

23.5

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Sleepy Classes IAS

Awakening Toppers

Michael Khandelwal Test 8

Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 5 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile. Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.
- You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at [sleepy.classes@gmail.com](mailto:sleepy.classes@gmail.com).
- Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.
- The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.
- Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name\_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor\_Mains Test-5)

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

Relevance to the question	
Structure of Answer	→ Need to work on Presentation - handwriting should be easily legible
Content	- leave clear spacing b/w points to distinguish clearly.
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	



## **Sociology Mains Test Series**

### **Test - 8 (C 5, C 6 & C 7)**

**Question 1.** Critically analyze the evolution of India's feminist movement in pre- and post-independence era. (10 Marks)

**Question 2.** Discuss the implications of declining fertility rates on India's demographic dividend. (10 Marks)

**Question 3.** Evaluate the impact of anthropogenic influence on climate in India and examine the environmental movements that have arisen as a result. (10 Marks)

**Question 4.** Give an account of the consequences and remedies of chronic malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

**Question 5.** Write a short note on ethnicity and sub-ethnicity. Substantiate with examples. (10 Marks)

**(All the Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words)**

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Question 1. Critically analyze the evolution of India's feminist movement in pre- and post-independence era.  
(10 Marks)

feminist movement refers to sustain & collective  
mobilization of people for demanding  
Gender Equality

## Evolution of feminist Movement

### ① Pre independence phase

(a) Before 1920

↳ Majority dominated by Male counterpart

↳ fighting against social evils like

Sati (Raja Ram Mohan Roy), widow Remarriage  
(Bhuvan Chandra Vidyasagar)

↳ limited women leaders like Pandita  
Ramabai, Sarojini Naidu

↳ Limitation - Mass protest not organized  
• Conciliatory measures without emancipatory role  
• confined to specific area

can write in the  
end after discussing evolution → will look  
more structured





## (b) Post 1920

- ↳ Organisation of multiple conferences
- ↳ All India Women's Conference, Women's India Association
- ↳ Gandhi's role in making women's enhanced role in freedom movement which also included women specific demands

## ② Post Independence Movement

- ↳ Economic & Education related movement  
eg. Coir mov., Lijjat papad
- ↳ Ecological movement  
eg. Chipko Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan
- ↳ Political movement for better recognition of specific issues like Anti Dowry, female foeticide etc were raised by NGOs

Limitation → still considered as a Second best by patriarchal society

- ↳ still faced violence through various forms
- ↳ Rashida Majoo's - historical unequal, patriarchal, sexually controlled etc

Going forward, need new actions from Govt. ends to make women's equal participation in society

Write about contemporary movement also → MeToo

Write within margin

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Question 2. Discuss the implications of declining fertility rates on India's demographic dividend. (10 Marks)

fertility rate refers to no. of children born per women depending upon certain factors  
eg Total fertility rate.

### Implication of declining fertility rate

- ① Increase in percentage of old people from 8% (2011) to 16% (2041)
- ② high Dependence ratio on younger generation
- ③ Issue of Ageing with increased psychological, social, financial issues of old senior citizens
- ④ Amartya Sen talks about 2 models of fertility control i.e. China & Kerala model.

argument  
not  
relevant  
here

the decreasing fertility rate causes will effect its implication on our demographic dividend

what implication



can discern implication on different aspects  
- family structure, social norms etc.



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⑤ The working population will reach to 59% in 2041 which will reduce it after.

⑥ The average age of India is 29, whereas for China it is 37 & Japan 48 (2020 study) which indicates that even in decreasing fertility rate India's average age will remain considerably good.

### Positives of decreasing fertility rate

- ① increased education level of women ✓
- ② Resource utilisation efficiency
- ③ food security with nutritional efficiency
- ④ focus on economic development rather than welfare ✓

Going forward, Indian govt. needs to undertake great steps to utilise its demographic dividend which must not become a demographic disaster.

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Question 3. Evaluate the impact of anthropogenic influence on climate in India and examine the environmental movements that have arisen as a result. (10 Marks)

Environment Movement refers to the actions which are nature & collective towards a common goal of environment conservation

Impact of Anthropogenic influence on climate

① high fossil fuel consumption leading to air pollution (increased PM<sub>2.5</sub>, ~~NO~~ CO<sub>2</sub> etc)

② industries without environment practices of waste disposal leading to water pollution

③ Overexploitation of Natural resources like overfishing, Deforestation, Mining etc leading to natural climate events  
eg clouet burst in himalaya region (chamoli)  
Dam mismanagement causing floods





## Environment movement ansers

- ① Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar  
to against Sardar Sarovar dam which  
was leading to Displacement & high Deforestation
- ② Niyamgir in India (Niyam was concedered  
sacred (forest)) *write briefly about the movement*
- ③ Chipko Andolan (Sunderlal Bahuguna)  
to protect livelihood through eco feminism  
role of women.
- ④ Kundakulam Nuclear plant in Tamil Nadu  
making fisheries business unviable due to  
its thermal water

Environment impacts ~~how~~ are global in nature  
that's why multiple protest like by Greta  
thundering to bring sustainable development  
& save the earth for future generations  
have been in progress.



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Question 4. Give an account of the consequences and remedies of chronic malnutrition in India. (10 Marks)

Chronic Malnutrition refers to not having minimum nutritional requirement intake by a person which leads to poor health deficiency.

### Reasons of Chronic Malnutrition

- ① Not focusing on protein rich diet
- ② High level of Poverty & govt. dependence  
for food (NFSA, PDS) *create how related to malnutrition for clear idea*
- ③ Lack of knowledge (Nutritional Benefits)
- ④ MSP regime focusing on food grains (Rudimentary)

### Consequences of Chronic Malnutrition

- ① Not utilising full potential of its demographic dividend
- ② Increase in hospital expenditures which are mainly subsidised by govt. (Ayushman Bharat Mission)  
increased Govt. financial burden



③ It can lead to other health outcomes which can pass through generations.

(Culture of poverty by Oscar Lewis)

④ Social demands for food (Commercial increased) need not clear

### Remedies for Chronic Malnutrition

- ① Food fortification in PDS system
- ② Mid Day meal with protein rich diet
- ③ AEC National Education Policy 2020 includes protein rich breakfast.

④ Universal Basic Income & increasing jobs & employment opportunities

⑤ Community participation role

→ include some specific health related steps NGOs & Civil Society

⑥ Improving health infrastructure

Going forward, Indian Govt. must take international best practices which can help in containing the malnutrition issue in India



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Question 5. Write a short note on ethnicity and sub-ethnicity. Substantiate with examples. (10 Marks)

Ethnicity refers to a group who have common language, religion, culture, ancestor & following its tradition from generation to generation. eg. Dravidian ethnic group

should become heading.

Sub-ethnicity

Ethnic group may be divided into subgroups or tribes, which over time may <sup>become</sup> separate ethnic group due to endogamy or physical isolation from parent group.

eg. Tamil from Dravidian group

Let us see more examples to understand the broad difference b/w them.

① Indo Aryan is the ethnic group recognised though their assimilation in Indian Continent. It divided in two subethnic group.

→ try to quote some arguments related to these concepts & substantiate with example → looks more structured.



(a) Punjabi - found in Punjab & speak Punjabi.  
Vibrant Culture includes Shagaa, danse etc

(b) Gujarati - region is Gujarat ~~to~~ additions  
like Narvati, Gosla dance etc

But sometimes the boundary b/w ethnicity &  
subethnic groups are blurred

eg ① Bengali considered as both. As an ethnic  
gp. they have shared language i.e. Bengli  
but there isn't a broader ethnic category that  
is widely used to classify Bengali.

② Assamese

Overlapping boundaries b/w ethnicity &  
subethnicity

hence, there is no defined criteria & it is  
an way of understanding the Culture which  
gave them title of ethnicity & sub ethnicity