

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



10)

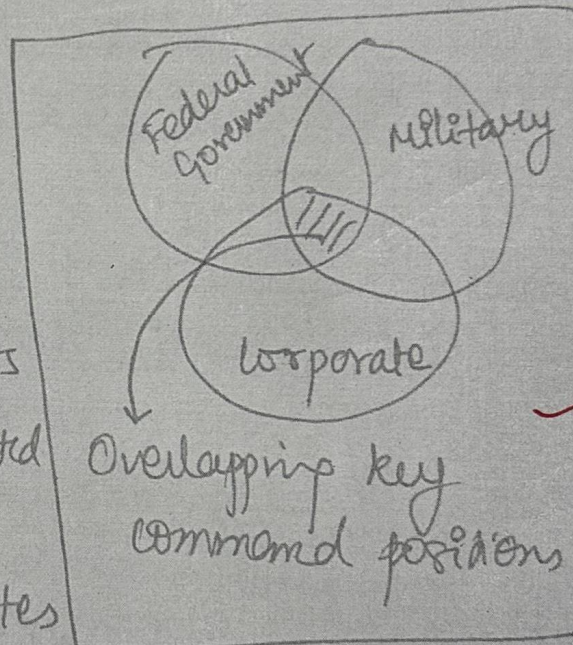
Yet to apply target tests  
what was previous tests  
can do better

119  
250

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The Power Elite (1956) is a famous work of CW Mills, who stated that there exist power elites in modern societies, who are group of people holding command positions in key institutions of society.

According to Mills, power is based on Institutions and not psychological traits of individuals, as stated by V. Pareto.



The Power elites have an overlapping membership across the institutions and one may switch from one institution to another but overall group of power elites ~~same~~



remain the same.

④ Donald Trump shifted to Federal Government as President, from the corporate sector.

V. good  
This interconnection help them protect their Interest. This he called as 'Interlocking Directorate'

While the masses are dispersed and lack critical thinking. Further, mass media keeps them from raising question to authority of power elites. Even in democracy, it is not rule of masses, rather decisions are taken in closed spaces controlled by power elites.

⑤ 1/2  
These power elites, thus are homogenous groups ("Quasi-Hereditary caste") who self perpetuate their control.

However, ~~Elites~~ Pluralists like Robert Dahl consider power is dispersed in modern society. - pressure groups

Overall, CW Mills helped show how power is controlled and interests protected by power elites.

good  
like argument  
😊

briefly  
detailed



1(b)

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Poverty was considered  
functional or essential for the  
maintenance of society by functionalists.

### Functional role of Poverty

- ① Poor provide cheap labour, which  
help run small industries and  
produce cheap goods for all classes.

Further, they also supply labour  
for domestic help to middle class.

- ② Herbert Gans noted the poor act as  
baseline of failure to the well-off.  
thus becoming a reference group  
to evaluate own success and failure.

- ③ Poor are essential for the political  
dispensation for welfare schemes, that  
gives them purpose.



eg. Public Distribution System for foods  
in India, MGNREGA (VBS & RAMG) etc.

Further, they act as vote bank for  
Political party, who can sell them hopes  
in return for votes.

### Criticism

However, this perspective is severely  
criticised as oppressive to poor and lacking  
empathy for them.

① Marxists noted the haves exploit  
have nots for own benefit and profit,  
rather than social benefits.

② Poverty is dysfunctional as it deprive  
poor of their social rights of liberty  
to develop to the best of ~~so~~ potential.

③ Feminist opened another dimension of  
how women are more poor and exploited.

eg. Women as cheap labour for  
domestic help, brick ~~kiln~~ kiln etc.

Thus, Poverty should not be viewed  
as functional, rather should be reduced  
for wellbeing of overall society.



Social Differentiation  
= Social Stratification

} Dipankar Gupta

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1(0)  
Differences are simply different qualities and features possessed by different strata of society, without any values attached to these differences.

But, when values are attached to these differences, especially of superiority and inferiority, they become inequalities.

André  
Beteille

This can be understood by following:—

- ① Race → Gobineau gave the theory of 3 races (Caucasian (white), Negroid (black), Mongoloid (yellow), with superiority attached to the white. This created inequality among people with different skin color.

Later, this was used by thinkers

Physical

=  
Social attributes

— translated into inequalities  
eg. race, caste, class, gender  
ethnicity, etc



like Herbert Spencer, who gave the theory of "survival of the fittest". This creates inequality even today.

eg) "Black lives matter" movement, in USA.

(2) Caste system — The Rig Vedic text provided differences among people who did different occupation. But with attachment of "Purity and Pollution" of different occupations, it became rigid structure.

eg) Priest (Brahmas) as pure and ~~the~~ chamar (leather worker - dalit) as impure.

This way, people tend to attach values to differences among themselves leading to inequalities. Decoding these values can help overcome inequalities in society.

Just as inequalities are socially constructed, they can also be eliminated or reduced by social action eg. welfare programmes by state

relevance to the

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Gender / Socially constructed

4/2



2(a)

Daniel Bell noted that the society is now moving to Post-Industrial society, dominated by services. This is seen in rise of Industrial Revolution 4.0 which is based on digitalisation, where the society becomes digital.

eg. from a child watching cartoon on Tablet to Industrial process designed on computers by Project consultant services.

Digital society is more inclusive.

Digital society is supposed to flatten the hierarchies and democratise the society in following manners—

→ digital society — an Information society  
① Social Movements have become global and easier to amplify voices through



participation - more inclusive

Social media.

eg "Bridays for future" for sustainable development.

② Access to public service delivery has reached remote corners of world.

eg UMANG app with all services on mobile

③ Communication among different sections of societies have diluted barriers based on status, class etc, religion etc.

eg Twitter (x) as a public sphere (of Habermas)

However, digital society has also led to creation of new inequalities and amplification of old:-

① Digital divide due to poor access of all to internet.

eg Only 33% women compared to 57% men ever used internet (NFHS-5)

② Digital illiteracy has become new disability.

eg Elderly, blind etc face hurdles.

Thus, understanding these inequalities are essential to make digital societies as truly inclusive.

Scott Lash

Knowledge has displaced property as the basis of class

Industrial society

L Mol - capital

Information Society

L Information

patents, copyrights, etc

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5

loss of privacy  
& personal contact

deskilling



1(e)

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कक्ष में नहीं  
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Ulrich Beck in his 'Risk Society' stated that in the modern society exposure to and management of risks will lead to social stratification.

(14) 2008 Economic Recession showed vulnerability of countries around the globe to risk occurring in different part of world.

India's limited global exposure and prompt state action displayed relatively higher resilience than the developed economies.

- relate with post-modernism
- risks - environment, economy, nuclear energy proliferation, pesticides, contamination of water, food, etc.
- Beck - societies changed from wealth-distributing societies to risk-distributing societies

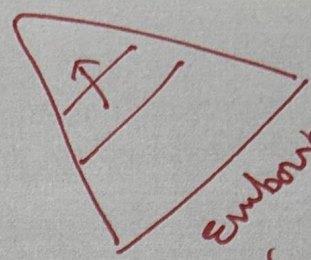
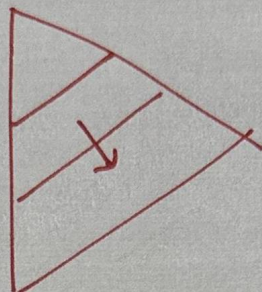
neoliberalism, dependency theory, etc.

technological - Covid-19 (biological warfare)



56

- opposite of proletarianization  
(Marx)



Embourgeoisement  
(anti-Marx)

- Clark Kerr - advanced  
Industrialism  
regives trained workforce  
higher paid professions

- criticism of embourgeoisement  
by Goldthorpe et al.

- The Affluent Worker  
in the Class Structure  
(case study of Luton, England)  
(in 1960s)

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5(b)

Kimberly Crenshaw gave the concept of Intersectionality, where she showed that gender is interrelated to caste, class, race, ethnicity etc, which increase gender inequality further.

This approach, in some ways,

complicate the study of social

stratification in India:—

- ① Gender inequality is a separate and overarching dimension on its own in India due to deep seated patriarchy and need to be studied separately.

↳ Dowry is forced by women across caste & class in India.

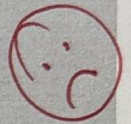
- ② Interlinking gender with caste and class may lead to dilution of actual

hence, need for Intersectionality



Us read the q carefully

Q is not on gender?



unlike oversimplified explanation by Marx - class

Marx - class, status, power, Weber - class, status, power, more relevant in contemporary society

However, single dimension of a study of a social stratification

isolation would be inadequate & incomplete



gender inequalities.

eg women face more problems than lower class, like women safety issues in informal sector of work.

however, intersectional approach is valid in Indian society and at times can help better understand gender.

① Dalit women face triple burden due to caste, class and gender.

eg forced into impure caste work, with low pay and patriarchal exploitation.

② women across classes face different issues. eg upper class women are educated but not allowed to work due to adequate household income, while lower class women have to work at low wages.

4  
Further, with emerging recognition of LGBTQA+ right, another dimension of gender has opened, which also face more or less discrimination based on class and caste.



5(1)

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Feminism approach challenge the previous, male dominant, perspectives of society and try to give more inclusive perspective using feminist standpoint.

Like most approach, they too have different strands:-

- ① Marxist Feminist — they blame the capitalist for gender inequality as capitalists consider and use the unpaid household work of women to manage and disperse male consciousness in exploitative capitalism.
- ② Radical feminist — they blame the men for gender inequality. They believe that men oppress and dominate women in patriarchal structure to maintain their power.

Laura M. Purdy - Baby strike



focus on diversity of family structure or experience of women

can refer to "intersectionality"

difference feminism influenced liberal feminism

③ Liberal feminist — they blame the culture for gender inequality. They consider cultural practices as source of legitimacy for gender inequality.

Best one to explain complexity of Indian society

liberal feminist approach can

help understand gender inequality in India, which is majority a society defined by traditions and culture.

Dr. Uma Chakravarty "Brahmanical Patriarchy"

show how rituals of Kanyadaan and philosophy of Pativrata, perpetuate inequality.

Various feminist reformers have also tried to correct cultural practices for gender equality. Dr. Raja Rammohan Roy work on sati, remarriage, funeral etc.

Thus, understanding all different strands in particular society help overcome sources of inequality.

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5(d)

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Robert Michel gave the  
concept of "Iron Law of Oligarchy" in  
his work "Political Parties". He stated  
that in all political systems and  
organisation, there is tendency to turn  
into oligarchy.

- elite  
theory

Helpful in understanding contemporary  
society

- ① Bureaucracy in industrial society, is  
controlled by few specialised who  
sit at top of chain of command and  
control power.
- ② Even, civil society organisations are  
controlled by few at top, like Union  
leaders, dynastic control ex. ~~etc.~~
- ③ Groupthink prevails where subordinates  
depend upon those at top and have

- dynastic politics

XX-X-GSI/20

- also relevant  
to the functioning  
of political parties  
in India

- give examples  
- lacking internal democracy -  
buy/sell of seats,  
tickets,  
nepotism  
etc.



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sense of loyalty towards them.

④ Those at top become disconnected to the masses or most of members of organisation.

↳ growing anti-immigrant narrative in Europe with European <sup>Union</sup> leaders still supporting open immigration and refugees.

Not helpful

however, it is not entirely useful to understand contemporary society :-

① Pluralist like Robert Dahl belief power is dispersed among different section with different interest, and state acting just as honest broker.

② Rise of technology like social media has enabled voice of all and led to questioning and accountability at top.

↳ <sup>protests by</sup> lockdown after paper leak.

Thus, while the concept shows tendency of oligarchy, this tendency can be controlled by greater accountability.

this sounds like your opinion

Long study & support this view?

if not, then, any thing better than this

word adjustment in ans



5(e)

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Recent Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data showed women labour force participation has risen to 41% from 23% (2013-14). But this has been dominated by growth in informal sector like agriculture, cottage industry etc.

Drivers of feminisation of work in informal sector:—

① Guy Standing noted the Global Capitalism require cheap and flexible labour, which attract women in labour force.

Informal sector is where this cheap and flexible labour force need is created.

② Biological disability in form of maternity



and motherhood limit female in permanent, formal sector. They depend on informal sector like househelp, construction sites etc for work.

- ③ Women are segregated into non-masculine work like stitching, papad making, handicraft etc which are part of informal sector.

### Consequences

- ① It leads to exploitation of women like lack of job security, social security like maternity leave etc.

eg) Women with child on back carrying bricks in brick kiln.

- ② They face sexual harassment.

eg) Dalit agriculture women labourer sexually exploited by landlords.

- ③ They lack career growth and as these sector don't have career progression.

Thus, not just increase in number but also formalisation of women workforce is needed through appropriate and effective state policies.



good

Examiner  
knows all these  
things. He is  
looking for  
analysis  
—  
where  
are they?

2 (a)

Karl Marx and Max Weber  
both belong to conflict school of  
thought, but different in their analysis  
of social stratification.

### Differences

| <u>Basis</u>                   | <u>Karl Marx</u>                                                               | <u>Max Weber</u>                                        |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Methodology of analysis      | Historical Materialism                                                         | Interpretive sociology.                                 |
| ② Causal approach              | Mono-causal                                                                    | Causal Pluralism                                        |
| ③ Dimensions of Stratification | only class                                                                     | British model of class, status and party.               |
| ④ Definition of class          | People sharing same relation based on ownership of <u>forces of production</u> | People sharing same <u>position</u> in the marketplace. |

analysis could be  
done better  
in paragraphs  
— use tables  
only for information  
content



problems in  
Capitalist  
society

eco. inequality,  
class conflict  
↑

Stratification  
process  
↑

Marx

Karl Marx

Max Weber

⑤ classes

Broadly 2 in all  
modes of production

① Haves → have  
ownership

② Have nots → lack  
ownership

⑥ societies  
studied.

Evolutionary  
approach — these  
2 classes present  
from Primitive to  
capitalist society.

~~no classes~~

⑦ consequence.

Have nots in  
capitalism will gain  
consciousness and  
bring revolution to  
end classes

— proletarianisation

structure of  
social stratification

Broadly 4 :-

① Propertied  
upper class

② Propertyless  
white collar

③ Petty Bourgeoisie

④ Manual worker.

Only studied  
the modern  
society.

Members of class  
lack consciousness,  
thus Revolution  
is distant possibility.  
Middle classes  
will swell due to  
bureaucracy.

Thus, Max Weber  
recognised the role of other



dimensions of society than just  
the economy and process of production,  
by recognising status group and party.  
Thus recognising role of consumption  
in forming a group based on status,  
who share similar life styles.

However, some thinkers have  
differed from both :-

- ① Feminist point out that both relegated  
women to same strata as husband  
or father.
- ② Post-Modernist recognise various other  
factors. (eg) lower class person can  
have lifestyle and consumption of upper  
class.
- ③ Ulrich Beck stated that exposure to  
management of risk will create  
stratification in current society.

10

clarity ?

Overall, both the viewpoints helped  
holistic understanding stratification and  
weber and later thinking kept expanding  
the understanding, make it more mature.



2 (h)

Power can be explained as chance of individual or group to realise their will even with resistance of others, as stated by Max Weber.

The concept of power is understood differently by different thinkers and approaches :-

① Karl Marx explained power based on control of forces of production by haves, who through it use ideology through social superstructure (religion, polity etc) to maintain control and false consciousness among the have nots.

② Feminist understood power in form of patriarchy in society, where men

pls  
write  
clearly  
-  
simple  
&  
straight  
words

XXK GSI/20



make women believe their subordination to men.

→ women relegated to unpaid domestic work and financially dependent on male members of family.

③ Elite theories like V. Pareto, Musca believe that there are elite or a minority which possess psychological, organisation or institutional qualities and control through which they rule over majority or masses.

④ Functionalists like Talcott Parsons believe value consensus exist in society, and power is used to achieve the goals based on these values.

⑤ Pluralists like Robert Dahl state that power is dispersed among different sections of society with different interest, where state act as honest broker among them.

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Connect your paragraphs like this  
However, weber distinguishes authority from power

Thus, different perspectives exist on concept of power.

## Difference between Power and Authority

| Basis        | Power                                                               | Authority                                                            |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① Legitimacy | → Power is not always legitimate, it can lack support of the ruled. | → Authority is a legitimate form of dominance.                       |
| ② Nature     | → It can be both formal and informal in nature.                     | → It is largely formal in nature.                                    |
| ③ Driver     | → Ability to use force.                                             | → based on legal sources, or socially recognised and accepted forms. |
| ④ Coercion   | → can be coercive                                                   | → consensual in nature.                                              |
| ⑤ Example    | → A gangster with gun intimidating shopkeeper                       | → traffic police issue challan to violator.                          |

Examiner is looking for concluding remark where is it?

for functionalists all power is authority

for marxists all authority is power

class consciousness

Thus, understanding the nature or type of power in a society help determine the power centres and political functioning of that society.

How power & authority manifest in social relations - dominant vs. sub-dominant  
 Deliberate - social exclusion  
 violence against women



(C)  
Protest as a form of  
expression to demand for rights  
and better working conditions ~~and~~ has  
long been used by workers.

Karl Marx theory of class  
struggle, ~~and~~ consciousness and proletarian  
revolution has been source of inspiration  
for worker protest around globe, including  
India.

Wage hike has been major  
demand for most of these protests  
including protests by informal sector  
workers in ~~India~~ urban India.

↑ in  
minimum  
wages

Recent (2021) protests in Noida  
and Gurugram industrial areas.

But the real factors go beyond  
just wages, as? —

① Need for more wages ~~and~~ existence

structural  
issue — Industries are  
formally registered  
but workers often lack  
basic protections such as  
written contracts and  
social security



4/2

against arbitrary dismissal  
lack of basic facilities  
working conditions

living standards.

Issue of high rents, travel cost etc  
arise in the protests mentioned above.

② Exploitation and apathy of management  
is reason behind the issue turning  
into protest.

③ Gender inequality and wage gap due  
to latent form of patriarchy is hidden  
behind demand for wages.

eg househelp protest along with

workers protest in Noida.

However, wage still  
dominate as factor as:-  
independence of labour has  
weakened the enforcement of  
protection on the ground

\* Workers have now got instrumental  
orientation, where they are concerned with  
higher wages than work satisfaction to  
find better life. (Lockwood and Gold-  
thorpe)

Thus, demand for wages  
hide various other issues behind them,  
but wage remains the dominant factor  
of these protest.

↑ share of contract labour  
2014 (35%) / 2024 (42%)

job security  
social security  
demand for paid leave  
ESI (employees insurance)

especially in  
UP, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,  
Rajasthan (PLFS)

Labour

Booth (2026)

XXX-X-GSI/20

sync  
your

conclusion  
with the  
demand of the



Intro:

6(a)

social movements  
(meaning)

to promote change  
or  
to resist change

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Social movements have evolved over the years, becoming new social movement post 1960s. Still it is noted that while they become progressive in agenda, they remain primordial in means.

Q. is  
open  
ended

Are you  
taking  
a  
stand  
here?  
why?

Progressive in Agenda

Agendas have changed and expanded over the times; based on need and priority of the society at that point of time.

For instance, during earlier phases of freedom struggle, the demand centred around more political rights like representation and economic like rationalised exchange rates.

Today the agendas have progressed to Environmental

Dalit movement,  
Feminist movement, etc.

But what about Iranian Revolution (1979)  
Taliban war. (Afghanistan)



protection, LGBTQA+ rights, global concerns etc.

Ex. Environmental → Chipko Movement, Great Neebhai Project issue etc.

• LGBTQA+ → pride marches

• Global concerns → Palestine movement,

Thus, they have progressed on Agenda. However, they still use primordial means

Primordial Means

Means like Satyagrahas, Hunger strike, Boycott, sloganeering and even extremism.

Ex. sloganeering by 'Fridays for future', Boycott by Palestine movement etc.

Similarly, organisational structure still remain bureaucratic, they depend upon a charismatic leadership, use crowdfunding etc.



19) Greta Thunberg as face of Fridays for future.

Nevertheless, they have also become progressive in means:—

① Use of social media to connect with larger audience, collect fund and even hold virtual protests.

eg) #MeToo movement, Arab Spring etc.

② Leadership and organisation is becoming decentralised through social media and also independent local chapters.

Similarly, Agendas have also remained primordial:-

① Labour rights, Farmer rights etc.

eg) Farm protest 2020.

② Racial rights still dominate.

eg) "Black lives matter" for civil rights of Black Americans.

Thus, Social Movements agenda and means depend upon the need and nature of society and don't show an uniform trend.

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line  
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need  
of  
reorganisation  
are  
the  
agenda  
pls discuss



(b)  
Melvin Tumin criticised the structural functional explanation of social stratification.

To understand M. Tumin's critique we first need to understand the basic premise of functionalist explanation of stratification.

### Viewpoint of functionalists

- ① They saw social stratification as functional to the maintenance of the society and its social order.
- ② Thinkers like T. Parsons stated that value consensus exist in society, conforming conformity to which is rewarded these rewards are the cause behind social stratification.
- ③ Davis and Moore explained the functional



role of stratification that is role  
allocation. As talent is scarce in  
society and there are some important  
positions in society, in order to get  
best talent for these positions, compensat-  
ions are needed to be made. Also to  
gain talent one makes sacrifices,  
which also need to be compensated.

### Critique by Tumin

- ① Tumin stated that modern society  
is not meritocratic as functionalists  
thought. Some people get a head  
start based on wealth, social capital  
etc.. Thus positions get awarded  
much before talent is actually tested.
- ② Also, there is no value consensus in  
the society and social stratification  
in actual lead to distrust and  
disharmony in society due to inequality.

values of the  
dominant sections  
of society

1 for  
blue consensus



- ③ Determining the importance of a position can be subjective as important for one may not be for another.

eg Doctor saves lives lives, but farmer feed people which is essential for continuity of life, but doctor enjoy higher rewards than farmer.

- ④ People do not make any sacrifices other than suspended income, which are supported by their family, showing inequality in wealth does hamper meritocracy.

Davis and Moore replied to

Turner by explaining that degrees of uniqueness and dependence determine

importance. Also people sacrifice time and energy beyond income.

however, overall ~~from~~ Turner correctly highlighted shortcomings of functionalists and showed inequality in society



## Context :

(c) — in reaction to Marx's idea of revolution and communism

Vo Pareto in his "The Mind and Society" gave circulation of elite, where two types of elites (foxes and lions) replace each other, but elite remains with elites.

— briefly explain  
feudal nobility  
↓  
bourgeoisie

Relevant in contemporary Indian society

① Freedom struggle led to transfer of power from British, who had become too weak to use force against Indians, to Indian leaders (lions) who raised against Britishers through movements and revolutionary actions.

② During the Emergency period, the use of force of government (lions) became excessive, due to which they were replaced by Janata Dal leaders in 1978.

Delhi elections — Congress — AAP — BJP

Common man issues still remain



③ After the Mandal Commission, various political fronts led by charismatic leaders (Lions) from Other Backward classes rose.

eg choudhary charan Singh.

### Limited Relevance

but elite rule punish However, Indian polity has largely remained stable and has allowed entry of leaders from lower strata.

India -  
large & diverse  
society

① Regular elections have ensured peaceful transfer of powers.

② After 73rd Amendment, leaders have arisen from masses in Panchayat institutions.

eg Chavri Rajawat (Tonk) as a female sarpanch.

rule by  
minority  
(representative)  
is a logic of  
negotiable

Thus features of circulation

can be noticed but not entirely present

XXX-X-GSI/20

However, the question is whether such elite rule is vested in or collective community.



7(a)

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

Globalisation has increased the ~~interconnectedness~~ in economy, polity and people across globe creating a global village but at same time global capitalism also, which pushes for informalisation.

Globalisation has pushed labour into ~~formal~~ informal organisation of work in following manner:—

① Fordism has given way to post-Fordism where companies go on hunt for cheap labour abroad and setup factories in countries with cheapest labour.

eg) Rise of China as global manufacturer due to large population of cheap labour.

② New International labour division of labour lead to skilled labour being



concentrated to developed countries,  
while unskilled and repetitive work  
is given to developing and underdeveloped  
countries.

eg Silicon valley in USA, while  
mining of cobalt in Congo.

③ Hyperglobalisation has led to governments  
of developing countries relaxing labour  
laws, tax cut etc to attract foreign  
investment, leading to informalisation  
of labour.

④ Rise in platformisation of work has  
created precarious rather than labour,  
who lack job security. This has  
created gig economy.

eg Ola cab service.

⑤ Guy Standing noted that global  
capital need cheap and flexible labour

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this margin



which women satisfy the best, leading  
to men being replaced by women  
and work becoming informal

⑥ Global competition has created a race  
to bottom to produce cheaper product,  
which need backing of lower wages,  
which require turning formal work  
into informal.

⑦ Capitalist are now dividing work into  
smaller part and outsourcing them  
to informal sectors.

eg Recycling by electronic  
companies done by informal sector.

Thus, however, globalisation  
has also raised concerns of informalisation  
leading to reforms like labour code  
labour code 2020. which is helping in  
formalisation of work.

Good Attempt

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(b)

Nation was traditionally defined by Weber as community of sentiment united by shared culture, history and experiences.

while T.H. Marshall explained citizenship as one being complete part of society with political, civil and social rights.

However, globalisation has brought changes to this :-

(A) Nation :-

- (1) Arjun Appadurai note phenomena of deterritorialisation where migration is diluting sense of nation and global institutions are reducing sovereignty of states, disrupting nation and state.



② Nationality now becoming Ethnicity  
due to migration of people.

~~Transnational  
International  
Organisation  
Heather  
diluting  
X~~ Indian seen as separate  
ethnicity with characteristics like  
hardwork, cultural integration on  
festivals etc.

③ Miscegenation across nationalities are  
creating children who lack sense of  
single nationality.

④ Citizenship :-

① People are becoming global citizens  
are risks and issues now  
transcend national boundaries.

eg Farmer Protest 2020 gained  
support from citizens of USA, Canada  
etc. Senilay Black Lives Matter  
gained support Indians.

② Dual Citizenship has turned citizenship



into just the sphere of legality rather than rights.

- ③ "Citizenship for benefit" has risen as people migrate in search of better opportunities, rights etc.

eg) Dunky from India shows desperation for USA citizenship.

- ④ International institutions now deliberate and sign binding agreements for rights of people across ~~all~~ citizenship.

eg) UN Universal Human Rights Declaration.

However, sense of nationality and citizenship has also strengthened as a response to globalisation.

eg) Diwali in White House, 10 Downing street etc shows strong connection to national identity of migrants.

Thus, these two are under a dialectical flux under globalisation.



(C)  
Poverty was traditional  
considered as an economic phenomena  
only. However, sociologists showed that  
poverty is rooted in socio-cultural factors  
is due to social exclusion.

↳ Dalit face poverty due to exclusion  
from 'pure' occupation, village wells,  
high paying job etc.

Amaritya Sen showed that  
poverty arises due to "capability  
deprivation". This is reflected in the  
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which  
is now used to measure poverty.

Poverty and Social Exclusion relation

④ Social Exclusion lead to Poverty

① Denial of basic resources from  
society lead to poverty.



1) Lack of access to education make women financially dependent of men, leading to 'feminisation of poverty'.

2) Exclusion from Right make person poor as he lack social mobility.

1) Black in America were denied equal right leading to ghettoisation.

(B) Also, Poverty can lead social exclusion?—

1) Poor face spatial exclusion

1) concentrated in slums in cities.

2) Poor lack capacity to access basic resources, which have price tags.

1) ~~lack~~ Travel in packed general coaches of train as can't afford reservation in higher tier coaches.

Thus, to resolve the issue of Poverty one need to also work on social exclusion and vice versa.

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