

Mains 2026

Test 3

[Paper I – Sectional Test 3]

Stratification and Mobility
Works and Economic Life
Politics and Society

Time allowed: **Three Hours**

Maximum Marks: **250**

Question Paper Specific Instructions

- ❖ There are **EIGHT** questions divided in two **SECTIONS**.
- ❖ Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- ❖ Questions no. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section.

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following: (10×5=50)

- a) *The Power Elite*
- b) Critically examine functionalists' views on poverty.
- c) Differences are socially transformed into inequalities. Justify the statement with the help of case studies.
- d) Digital society is more inclusive in nature. Do you agree?
- e) Discuss the concerns raised by Ulrich Beck in his conception of 'Risk Society'. Support your arguments with examples.

Q2. (a) How do Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in terms of their analysis of social stratification? 20

(b) Explain the concept of power. Distinguish between power and authority. 20

(c) Protests by informal sector workers in urban India is about more than just wages. Discuss. 10

Q3. (a) How are open and closed systems of stratification undergoing transformation in the emergence of new hierarchical social order in societies? 20

(b) Examine the functioning of political parties in the democracies of the developing societies with the help of relevant examples. 20

(c) Gender is socially constructed. Discuss the statement in context of the recent developments centering around 'the determination of gender identity'. 10

Q4. (a) Examine the conceptual distinction between social inequality and social stratification. How do the nature and forms of the social stratification system determine the patterns of social mobility? 20

(b) Explain the conditions under which a collective action transforms into a social movement. 20

(c) Discuss the important concerns related to the recently promulgated UGC regulations to address discrimination in higher educational institutions. 10

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following:

(10×5=50)

- (a) Embourgeoisement thesis
- (b) Intersectionality of caste, class and gender complicates the study of social stratification in India. Comment.
- (c) Discuss the different strands of feminism. Which one according to you best explains the complexity of Indian society?
- (d) Is 'iron law of oligarchy' helpful in understanding contemporary society? Comment.
- (e) Feminisation of labour in informal sector

Q6. (a) Are social movements primordial in means and progressive in agenda? Discuss. 20

(b) Explain Melvin Tumin's critique related to the theory of social stratification. 20

(c) Discuss the relevance of Pareto's views on circulation of elite in contemporary Indian society. 10

Q7. (a) "Globalization has pushed the labour into informal organization of work." Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. 20

(b) Critically examine the concepts of nation and citizenship in the context of globalization. 20

(c) Discuss the relationship between poverty and social exclusion. 10

Q8. (a) Elucidate the basic premises of Davis' structural- functional theory of social stratification. How far is it relevant in understanding contemporary Indian society? 20

(b) Do you agree with Giddens' argument that contemporary capitalist societies have a dual labour market? Support your answer with the help of case studies and examples. 20

(c) What do you understand by cumulative and dispersed inequality of stratification? Discuss the relevance of these concepts in the context of Indian society. 10



122

250

institutional characteristics

personality characteristics

0-1

a)

[C.W. Mills] extended the classical elite theory tradition by analysing the elites in modern advanced industrial society like USA.

According to Mills,
his arguments:

1) Three primary elites (Unified elites):
Military, Political decision makers
(President and his cabinet), Big Corporate.

2) Interlocking interests strengthen elite rule: - The interests are mutually reinforcing. (e.g.) Decision to attack Iran would favour corporate as the demand for production of arms would increase.

3) Masses have are formally powerless
After elections, decisions are taken by unified elites only. (e.g.) Bombing on Hiroshima & Nagasaki wasn't the will of masses as such.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

• Overall good effort in the test

• you are learning to apply suggestions/remarks in your ans.

• write neatly

• need to present beautifully

4) The study indicates that
Democracy hasn't ended elite rule.

~~This goes against Robert Dahl's pluralist perspective.~~

5) Industrialization & Militarisation has further strengthened elite rule.

Criticism

1) Marxists appreciated his conception, but argued that enough emphasis on economic factors (role of class relations) not given.

2) Democracy is polyarchy (Robert Dahl).
There exists multiple competing elites (not single unified), which strengthens democratic rule.

6) Despite the criticism, Power Elite theory is relevant to analyse crony capitalism, Military dictatorship (countries like Pakistan) & other contemporary political systems.

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b.)

briefly about functionalist perspective

Functionalists saw poverty to be functional as it performs certain vital functions for society.

Functionalist view

1) Source of motivation & deterrence

Hubert (Hans) Serves as a reminder to work hard and reach to one's potential.

2) Provides avenues for Charity &

Altruism:- Since poverty exists, the well-off people can do charity & altruism.

3) Poverty & prosperity are interlinked:-

Poverty enables cheap labour in factories etc. This can enable a country to become a global production ~~top~~ hub.

⑤ China provided cheap labour and became producing giant for several decades.

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Criticism of functional view

1) Marxist perspective:- Ignored plight of poor workers, alienation they had to face.

2) Feminist perspective:- Poverty's experience is not uniform across genders. (e.g.) ~~poor~~ Women experience is compounded due to patriarchy (Sylvia Walby).

3) Intersectionality - Kimberle Crenshaw would argue that experience of poor Black women would be different from a poor white women.

4) Human development perspective (Amartya Sen) :- For the long term betterment of society, poverty must be tackled by enhancing capabilities.

As Gandhi Ji argued, that "Poverty is the worst form of violence", therefore needs to be arrested.

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Poverty & social exclusion

role of welfare state in modern societies

unique experience of poor - 1. caste 2. poverty 3. gender

Pls refer Handambos
or Dipankar Gupta's
text
on
Social
Stratification

- Dipankar Gupta
- Andre Beteille

Social differentiation
vs
Social stratification

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इस इलाक़े में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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Naturally, the differences
exist, but it doesn't lead to autom-
atic stratification, until these
differences are ^{Socially} ranked.

For example, being fair or
dark is a matter of difference.
But when it attains social ranking,
it takes the form of racial
hierarchy

good

Differences transforming into
inequalities

Keep the
arguments
simple

1) Scientific Racism :- Physiological
& biological differences like
colour, skin etc ranked by saying
Whites or White Race is superior

- race
- gender
- caste
- class
etc.

Pls
read the
Q carefully

it is a
very simple
and straightforward Q

rankings got legitimacy - When the
rankings got legitimacy, it ~~top~~ solidified

in form of stratifications. (eg) BR Ambedkar argued that caste system is legitimised by Hindu scriptures.

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3) Justification of functionality :-

The proponents justify the stratifications by conceptualising its functions.

(eg) Davies & Moore justified class based stratification system of achievement oriented society.

Claim of universality :- Not often, the differences & stratifications are justified by claiming its universal or naturalistic character.

(eg) GP Murdoch naturalized the gender based division of labour & stratification.

The use of historical methods like Indological studies studies the evolution of various social structures including stratification ~~would show how~~ ^{difference or transform into} inequalities.

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d)

The growth of Information & Communication (ICT) Technology has changed not only the forms but the methods of how social interactions happen.

This has raised the debate whether digital society is more inclusive or not.

Arguments in favour (Digital Society is Inclusive)

1) New opportunities for masses :- Manuel Castells; Platformisation of work has transformed the labour market. Getting a job is now not dependent on a fixed workplace. This provided newer opportunities for weaker sections. (eg) Food delivery partners etc.

2) Democratisation of democracy (Yogendra Yadav) :- Digital means ~~have~~

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was social media
active then?

like social media have played its
part in mobilizing masses on
issues like Mandal commission.

3) Amplification of weaker voices : (eg)

Concerns related to women safety
(Me Too movement) are now effectively
put forward.

Arguments against

1) Digital Divide :- This lefts out the sections who don't have access to internet or smartphones. (eg)

Rural smartphone penetration in India
is less than 60%. (NITI Aayog).

2) Surveillance by state :- Effective state control by state like Internet shut- downs lead to unsuccessful protests or agitations by excluded or weaker sections, thereby hampers inclusivity.

Digital means indeed have
potential to create a more inclusive society.
The challenge lies to balance arrest
the digital divide & provide data protection
frameworks in contemporary society.

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इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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overall ok
but
could have
been
better

(5)

role of
digital capital
in
success
in
IT related
opportunities

e)

Ulrich Beck conceptualised 'Risk Society' and argued that the society is at risk not just from natural reasons but also from manufactured risks (Anthropogenic).

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01

refer notes at
website & telegram
channel - or the to be
social stratification

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नहीं लिखना
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Karl Marx saw the basis of social stratification to be economic & material. ^{Max} Weber accepted it & extended the analysis to other basis as well, thereby offering multi-dimensional analysis of social stratification

Differences

Class Basis of Stratification

~~K~~ Marx

Class is the basis of social stratification as class is the one that also ensures the status & political power. (eg) bourgeoisie as a virtue of the owners of means of production, enjoyed superior status than Proletariats

~~M~~ Weber

Class, Status & Party are three distinct but inter-related basis of social stratification

significant improvement in the introduction part of the few tests

Keep it up





2) Conception of class

Marx

Took a narrow view of class. By defining it in terms of ownership of means of production.

M. Weber

Took a broader view. He defined class as those, who share similar market situations (Access to resources, opportunities etc). This shapes one's life chances.

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3) Number of classes

Marx

Primarily 2 antagonistic class classes in Capitalism
⇒ Bourgeoisie (Haves)
⇒ Proletariats (Have Not)

Weber

He ~~saw~~ conceptualises 4 Classes: - Factory Owners, White collared workers, Petty Bourgeoisie, Blue collared workers

don't you think that the were written paragraph for you would be

have all present you and better

4) Status as an independent dimension
Marx: Status emerges from one's Class only.

false consciousness

class - is an objective reality

Weber: Status, ^{a distinct dimension} ~~has independent existence~~

eg) In caste societies: A Brahmin is respectable

of his wealth, has a higher status.
5. Party ^{Power} as an independent dimension
or not.

K. Marx: Those who control means of production, are also politically stronger as laws etc legitimises actions of Marx.

Weber: Party ~~ensures~~ (political power) ensures resource mobilization etc, which is a distinct dimension in itself.

Similarities

- 1) Both recognised heightened inequality in capitalist system.
- 2) Both recognised that capitalism ^{class} is a central dimension, affecting one's life chances.

Together Marx & Weber provided an important analytical framework to study stratification systems of contemporary societies.

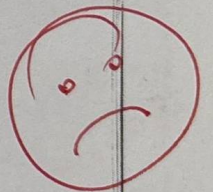
which one is more relevant and why in contemporary society?

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10

lost you have significant marks on your presentation of any



According to whom?

Power is the ability to ~~influence~~ ^{enforce} one's own decisions on others, in-respective of their will.

Different scholars have different views on power.

A) Marxist view on power

1) Zero-sum game: Marx saw power as inherently conflictual. The increase in one's power would lead to correspondent decrease in power.

2) Power operates through not just force but ideology as well (Louis Althusser):
② Religion, state controlled media legitimises state's rule. ③ China's state media (Global Times).

3) Relative Autonomy of state enables continuation of power (N. Poulantzas)
② State give certain concessions to

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state in simple words

ideological state apparatus

briefly

from the downward class

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workers, in the long term interest of capitalism.

B) Weberian view

1) Defines power as the probability of influencing the decision of others despite resistance.

2) The word 'despite resistance' shows, he recognised the possibility of conflict.

3) Power operates through three distinct but ~~inter-related~~ overlapping spheres. (i.e) Class, Status & Party.

C) Functionalist view (Talcott Parsons)

1) Consensual basis (Parsons): Power is a collective resource, operates because of consensus only. (eg) People in democracy have chosen their leaders.

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briefly

2) Not a zero sum game :- Power is augmentable, when collective goals of social system is fulfilled.

Just like ~~the~~ money deposited in banks get multiplied. (Bank deposit analogy of Parsons).

Power vs Authority

The power which gets legitimized becomes authority. This can happen in various ways.

1) Legitimation from traditional authority. (eg) Authority of Priests or Pope in Christianity.

2) Charisma based legitimisation :-
(eg) Media Influencers.

3) Rational Legal :- When the legitimacy is coming from law, Constitution etc.

No single conception fully explains the concept of power. Therefore, it should be studied within the framework of theoretical pluralism.

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brihth

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link b/w power & authority debated?

inadequate explanation

10

adapting upgrading factors

Doesn't your answer look fragmented?

Why Weber felt the need to distinguish b/w power & authority?



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9) Keith Hart in his study of Ahana, conceptualised the informal sector characterised by low wages, excluded from formal regulations, low entry barriers due to low skill & education requirements.

This helps ~~to~~ scholars to analyse the reasons behind protests by informal workers in urban India.

Reasons

- 1) Inadequate Wages :- No regulation ^{to enforce} regulate minimum wages etc in informal sector. This leads to exploitation of informal workers.
- 2) Urban Cost of living :- comparatively higher than the villages. ~~the~~ This makes the life difficult, which is often visible in the protests.

- 3) Apathy of administration:- Ignorance to the concerns of informal workers.
(eg) Not giving ration to those, who has some discrepancy in Aadhar Card.

- 4) Dilapidated work environment (eg) Working in congested places with pollution, no fire safety etc.

- 5) Over-time & Fatigue:- Various NGOs like Bandhua Mukti Morcha have found, informal workers had to work even 16 hours a day in certain places.

Under-regulated gig economy:- Various gig workers protested to call for social security mandates etc.
Employees State Insurance (ESI)

The policy response therefore shouldn't just towards catering of wage related issues, rather to provide them substantive citizenship in line with Directive Principles & Fundamental Rights.

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of Indian Constitution

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0-3

a)

The newer avenues of social mobility and newer forms of social closure is transforming the strict dichotomy between closed & open stratifications.

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good

Characteristics of Closed Stratification System

- 1) Less or NO social mobility (eg) Strong differences (repulsion) in traditional Caste society, based on principle of purity (Louis Dumont).
- 2) Strong social closure :- This can be understood ~~as~~ by the violent response of upper castes against Dalits, who tried Sanskritisation (NCRB data 2025) shows increase in violence against Dalits.

Transformation of Closed Stratifications ~~due to various factors~~

- 1) Industrialization :- New Caste-free

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Occupations. Thereby weakening caste linked occupations & enabled social mobility. (eg) Rise of Dalit Entrepreneurs.

2) Urbanization :- Public Transport, congested spaces. Therefore, difficult to maintain ritual distances. Hence, weakening of social closure.

3) Politicisation of Caste [Rajni Kothari]:- Caste now acts as a political resource, due to numerical requirements in democracy. This has uplifted the status of various intermediate & lower castes.

what about
compounded
inequality of
caste & class?

Welfare State & Affirmative actions:-

Rise of traditionally lower castes in education, administration.

Open Stratification system

1) Avenues for social mobility :- open access to education & other means.

2) Meritocracy over favouritism: (13)

Rise ^{from} rags to become rich. ?

Transformation of open system

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1) Crony capitalism: Restricted the equal opportunities for all. Thereby open system of stratification is somewhat going towards closed system.

(eg) Economic Mobility Project: In America, bottom 10% classes remain there only even after one generation. (Intra-generational).

Tomin
American Medical Association

2) New forms of social closure: Pierre Bordieu has mentioned how social & cultural capital restrict access to opportunities for others, thereby reproducing inequalities & stratification.

barriers on entry

Hence, there is no fully open or closed society. The study should be done on seeing open & closed as two ends of a continuum instead of a dichotomy.

imp: hierarchy of social groups getting replaced by a hierarchy of individuals occupying different positions

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b)

Max Weber viewed political parties as rational, bureaucratic organizations striving for power to implement accomplish collective goals of the group.

Functioning in democracies of developed societies

1)

Interest Aggregation & Articulation
[Robert Putnam] :- Political parties help bringing members on the same page by deciding & mobilizing around common objectives.

(Eg) - On Mandal Commission issue, political party like Janta Party unified interests of OBCs.

Strengthening democracy by giving voice to marginalised [Jogendra Yadav]

(Eg) Regional parties like Telugu Desam Party put forward the concerns of Telugu

Contemporary
examples
-
student
protests
-
CJP

Speakers.

- 3) Competing interests prevents unified or single elite (Robert Dahl) :- He viewed multi-party democracy to be a viable form of political system, as different political parties would compete for betterment of their own members & followers. Thereby, the collective good of the society at large.

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- 4) Checks the power of ruling government (Alexis De Tocqueville) :- Plays the role of opposition in democracy, questioning policies of ruling government.
(eg) Democrats questioned the tariffs put by Republicans & Trump administration.

- 5) Strengthening of Regionalism :-

- (eg) Apali Dal demanded for a separate state for Punjabi speaking population. Similarly, the linguistic reorganization of states.

can be linked with representation (already done in point 2)

If using in negative context then, use a different section

in India were demanded by various regional parties to curb the centralisation of national political parties.

Concerns with political parties

1) Elite capture: Robert Michels's Iron Law of oligarchy says, any organization even if founded on democratic ideals, eventually controlled by a minority.

dynastic politics

Are political parties acting in national terms?
L communal, caste, regional politics.

2) Co-optation of leaders: Various leaders of regional political parties got subsumed in coalition government at centre during late 1970s in India.

Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan

give contemporary examples

channelize the expectations of masses and a means of communication b/w voter & ruled

Political parties are ~~neither inherently functional nor dysfunctional~~ ^{a means to}. For a vibrant democracy, the need is to ensure checks & balances, ensuring inner-party democracy etc to realise the idea of Robert Dahl about democratic form of government.

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The ongoing LGBTQ+ movement has brought the issue of gender determination ~~again~~ into limelight.

This view argues how sex (biological) & gender (socially constructed) are two distinct concepts.

Gender: Socially constructed

- 1) Functionalist view (Talcott Parsons).
The instrumental role of man & expressive role of woman is socially constructed, to ensure gender based division of labour & thereby social stability. (9) Women are taught to be soft & emotional.

1/1/24

- 2) Symbolic Interactionist & (G.H. Mead) views.

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Gender norms are learnt as
a process of socialisation & role taking
during development of self.

3) Feminist view

Ann Oakley: Gender has nothing
to do with biological sex. The gender
roles, given by society reflect
Patriarchy. (eg) Household work is one
of the most alienating work, that too
without any income.

4) Post Modern / Post-structural view

(Judith Butler, ~~P.H. Collins~~): The binary
of gender is socially constructed. The
gender identity is fluid and non-binary.
(eg) A Male can be emotional & soft.

This has led to the self-determination
of gender identity and non-binary forms
of gender (as upheld by NALSA Case
in India → for recognition of third gender).

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Recent
development

need
be identified

pls elaborate
these
issues - third
gender

4

0-5

a)

— In response to proletarianization thesis of

Marx

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इस हार्किंग में
नहीं लिखना
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Embourgeoisement thesis
is the idea, which argues that
amid changes & growth of modern-
isation, middle class would
rise.

v. good

don't
know

Max Weber is one of the
proponents of this idea.

Why embourgeoisement?

1) Post Industrial economy (Daniel Bell)
Rise of service sector & knowledge
based jobs. would lead to increase
in white-collared workers.

2) Bureaucratization of society (Weber):
Since, it is the rational response to
the rationalisation of society. (e)

Newer sects of Christianity involves

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a hierarchical bureaucracy.

3) Globalization & economic liberalisation (Anthony Giddens) :- Rise in avenues of social mobility would lead to ~~embourgeois~~ growth of middle class.

4) Indian Society :- M.N Srinivas saw westernization is creating newer avenues ~~like~~ like modern ~~not~~ education, ~~urban~~ Rural-Urban migration.

Critical/Against the thesis

K. Marx saw the increasing polarisation of society and argued that petty bourgeoisie would eventually merge in Proletariat.

However, this view got later refined by Neo-Marxists like Ralf Dahrendorf, who saw revolution as a non-possibility.

Goldman Sachs
The Affluent Worker
Can Study
(1960)

Theory of
Oxford
University
\$



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इस हाथिए में
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b)

Kimberle Crenshaw argued for
analysing gender with respect to
other stratifications like race, class

This calls for non-uniform
analysis of gender. (eg) Experience of
Dalit women would be different from
that of a middle class women
upper caste

Intersectionality: Complicating the study
of social stratification

1) Context specific researches: limiting
universal applicability (eg) Uma
Chakravorty's Brahmanical Patriar-
-chy covers intersection of caste &
gender. [This may not be directly
applicable on class-based societies.]?

2) Distinct but inter-related dimensions.
Andre Beteille talked how one dimension

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understanding
social
stratification
along
intersectional
dimension
is
over
simplified
intersectionality
makes the
study of SS
more
complicated
yet comprehensive

this
argument
could
be used
separately
in the
end

interferes & interacts with other, making the study of social stratification in India complicated. (eg) Economic rise of certain intermediate castes due to land-reforms also lead to their corresponding political rise.

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Caste, class, power, interconnected

3) Overlapping of Gender & Class; ~~Marxist~~ Feminist scholars have argued how working class women have to face dual deprivation (once at factory - glass ceiling etc), then at home (patriarchy). Ann Oakley → 'Dual Burden'

4) Caste determining Class position (eg) A R Desai linked caste oppression with class interests. lower castes provide crucial services to capitalist system.

5th

Hence, for a holistic analysis of social stratification, ~~inter~~ focus on intersectionality is necessary, which would increase the validity of research.

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Feminist sociology calls for understanding society from non-malestream points, with an emancipatory orientation for ~~socially weak~~ women & other non-binary genders..

Different strands

- 1) Liberal Feminism: See reforms in legal sphere & implementation etc as a solution to gender discrimination. (eg) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act has successfully led to safeguards like SHE-BOSC etc at workplaces.
- 2) Marxist-Feminist: They see women discrimination rooted in unequal property relations. (eg) Men Control

property ownership, access to income, which makes women dependent on men.

3) Radical feminist (like S. Firestone):-

~~Saw~~ Argued that patriarchy predates class relations. Therefore, solutions lies not in economic sphere alone, rather dismantle patriarchal structures. (eg) collective rearing of child should be done by state, ~~instead~~ and abolishment of social roles of mother & housewife.

Explaining complexity of Indian Society

No single strand is enough to capture the complexity. Therefore, a pluralistic approach is needed which would guide policy formulation towards not just reformation (laws etc), but for providing financial independence to women & to provide creche facilities at workplace etc.

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refer liberal feminism or difference feminism from notes

8

d)

Robert Michels, Iron Law of Oligarchy argues that any organization will be eventually controlled by a small minority.
(oligarchis)

Reasons

- 1) Organizational demands: As the organization grew, some members eventually get asymmetrical access to information and expertise.
- 2) Dependence on leadership: The expertise & skills of leadership, eventually creates dependence on that oligarchy.

Helpful in understanding Indian Contemporary society

- 1) Elite takeover of various civil society organizations, co-operatives explain the Iron Law of Oligarchy

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weber
rationalisation
formal
rationality

read the Q carefully

any one study can support the argument?

2) Dominance of certain members in board meetings. This required the need to frame regulations on mandating membership of Independent directors & board members.

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3) Kitchen cabinet or super-cabinet within a political party can be explained by this.

Critical Analysis

1) Re-enforces G. Mosca's argument of elite rule on basis of organizational superiority. Mosca - democracy - could be called a govt. of the people,

However, - elite rule inevitable for the people - but it could never be a govt. by the people

Robert Dahl - had diff view of the masses for government perspective would counter it in context of Indian society, where multiple elites compete (not just few oligarchies) for the greater good.

how? examples?

Despite criticism, Iron Law of Oligarchy is helpful in understanding certain aspects of organizational behaviour.

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democratic politics

lack of internal democracy in political parties

However, acc. to Robert Dahl,

present the

ans as you argument

e)

Informal sector is character-
ized by temporary work & low wages.

Given the women's significant presence
in Reserve Army of Labour, it has
led to informalisation of labour.

clarify
&
contextualize
it

Why this phenomenon?

1) Growth of capitalism : AR Desai
would attribute this to the growth
of capitalism, which looks for
increasing appropriation of profits
and decreasing labour wage expenses.

this
is
your
ans
not that of Desai

2) Subcontracting & Globalization
(Anthony Giddens)? This has increased
competition, leading the firms to
find cheaper avenues for decreasing
cost of production. Since, women

use the
arguments
properly

90% of the
candidates
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can be hired on lower wages. This has led to feminisation of labour especially in informal sector.

3) Post-Industrial Society (Daniel Bell)

Provided newer opportunities for women in temporary & informal jobs. ~~But~~ Feminist scholars argue that these jobs were designed for women, so that they can fulfill their household duties along with it (Ann Oakley).

Counter-Frends

There has been a rise of women even in formal sector jobs as well. like highly formalised jobs like Nursing, Banking, Teaching.

The ~~is~~ feminisation of informal economy in country like India, calls for regulation of informal employment along with increasing formal employment ~~avenues for women~~.

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challenges faced by women in informal sector

use a strong argument here

issues such as pay, period leave, maternity leave etc.

child-bearing, lack of job security



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0-7
a)
Anthony Giddens defines globalization as intensification of relations across boundaries, making traditional boundaries less relevant.

This has transformed the labour organization in many ways.

Pushed into informal organization of work

1) Subcontracting : Globalization has increased competition between firms, which prompted companies to cut down the cost [Anthony Giddens]. This has led to the increased reliance of formal companies on informal markets ~~and~~ through subcontracting.

eg) Companies like Adidas hiring informal textile sector for production.

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बाहिर

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2) Platformization of work; Globalization has led to FDI in platforms like Zomato etc. This gig jobs are often without any social security & temporary (Karl Polanyi).

3) Rise of Flexible Capitalism (Guy Standing)

Global MNCs are opting for contractualisation of employees to reduce cost of compliance & wage burden. This is increasing the informalisation of labour.

4) Globalization is a manifestation of rising Capitalism (AR Desai's lens) ?

This would increase in precarious employment & informal jobs.

After 1991 reforms → Women's share in labour force has increased, but primarily due to informal sector jobs. (Women → significant part of Reserve Army of Labour)

Is it a
Desai study?

When did you
read it from?

I am
doubtful



Critical view

However, globalization have also boosted jobs in formal sector as well.

- ③ BPO revolution in India, highly formal jobs in banking sector like Foreign based banks in India.

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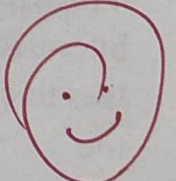
Steps to reduce the harsh effects of informalisation

- 1) Effective implementation of Labour Codes especially Code on Social Security.
- 2) Regulating gig economy on the lines of Rajasthan's Gig Workers Act.
- 3) Mandating skill upgradation on platforms etc (examples ?)
— some govt. initiatives

12

Hard effort.

The ~~idea~~ key is not to restrict globalization, rather making corresponding adjustments, to ensure it becomes a positive force for the society & economy country.



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7(b)

Arjun Appadurai's concepts of ideoscape & mediascape explains how globalization is transforming the concepts of nation & citizenship.

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Transforming ^{Concept of} Nation

1) Challenge to economic sovereignty given the decisions related to tax, investments are taken by global value chains. David Held: Globalization has dispersed authority beyond traditional boundaries/nation-state.

2) Digital de-territorialization :- Deepfakes, cyber-crimes etc ~~are~~ ^{can't be limited} to a particular jurisdiction. This challenges the regulatory capacity of state. (b) Indian laws jurisdiction may not be applicable on citizens of foreign states.

International treaties undermining national sovereignty

3)

Cultural de-territorialization:- This weakens the nation-state's exclusive monopoly over cultural identity.

Constant exchange of cultures, hybridization of cultures is happening (Ideas - Scapes & Mediascapes). (eg) Namaste as a greeting is being used in various South-Asian countries.

Transformation of Citizenship

①) Substantive ^{citizenship} ~~view~~ over Formal view (TH Marshall):- In various democracies citizens ~~are~~ have demanded various social rights like Right to Clean environment & not just Civic rights, by seeing & inspired from global & other nation's experiences. (eg) Abolition of Slavery in USA had a domino effect on other nations in Europe.



- 2) Dual citizenship:- The exclusive link between nation & citizen has weakened due to the instances of multiple citizenships. (eg) Various European countries does not

Nevertheless, despite globalization concepts of Nation & Citizenship remains crucial :-

- 1) Rising protectionism has strengthened the authority & sovereignty of nation (eg) US Tariffs on imports.

- 2) Manufactured Risks (Risk Society - Ulrich Beck) has revamped the significance of nation & citizenship. (eg) during Covid - welfare & vaccine distribution to citizens by nation state only.

Hence, globalization has not reduced rather reconfigured the ~~fund~~ concepts of Nation-state & citizenship.



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7 (C)

The multidimensional view of poverty doesn't see it as a mere deprivation of income, rather ~~as~~ an enabler of social exclusion also leading to / perpetuating

Poverty leading to Social Exclusion

1) Lack of access to basic needs :- As things like food, clothes etc are mediated by market. Those who doesn't have money, can't buy it, thereby poor remains dependent on government's measures or otherwise remains excluded.

2) Spatial Exclusion :- Due to processes like Gentrification, poor often have to leave their own locality & have to live in dilapidated slums. (eg) Gayatri Singh in her study of metro

Cities in India, have found spatial segregations of various groups.

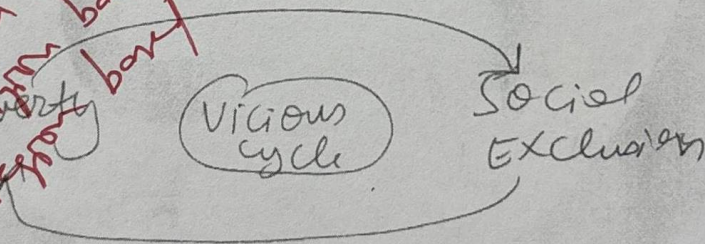
3) Political Exclusion from political say:-

Marxist scholars argue that (As Marx would argue), those who possess the ownership of means of production, would control political sphere as well.

4) Capability Exclusion (Amartya Sen) :- Poverty exists because poor don't have access to health, education etc. This shows how social exclusion is also leading to poverty.

how social exclusion perpetuates poverty?
missing in you

caste-based
gender based
poverty
regional based



Poverty & social exclusion are mutually reinforcing. Therefore any policy response must be holistic to cater both ends of the problem, rather just focusing on income aspect

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V. Ganga

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