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Moksha
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)
(PAPER II)

VETERANS 2025 - TEST – 2

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

VISHALI P

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

1 2 2 3 0 5 1

Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
7							50
8							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in Two Sections.
- Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
- Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
- Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
- If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
- Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression

etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

- Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
- Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.**
- Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY **CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS**/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankariasacad.in

TIME TAKEN : START: _____ END: _____

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS
WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

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SECTION A

Q1.

a)

Marxist village studies opened up a ^{new} ~~new~~ dimension in viewing India differing starkly from indological view which was dominantly used

Elements of Marxist village studies

① Mode of production

Captured changes from pre-colonial to post-independence evolution. Indian villages moving towards capitalism

② class structure

Presence of class in villages instead of homogeneous group with common interest. Daniel Turner classified as Malik, Kisan, Mazdoor based on relation with land.

③ opposed colonial construct

Charles Metcalf's India as 'little republics' was negated. villages had internal and external linkages economically, culturally, socially.

④ conflict or interest

Found reasons why conflict or interests did not

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lead to revolution despite 'class' like structure.
Absence of class for itself due to various internal
segmentation like kinship, caste, ethnicity etc

⑤ Economic angle to untouchability

untouchables are forced for dead end jobs -
cheaper easier labour which is available by means
of caste ideology

⑥ Gender studies

Marxist feminists argue that village reinforce
patriarchy by ideology and further exploits them.

When village studies by pioneers like
MN Srinivas gave concepts like Sanskritisation, Marxists
study by people like AR Desai gave new economic
dimension to village sociology

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b)

Peasants are generally small and marginal landowners, agricultural labourers, share croppers, tenants which included variety of social groups.

The emergence of peasant consciousness during British colonialism can be attributed to following factors

① Ramp of social structures by land reform policies -

- i. Land brought to market - could be sold
- ii. Zamindari system reduced cultivators to mere tenants and brought 'intermediary' to collect taxes who became owners - changing relation of production
- iii. Eviction of peasants - broke emotional connect of peasants to land - social exclusion
- iv. Ryotwari areas saw moneylenders taking over land if debt was unpaid

② Effect on vulnerable people

- i. Heavy taxation ~~at~~ even times of drought

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- ii. European landlords and commercial cultivation of crops like indigo, opium on marginal profits dismissed peasants
 - iii. Tribal villages faces restriction such as reserved forests classification that deprived them of traditional lands
- ③ Middle class as voice of peasants
- i. Nationalist leaders formed Kisan Sabhas
 - ii. Legal constitutional fights for rights of tenants
Eg: Protection of tenants Act passed by British
- ④ Peasant mobilisation
- i. Integrated into freedom movement as they were promised land for all, security of tenancy, fair share of produce etc by nationalists after independence - ideology of nation created.
- The 'peasant consciousness' was built by the exploitative practices of British rule that made peasants - a separate class.

c)

MN Srinivas broke from Indologist view of Indian society to field studies that inspired a new generation to follow.

His study of Rampura village gave the concept of 'dominant caste'.

Dominant caste - Characteristics

- i. within two hierarchies - Ritual and secular hierarchy, dominant caste was placed high in secular hierarchy
- ii. Had economic power - land owners
- iii. social control - often formed representative of village, taking decisions about village
- iv. Had numerical strength

These enabled them to emerge as prominent groups with significant social influence. Following the Sanskritisation they could be ranked above in Ritual hierarchy also. [E] Vokkaligas of Karnataka.

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In the 21st century, caste is evolving itself
in various roles dominating various spheres.

① Technological dominance

New technologies like AI, Quantum computing,
space research etc are controlled by few nations
and thereby shape future of society. [Eg] USA, China

② Economic dominance

Irreplacability of certain companies, production
centers, supply chains keeps dependency of others
on those controlling it. [Eg] Taiwan - semiconductor
manufacturing.

③ Cultural dominance

Hinduisation of tribes, English as dominant
language of world, Korean Hallyu wave etc

④ Power dominance

Unquestionable nature of war conducted by
powers such as Russia, Israel being unquestioned
by others.

'Dominances' of world and Indian society
are changing rapidly showing ^{is} dynamic nature.

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d)

Grandhian vision of Indian independence was
alternate approach to capitalistic, socialistic view.
His ideas given in 'Hind Swaraj' gives deep
insights about ^{vision} ~~nature~~ of independent India.

i. villages as self sufficient units

production, consumption for own use and
presence of cottage industries. Dignity of labour
when people ^{satisfied} ~~did~~ their own needs, by own labour

ii. Rejection of modern capitalist economy

- Gandhi advocated manual labour instead of
machine made goods. Eg - spinning of charkha
- 'Materialism' was destroying spiritualism and
morality of people

iii. Trusteeship principle

Inequality will be reduced by trusteeship and
promote egalitarian society

iv. Politics

Gandhi's seven sins includes 'Politics without

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principle'. Gandhi was against politicians who soaked 'power'. He even advocated that Congress should be dismantled after independence as its purpose was solved.

v. Ideal state

Gandhi imagined 'Ramrajya' - an ideal state with justice, equality, non-violence, rights etc.

vi. Rights of people

women, tribals, Harijans, oppressed people -

All should be given equal rights.

Gandhi's idea of 'state' of India could be equated to 'Ideal type' of Weber. Even though far from reality, it serves as a moral principle, ideology to look for standard.

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e)

dominant castes are those who are influential in the society based on factors such as high population, land ownership, etc.

Their influence on agrarian social structure and transformation can be seen as below,

i. Economic determination

- Their capacity as landowners and being able to employ labour makes them control factor of production
- They were benefitted from green revolution and the profits were re-invested and diversified source of income
- Gave rise to new farmer capitalists

ii. secular hierarchy

- ~~with~~ higher education and employment in public officers
- Made important functionaries in decision making
- social mobility was achieved
- Acted as reference group for other communities

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iii. Political power

- As they belonged to intermediate caste, were able to connect to higher caste and other lower caste, hence easy connection to people which is needed for democratic politics
- Occupied positions in local governments, formed political parties

iv. Mobilisation

- Farmer movements in 1970s, 80s mostly by dominant caste eg: Jats
- Movements for reservation in government jobs, education.
- vast networking, horizontal and vertical which enabled them to put unified demand to state

v. Contemporary trends

- Alliances with national parties, power sharing
- unified front despite caste, ethnic, language differences eg: OBC, caste census

Dominant castes are differing in every region but similar characteristics have put their interests as demands which is shaping social structures.

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Q. 2.(a)

The transformation of Indian economic structure was effected by British rule, which further lead India's economic structure based on mixed approach post independence.

I Pre-British Economy

Agriculture

- i. Land was under king but cannot exist peasant
- ii. Tax paid to state, but no market economy, ~~but~~ subsistence mode
- iii. Durrat mughals, offices as intermediaries to collect tax, produce

II British period

- i. optimization of income from land hence new policies - zamindari, mahalwari, ryotwari
- ii. changed land as commodity, reduced peasants to mere tenants
- iii. Intermediaries became owners
- iv. Elements of capitalism present.

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Transformation

i. Mode of Production

- From subsistence to commercial farming

Eg: opium, indigo were cultivated

ii. Factors of production

- owned by zamindaris

- low level of technology, no incentive to improve
land productivity

- Tenants at mercy of zamindars

iii. Landlordism

- Absentee landlords, good, bad landlords

- state with no sympathy towards farmer grievances

- Highly fragmented land structure.

After independence

i. Land reforms - unequal successes in various parts
of country

ii. Green revolution - created new class of farmers
called entrepreneurial farmers,
capitalist farmers

iii. Farmer protests - To improve state support such
as MSP, loan waivers
- done by big farmers.
Started capitalism form of agriculture.

The changes started during British rule favoured moving from subsistence to feudal, feudal to capitalism post independence.

The various other factors during British rule such as

- i. modern middle class emergence due to education exposed India to world systems
- ii. various laws such as tenancy acts, co-operative acts, agricultural development schemes like irrigation made the economy progress from feudal to capitalism.

Post liberalisation

Corporate agriculture production by leasing of lands from small peasants shows large scale capitalistic mode of production.

Hence it can be said that agrarian economy evolved to capitalism due to continuous dialectics of mode of production from pre-British to post independence.

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Q. 2.

(b)

European middle class emerged as a result of industrialisation, modernisation of society. But Indian middle class emerged as result of British policies.

After British period, the middle class retained its position such as in administrative positions, professional services, traders etc.

Middle class proliferation

- i. Post independence, avenues such as education employment gave opportunities for middle class
- ii. Migration from rural to urban areas in search of opportunities, hence expanded
- iii. Rural middle class aspires power while urban middle class aspires economic development
- iv. Post liberalisation, service sector boom proliferated middle class with high disposable income.
- v. contributes to consumeristic attitude and economic growth.

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- vi. Also advocates for rights, firms and societies
for overall development
- vii. Amartya Sen called them argumentative Indians.

Rise of 'new middle class' on politics

- ① shape opinions, policies via media, advocacy,
and sources
- ② new rights such as environmental rights, LGBTQ+
rights, global best practices are demanded
- ③ They are educated intellectuals occupying important
positions such as bureaucracy, top of corporates,
researchers etc
- ④ traditional political parties accommodate their
interests as they form vote bank

Consequences of 'new middle class' on politics

Advantages

- ① create pluralistic elite groups that promote
democratic values
- ② bottom up approach and outcome based
welfare programs are result of this class

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- ③ Shape 'new India', new ideas which are
progressive with global outlook.

Disadvantages

- ① not having common interests and are
segmented, hence not a significant base
for election politics
- ② Middle classes aspire towards upper classes
hence often neglect lower class interests.
- ③ still caste, religion, ethnicity based influence
prevalent in middle class.

As given by Anthony Giddens, middle class
control skill, knowledge, hence they transform
the political landscape by bringing new development
ideas and sets high standards.

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Q2.

(c)

Migration of people from one region to another like rural to rural, urban to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban can be due to many factors like

- education, employment have significant impact
- ~~employment~~ on kinship systems in India

① Family structure

- Men migrate to urban areas for employment leaving family behind. - Nuclear households or temporary single parent households
- often kinship take care of other each other in such circumstances. [15] Bihar migrant population to Delhi

② social solidarity among migrated people

Fictive kinship ties creating social cohesion and strong ties [15] Indian diaspora

③ Modernisation

- Inter caste, inter religious marriages by migrant people creates in-group conflicts, erosion of kinship ties. [15] social ostracism by caste members
- Long distance kinship maintenance

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④ change in gender roles

- Feminisation of agriculture
- Increased participation of female labour to accommodate family needs

⑤ social mobility

some migrated people change their social identity - shudras identify themselves as other higher caste in the migrated place. This cuts off traditional kinship ties and forms new ties. [15] Kshatriyisation, ishramisation etc

Despite several changes, kinship remains strong which is indicated by less than 5% inter caste marriages, strong caste-vote politics, extended kinship ties and "jointness" of family despite members not being together physically.

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Q. 3. a)

caste studies conducted across India revealed various myths and realities of the social structure. Andre Beteille's approach of 'caste, class and power' and Louis Dumont's 'Homo Hierarchicus' shows variations in perception of caste.

Comparison

Andre Beteille	Louis Dumont
1) <u>Influence</u> Weber's institutional model of class, status and power	Levi Strauss 'structuralist' approach of binary opposites
2) <u>source of study</u> Field study - Sriperambur village in Tamil Nadu	Indology view - literature, ideas, ideology of Hinduism
3) <u>view of caste</u> as a stratification with higher caste at top - Brahmins Lower caste at bottom - non Brahmins & others - untouchables	As a hierarchy imposed by culture

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4) Findings

changing nature of caste

- i. social mobility by acquiring economic and political power
- ii. change of caste
Kallas → Maravas
- iii. Democratic politics have detached caste and power
- iv. Occupation and caste detached, people take up neutral professions
- v. Money based economy weakened jajmani and caste based obligations
- vi. Within caste classes found. (Dialectics)
- vii. Reservation essential to uplift people, but eventually lead to ~~caste~~ ^{caste} society strengthening caste identity

Fixed nature of caste

- i. Imposed by purity and pollution concept
Pure occupation, way of life by brahmin
Impure by others - untouchables
extremely impure
- ii. western society - king was all powerful, Indian society even though king held political power, rival power by brahmin.
- iii. Relations guided by cultural values

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Contrast between Andre Beteille and Dumont

- i. caste should be studied from bases of ~~must~~ based mobilisation happening in society. Beteille But it was studied on basis of values by Dumont
- ii. contemporary movement such as self respect movement, democracy, politics was taken into study by Beteille that showed evolving nature of Indian society. But Dumont kept Indological analysis which ~~don't~~ ^{doesn't} reflect current realities.

many sociologists criticised Louis Dumont's view of caste as Hierarchy and a study as based on ideology which doesn't reflect present society.

Hence Andre Beteille's view is more relevant. But it is not applicable throughout India since north India still experience feudalism and no significant mobility ~~have~~ has happened.

(b)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's work on kinship relations in India throws light on various similarities, differences and uniqueness in practices of Indian society.

North India & Kinship

- Punjabi, Hindi, Sindhi, Assami, Bihari, Bengali, Nepali language groups
- clan exogamy, caste endogamy
- marriage avoidance within sapinda relation, follow rule of four gotra i.e. of mother, father, grandmother and maternal grandmother's gotras.
- no cross cousin marriage

Central India

- Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa
- Language related to Sanskrit
- Rules similar to Northern India
- Mixed rules in Maharashtra - terms of kinship in Sanskrit origin but rules that of southern region.

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Southern India

- Dravidian language origin - Tamil, Kannada, Telugu
- Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka
- Cross cousin marriages allowed
- Has both patrilocal and matrilocal systems
- complex system

Eastern India

- Northern and southern language origin
- Some tribes have cross-cousin marriage
- Assam - Khasi follow matrilineal system
- complex kinship rules.

Relevance in Karve study

- showcase unique continuity of India's kinship system for centuries as she had compared it with Vedic and Sanskrit Indological materials
- Relevance of rules in marriages and kinship
- Hindu Marriage Act keeps rules of sapinda relation, hence relevant in law making, also inheritance.

Limitations

- i. various sub-sub-sub groups of castes present in society that have enormous variations in kinship relations. Hence cannot be generalised
- ii. cultural notions of caste, language, vedic texts used prominently. But the current society has experience various dialectics such as social mobility of castes, identity changes etc.
- iii. Deviations from norms were not discussed - inter caste, inter-regional marriages, relations

Jawahar Karve's kinship study provide a strong foundation to inquire various cultures present within Indian society that adds diversity and strength to India's pluralism.

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Q3. (c)

Indological studies puts emphasis on studying Indian society through Indian lenses. using literature, art, architecture, science, myth etc.

As. Ghurye - father of Indian sociology used Indology against colonial view of India.

Features

- i. Used Ramayana to show caste differences were absent during ancient times. Eg: Ram & Hanuman " 2 brahms
- ii. caste inequality, gender discrimination product of Aryan invasion
- iii. 6 segmental features of caste - segmented division of caste, occupation, restriction on food sharing, endogamy, hierarchy - distinct high and low castes, untouchability.
- iv. Tribes as backward hindus, hence their integration into mainstream society for development is essential.

Louis Dumont's study on caste system was based on structuralist view - binary opposites of purity and pollution.

Features

- i. Every aspect of Hindu people around notions of purity and pollution
- ii. Brahmin - eats vegetarian, occupation is teaching, rituals etc hence most pure. Untouchables - eats non-vegetarian, polluting occupations like burying dead, cleaning which is impure, hence placed at bottom of hierarchy
- iii. considered caste as hierarchical which was not accepted by many.

Relevance

- i. Indology changed course of studying India from Indian view, which was followed by his disciplines like Mr Sinivas who took field view along with Indology.
- ii. some cultural practices could be traced to literature (Indology), concept of purity and pollution. Hence these concepts cannot be neglected completely.
Eg: Menstruating women not allowed to kitchen.
Hence Ghurye's and Dumont's studies opened up new dimensions in Indian sociology.

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Q5. a)

Legislations are directed at creating social change or at approving social changes. The laws when imbued form the core of social values and act as integrating unit.

Its role in preventing violence against women,

- i. Deterrent / Prevent anomic
 - Death penalty in case of rape, severe violence against women eg: section 376A
- ii. Disapprove social custom
 - Dowry is a cultural practice. Law makes it punishable offence - Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
- iii. Promote 'consciousness of women'
 - women when aware of laws, rights file complaints to police
- iv. Against patriarchy
 - Absolves notions such as 'domestic violence' by men is normal
 - Right of residence & co-parcenary, alimony in case of divorce

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In preventing violence against children,

i. Right to safe childhood

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights,
child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
protects children from exploitation.

ii. Promote sustainable youth population to get
proper justice, social stability maintenance.

[Eg] Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of
children) Act, 2015

iii. Prevent social exclusion

Trafficked children, ~~child protect~~ child victims,
children in need of care, adoption are taken under
custody of law for safe development to prevent
social exclusion. [Eg] Central Adoption Resource Authority
provides safe adoption

The social legislations aim to create positive
social changes to prevent violence against vulnerable
groups such as children and women.

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b)

Anti-caste movements in colonial India was a revolutionary as well as reformist movement. It was against social stratification, untouchability, equal rights to people etc.

Distinct features of anti-caste movements

① Result of ideology

- Chadwell's 'origin of race', Max Muller's Aryan theory kindled anti-caste movements
Eg: Dravidian movement, Maratha movement

② Reformation of religion

- Anti-caste movements enabled changes in conservative Hinduism. [Eg] Temple entry movement enabled untouchables to enter religious places

③ Claimed equality

- Non-Brahmins were united in Justice party movement and questioned their dominance
- Refused Sanskritisation and work for secularisation. [Eg] Reservation for OBC by Madras State

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④ Influenced mainstream political ideology

- Gandhi's Harijan movement, Ambedkar's demand for separate reservation to untouchables at the round table conference

⑤ Dalit Identity

- separate and distinct identity for untouchables by themselves showcasing hundreds of years of oppression, discrimination

⑥ Modernisation

- Breaking of caste based occupation by entering professional services like lawyers, teachers, leaders etc.
- Deleting caste surnames behind names

⑦ Created social legislations

- Protection of civil rights act 1955 prohibited untouchability
- Reservation for scheduled castes in government jobs, education in independent India.

The anti-caste movements have continued till now with newer demands which demands equality.

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c)

Internal displacement is a serious issue of development especially in tribal areas. Internally displaced people face social, cultural, economical, political problems.

Causes

1. Insurgency, violence
2. Development - Dams in tribal areas
3. Disasters

Challenges in addressing problems of internal displacement

① Integration

- i. Acculturation of tribes in urban areas and lack of commonality between urban groups
- ii. Mainstream legal, political systems different from their own place. [Eg] schedule VI area have own rules

② Livelihood

- i. often forced to do dead-end jobs like cleaners, helpers, miners

③ Exploitation

- i. women, children subjected to abuse, exploitation
silent victims

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④ Representation

often unorganised, displaced people don't have political representation

⑤ Erosion of social values, social stability

- i. conflict with local people for resources
- ii. may result in violence, anomie

⑥ Poor standard of living

- i. Poverty, lack of skills creates culture of poverty among displaced people
- ii. welfare schemes don't identify because of lack of necessary identity cards, documents - invisible people

way forward

- i. state uses social impact assessment, rehabilitation measures and inclusivity to address these challenges in recent times

comprehensive planning, monitoring and feedback mechanisms should be strictly followed to reduce the problems of internal displacement.

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d)

power elites are those minority group of people who exert considerable influence in decision making. They can come from top of hierarchy of institutions such as military, economic and politics as given by C.W. Mills in modern elite theory.

New Dimensions of power elitism in India

① Political elites

i. Dynastic political parties which involves power circulation of elites within family members
Eg: DMK

ii. Dalit elites - who participate in seat sharing alliances but no significant development to people

② Intellectual elites

i. Top level bureaucrats (IAS officers), administrators

ii. Think tanks, policy makers, researchers

Eg: IITs, NITI Aayog

③ Media elites

i. Actors, actresses, social media influencers

ii. Newspapers, news agencies etc.

④ Business elites

i. certain families control huge wealth and businesses

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Eg: Ambani Family, Tata group

- ii. Top business associations influence policy making

Eg: FICCI

⑤ Ideological institutions

- i. Caste, religion, ethnicity, race based associations
command significant control over their followers

Eg: Manipur - Kukit Zo organisation and
Meitai organisations

Impact on democracy

- ii.
- i. Presence of pluralist elites shows varied
interests, hence democracy accommodates them
 - ii. certain elites undermine unity among people
for self interest. Eg - Election campaign creates
hated, divisions
 - iii. some vulnerable groups don't have any
representation, marginalised by other elite groups.
 - iv. communalism, caste violence, voter apathy,
bureaucratic inertia are some dysfunctional
impacts

Power elites concepts are evolving towards
digital realm and new age movements such as
climate change which shows circulation of elites.

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e)

'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' is a flagship scheme of government of India for gender equality, women welfare and demographic stability. Its aim to address reducing child sex ratio has been a success.

Decadal Performance of scheme

① child sex ratio

Census 2011 - 919
AFHS 2022 - 929 } shows improvement

② school enrollment

Gross enrollment ratio in higher education for girls has increased

③ Employment ratio

^{female}
~~women~~ Labour Force Participation has increased to ~40%.

④ women health

Though institutional deliveries has improved by schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana, anaemia among young girls and women has increased (57% for women) - NFHS-5)

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⑤ Empowerment

- In local self governments, state legislatures, parliament, the political participation is less
- However women entrepreneurs, women led MSMEs have shown positive trend. MUDRA loans for women among total is about 69%.

⑥ Socio-cultural changes

- Patriarchy still exists - pressure of dowry, pressure of marriage, child birth
- women are developing but gender equality still a distant dream. Global Gender Gap Index 2025 - India ranked 131 out of 148 nations

⑦ Legal protections

- Stricter laws and punishments for women specific crimes. Eg: Death penalty for rape
 - women welfare schemes - Mission Shakti
- 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' success should inspire many follow up schemes to enable comprehensive women development.

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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Q. 7. (a)

Urbanisation in India has been unplanned and has seen rapid increase in expansion with over 35% people living in cities.

Urbanisation is defined as urban way of life and an urban area is where 75% adult population engage non-agriculture occupation and density of people greater than ~~500~~ 400 per sq. km.

Nature and trend of urbanisation

1. Expansion

- Adjacent towns, villages being urbanised
- Development of tier II cities with urban way of life across India
- Industrial towns, IT hubs emerging as new urban centres

2. Social structures

- Dilution of caste identities, regional ties
- Adoption of secularisation of development - education, employment and hence social mobility.

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3. Deterioration of densely populated areas
 - slums and sub-standard way of living
 - competition for resources, employment opportunities
4. cosmopolitan nature
 - People from various places assimilate in cities
 - hence hybrid culture
5. Family and kinship
 - Nuclear and extended families
 - single living households, shared living with friends
 - kinship relations meet when necessary hence 'jointness' maintained.

safety of Indian cities

① For women

- unsafe spaces such as underutilised railway stations, public roads
 - Increase in violence against women in cities
- hence government uses Nimbhaya Fund, smart city fund to make city safe for women.

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② For children

- Low public facilities or recreational spaces such as parks, child play areas

③ senior citizens, disadvantaged people

- Poor maintenance ~~or~~ or absence of ramps, walking space

④ Crime and distance

- slums and squatter settlements have high rate of crimes and hence threat to people
- Availability of drugs, intoxicants to all - hence ^{drug} abuse by youth

⑤ Migrants

No accommodation readily available hence poor living conditions

Planned urbanisation will only be functional and manifested outputs while unplanned expansion leads to problems for all people. Hence holistic development must be promoted.

b)

With demographic dividend or Indian population closing the youth dominance by 2055, the relevance of considering ageing population and their welfare is important.

Dependency ratio is the ratio of working age people (15 to 59 years) to the population aged below 15 and above 60 years who are dependent on working age group.

With the ~~rise~~ slow down of youth population, there is pressure on working age people to cater needs of their dependent population.

Socio-cultural consequences

① Strain on limited resources

With rising prices, income may not be adequately cater needs of dependent people - children and elderly parents

② Conflict of values

Elderly people may have conservative

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views and youth with modern values. Hence
can result in conflict

③ socialisation of children

- If elderly stay at home, can impart cultural values to children
- Else nuclear family and modern values if elderly are sent to old age homes / live in solitary

④ new social institutions

- Geriatric care hospitals, old age townships
- senior citizen mental health needs etc

⑤ Negative consequences

- senior citizens living alone may develop suicidal tendencies
- women tend to live longer but no social security or income support, hence considered a liability.
- state's resource constraint

India's preparedness to handle geriatric population

- ① some states like tamil nadu have released senior citizen welfare policy

- ② social security, pension schemes being rolled out for elderly people in informal sector or with limited income. Eg - Indira Gandhi Old age Pension scheme
- ③ Lack of specialised institutions & personnel
 - hospitals, old age homes, recreation centers
 - doctors, nurses, psychologists etc
- ④ Rural-urban divide - with more old age people coming up in rural areas and degrading community engagement, state has to step in.
- ⑤ Digital divide - with more services coming online, senior citizens should be incorporated with digital skills to navigate digital environment.

Inclusive well being, dignified ageing should be the ultimate aim to ensure care of geriatric population that will be functional & healthy.

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Q. 7

(c)

With over 80% of labour in informal sector of India, along with significant rural labour, the problems faced by them contribute to societal disparities.

Challenges faced by informal sector labourers

① Lack of unionisation

- leads to less bargaining power
- easily exploited - low salary, labour at will, no time limit for work etc

② Lack of social security

Even though government schemes of pensions for informal labour is available, it is not widely known or used

③ Migrant labour

Informal sector has easy entry, easy exit and low / no skill needed, hence migrants are used, which doubles vulnerabilities

- unfamiliar society, voiceless, exploited at will leading to marginalisation.

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challenges faced by Rural labours

- i. Seasonal employment - During agricultural on season, lack of any other livelihood
- ii. Bondage - Indebtedness often leads to bonded labour in farms, factories etc
- iii. women - ^{Rural} women participation is high but unequal wages, risk of harassment and double burden - work at own farms and outside also.
- iv. Disguised employment - no other industries or service sector is present to accommodate rural labours, hence disguised employment.

Way Forward

developmental planning to accommodate workers at all times, promote skill development / capability approach. systematic correction of discrepancies to improve livelihood.