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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3345)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	45876992
Center	Delhi	Date	19/02/25.

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 than 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

खंड 'A'/SECTION 'A'

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

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

(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि समकालीन किसान आंदोलन भारत में हुए पारंपरिक कृषक संघर्षों को किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं या उनसे कैसे भिन्न हैं।

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

contemporarily or Neo farmers' movement
rise in 1970s era i.e. post green
revolution, aiming for prosperity
and profit.

Traditional peasant struggles highlighted
absolute deprivations and main
focus was on tenancy reform and
landlessness whereas Neo farmers
movement focuses on relative deprivation
and shift focus toward such classes
of farmers.

Neo-farmers movements mainly
include well-off farmers and
lack representation of subaltern
section of society.

Medha Patkar argued that in 1970s when peasant movement were linked with broader environmental concerns, it led to emergence of farmers' movement.

Recent farmers' movement witnessed participation of women and persistent use of social media that used to lack in traditional peasant movement.

Traditional peasant movement were provided leadership by communist party. However neo farmers' movement have their own organization (eg) Kshetraya Kisan Sangathan by Mahendra Tikait against three farm bills.

Contemporary farmers movement lacks ground issue representation and has created multiple classes among farmers. ~ Changavel
pm. modi said → india's path to development is through rural india.

(b) भारत के विविध धार्मिक परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में धर्मनिरपेक्षता की अवधारणा को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?

What challenges does the concept of secularism face in the context of India's diverse religious landscape? 10

Secularism in India works on principle of 'Secula Dharma Sambhau' unlike western religious notion of strict separation.

Challenges in concept of secularism

A.R. Desai argued for dual nature of Indian secularism, being non-interference on one hand and providing protection on other. (Eg) Presence of secrecity forces during badrinath yatra and A-25 of constitution preaching secularism.

Ashesh Nandy highlight secularism in India is merely a 'de-jure' concept. In practical life secularism is overruled by form of communalism.

Also, he argued 'religion has faith' has transformed to 'religion as ideology'

whose manifestation can be seen in different spheres of society. Like Rajni Kothari argued for use of religion by political parties for their vote bank.

Diverse culture of India poses a significant problem and dilemma in assessing minority protection v/s ensuring secularism.

Sociologist highlighted that secularism might connect to religious fundamentalism occasionally amidst these changing global world as argued by Bamburidge

However despite such fact, India tries to maintain even length approach as argued by Rajeev Khargaria in re-imagining Indian secularism.

Indian secularism is unique and require decrease attention to ensure unity in society.

क्या 'क्रीमी लेयर' की अवधारणा सामाजिक न्याय और समानता के सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है? उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय के निहितार्थों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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 in recent judgement advocated for subcategorisation of SC/ST to ensure creamy layer in SC/ST doesn't receive such benefits.

Uphold social justice and equity

Crucial concept → There are several categories amongst marginalised section of society. It requires special focus to ensure equity. In similar context, Supreme court argued for equality of resource & opportunity amongst equals only.

MSA Rao - subaltern sociologist also view it as promotion of marginalised section in society by providing positive affirmation benefit

to describe ones.

[MoNo samuicaxi] also highlighted
paradox of such benefits. Upper class
among sc/sts i.e. creamy layer tend
to extract maximum benefits which
can be mitigated through concept of
creamy layer.

However feminist sociologist
view it as discriminatory. As concept
of creamy layer tends to ignore
intersectional disability of women
in form of gender discrimination
camouflaged under class.

Marxist sociologist view it as
strategy to minimise welfare spend
and maximise profit.

Despite such notions, concept of creamy
layer can yield the progress and
development as seen in case of OBCs

नई शिक्षा नीति, 2020 ने भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं हेतु तैयारी करते हुए किस प्रकार पारंपरिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया है?

How has the New Education Policy 2020 attempted to address traditional challenges while preparing for future needs? 10

New education policy 2020 aims to change traditional patterns and bring inclusivity in society with quality curriculum.

Traditionally, education was linked with ideologically hegemony of 'have class' & promote idea of deschooling (Jean Illich). NEP alters this traditional pattern by bringing in multidisciplinary and inclusive curriculum.

Feature of mother tongue education not just ensure cultural preservation but remove physical barriers for tribal, SC/ST communities, who were unable to access education because of language.

Parsons argued that features of

skilling and vocational education strengthen adaptational capacity and thereby social mobility. P. Singh in this aspect argued for education propagating social change.

NEP puts special focus on gender diversity and created separate fund for it, ensuring diverse practices including trans genders.

NEP has integrated digital tech for ease and future development perspective. It aligns with 'creative destruction' theory of Joseph Schumpeter that aims to overcome traditional challenges.

NEP aligns with Gandhi's Nai Talim principle of training heart, head and hand, all simultaneously and marks a shift from rote based learning.

(e)

ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों में कल्याण से अधिकार-आधारित दृष्टिकोण में हुए परिवर्तन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

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

Transition from green revolution, community development programs to PM Kisan Yojana (providing direct finance) marks shift from welfare to rights based approach.

In this context, Amartya Sen has argued for capability approach i.e. providing right to education, health etc for holistic development. In her book 'argumentative India' argued for rights based approach to escape vicious cycle of poverty.

Jean Seize also highlighted on MGNREGA's (providing employment) potential to reduce poverty and rural development.

However it is criticised by certain sociologist →

① Jodhka argued that such right

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based approach promotes decision of labourer on caste basis. (Eq) 95% of manual scavenging tasks unless SC/ST. Such tasks are allocated through scheme under pretext of right based approach.

(2) Brail Omvedt argued that benefit of such approach doesn't reach subaltern sections and remain limited to dominant section of village.

(3) Utsa Patnaik argued both approach fails to address gender disparity.

As women after such legal intervention and rights, have 65% literacy rate, with maternal mortality rate of ~12%.

(4) Marxist sociologist view rights based approach as disguised phenomenon to stabilise the conflict inside masses and maintain their hegemony.

Despite such fact, right based approach aims to build a inclusive & sustainable India.

यद्यपि जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश को आर्थिक संवृद्धि के प्रेरक के रूप में देखा जाता है, किंतु भारत में वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी संभावित चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती है जो इन प्रयासों को कमजोर कर सकती है। क्या आप इस मत से सहमत हैं?

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 of census 2011, there are 100 million old people whose number will increase to 310 million by 2030 as per UN population division.

Increasing elderly population can pose a potential challenge as reflected in Japan.

Challenges due to elderly population

i. conflictist theorist - Keyoake argued that their productivity decreases. They do not give full return of salary paid. ~~by~~ Even their working hours reduces by great extent which hampers development of country.

manuel castells highlights

digital divide among elderly population, where they failed to adapt to new modern technologies. Such phenomenon creates old people as liability on country's growth.

[Alving] propounded dis-engagement theory where elderly people dissociate themselves from work for finding better meanings in life. However, such phenomenon creates additional burden on country's resources.

However, such explanation only provides a partial reality →

Functionalists argued that experience of old age people can facilitate early success of experiments and enhance faster growth.

Also, elderly population act as source of guidance and means of socialization. Not just they stabilise the personality of youth but deter their radical tendencies.

Such transition of economic is accompanied by anomie period as argued by Merton. Historical past experience of elderly people can navigate such period smoothly and ensure critical development of country.

Therefore, Roy and Koseman advocated for economic growth of country with elderly people as central pillar.

India can learn from experience of Japan to prevent becoming demographic dividend into demographic bomb.

(b) भारत में विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों की शैक्षिक प्राप्ति में व्याप्त असमानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन अंतरों को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

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

Anthony Giddens defines education as means for attaining full socio-economic development and harnessing the full potential of being.

Disparities across different social group

- ① Across religions - There is disparity in education across different religious group. (Eg) Jains (94%), Buddhist (78%), Hindu (65%), Muslims (58%).
- ② Across gender → male have better access to education due to patriarchal constraint. (Eg) male literacy rate stands at 75% against 64% of female.
- ③ Across caste system - SC & ST and other backward classes remain

at lowest in the strata due to socio-economic disparity.

- ④ Across regions - Urban region have better quality and access to education as compared to rural areas.
- ⑤ Across classes - Higher class people has access to use of latest technology in education which facilitate better learning and understanding.
- ⑥ Deepak Mishra argued for 'idea of deschooling' where higher class assert their hegemony over education.

measures to bridge these gaps

- ① Womaraswamy advocated for focus on spiritual, physical and inclusive education. He argued for providing free access to education.
- ② NEP, 2020 bridge this gaps by

advocating linguistic learning and enhance adaptational capacity of tribal people.

- ③ Legal reforms → Providing early internships in schools to increase participation of lower class child.
- ④ Opening up of schools in remote areas with achieve facilities to increase participation of tribal people. (Eg) Eklaya residential school.
- ⑤ Grandhi ji argued for Nai Talim education policy to train head, heart and hand of child. This will not just provide income but ensure development.
- ⑥ Infrastructure development in urban areas, improvement of health ~ Jan Dheeze

Government has taken initiative like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to mitigate such diversity across social groups.

(c) विभिन्न गरीबी उन्मूलन योजनाओं के बावजूद भारत में गरीबी और आर्थिक असमानताएं कैसे बनी हुई हैं?

How do poverty and economic inequalities persist in India despite various poverty alleviation schemes?

10

Poverty and economic inequalities refers to undermining growth of individual and perpetuate discrimination

Despite various poverty alleviation schemes like MGNREGS, PM Awas yojana, it continues to exist

Oscar Lewis propounded theory of culture of poverty where people are institutionalised in such circumstances and don't want to come out of it.

Helen Lewis linked such persistence of poverty and economic inequality to situational stress.

Paul Omstedt argued that such poverty alleviation schemes

fails to address on deput sub-
categories inside subaltern sections
which led to their ignorance.

A.R. Desai linked such economic
inequality existence to profit seeking
notion of bourgeoisie. They engage
proletariate in low paying jobs
despite minimum wage act. It is
well visible in high number of
unorganised labour.

Such schemes deals with
faulty distribution of resources and
even circumvented by bureaucratic
in implementation. Such phenomena
propagate corruption and inequity
between upper class and
government.

However as per NITI Aayog report
more than 25 crore people are pulled
out of poverty in last 9 years. It can
be completely eradicated through multi
dimensional development.

(a)

"हरित क्रांति ने एक समस्या का समाधान किया लेकिन कई अन्य समस्याएं उत्पन्न कर दीं।" समकालीन कृषि संकट के आलोक में इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

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

Green Revolution → launched in 1960s

to increase production and productivity of agriculture. to solve problem of food crisis.

Manmohan Rao argued that it increased the production and ensured the food security of nation successfully.

However, it has created several problems, manifested in today's crisis →

Problems	Recent crisis
① Dr. Rangnekar argued that it led to emergence of huge <u>disparity between farmers</u> as rich farmers who can	① It is well visible in distorted holdings where 89.2% of small and marginal farmers hold less than 2 hectares

afford expensive seeds, fertilisers and have big land → able to extract maximum benefit out of it.

② Green revolution through increased production but doesn't lead to increase in farmers' profits.

③ Rudolph and Rudolph argued for use of bullock cart capitalist due to green revolution which emerge as new small bourgeoisie and exploited labour class.

of land and face exploitation in form of poverty

② It is constantly manifested in struggle for ms. Even Vandana Shiva in seeds of suicide argue for use of suicide rate due to low incomes.

High number of landlessness and working in bondage labour is manifestation of small bourgeoisie.

④ Vandana Shiva argued for particular use of seeds led to environmental degradation

④ such loss of soil fertility and soil fertility has not just reduced farmers' income but led to decline in production.

⑤ Green revolution tends to focus on specific crop which has created distortion in production

⑤ recent MSP crisis is linked with production of MSP crops. At same time it declined nutritional intake of child leading to stunting & wasting.

⑥ Baba Neena argued that Green revolution focused on automation and reduced women's participation

⑥ such phenomenon of mechanisation of agriculture where they work on field but without any ownership control

M. S. Swaminathan suggested for Evergreen revolution to tackle emerging agrarian crisis

4.(b)

हालिया उलट प्रवासन की प्रवृत्तियों के संदर्भ में भारत में ग्रामीण-शहरी प्रवास की बदलती प्रकृति का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Analyze the changing nature of rural-urban migration in India with reference to recent reverse migration trends.

20

Rural urban migration is linked with phenomenon of migration of people from urban to rural areas or rural to urban areas.

After LPI and industrialisation, large number of people migrated from rural to urban areas in search of better job opportunities and high income.

However, such phenomenon is changing and experiencing reverse migration trends →

① Push Factors

loss of the soil thru dry - where often migrants are discriminated and exploited. such phenomenon promote reverse migration.

Jan Beeman suggest that social

isolation in urban areas facilitate alienation and led to excessive migration.

Vandana Shrivastava has introduced concept of excessive migration to changing climate condition. Excessive heat waves in urban areas has fueled such migration.

Even natural disaster like ~~of~~ that COVID-19 has facilitated large number of migration of people back to their ~~parents~~ home.

② Pull factors

Better political policies in rural areas further attract people back to their areas. Such conducive policies act as alternatives to them against exploitation.

Even kinship relation in rural

area persuade people sense of solidarity in fast moving world. These solidarity and social cohesion pull back people to their native places.

Pitambar Sorokin propounded concept of neo-urbanization, where several areas are developing in new lines of urban development. Such phenomenon aids reverse migration.

Sociologist argued for neo-urban continuum where industries are increasingly opened in several areas. Such phenomenon are promoting reverse migration.

Despite above fact, quest to urban migration remains a larger aspect of today's society as reflected in UNEP report where more than 80% of people will be residing in urban areas.

4.(c)

"सोशल मीडिया ने भारत में राजनीतिक लामबंदी की प्रकृति को मौलिक रूप से बदल दिया है।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"Social media has fundamentally altered the nature of political mobilization in India." Discuss.

10

Political mobilization earlier which gathered masses for political socialization has been transformed by social media.

Eli pariser argued for term 'filter bubble' on social media, which provide only selective content to users and shape their ideology on basis of filtered content. This phenomenon has undermined true democratic nature of political mobilization.

Such mobilization is often linked with spread of fake news on social media. Such misinformation mistake the belief of large masses and shape their opinion.

Political mobilization which earlier works on development induced

mobilization has turned their stance towards vote bank politics as argued by Rajni Kothari. Such political parties mobilise people on religion, communal lines on social media.

However, social media has certain disfunctions as well for mobilization.

Joseph Schumpeter → social media has increased base of mobilization which earlier was limited to elite section of society.

scholars argue that such use of social media by pressure groups increased political accountability of goals and promises.

social media has facilitated integration of political mobilization at global level.

Therefore, social media has brought mixed results in political mobilisation.

खंड 'B'/SECTION 'B'

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

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

"भारत में विकेंद्रीकरण के कारण लोकतंत्रीकरण तो हुआ है, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि विकास भी हुआ हो।" समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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

Decentralisation has started with 73th and 74th constitutional amendment that led to emergence of PRIs and ULBs.

Decentralisation → democratisation but not development

- ① Decentralisation has promoted women representation through reservation of seat ~ [Esther and Dyllo]. Such representation of women and SC/ST brings the democratisation in society.
- ② However, at same time, their working was tied to funds from state and often possess lack of devotion of function undermining development.
- ③ [Dhanagare] argued that such decentralisation benefits are enjoyed by landholders.

caste that led to distorted development of society:

However, it is not true in entirety →

① Decentralization has provided access to basic services and ensured quality. (Eg) Kerala's Kudumuttu Shree program not just provided basic services but empowered women at same time.

② Decentralisation has initiated ground level development i.e. bottom up approach in policy planning by highlighting regional issues.

③ Such development of rural areas is described as semi-urbanization by French however notion of democracy lays as argued by Samudra through dominant caste concept. Even women emuls but faces 'sarpunch pati syndrome'.

Despite such criticism, decentralization has laid down path for successful and

(b) "स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक अभिजात वर्ग की विशिष्ट पहचान बन गई है" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

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

Social and political elites refers to people those who enjoyed high status by virtue of wealth, caste etc and able to ensure acceptance of people even if they resisted.

Earlier such elites were overlapping. ~~the~~ Social elites born in upper class families, received education and provided leadership to Indian freedom struggle → emerged as political elites.

However, post independence, Ram anuja argues for rise of different people as political elites in 1962-1971 phase. In this phase, several regional parties emerged as political elites.

Even seemasa, through concept of dominant caste argued for rise of people lower in status but ~~so~~ high in

numbers on those who received education.

such distinction is visible with
use of dominant caste like Jats in
Haryana; Marathas in Maharashtra etc
due to their numerical strength.

However, certain sociologist

argued differently →

① Rajni Kothari → argued for congress
system where both social and political
elite worked under congress party.

② sociologist highlighted centralisation
of rule during 1971-1989 phase
where both these elites are blended
under rule of Indira Gandhi and
Rajiv Gandhi later.

③ Gail Omvedt argued that social
elites (high in status) prevented entry
of lower class people and ensured their
control over political elite & maintain
homogeneity.

However, with positive affirmation,
policy, social & political elite emerged to
be distinct in present Indian

(c) जनसंख्या वितरण में क्षेत्रीय विविधताएं भारत में संसाधन आवंटन और विकास को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं?

How do regional variations in population distribution affect resource allocation and development in India? 10

Population distribution refers to number of people staying in particular area based on its spread ~ Demographic distribution.

Regional variation in population is linked with urban v/s rural disparity, urban v/s urban disparity and rural v/s rural disparity. (Eg).

As per Niti ayog, more than 80% of population will be residing in urban areas by 2020.

Affect on resource allocation and develop-
-ment

Such distribution will create competition for resources in highly populated areas and uneconomic inclusive development. (Eg) As per oxfam report Top 1% people hold more than 40% of wealth, which will exploit these resources further.

Utsa Patnayak highlighted such over-population in urban areas will lead to their engagement in informal jobs. Such people will be exploited by capitalist class and led to distorted development.

Even sociologist linked such issues to emergence of nationalism and unrest under pretent of scarcity of resources they start counter movement against state - (Eg) Naga movement for separate state.

T.N. Madan linked it to emergence of feeling of communalism, due to difference in regional development. (Eg) Per capita income of Bihar is $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of that of Goa \rightarrow such distortion create conflicts.

Also it might lead to labour shortage & surplus in different areas. Population distribution must be effectively traced to ensure holistic policy making.

(d) क्या जाति और नातेदारी की पारंपरिक संरचनाएं शहरी बस्तियों में प्रकार्यात्मक भूमिका निभाती हैं? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

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

Urban settlements ^(refer to areas) which faced the migration of rural people to urban areas post LPG and industrial development.

Horold Gould in his study of enclaves of Lucknow argued for 'secularization of enclaves'. He argued that though they have become secular in work sphere but caste still play important role in private sphere.

Jodhka and Nareman performed a study about division of labour in urban areas and found out that 98% of manual tasks are performed by SC/STs highlighting caste influence.

Horold Gould also highlighted concept of 'gated societies' marked by rigid separation between higher & lower caste.

However, certain sociologists provided a counter view →

- ① Jan Peerman → urban settlements provide anonymous settlements and freedom from exploitation based on caste, religion etc in rural areas.
- ② Sociologists highlight the rising amalgamation of different cultures has reduce such discrimination. (Eg) In urban areas, most of kitchen work done by maids belonging to lower caste.
- ③ Am Shah argued that role of kinship has declined to more of individual choice - be it marriage partners or career choice.
- ④ G.S. Ghurye regarded urban areas as cradle of development, which not just provide ample opportunities but led to culture assimilation & integration therefore, traditional structure has declined though not erased completely.

e) "प्लेटफॉर्म आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था ने अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं के लिए सशक्तीकरण का एक माध्यम प्रदान किया है" आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

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

Platform economy refers to workers engaged as 'business partners' on temporary term on full time period.

Feminist sociologist argued that emergence of such 'gig platform jobs' has supported dual work at same time i.e. flexibility in ~~work~~ platform work and managing domestic affairs at same time.

It has facilitated participation of low skilled women and ensure their empowerment through pseudonym employment.

Such platform economy has facilitated 'easy entry and exit' that suits women needs ~ revisionalist sociologist.
However, it has certain

Challenges that remain inaddressable →

- ① NO social security benefits are provided to women
- ② works on 'Here and There' model where women remains the primary victim.
- ③ Lack of gender sensitive facilities as argued by Usha Mazumdar aggravates such problem.
- ④ more than 80% of women receive salary ^{below} ~~beyond~~ minimum wages that makes their wellhood difficult.
- ⑤ most of such platform economy tends to bring back historical legacy of discrimination by re-directing women for household works. (Eg) Urbanslap → send women for toilet cleaning most of the time.

Despite above challenges, if regulation of such platform is done, then it can be game-changing change for women.

8.(a)

शहरी भारत में बाल श्रम और परिवारों की व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थितियों के बीच संबंधों की विवेचना कीजिए।

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

Child labour → It is described as practice in which child of age < 14 is involved in factory labour which undermines the full socio-economic development of child.

Jean Beeze argues that poverty is main cause of child labour.

Poor socio-economic condition of families creates burden for survival. Therefore every member of family including child is engaged in employment from early age.

(Eg) As per ILO → currently 10.1 million child are engaged in it

Mayron Alenier argues that poor socio-economic condition

of families leads to lower focus on education of child. Such phenomena result in vicious cycle. Lack of education leaves them with no option except that of child labour.

Amartya Sen in his book argument - atree Indian argued that most of such child belongs to SC/ST families because of their poor economic condition. They lack the basic rights required for development.

David Thorne highlighted child labour as result of bonded Parents often mortgage their child labour due to indebtedness, which results in passage of child labour through generation.

Prerna Bhandari | Propounder

concept of cultural capital and
argued people of high class maintain
their hegemony by passing such
capital like education, kinship
connection from generation to generation.

Even Utsa Patnayak argue that
well-off section of society, engage
child from poor families in labour
at cheap cost to engage maximum
profit out of it.

Dhanagare argued that large
families with fragmented land
has poor source of income. Due to
this, families migrate to urban
areas in search of employment,
where children are engaged in
factories to earn livelihood.

Smartya's capability approach
ensures child holistic development
and improve socio-economic condition of
family.

8.(b)

भारत में घटित 'युवा उभार' की परिघटना क्या है? यह सामाजिक स्थिरता, रोजगार और राजनीतिक गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

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

'Youth bulge' is demographic theory that describes a large proportion of country's population being made up of young people.

Such 'youth bulge' phenomenon is experienced in contemporary India. It can occur when fertility rate don't fall as quickly as infant mortality rate.

Impact on social stability

Such youth is oriented toward development and achievement of goals. Parsons argued that in case of lag between institutional means and developmental goals, it can lead to deviance. i.e. criminal acts, thefts etc.

However, such youth energy can be used for innovation and creative development. Such progress can ensure social stability in society.

Impact on employment

Youth bulge necessitate differentiation of structures for rising demand of jobs. Durkheim argued that such differentiation is inevitable, however can create situation of anomie for time being.

Youth bulge accompanied by mismatch of skills and employment requirement creates a conflict in society. Often energy of youth is wasted and it might lead to conflicts and struggle. (Eg) Radical of youth in Naxal area.

Impact on political dynamics

Rising aspiration of youth are reflected in student parties. These parties act as pressure group on political parties and raises controversial issues like rights for transgender etc. Such youth represent democracy of future.

In this respect, Dr. Ambedkar said, the youth of India is the corner stone of political development of India.

However high skill mismatch, rising naval & unurgent incidents reflects misuse of youth bulge which can facilitate disruption as seen in Khalistan.

Indian learning from demographic shifts of Japan, should harness complete potential of youth bulge.

8.(c)

भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध होने वाली हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों तथा उन मुद्दों के प्रति सामाजिक अनुक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the various forms of violence against women in India and the societal response to these issues.

10

violence against women refers to subjugation, physical and mental trauma to women.

Usha Das in her book 'Violence of violence' argues that lower position of women in family facilitate such violence. They are often beaten by male counterpart.

Uma Mazumdar highlighted such violence is also manifested in form of forced reproduction.

Usha Debey highlighted implicit form of such violence in gender constructed role of society. women submits her personality to men.

modern form of violence exist in form of sexual harassment at workplace like recent RGT KAR medical college case.

Even dual burden of labour along with patriarchal notion of discrimination manifest such violence in form of poor development & health facilities.

Society has mixed response towards such condition of women.

Leela dubey highlights that society considers brotherhood as principle of achievement for women, therefore such reproduction is gateway for women for this achievement.

Radical feminist suggest it will end with meritocracy ^{is (succeed)} notion of society. Society must advocate women independence.

In certain case, society legitimise notion of violence in form of it as ritual advocated by religion (Eg) Devdasi syndrome.

Violence against women need to be stopped through awareness & literacy.