

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

SECTION 'A'

1.
1.(a)

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
 "The concept of 'unity in diversity' has been both celebrated and contested in Indian society." Evaluate its contemporary relevance with suitable examples. 10

Political leadership cultivated 'unity in diversity' as part of nation-building
Celebration of unity in diversity

① Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb celebrates the syncretic culture of Hindus and Muslims

② Divided by linguistic states
but united by Indianness

③ Harvest festivals → Pongal in TN, Sankranti - in AP, Mahashivratri, Lodi in Punjab

④ Ramchandra Guha's cricket nationalism, Kargil nationalism
 ⇒ Nation unites in times of military conflict, cricket matches etc.

Contest to Unity in Diversity

- ① Rising regionalism due to India's diversity - tribes, languages, regions etc. (Harsha Bhattacharya)
 - ② JPS Uberoi ⇒ Green Revolution led to calls for Khalistani Movement for separate nation
 - ③ Ashutosh Varshney ⇒ Rising communalism in socially incompatible areas - Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar etc.
 - ④ C.N. Annadurai's call for separate Tamil Nation
 - ⑤ West-East insurgency - Nagaland etc on ethnic and tribal cultural grounds.
 - ⑥ Kashmir insurgency on religious grounds.
 - ⑦ Religious Chauvinism (eg) Maharashtra against non-Marathis in Mumbai
- Nonetheless, idea of 'unity in diversity'

1.(b)

Provide a sociological analysis of the rise in gender-based violence within higher education institutions in India. 10

Reasons (Cornwall's Myrdal's concept)

- ① Non-implementation of law
eg POSH Act its ineffective enforcement (legislative deficiency)
- ② Lack of political will ⇒ eg Balasarai victims demands to MP went unheard.
- ③ Bureaucratic non-compliance
eg PAC ^{report} criticised for non-utilisation of Nishchaya Fund
- ④ Institutional weakness: Due to influence of politicians, principals etc.
- ⑤ Social indiscipline: Dipankar Gupta ⇒ low incubation of modernity and its values

⑥ Pornography / - Susan Brownmiller

⇒ encourages men to control
and possess women by way
of sexual fantasies.

⑦ Hegemonic Male egoism: And
attacks due to rejection of
relationship proposal or due
to academic performance.

⑧ Balasore incident; Kolkata
R.G. Kar Hospital and Medical
College rape (2024).

Safe resting places
and well-lit spaces.

UAC regulations | Measures | full enforcement
for girl | | of PASH
Safety

Ensuring safe transport
for college girls (2024
Task
Force)

Therefore, holistic measures are
required

1.(c)

Analyze the role of regional cinema in promoting linguistic identity and cultural assertion in India. 10

① MNS furthered Marathi Cinema to protect Marathi culture and political assertion

② Bhojpuri movies promotes Purvanchali identity, Chhatt, Puja etc.

③ Tamil Cinema as part of Dravidian assertion and cultiva-
tion of political leadership
grounded in cultural sub-na-
tionalism (eg) MGR etc.

④ Bengali Cinema furthered
by Satyajit Ray etc. therefore
help in cultivating Bengali
hindu as identity assertion.

Critique

- ① Punjabi songs, movies
promoting drugs, violence
e.g. Udta Punjab etc.
- ② Hegemony of Bollywood in
Mumbai, and its pan-Indian
presence limits regional
cinema including Masala
genre movies.
- ③ Decline of Koli songs in
Konkan is seen as 'decline
in culture' and more assimila-
tion.

Nonetheless, regional cinema
underscores India's vibrant
diversity.

1.(d)

"Micro-finance has been hailed as a tool for women's empowerment but has also led to new forms of exploitation." Critically examine. 10

Mahammad Yunus's Bangladesh Azameen Bank initiated micro-finance.

Tool for women's empowerment

① NABARD's SHK-Bank linkage program

② PM-MODRA ⇒ 68% ^{beneficiaries} were women

③ Stand-Up India ⇒ furthered enterprising women including SC/ST women

④ Role in SHKs like Jeevika, MAVIM, Kudumbashree, Unnati SHK of Haryana in handloom; Phak Flavours - a Nagaland SHK empowered

women in highly patriarchal society; Bébé Fatima SHK
furthered sustainable agriculture

⑤ Jan Breman fishers' Cooperatives
lines enabled women-centric fish marketing in Kerala.

Critique

① women-led SHKs have high NPAs \approx 15% of ANPA (ABZ)

② Cooperative Bank scams in Maharashtra \Rightarrow leading to feminisation of poverty
(P. Sainath)

③ Micro finance used for ritual purposes than for productive investment
(Usha Pattnaik)

Therefore, financial literacy is

1.(e)

Discuss the sociological significance of the 'work from home' culture in transforming gender roles within Indian households. 10

Covid-19 pandemic led to transformation in social organisation of work to work from home.

Significance in transforming gender roles in households

- ① Furthered symmetrical family (workmate and ~~young~~)
- ② Enhanced feasibility in women's work ⇒ enhanced FLFPR (Economic Survey)
- ③ [W. Young] ⇒ marginal increase in men's role in "traditional work of women"

(9)

Reinforcement of Gender Roles

- ① Enhanced violence against women due to work pressure and worsening mental health
 - ② As a result empty shell families ⇒ increased career orientation (middle and young)
 - ③ Times Use Survey ⇒ working women unpaid work 6 times than working men.
- Therefore, work life balance must pave for equity and work-life balance.

2.(a)

"A.R. Desai's Marxist approach to Indian society emphasized the role of material conditions in shaping social relations." Evaluate his contribution to understanding rural transformation in post-independence India.

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2.(b)

Examine the changing dynamics of joint family system in contemporary India. How do economic factors and urbanization influence family structures?

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2.(c)

Discuss the concept of 'social capital' in the context of Indian community networks. How does it impact development outcomes?

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3.(a)

"Caste has not disappeared but has been reconstituted in modern India." Analyze this statement with reference to horizontal and vertical mobility patterns. 20

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3.(b)

Evaluate the impact of Right to Information Act on transparency and accountability in Indian governance. What are its sociological implications?

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3.(c)

Evaluate the recent judicial interpretations of sub-categorisation within Scheduled Castes as a tool for social justice.

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4.(a)

"The Green Revolution created agricultural prosperity but also intensified rural inequality." Critically assess this statement with reference to regional variations. 20

The term 'Green Revolution' was coined by William Gaud, former Administrator of USAID.

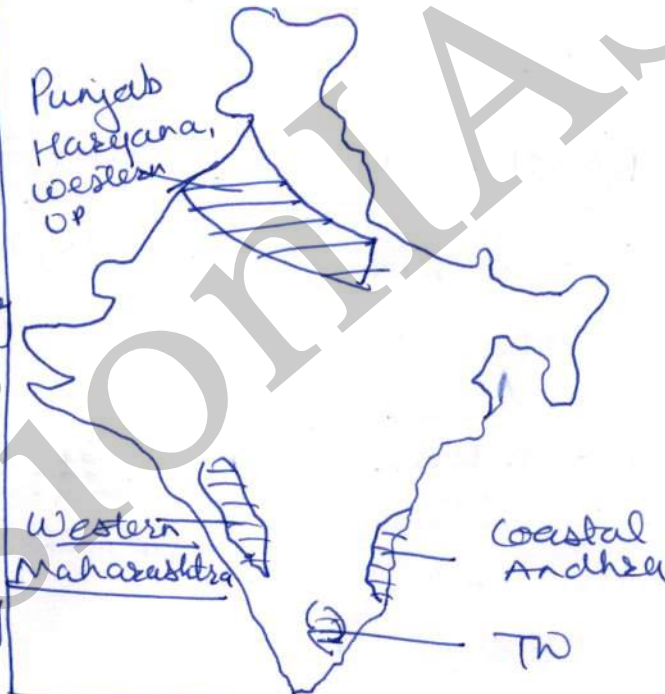
Role in agricultural prosperity

① Hannuontha
Rice and
World Bank :

① Reduced
food dependence
on foreign
nations

② Ensured
food security

③ Lessened poverty and rural-urban
migration



② TK Comen ⇒ reduced unemployment
crisis in agrarian India

③ Transformed India into a
food surplus nation and 2nd

largest exporter of wheat and rice.

Intensified rural inequality

- ① Jan Breman ⇒ talks about footloose labor from puerwanchal region.
- ② Bhalla and Chandra ⇒ displacement of tenants and sharecroppers and their urban migration
- ③ Dandekar Dhanagare ⇒ Only rich and middle farmers benefited due to high cost
- ④ John Mecher talks about reversed tenancy
- ⑤ Satyadev ⇒ rich farmers hyack seed cooperatives; Episteme ⇒ monopoly over irrigation

CooperativesRegional Variations

① Bagchi and Athreya underlines

regional variations intensified
due to 'selective green revolution'

② JPS Oberoi ⇒ high agricultor-
sal prosperity of Punjab led
to Khalistan sepration movement

③ P. Sainath ⇒ GR introduced
in Maharashtra but not in
Uttarpradesh ⇒ led to calls for
statehood in Uttarpradesh.

④ AB Forrester ⇒ Telangana
agitation due to low irriga-
tion coverage relative to Rayal-
seema

⑤ Ashok Gulati ⇒ MSP centre
to Punjab, Haryana and western

UP best states like Bihar not covered.

Therefore, it is need of the hour to implement M.S. Swaminathan's "Green Revolution"

4.(b)

Analyze the changing patterns of religious practices in urban India. How do modernization and globalization influence religious expression? ²⁰

Religion is unified system of practices and beliefs related to sacred things (सबूतों)

Changing patterns of religious practices in Urban India

① Robert Ballah ⇒ increasing individualism leading to religion ceasing to be collective thing.

② 'Rationalisation' of religion
⇒ ISKCON ⇒ working as rational-legal institution as authority has been secularised

③ Public Health prioritised over religious practices

④ Delhi's ban over pigeon feeding; in Mumbai too etc.

Role of ^{Modern} ~~Urbanisation~~ and
globalisation on Religious expression.

- ① [TN Madan] ⇒ Modernisation
leading to glorification of
religious symbols, religious
revivalism and secular fundamentalism
- ② [Sudhir Kakar] ⇒ Rising Urbanisation
leading to rising communalism.
- ③ [Ashish Nandy] ⇒ Modernity
pushing India more towards
communalism
- ④ [Deepak Mehta] ⇒ In his
Dharami Study argued that
Minoritarianism is increasing
due to feeling of unequal
share in development.

⑤ [JPS Uberoi] ⇒ agricultural modernisation and [Butler's] agrarian surplus being invested into urban areas leading to growth of Khalistan sentiments

⑥ [Tappalal] ⇒ blindfold getting inspired from Israelis and Catholics.

⑦ Rise of sects and cults like Baw Mama in North Karnataka and Western Maharashtra

Therefore, religious expression renews itself due to dynamics of modernity - unleashed

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4.(c)

Discuss how the experiences and challenges of ageing are differentially shaped by class and gender in Indian society. 10

As per UNFPA report, 1/5th of India's population would be elderly by 2050.

Class dynamics of ageing

① LASI ⇒ Farmer suffer more from vision issues during old age while urban people suffer from - cardiovascular, respiratory blood pressure and diabetes issues

② ILO report ⇒ 90% of India's workforce in informal sector
⇒ No social security in old age

③ Govt shift from OPS to New pension system ⇒ reduced social security

④ Rural elders are left to fend for themselves by migrant sons.

Gender dynamics of Ageing

- ① As per Census 2011 elderly
sex ratio is 1033
- ② 79% of elderly above
80 are women.
- ③ Economic called it feminisation
of ageing
- ④ Lack literacy, financial
inclusion, property ownership
which enhances their vulner-
ability
- ⑤ only 12.8% of landholdings
own by women (Age 10th Age
census)
- ⑥ only 1/5th have health
insurance ⇒ inequality leading
to deprivation.

Therefore, ageing India must
be gender and class inclusive.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
5.(a) "The tribal question in India is fundamentally about the right to self-determination versus national integration." Discuss with contemporary examples. 10

As per 2011 Census, 8.6% of Indians are tribal.

① [Abney] ⇒ saw scheduled tribes and their autonomy as threat to national integration

② [Kapil Nath Bordoloi] saw Schedule 5th and 6th as medium for tribal self-determination in line with Newly's Panch-sheel

③ [Verrier Elwin] was in favor of gradual integration in line with self-determination of tribals.

④ [Naga Movement] called for separate Naga nation and flag.

⑤ [Pratap Aradha] ⇒ tribal ethnic movements were opposed to

cultural homogenisation in
name of national integration

⑥ Jaganath Pathy saw tribal
movements challenging cultural
nationalism and hindutva
imposition

⑦ Thakker Bappa was against
tribal autonomy as it reduces
them to items of curiosity
for mainstream.

⑧ Naxal movement, NE insurgency
due to failure of land
reforms and governance-
deficit

Nonetheless Milton Siger calls
for cultural pluralism ensuring
both cultural exchange and
maintenance of cultural
identity of tribals.

5.(b)

How has the concept of 'smart cities' in India addressed or ignored issues of urban poverty and social exclusion? 10

In 2015, MoHUA launched Smart Cities Mission

Ignored urban poverty and exclusion

- ① Marxist sociologists see it as by the rich for the rich program due to its focus on high-end tech despite 'tech divide'
- ② Shuns continues to be 'marginalised' areas deprived of 'smartness'
- ③ Doesn't take into account class, caste, gender dynamics at work
- ④ Doesn't address rising urban child labor - informalisation and casualisation

⑤ Do not take into account
stagnant urban FCFPR ⇒ permanis-
ation of poverty.

Addresses poverty and exclusion

① Affordable housing to
SCs/STs and low-income
households (PM Awas Yojana)

② AMRUT ⇒ reduces landfills
ensures wastewater and
solid waste treated

③ River Redevelopment (eg) Musi
in Hyderabad reduces hazard
vulnerability of low-income
households due to floods.

Therefore, inclusive smart
cities is essential to
fulfill [SDG 11]

5.(c)

Examine the role of civil society organizations in promoting social justice movements in contemporary India.

Civil society refers to community¹⁰
of citizens guided by collective action
and common interests

① MKSS ensuring justice for
labor, farmers in Rajasthan

along with RTI
and MAWREKA (Asung
Peey and Atkhil Dey)

② ADR (Association for
Democratic Reforms)
working to prevent exploitation
of migrant workers,
Dalit in Bihar etc.

③ Bachpan Bachao Andolan
against child labor
and prostitution

④ Bandhua Mukti Morcha
working to eradicate
bonded labor

⑤ Internet Freedom Founda-
tion efforts to reduce
'internet-divide' amongst
Caste, class, spatial, gender
dimensions etc.

⑥ PUCL's efforts in ensuring
right to food as funda-
mental right under Art.

21

⑦ Bhim Army, Dalit Panthers
⇒ eradication of untouchable-
lity and affirmative
action

Therefore, as Preetna Singh
sees civil society as a force
guarding and furthering social
justice in neoliberal era.

5.(d)

"The Indian diaspora has become a significant force in shaping India's global image and domestic policies." Evaluate. 10

India has world's largest diaspora (35 mn)

Significant force

① Shaping India's global image (Harsh V. Pant)

② Role in 123 Agreement and India's image as responsible nuclear power.

③ Jay Robinson → Cultivation of national culture in migrating countries.

④ Global Diwali and Holi Celebrations

⑤ India's image as → human capital hub due to IT sector dominance and CEO's of

Big Tech → Sunder Pichai, Satya Nadella etc.

⑥ Nobel Laureate Venky Ramakrishnan

- ② Shaping Domestic politics
- ① Overseas wings of national parties
- ② PIO/OCI Cards, Visa relaxations and biennial Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

Critique

- ① Persons like Ashok Swain using foreign platform to influence Indian political discourse
 - ② Khaleistani extremists furthering violence against India
 - ③ Trump Tariffs despite many Indian - Americans in his administration
- Nonetheless, Indian diaspora act as cultural ambassadors of India

5.(e)

Discuss the sociological dimensions of India's demographic transition and its implications for social policy. 10

As per UNFPA report, India is steadily greying and by 2050 1/5th of populace would be elderly.

② Differential demographic transition ⇒ with rapidly decreasing fertility rates in South and West and above 2.1 TFR in Bihar states.

③ Migration from under-developed states towards progressive states (eg) Bihar, UP as out-migration states and TN, Maharashtra, Karnataka as in-migration states

④ Rising dependency ratio in states like Kerala etc.

Implications

① Rising regionalism in
migration states eg
Maharashtra's Marathi vs Hindi
debate

② Ageing ⇒ reduced savings
and impact on standards of
living of middle-income
trap

③ 'Pragmatic federalism'
over delimitation and
devolution of funds
eg North vs South

④ (Jean Drèze) ⇒ population
explosion limiting human
development in BIMARU states

Therefore, new National Population
policy is need of the hour

6.(a)

"Peasant movements in India have evolved from traditional resistance to modern political mobilization." Analyze this transformation with reference to specific movements. 20

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6.(b)

Examine the impact of constitutional provisions for minority rights on India's secular fabric. How do these provisions balance individual and group rights?

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6.(c)

Discuss the challenges and opportunities presented by India's demographic dividend in the context of skill development and employment generation.

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7.(a)

"The women's movement in India has been fragmented along lines of class, caste, and region." Critically evaluate the diversity within Indian feminism. 20

Jana Everett argues that women's movement are transitioning from corporate feminism towards liberal or differential feminism.

Diversity within Indian feminism

- ① Caste^{based} women's movement
- ② Dalit women's movement led by National Federation of Dalit women talks about triple exploitation of Dalit women — class, caste and patriarchy

• Uma Chakravarty ⇒ Dalit women vulnerable to both Brahmanic and Dalit patriarchy

• they have globalised Dalit movement by joining the

Beijing Conference of 1995

- ① Marathon, OBC women were supported by Shetkari Sangathan of Sharad Jishi.
- ② Class-based women's Movement
- ① Me-Too movement incorporated middle and upper class professional women.
- ② Anti-inflation, anti-assault movements — rural and urban specific.
- ③ Region specific Women's Movement
- ① Anti-assault movement in Wardha and Gadchiroli of Maharashtra and AP.
- ② Hema Committee report in Kerala led to Kerala women

artists movement and call
for gender-inclusive
orange economy.

- ① Association of Displaced
women in Konkan due
to JNPT and Vadhvan port
tried to block ports and ships

Critique

① Certain issues impacts
all women — domestic
violence, public safety
etc. (Malavika Karlekar)

② Upper-class and Brahmin
women agitated against the
Mathura rape judgement.

Therefore, despite differential
feminism existence it doesn't
negates the 'unifying' identity
of feminism.

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7.(b)

Discuss the socioeconomic implications of India's declining fertility rate crossing replacement level in certain states. 20

As per NFHS-5, in South and West states fertility rate is below 2.1 while in BIMARU states it is still above 2.1.

Sociological implications

① Delimitation issues → reduces seats of Kerala etc vis-à-vis Bihar. (Milan Vaishnav)

② Financial Devolution → Less central devolution to southern states eg. Kerala

⇒ Continuous reduction from 11th FC ⇒ 3.53% to 15th FC ⇒ 1.093%

③ Migration ⇒ from 'youthful' states to greying states like South-Western states.

- ④ [Priya Arya] ⇒ continuous migration would lead to rise of ethnic movements due to (a) scarcity of resources and competition over it (eg) - Maharashtra sons of soil
- ⑤ perceived threat to Culture (eg) violence against inter-state migrants in Mumbai
- ⑥ Increased 'mixed culture' localities due to sustained migration (eg) Mumbai etc.
- ⑦ Receiving states will have high dependency ratio, reduced household savings, enhance state's revenue expenditure

and opportunities for richer economy.

⑦ In Bimaru states, 'fear' of population explosion impacting human development (CONDP study)

⑧ will lead to increased supra-state regionalism (eg North vs South (Sibal Nazam))

⑨ reactionary policies will rise (eg AP's proposed law for 3 child mandate in local panchayats).

Therefore, Union and States must look towards family planning in BIMARU states and address concerns of southern ones.

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7.(c)

"Regional identity politics simultaneously strengthens and fragments Indian federalism."
Discuss. 10

Regional identity politics refers to instrumentalist approach to ethnicity

Strengthens Indian federalism

① Rajni Kothari ⇒ led to rise of regional parties which acts as bastion of Indian federalism and resistance against centralisation

② Morris Jones allows for accommodation of regional interests

③ Partha Chatterjee ⇒ regionalism deals with relative deprivation, underdevelopment and powerlessness.

④ Rise of regional parties reduced use of president's rule (Subhash Kashyap)

Fragments Indian federalism

- ① Dipankar Gupta ⇒ regional Chauvinism threat to national integration.
- ② Ahluje considered linguistic sub-nationalism as threat to national unity.
- ③ Paul Brass ⇒ regionalism guided by political interests of regional social and political elite.
- ④ Negates fraternity ⇒ Violence against Hindi speakers in Mumbai etc.
- ⑤ JPS Uberoi ⇒ talks about scale of Khalistan identity in the insurgency

Therefore, a regional identity must pave way for regional equity and not fragmentation of the Union.

8.(a)

"Educational policies in India have struggled to balance excellence with equity." Discuss with reference to higher education reforms and their social implications. 20

Independent India saw Educational policies of 1986, 2020, Kothari Commission and Kusturibagar Commissions recommendations.

① British India higher Education

① British Indian educational policies paid no focus on medical, engineering, agricultural Education which impacted capital goods ^{industry} formation as well as led to stagnation in agriculture (Bipin Chandra)

Higher Education reforms and Social implications

① Allowing foreign universities without affirmative action will lead to reproduction of cultural inequalities (Anand Telumbde)

② | Sujatha Patel | \Rightarrow higher education in Indian languages will reduce tribal disparities.

③ It will lead to decolonisation of higher education in India

④ Goal of GER of 50% by 2035 will help in reaping the demographic dividend

⑤ Helping enhancing female STEM workforce from 28% and female STEM graduates from 43% to 50%.

⑥ Enhancing Bachelor degrees to 4 yrs as one size fits all approach and excessive centralisation and will

impacted socially and educationally backward classes.

⑦ MoE has replaced UGC with Higher Education Commission of India.

⑧ Amartya Sen ⇒ disproportionate emphasis on higher education and neglect of primary education led India to miss manufacturing bus in 1990s (which ASEAN and China picked up)

⑨ NEP's introduction of ABC credit model is in contradiction with spatial and gender digital divide

Therefore, inclusive higher education must be the aim to attain SDG 4

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8.(b)

Evaluate Andre Beteille's perspective on the interplay between caste, class, and power in shaping social stratification in India. How does this framework explain persistent inequalities in urban India? 20

Andre Beteille followed Weber's trinitarian approach in study of Seipuram village in Tanjore.

Beteille's observations

- ① He acknowledged MN Srinivas concept of Dominant caste as seen in the village.
- ② Adi Dravidians are not keen to follow sanskritisation
- ③ Also he talks of transition of cumulative inequality to dispersed inequality as Adi
 - Ⓐ Adi - Dravidas gain education and sought white collar jobs
 - Ⓑ Brahmins selling land to Adi Dravidas.

④ Power has been separated from Caste and now rests in Panchayats.

⑤ Sub-caste within Brahmins and hierarchy within them

eg Tyergar Brahmins ritually purest.

Critique

① Over-generalisation - based on study of only one village.

② Narrow empiricism

③ Suffers from same problems as Weber's work.

④ Doesnot take into account Dalit perspective

Explaining inequalities in Urban India

① Rail owned ⇒ class and caste in urban Maharashtra overlap due to Brahmin domination in higher education

② Ahalyam Shah and Victor D'Souza ⇒ SCs disproportionate in slums

③ Urban informal labor ⇒ SC/ST/OBCs (ILO report 2019)

④ Rail owned ⇒ Brahmins dominate in urban areas while Marathas in rural areas of Maharashtra in politics.

Therefore, spirit of SDG 10 must ensure class, caste inclusive Urban India

[Faint handwritten notes in Hindi are visible in the background, but they are illegible due to fading and the large watermark.]

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8.(c)

Analyse the phenomenon of gender-based occupational segregation within the informal sector, with special reference to the feminization of informal labour in India. 10

As per ~~from~~ PLFS survey, 72% FLFPR while at rural level 70.6% where 2/3rd are agri-labourers.

① P. Sainath → low land ownership among women (12.8% - 10th Agri census), not allowed to use tractors and ploughs. due to social-cultural patriarchy.

② Redfern and Aune talks about glass wall which vertically segregates feminine work.

③ Ravana Ahmed → clustered in 'feminine jobs' or lower rungs of other jobs

(eg) Receptionists.

④ T.S. Papata → Disproportional women in primary schools clerical jobs with low promotions

- ⑤ [Seela Dube] ⇒ caste and patriarchy pushes women into informal work eg. wife of Barber made to work as housemaid at Jain's house.
- ⑥ [Karikipati] sees feminisation of agricultural labor in Chittoor farms of A.P. where tribal women work.
- ⑦ [Dhattacharya and Karshak] ⇒ women working in construction sites despite pregnancy, deliver at the very sites.
- ⑧ [P. Sainath] talked about sexual exploitation, by Mugadams of sugarcane cutters.
- ⑨ [Urvashi Jain] ⇒ feminisation of agriculture in Bihar due to male migration.

Thus, as Economic Survey points out female workers must be charted into formal territory.