2 - 5 pm

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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3345)

Name of Candidate	Nikhil Tambe		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	45804111
Center	Pune	Date	24/7/25

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if 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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTION 'A'

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

1.(a) Discuss how contemporary farmers' movements reflect or diverge from traditional peasant struggles in India. 10

As per Ghanshyam Shah, contemporary farmer ~~Strug~~ movements emerged in 1970s while peasant struggles are result of colonial feudalism.

Differences

① Ghanshyam Shah views farmers movements as post-Green Revolution while peasant struggle as pre ~~peas~~ green revolution ones.

② Gail omvedt considers farmers' movement as 'new social movements' as 'badge' is the organisation and membership.

③ Dhanagare sees farmers movements as non-violent and Gandhian in nature while peasant struggles were violent. eg: Rail Roko etc.

④ Issues: Peasant struggles dealt with issues like land to the tiller, tenancy, eviction, land revenue while new farmer

movements concern itself with lowering input costs and increasing market prices.

(5) ~~Ab~~ Contemporary farmer movements are pan-Indian in nature while peasant struggles were localized. eg. BKU vs. Tebhaga Mout.

Similarities (Nibha Arora)

(1) 'Land' as centre issue of both movements.

(2) Nexus with political parties
eg: CPI supported Telangana and Tebhaga Mout; Sharad Joshi founded his own party - Swatantrya Bharat Party.

(3) Both movements have same ideology of agrarian populism

(4) Both movements supported cause of women, environment etc.
eg: ~~KR~~ Shetkari Sangathana and Telangana Mout adressed women's issues

Thus, political policies shape the dynamics of farmers movements and struggles.

1.(b) What challenges does the concept of secularism face in the context of India's diverse religious landscape? 10

As per Supreme Court in S R Bommai (1994) secularism is the basic structure of constitution

India's diverse religious landscape

India is a religious plural country with Hindu majority and 6 official minorities (NCM Act) ~~sec 6~~

UT of J&K, Lakshadweep are Islam majority while state of Sikkim, Arunachal are of Buddhist majority. Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya are Christian majority.

Challenges to Secularism

① Amartya Sen considers majoritarianism and threat to Indian secularism.

② C. Jaffrelot views majoritarianisation of politics and politicisation of majoritarianism as

existential challenge.

(3) Rajni Kothari argues that homogenising tendency of state cover-up religious identities.
eg. Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains are considered Hindus as per Article 25(2) and Hindu Code Bill.

(4) Rajeev Bhargava - Communalism challenges spirit of Indian secularism

(5) Rashiddin Khan argues that while state is secular, people are religious and this creates dethalony.

(6) Jaganath Pathy views cultural nationalism and hindutva ideology

(7) Bipin Chandra considers majoritarianism and minoritarianism

(8) Ashutosh Varshney highlights how social incompatibility within different religions leads to conflict

Nonetheless, Secularism is inherent in Indian blood - (Faizan Mustafa)

1.(c) Does the concept of the 'creamy layer' undermine the principles of social justice and equity? Throw light on implications of recent Supreme Court judgment. 10

Supreme Court mandated the concept of creamy layer in Indra Sawhney case.

Creamy layer concept refers to a elite or socially and educationally forward class within a ~~soci~~ category.
eg. IAS officers who belong to Backward castes. etc.

Positive impact on social justice and equity

① CJI Gavai argued that creamy layer prevents creation of a elite class within a class, which continues to aggrandise reservation benefits

② In Jarnail Singh (2018) and Davinder Singh (2024), SC called

for creamy layer within SC/ST to ensure essence of affirmative action.

③ Creamy layer provision ensures that a dominant caste doesn't occupy most of affirmative action benefits as happening in STs & Meenas.

Negative impact

① Prevents complete social mobility and restricts marginalized to 'short-shift' social mobility.

② ~~Res~~ Affirmative action hasn't led to discontinuance of untouchability and structural and cultural barriers.

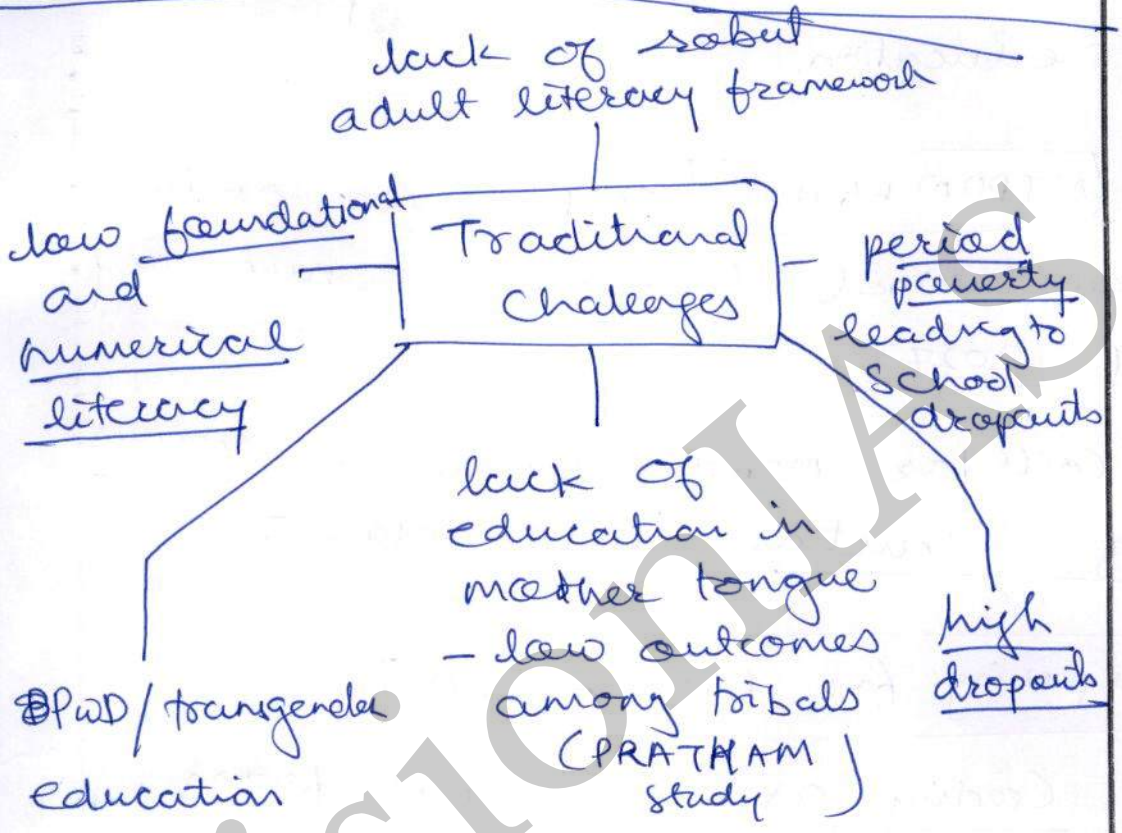
③ Indian Society is still caste based than caste based.

④ Andre Beiteille - people are still influenced by manusmriti and culture than constitution.

Hence, creamy layer issue must be dealt by consultation with all stakeholders

1.(d) How has the New Education Policy 2020 attempted to address traditional challenges while preparing for future needs? 10

Kasturirangan Committee drafted the NEP 2020



Addressing traditional challenges

① Special Education zones for tribal students; to reduce distance between home and schools.

② Gender Inclusion fund to further

educational outcomes be in girls and transgender, reduce school dropouts and prevent deprivation of education.

(3) NIPUN Bharat emphasizes on full foundational literacy and numeracy by 2027

(4) Calls for mother tongue as medium of instruction until class 5.

Preparing for future needs

(1) Coding as a subject from Class 6.

(2) Allowing top 100 foreign universities campus in India.

(3) Kerala introduced Robotics in class X guided by NEP spirit.

(4) Furthering female participation in STEM courses (at 43% present) and STEM workforce (at 28% presently) Thus, NEP 2020 implementation is crucial to enable education act as social change and reduce educational inequalities.

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1.(c) Critically examine the shift from welfare to rights-based approach in rural development programs. 10

In post-independent India, rural development was key part of development planning.

Welfare based approach

① Food-for work and Public Distribution System to ensure food security.

② TRYSEM to enable self-employment and reduce unemployment and distressed migration.

③ Community Development program, Area-based programs, cooperatives etc.

Rights Based approach

① Right to Information (2005) – MKSS used it to ensure public hearing (Jansunwai), social audit and grassroot accountability.

② MGNREGA – right to work for 100 days to every rural

household. Reduced poverty and distressed migration. Led to creation of durable village assets - ponds, lakes etc.

③ Right to Education (2009) - reduce rural-urban educational divide; congendered education etc

④ NFSA (2013) - ensured reproductive health of pregnant women, right to food and nutritional needs of children.

Reasons for transition

① Differential development - Y.V. Reddy talked about islands of rural development.

② Francine Frankel - dominant castes cornered benefits and issue of caste conflict.

③ To ensure comprehensive and inclusive development of genders, castes etc

Thus, right based approach of rural development has reduced rural poverty and inequality (World Bank)

2.(a) While the demographic dividend is seen as a driver of economic growth, the growing elderly population in India poses potential challenges that could undermine these efforts. Do you agree with this view? 20

As per UNFPA, India's median age is 29 while 68% of populace is of working age.

Growing Elderly population

As per UNFPA and NSO report, India's ~~repo~~ elderly population will touch 20% by 2050 from 8.6% in 2011 (Census).

Challenges | rising life expectancy | Reasons for growing elderly | falling birth rates

① Increasing dependency ratio to 20:1 by 2031 (NSO report) will increase burden on working populace.

② As per LASI, elderlies suffer from cardiovascular, respiratory diseases, blood pressure issues. Rural elderlies face eyesight issues

(3) Ruralisation and feminisation of elderliness: As per 2011 Census elderly sex ratio stands at 1033 while 2/3rd of elderly are in rural areas.

(4) Increased migration of youth for employment leads to isolation and mental health issues and they are left to fend for themselves.

(5) Increased female labor force participation has deprived elderly of traditional care.

(6) Rising cases of elderly abuse and harassment.

(7) Due to high demographic dividend, State hesitates to increase retirement age which keeps elderly vulnerable to reduced income (Economic Survey)

(8) Majority of landless labourers lack social security during old age.

(9) Lack of financial and digital literacy, along with numerical ~~and~~ literacy enhances their vulnerability to exploitation and exclusion (World Bank)

(10) Elderly women lack property ownership due to structural and cultural barriers which enhances their vulnerability (UN-Women)

Govt efforts

(1) PM Vayo Vandana Yojana - 2.5 lakh health assurance to every elderly

(2) Maharashtra Govt promotes property rights to women by concessional stamp duty.

(3) Kerala → 5% local budget on elderlies.

Thus, comprehensive efforts — whole of govt and whole of Society approach is necessary.

2.(b) Analyze the disparities in educational attainment across different social groups in India. What measures can bridge these gaps? 20

Earlier, sociologists saw education as agent of social change but its disparities limited its impact

Disparities in education

① Gender: As per Census 2011, men have literacy at 82% while women at 65%. ~~women~~ girls are withdrawn from schools after puberty and due to period poverty (UN women.)

Transgenders are systematically excluded by society from education by way of social stigma and discrimination.

② Religious Minorities: As per Sachar Commission and Ranganath Mishra Commission only 2% of Muslims have attain PGs. while around 30% are outside of School due to cultural negligence.

(3) Caste: Anand Teltumbde argues that caste discrimination and stigma in schools leads to high school dropouts among Dalits.

(eg) discrimination during mid day meal serving. etc.

(4) Surinder Jodhka highlights how tribals low literacy and educational attainment is due to educational system which depreciates tribal languages.

(5) Kasturirangan Committee highlighted high educational attainments in South-west, North-east and Punjab and Haryana. But in traditional BIMARU states due to low public investment in primary education

(6) Economic Survey (2024-25) highlighted that 51% of medical colleges are concentrated in 5 southern states. (Regional disparity)

(7) Sachidanand Sinha argues that differential access to education within Dalits has led to formation of Dalit Edites.

Measures

(1) NEP 2020 called for mother-tongue based education.

(b) operationalization of Gender Inclusion Fund and special Educational zones

(2) Sachar commission ensure scientific education in madrasas

(3) Attaining 6% of GDP target in education (NEP 2020)

(4) Reducing period poverty in schools by investing in toilet facilities (UN-Women)

Thus, holistic approach will enable to attain SDG 4

2.(c) How do poverty and economic inequalities persist in India despite various poverty alleviation schemes? 10

Peter Townsend defines poverty as inability of a person or a group to fulfill basic needs of survival or subsistence.

Poverty alleviation schemes
- Food for work
- PM Awas Yojana
- National Food Security Mission/Act (2013)
- MANREGA (2006)

Persisting poverty and economic inequalities

① As per Oxfam report - 10% of Indians control 40.1% of India's wealth while last 50% own only 3% of wealth.

② As per World Inequality Lab - 1% of Indians control 23% of India's income while top 10% control 57% of National income.

③ As per World Bank, 5.75% of Indians are poor while Niti Aayog pegs it at 11%.

Reasons

① Anand Kumar: Vested political interests in continuing poverty, as poor are vote banks. Poverty alleviation schemes are not aimed at eliminating poverty but ensuring visibility of ~~poor~~ Govt to poor.

② Prabab Bardhan: unnecessary focus on subsidies while neglecting development of capacities. (investment in education)

③ Y.V. Reddy considers corruption as reasons behind poverty and inequality

④ Sukhamoy Chakborty - Socialism ~~and~~ reason for poverty while neoliberalism (LPG reforms) reason for inequality.

~~The~~ Hence, whole of govt effort is key to attain SDG I of No poverty and SDG 10

3.(a) How have the principles of a mixed economy influenced social stratification in India, particularly in terms of access to resources and opportunities? 20

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3.(b) Critically assess whether rural development programs like MGNREGA have significantly altered traditional power structures in rural India. 20

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3.(c) Discuss how the growth of the informal sector in urban India challenges or complements traditional labor movements. 10

4.(a) "Green Revolution solved one problem but created many others." Evaluate this statement in light of contemporary agrarian crisis. 20

William E. Gaud, former administrator of USAID coined the term Green Revolution. (GR)

Solved problems

Hanumantha Rao and World Bank

Green Revolution ensured food security, reduced foreign dependency and reduced rural-urban migration.

TK Oomen green revolution enhanced rural employment and reduced rural poverty.

Created many problems

(i) P. Sainath: Green revolution led to increase in input costs and subsequent CPA reforms led

to reduced public investment in agriculture and withdrawal of subsidies. Also, adoption of GR methods – HYV seeds, pesticides, fertilisers without irrigation led to indebtedness and farmer suicides (Vidarbha). He said GR led to Indianisation of incomes while globalisation of cost of production

(2) Prof. K Nagraj says that green revolution ushered in predatory commercialisation of agrarian India.

(3) ~~Dha~~ Bhalla and Chadha – GR led to eviction of tenants and share-croppers and their rural-urban migration

(4) John Mencher rising cost of production led to reverse tenency among small and marginal

farmers.

(5) Jan Breman - relationship between landowner and laborer changed from patronism to exploitation. Payment in kind was displaced by cash payments (which enhanced labor poverty). - 'footloose labour'.

(6) Francis Frawell - GR led to caste conflict between the intermediary castes and others.

(7) Ashish Bose - GR led to increased son-preference and feticides of females.

(8) Nivedita Menon - GR intensified patriarchy, strengthened khap panchayats, and increased honor killings and feminisation of poverty.

(10) Utsa Patnaik and Lakshmi Menon — GR led to withdraw

al of women from work and their domestification

(ii) Vandana Shiva 'ecocide' of rural India due to increased salinization, soil infertility and shrinking aquifers.

Thus, MS Swaminathan's 'Evergreen Revolution' will hold in tiding over these issues

4.(b) Analyze the changing nature of rural-urban migration in India with reference to recent reverse migration trends. 20

As per 2011 Census, 37% of populace are migrants.

Reasons for rural-urban migration

① Distress migration due to agrarian crisis: P. Sainath's study of Vidarbha's villages led him to conclude that falling income from agriculture leads to urban migration.

② R.S. Sharma talks about pull and push factors.

ⓐ pull factors — education, healthcare etc.

ⓑ push factors — unemployment etc.

③ BR Ambedkar viewed rural-urban migration as a liberation for Dalits as villages are

cesspool of untouchability, discrimination and injustice.

(4) Ashish Nandi saw urban migration in terms of caste anonymity

Changing Nature

(1) Reverse migration due to-

(a) Covid-19 and eviction by homeownerss due to non-payment of rent.

(b) Returning to agriculture as sowing season gets nearer.

(c) P. Sainath talked about reverse migration and saw it as nothing new. Workers in Rural maharashtra went to urban areas and return to rural

areas in times of seasonal work — harvesting etc.

(d) Gentleman Farmers — Govt officers, militarymen returning to rural areas for farming after retirement.

(e) Rising cost of living in urban areas leading workers to daily commute from ~~rural~~ rural or suburban areas.

(eg) Pune, Mumbai etc.

(f) Thus, labour policies and urban and rural development programs must be centred ~~out~~ around migration dynamics for better inclusion.

4.(c) "Social media has fundamentally altered the nature of political mobilization in India." Discuss. 10

Social media is an artificial interface which allows for sharing texts, images, videos etc.

Impact of social media on political mobilization (positive)

① Social media reduced the resources-barriers as argued by Tilly.
eg. Black lives Matter movement during pandemic furthered by social media.

② Arab spring was furthered by Facebook posts. They generalized beliefs of people on structural strain and led to social-media based campaign (Niel Smelser's theory)

③ Social media's role highlighted by opinion polls in lead up to

lok Sabha elections ~~2014~~ 2017 and US 2020 elections.

(4) Social media used for both active and expressive political mobilizations (social unrest theory)

Negative impact

(1) Social media used to attack peoples privacy and manipulate opinions (Facebook - Cambridge analytica Scandal)

(2) Social Media used to spread AI based disinformation during LS elections 2024

(3) Jaffrelot → use of social media to mobilize people based on communal lines for political benefits.

Thus, social media should be usably used to ensure functional role in political mobilization.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

5.(a) "Decentralization in India has led to democratization but not necessarily development." Critically analyze. 10

73rd and 74th Amendments ushered in democratic decentralisation in India.

Role in democratisation

① Gail Omvedt ensured Dalit leadership in agrarian and rural India which were hotspots of caste discrimination.

② Kalpana Shah decentralisation led to women empowerment in political domain.

③ TK Oomen while PRIs democratised Southern India, it utterly failed in North India.

No development

① Y.V. Reddy In India there are rural developments but no

rural development. In the sense that decentralisation led to islands of ~~dem~~ rural development. eg: Ralegan Siddhi village of Maharashtra.

② [Yogendra Singh] - caste-based settlements in villages and funds are allocated for only dominant dwellings.

[Stunted democratisation]

① [Paranjapa] views practice of 'Sarpanchpati' limiting democratisation of gender.

② [Selvam] - issues of booth capturing, preventing lower castes from voting etc.

③ [Walter Fernandes] caste-based voting; no democratisation of mindset.

④ Token leadership of Dalits (Anand Teltumbde)

Thus, as Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee's recommendation of 'inclusive democratic decentralisation' must be followed.

5.(b) "In the post-independence India, the social and political elites have become distinct identities". Critically examine. 10

Ram Ahuja defines political elites as those who lead political parties, are part of government and represent people.

On the other hand social elites are privileged minorities who derive their status from social status, honour and position.

Becoming distinct identities

① Gail Omvedt in her Maharashtra Study argues that Brahmins still are social elites due to dominance in educational and cultural spheres. Marathas have become political elites based on numerical strength.

② MN Srinivas caste adaptation to changed realities as distinction

between ~~sa~~ ritual and secular hierarchy was reinforced.

(3) Dominant castes - Yadavs, Koeris, Kurmis displaced Brahmins, Bhumihars from power in Bihar.

(4) Priya Arya - consolidation of shared interests, identity politics enabled divergence between social & political elites.

Unified elites

(1) Jaffrelot highlights disproportional share of upper castes in MPs, MLAs and cabinets as opposed to majority 'bahujans'.

(2) Anand Teltumbde - Dalits are neither social nor political elites and are victims of political tokenism.

(3) Indian Marxist sociologists highlights rule of minority over majority.

(4) BS Baviskar - due to cooperatives Marathas have become both social and political elites.

5.(c) How do regional variations in population distribution affect resource allocation and development in India? 10

Recently, Southern states marched in Delhi on the issue of differential resource allocation.

① As per [ITSS] study, resource allocation is linked to regional-population dynamics as—

ⓐ pork barrel politics - wherein ~~seats~~ state with high number of MPs are prioritised.

ⓑ Finance commission formulas give 15% horizontal allocation based on population.

② As per [Niti Aayog], North-east states, due to their miniscule population, historically received lower funds which led to underdevelopment and fueled relative-deprivation based insurgency.

③ TN planning commission study argued that — 'Hindi Heartland states' due to numerical strength cornered resources disproportionate to their taxation contribution.

④ Kerala argued to 16th FC that due to low population growth rate their share shrinked from 3.53% in 11th FC to 1.97% in 15th FC

⑤ Y. V. Reddy, former Governor of RBI, argued that differential allocation based on population impacting rural development.

⑥ As per 15th FC data, UP received ₹16 for every rupee contributed, while Bihar received ₹7, and souther states received in paise for every ₹ contributed.
Thus, there need for more competitive and inclusive allocation of resources.

5.(d) Do traditional structures of caste and kinship play a functional role in urban settlements? Elaborate. 10

Caste and kinship plays 'secular' role in urban settlements as —

① Ghanshyam Shah and Victor D'Souza — SCs are disproportionately concentrated in urban slums.

② MS Gore argues that caste and kinship plays a role in urban settlements of informal and factory workers. (fictive kinships)

③ V.V. Singh minorities are concentrated in particular urban localities and within minorities castes like Qureshi ghettoise.

④ Wilbert Moore highlights how commercial castes maintain caste and kinship networks and concentrate in gated communities.

Dysfunctional scale

① MD Verma → ghettoisation based on caste and kinship leads to urban apathy of the castes use of lower status (in slums)

② leads of ethnicisation and can fuel conflict.

③ leads to culture of poverty (Oscar Lewis)

④ Reduces inter social intercourse between different castes

⑤ V.V. Singh → ghettoisation of minorities breeds stereotypes and a ready target during riots.

Thus. Singapore Model of inter-ethnic urban housing can be emulated.

5.(e) "Platform economy has provided a mode of empowerment to the women working in the informal sector". Critically examine. 10

As per NITI Aayog report, by 2030 platform workers will increase to 23 mn.

Role in women empowerment

① Enhanced FLFPR to 25.4% in Urban area (Economic Survey and PLFS)

② Ensures work flexibility, part-time jobs

③ Ensured equal opportunities in work (Catherine Hakim)

④ Lack of strong union present male-bias policies (Sylvia Walby's concept)

⑤ Zomato recently announced menstruation leaves to their women workers.

⑥ Ensures income for expenditure on self. (reduces period poverty etc.)

Women's exploitation

1. Fear of violence prevents them from working at night.
2. Lack of labor union to bargain for female platform workers rights.
3. Lack of equal wages, poor working conditions.
4. Issue of triple shift - work, household chores, care work (Duncombe and Marsden)
5. Does not lead to increase in self-esteem and decision making power in household. (Leela Gulati's observation)
6. 33% of Rural women lack access to internet and smartphones (NFHS-5)
7. NCAER report, women platform workers work 69 hours a week.

Thus, dedicated legislation for safeguarding rights of female platform workers is need of hour.

6.(a) "Dhanagare categorized agrarian movements into various modes of protest, such as petitions, demonstrations, and armed struggles." Discuss. 20

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6.(b) How are the ideas of citizenship and nationalism connected? Discuss the issues posed by the refugee crises in Eastern India. 20

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6.(c) Analyze the relationship between ethnicity and identity-based movements in India. 10

7.(a) Examine the tension between national integration and the assertion of regional identities in India's democratic process. 20

7.(b) What have been the social and policy outcomes of environmental movements in India, considering both successes and limitations? 20

7.(c) "Farm laws and their subsequent withdrawal reflect the complex relationship between agriculture and politics." Comment. 10

8.(a) Investigate the relationship between child labor in urban India and the broader socio-economic conditions of families. 20

UNICEF defines child labor as work which deprives child of her childhood, liberty, potential and dignity and harms her mental and physical wellbeing. (13.9% of workforce are children)

Child labor in Urban India

As per Census 2011 and UNICEF report child labor in urban India is increasing and becoming invisible - homebased.

Also, Indian Marxist sociologist argue that child labor in rural India is getting transfered to urban India.

Relationship with socio-economic condition of families

① Utsa Patnaik underlines economics

of child labor — act as a necessary 'income booster' to poor urban families.

② Neera Burra - ~~Under~~ Female children of poor rural families - landless labourers or small and marginal farmers and urban slum families are used as child labor by middle class households.

③ P. Sainath - children of poor peasants are made to work in sugarcane farms and even as bonded labourers.

④ Anand Teltumbde and Sukhdev Thorat highlights how landlessness among Dalits (at 75%) leads to migration to urban areas and working as informal child labourers.

(5) Bhattacharya and Kerinek argues that poor families of arid or rainfed areas migrates to urban areas, work at construction sites and even children are involved at discounted wages.

(6) Jean Dreze sees poverty as main reason for child labor.

(7) Kabbargi and Kulkarni cites lower educational attainment and early school dropouts as reason.

Measures

(1) UNICEF principles - (a) ensure meaning and worthiness of education
(b) ensure social security

(2) Economic Survey - employment-based education will reduce tendency to ditch education for child labor.

Hence, programs like MGNREGA have ensured tackling child labor issues.

8.(b) What is the phenomenon of 'youth bulge' in India? How does it affect social stability, employment, and political dynamics? 20

As per UNFPA report India's median age is 29, 68% of population is of working age, and 26% is between 10-24 age.

Youth bulge is considered as a demographic dividend ~~bulg~~ advantage for India to escape middle income trap and boost per capita income.

Impact on social stability

① Bipin Chandra argues that increasing youth population and competition over scarce resources is leading to communalism in India.

② Priya Arya sees youth bulge in India fueling scens of the sail tendencies in states

like Maharashtra due to massive in-migration from Northern states where employment opportunities are not commensurate to population growth.

③ Enhance competition leading to anxiety and failures leading to increasing drug abuse and suicides. As per NCRB 2022 ADSI report 35 students suicides per day.

Impact on employment

① MNCs investing in India due to availability of human capital, due to early investment in higher education by govt.

② Economic Survey highlights how low vocational education (5%) impacting employment prospects of youth and leading to

demographic disaster.

(3) ILO report 2024 highlighted that 83% of employed are youth

(4) Economic survey: Only 51% of graduates are employable due to supply skill and demand skill mismatch.

Impact on political dynamics

(1) Policies centred towards youth-
(a) PM's internship scheme
(b) Karnataka's unemployment allowance
(c) PM Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education.

(2) Political campaign centred towards employment issues

(3) Political parties focusing on female youth by way of Ladki Bahin yojnas etc.

Thus, to reap ~~dem~~ youth bulge we need to invest in their capacity building.

8.(c) Discuss the various forms of violence against women in India and the societal response to these issues. 10

Recently, India is witnessing rising violence against women (4% as per NCRB report)

Forms of violence against women (R. Coomaraswamy)

① Physical violence: Wife battering, physical assault, intimate partner violence.

② Emotional violence: Using abuse, cuss words, subordination

③ Sexual violence - marital rape, gang rape, groping in public transportation, sexual harassment at workplace.

④ ~~Phys~~ - Psychological violence - (K. Ahmed) due to withdrawal from work and domestication of highly qualified women.

⑤ Custodial violence: Mathura rape case.

⑥ 'Economic violence' - feminization of poverty (Diana Pearce)

Social response

① As per NFHS-5, more women than men in rural India justify domestic violence by husband.

② Women's Movement after Mathura rape case, Nirbhaya Movement, Reclaim the streets campaign in Kolkata.

③ Laws like POCSO, Domestic violence Act (2005) enacted.

④ Civil society organisations — Mahila Samakhya, Progressive Organisation of women (POW) and National Federation of Dalit women (NFDW) — highlighted women's plight.

Thus, education, law and removing structural and cultural barriers are keys to eliminate violence against women.