

**LevelupIAS Sociology Programme
(Nishat Sir)**

**Heartiest Congratulations to
Mudita Bansal
AIR - 44**

**LevelupIAS Sociology Results
2 in Top 10, 5 in Top 50, and
8 in Top 100**

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<https://t.me/SociologyOptionalAnswerWriting>

SOCIOLOGY Test Series 2024

TEST 05

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**Maximum Marks: **250**

Question Paper Specific Instructions:

- There are **EIGHT** questions in the question paper divided in two sections printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Question **1** and **5** are compulsory. You can attempt any **THREE** out of the remaining, Choosing at least **ONE** Question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question /part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Content is more important than content length.

Section A

Q.1) Comment on the following in about **150** words each:**10x5=50**

- (a) Highlight the conceptual issues around the concept of Dominant Caste.
- (b) Compare the pressing problems of a Dalit poor family living in an urban slum with a similar type of family living in a rural setting
- (c) Describe the issues associated with same sex marriage
- (d) Is social democracy a precondition for political democracy? Comment.
- (e) What is Medical TP act? How does recent amendment bring justice to women?

Q.2) (a) What is POSH Act? "Identification of tormentor by women at workplace does not come easily even today." Examine the statement with substantive examples from India. (20 marks)

(b) What are the basic tenets of Hindu religion? Is Hinduism based on monotheism or polytheism? (20 marks)

(c) Analyse the idea of developmental planning in India. (10 marks)

Q.3) (a) Has caste system hindered democracy and adult franchise in India?

(20 marks)

(b) What do you understand by new middle class? How has Digital India Mission affected the lifestyle and life-chances of new middle class in India?

(20 marks)

(c) Elaborate the concept of constitutional morality as given by B.R Ambedkar. (10 marks)

- Q.4)** (a) Is wage for housework (WFH) solution to existing disparity in entitlement? Will it empower women or reproduce status quo? Examine. (20 marks)
- (b) What are the problems related to religious minorities in India? Highlight. (20 marks)
- (c) Bring out comparison between north and South Indian kinship system. Illustrate with examples. (10 marks)

Section B

Q.5) Answer the following in about **150** words each:

10x5=50

- (a) Discuss the grounds for the mode of production debate in Indian agriculture.
- (b) Has green revolution led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer.
- (c) What do you understand by LGBTQ? Comment on the issues concerning their marriage right.
- (d) Identify the reasons for the resilience of democratic system in India.
- (e) Despite multiple poverty alleviation schemes, it persists in Indian society. What could be the possible reasons?
- Q.6)** (a) How have the struggles against untouchability changed their forms and perspectives from Gandhian to Ambedkarite positions? (20 marks)
- (b) How can Ayushman Bharat address disparities in the public health infrastructure in India? Briefly discuss. (20 marks)
- (c) What are the issues associated with commercial surrogacy? (10 marks)
- Q.7)** (a) 'Elucidate the concepts of 'majoritarianism' and 'minoritarianism' in accentuating communal tensions in India. (20 marks)
- (b) What is ethno-nationalism? Examine the critical factors responsible for tribal discontent in India. (20 marks)
- (c) Discuss role of pressure group in a democracy. (10 marks)
- Q.8)** (a) What do you understand by discrete castes and muddled hierarchies? (20 marks)
- (b) Clarify the distinction between 'Household' and 'Family' and evaluate whether joint families have completely disintegrated. (20 marks)
- (c) Describe the changes in the working-class structure with the coming of Gig economy. What are the measures undertaken by government to address the working class in this sector? (10 marks)

Sociology Test Series 2024

Test 05

Name	Mudita Bansal	Date	27/8/2024
Email Id.		Mobile No.	
UPSC Roll No.			

Time Allowed: Three Hours**Maximum Marks:** 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

1. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
3. Questions No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
7. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Mobile No).

Q.No.	Parts	a	b	c	d	e	Total Marks of Question
1		5	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	25 1/2
2							
3		11	11	5			27
4		12	12	6			30
5		5 1/2	5 1/2	6	5	6	28
6							
7							
8		11	12	6			29
Grand Total							139 1/2

Start Time: 2pm	End Time: 5pm
Mode of Examination: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Online <input type="radio"/> Offline	
Evaluation Date:	

Parameters	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average
Attempts	✓			
Content Quality		✓		
Structure and Flow		✓		
Presentation		✓		
Language		✓		

If you have any subject related or answer writing related query/doubt, then please write here:

Feedback

- ① Provide demand orientation to points.
(lead with demand centric sentence)
- ② Always box your subheads
- ③ Legibility can be improved at places.
- ④ Always use subheads to hit the demand or the answer looks incomplete (eg GCI(a))

Overall, a very decent attempt!

Good
Luck!

①

Mandelbaum

defines tribes as a social

group with geographical isolation, endogamous associations, no hierarchy and territorial inclination.The debate on tribal development has been continuing over decades including the famous Ghurye - Elwin debate.Ghurye in his 'Mahadev kolis' calls tribals as 'Backward hindus', who have not yet been fully 'assimilated' into mainstream.Hence, he suggests assimilation for tribal development, so

that they can reap benefits of welfare

and growth. This also promotes nationalism and avoid secession in country.could simply define as per
a) Ghurye
b) Elwin!Use
fabulous
format
for
added
visibility
of
content.mention
3 categories
of tribes!
(as per
Ghurye)

V. K. Elwin on the other hand belongs to 'isolation theory' school of thought which believes in isolating tribals to protect their culture against exploitation by Majoritarian elites.

mention
classification
in 4
types.

Kidhyarthi believes in similar school as tribal assimilation may lead to land alienation and loss of culture.

NOT the demand. Focus is only Elwin (key demand)

Jawaharlal Nehru suggested the 'integration' path which balances assimilation and isolation through 'limited assimilation' (Mazumdar's term). He proposed Tribal Panchsheel which forms base of India's tribal policies such as PM-Janman scheme.

Hence, the 'loss of nerve' by Elwin is 'Tribes of India' by Ghurje converged on limited assimilation for tribal development.

5
10

(b)

Andre Beteille in his 'Class - Old and New' analyzes change in agrarian social structure. He defined agrarian social structure as arrangement of social groups based on land ownership and other factors. *recently introduced.*

please use subheads!

to provide structure to answer

In his study of Tanjore, he observed a more differentiated class, caste, power structure. *→ not the demand, just the class*

In traditional societies, a strong class - caste - power nexus existed. This meant only higher caste could have large land ownership and wield power.

could use subhead: "factors for transition"
However, with advent of

modernization through education, salability of land, urbanization, migration, and green revolution, land reforms and

P.T.O.

this chart



for content visibility

PR1, the nexus weakened.

The class, caste, power became more asymmetrical and differentiated. Hence,

a person from lower caste could hold land and wield power.

For example, Yadavs of Yadavpur or Chamars were lower castes, but had considerable economic and political power.

In this way, Andre Beteille analyzed changes in agrarian social structure.

This view has been challenged by scholars like Kathleen Jough that class-caste is still a strong nexus. Also he ignores any conflicts and clashes. decently mentioned dimension

Yet, Beteille's use of structured functionalism and Weberian trinitarian model provides dynamicism to Indian sociology.

4.5/10

(c)

globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of global society for free movement of goods, services and individuals.

globalization has transformed industrial class structure i.e. the market position of social groups in a more integrated society with rising organic solidarity.

key changes and impact of globalization on industrial class structure are:

① Embourgeoisement of middle class and upper ^{industrial capitalist} class through new business opportunities such as exports and overseas markets.

② Rise of gig economy with advent of gamification and technology. However,

informal sector

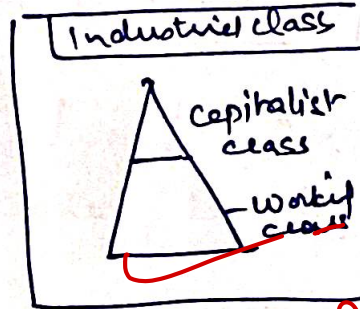
↓
Box
subhead

please
work on
a better
defn.
Prefer
to
test
discussion
for that

Strineck analyzes absence of social security in such industrial working class.

③ Feminization of working class with

increasing 'Race to Bottom' and participation of women in global value chains for cheap labour as analysed by Naïla Kabeer.



④ Proletarianization of lower castes and class with increasing informal economy to reduce cost. Utsa Patnaik analyzes globalization as a 'cost economics' structure.

⑤ Increasing inequality between capitalist class and working class has also led to polarization, and monopolization with MNCs acquiring startups/smaller companies.

↳ thus capitalist class

or arise.

Hence, globalization is impacting Indian class structure in multipaceted ways.

Add
brain
of
skilled
professional
size of
formal
working
class
shrinks.

Overall
well
mentioned
points

5/10

(d)

Mudrock defined family as a social group performing four key functions of sexual relation, reproduction, economic cooperation and socialization.

Traditional feudal societies have been dominated by 'joint families', defined as having a common household, kitchen and generational depth according to Grawati Kanre.

However, with increasing urbanization, industrialization and migration to industrial towns, neolocal families and nuclear families are increasing.

Scholars like Yogendra Singh argue that joint family as an institution is breaking down with modernization in India.

well introduced
key terms.
keep it
up

Need to
mention the
major scholars
here - Parsons
& Goode

However, this is not valid as shown by various studies:

① IP Desai observes that while joint family in number of households may be disintegrating, jointness orientation has remained. For example, regular family trips or support in need signs of joint family

② Am Shah in his 'Household Dimension of family' shows cyclical trend in joint and nuclear families, showing joint families are not disintegrating. Instead they go through cycles of progression and regression.

③ Kopadia observes similarly that grandparents help working parents in taking care of children. They also use technology (such as Zoom) to stay connected.

Hence, joint families are not disintegrating but just evolving with modernity, unlike in western countries.

study of Mahua

well mentioned case study

he said jointness is actually increasing as life expectancy ↑

well concluded

12/10

(e)

Development planning refers to initiating social change in desired direction through pre-decided, systematic arrangement of measures.

India has adopted various ideas of development planning based on socio-economic climate of the country.

These include:

① Nehruvian - Mahalanobis model which included development of heavy industries and a trickle down effect for development. This was based on rampant poverty and need for developing private sector and mixed economy.

② Gandhian model of development planning was adopted in multiple

Well
defined
key term.

(1-3rd PYP)

(4-7 FYP)

five year plans (such as 3, 4) and continues to be in use even today. The aim is poverty alleviation through schemes such as MNREGA.

③ Amartya Sen's capability building idea of creating capacity to promote sustainable development such as RTE, Skilled India

④ Subsistence based development to ensure provision of basic 'Rohi, Kapda, Makaan' to poor and vulnerable.
eg) PM-KISAN Scheme.

⑤ LPQ and globalization based planning (1991)

⑥ Inclusive and sustainable idea of development planning by NITI Aayog is India's current idea. This involves 'Dravidan Model of Development' for holistic and environmentally sustainable development.

Hence, India has adopted its development planning based on needs of the country.

Focus on exact content + dev planning + write post 90's export led model & then mention

this

5/10

③(a)

relevant!

green Revolution referred to agrarian reform in 1970s, aimed at increasing food security and sufficiency by using hybrid variety of seeds and technology.

well mentioned dimensions!

While green Revolution had certain intended consequences such as reducing food imports, preventing famines and increasing farmer income, it produced certain functional and dysfunctional unintended consequences.

functional unintended consequences include:

① differentiated agrarian social structure where the lower caste could not hold land and gain power, leading to upward mobility. This has been analyzed by Andre Beteille in rather they COULD!

simply wrong!
"embourgeoisement"

his 'Agrarian Social Structure'

- ② Adoption of technology and mechanization led to emergence of new classes such as 'Bullock capitalists' as observed by Rudolph and Rudolph. ↳ how is this a (true) change?

Yet, there were multiple dysfunctional consequences:

- ① Proletarianization of most lower class and caste people through forceful evictions as technology reduced need for tenants according to Utsa Patnaik

- ② Randana Shiva observed excessive land degradation through extensive use of fertilizers and irrigation. Relevant points.

- ③ Vasavi observed increasing conspicuous spending and consumerism through

rising income of 'bullock capitalists' and 'tractor capitalists'.

④ KL Sharma argued that green revolution led to migration to other green revolution rich areas, which resulted in nuclearization and depeasantization.

⑤ S Jodhkar analyzed bondage as a result of green revolution when farmers couldn't repay loan for seeds and fertilizers.

⑥ PC Joshi argued that green revolution included exploitative lease agreements and debt trap.

⑦ MSA Rao led to displacement of tribals to acquire land.

⑧ feminization of agricultural workforce also prevalent according to Vina Das.

Hence, the success of green Revolution is a partial victory with unintended consequences.

overall well covered points

incorrectly, actually led to defeminization as men returned to agri due to profitability! Leading to DEBT TRAP!

(b)

BB Mishra defines middle class as intermediate social class between bourgeoisie and proletariat having a distinct culture and lifestyle.

André Bettrille argued that middle class in India, especially new middle class after 1991 reforms, is highly well introduced.
segmentary and heterogeneous.

This can be observed as follows.

1. Occupational differentiation

•) The new middle class engages in various occupations and professions such as doctors, lawyers, civil servants, shopkeepers, traders etc.

•) They can be 'old new middle class' with orientation towards

↓
simply
we
question
wording
in subhead!

traditional public jobs or 'modern
new middle class' which is highly
aspiration and takes risk (Gurucharan
Das observation) ! legibility issue!

2. Location differentiation

- 1) The middle class can be rural
middle class or urban middle class.
- 2) Rural middle class emerged as a consequence
of land reforms and urbanization.
- 3) Yashendra Singh claims rural and
urban middle class share an antagonistic
relation with each other. → Relevant dimension!

3. Gender based differentiation

- 1) Based on Male, female, or third
gender, the orientation and
role allocation varies in middle class

For example, women of new
middle class demand reservation,

(show how they have different concerns)

Relevant points
Can add
dimensions like:
- religion
- caste
- show diff. of M.C. here

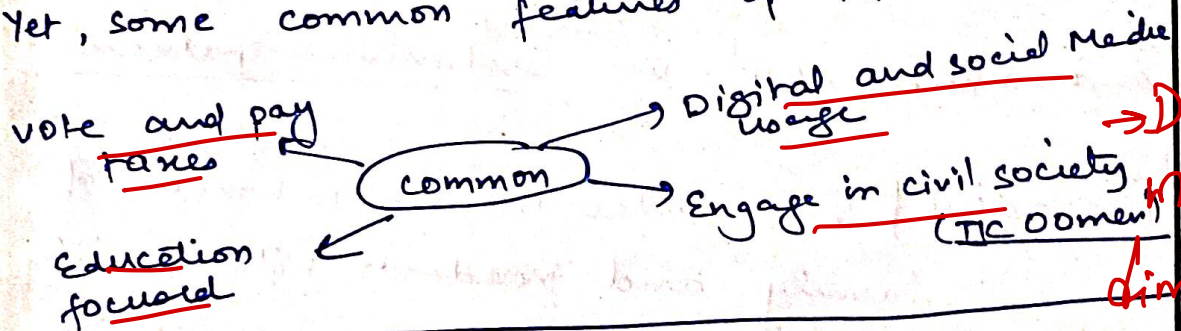
engage in feminist social movements etc.

④ Sub-class

•) middle class can further have sub-classes as upper middle class (eg - which have upper class as reference group and engage in international trips).

or) lower middle class which is more domestic travel and less income.

Yet, some common features of Middle class



Andre Beteille calls Indian middle class 'confused' middle class which grows but demands reservations and government support.

→ well mentioned.

Despite, such complex structure, Indian middle class catalyzes a vibrant democracy according to Amartya Sen's Argumentative Indian.

(C)

Patriarchy as an oppressive system of exploitation of women (Sylvia Walby) is deep rooted in Indian family and marriage.

Uma Chakrabarty and Veena Das

have analyzed institutions such as 'kanyadaan' and 'kulbadhu' in ^{Indian} Brahminical patriarchy.

kulbadhu : Daughter-in-law is honour of family and needs to hold family together. This may include sacrificing her own interests and desires.

kanyadaan : women treated as 'objects' which pass on from father's house to 'husband's house' ⇒ no 'self' identity.

However, these institutions changing with forces of education, women employment, modernization as shown follows.

→ clearly demarcate your subhead by boxing it.

Relevant!

Could also start your answer

by these definitions

① kanyadaan now a mere 'photogenic' ritual without holding the 'commodity' relevance.

② 'Neolocal' families and more symmetrical families emerging as women start working. Hence, she no longer performs traditional rituals of kulvadhan such as daily 'aarti' or 'cooking food' for in-laws.

③ Kanwachatur has also become an optional festival \Rightarrow against Rulvadhan?

④ women are now treated equal to men in middle class families, and hence maintain relations with both her paternal home and that of in-laws, which signifies the role of 'kanyadan' has reduced. She can come back to home if she wants.

Hence, the patriarchal Rules of alliance are losing some of their roots and relevance in India.

Add core points like
- sologamy
- same sex marriage
- interfaith marriage
- no child marriages allowed
- chance
- kanvachatur
- loss of relevance

mention the use of comes to help

5/10

Q 10

Patriarchy refers to a social structure where men oppress and dominate women according to Sylvia Walby.

well defined.

Box this

She lays down 6 forces used to maintain patriarchy:

- ① Unpaid work : Almost 75% of women work hours are unpaid ^{in home care}.
- ② Objectification : women subjected to bizarre beauty standards and commodification.
- ③ Culture such as 'Brahminical Patriarchy' studied by Uma Chakrobarty.
- ④ State through 'missing women' in social spaces (eg - Afghanistan's new Burka Law).
- ⑤ Violence such as sexual abuse, acid attack against women.

well addressed dimensions!

Patriarchy shapes life chances as follows

in Indian families:

At

① Power asymmetry between husband and wife forces women to accept husband demands as a 'Pativrata' bahu. according to Uma Chakrobarty.

↳ She is forced to discontinue work if desired by in-laws.

↳ Reproductive labour offered as no control over her own reproduction and body according to Leela Dube.

well addressed points!

② Food and opportunities also differentiated between males and females according to Veena Mazumdar. This can be observed by 59% anaemia load amongst women.

③ Education life chances are unequal amongst male and female counterparts within a family. ASER report showed

parents prefer sending male child to more expensive private school vs female child.

④ unequal life chances of survival with social evils like female foeticide and infanticide. Amartya Sen calls them 'missing women'.

⑤ life chances: ~~to~~ ^{eg} marriage of choice are highly asymmetrical as well as a manifestation of patriarchy. child marriage is common with almost 25% women married before 18 years (unesco)

⑥ occupational life chances are also shaped by patriarchy with women's pink collarisation in specific jobs such as nursing or teaching according to Karina Ahmed

Patriarchy shapes every aspect of a woman's life since childhood. Recent schemes such as 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' and laws like 'Domestic Violence (Prevention Act), 2005' helping fight patriarchy

→ Well mentioned dimension.

Comprehensiveness
of relevant
dimensions!
Keep it up!

12/20

(b)

Mandelbaum defines tribes as a social group with endogamy, territorial integration, no hierarchy and limited surplus accumulated.

Orientalists often considered tribes as just another caste within Hindus. Indologists like G.S. Ghurye also called them 'backward Hindus', with the only difference being in 'assimilation' degree.

Well introduced with Context!

However, they have distinct features which make them distinguishable from rest of population.

Basis/feature	Tribes	Rest of population
Geography	They are usually situated in <u>isolated areas</u>	They are situated in <u>mainland</u>

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Feature	Tribes	Rest of population
Occupation and skill	<p>Very primitive level of skills.</p> <p>PVTGs have pre-agricultural skills and technology.</p> <p><u>Dhebar</u> com</p>	<p>Higher level differentiation based on specialization and modern technology.</p>
Linguistic	<p>Distinct dialect and language</p>	<p>Commonly understood languages (eg - Hindi, Marathi)</p>
Religion	<p>Naturalism, and worship of 'Jal, Gangal, Jameen'</p> <p>(<u>NK Bose</u>)</p>	<p>May or may not be naturalism. Also they don't worship trees.</p> <p><u>NK Bose</u></p>
Attire	<p>Primitive clothing may even be made of natural produce.</p>	<p>Westernization and modern clothing eg) skirts and pants</p>
Homogeneity	<p>Perform homogenous and simple tasks \Rightarrow high mechanical solidarity</p>	<p>Perform heterogeneous tasks \Rightarrow high organic solidarity</p>

Comprehensive coverage points!

Could also add economic backwardness

Knowledge	<u>Traditional medicine knowledge</u>	<u>Modern medicine knowledge</u>
Hierarchy	<u>Mandelbaum</u> says absence of hierarchy ⇒ <u>highly egalitarianism</u>	Clear hierarchy of <u>caste</u> and <u>gender</u> according to <u>Indologists</u> like <u>Dumont</u> <u>usually patrilineal</u>
Descent	May be <u>matrilineal</u> eg) <u>Khasi tribe</u>	
Kinship	<u>cross cousin marriage</u> , <u>dowditory system</u> in <u>North-East Tribes</u> <u>(Irawati karne)</u>	<u>no such systems</u>

Despite variations and distinct features,
tribes have started acquiring homogenous
traits to mainstreams as observed in

caste - tribe continuum (FC Bailey) and
peasant - tribe continuum (Surjit Sinha).

multiple schemes such as PM-
JANMAN, PESA Act, 5th, 6th schedule also
integrating them into mainland.

well mentioned
dimension!
↓
rounding
up the
answers!

12/20

(C)

Majoritarianism refers to the believe of majority communal community of supremacy of own ideology, promoting hegemony over minority.

Minoritarianism refers to minority appeasement, often for vested interests.

Both these concepts accentuate communal tension and violence in India.

MAJORITYTARIANISM

① Communal hegemony driven policies and schemes accentuate minority violence such as attack on Babri Masjid. Tokale

Brekte analyzed influence of communal ideology on policy making.

② Totalitarianism and exploitation of minority may be justified by majority scriptures such as any religion claiming to

Master
key
words
well-
defined.

well
covered
points

Box
this

be only true religion.

③ Communal political parties may engage in hate speech and enmity against minority, triggering violence.

④ Vigilants of cows often engage in violence against minorities.

Minoritarianism triggers violence.

① Minority Radicalization through state and non state actors such as 'sons of soil' theory can lead to violence eg) Christian

② Minority Ideology Terrorism in attempt to establish hegemony over minority / secessionism

③ Opposition political parties, pressure groups and cults may promote minoritarianism for own vested interests against majority. eg) ISIS / Muslim League.

Ramachandra Guha has analysed pluralism

as the only way of ensuring unity in India. Majoritarianism and minoritarianism promote 'hegemonistic domination' [Anand Chakrobarty] and needs to be practically avoided.

Add moral panic by majoritarian media.

well addressed points.

6/10

well concluded.

Sec B

5(a)

Sc Dube through his study in 'Sharnipet' made invaluable contributions to Indian village studies in sociology.

① Dominant caste, individual, family

and function views were promoted

unlike MN Srinivas earlier observation of only dominant caste.

② Hindu-Muslim unity and solidarity in rituals, celebrations argued against fundamental binary opposition proposed

by GS Ghurye.

③ He supported MN Srinivas claims of 'sanskritization' even in Sharnipet.

④ Myth of 'self sufficiency' of 'village republic' broken through village markets and village exogamy.

in intro,
also
mention
his
approach
of
struc-function
& then
add a
subhead
of
contribution
before
starting
body.

well
addressed
points.

⑤ He argued that caste system with Jajmani was weakening with increasing migration and urbanization.

⑥ Considered as one of pioneers in village studies post independence, he laid complete methods to conduct village

Studies including

- population and occupation
- caste and dynamics
- solidarity levels
- Ways of participat observation

⑦ Analyzed community development program impact at village level and suggested further reforms such as democratic participation.

⑧ Provided 6-fold classification of multiple castes and 2-fold values of Hinduism

56/10
So Rane's anthropological and structural functional approaches helped deeper understanding of Indian villages.

well addressed points.

Add - multi caste power alliance

well mentioned points!

lead your point with keyword

(b)

The recently launched Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, a revamped law of Indian Penal code, acts as a key instrument for women empowerment and emancipation.

① Sexual activities on deceitful promise of marriage is punishable with fine and imprisonment. Such provision prevents sexual abuse and violence, key pillars of patriarchy according to Sylvia Walby.

② Rape as a crime is punishable by death penalty, which can prevent female violence by acting as a deterrent and hasten social change (Mogendra Singh's idea of laws).

③ Dowry and dowry demands are

↙
Add
a separate
subhead
before
starting
core points.

relevant
points

UPSC

punishable by law, and in-laws can be fined and jailed. This may prevent dowry deaths.

④ offences such as acid attacks, attempt to rape are also under criminal jurisdiction. Perpetrators may be discouraged from such offences, which Montri Choudhary argues are 'male toxicity' manifestations.

⑤ videotapes, ^{showing} pornographic content, ^{and} teasing are all punishable offences which empower women to take action against perpetrator.

The new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita provides legal rights to women to prevent violence and crime.

Other provisions such as criminalisation of child marriage, sexual assault, bondage are all tools to further empower women.

Add

— ease of reporting

abusive

partners

— protection

against

cyberbullying

online

stalking.

Identify addressed points.

5/2/10

(c)

well defined

Cooperatives refer to voluntary organisations where people mobilize for collective and individual ~~mutual~~ benefit by creating synergies for resources, skills, expertise etc. *eg?*

They play an important role in rural development including :

① Prevent capitalistic exploitation and domination through (peasant mobilization for collective power) according to AR Desai. *Lead with this*

② Initiate social change, besides being economic organizations through social movements like 'Milk Revolution' and increasing India's food security and self reliance according to PR Dubhasi

Box this.

mention

*- risk distribution
- financial stability.*

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③ Tan Brennan observed social upward mobility and economic consolidation of Kerala cooperatives, (reducing debt burden and suicides) → lead your point with this & mention scholar & (ee)

④ women empowerment and emancipation through creation of new, paid employment opportunities in low-skilled jobs underneath that point.

⑤ Mitigate the menace of bondage due to moneylenders, with easier access to organized bank credit. S Jodhka had observed lending as key reason for bondage in rural areas.

⑥ However, co-operatives face certain challenges such as → ① 'Cooperative Politics' (Baviskar) ② Poor land quality and benefit to upper caste (Daniel Thauer) ③ Slow pace and progress (Sandeep Sharma)

Hence cooperatives can play a key role in rural upliftment.

Relevant, but 1-2 pts are enough (not core demand)

6/10

Liit at paper Co-operatives run by women

(d)

A traditionally feudal mode of Production, Indian agriculture has undergone significant changes, giving it some capitalist characters.

① land reforms like land consolidation

② green Revolution

③ globalization

Important
Reforms in
agrarian
society

Capitalist MOP features are as follows:

① Corporate farming and cooperative farming through Food Processing Organizations

becoming prevalent. Such modes include contracting, legal work etc, which are

Capitalist features. Daniel Thoreau observed rise of capitalist farmers after globalization.

② Surplus production for sale in market,

Define

Capitalist

M.O.P.

L labour as commodity

L surplus investment

L sale use > own use.

core implicit demand

well addressed points.

at a value different from labour value,
often leading to commodity fetishism (eg
avacadoes, mushrooms) etc.

③ Distinct capitalist and peasant classes
observed by Utsa Patnaik and Bardhan
and Rudra, making it a capitalist MOP.

mention
punjab

Yet, some feudalistic features exist

① Subsistence farming in less than 2 hectares
of land by 89% population leads to
high self consumption and inadequate
surplus.

② Unorganized and homogenous nature of
work in certain states like Bihar.
Agri oriented cells agriculture in Punjab
capitalist, Bihar feudalistic and Odisha
semi-feudal.

5/10
Despite these, agriculture is moving towards a
capitalist MOP with increasing mechanization
and changing material factors like HYV seeds.

(e)

Urban settlements account for ~35%,
Indian population and expected to
grow to 50% by 2050. ✓

(add data
source)

There are multiple causes for the
growth of urban settlements:

① Migration to industrial areas with
globalization and transnational companies
establishing base in metropolises / urban
cities. Ashish Bose calls it a 'pull factor'.

② Other pull factors include better standard
of life, education, healthcare etc, which
promote urbanization. ✓

③ Disasters, violence, agrarian distress,
bondage in rural areas are increasing
observed by rising farmer suicides.

Hence, such factors 'push' migrants,
leading to increase in urban settlement.

overall,
well
addressed
points.

give (eg)
from contemporary
times.

Consequences of growing urban settlements

I. Functional Consequences

- ↳ ① Cheap labour and industrial reserve army.
- ↳ ② Improved quality of life in cities
Such as Bangalore (IT hub jobs).
- ↳ ③ Access to healthcare
- ↳ ④ Family help staff often belongs
to the newly urban migrants eg maids

could
shaken
this &
focus
more
on

II. Dysfunctional consequences

- ↳ ① Environment pollution and congestion
according to Murray Bookchin
- ↳ ② Poverty, beggars, child labor
increase. AR Desai calls it failure of state
- ↳ ③ 'Slum development', which are
ways of life which are unhygienic
(Louis Wirth) and perpetuate poverty
(Oscar Lewis)
- ↳ ④ Delinquent behaviour in absence of
jobs and employment.

dys functions.
Overall,
well
addressed
points.
Keep
it
up.

use terms like
ghettoisation

6/10

Edward Shoke calls 'slum driven urban
settlements' 'islands of despair'. Recent schemes
like PM Awas Yojana aim to promote
planned urbanization and prevent urban sprawl

well
mentioned
dimension

(8) a)

Government launched New Education policy to promote Right to Education and initiate positive social change.

Sociological significance of NEP

- ① Gender equality and challenges patriarchy through universal education for all.
- ② New life chances for lower caste and lower class students with experiential learning, 21st century skills.
- ③ Critical thinking helps look beyond state apparatus (Aletussier's term) and make 'informed decisions'. This becomes more relevant in social media's 'infodemic' age.
- ④ Capability building of teachers and strengthening of social institutions like

→ 2020

could give context

NEP

was introduced

last time in the year??

Add points like

cultural capital

due to modern introduction

mention terms like

equity, inclusivity

UPSC

SCERT drive sustainable education.

- ⑤ Socialization of students with collective goals of compassion, empathy, nationalism and vernacular education help in holistic development of 'self'.

Overall, well mentioned points.

⑥ NEP lays special emphasis on vocational education and skill development

- ① Vocational education promotes development of 'being' by allowing creative intelligence.

- ② Apprenticeship driven 'on the job' learning and skilling drives employability in industrial class jobs.

- ③ Digital education and skilling in computers, personalized adaptive learning prevents exclusion from new age life chances such as jobs in AI/ML.

- ④ Multi-disciplinarity in skilling not only promotes comprehensive

P/s for this.

mention "role taking"

(so to infuse sociological words)

growth of Human Capital.

understanding but creates base for
future mobility to complex 'portfolio'
Roles such as, with increasing organic
solidarity

eg) Product Manager → Marketing → Sales
Production ← ↑ ↑ ↑

Complex web
of work | DOL.

⑤ Vocational education and skill
training also empower women to
participate in employment and break
glass ceilings

eg) a girl learning carpentry which
is traditionally male dominated.

⑥ Rural - urban divide reduced by
recognizing their skill as equally
important to traditional formal
education

⑦ Tribal integration can be enabled
based on their prior skillsets and
culture

Hence, NEP will impact Indian education
in multi-faceted ways.

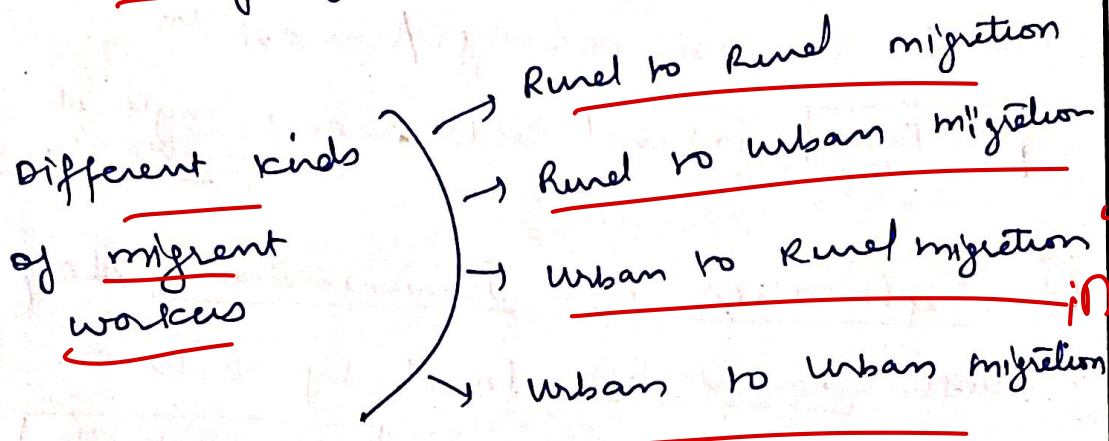
Add
socialization
of students
in industries
academia
&
leading to
social networks

relevant
points

11
20

(b)

Migrant workers refer to workers who shift from one location to another in search of jobs.



relevantly
introduced

Issues faced by migrant workers are as follows:

① Rajni Kothari argues that migrant workers are excluded from government welfare schemes such as public distribution system.

② Migrant workers often faced to stay in slums, which are ways of life that are predominantly 'unhygienic'.

lead your
point with
demand
oriented
keywords.

according to Lewis Wirth and perpetuate poverty according to Oscar Lewis.

② Informal jobs are often occupied by such workers in construction, mining etc. Such jobs don't have social security and increase poverty. According to PR Desai, informal sector shows 'myth of development'.

④ Exploitation and discrimination, along with xenophobia faced by such migrants according to Utsa Patnaik.

⑤ Child labour, begging, bondage (pay below minimum wage) observed by migrants.

⑥ Isolation from kinship ties given new lifestyle makes them a marginal man (Robert Frank) amongst urban blaze (Simmel).

given such issues, government is taking proactive steps to solve issues:

→ Please start your subhead on next page.

Comprehensive coverage of points!

- ① Housing Schemes such as PM Awas Yojana and Slum Refurbishment plans (Adani) to improve living conditions → Dhawani
- ② 'one nation one ration card', with ePOS to ensure public distribution service delivery.
- ③ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and similar missions like 'smart city', 'Tal Jeevan' mission to improve infrastructure and sanitation.
- ④ labor codes and regulation of informal sector through e-shram portal. government also providing social security through Maandhan scheme.
- ⑤ laws as social change tool to prevent child labor, ensure minimum wage etc.

comprehensive coverage of many dimensions! could add - skilling PM KVV

12/20
Hence, government actively participating in upliftment of migrants to avoid exploitation.

(C)

can
introduced.

→ 08 part-time

child labour refers to full time employment of children below 15 years of age in any activity, which compromise their childhood. Pailash Sahyarthi says India has 32 million child labour.

Despite laws like Constitutional Provisions (Ar 24) and legislations 'Child and Adolescent Labour Act', child labour continues due to following Reasons:

① Neera Bura argues middle class's search for cheap home help increases child labour. They prefer women given their expressive role and adaptation.

relevant points

② Naila Kabeer blames globalization for child labour as 'Race to Bottom'

UPSC

increases demand for child labour. Utsa

Patnaik made similar observations.

③ Anand Chakravarty says it is hegemonic domination of upper caste that force lower caste children to work.

④ Bondage due to debt is another reason due according to S Jodhkar.

⑤ Poverty and increasing inflation forces families to depend on child labour, AR Desai calls it ^{poverty} a failure of state.

⑥ Illiteracy and lack of education facilities also force them to engage in child labour.

Child labour is a menace and needs to be curbed through active poverty

alleviation and child rehabilitation.

This can prevent the 'Pardon of child labour'

according to Bina Das.

Overall decent coverage of points!
Keep up!

lead with keyword!

Add - weak enforcement of laws.

well balanced conclusion.

6/10