

**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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SOCIOLOGY Test Series 2024

TEST 08

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) Describe AR Desai's dialectical approach to study Indian society.
- (b) What do you understand by 'caste system'? Trace the evolution of caste system from GS Ghurye's standpoint.
- (c) Critically analyse MN Srinivas's contribution to the village studies.
- (d) What is caste politics? How does it shape political discourse?
- (e) Discuss the salient features of 'new middle classes' in India.

Q.2) (a) Indian society has experienced a shift from 'hierarchical inequality' to 'competitive inequality'. Do you agree? (20 marks)

(b) Write a note on 'cultural pluralism' in multi religious society like India. (20 marks)

(c) Caste system is characterized by hierarchy & hyper symbolism. Comment. (10 marks)

Q.3) (a) Modernisation program led by Indian state seems to have weakened the book view of Indian society. Do you agree? (20 marks)

(b) Draw comparison between Louis Dumont & Andre Beteille on Caste system in Indian society. (20 marks)

(c) Urban slums are sites of social exclusion- explain. (10 marks)

- Q.4)** (a) Analyse the issues related to the citizenship in contemporary India. Give suitable examples. (20 marks)
- (b) Point out the main causes of 'child labour' in India. How far the state policies have succeeded in its elimination? (20 marks)
- (c) Caste system is characterized by hierarchy & hyper symbolism. Comment. (10 marks)

Section B

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

10x5=50

- (a) Write a short note on the uneven impact of Green Revolution on rural society.
- (b) What is the idea of the Indian Village? Explain.
- (c) Differentiate between marriage as sacrament and marriage as contract.
- (d) Discuss how social exclusion operates in the higher education system in India?
- (e) Write a short note on the changing nature of patriarchy and its impacts on women
- Q.6)** (a) Despite gains from the Women's movement and state policy of women empowerment, gender equality is far from achieved. Identify two major challenges that prevent this goal from being reached. (20 marks)
- (b) Discuss in detail the main issues of development planning in mixed economy like India? (20 marks)
- (c) Comment on the critical issues of commercialization of higher education in India. (10 marks)
- Q.7)** (a) How reduction of green cover affecting ecological degradation leading to global warming? Elaborate your answers with illustrations. (20 marks)
- (b) With increase in education and economic development, is Indian society becoming more secular? (20 marks)
- (c) How is the tribal question related with the issues of Integration and autonomy in modern India? (10 marks)
- Q.8)** (a) Describe Non-Brahmin movements across different regions in India. (20 marks)
- (b) Underline the socio-cultural factors responsible for India's skewed sex ratio. (20 marks)
- (c) Despite women's movement and international conventions, the violence against women remains a perpetual issue. What could be the possible reasons? (10 marks)

Test Code: Socio 2408



Sociology Test Series 2024

Test 08

Name	MUDITA BANSAL	Date	12/9/2024
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							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
Grand Total							136.5

Start Time: 11:00 pm	End Time: 2:00 am
Mode of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="radio"/> Offline <input type="radio"/>	
Evaluation Date:	

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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

your content coverage is good, but your structure could do with some improvement. Write in smaller statements- they are easy to understand. Also keep the explanations small, so that you have the space and time to include more elements in the answer. Do try. All the best.

Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

1.a) Describe the significance of Indological perspective to the study of Indian society.

Indology refers to the academic study of historical literature, art, scriptures to analyze Indian society.

Developed in response to Orientalists

Indophobics, who considered India as backward for own vested interests, Indology

by Ghurye holds key significance including:

① unique method of analyzing Indian society, which cannot be studied through western ways.

② Break the myth of self sufficiency of villages, which were often 'Rurbanized', with pilgrimage and markets across villages, interacting with each other.

Mention a few names

- ③ Glorification of India with sources of unity such as marital alliances, Ashwamedha yagyas, caste system and jajmani etc.
 - ④ kept Hinduism and culture at the centre of Indian society, where culture was a continuum of historical meanings.
 - ⑤ Presented a more nuanced book view of Indian society, which was not atomistic or backward but highly integrated, with disintegration only from heterogenetic sources like Islam and British.
 - ⑥ Highlighted fissiparous tendencies such as caste patriotism and linguistic associations
- while Indological perspective has been criticized for being Brahminical (oomen) and armchair, it inspired structural functionalism of MN Sinhas, making sociology more holistic.

Keep the points shorter so that you have space to include points on limitations of Indology as well.

4

Reduce explanations in favour of more points.

LevelUp IAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

1.b) How does A.R. Desai explain nationalism as an unintended consequence of colonial mode of production? Describe.

AR Desai in his book 'Social background of Indian nationalism' utilized marxist, dialectical materialism perspective to analyze changes in material forces leading to evolution of modes of production and emergence of nationalism in India.

shorter sentences would improve clarity.

Desai argued that British advent brought significant changes in material forces of a feudal MOP, with introduction of new land Revenue systems, Railways, affirmative / discrimination actions, leading to an evolution to British MOP. Such changes led to emergence of new classes such as zamindars and pauperization of Indians.

He also argued that western education led to emergence of a new Middle

write these in points for better clarity

class, along with capitalist middle class, who became primary functionaries of westernization. Such changes led to rise of nationalism unintendingly across 5 stages:

Stage 1: Before 1885 - Primary social religious movements by middle class intelligentsia like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

Stage 2: Expanded base to include Middle class intelligentsia into INC (1885-1905)

Stage 3: Involvement of masses with disenchantment from Moderates, led to rise of extremists such as Tilak (1905-1919)

Stage 4: Emergence of Gandhi, Marxist and politicization of working class (AITUC) led to widespread mass movement (1919-1930)

Stage 5: Disillusionment from Gandhian ideology led to Rise of violence (1930-1935)

Hence, such phase wise nationalism developed due to material changes by British unintentionally.

Mention other unintended consequences as well. like creation of large scale infrastructure transformation of agri-culture

4

1.c) Examine the relevance of village studies in understanding caste & family structures.

Village studies refer to participant observation, ethnographic research used to analyze the Indian villages (^{little} Republics and true representation of India - Gandhi)

Village studies used by structural functionalists such as MN Srinivas (Rampura), SC, Dube (Shamipet) and AM Shah to understand caste and family in India. They argued that caste was a continuous hierarchy, but with upward mobility enabled through Sanskritization. This was in contrast to the 'book view' developed by Indologists

like Ghurye and Dumont.

Moreover, they viewed family as a key unit of society. Irawati

Karve in her ethnographic research

Mention the start in post 1947 era.

give a separate sub-heading for book view & also keep the explanation short

studied family as a joint family, with common household and ancestral home. However, such view was challenged by Am Shah's family study of 'Household' and FP Desai's family study of jointness in Mahua, Gujarat.

Moreover, caste view was further studied by Andre Beteille in his study of Sripuram to establish the 'class, caste, power' differentiation and increase the understanding of Indian caste system in village microcosms.

However, such village studies have been challenged by scholars like Yogendra Singh and Ashis Nandy who do not consider them representative of India.

Yet, village studies have brought much needed dynamism to Indian Sociology.

the demand of the answer clearly though the content has been covered.

would be better to write about caste and family structure separately.

This would improve clarity in answer.

The present template of answer does not address

1.d) Do you agree with Dumont's conceptualisation of Indian society as Homohierarchicus? State valid reasons.

Dumont in his work 'Homohierarchicus: caste system in India' utilized book view and Indologist perspective to analyze caste system from a binary opposition of value system of Purity and Pollution.

Dumont argued that Indian society was a hierarchical stratification of inequality based on mental construction of Purity (associated with upper caste) and Pollution (with lower caste). Pollution was contagious, while purity was non-transferable and ascriptive, so Ritual hierarchy superordinated secular hierarchy.

Such view of homohierarchus is partially valid as it is a book view.

shorter sentences improve clarity.

Mention that he compared it to western society + homo equalis.

which does not Represent field reality.

validity of theory : Theory is valid

for traditional Indian society, where untouchables were considered impure and ghettoized / exploited / beaten up.

Pitfalls of theory

① with increasing reservation and migration, caste system has lost its vigor and hold of society. Or also shows that India has equilus traits, beyond hierarchy (Andre Beteille)

② moreover, caste is highly segmented, and not homogenous. Since each segmentation is a caste in some context, no continuous hierarchy can exist which Results in inequality (Beteille)

③ Finally, such hierarchy exists even in western countries in some form, even though disharmonic (eg - Race in USA)

Hence, Dumont's theory is an ideal type and not valid

Keep the points short and give one more line in conclusion

5

1.e) Describe Yogendra singh's thesis on Modernisation of Indian tradition

Yogendra Singh in his seminal work 'Modernization of Indian Tradition' utilized integrated theory of social change to analyze impact of orthogenetic and heterogenetic changes on structural and cultural domains of Indian society.

His thesis can be summarized in the following table:

Source	cultural change		Structural change	
	Great Tradition	Little Tradition	Micro MICRO level	micro level
Heterog-enetic change	<u>Secondary Islamization</u> <u>Secondary westernization</u>	<u>Primary Islamization</u> <u>Primary westernization</u>	<u>Role differentiation</u> <u>legitimization</u>	<u>New bureaucracy</u>
Orthogenetic changes	<u>Cultural Renaissance</u>	<u>Sanskritization</u>	<u>Patterned recurrence and compulsive migration</u>	<u>Rise and fall of cities / dynasties</u> <u>elite circulation</u>

could have been written in two sentences

change to a more dynamic subheading

good coverage of points

Yogendra Singh's theory analyzed structural changes such as Rise of new Bureaucracy (Parliament, democracy) and Role differentiation (with increasing specialization) driven by Heterogenetic Sources (source of change outside society) at macro and micro levels respectively.

Similarly, cultural changes such as Islamization (sub culture adoption of Islamic traits) and Westernization (sub culture adoption of western ideas) was driven at cultural domain by heterogenetic sources of change.

Yogendra Singh's theory helped analyze society from a multi-dimensional perspective, unlike classical paradigms such as Indology and structural functionalism which focussed only on cultural changes.

give smaller subheadings to these para for better clarity

10

Q.2)

(a) What are the definitional issues associated with Tribal communities in Indian society? (20 marks)

Tribal communities have often faced definitional issues due to their distinct characteristics and varying perspectives.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs defines tribes using an attributional approach incl:

- Geographical Isolation
- Technological Backwardness
- Economic Backwardness
- Shyness
- Primitive work
- Distinct language and culture.

However, the definition is not completely accepted by various scholars including:

① Surjit Sinha's tribes caste - peasant continuum
Sinha describes tribes as peasants

20,
your answer seems as if you have contradicted just one of the definitions of tribal communities. Write a few more definitions (1-2) and then

who have been forced to integrate into society for cheap labor as landowners prefer peasants to untouchables, who are considered polluting.

② GS Ghurye's 'Backward Hindus':
Ghurye defines tribes as Backward Hindus who are yet not following mainstream culture due to imperfect assimilation. He defines 3 types of tribes

Fully
Hinduized

Partially
Hinduized

Nil
Tribes

③ FG Bailey's Caste - Tribe continuum

Bailey defines tribes as an ideal type on caste-tribe continuum based on his study of Odisha.

Write points
contradicting
these
definitions

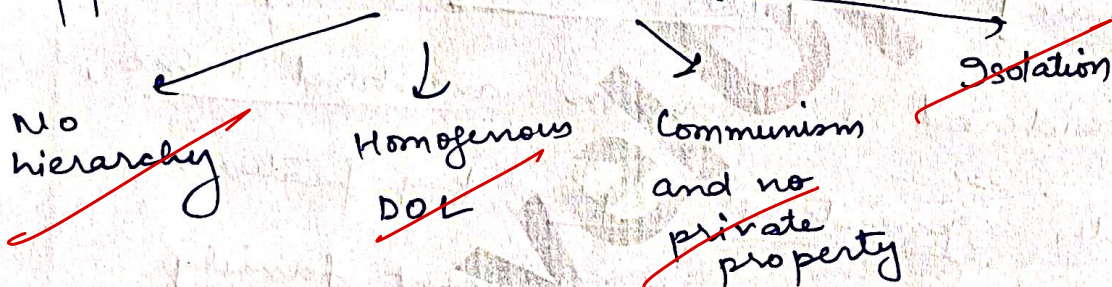
All other
points
have
been
adequately
covered.

So,
please
change
the
answer
structure
at
the
start.

He discovered some hierarchy in the condes of Odisha, with panes being similar to untouchables of castes.

④ Mandelbaum's attributional approach

Mandelbaum also used an attributive approach to define tribes including



⑤ Ambedkar's Broken Man Theory :

Ambedkar defined tribes as marginalized social groups who were isolated, marginalized and ghettoized due to distinct failure in wars.

Hence, there are as many theories and definitions of tribes as there are scholars says Mazumdar.

12

2.b) Analyze household dimensions of family in India.

(20 marks)

Household refers to a common residence with a common kitchen.

Traditionally, household and family have been considered analogous by various scholars such as Irawati

Karve and TN Madan. They

considered a common ancestral home,

with generational depth key features

of a traditional joint joint family of India.

Karve argued that modernization had led to nuclearization of joint family.

Such claim was challenged by Am Shah's

household dimensions of family.

He argued that household and joint family are distinct, with

The Intro could do with a few more points.

household dimension going through phases of progression and regression:

① Phase of Progression: when the nuclear family becomes a joint family due to birth, marriage etc.

② Phase of Regression: when the joint household becomes nuclear due to death, coparcenary fight, marriage etc.

Hence, he argued that households may increase or decrease in size, but joint families continue to stay. Hence, it is imperative to analyze household dimension of family.

Various other households may exist as hostels, PGs etc as well, even though they are not kins by blood.

conjugal relations.

Similar household studies were conducted by IP Desai in his study of Mahua, Gujarat. He analyzed normal and circumstantial changes leading to nuclearization of households but jointness of families. He analyzed jointness through degree and intensity of orientation.

Kapadia also conducted household study to show household as a unit of family structure Pauline

Kolenda devised 12 types of households based on the kins co-habitation.

Hence, household dimension of family helped break the myth of 'breakdown of joint family' (Vijendra Singh) and offer an alternative perspective.

points have been covered well

can be made into a separate para.

2.c Briefly describe Tribe-caste continuum in Indian society.

(10 marks)

FC, Bailey in his study of Odisha established the Tribe - caste continuum, unlike earlier paradigms of distinct Tribe and caste social institutions.

He argued that caste and tribe are two ideal types on extreme ends of a scale, and the reality is a continuum due to integration of characteristics between the two.

Feature of caste in tribe can be observed through the presence of Panos amongst the Kondhs of Gujarat.

Such Panos wash the clothes of Kondhs, who are also tribes. Hence, some segmentation and

Sugit Anha also needs to be mentioned alongside Bailey at the start of the answer. Both had given the idea independently

hierarchy is observable within tribes, which were considered non hierarchical by scholars like Mandlebaum.

Features of tribe in caste

He also argued that the horizontal solidarity amongst caste groups across villages indicate homogeneity and social cohesion, similar to tribal communities. Such integration observable in Jati Councils (as proposed by MN Srinivas).

However, such Tribe-caste continuum has been widely challenged for ignoring caste based division of specialized work as well as violence in tribes.

Surjit Sinha has proposed a tribe-peasant continuum while Herbert

Risley rejects this view.

Yet, critical view for tribal analysis and helps explain tribes more comprehensively.

cite an example of community

Section B

Q.5) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

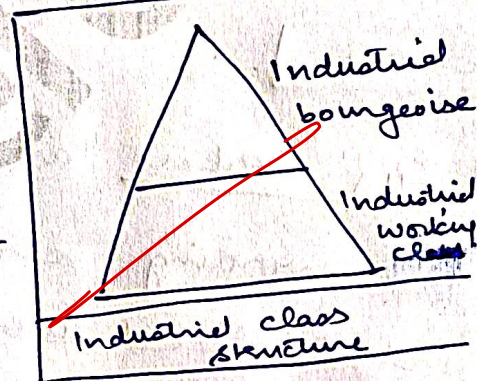
5.a) Do you find any change in the Industrial class structure in Indian society in the post-liberalised Indian society? Give your views.

Post liberalized society is categorized by post 1991 LPG reforms. Industrial class structure refers to the division of society into different social groups based on market situation and ownership (weber).

Traditional class structure

Industrial class structure consisted of two classes - bourgeoisie / capitalist class

who owned factors of production and working class (who were proletariat workers in the industry).



changing class structure

① Proliferation of middle class with

you can make a small infographic of the factors which have led

to the change in class structure.

increasing Service Sector and migration to urban towns for neolocal work such as BPO / applications / creative Industries.

② Feminization of working class with rise of 'Race to Bottom' in a globalizing world (Applebaum), leading to informal feminization such as Sweetshops, says Naila

Icabeer

③ Gig workers are emerging as a new working class in the post industrialized world with 'platformization' of work, says Srinieck.

④ Flexible Modes of working with work from home have also emerged, which is contrasting to old Industrial class, which necessarily involved migration.

Hence, new industrial class structure is distinct from Marx's ideal type of industrial class with modernization of society.

points have been duly covered

6

5.b) Describe the problems & prospects of developmental planning in India's mixed economy.

Development planning refers to initiating social change in desired direction through a pre-determined, systematic series of steps and social actions.

India follows a mixed economy i.e. co-existence of capitalism and socialism which creates problems and prospects.

Problems in development planning

① Binary opposition in view of development with capitalists encouraging profit and conspicuous spending, while state promoting welfare through redistribution.

② Capitalists promote achievement and meritocracy, while state promotes reservation for affirmative action.

For example, Haryana's bill on state domestic employment in firms contrary to

Good start

If these points are given smaller subheading the overall presentation

and clarity
would improve.

capitalist profit motive.

③ Capitalists promote Migration, while State promotes rural development to prevent slum development (which are urbanism ways of life that are pre dominantly unhygienic according to Louis Wirth).

④ Capitalists economics of profit promotes informalization (Utsa Patnaik), while, State aims to formalize economy through initiatives like e-shram and Aadhar.

Prospects however include capital supplementation

by private sector. Moreover, capitalists and socialist enable Role differentiation

and allocation for organic solidarity to ensure inclusive growth through specialized intervention. For example, state can re-direct

PM-Udaan funds to Tier 2 cities by leasing Tier 1 airports to capitalists.

Hence, mixed economy with positive controls can enable inclusive, sustainable growth for India.

few more points would have been good.

5.c) State the various problems of religious minorities in Indian society.

Religious minorities in India consist of Muslims (12%), Sikhs, Buddhists and Christians vs Hindu Majority (78%).

Various problems faced by Minorities can be analyzed through collective and particularistic problems such as:

Universal problems

① Relative deprivation of plurality of minorities such as Muslims (Sachar committee) and Dalit Christians (Gail Omvedt) who have to face dual discrimination from Poverty.

② Communal violence against Minorities as shown by NCRB and argued as a conscious construction of state by Paul Brass.

③ Ghettoization of Minorities due to violence, isolation, stereotyping, as argued by V.V. Singh.

you can mention that constitution does not define minorities

Muslim specific problems

① Education opportunities dominated by hegemony of Hindus or Christians leading to dropouts, argues Murshid Hasan

② Majoritarianism threatening Islamic identity, who are considered threats to Indian unity

Parsi specific problems include stagnant / reducing population due to higher education and work, as observed by KL Sharma.

Sikhs are often marginalized and discriminated due to Ichalistani stereotypes, leading to 'Blue Star operation'

Buddhists face inter-ethnic conflicts, especially in North East where their 'cultural identity' is threatened and deprived.

various minorities face diverse problems, necessitating cultural pluralism for nationalism (Ramachandra Guha)

would be good to reduce explanations and give some points on addressing the problems.

505

5.d) What role do cooperatives play in poverty alleviation in rural India.

cooperatives refer to voluntary organizations of individuals who mobilize to promote individual and collective interest through pooling of resources.

Cooperatives play a key role in poverty alleviation in India including:

① Credit accessibility, preventing informal credit and potential bondage (S Jodhka) through cooperative collateral.

② Entrepreneurship and innovation enabled which can help break the exploitative agrarian class structure (AR Desai).

③ women emancipation through organization of women into cooperatives, challenging patriarchy in society. Such success story was observed by

change to a smaller more distinct subheading

Alongside the view of scholars you also need to

Jan Breman in his study in Kerala.

① Food security can be promoted through new crops, cooperative farming, dairy, livestock such as Amul (PR Dubhai calls them social movements

and not just organizations)

② Formalization of Rural economy improves bargaining power of rural individuals, improving market access, storage, functions, expertise and initiating social mobility.

Challenges faced by cooperatives

→ ① Dhanangere argues Rich peasants/landlords benefit from such cooperatives

→ ② Politicization of cooperatives observed by Balvisker.

Despite challenges, cooperatives have disrupted agrarian, rural economy with Cooperative Act 2002 and new Cooperative Ministry.

cite examples alongside these points. for women empowerment you can talk about Blueva a cooperative from Himachal

5.e) What do you understand by rural bondage? Describe the reasons for persistence of rural bondage in Indian society.

Rural bondage refers to employment without wage or lower than minimum wage in rural social structure.

There are multiple reasons for rural bondage:

① Green Revolution failure in certain states led to excessive debt from moneylenders, forcing bondage, argues S Jodhka.

② Ministry of Labour lists four key reasons for rural bondage:

- widowhood
- inter generational bondage
- loyalty
- lack of land ownership

③ S Hanumanth Rao argues multiple reasons for rural bondage including loss of crop due to climate change, lack of land ownership, poverty.

shorter more distinct subheading

limited employment opportunities in rural areas etc.

④ Migration of breadwinners to urban areas without women / children has also given momentum to ~~such~~ bondage argues Shashi kr.

⑤ Death of breadwinner, loss of employment, free food in return of work are some other factors promoting Bondage.

Government of India has taken multiple steps to reduce bondage including Ar 23 of constitution, Bondage (Abolition) Act, Child and Adolescent Labour (Prevention) Act, PENCIL scheme, as well as encouraged civil society such as CRY Foundation and Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi.

Well written answer
Good work

way forward can be separate from the conclusion

10.5

Q.7)

(a) Describe the patterns of migration and highlight the issues of migrant workforce. (20 marks)

International Organization of Migration defines migration as relocation from the normal / usual habitat of residence to cross border or within state locations.

Patterns of Migration

Patterns of migration can be observed as follows in India!

① 600 million migrants in 2023 in India.

② Ravenstein describes certain 'laws of migration' in India including:

- Male migration is higher than females
- Adults migrate more than children
- migration is commonly observed amongst women for marriage.

③ migration may be urban-urban, rural-urban, urban-rural or rural-rural.

subheading and the connecting line together are superfluous with one-time

In India, 540 million migrated within state, majority from one rural to another rural area.

④. Ashish Bose has shared certain Reasons for Migration.

- Push factors from exporting location Such as violence, economic distress, ecological disasters, lack of decent life chances such as education, health etc. Such states include Bihar, Jharkhand
- Pull Factors with better life chances, jobs, education, healthcare etc. Such cities are located near Delhi, Delhi, Bangalore etc
- Reverse Migration a new trend post COVID-19 with reducing employment due to recession and need for kinship to provide emotional solace (latent function)

Issues of migrant workforce

- ① lack of state welfare support such as PDS and other schemes due to inclusion error (Rajni Kothari)
- ② Slum development, which promote culture of poverty (Oscar Lewis) and are safety and environment hazards (Bookchin) as the migrants are forced to stay in slums
- ③ loss of kinship and rising alienation and isolation amidst social 'Blaze' (Simml)
- ④ lack of sanitation and quality education due to inflation and affordability.
- ⑤ lack of social security as migrants are often employed as casual workers, working in informal sector (AR Desai)

This issue is not specific to migrant labour

cite a few examples

good coverage of points

Migrants are a key demographic in Indian Society and need to be integrated in mainstream urban areas through Slums development and schemes like one nation, one ration card.

Avoid repetition of points

115

7.b) What are the major challenges before women's movement in contemporary Indian society. Suggest solutions to deal with those challenges. (20 marks)

women's movements refer to collective, sustained action aimed at bringing social change by breakdown of forces of patriarchy and exploitation of women.

Social movements led by feminists are focussed on diverse social issues such as violence (as in RG Kar Medical College case), bodily autonomy instead of Reproductive labour (for example Roe vs Wade) and equality of pay (Sylvia Walby calls it a tool of patriarchy).

Challenges faced

However, such women movements face major challenges in contemporary Indian society including:

① Violent Repression such as Mob attacks,

rape threats, violence, abductions etc.

Fernandes says men use violence as a tool of masculine toxicity to re-enforce their dominant status.

② Patriarchal Mindset of society prevents women participation in any movements, remarking it as a male action or dishonour to family.

③ Social Media Movements for feminist unfortunately face diverse challenges such as (i) Radicalization and polarization leading to cyber bullying / hooling (ii) 'clicktivism' is short-lived as leaderless movements.

(iii) Anonymity leads to proliferation of deepfakes, leading to infodemic, disrupting movement.

④ women movements also face state repression (eg- West Bengal) to

combined with societal pressure to not participate

compromise of future growth options of women who raise their voice are labelled

as problematic

maintain authority through force.

Solutions to deal with challenges

① Formalization of women movements through bureaucratization such as civil society (eg - SEWA / Vangana) can help sustain movement.

② Judicial support through PILs and Lok Adalats can give momentum to cause.

③ Social Mobilization of global citizens (as in case of Gaza movement or Korean BY movement) can promote pressure as a pluralist source of power.

④ Attitudinal change amongst males through education, can act as a source of social change and progress of women movements.

women movements aim to make women equal citizens (Kamla Bhasin) and need resource mobilization with strategy for progress.

Support from civil societies, politicians and industry leaders

7.c) Urban slums are sites of social exclusion. Explain.

(10 marks)

Urban slums have been defined as 'urban ways of life' that are predominantly unhygienic and exclusionary (Louis Wirth)

Urban slums as sites of social exclusion can be observed as follows:

① Poverty perpetuated through slums, which excludes them from a decent status and standard of life, while reperpetuating a culture of poverty, argues Oscar Lewis.

② Exclusion from family and kinship, especially for migrants, leading to isolation amidst 'blaze' (Simmel)

③ Exclusion from healthcare facilities in absence of PHCs or doctors, preventing basic human rights.

④ Exclusion from state welfare schemes

points can be given smaller sub-headings for better clarity

such as PDS due to unidentified identity, as observed by Rajni Icothari.

⑤ Exclusion, inequality and deprivation with apathy from urban dwellers observed by Chitra Dewan Verma.

⑥ Exclusion from formal economy with increasing proliferation of informal sector amidst globalization and 'Race to Bottom' for cost economics (Utsa Patnaik)

⑦ Exclusion from safe, sustainable environment as slums are crawling spaces of environment degradation and disaster hazards according to Boothman

Hence, Edward Stroke calls urban slums as 'islands of despair'. The state needs to promote slum development through refurbishing schemes like Adani and PM Awas Yojana.

points have been covered well

12

Q.8) (a) Describe the impact of Industrialisation on agrarian class structure in Indian society. (20 marks)

Agrarian class structure refers to arrangement of social groups based on land ownership and income (Andre Beteille)

Industrialization refers to mass production and standardization of work through industrial processes and scientific innovation.

Impact of industrialization

Industrialization has significantly impacted agrarian class structure as observed by various sociologists such as:

- ① Rise of corporate farming with capitalists entering into lease agreements with farmers, who mobilize resources for cooperative production.

P.C. Joshi however, argues that such

Mention the agrarian structure pre industrialisation then write about how it was impacted by industrialisation

lease agreements are highly exploitative and lead to pauperization of farmers/peasants through stringent terms.

② Bullock Capital and tractor capitalists have emerged due to easy access to mechanized forces of production in agrarian society, says Rudolph and Rudolph.

points have been covered well.

③ Monopolization and pauperization is leading to polarization and exploitative classes by benefitting only large farmers, argues Daniel Thorner.

④ Ecological degradation has been observed due to monoculture and excessive use of fertilizers by Vandane Shiva.

⑤ Rural Middle class has emerged with increasing supply chain integration and linkages with industry for

food processing. Yojendra Singh argues that such rural middle class shares antagonistic relation with urban middle class.

⑥ Industrialization and globalization have led to differentiation of caste, class, power breaking the nexus as observed by

Andre Beteille in his study of Sripuram. Industrialization leads to migration and sale of land by upper caste to lower caste as well as integration of technology, both leading to upward mobility in economic position of secular hierarchy.

⑦ conspicuous spending has also increased post industrialization in agrarian society with increasing disposable income (vasavi).

Hence, industrialization has led to significant changes in agrarian class structure, giving it more capitalist MoP attributes as observed by AR Desai.

amort such long para. write in two smaller ones instead

12

8.b) Explain the causes & consequences of growth of urban settlements in India.

(20 marks)

Urban settlements are rapidly expanding in India, with ~35% population residing in urban towns, expected to rise to 40% by 2030, according to UN Population Fund.

Causes for growth of urban settlements is as follows:

① Industrialization and Migration for neolocal settlement, especially in Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities.

② Chain Migration for industrial towns, with kids referring work for kids at home as observed in Ahmedabad study of Subramanians and Papola

③ Search for better life chances such as education, healthcare, employment, acting as pull factors for such towns, leading to expansion, says Ashish Bose.

Write points on migration together

all 2 points could have been written separately

④ Rising climate disasters (such as cyclones), communal and ethnic violence (eg- North East) is leading to migration to slums/urban towns along with failure of crops (Dhanangere)

⑤ Population boom driven by rising life expectancy due to medical advancement and ageing population, adding to urban population. Studies show 67% population growth to be driven by urban towns till 2030.

Consequences of growth

① Slum development, which are unhygienic (Louis Wirth), perpetuate poverty (Oscar Lewis) and cause ecological damage (Bookchin). 50% of urban population of Mumbai dwells in slum areas (eg-Dharavi)

② Increasing delinquent behaviour with Rise in crime rates

limited employment opportunities in urban towns, unable to adopt all migrants.

③ Increasing heat island effect due to creation of grey infrastructure and unsustainable capitalism, argue Capitalist Marxist ecologist.

④ water stress, increased heat waves and other disasters associated with rising urban settlements.

⑤ However, such rise can power India's growth through industrial innovation and serving as reserve labor army.

⑥ large urban areas can also help improve inter-generational mobility through industry proximity.

Hence, large urban settlements can have mixed impact based on urban governance to make them 'islands of hope' or 'of despair' [Edward Shree].

Write the positive and negative consequences separately for better clarity.

5

8.c) How does regionalism play a role in decentralisation of power? Substantiate your answer with examples. (10 marks)

Regionalism refers to a stronger sense of cohesion and solidarity with one's region, rather than ~~country as a whole~~.

It can lead to rising decentralization if warranted by reasonable concerns and demands. This can be observed as follows:

① 5th and 6th Schedule mandate

Regional committees to prevent successionism through prevention of 'cultural deprivation'.

Such decentralization of power helps control regional aspirations, while ensuring national solidarity.

② Linguistic regionalism has led to decentralization of power through formation of new states such as

you need to include points like functionalist view of power

rise of regional political parties.

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc.

③ Besides ethno and linguistic Regionalism, cultural / historical driven regionalism has also led to decentralization as in case of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc.

④ PESA Act was also introduced on similar lines.

However, regionalism does not necessarily lead to decentralization as state may lead to more repression and central control at times. For example, use of

AFSPA, President Rule under Ar 356, national emergency under Ar 352 have been used as tools to suppress regionalism in

Punjab, Kashmir etc.

Hence, regionalism may lead to decentralization if it promotes social cohesion and nationality.

for economic development.

Your present answer is more tilted towards GS answer rather than option.

You can include points on greater autonomy and special packages.



