 338 and 338A (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **Which of the following North-Eastern states is NOT covered under the Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2)) of the Constitution of India?**
(A) Assam | (B) Meghalaya | (C) Manipur | (D) Mizoram
Answer: (C) Manipur -- Only Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (AMTM) are included in the Sixth Schedule (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 was enacted on the recommendations of which committee?**
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee | (B) Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee | (C) Virginius Xaxa Committee | (D) U.N. Dhebar Commission
Answer: (B) Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee (1995) -- Recommended extending Part IX to Fifth Schedule areas with tribal self-rule safeguards (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **Under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006, what is the maximum ceiling of forest land that can be recognized under Individual Forest Rights (IFR) for a forest-dwelling family?**
(A) 2 hectares | (B) 4 hectares | (C) 6 hectares | (D) 10 hectares
Answer: (B) 4 hectares -- Subject to actual occupation prior to the cutoff date of 13 December 2005 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **Which Supreme Court judgment upheld the 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) while introducing the 'Creamy Layer' exclusion and the 50% reservation ceiling?**
(A) *Champakam Dorairajan case* (1951) | (B) *M.R. Balaji case* (1963) | (C) *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India* (1992) | (D) *M. Nagaraj case* (2006)
Answer: (C) *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India* (1992) -- Commonly known as the Mandal Case, decided by a 9-judge constitutional bench (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act restored the power of State Governments to identify and notify their own State Lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (OBCs)?**
(A) 101st Amendment Act | (B) 102nd Amendment Act | (C) 103rd Amendment Act | (D) 105th Amendment Act
Answer: (D) 105th Amendment Act, 2021 -- Amended Articles 338B, 342A, and 366(26C) following the Supreme Court's Maratha reservation ruling (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **The 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) under the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019 was originally based on the report of which commission?**
(A) Kaka Kalelkar Commission | (B) Major General S.R. Sinho Commission | (C) Justice G. Rohini Commission | (D) Sachar Committee
Answer: (B) Major General S.R. Sinho Commission (constituted in 2005, submitted report in July 2010) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 increased the number of recognized disability categories from 7 to how many, and raised the government job reservation quota to what percentage?**
(A) 14 categories and 3.5% quota | (B) 18 categories and 4% quota | (C) 21 categories and 4% quota | (D) 21 categories and 5% quota
Answer: (C) 21 categories and 4% quota in government jobs (and 5% reservation in higher education institutions) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **Which religious community was most recently notified (in January 2014) as the sixth minority community at the national level under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992?**
(A) Buddhists | (B) Zoroastrians (Parsis) | (C) Jains | (D) Jews
Answer: (C) Jains -- Joining Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians (Parsis) notified earlier in 1993 (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **Which expert committee defined the Indian poverty line using daily nutritional intake of 2,400 kcal per capita in rural areas and 2,100 kcal per capita in urban areas?**
(A) V.M. Dandekar and N. Rath Committee | (B) Y.K. Alagh Task Force (1979) | (C) Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2009) | (D) C. Rangarajan Committee (2014)
Answer: (B) Y.K. Alagh Task Force (1979) -- First official task force to set separate rural (2,400 kcal) and urban (2,100 kcal) calorie norms (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **According to the Suresh Tendulkar Committee methodology, what percentage of India's total population lived below the poverty line in 2011-12?**
(A) 14.96% | (B) 21.9% | (C) 29.5% | (D) 37.2%
Answer: (B) 21.9% (25.7% in rural areas and 13.7% in urban areas); C. Rangarajan Committee estimated it at 29.5% (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Which two indicators were specifically added by NITI Aayog to the Global 10-indicator MPI framework to construct India's 12-indicator National Multidimensional Poverty Index?**
(A) Child Mortality and Drinking Water | (B) Maternal Health and Bank Account | (C) Internet Access and Pucca Road | (D) Land Ownership and Crop Insurance
Answer: (B) Maternal Health (under Health dimension) and Bank Account (under Standard of Living dimension) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013, how many kilograms of foodgrains are provided per household per month to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families?**
(A) 5 kg per household | (B) 20 kg per household | (C) 25 kg per household | (D) 35 kg per household
Answer: (D) 35 kg per household per month for AAY families, whereas Priority Households (PHH) receive 5 kg per person per month (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **Under MGNREGA, 2005, if an applicant is not provided unskilled manual employment within how many days of application, they become legally entitled to a daily unemployment allowance?**
(A) 7 days | (B) 10 days | (C) 15 days | (D) 30 days
Answer: (C) 15 days -- Paid by the State Government at statutory rates (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Which census year in India is known as the 'Year of the Great Divide' because the preceding decade (1911-1921) recorded a negative population growth rate of -0.31%?**
(A) 1901 | (B) 1911 | (C) 1921 | (D) 1951
Answer: (C) 1921 -- After 1921, India's population grew continuously in every subsequent census decade (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Which of the following is NOT one of the three empirical criteria required by the Census of India to classify a settlement as a 'Census Town'?**
(A) Minimum population of 5,000 | (B) Population density of at least 400 persons per sq. km | (C) At least 75% of total (male + female) workforce in non-agriculture | (D) At least 75% of male main working population in non-agricultural pursuits
Answer: (C) The 75% non-agricultural threshold applies strictly to **male main working population**, not total workforce (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **According to the 2011 Census of India, what percentage of the total Indian population resides in urban areas?**
(A) 27.81% | (B) 31.16% | (C) 34.50% | (D) 37.71%
Answer: (B) 31.16% (representing 37.71 crore urban residents out of 121.08 crore total population) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **Under which Section of the Companies Act, 2013 are non-profit charitable companies registered in India (which are prohibited from paying dividends to their members)?**
(A) Section 8 | (B) Section 25 | (C) Section 135 | (D) Section 149
Answer: (A) Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (replacing Section 25 of the old Companies Act, 1956; Section 135 governs CSR) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **Which Constitutional Amendment Act granted constitutional status to Cooperative Societies by inserting Article 43B and Part IXB into the Constitution?**
(A) 91st Amendment Act, 2003 | (B) 95th Amendment Act, 2009 | (C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011 | (D) 99th Amendment Act, 2014
Answer: (C) 97th Amendment Act, 2011 -- Added "co-operative societies" to Article 19(1)(c), inserted Article 43B, and added Part IXB (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **According to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020, what is the maximum cap on administrative expenses out of foreign contributions received by an NGO, and in which bank branch must the designated FCRA account be opened?**
(A) 50% cap; RBI New Delhi | (B) 20% cap; SBI Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi | (C) 15% cap; PNB New Delhi | (D) 25% cap; Any nationalized bank
Answer: (B) 20% administrative expense cap (reduced from 50%) and mandatory primary FCRA account at SBI, Sansad Marg Branch, New Delhi (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **In which year did NABARD launch the pilot SHG-Bank Linkage Programme that revolutionized rural women's microfinance in India?**
(A) 1982 | (B) 1989 | (C) 1992 | (D) 1999
Answer: (C) 1992 -- NABARD itself was established on 12 July 1982 on B. Sivaraman Committee recommendations, and launched the SHG-Bank Linkage pilot in 1992 (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **Under Section 7(1) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, within how many hours must a Public Information Officer supply information if it concerns the life or liberty of a person?**
(A) 24 hours | (B) 48 hours | (C) 72 hours | (D) 7 days
Answer: (B) 48 hours -- For ordinary applications, the statutory time limit is 30 days (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Which Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification codifies the *Sevottam* Service Quality Management System framework for public service delivery in India?**
(A) IS 9001:2015 | (B) IS 10711:2001 | (C) IS 15700:2005 | (D) IS 14001:2004
Answer: (C) IS 15700:2005 -- Developed by DARPG and BIS, integrating Citizen's Charter, Grievance Redressal, and Service Delivery Capability (https://www.bis.gov.in/).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Which Supreme Court judgment unanimously declared the Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right protected under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?**
(A) *M.P. Sharma case* (1954) | (B) *Kharak Singh case* (1962) | (C) *Shreya Singhal vs. Union of India* (2015) | (D) *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India* (2017)
Answer: (D) *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs. Union of India* (2017) -- Delivered by a 9-judge constitutional bench, laying the foundation for the DPDP Act, 2023 (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Dimension and Varna Framework, which of the following is accurately matched with "Basis of Membership"?

(A) Textual & ritual functional archetype
(B) Four fixed categories across India
(C) Ideologically rigid in classical texts
(D) Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Basis of Membership** (Dimension), the verified Varna Framework is **Textual & ritual functional archetype**. Furthermore, Birth-ascribed endogamous group. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Dimension and Varna Framework, which of the following is accurately matched with "Numerical Scale"?

(A) Ideologically rigid in classical texts
(B) Four fixed categories across India
(C) Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms
(D) Broad four-fold division of labor

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Numerical Scale** (Dimension), the verified Varna Framework is **Four fixed categories across India**. Furthermore, Over 3,000 regional and sub-regional groups. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Dimension and Varna Framework, which of the following is accurately matched with "Social Mobility"?

(A) Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms
(B) Broad four-fold division of labor
(C) Ideologically rigid in classical texts
(D) Gotra & Village Exogamy

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Social Mobility** (Dimension), the verified Varna Framework is **Ideologically rigid in classical texts**. Furthermore, Positional mobility via Sanskritization. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Dimension and Varna Framework, which of the following is accurately matched with "Marriage Rules"?

(A) Broad four-fold division of labor
(B) Gotra & Village Exogamy
(C) Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)
(D) Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Marriage Rules** (Dimension), the verified Varna Framework is **Broad hypergamous (*Anuloma*) norms**. Furthermore, Strict endogamy within the Jati. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Dimension and Varna Framework, which of the following is accurately matched with "Occupational Link"?

(A) Broad four-fold division of labor
(B) Gotra & Village Exogamy
(C) Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)
(D) Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Occupational Link** (Dimension), the verified Varna Framework is **Broad four-fold division of labor**. Furthermore, Specific hereditary craft or agrarian role. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Kinship Parameter and Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan), which of the following is accurately matched with "Marriage Rule"?

(A) Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)
(B) Gotra & Village Exogamy
(C) Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)
(D) Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Marriage Rule** (Kinship Parameter), the verified Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan) is **Gotra & Village Exogamy**. Furthermore, Preferential Cross-Cousin Marriage. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Kinship Parameter and Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan), which of the following is accurately matched with "Kinship Terminology"?

(A) Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)
(B) Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)
(C) Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)
(D) Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Kinship Terminology** (Kinship Parameter), the verified Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan) is **Descriptive (distinct terms for blood vs. affinal kin)**. Furthermore, Classificatory (merges blood & affinal relatives). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Kinship Parameter and Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan), which of the following is accurately matched with "Residence Pattern"?

(A) Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)

(B) Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)

(C) 1961

(D) Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Residence Pattern** (Kinship Parameter), the verified Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan) is **Strictly Patrilocal (*Patrivirilocal*)**. Furthermore, Primarily Patrilocal (except historical Nair *Taravad*). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Kinship Parameter and Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan), which of the following is accurately matched with "Inheritance Norm"?

(A) Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)

(B) Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)

(C) 1961

(D) 1994

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Inheritance Norm** (Kinship Parameter), the verified Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan) is **Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005)**. Furthermore, Patrilineal (Equal coparcenary post-2005). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Kinship Parameter and Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan), which of the following is accurately matched with "Bride-Wealth / Dowry"?

(A) 1961

(B) Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)

(C) 1994

(D) 2005

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Bride-Wealth / Dowry** (Kinship Parameter), the verified Northern Zone (Indo-Aryan) is **Historically Dowry (*Kanyadan* & *Stridhan*)**. Furthermore, Reciprocal gift exchange between kin groups. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Dowry Prohibition Act"?

(A) 1994

(B) 2005

(C) 1961

(D) 2013

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Dowry Prohibition Act** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **1961**. Furthermore, Penalizes giving, taking, or demanding dowry directly or indirectly. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "PCPNDT Act"?

(A) 2005
(B) 2013
(C) 2017
(D) 1994

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **PCPNDT Act** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **1994**. Furthermore, Prohibits prenatal sex determination and female foeticide. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Domestic Violence Act"?

(A) 2005
(B) 2013
(C) 2017
(D) 2023

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Domestic Violence Act** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **2005**. Furthermore, Civil law providing protection orders, residence rights & monetary relief. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "POSH Act (Vishaka Guidelines)"?

(A) 2017
(B) 2013
(C) 2023
(D) Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **POSH Act (Vishaka Guidelines)** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **2013**. Furthermore, Mandates Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in workplaces with 10+ workers. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Maternity Benefit Amendment Act"?

(A) 2023
(B) Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)
(C) 2017
(D) Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Maternity Benefit Amendment Act** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **2017**. Furthermore, 26 weeks paid leave (first 2 children); creche mandatory for 50+ employees. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Legislation / Constitutional Act and Enactment Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "106th Constitutional Amendment"?

(A) Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)
(B) Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)
(C) Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)
(D) 2023

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **106th Constitutional Amendment** (Legislation / Constitutional Act), the verified Enactment Year is **2023**. Furthermore, 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha & State Legislative Assemblies. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Body and Article / Amendment, which of the following is accurately matched with "NCSC (Scheduled Castes)"?

(A) Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)
(B) Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)
(C) Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)
(D) Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **NCSC (Scheduled Castes)** (Constitutional Provision / Body), the verified Article / Amendment is **Article 338 (89th CAA, 2003)**. Furthermore, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson & 3 Members appointed by President. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Body and Article / Amendment, which of the following is accurately matched with "NCST (Scheduled Tribes)"?

(A) Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)
(B) Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)
(C) Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)
(D) 104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **NCST (Scheduled Tribes)** (Constitutional Provision / Body), the verified Article / Amendment is **Article 338A (89th CAA, 2003)**. Furthermore, Investigates safeguards, forest rights & PESA implementation for STs. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Body and Article / Amendment, which of the following is accurately matched with "NCBC (Backward Classes)"?

(A) Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)
(B) 104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)
(C) Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)
(D) 1979

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **NCBC (Backward Classes)** (Constitutional Provision / Body), the verified Article / Amendment is **Article 338B (102nd CAA, 2018)**. Furthermore, Constitutional tribunal powers for Socially & Educationally Backward Classes. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Body and Article / Amendment, which of the following is accurately matched with "EWS Affirmative Action"?

(A) 104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)

(B) 1979

(C) 1993

(D) Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **EWS Affirmative Action** (Constitutional Provision / Body), the verified Article / Amendment is **Articles 15(6) & 16(6) (103rd CAA, 2019)**. Furthermore, Up to 10% reservation in higher education and public employment. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Constitutional Provision / Body and Article / Amendment, which of the following is accurately matched with "Anglo-Indian / SC-ST Legislative Quota"?

(A) 104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)

(B) 1979

(C) 1993

(D) 2009

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Anglo-Indian / SC-ST Legislative Quota** (Constitutional Provision / Body), the verified Article / Amendment is **104th CAA, 2019 (Article 334)**. Furthermore, Extended SC/ST Lok Sabha & Assembly quota to 2030; discontinued Anglo-Indian nomination. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Poverty Expert Committee and Submission Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Y.K. Alagh Task Force"?

(A) 1993

(B) 1979

(C) 2009

(D) 2014

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Y.K. Alagh Task Force** (Poverty Expert Committee), the verified Submission Year is **1979**. Furthermore, Calorie-anchored Nutritional Basket. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Poverty Expert Committee and Submission Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "D.T. Lakdawala Group"?

(A) 2009

(B) 2014

(C) 1993

(D) 2021 / 2023

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **D.T. Lakdawala Group** (Poverty Expert Committee), the verified Submission Year is **1993**. Furthermore, State-specific CPI-AL & CPI-IW price indices. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Poverty Expert Committee and Submission Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Suresh Tendulkar Group"?

(A) 2014
(B) 2021 / 2023
(C) Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board
(D) 2009

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Suresh Tendulkar Group** (Poverty Expert Committee), the verified Submission Year is **2009**. Furthermore, Mixed Reference Period (MRP) + Health/Education. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Poverty Expert Committee and Submission Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "C. Rangarajan Panel"?

(A) 2014
(B) 2021 / 2023
(C) Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board
(D) Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **C. Rangarajan Panel** (Poverty Expert Committee), the verified Submission Year is **2014**. Furthermore, Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) + Protein/Fat. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Poverty Expert Committee and Submission Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "NITI Aayog National MPI"?

(A) Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board
(B) 2021 / 2023
(C) Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km
(D) Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **NITI Aayog National MPI** (Poverty Expert Committee), the verified Submission Year is **2021 / 2023**. Furthermore, Alkire-Foster Method (3 Dimensions, 12 Indicators). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Urban Category / Metric and Statutory / Empirical Benchmark, which of the following is accurately matched with "Statutory Town"?

(A) Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km
(B) Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000
(C) Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board
(D) Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Statutory Town** (Urban Category / Metric), the verified Statutory / Empirical Benchmark is **Notified Municipality, Corporation, or Cantonment Board**. Furthermore, 4,041 Statutory Towns in Census 2011. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Urban Category / Metric and Statutory / Empirical Benchmark, which of the following is accurately matched with "Census Town"?

(A) Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000

(B) Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)

(C) Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)

(D) Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Census Town** (Urban Category / Metric), the verified Statutory / Empirical Benchmark is **Pop >= 5,000; >= 75% Male Non-Agri work; Density >= 400/sq.km**. Furthermore, 3,894 Census Towns in Census 2011. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Urban Category / Metric and Statutory / Empirical Benchmark, which of the following is accurately matched with "Class I Town / City"?

(A) Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000

(B) Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)

(C) Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)

(D) Societies Registration Act, 1860

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Class I Town / City** (Urban Category / Metric), the verified Statutory / Empirical Benchmark is **Urban settlement with population >= 1,00,000**. Furthermore, Accounts for over 70% of India's urban population. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Urban Category / Metric and Statutory / Empirical Benchmark, which of the following is accurately matched with "Metropolitan City"?

(A) Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)

(B) Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)

(C) Societies Registration Act, 1860

(D) Section 8, Companies Act, 2013

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Metropolitan City** (Urban Category / Metric), the verified Statutory / Empirical Benchmark is **Urban Agglomeration with population >= 10,00,000 (1 million)**. Furthermore, 53 Million-Plus Urban Agglomerations in 2011. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Urban Category / Metric and Statutory / Empirical Benchmark, which of the following is accurately matched with "PM SVANidhi Scheme"?

(A) Societies Registration Act, 1860

(B) Section 8, Companies Act, 2013

(C) Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)

(D) 97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **PM SVANidhi Scheme** (Urban Category / Metric), the verified Statutory / Empirical Benchmark is **Working capital collateral-free micro-loans (Rs 10k, 20k, 50k)**. Furthermore, Empowers urban street vendors post-pandemic. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Institutional Entity and Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision, which of the following is accurately matched with "Registered Society"?

(A) Section 8, Companies Act, 2013
(B) 97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)
(C) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020
(D) Societies Registration Act, 1860

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Registered Society** (Institutional Entity), the verified Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision is **Societies Registration Act, 1860**. Furthermore, Minimum 7 members. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Institutional Entity and Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision, which of the following is accurately matched with "Section 8 Non-Profit Company"?

(A) Section 8, Companies Act, 2013
(B) 97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)
(C) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020
(D) Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Section 8 Non-Profit Company** (Institutional Entity), the verified Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision is **Section 8, Companies Act, 2013**. Furthermore, 2 Directors (Pvt) / 3 Directors (Public); zero dividend. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Institutional Entity and Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision, which of the following is accurately matched with "Cooperative Society"?

(A) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020
(B) 97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)
(C) Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013
(D) 2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Cooperative Society** (Institutional Entity), the verified Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision is **97th CAA, 2011 (Art 19(1)(c), 43B, Part IXB)**. Furthermore, Democratic member control (One Member, One Vote). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Institutional Entity and Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision, which of the following is accurately matched with "FCRA Registered NGO"?

(A) Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013
(B) 2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)
(C) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020
(D) IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **FCRA Registered NGO** (Institutional Entity), the verified Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision is **Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 & 2020**. Furthermore, 3 years active existence + SBI New Delhi FCRA Account. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Institutional Entity and Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision, which of the following is accurately matched with "CSR Mandatory Company"?

(A) 2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)
(B) IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)
(C) 2016 (Passed as Money Bill)
(D) Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **CSR Mandatory Company** (Institutional Entity), the verified Governing Statute / Constitutional Provision is **Section 135 & Schedule VII, Companies Act, 2013**. Furthermore, Net Worth >= 500 Cr OR Turnover >= 1000 Cr OR Profit >= 5 Cr. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Governance Instrument and Year / Statutory Basis, which of the following is accurately matched with "Right to Information (RTI) Act"?

(A) 2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)
(B) IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)
(C) 2016 (Passed as Money Bill)
(D) 2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Right to Information (RTI) Act** (Governance Instrument), the verified Year / Statutory Basis is **2005 (Enforced 12 Oct 2005)**. Furthermore, 30 days normal reply; 48 hours for life or liberty; Rs 10 fee (free for BPL). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Governance Instrument and Year / Statutory Basis, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sevottam Quality Standard"?

(A) 2016 (Passed as Money Bill)
(B) IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)
(C) 2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)
(D) 2023 (DPDP Act)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Sevottam Quality Standard** (Governance Instrument), the verified Year / Statutory Basis is **IS 15700:2005 (2nd ARC Report 12)**.
Furthermore, 3 Modules: Citizen's Charter + Grievance Redress + Service Capability. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Governance Instrument and Year / Statutory Basis, which of the following is accurately matched with "Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery) Act"?

(A) 2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)
(B) 2023 (DPDP Act)
(C) 2016 (Passed as Money Bill)
(D) Textual & ritual functional archetype

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery) Act** (Governance Instrument), the verified Year / Statutory Basis is **2016 (Passed as Money Bill)**. Furthermore, 12-digit biometric identity for DBT subsidies under Section 7. (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Governance Instrument and Year / Statutory Basis, which of the following is accurately matched with "Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act"?

(A) 2023 (DPDP Act)

(B) Textual & ritual functional archetype

(C) Four fixed categories across India

(D) 2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act** (Governance Instrument), the verified Year / Statutory Basis is **2013 (First Chair: Justice P.C. Ghose)**. Furthermore, Chairperson + Max 8 Members (50% Judicial; 50% SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women). (Source: NCERT Sociology Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Father of Indian Sociology:** G.S. Ghurye (authored *Caste and Race in India*, 1932) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
2. **Concept of Sanskritization, Westernization & Dominant Caste:** Coined by sociologist M.N. Srinivas (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
3. **Author of *Homo Hierarchicus* (Pure vs. Impure opposition in Caste):** French sociologist Louis Dumont (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
4. **Author of *Caste in Indian Politics* (Politicization of Caste):** Political scientist Rajni Kothari (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
5. **Four Language Families of India:** Indo-Aryan (78.05%), Dravidian (19.64%), Austro-Asiatic (1.11%), and Tibeto-Burman (1.00%) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
6. **Number of Classical Languages of India (expanded in October 2024 to 11):** Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, Assamese, and Bengali (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
7. **Author of *Kinship Organization in India* (Four Kinship Zones):** Anthropologist Irawati Karve (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
8. **Matrilineal Tribes of Meghalaya:** Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo tribes (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
9. **Traditional Matrilineal Household System of Kerala Nairs:** *Taravad* (*Marumakkathayam* system) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
10. **Anuloma vs. Pratiloma Marriage:** *Anuloma* = Hypergamy (upper-caste groom + lower-caste bride); *Pratiloma* = Hypogamy (lower-caste groom + upper-caste bride) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
11. **Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005:** Granted daughters equal coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral joint family property under Section 6 (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).
12. **Article 15(3) of the Indian Constitution:** Empowers the State to make special affirmative provisions for women and children (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
13. **Article 39(d) of the Indian Constitution:** Directive Principle mandating equal pay for equal work for both men and women (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
14. **Article 42 of the Indian Constitution:** Directive Principle directing the State to make provisions for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).
15. **Article 51A(e) of the Indian Constitution:** Fundamental Duty to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

16. **106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023 (*Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam*):** Reserves 33% seats for women in Lok Sabha (Art 330A), State Assemblies (Art 332A), and Delhi Assembly (Art 239AA) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

17. **National Commission for Women (NCW):** Statutory body established in January 1992 under the NCW Act, 1990; first Chairperson was Jayanti Patnaik (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

18. **Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan (1997):** Supreme Court judgment on workplace sexual harassment that led to the POSH Act, 2013 (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

19. **Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017:** Raised paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the first two children and mandated creches in establishments with 50+ employees (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

20. **Lakhpati Didi Target:** Empowering 3 crore rural SHG women under DAY-NRLM to earn a sustainable annual household income of at least Rs 1,00,000 (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

21. **Article 17 of the Indian Constitution:** Abolishes Untouchability and forbids its practice in any form (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

22. **Two Statutes Enforcing Article 17:** Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

23. **89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003:** Bifurcated NCSC (Article 338) and NCST (Article 338A) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

24. **102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018:** Conferred constitutional status on the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) under Article 338B (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

25. **103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019:** Introduced 10% EWS reservation under Articles 15(6) and 16(6) based on the S.R. Sinho Commission Report (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

26. **104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019:** Extended SC/ST reservation in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies until 2030 and ended Anglo-Indian nominated seats (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

27. **105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021:** Restored State Governments' power to identify and notify State Lists of SEBCs/OBCs (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

28. **First and Second Backward Classes Commissions (Article 340):** First = Kaka Kalelkar Commission (1953); Second = B.P. Mandal Commission (1979) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

29. **Ram Nandan Prasad Committee (1993):** Constituted to identify the 'Creamy Layer' among Other Backward Classes (OBCs) following the *Indra Sawhney* ruling (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

30. **Justice G. Rohini Commission (2017):** Appointed under Article 340 to examine the sub-categorization of OBCs in the Central List (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

31. **Sixth Schedule States (Article 244(2)):** Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram (AMTM) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

32. **PESA Act, 1996:** Enacted on Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee recommendations for 10 Fifth Schedule states (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

33. **PM-JANMAN Scheme (Launched 15 November 2023 on Janjatiya Gaurav Divas):** Targets socio-economic saturation of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) across 18 states and 1 UT (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

34. **Dhebar Commission (1960-61):** Recommended creation of 'Primitive Tribal Groups' (renamed Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups - PVTGs in 2006; total 75 groups, highest in Odisha at 13) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

35. **RPwD Act, 2016:** Recognizes 21 benchmark disabilities, provides 4% job reservation and 5% higher education reservation (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

36. **Sachar Committee (2005-06) & Ranganath Misra Commission:** Examined the social, economic, and educational status of the Muslim community and religious/linguistic minorities (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

37. **Y.K. Alagh Committee Calorie Norms (1979):** 2,400 kcal/person/day for rural areas and 2,100 kcal/person/day for urban areas (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

38. **Suresh Tendulkar Poverty Line (2011-12):** Rs 816/capita/month (Rural) and Rs 1,000/capita/month (Urban); national poverty estimated at 21.9% (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

39. **C. Rangarajan Poverty Line (2011-12):** Rs 972/capita/month (Rural) and Rs 1,407/capita/month (Urban); national poverty estimated at 29.5% (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

40. **NITI Aayog National MPI Structure:** 3 equally weighted dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living) and 12 indicators (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

41. **NFSA, 2013 Coverage:** 75% rural population and 50% urban population (67% total); 35 kg/month for AAY households and 5 kg/person/month for PHH (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

42. **MGNREGA, 2005 Mandate:** Legal guarantee of 100 days of unskilled manual employment per rural household per year with at least 33% women participation (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

43. **Lorenz Curve & Gini Coefficient:** Developed by Max O. Lorenz (1905) and Corrado Gini (1912) to graphically and numerically measure income/wealth inequality (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

44. **Kuznets Curve:** Inverted U-shaped hypothesis by Simon Kuznets showing inequality initially rises during early economic development and then declines (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

45. **Year of the Great Divide in Indian Demography:** 1921 (only census recording negative decadal growth of -0.31% during 1911-1921) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

46. **India's Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-5):** 2.0 children per woman (below the 2.1 replacement level fertility benchmark) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

47. **Census Town Three Empirical Criteria:** Minimum population 5,000 + at least 75% male main workers in non-agricultural activities + minimum density 400 persons/sq. km (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

48. **Urban Population Share in Census 2011:** 31.16% Urban and 68.84% Rural (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

49. **One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC):** Enables nationwide portability of NFSA ration benefits for internal migrant workers via biometric Aadhaar authentication (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

50. **Three NGO Registration Laws in India:** Societies Registration Act (1860), Indian Trusts Act (1882), and Section 8 of the Companies Act (2013) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

51. **97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011:** Added Cooperative Societies to Article 19(1)(c), Article 43B, and Part IXB (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

52. **FCRA, 2010 & 2020 Nodal Ministry:** Administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA); administrative expense limit capped at 20% (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

53. **Corporate Social Responsibility (Section 135, Companies Act, 2013):** Mandatory 2% of 3-year average net profit for companies with Net Worth >= Rs 500 Cr, Turnover >= Rs 1,000 Cr, or Net Profit >= Rs 5 Cr (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

54. **NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage Programme:** Launched in 1992 on the recommendations of the S.K. Kalia Committee (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

55. **Kudumbashree Mission (1998):** Flagship women-oriented community-based poverty eradication programme of the Government of Kerala (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

56. **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005:** Enforced from 12 October 2005; 30-day response limit (48 hours for life or liberty) under Section 7(1) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

57. **Sevottam Framework (IS 15700:2005):** Developed by DARPG and certified by BIS across 3 modules: Citizen's Charter, Public Grievance Redressal, and Service Delivery Capability (**https://www.bis.gov.in/**).

58. **PRAGATI Platform (2015):** Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation--Prime Minister's real-time ICT review platform for projects and grievances (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

59. **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS):** Grassroots movement in Rajasthan (led by Aruna Roy, Nikhil Dey, and Shankar Singh) that pioneered *Jan Sunwai* (Social Audit) and the RTI movement (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

60. **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023:** Establishes the Data Protection Board of India and regulates processing of digital personal data based on consent and legitimate uses (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Salient Features of Indian Society, Diversity, Unity in Pluralism & Social Stratification	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Marriage, Family, Kinship Systems, Regional Variations & Changing Social Institutions	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Women's Empowerment, Gender Justice, Constitutional Rights & Welfare Legislation	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Constitutional & Statutory Safeguards for SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities, EWS & PwDs	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Poverty, Inequality, Unemployment, Hunger & Inclusive Growth Methodologies	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Population Dynamics, Demographic Dividend, Urbanization, Smart Cities & Migration	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Civil Society, NGOs, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Cooperatives, CSR & Pressure Groups	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Welfare Governance, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), E-Governance, RTI & Citizen Charters	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**