

Sociology Test - 4.

Name - Sama Azmi

Student Reg - 1126965

Test Code - 3345

Medium - Eng (Online).

Date - 16th July, 2021

उत्तर लिखें
यहाँ पर
अंक लिखें
अंक

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

VisionIAS

2(a) While 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?

Demographic dividend is defined as the economic value that can be derived from the rising working age population. It is seen as a driver of economic growth..

□ Demographic dividend and Economic growth

1. Increases the no. of working age population.
2. development of National GDP
3. creation of social infrastructure.

□ Growing elderly population & demographic dividend

India currently poses 8.6% of oldage population as per Census 2011. it is expected rise by 20% by

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

2050.

growing elderly population and potential challenges

1. Economic resources -

As elderly population are seen as non-working they normally pose economic burden as said by Salini Rudea

2. Health Aspects - Increasing

health care expenditure high out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) - 42%

3. Social - Functional view elderly population as not fit for socially important roles, they tend to resign & become inactive (A.B Bose)

4. Intergenerational Gap - (Ms. Gore)

talked about how modernization in India is youth-led often neglecting elderly

5. Care & Family Time - spend significant resources on them

□ Elderly population and its Potential Benefits

- (1) In China and Japan, elderly population are seen as store house of information.
- (2) MS Gore pointed out the benefits of elderly population -
- (a). social services - NGO activities
 - (b). environmental activism - gardens
 - (c). store of information
- (3) Silver economy - Re-skilling of elderly & engagement of the elderly in gainful employment & a scope of creating elderly required products in startups culture (SACRED POSTAL).

Elderly population can be converted into an active economic participant by encouraging healthy & active ageing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस भाग में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

According to US president Lyndon Johnson, all question to our national problems come down to a single solution, i.e. education. Education acts as a liberalizing force, but India there exist gap & divide.

□ Disparities in educational attainment across different groups in India

1. Class-Divide in Education - with

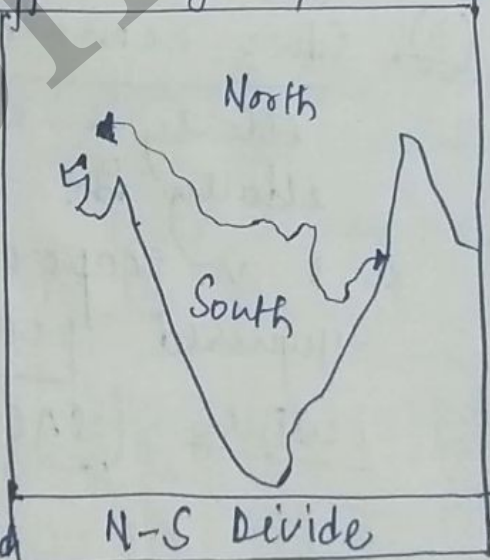
in increasing privatization of education

education are limited

to the upper class citizen in India

According to Arijit Pathak - it perpetuates

class-inequality & maintain upper class hegemony.



2. Caste - Divide in Education -

highlighted that education among the dalits are not so wide spread. ST and SC gross enrollment rate significantly lower than national average.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जि में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

3. Gender - Divide in Education - According to Census 2011 - there exist 20% divergence between male & female literacy rate.

Vina Dasi - Devi - Dasi - dichotomy where the goddess of learning is Saraswati a woman but female are not given education.

4. Race - Divide - N-E Indian students in main land India significantly discriminated & their employment rate is also very less.

□ Measures to bridge the Gap -

1. Inclusive education - for all and legal prerogative for parents to fulfill the duty of sending their children to school
2. Improving school infrastructure - installing proper LCTV, maintaining functional toilet for girl, napkin vending machines, and proper value education
3. Value Education and Sensitization of school staffs, teachers & administrators.
4. Education in Mother tongue - for children who are coming from socially & educationally backward classes to bring inclusivity.
5. Making education free & democratizing force (Sally Tomlinson).

To bridge the education divide need of the hour is to increase digital education is free to all section in hybrid mode.

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

Poverty & inequalities are forms of exclusion which exclude social groups & individual from participating in social life.

□ Various Poverty alleviation Schemes :-

1. Community Development Programme - based on Sevagram.
2. Area Centric Approach - development of drought prone areas, hilly areas
3. Right based approach - like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Schemes.
4. Capability Approach - Kerala model of providing health & education

get- yet the desired result is not there are numerous reasons

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हागिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Reasons for Persistence of Poverty & inequality

1. Systemic issue - [Blame the system view]

lack of proper education, skill development

↓
lack of job opportunities in market

↓
Exclusion

↓
Poverty & inequality

2. [Blame the Poor View] - [Oscar Lewis]

talked about the poverty perpetuating value system of the poor.

3. Implementation & Administrative Issues

- ↳ Top-down approach (~~one-size fits all~~)
- ↳ one-size fits all approach
- ↳ Red tapes & Bureaucratic inpathy

□ [Solution] → 1. Feedback mechanism to work out better policy

↓ 2. Interactionist approach

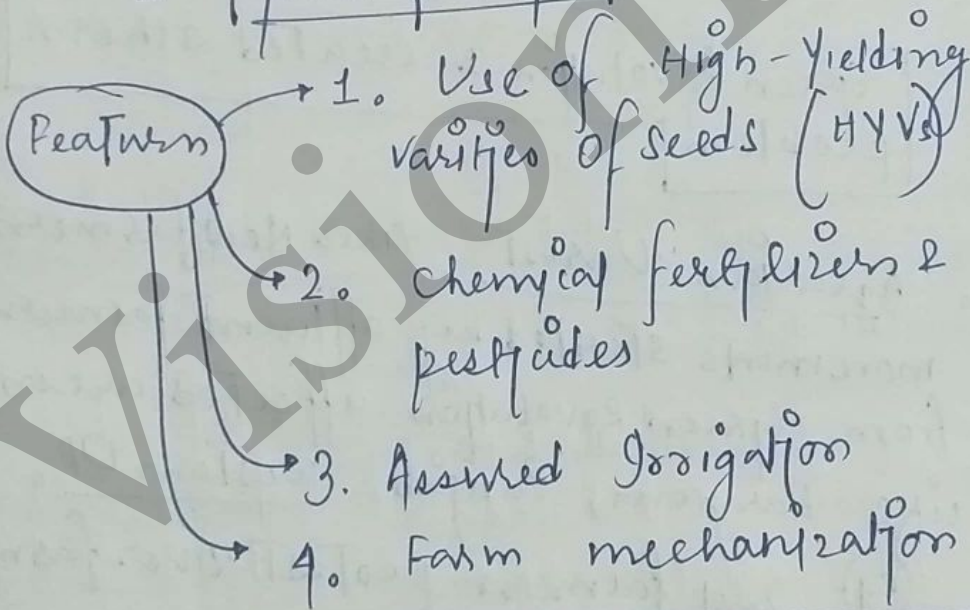
↓ 3. Capability approach

As Amartya Sen said poverty should be.

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

Green Revolution as a movement started in 1960s in India, inspired by the ~~new~~ S-Eastern countries like Phillipin & American countries like Mexico. It has helped solve many problem in India but created other problems.

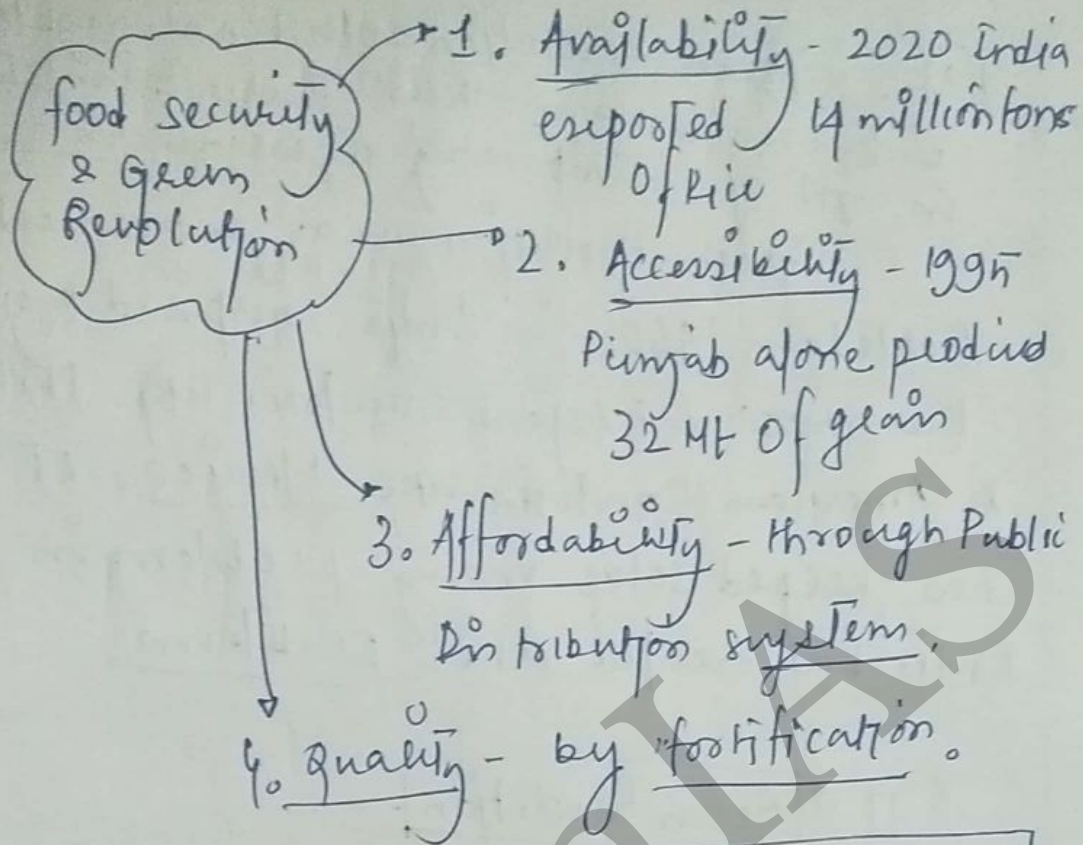
□ Green Revolution-



□ Green Revolution solved one problem
the problem of food insecurity

उम्मीदवारों व
इस हागिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin



□ Green Revolution & created others problem

1. Agriculture Unrest - The New farmers movements started by affluent farmers from Green Revolution affected areas like Haryana, Punjab, western UP.
(eg) 2021 farmers protest over farm bills

2. Migration of Marginal farmers -
These farmers could not stay in the competition they sold their land & more

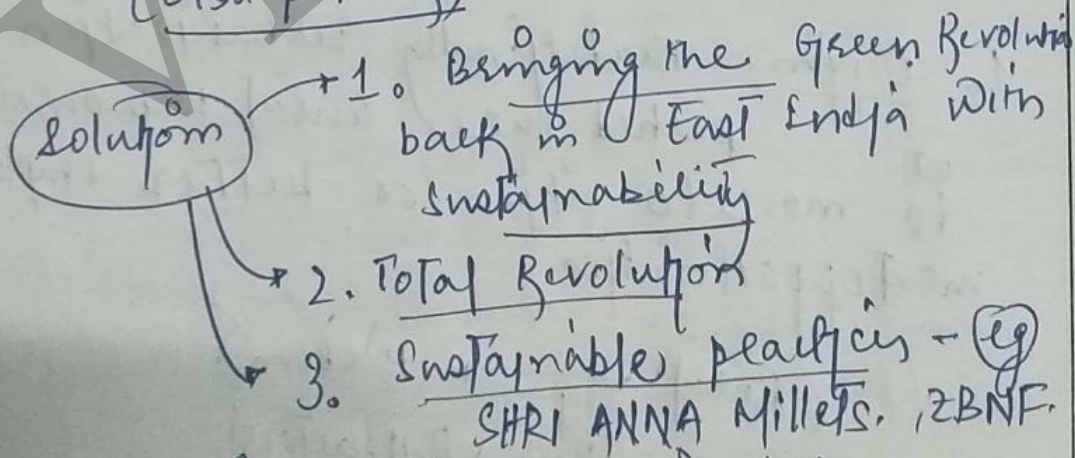
to cities in search of employment creating over-crowded cities.

3. Environmental degradation - by excessive irrigation, present problem of infertility of land in N-W India aggravated by this.

Use of pesticide & chemical fertilizers created the culture of toxicity cancers, pollution of ground water.

4. Contract Farming - Andhra & Karnataka farmers are more inclined towards this

5. Farmer's Suicide - more than 5000 farmers died in the last 10 years (Utsa Patnaik)



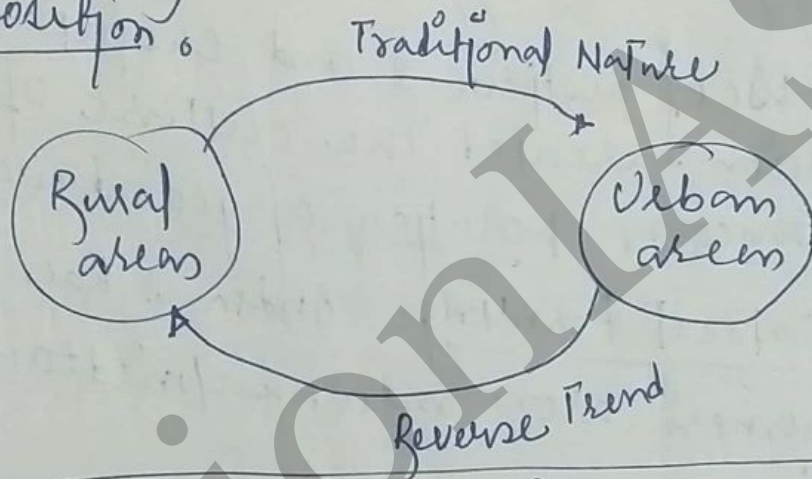
According to M.S. Swaminathan Green Revolution to Total Revolution is need of the hour

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्गिण में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

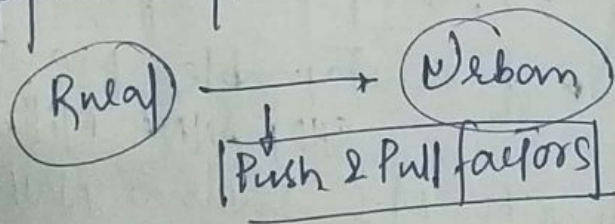
4(b). Analyze the changing nature of rural-urban migration in India with reference to recent reverse migration trends.

Traditionally Migration has been from rural-to-urban areas but the recent trend of reverse migration has significantly altered the demographic composition.



□ Changing Nature of Rural-urban Migration

1. Origin - Traditionally urbanization pushed the rural labourers to move to cities for better employment opportunities



After the 2008 economic crisis & especially after COVID-19, the reverse trend is visible.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हागिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

2. Features of Reverse Migration

- Reverse Migration
- (I). Mainly by Unskilled or semi-skilled workers in informal sectors.
 - (II). Everett tells - Push and pull factors changes -
 - ↳ lack of employment opportunities and lower standard of living pushes
 - (III). Mainly - at the time of economic difficulty.
 - (IV). Reveals the nature of uncertainty and need for better policy measures.

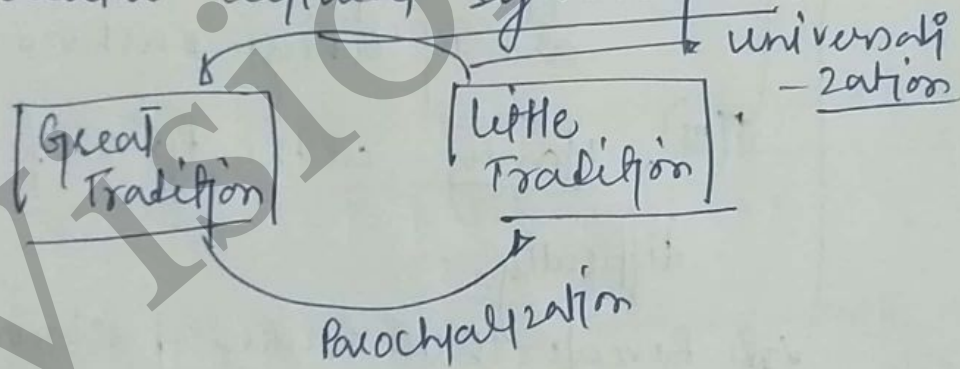
3. Consequences -

- (1) Social → Demographic features come back to normal as it restores the population back to native places.

(II). Economic - migrant might not get jobs back at home so, economic strain at home
↓ creates the problem and labour shortage at Urban areas.

(III). Political → local politics gets strengthened
↓ strengthen the concept of some of the soil.

(IV) Cultural - Urban Great Tradition mixed with rural Little Tradition creates cultural syncretism.



The need of the hour is to accommodate this workforce by creating smart villages to make India VIKSHIT BHARAT by 2047.

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

Social Media through social networking sites (SNS) & other softwares have altered the nature of political mobilization in India.

□ Social Media and altered nature of political Mobilization

1. Technology and Tech-savvy mobilization

Farmer's movement in 2020-2021 - farmers use social media YouTube, Twitter (Now X), to live stream their concerns.

2. Pop-culture and OTT - Political

Nationalism spread through social media pages (eg). Movies and series promoting and demoting various political personalities & winning vote bank.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हानिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

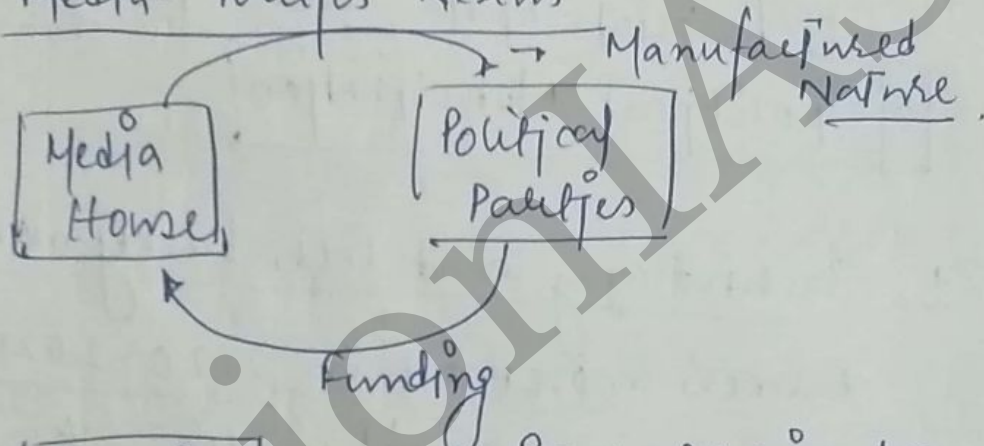
Candidates
must not write
on this margin

(3) Election and AI Algorithm -

Use of deep fakes, AI Algorithms to affect public perception of leaders to mobilize public opinion.

(eg) Cambridge Analytica study of facebook affecting US election

(4) Media-Politics Nexus



- Solution
1. strict legislation to prevent use of AI & media unethically.
 2. digital literacy → only 37% Indian households are literate digitally.
 3. Awareness and value education

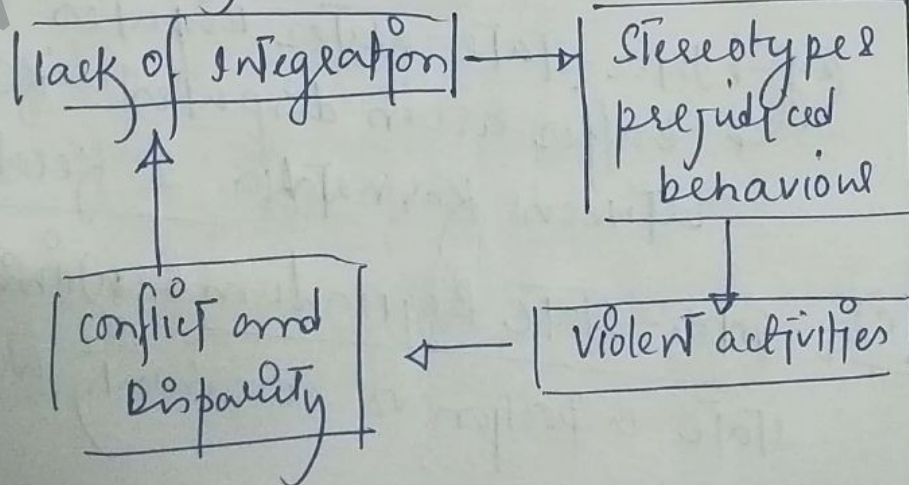
democracy & political mobilization go hand in hand but corrupt way should be discarded to make democracy healthy.

7(a). Examine the Tension between National Integration and the assertion of regional identities in Indian democratic process.

Regionalism is the concept of people of a particular region having allegiance for their respective region, culture, caste, language than their Nation (Paul Brass)

□ National Integration and the assertion of regional identities

Q. National Integration is necessary for healthy functioning of Indian parliamentary democracy, unity, integrity of nation.



C-AVZ-O-FTTZ

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

II Assertion of Regional Identities -

Narain Iqbal has given 4 types of regionalism in India -

(a). Supra-state Regionalism - a group of state against another group of states or Centre [Federalism]

eg → North-South divide over hindi as an official language & NEP- 3 language formula
Linguistic reorganization of states.

Threat to National Integration - lack of cooperative federalism, fiscal federalism

(b). Inter-state Regionalism - between two states ego-tussel

eg → Inter-state water disputes
buffer area disputes like between Karnataka & Kerala.

(c). Intra-state Regionalism - Within a state a portion of community wants to

assert regional identity like -
vidarbha in Maharashtra, Bodoland in Assam.

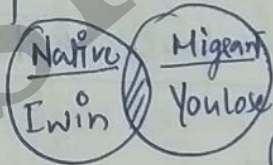
(d). Assertion for separate Nation -

(eg) Khalistani Movement,
Azad Kashmir
Greater Nagaland.

□ Effects on National Integration -

1. Domicile based Reservation by Karnataka, Haryana, and Maharashtra, goes against the value of constitution.

2. Soils of soil - creates internal disturbance & communal tension.
(eg) Mass exodus of Migrants in Bengal.



3. Separatism & Cultural Assertion - Demand for creation of Devidanadu.

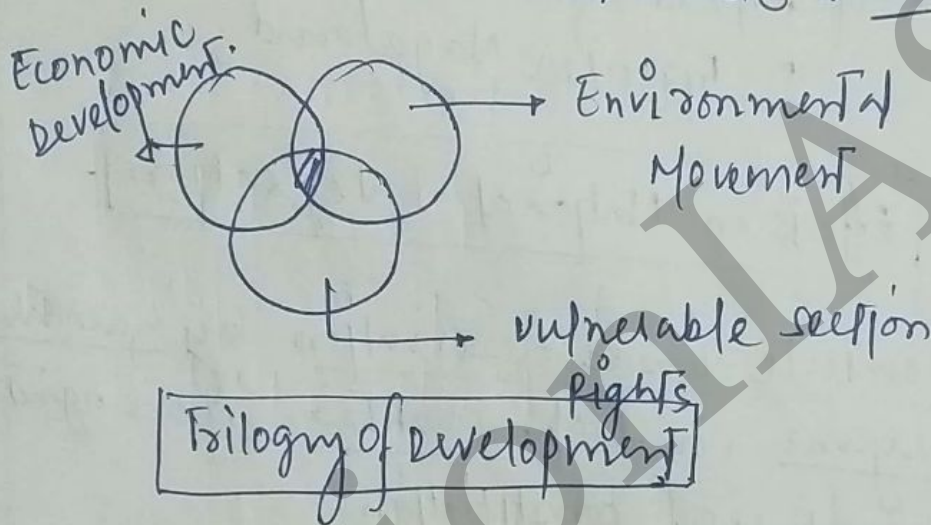
Community development and awareness should be imparted.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

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

Environmental movements are new social movement which focus on environment and sustainable development.



Q | Social and Policy Outcomes of Environmental Movements |

1. Social Outcomes - Environmental movement brought the rights of the marginal section to National level
(eg) Dongria Kond tribe in Odisha
Nyamgey hills and POSCO
Vedanta case.

(H). Protection of Environment -

anti-dam movements, anti-mining movements have resulted in social and environmental protection.

□ Limitation of social outcomes

1. Tribal Population and Displacement

Walter Fernandes - said in the last 50 years all the displacement >40% was the adivasis even though their share in total population is 8.6%.

2. Ecological ethnocide - [Guha] - said it destroyed indigenous culture for development.

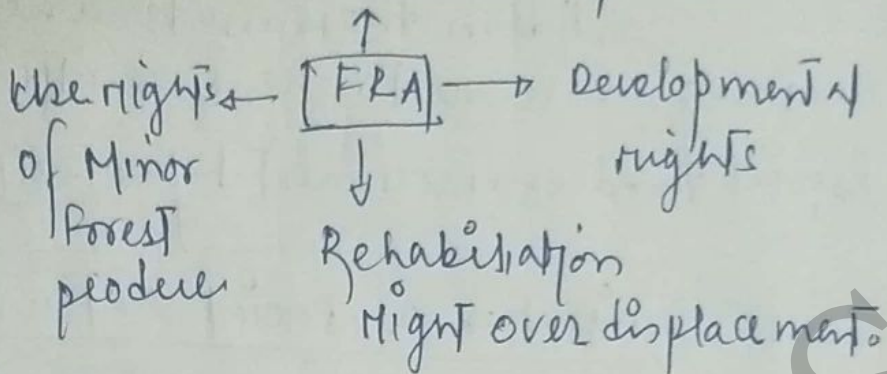
□ Policy Outcomes

1. Particularly vulnerable tribal groups got their property rights on land.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

2. Forest Rights Act, 2006
ownership rights



3. Forest conservation Act-1980 - compulsory afforestation and creation of CAMPRA.

4. Wildlife Protection Act, 1978 & Environment protection Act, 1986.

- Limitations
1. No comprehensive policy for development led displacement of tribal
 2. lack of implementation
 3. Bureaucratic hurdles.

Environment movements should be multilayered covering gender, caste, & other dimension to make the voices more strong.

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

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Farm laws of 2020-2021 related to model contract farming and agricultural marketing were withdrawn by government of India after widespread protest by farmers.

□ FARM LAW WITHDRAWAL -

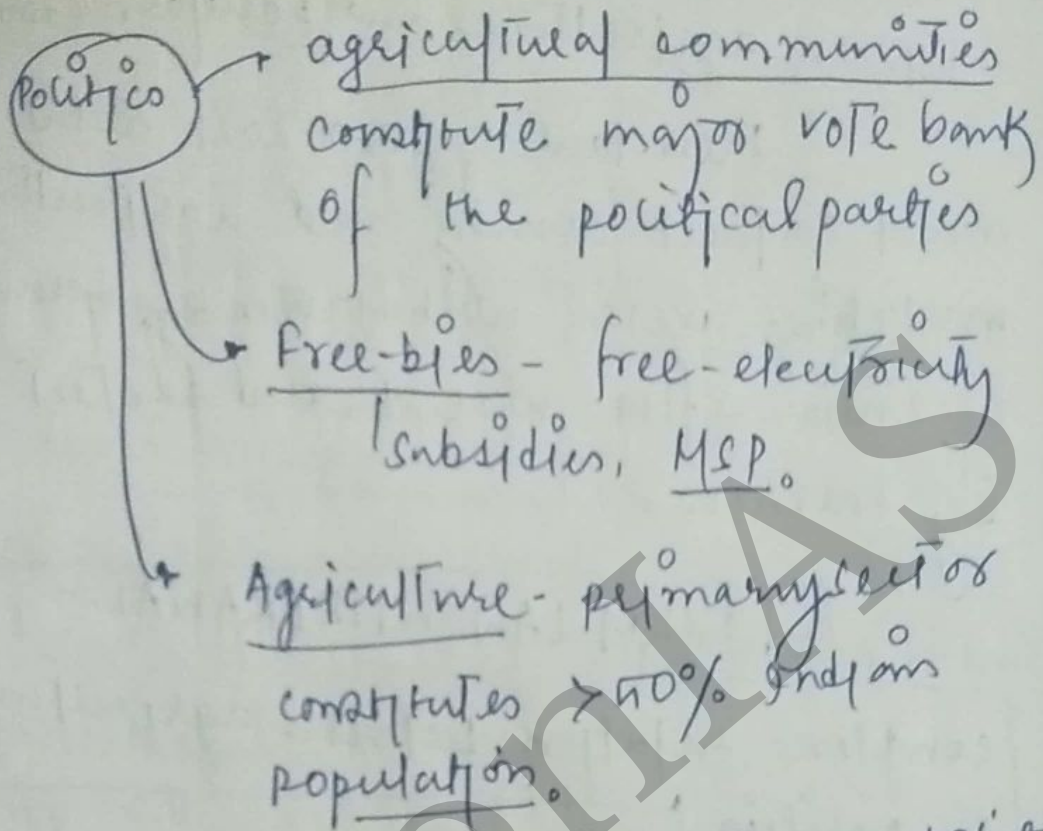
complex relation between agriculture & politics

1. Nation-wide protests by farmers led the government to pull back the bills →

Reasons

- 1. Strong lobby by farmer pressure groups
- 2. Non-partisan but political mobilization by farmers.

2. Politics & Agriculture -



□ Evolving Relationship between politics and agriculture -

- policy of appeasement by GOI.
- making agriculture an gainful endeavour.
- agrarian dis-stress & farmer's suicide (P. Sainath)

Politics always bend towards the vote bank of the ~~popo~~ political parties creates questionable chaos.

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

Contemporary farmers' movement in India emerged as a new social movement where it started by after Green Revolution.

7 Divergence between peasants movement and farmer movements

Aspects	Peasants' movement	Farmers' movement
1. Origin	Pre-Independence AB-Desai	Post-Independence phenomenon
2. Social base	Narrow	Wide
3. Resource base	Very-much small & lack capacity to mobilize	Wide & wide lobby to mobilize

C-AVZ-O-FTTZ

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

4. Mobilization	local mobilization against traditional landlords, & <u>Zamindars</u> .	Against state and corporate entity (MNCs)
5. Techniques	Protest and non-violent aspect lack confrontation	strikes, dharna, mass movement <u>use confrontation</u>
6. Use of Innovative Approach	- they use local leaders to mobilize against local moneylenders	- National leadership or leaderless - uses <u>PIL</u> , <u>Social media</u>

D contemporary farmer's movement

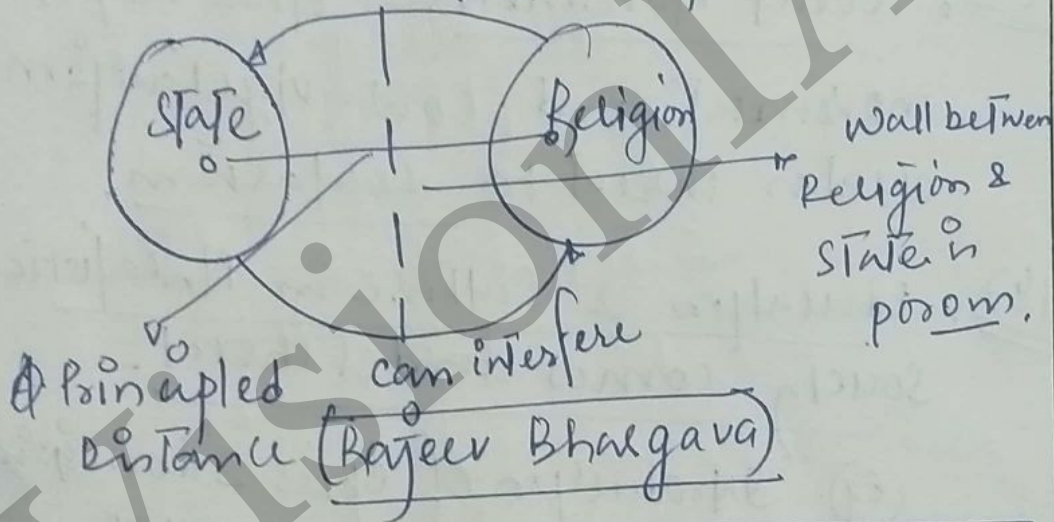
- ↳ 1. Tech-savvy mobilization
- ↳ 2. Strong lobby with government.
- ↳ 3. Rait Hako / Rashtra Hako.
- ↳ 4. Hike in MSP / legal backing to MSP / subsidies.

New Farmers' movement significantly different from peasant movement.

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

Secularism is the concept of gradual withdrawal of religion from social life.

□ Indian Secularism
→ can't interfere



□ Challenges faced by Secularism in India

1. ~~Religion~~ Communalization of politics
(eg) Ram Temple inauguration event turned into a national

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

political event attended by political leaders.

(2). Majoritarianism - one religion group dominating the people creates relative deprivation

(eg) BJP government special emphasis on Hinduism.

(3). Local Movements - Ghat Wapsi movement and cow-vigilantism creates threat to secularism.

(4). Education & Culture in Pluralistic Society comes under threat.

(eg) Introduction of epics & downgrading Mughal history by NCERT.

Q Solution → Inclusivity & Equity

→ strict adherence to constitutional mandate (Art-25, 28)
→ Awareness & education.

1(c). Does the concept of 'creamy layer' undermine the principles of social justice and equity? Throw light on implication of recent SC judgements. The concept of creamy layer for OBCs introduced by the report of Justice G. Rohini commission. Recently SC judgement in Davinder Singh case allowed sub-classification of SC reservation.

□ creamy layer - Undermine the principles of Justice & Equity

In Favours → 1. Reservation case defeats → main reason in historical injustice not economic welfare

2. Dalits still face stigmatisation & ostracization - as caste system very much alive in India (Ms. Gose)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

3. lack of adequate data - will aggravate the problems of exclusion & inclusion (eg) SECC-2011 faulty data,

Against

1. Substantive equality

provide reservation

to the needy one to discourage - class with caste theory

(eg) Tadpole theory

2. Effective delivery of Affirmative action under article - 15/16

3. Proper identification of beneficiaries for welfare schemes.

(eg) PM AYUSHMAN BHARAT

effective distinction between creamy and non-creamy layer a necessary step but not sufficient needs comprehensive review of whole reservation.

(d) How has the NEP 2020 attempted to address traditional challenges while preparing for future needs?

New Economic Policy introduced by GOI in 2020 is a landmark step towards making education an inclusive entity and democratizing force.

□ Addressing Traditional Challenges

1. Lack of vocational education - has been focused topic

2. Rote learning 3. Exam-centric approach

4. Lack of flexibility

1. Introduced vocational education from class 6th

Addresses the challenges

2. Promotes critical thinking & not rote learning

3. Exams and Class Assessment

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

□ Preparation for Future needs

1. Three-language formula - promotes the absorption of learning and skill.
2. credit based semester system - store of credit in ABC book.
3. Flexibility in Degree courses -
 - 1 year certificate course
 - 2 year diploma "
 - 3 year graduation course.
4. Multiple entry and exit point
5. Focus on Early
6. Research & analytical skills.

NEP has attempted to provide the framework for future ready youth in India but depends on its implementation

1(e). Critically examine the shift from welfare to right-based approach in rural development programmes.

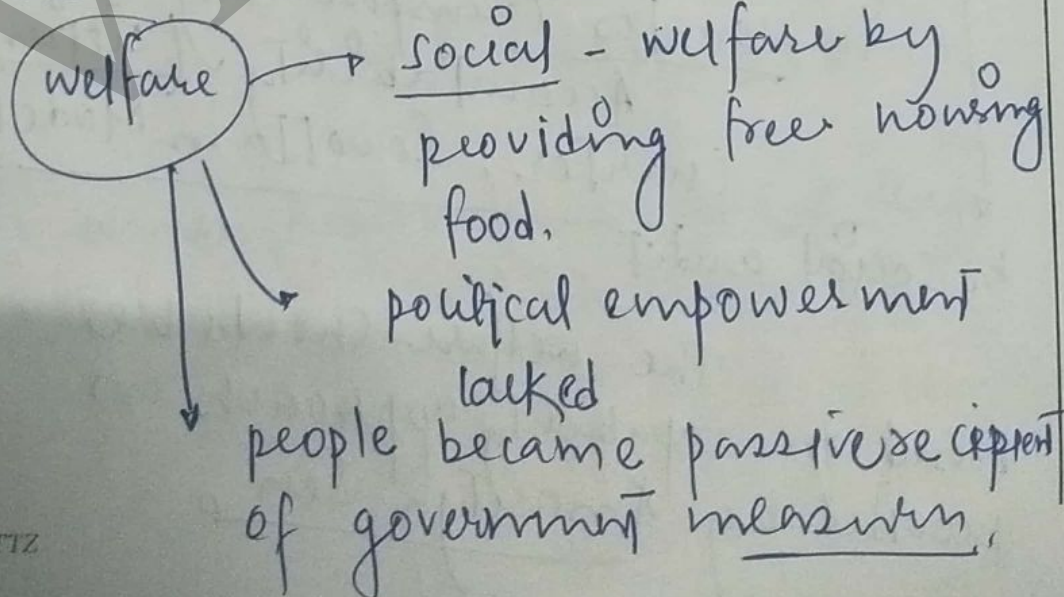
उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Rural development an evergreen topic of discussion since Independence. The community development programme as a participative approach to welfare based approach.

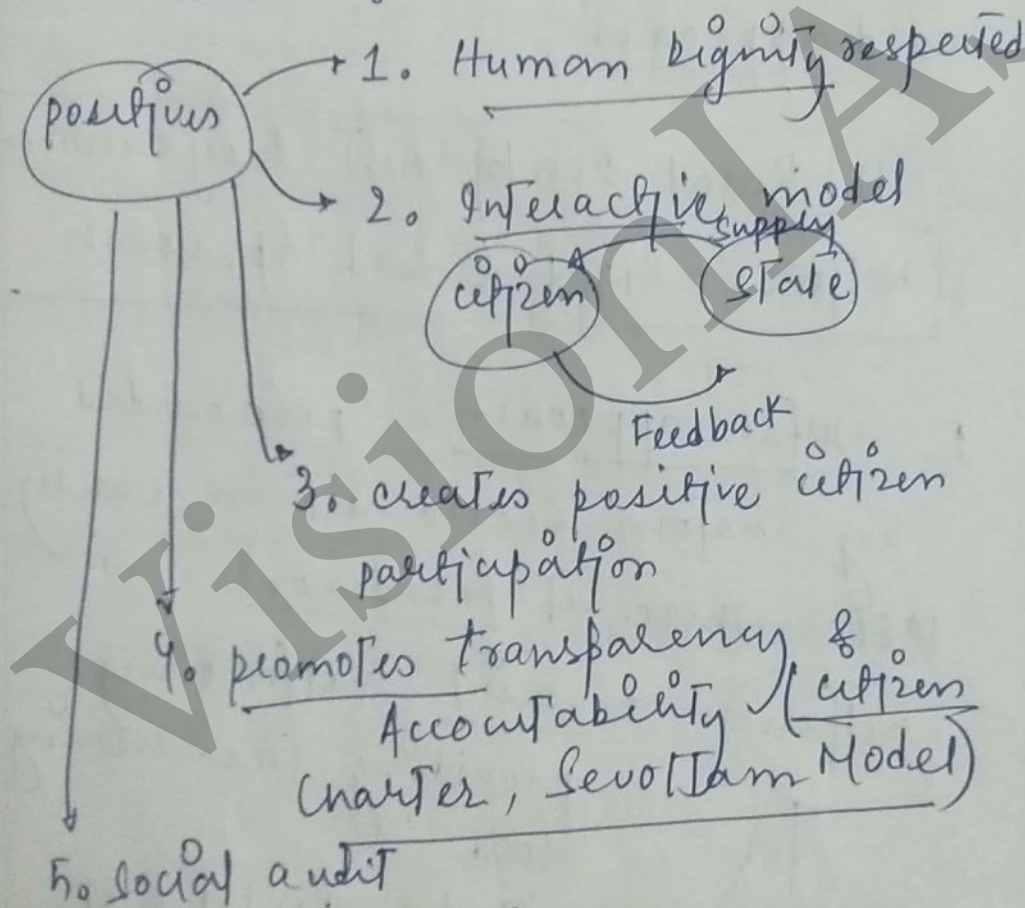
□ | Rural development Programme
Welfare to Right Based Approach

1. Welfare approach - propounded by various economist in early 1960s where it focuses on -



□ Right Based Approach - This approach appreciates beneficiary not just a passive recipient but an active participant in development.

□ The shift and its positive outcomes



The welfare should be based on capability approaches as provided by Amartya Sen.

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

Decentralization of power promotes democracy as participation from grass root level in creation, but it can't for sure ensure development.

Decentralization led to Democratization

1. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided creation of Panchayats & ULBs respectively.

2. It promoted grass root participation of people in democracy.

3. Women Reservation provided by it created Woman Sarpanch.

4. ST/SCs also participated increasingly.

□ Decentralization and Development

- Not always
1. Sarpanch Pati - Women empowerment never happened.
 2. Lack of devolution of funds, functionaries & functions
 3. Rooted patriarchy & caste system - didn't let the baris & women participate in development
 4. Elite capture (BS Baviskar)
 5. Proxy of candidates promoted.

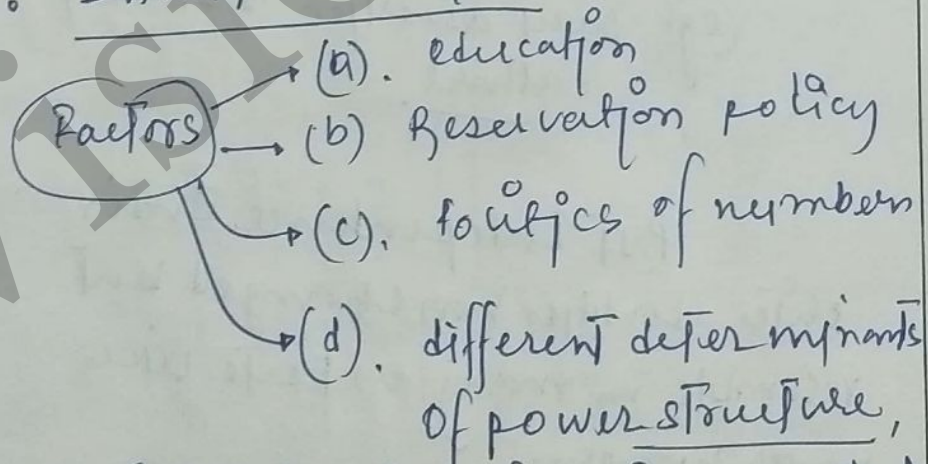
Decentralization not always result into development neither democratization, we need awareness & education to spread & achieve development.

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

Social and political elites are classes of people who are considered inherently eligible rulers who have certain charisma & ability. (Pareto and Mosca)

□ Social and political elites in post-independence India

1. Distinct Identities -



2. distinct identities of social-political elites -

उम्मीदवारों व
इन हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

(a). Middle class elites - Those who took the benefits of Reservation policy and popular education.

(eg) Dalit elite / Adivasi elite

(b). Personality Worship and Charismatic Leaders → dominated by cult worship or Hero worship.

(eg) Vote on the basis of regional party leader & their caste.

(c). Dalit Capitalism & Dalit Elites

(eg) Dalit assertion & Startup culture.

Post Independence India's elites identities has changed but resemble in many aspects like power hungry.

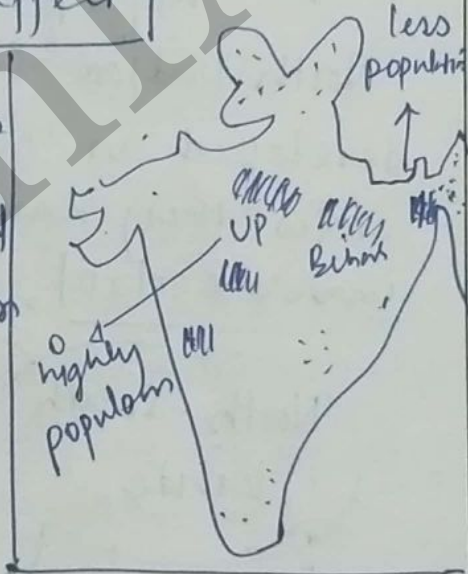
7(c). How do regional variation in population distribution affect resource allocation and development in India

Regional variation in population distribution refers to distinct nature of population, size, composition structure to distinct requirement of resources.

□ Regional Variation in Population Distribution - its affect

1. Population Distribution

UP, Bihar, West Bengal have higher population as compared to North-Eastern States.



2. Regional variation in resource allocation - Inter Finance Commission provided for 41% devolution of fund to the states.

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाथिए में
लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Centre's Total Pool of Taxes

↓
Vertical Devolution \Rightarrow 41% (FD)

↓
Populous states share high as compared to less populous states.

□ Population Variation & Development

High population states of North India is generally under-developed as compared to southern states they have this population under control.

North-South Divide

1. Sex Ratio - North has skewed sex ratio
Haryana $\rightarrow \frac{877}{1000}$

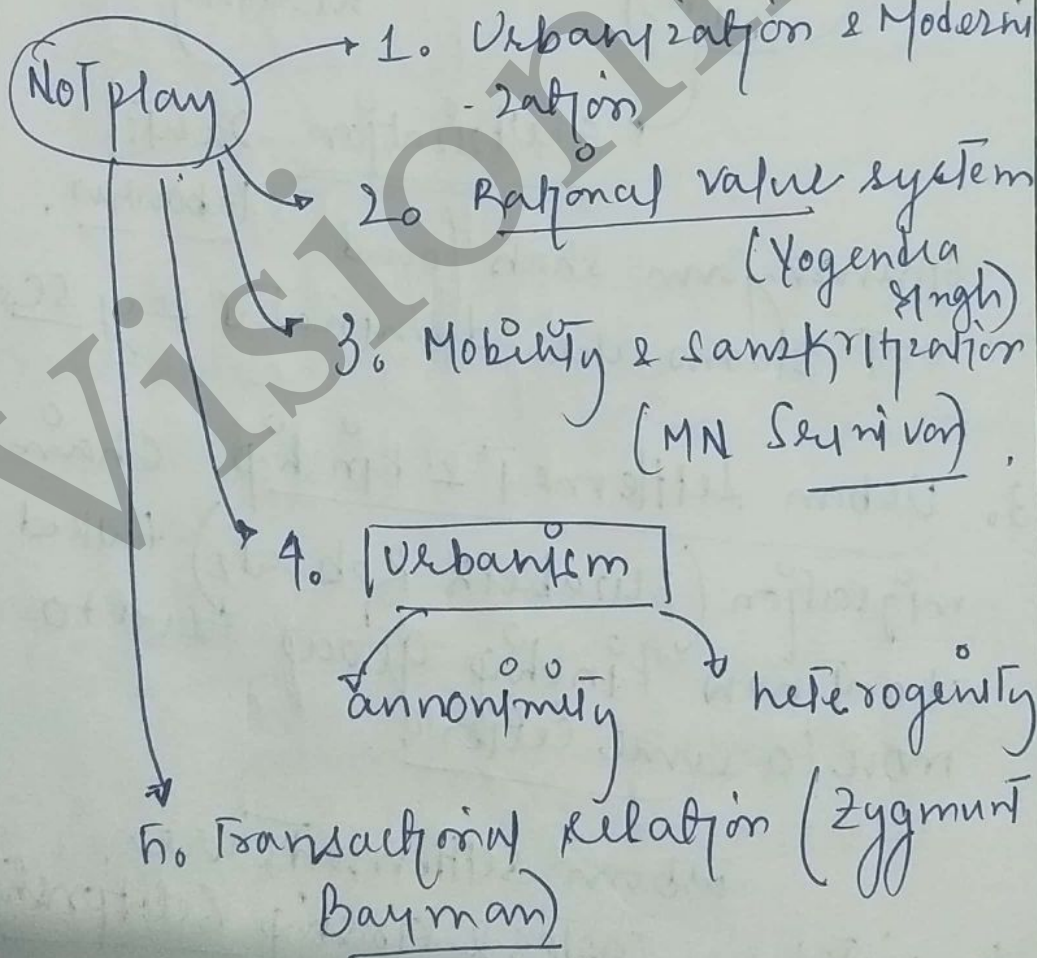
2. Literacy - Kerala, almost universal, Bihar least.

3. Education & health outcomes are good for Southern states.

Q(d). Do traditional structure of caste and kinship play a functional role in urban settlements? Elaborate.

Traditional structures of caste and kinship play an evident role in urban settlements.

Caste & Kinship in Urban Settlements

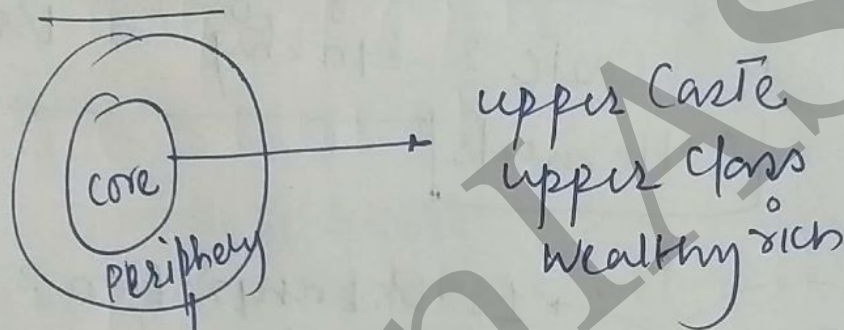


उम्मीदवारों को
इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए
Candidates
must not write
on this margin

Yes they play a major role

1. Marriage - 2.1% marriage inter-religion

2. core-periphery concept of Urban settlement



Ghanshyam Shah found out slums are dominated by SCs.

3. Urban settlement & kinship - chain migration (Elizabeth Roberts) talked about how kinship group tend to move to same cities.

urban settlements are dominated by castes & kinship relationship.

n(e). "Platform economy has provided a mode of empowerment to the women working in the informal sectors." critically examine

Platform economy has been instrumental in the growth of orange economy. Women have been the largest participants.

□ Platform economy - a mode of empowerment to the women working in Informal Sector

1. Right of self-determination & financial autonomy - provided women with an advance mode of empowerment.

2. Independence in decision making

As government's recent step of ONDC (Open Network for digital Commerce)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

3. SMEs and Women Empowerment

Self-help groups are increasingly using digital platform to list their products.

(eg) Amazon Saheli.

4. Monetization of contents - like Blogs, videos and tutorials.

□ Loopholes needed to be plugged -

1. Lack of proper training
2. Lack of credit facilities
3. Deep rooted patriarchy - see it as a threat and restricts women from proper participation.

comprehensive policy intervention and awareness generation should be prioritized.