

TEST CODE: 23206

FIAS – 2019 – SOC6

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ACADEMY

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	Swtanjay Narayanan		
Email Id.		Roll No.	
Mobile No.		Date:	17.8.2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).	
2			2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.	
3			3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.	
4			4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
5			5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
6			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
7			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
8				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 3:15	End Time 6:27
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Section A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)
 a. Detribalization (10 Marks, 150 words)

Tribal Identity comprising about 10% of India's population is under threat sociologically and in politico economic terms.

Detribalization refers to transformation of tribal identity due to assimilation or displacement. The following are the reasons:

(i) Displacement - Large scale development projects like Sardar Sarovar makes people lose their tribal identity.

(ii) Deforestation - Niyamgiri project, Railways have affected Bils, Gond & Santals.

(iii) Migration - Tribals of Nilgiris in many instances have assimilated into mainstream even giving up 'Reservation'

(iv) Sanskritization - Gond (like Ghorje) points have Hinduized in many ways.

(v) Development & Urbanization. The Jannas and Suktihelise, The Central Indian Barjas, one all under threat due to developmental projects

(vi) Education & Westization - leads to loss of livelihood. Urban westization like in Nagaland, Mizoram. The government has introduced Forest Rights Act, Tribal sub plan and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana to protect tribal population

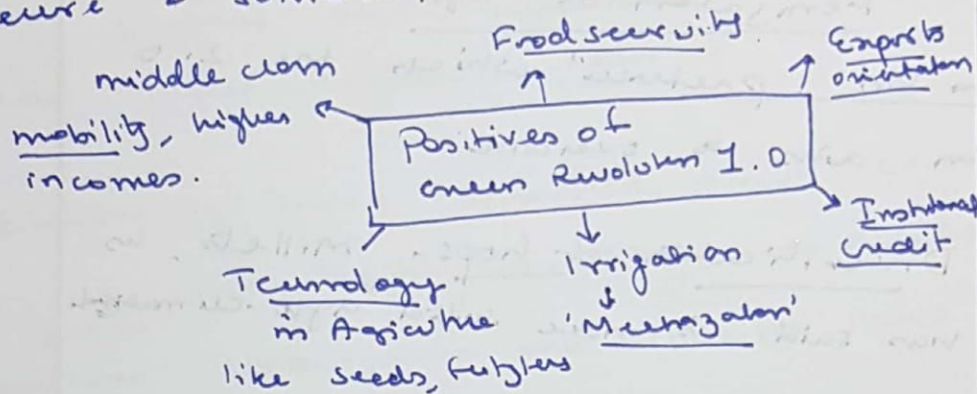
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

b. Sociological perspective of Green Revolution 2.0

(10 Marks, 150 words)

Green Revolution 1.0 ushered in 1960's to transform agriculture to become 'secure' & 'sufficient'.



But the first phase had several drawbacks that the 2nd Green Revolution aims to overcome:

(i) Regional disparity - The 2.0 version aims to bridge this gap. West Bengal, Odisha, North East are added to the new revolution.

(ii) Relative Deprivation - Only Punjab, Haryana and parts of Tamil Nadu, availed the benefits. This revolution aims to bridge the gap.

(iii) Inclusion & Sustainability - Trail over it shows how only 'upper class / caste' farmers availed benefits.



c. Urbanisation and its impact on elderly

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Urbanization, a process of growth of cities and 'urbanism' - or city way of life boomed post independence, in particular after 'New economic reforms'.

→ Elderly in India constitute about 10% of 1.2 plus billion Indian population are one dependent population. Urbanization and urbanism have profound impacts on them.

* Ageism - Elderly face discrimination as they age and in fast paced urban culture, they find it hard to cope.

* Nuclearization & Jointness - Nuclear family where elders stay separately make them vulnerable to thefts etc.

The phenomenon of 'Neo Jointness' where grand parents are functionally 'imposed' to take care of grand children as 'Middle class women' - work now

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* Social Security - Urban life has high inflation, without life insurance,

Pension, the Elders find it difficult to cope. Health costs are high due to

* Generation Gap - Gen X to Millennials pose psychological stress to Elders since as Qiborn puts it - There is a 'cultural lag'
 Technology for Elders is now a demand

* Flattery of Patriarchy - The Role in 'Democratized families' have reduced Elders from pious patriarchy.

* Old Age Homes - nurses, communities have now sprung up
 The government has launched 'Vayoshrestha

Samman', 'Indira Gandhi old age pension scheme' and 'Aayman Bharat' to help Elderly and overcome 'existential change'

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d. Reformation in family laws instead of uniform law

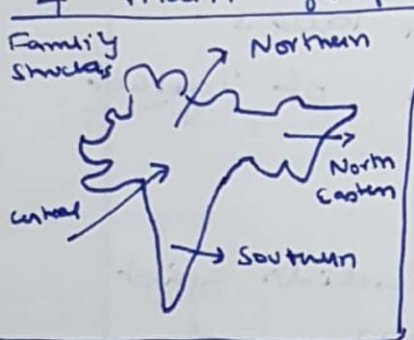
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India has a Constitution which is the supreme 'law of the land' and Art - 44 suggest a 'Uniform civil code'

Family Laws

- India is a vast country with cultural and linguistic diversity.

- Family structure & practices vary as Iravathi Karve tells us into 4 main groups



- India also houses 6 major Religious groups and innumerable castes and indigenous practices

- Hindus - 4 Acts for civil divorce, adoption, marriage etc

- Christians and Muslims follow own religious texts 'Nikkah', 'Talaq', 'Shariat', 'Mets' etc.

There is huge diversity in lineage, marriage, descent etc.

These Law commission suggests
'Uniformity' need not mean 'homogeneity'

Reformation

(i) Gender Equality - Reducing patriarchal norms in all family laws like Triple Talaaq

(ii) Reduce discrimination - Removal of lynxasy from 'provision of divorce'

(iii) Adoption Rights - The central adoption regulatory agency has allowed single men & women adoption

(iv) Some Sex / Transgender laws - Recognition and incorporation of 'legalization' of new forms of family.

Supreme court has given verdicts against 'adultery', 'adoption', section 377, and Triple talaaq that is reformatory and inclusive

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e. Sociological perspective of Maternity Benefit Act

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

In 2016, Indian Government passed the Maternity Benefit Act which provides for (i) 26 weeks of ^{paid} Maternity leave.

(ii) leave for employees and above family with visits

Law has been used for 'social change'. This has a profound impact sociology

(i) Reduction in Female Labour Force participation - The NSSO data show over 16% reduction in female workforce in 2012-18.

(ii) Gender Mainstreaming - The role of women as 'Dual Burden' of work and home has been recognized.

(iii) Disguised Patriarchy - The need for 'maternity leave' has opened up the debate of 'gender parity' against 'stereotyping women'.

(iv) Informalization. The role of women - their ^{market} bargaining power has increased in informal labor.

(v) Glass ceiling. The confidence of women has increased where oppression is no more a hindrance to quit jobs. Job security is true and growth is possible.

The critique from marxist scholars. The critique remains that over, poor, lower caste women in informal labor still do not get these benefits. The law is helpful for the upwardly mobile, middle class, and upper caste women.

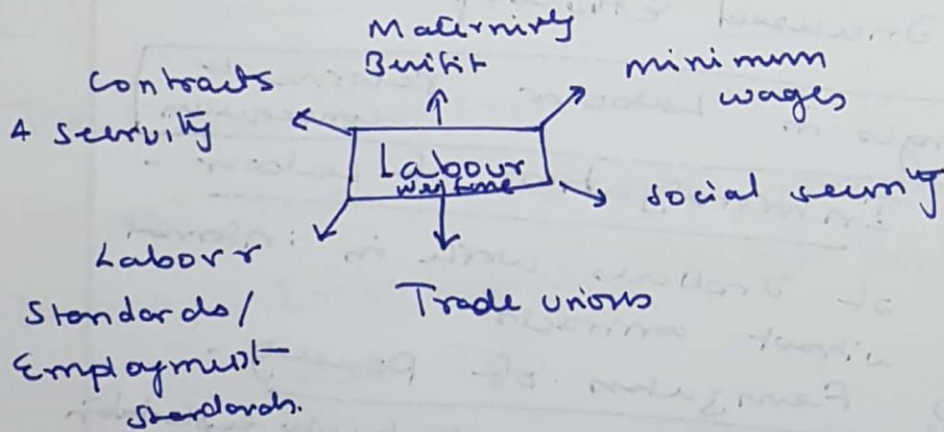
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Q.3) a. While various labour welfare measures have been taken in India since era of Liberalization, Globalisation and Privatisation, India still lags behind in dealing with labour issues and related consequences. In this context, discuss the challenges of labour laws in organised and unorganized sector. (20 Marks)

Since adoption of Command economy post Independence, the New economic policy of 1991 was a break from the past. However as Asavirind Subramiam calls it its a shift from 'Crony socialism' to 'Stigmatized capitalism' - particularly for Labour.



In Globalized / Privatized and Liberalized Era

(i) Increase in Service sector jobs - working in Formal, while collor jobs has

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increased the disposable incomes

(ii) Higher standard of living for Labor

(iii) International Labour laws and Standards have mandated pay and holiday structures.

(iv) Multinational companies - with high brands and worker mobility

(v) Away from Statism - License Permit raj reduce

(vi) Increased Efficiency.

Challenges in Labour reforms & consequences

(i) Informalization of Labour - 80% of industrial work in informal sector without contracts

(ii) Feminization of Poverty - Low Bargaining power and high exploitation

(iii) Rise of Gig Economy - Short term, temporary contract jobs like Zomato, Swiggy etc.

(iv) Colonial impact - The labour laws and trade unions acts are from colonial times

(v) Multiplicity of Laws - Over 150 laws exist for labour laws across sectors and industries

(vi) Gender related issues - The maternity benefit act has reduce female labour force participation

(vii) Social Security and Pension -

The New Pension scheme is for formal sector, the Atal Pension Yojana, Employment Provident fund cover is still low

(viii) Lack of Quality Public Health and Education - The Ayushman Bharat scheme and Samagra Shiksha Yojana aim to address them

(X) High unemployment - The rising middle class ambitions is not on par with job market

(xi) Skill gap - Nasscom says that over 1 million jobs are needed with right resource pool for hire in technology.

The Niti Aayog has a strategy for New India at \$5 trillion Economy that needs sustainable and inclusive strategies. India also needs to work on 'minimum wage code' to ensure dignity and increase its parikh in 'Ease of Doing Business' in which it is 77/180 countries now.

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b. How are the old social movements, often based on class related issues like the trade union or peasant movements different from the new social movements like the environmental or women or tribal movements? (20 Marks)

Old social movements were in vogue between 17th and 20th century and were based on 'class interests' like peasants ~~etc~~ trade union movements. Most of them were 'economically' similar and were 'oppressed' by the owner of 'means of production'.

New social movements began post 1970's across the world and the focus here is 'grass roots' activists.

These are plural in nature.

- | <u>Old social</u> | <u>New social movement</u> |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1) Globalized
Political parties | 1) Middle class |
| 2) Localized | 2) Globalized |
| 3) Organized | 3) Relatively disorganized |
| 4) Anti colonialism,
national movements - class
classless. | Habermas pioneer. |

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Old Social Movements

New Social Movements

Leadership

- Marxist leaders political parties.
- Union leaders, Educational Resources Patti / Gandhi

- Middle class
- Civil societies like Naz Foundation

Strategy

- Violent revolt
- Radical Change
- Land reforms, Tribal rights, → still male dominated

- grass roots activism
- Symbolic Change
- Women's rights, LGBTQ rights etc

Means of Mobilization

- Peasants
- Caste & Religion

- Class
- Use of Journalism / Technology

Social Change

- Structural change

- Structural and cultural change.

Independent Era

(i) Bhagat Singh, Patel and Gandhi were Charismatic leaders, who fought against Colonial exploitation

(ii) The Trade Union Act, 1929, the various Agrarian movements like Champaran / Kheda / Ahmedabad mill strikes were for Interreg groups, they were Parochial in nature

New Social movements

(i) Women - She for she movement, Temple Entry, Gender pay gap reduction → all via civil society, Public debate and administrative change as Veena Das and Uma Chatterjee show.

(ii) Tribal movements - Middle class protests for 'Nandwada Bachao'

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Telhi Dom, Niyam gir. protsh.
iii) 'Others' for the vulnerable,
to increase democratic participation
and ensuring inclusive growth

Environment Movements

(i) Koodanwaram, Sterlite,
Niyampiri, Anti-Nuclear protest
as Amrita Banishkar stands in a
'uniusgalen' of change. Environment
casts across primordial interests

The new social movements focus on
Inclusion, Sustainable and are
broad based rather than on
integrated struggle against the
oppressive Bourgeois.

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