

# **SOCIOLOGY for IAS**

**PERSONAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME**

**UPSC - CSE Mains 2019-20**

**Under Personal Guidance of**

# **VIKASH RANJAN**

(Author, "Fundamentals of Sociology", "Applied Sociology")

Test Code	TI4098P2-7 (COMPREHENSIVE-1)	Centre of Exam	ONLINE
Candidate Name	PRATYUSH PANDAY	Attempt No.	1
Date of Exam	20 / 8 / 19	Total Marks	136.5 / 250
Reg. No.	3353	Total Time	3 Hrs
		Class Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Distance	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Online	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Note : Please take half an hour extra time for highlighting and making blocks of concepts, theories and facts (examples). For example :**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**

1. There are Five Questions divided in two Sections.
  2. Candidate has to attempt All Questions.
  3. Questions No. 1 and 4 are compulsory to answer.
  4. The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
  5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
  6. Attempts of Questions shall be counted in chronological order, unless struck off; attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

**Signature of Examiner**



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## SECTION-A

- Q1.** Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 5 = 50$
- (a) Examine the book view and field view in village studies in India.
  - (b) Discuss the sociological aspects of Rural development programmes.
  - (c) Highlight the educational problem of rural women.
  - (d) Discuss the orthogenetic and heterogenetic features that influenced Indian tradition.
  - (e) What is meant by the 'developmental cycle' approach to family in India?
- Q2.** (a) Suggest a Functional Paradigm to tackle the problem of tribal communities in India. (20 marks)
- (b) "The process of social mobility and transformation in rural India has been explained by sociologists by the terms embourgeoisement and proletarianisation". Discuss. (20 marks)
- (c) What are the correlates of migration and poverty? How far does migration and poverty lead to bonded labour system? (10 marks)
- Q3.** (a) Analyse the interrelationships among the joint family, the caste system and the village community in the traditional Indian society and show how they were supported by the peculiar economic organization and the value system. (20 marks)
- (b) In what contexts development creates displacement? Discuss the related problems and suggest curative measures. (20 marks)
- (c) What is relation between regionalism and social conflict? outline its different dimensions of regionalism with special reference to current scenario. (20 marks)
- (10 marks)
- Q4.** (a) What do you understand by population dynamics? Discuss the social dimensions of population control and family welfare programmes in India. (20 marks)
- (b) Is the new agricultural strategy responsible for farmer's suicide? Do you justify the government's strategy to stop it? (20 marks)
- (c) Which approach can better solve the problems of Indian slums? Discuss (20 marks)
- (10 marks)

## SECTION - B

- Q5.** Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:  $10 \times 5 = 50$
- (a) Examine the relevance of UCC (Uniform Civil Code) for gender Justice in Indian Society.
  - (b) Examine the role of affirmative action in removing imbalances in our society?
  - (c) Discuss the social consequences of twenty five years economic reforms in India.
  - (d) Discuss the relevance of Idea of development planning and change.
  - (e) Outline the factors responsible for growing number of cults in India.
- Q6.** (a) What is the relative role of ritual and secular factors in the traditional caste system? Explain how their role is changing in the modern time. (20 marks)
- (b) Discuss the factors responsible for the growing feeling of alienation among the religious minorities in India. How can they be made to overcome this feeling? (20 marks)
- (c) Examine whether population is a resource or a burden on India's development. (10 Marks)
- Q7.** (a) Discuss the composition and mobilization of working class? What changes did occur in them after globalization? (20 marks)
- (b) Do you agree with the view that religion is an obstacle to India's social, economic and political development? Give reasons. (20 marks)
- (c) Discuss social dimensions of declining sex-ratio among children in India. (10 Marks)
- Q8.** (a) Examine the relevance and limitations of Indological source material to understanding of caste system in Indian society. (20 marks)
- (b) Discuss the executive measures and peoples' participation in implementing development programmes at the village level in India. (20 marks)
- (c) Discuss social security measures for the elderly. (10 marks)

Q. Ans. a) Book view seeks to study social reality from texts, combining sociology, philosophy, literature.  
eg Dumont, Chavrye used book view.

Field view holds that social reality can be understood only through direct observation - texts do not provide accurate depiction of society.  
eg MN Srinivas emphasized it.

### Village Studies

#### Book View

- ① Portrayed as static, self-sufficient and unchanging little republics  
eg Metcalf, Karl Marx
- ② Emphasized ritual varna hierarchy as basis of social order  
of Dumont - caste or ritual status based on purity & pollution determines position in hierarchy
- ③ Emphasis on solidarity, stability rather than change, conflict

## Field View

- ① Stressed change, outside ties of  
eg MN Guruvas ~~in~~ <sup>village</sup> Ranpur,  
JSC Dube in Shantipur  
highlighted economic ties outside  
village, and ~~social~~ relations like  
village economy outside
- ② Emphasized complexity, competition  
eg NJ Guruvas - gati rather than  
valva is basis of hierarchy

Field view further showed how  
book view simplified reality  
- eg in Ranpur, as per Guruvas,  
non vegetarian traders were  
ranked above vegetarian peasant  
despite consuming meat.

Thus, today both views  
seem to enrich understanding

~~good attempt~~ <sup>1/2</sup> of village.

- (Q) Ans. Development before to planned  
or desired change.

### Rural Development programmes

Undertaken after independence for all round development of villages  
eg Community Development Plan, 1952  
eg Small Farmers Development,  
Drought Area Development

### Sociological Aspects

- ① Non-egalitarian nature of society
  - hindered effective performance
  - dominant elite in rural areas received benefits, as per F.B Bailey
- ② Lack of self mobilization
  - excessive dependence on public officials
- ③ Caste, class nexus between rural elite & bureaucrats
  - partisan role of public servants prevented masses

from benefiting significantly.

④ Rigid caste hierarchy  $\rightarrow$  did not get affected by material development

- Unlike AP Desai's prediction, caste did not disappear with development

③ Gender segregation, and worsening of patriarchy as per Veena Das

- families withdrew women from work as income rose

- sex ratio fell as economic importance of male child grew

⑥ Yogenji Singh: New rural elite emerged, non-English speaking, who dominated regional politics.

Thus, rural development programmes both shaped society and were shaped by it

- domination of women  
- inc in patriarchy  
approach

⑤  
context justified

10

Ans.

Education is the process of transmission of society's values, knowledge.

## Educational Problem - Rural Women

As per census, female literacy is 74% but in several areas, it is only 56%.

## Causes

- ① Son preference - parents do not spend on girl's education

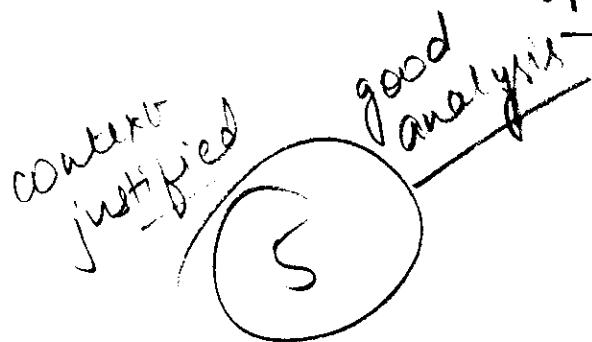
② Tulsi Patel -

  - lack of girl only schools
  - fear of persecuting chastity
    - girls' mobility lower
  - Girls made to do housework
    - educating seen as pointless, since they leave family on marriage - hence other family benefits from girl's education

- 3 ~~Early marriage restricts schooling~~
- 4 ~~Shobha Arun: No economic jobs for girls - not allowed to be drivers/mechanics, etc - hence, low returns on girl's education deters families~~
- 3 ~~High dropout rate after class 10, when education is no longer free - girl enrolment falls from 97% to 66% (Census 2011)~~

A SER report  
- poor nutritional status  
- high fertility  
- less awareness of rights  
- little autonomy in the household

Thus, educational problem of rural women can be addressed by expanding opportunities for low cost, quality education through New Education Policy



(Q)

Ans.

Orthogenetic and heterogenetic impacts refer to the sources of change from inside and outside of society respectively.

~~Vyendra Singh~~ describes orthogenetic changes in Indian tradition as changes from 1 traditional framework to another, without modernization.

### (Orthogenetic Features)

- ① New religious movements as protest against caste inequality  
 → Buddhism, Jainism in ancient period sought to legitimize position of ruling class
- ② Contact with Islam which had inherited features like hierarchy, feudalism  
 → reinforced tradition, rather than causing modernity
- ③ Bhakti, Sikhism which sought communal harmony

and reform of Hinduism

### Heterogenetic Features

These began with British arrival as per Jagendra Singh

- ① Uniform laws, administration which applied equally to all, regardless of caste
- ② Economic changes - commercialization of agriculture, new land tenure, industrialization  
→ AR Desai: led to emergence of new classes like professionals, and disappearance of old artisans
- ③ Western education, values of good, + liberation, equality  
→ intellectuals led social reform movements eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
→ AR Desai: unintentionally resulted in growth of nationalism.

Thus, Indian tradition has been influenced by orthogenetic & heterogenetic change

(Q)

Ans.

George Peter Murdock defined family as primary kinship group characterized by common residence & economic cooperation and sexual reproduction

### Developmental Cycle Approach

According to AM Shah, family in India passes through stages called developmental cycle

- ① Nuclear family expands to become joint family through birth, adoption) in marriage
- ② Joint family subsequently becomes nuclear household due to death, out marriage.

### Implications

- ① As per AM Shah, joint family is not disintegrating.
- ② Instead, there is shift to ~~to~~ nuclear household which is only a residential unit.

③ Jointness of family is retained in terms of ~~economic cooperation~~, ~~rituals~~, and ~~emotional integration~~

④ As per Jagendra Singh, there are cycles of growth and decline in the family.

- However, new trends in family highlighted by Ninkoff are also emerging
  - single parent households
  - same sex relationship
  - Higher age of marriage.

Thus, developmental cycle approach is being adapted to understand new forms of family today.

~~context justified~~



2 <sup>(Q)</sup> Ans. a) Tribes are defined as autonomous communities in a given territory with distinctive culture, as per Mardon & Majundar.

Kallenkar Committee characterized tribes by

- Prehistoric traits - distinct culture
- Geographical isolation - shyness of contact and general backwardness

### Problem of Tribal Communities

① As per Xaxa Committee tribes are lagging in development

- 40% poverty against 20% average
- 40% illiteracy
- 10% lower life expectancy and 10% higher IMR, MMR

② Walter Fernandes

- Tribals have suffered due to contact with outsiders

① Erosion of culture

② Breakup of traditional kinship

group, and community

- (3) ~~Loss of livelihood, access to forest resources~~
- (4) ~~Displacement without rehabilitation, alienation of land~~
- (5) Mental & physical health decline, addiction to tobacco/liquor

### Earlier Paradigms

(1) GS Ghurye: Integration/Acculturation

- Tribals were backward Hindus
- Backwardness was due to lack of integration
- Hence, would be solved by assimilation in mainstream

(2) Eduvin Veeviver: Isolation

- Tribals would be exploited, lose distinctive culture due to contact with outside
- Hence had to be isolated in National Parks

(3) Tribal Panchayat by Nehru

- seeks to develop while preserving culture

## Functional Paradigm to Solve Tribal Problems

'Eyes on, Hands off' Approach  
based on tribal Panchsheel

- ① Providing essential services, like healthcare, education
- ② Respecting wishes of tribal people for integration
- ③ Governance through traditional institutions, by providing measure of autonomy
- ④ Development of local leadership
  - they will be nucleus of change
  - link between tribal society and outside world.

Thus, problems of tribals can be solved by reorienting tribal panchsheels to new needs of modern society.

good analysis  
keep writing

(Q)

Ans. According to Kotsusky

- Embourgeoisement is the rise of intermediate classes into higher strata of bourgeoisie by accumulating wealth
- proletarianization is the sinking of intermediate classes downwards into proletariat due to unemployment

### Social Mobility in Rural India

①

According to Denill Thorner, land reforms and green revolution led to capitalist agriculture in socialist India

- through embourgeoisement, small commercially oriented capitalist class of farmers developed.
- Farming has no longer way of life, but a profit making business
- large landholdings
- Mechanization
- hired labour
- production for sale

② On the other hand, as per Utsa Patnaik, large class of mainly Dalits were landless labour & marginal farmers

- Produced for subsistence
- Family labor less productively

③ Due to peasantization

caused by fragmentation of land  
small & marginal farmers increased

→ 10<sup>th</sup> Agri Census: 86% farmers have less than 2 hectares.

Transformation

Bullock Capitalist

① Lloyd Rudolph: Tractor capitalists owning 10 hectares or more dominated regional politics

→ used their power to ensure subsidies continued

→ dominated cooperatives and owned benefits

② Utsa Patnaik: Measures like Green Revolution further widened

~~gap, increased proletarianization~~

→ Share croppers lose, tenancy fell  
due to rise in land prices

→ Access to inputs was not scale  
neutral - each farmer benefits

③ Ashok Gulati: Policies of state  
like MSP, loan waiver further  
increase embourgeoisement, as mostly  
larger farmers benefit

Thus, widening economic disparities  
in rural India have been  
analyzed through Marxian concepts  
of embourgeoisement & proletarianization

9'2  
content  
justified

good  
content

~~Q2~~  
Ans. According to Census 2011, 38% or 450 million of India's population are migrants who have left their place of residence.

Poverty is a state of living below its kinder's mental, physical and social development.

### Correlatives of Migration, Poverty

- ① Migrants have a higher tendency to be poor as per UNDP
  1. Denied government schemes.
  2. Lack documents
  3. Often migration itself driven by poverty
- ② UNICEF: 40% migrant children do not go to school  
→ thus increasing likelihood they will be poor.

Poverty is a major cause of migration.

⇒ Dipakkar Gupta poor in village are willing to perform manual

what  
poverty  
if  
poor  
recovery  
slow  
no  
severing  
survival

migration  
exploitation  
bondage  
low wages

downward  
social  
mobility  
conflict  
loss of  
identity  
& culture  
weakening  
trust

good  
analysis

jobs in city for survival  
 ② high migration drives wages low,  
 leading to continuing poverty

### Bonded Labour

- Marked by illegal contractual obligations often due to debt passed down over generations

### Bonded Labour

#### Migration

#### Poverty

- Migrants more often low skills, lack vulnerable - do not have of alternatives know local language can lead to BL
- Lack of documents ② Poor lack increases vulnerability awareness of
- Desperation for job rights, laws to avoid returning ③ Fear of physical to village harm, industry -
- Forced migrants ④ administration nexus at risk eg unreported bonded labour in Haarpur made to do BL.
- Thus, Migration & poverty can lead to bonded labour

5

(Q)  
Ans.

## Section-B

Article 44 of Constitution provides for State to secure Uniform Civil Code - i.e all citizens to be governed by common civil laws

**UCC - Gender Justice**

- ① Recent ~~Triple Talaq Act~~ highlighted inequalities faced by women in name of religion  
→ denied equal rights in marriage as males.
- ② Shah Bano case - Muslim women do not get maintenance or divorce.
- ③ International experience - Muslim nations such as Pakistan, Turkey, UAE too do not have laws like ~~Triple Talaq~~.

**Relevance**

- ① SC held that constitutional values cannot be subordinate to religious values.  
→ Right to Equality is a fundamental right, cannot be

denied in name of religion

② Separate civil laws hamper integration of communities

→ e.g. Muslims governed by Shariat Act, 1937 (common)

③ Dipankar Gupta: Citizenship must

- A UCC not be sacrificed for the sake of multi-culturalism

- help me cause of national integration → separate civil laws only strengthen reactionary, orthodox

- VCC is elements of minorities, mostly males.

- Need for women empowerment  
only provides the fundamental rights

Law Commission recently suggested codification of personal laws to ensure they conform to fundamental rights

- Need for women empowerment this can be eventual step towards UCC aimed at gender justice.

Overall good attempt  
con't justified

S<sub>2</sub>

Affirmative action is the extra benefits given to backward sections to ensure equality of opportunity  
 eg Reservation for SC/ST/OBC, <sup>Affirmative action aims to</sup>  
 eg Health coverage under Ayushman Bharat for SECC. <sup>wrong by defining groups individuals</sup>

### AA - Removing Imbalances

- ① Deeply engrained, historical discrimination against sections made affirmative action required for level playing field
- ② Ambedkar: Affirmative action was meant only for minority groups, for temporary period  
 → would happen integration if it was extended permanently
- ③ ~~Ambedkar~~ Yogenra Singh: Dalit reservation contributed to creation of a middle class among Dalits
- ④ Beteille: Horizontal mobility via income, education has weakened caste inequality → eg rich Dalit

does not face same discrimination  
as a poor Dalit

AA - failed to remove imbalance

① Dumont: Ritual hierarchy, gap &  
cannot be changed regardless of  
change in secular sphere

e.g. recently, Telangana IAS officer  
committed suicide due to caste  
→ showing caste inequality persists  
even with ~~former~~

② Beteille: Affirmative action only  
strengthens identity of caste  
→ race to claim backward status

e.g. recent Maratha agitation for quota

③ Ajendra Singh: Inequality is still  
reproduced, maintained

- Brahmins dominate University  
professors  
SC/ST concentrated in Class III/IV  
posts in administration

Thus, affirmative action has  
reduced imbalance, but failed  
to significantly create change in it.

(5)

④ example  
Jack  
overall  
good  
attempt

(Q)  
Ans.

India undertook economic reforms of liberalization, privatization, globalisation by opening up its economy to outside world, encouraging private sector & disinvesting from public sector.

### Social Consequences

#### Positives

① Bhagwati and Parag游: Why Growth Matters

1. Fastest growth in Indian history led to reduction in poverty by 272 million last decade.

2. Decline in inequalities  
- SC/ST have highest inter-generational mobility, wage gap is narrowing

② Growth of middle class, increase in standard of living & consumerism

③ Greater gender equality,  
- high status for women in skilled jobs  
- Women compete with men

- Lower restrictions or mobility

④ Emergence of middle class in SC, ST

Eg Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry by Hitend Kamble in 2005

### Negatives

① Widening inequality: Oxfam: 1% own 73% wealth, 60% own 4.5%

② Beteille: Reproduction of inequality  
→ SC/ST poor lack resources to compete on equal terms →

Eg go to worse schools, poor healthcare  
→ hence, remain poor

③ Reinforcing of gender norms, patriarchy

Rise in consumption, child sex ratio falling despite modernisation, increasing income (only 91% in Census)

- finding DN Karan: girl child's death due to declining patriarchy to neglect actually issues with income

3. Falling female labor participation rate (only 24%, against 76% of male) - NSSO

(B)

Women justified

Increasing honour killing, communal violence - over 500 incidents/year

Thus, reforms had both positive negative social consequences.

(Q) Ans. Development refers to planned and desired change - it is not value neutral. After independence, India adopted Soviet model of planned development.

### Relevance today

#### Dwindling relevance

- ① Rapid technological disruption - impossible to predict, make long term plans
- ② Increased globalization, interdependence
  - Reduces State's ability to decide its development path
    - e.g. India's Morse in India norms challenged by US, Japan in WTO
    - Disruptions due to external factors make planning redundant
      - e.g. US-China trade war affected India's plan to boost exports
- ③ ~~Social~~ greater role of private sector in economy - planning has limited utility
- ④ Unintended consequences of plans due to social factors

eg Swatch Bharat also led to rise in manual & caseworking  
 → planning may have undesirable impact

### Still Relevant

- ① Necessarily to ensure benefits of growth reach poor, marginalized & vulnerable groups e.g. investing in backwarded areas to minimize disparities
- ② Seems to provide pathway, direction for change → state guides private sector, even if it does not control it
- ③ Necessary to retain autonomy within increasingly integrated world e.g. data localization to protect domestic interests by India.

Thus, relevance of development planning still remains, even today.

good analysis



(Q)  
Ans.

According to Hadden, cult is ~~functional aspect of religion - religion in the process of being practised.~~  
It arises to fulfil emotional needs of followers, it is minor expression of variety within religion

### Growing Cults in India

such as ~~Aat of Living Foundation~~  
~~Sadhguru Foundation~~ ISKCON.

### Factors Responsible

- ① Beyan Wilson: It is sign of ~~secularisation~~  
→ Religion no longer reflects values of ~~entire society~~
- ② Hadden & Shape: Cults serve emotional needs of followers  
→ common beliefs bind them into group, give solidarity
- ③ Ambedkar: "Bhakti" or hero-worship is common among masses  
→ cults often arise due to

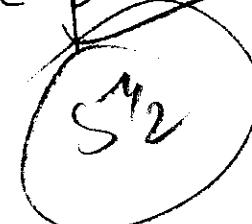
• Charismatic authority<sup>2</sup> of person,  
as mentioned by Max Weber  
eg Asaram Bapu

(4) Giddens: De-traditionalization due to  
- cult gives sense of identity  
- rapid social change, and questioning  
revolutions of age old traditions

- cult provides a new perspective  
with which to distance masses from true  
source of their exploitation  
→ cults see this 'opium of  
the masses' today, from Marxian  
perspective

Thus, cults arise due to a  
variety of factors - religion does  
not fade with modernization,  
charisma as Weber predicted it would.

good  
approach



- Q) According to Louis Dumont, caste, based on principle of purity & pollution, is the ritual hierarchy in Indian society.

## Traditional Caste System

### Ritual Factors

- ① As per Dumont, caste is based on ritual grading
  - pure & impure are separated
  - pure is superior to impure
- ② Thus, groups characterized as impure are isolated  
eg untouchables made to announce their entry to avoid contact
- ③ Yogendra Singh: Purity is attached to entire ways of life.  
eg leather, dead bodies seen as polluting - hence castes working with these had low status

### Secular Factors

- ① M N Srinivas: Concept of Sanskritization, or nobility by

Emulating lifestyle of higher castes showed importance of secular factors

- Castes which succeeded in getting wealth, political power could legitimize their position through Sanskritization
- Thus Sanskritization accommodated secular change.

e.g. KM Panikar: Nandas were last real Kshatriyas in India

② Andre Betelje: Western education, employment seemed to have position in caste system

While Dumont assigned major role to ritual factors - regardless of secular change, ritual hierarchy could settle change.

On the other hand, MN Srinivas' concept of Dominant caste showed low importance of ritual status in determining position in caste hierarchy - Numerical strength, political power, wealth matter more.

## Change in Modern Time

① MN Srinivas - Secularization of Caste

→ Ritual aspect is subordinated to secular aspect - caste only invoked when needed

e.g. No longer inquire caste of cook in restaurant / caste of tenant

e.g. Caste invoked for political gain - Gujjar, Jat, Maratha agitations

② Andre Beteille : dispersed for quota

→ Ritual status, political power, wealth become autonomous, no longer depend on each other

e.g. Village supervisor: Despite ritual status, Brahmins lose position in hierarchy as land, political power is with non-Brahmins.

Thus, today ritual status is weakening compared to secular status, but has not disappeared completely.

good attempt

12

context  
justified

(Q)

Ans. According to Giddens, minority is a group with distinguishable characteristics due to which it experiences discrimination, and develops sense of separate identity. Alienation literally means separation from<sup>2</sup> - it is sense of 'otherness' that is psychological.

### Religious Minorities - Alienation

(1)

Causes

(2)

Economic

1. Sachar Committee: Muslims lag even bats in education, income, M.R., MNR  
→ higher incidence of poverty, greater chance of being in jail

(3)

Social

1. Sachar Committee: Lack of secular education in madrasas  
— no educated Muslim middle class - dominated by orthodox sections.

2. Fundamentalism, unemployment and drug abuse among Sikhs  
eg Khalistan fundamentalists

③ Religious/cultural - clashes,  
eg Allegations of Christian missionaries  
converting Hindus,  
eg Love-jihad, anti-Rome sqaud

- hate speech  
- Media  
etc.

④ Political / Administrative

1. Paul Brass: Riots are political  
productions, for political gain

2. Under-representation

eg only 2 MLAs in Lok Sabha  
all Muslim

- discourses  
of violence

3. Partisan role of administration  
and under-representation of minorities

- events  
of violence

### Overcoming Alienation

① Amartya Sen: Reform Education  
→ Must reflect shared history  
of all communities - currently  
only Hindu, Christian

- Justification  
of violence

- Silence  
violence

- Hindu  
victimhood

- Babri  
Masjid

- Subrimata

② Sachidananda: Hindus being a  
massive majority must take

first step to end alienation <sup>with trust</sup>

③ Miydal: State must adhere to values of Constitution, avoid partisanship in ~~sis~~

④ 2nd ARC: District Peace Committee, greater interaction between all communities can break barriers

⑤ Sachar Committee: Economic uplift and secular education are needed to end alienation of Muslims

As per Amartya Sen, historical legacy of freedom struggle and partition have contributed to alienation of minorities, — it can be ended by enhancing capabilities and expanding freedom through people centred development

Substantiation  
on these  
mentioned  
dimensions

10'2

own justified

(Q)

Ans. According to UN Population Fund, India's population is currently 1.37 billion, and India will overtake China as most populous nation by 2027.

### Population - A Resource

#### ① Traditional Mercantilist Theory

- Large labour force
- Huge domestic market
- Large army in case of war

#### ② Human Relations School

- Humans resource is most productive asset of a nation
- eg Japan, without major natural resources, has 3rd highest GDP

#### ③ Demographic Dividend

1. India's working force is 65% of population
2. Median age only 25
3. Large workforce keeps wages low
  - can attract foreign investment

## Population - Burden

- ① Latest NFHS data shows India has nearly attained replacement fertility  
→ Demographic dividend has peaked
- ② Future burden of aged population  
→ World Bank: By 2050,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of population of India is over 50,  
 ~~$\frac{1}{6}$  th over 65~~  
→ Requires pensions, old age homes but size of working force will fall
- ③ Lack of investment in skills

- 1. Human Capital Index Score is 0.44  
Rank 112 / 152 nations
- 2. Low productivity, high unemployment due to surplus labour
- 3. Failure to provide basic services like housing, water
- 4. Lack of doctors, police, judges for large population impacts governance

Thus, India's population can be asset or liability depending on how India uses it.

7

- Ques. Ans. a) Working class is a product of industrialization. It refers to the non-property owning workers.

### Composition of Working Class

- ① Marx believed it consisted of homogeneous proletariat
- ② However, Weber showed WC is not homogeneous but differentiated based on skills
- ③ In India, working class includes
  - Professionals → Public servants,
  - Self employed IT workers
  - Petty workers
  - Daily labour, marginalized sections

### Mobilization of Working Class

- ① According to AP Desai, working class is divided by caste and united by class
  - common economic interests
  - transcend caste, linguistic difference
- ② Whereas, Ambedkar believed caste divided workers - prevented

common class consciousness

→ caste was thus not just division of labour but division of labours

- ③ Yogendra Singh: Reservation gave rise to working class in Dalits too
- ④ Dipankar Gupta: Working class mobilizes, leads change  
→ e.g. India Against Corruption

+ Rise in individual consciousness  
+ Feminization  
+ Agreements  
+ Secularism  
- Debt & corruption  
- Purifying etc.

## Changes After Globalization

- ① Varanasi: Feminization of Work  
→ Women workers paid less, hired by large firms to cut costs  
→ women generally weak, submissive workforce
- ② Goldar: Globalization weakens WL, internalizes & divides it
1. Formal jobs reduced to contractual work, lose benefits and security
  2. Trade unions divide working class - permanent v/s contractual, male v/s female

③ Multi-national firms have greater bargaining power than unions, can easily relocate

— Bhawali: Wages, living standards of working class declines  
eg. retail shopkeepers unable to compete — become street vendors

④ New gig economy - Uber, Ola

→ Kawale: No job security, lower wages for workers

Simultaneously, growth of education and employment leads to an increase in working class, but also increases in inequalities in society.

Thus, globalization impacted working class in multiple ways.

1 1/2

context justified

(Q)

Ans. Religion is the unified set of beliefs and practices regarding the sacred, as per Merriam-Webster.

As per Census 2011, less than 1% of India's population identifies as atheist, indicating widespread prevalence of religion in India.

### Religion - Obstacle to Development

#### Social Development

1. TN Madan: Religion all pervasive in India, influences marriage, food, etc.
  1. Recent incident in Tamil Nadu - parents stopped sending children to school as teacher was SDF → indicates impact of religion on education.
2. Sachar Committee: Religious education in Madrasa makes Muslim youth lack skills needed for job → also, Muslim girls not sent to school due to religious belief.
3. Incidents of caste lynchings lead to hostility, violence.

## Economic Development

- ① Communal clashes, violence deter investment in backward areas
- ② Diversion of resources toward religious economies  
↳ Society a major cause of indebtedness
- ③ Reduces savings, investment in economy due to lavish ceremonies, expenditure
- ④ Reluctance to perform 'degrading' blue collar jobs reduces growth
- ⑤ Restriction on woman's employment - seen as lower status of family if women made to work

## Political Development

- ① Beteille: People more driven by Mammoniti than Constitution
- ② Voting on caste, kinship elements selection of notorious candidates
- ③ Political mobilization on caste lines - Paul Brax: Riots are political productions
- ④ Client-patron relationship between candidate, caste fellows - Nepotism, corruption prevail

Religion is also linked to malnourished <sup>new</sup>  
- poor do not eat cheap protein  
like beef due to beliefs.

### Religion - Not necessarily Obstacle to Development

1. Religious loyalties served as basis for nationhood, uniting different groups against British
2. Kothari: Religion not an obstacle to development - use of religion for political power is
3. Social utility
  - sense of identity, meaning
  - integration into group
4. Religion as a source of tourism provides income - e.g. Kumbh Mela, Buddhist monasteries draw visitors

~~good  
attitude  
content  
justified~~ Thus, religion need not always hinder progress as Marx believed, describing it as opium of masses. It can serve vital social functions as well.

Ans. Child sex ratio refers to number of girls per ~~by~~ 1000 boys in 0-6 age group.

### Declining Child Sex Ratio

- ① Fallen from 927 to 918 in Census 2011 from Census 2001
- ② Despite greater biological tolerance of girls, adverse ratio indicates cultural discrimination

### Social Dimensions

#### 1. Son preference

1. Seen as economic security in old age, unlike girl who moves into new family
2. Tulsi Patel

1. Internalization of patriarchy by women - son seen as giving women high status in family

2. Son desired by men to carry on family name

3. Son believed to be necessary to light funeral pyre for salvation

(2) Veena Das:

1. Women see son as shield against violence of husband
2. Husband wife relation lacks intimacy  
→ son wanted for emotional fulfilment by ~~wife~~ women

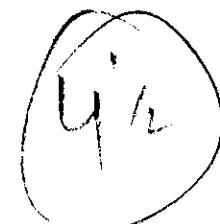
(3) Dowry burden — prejudices against female child

~~Burden~~ of guarding chastity  
— reluctant to look after girl

~~Dowry wage gap of 23% (UNDP)~~  
→ son has higher earning

Easily available non-invasive blood test enables foeticide

Thus, declining sex ratio is an outcome of patriarchal social structure of Indian society.



context  
justified

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment-Articulation-flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remark:-

- ④ contextual justification - good
- ④ content good in most of the questions
- ④ follow the recommendations
- ④ overall good attempt
- ④ Conceptual clarity - good

keep writing  
\_\_\_\_\_