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13 AUG 2024

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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2529)

Name of Candidate	N. Sreekanth Reddy		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	45929676
Center	Bengaluru	Date	13 th Aug, 2024

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

SECTION 'A'

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
1.(a) "Constitution of India is not just a political document but a source of social change".
Explain in this context, Yogendra Singh's perspective on law and social change. 10

In Sociological terms Constitution is a set of legal rational values.
Constitution has initiated ~~very~~ many social changes such as abolition of untouchability, Triple Talag etc.

Yogendra Singh perspective on law and social change

→ According to Yogendra Singh law is an indicator, initiator and integrator of social change.

Indicator:

→ Emergence of new laws with change in times by the state reflects the indicators of social change.

Ex: De-criminalisation of homosexuality indicating its legitimacy.

Initiator:

→ Law brings new reforms to initiate the social change at the local level.

[Ex:] Reservation of seats to women to initiate women centric governance.

Integrator:

→ Law also integrates the social change where in society accepts the change in unified manner.

[Ex:] Reduction in prevalence of pesticide after PCPNDT act

Therefore laws in India not only brought social changes that are positive but also stopped negative social changes when ever laws are not fair and just through various mechanisms such as Judicial review and Basic structure doctrine

1.(b) "Paid menstrual leaves for women will reinforce existing stereotypes". Critically analyse. 10

Recently, the Supreme Court has asked the government to frame a model policy for menstrual leave for female employees.

Menstrual leave reinforces existing stereotypes

→ Discrimination at workplace:

Due to additional leaves, women employees may be discriminated in terms of project assignments and productivity.

→ Work opportunities:

Due to this women's hiring into corporates might be impacted.

→ Economic losses:

Corporates will face economic losses due to paid leaves which will bring blame on women biological process.

→ Capabilities:

Womers Capabilities will be questioned when they fail to work during menstrual period.

Menstrual leaves reduces existing stereotypes

→ Improves awareness:

It will improve awareness about menstrual process among male colleagues.

→ Removes stigma:

Cultural and societal stigma about menstruation will be removed

→ Improve productivity:

Menstrual leaves will improve women's productivity at work place there by equally competing with male counterparts

Sharmila Pegu talks about various taboos related to women reproductive health and these kind of policies will help in reducing taboos about women's well being.

1.(c)

"Caste must be counted because it counts". Discuss the statement in light of the recent debates over caste-based census. 10

Caste-based census refers to collection of data from various caste groups to assess their socio-economic position in the society.

Need for Caste based census

- Census data can be used to formulate new policies for down-trodden caste groups.
- According to marxist scholars like P.C. Joshi this data will show the existing inequalities between the haves and have nots.
- Can help in understanding political representation of lower castes.
(Ex!) Low representation of PVTN's in Parliament as per ADP report.
- Caste based census will also act as a progress report to see the impact of existing policies.

Challenges of Caste based Census

- Might strengthen Caste based identities according to M.N. Srinivas
- Issues related to respondent bias and researcher bias in the process of data collection
- Due to emergence of inter-caste marriages and high social mobility in the form of migration will become barriers in understanding each Caste group.
- Caste based Census might bring pressure on state to create new reservations (or) improve reservation quota.

Caste based Census along with sociological studies of various Caste groups can help in bringing new legal reforms which can lead to social changes in society.

1.(d)

"The trajectory of urban development is the major reason for environmental issues in urban areas". Discuss. 10

According to world Air Quality Index, Indian cities like New Delhi, Kolkata are among top 10 most polluted urban cities.

Urban development leading to environmental issues

→ Due to high Vertical migration to urban areas, it added more pressure on natural resources leading to pollution.

[Ex:] Groundwater pollution in Delhi due to high utilisation.

→ Increase in Vehicular pollution in urban areas due to high density of vehicles

→ Lack of proper urban planning is leading to Concretisation of urban areas which are causing Urban Island effect.

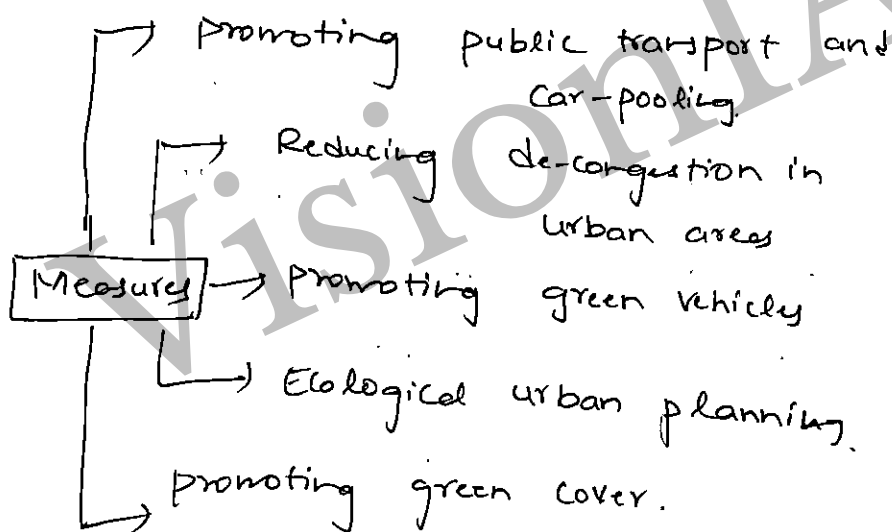
[Ex:] Recent heat waves in Indian cities

→ According to William Whyte over crowding in urban areas in the form of slums is leading to bad waste management

→ Nearby industries are adding pollutants to the atmosphere of urban areas

Ex: Tanneries near Kanpur

Measures to be taken



New age urban policies should be re-designed to promote sustainable urban planning on the basis of 3P's (People, planet & profit).

1.(e)

"While education is a tool of social change, its commercialization is leading to the opposite". Elaborate. 10

Education is a social process which imparts knowledge, skills, attitudes and shapes social consciousness of individuals.

Education as a tool of social change.

→ Education promotes inter and intra generational social mobility

Ex: Son of a farmer becoming an I.A.S officer

→ Education empower women to take own decisions on various aspects challenges the patriarchal norms

→ Education will help to question the traditional negative values and promote modern liberal and secular values

Challenges of Commercialisation of Education

→ According to marxist thinker, Althusser

education is part of ideological
apparatus of state which promotes
high class ideology against social change

→ According to Tridder, Commercialisation
is leading to information poverty of
marginalised

→ Commercialisation leading to huge
disparities between public and private
education

Ex: ASER Report by PRATHAM NGO

→ According to Jean Dreaze, Commercialisation
of education strengthens elite position.

Therefore policies like National
Education policy 2000, Right to Education
act etc should be implemented with
letter and spirit which will break
the shackles of commercial education by
decentralisation of knowledge.

2.(a)

"Green revolution led to profound structural and cultural changes in rural and agrarian societies in India". Analyse the various functional and dysfunctional changes brought by green revolution. 20

Green Revolution refers to fundamental changes in agricultural production and productivity due to high yield variety seeds, fertilisers, irrigation and heavy machinery

Functional and Dysfunctional changes brought by green revolution

① Functional changes:

① Structural level

→ Creation of new farmer group organisations which later emerged as pressure groups

[Ex:] Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU)

→ According to Rudolph and Rudolph, green revolution created a new

Class called tractor capitalists.

(b) Cultural level

→ According to Dhanagare, it lead to new pattern of rural-rural migration which lead to cultural diffusion

(ex:) Purvanchal, → Punjab & Haryana
Bundhel Kand

→ Lead to changes from traditional tools to modern tools usage in agriculture

→ The concepts of modernisation by Yogendra Singh and Sanskritisation by M.N. Srinivas can be seen in green revolution areas.

(2) Dysfunctional changes:

(a) Structural level

→ According to Bhella and Chadda

Structural support and benefits were only captured by large farmers.

→ According to Aggarwal, green revolution lead to De-peasantisation.

→ According to Nandhana shiva monoculture destroyed the ecological diversity in the region

(b) Cultural level

→ Green revolution areas has shown low sex ratio's and son meta preference

Ex. NFHS-5 survey depicts very low sex-ratio in Haryana.

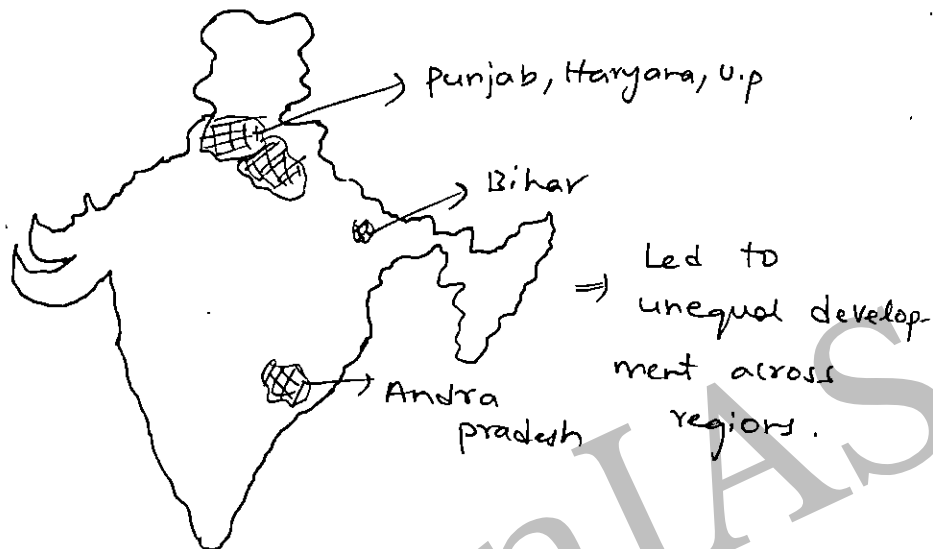
→ According to Paul Brass, green revolution led to ethnic conflicts

→ According to P. C. Joshi, green revolution led to latent discontent to manifest discontent.

→ Lead to inter-state water disputes

(Ex.) Krishna & Godavari dispute

→



Green Revolution effected areas

Eventhough Green Revolution achieved the goal of food security and Self-sufficiency it lead to various manifest and latent dysfunctions such as environmental degradation and skewed sex ratios etc.

2.(b)

The modern working class came into being with the rise of capitalist mode of production. In light of this, discuss the emergence and consolidation of working class in India. 20

According to Holmstorm, working class refers to a group that shares similar economic condition which separates them from property owners, managers etc

Emergence of working class due to Capitalist mode of production

① Early British era:

→ Establishment of new factories and destruction of local industries created first generation factory workers.

→ Creation of railways, textile industries promoted new working class.

② Later British era:

→ The two world wars gave push to

many local industrialists such as
Tatas which lead to expansion
of working class.

③ Post-Independence:

→ Post-Independence government created
many public sector industries such as
mining which created new working
class

→ LPR reforms post 1991 created
Service sector working class.

Consolidation of working class in
India

① Early phase:

→ According to A.R. Desai, destruction
of traditional economy lead to
reverse migration and over crowding
in villages, who emerged as 1st

generation working class by migration

→ In this phase they lacked class
consciousness and they were in the
Marxian concept of "class in itself".

→ Lacked basic pay and good working
conditions as per Das Gupta.

② Middle phase:

→ In this phase we can see the
creation of workers unions to protect
and promote their interests.

Ex: Labour Kisan party

→ Demanded better working conditions
and new legislations.

→ Improved bargaining power due to
group solidarity.

③ Later phase:

→ Majority of this phase happened
post-independence. due to new labour
legislation.

→ Many labour groups consolidated themselves as pressure groups

[Ex:1] Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh

→ Trade union bill, Industrial disputes act were brought in to protect working class interest.

→ LPeR reforms further consolidated working class due to increase in organic solidarity given by [Emile]

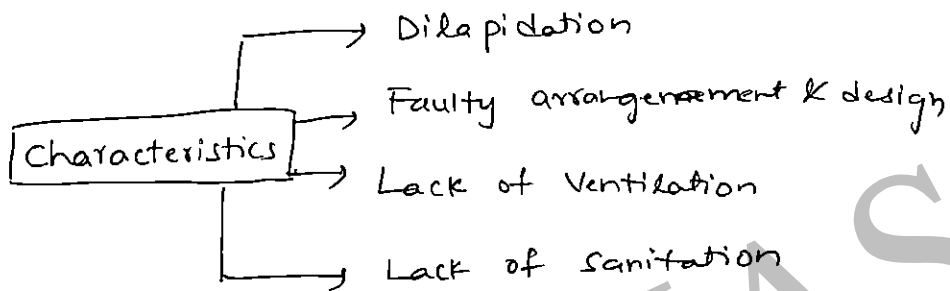
[Durkheim].

Despite consolidation of working class in India, majority of them still lack social security which is making them vulnerable to changing social conditions such as depressions in economy and pandemics like covid-19

2.(c)

"Urban slums are found at the intersection of poverty, deprivation and exclusion".
Explain. 10

According to Brian Aldrich, slums are designated when housing falls below a certain level.



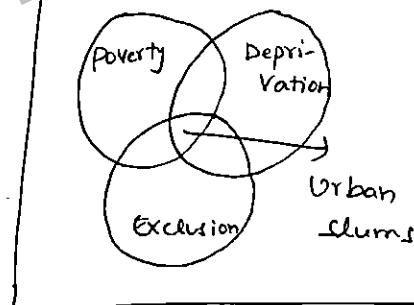
Urban slums at the intersection of poverty, deprivation and exclusion

① Poverty in slums:

→ According to Oscar Lewis, culture of

poverty perpetuates poverty in slums.

→ Lack of employment opportunities takes away basic needs such as nutrition poverty, healthcare poverty and educational poverty.



② Deprivation in slums:

→ slums are deprived of basic Sanitation and Ventilation.

→ They are also deprived of basic rights such as socio-economic and Political rights

③ Exclusion in slums:

→ People in slums lives in ghettos apart from mainstream society

→ slums also face Caste and class exclusions.

→ According to Marshall, deviant behaviour among slum children leading to exclusion as well.

Even after 75 years of Independence we can see prevalence of slums.

Sociologists like A.R. Desai and Pillai

argued that failure of welfare state

lead to slums in India.

3.(a)

Despite economic growth, rural India continues to grapple with issues like bonded labor, low wages, and seasonal unemployment. Analyze the systemic factors contributing to these problems and suggest strategies for addressing them effectively. 20

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3.(b)

To what extent do you agree with the assertion that the processes of industrialization and urbanization in India have reduced the significance of caste differences while strengthening the influence of class dynamics? Discuss. 20

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3.(c)

Explain the changes brought by globalisation in the modes of production in Indian agriculture?

10

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4.(a)

Indian agriculture is witnessing a shift from small-scale family farms to contract farming and corporate agribusiness. Analyze the implications of these changes for rural livelihoods and land ownership patterns.

20

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4.(b)

"The migrant labour force produces the visible signs of national pride, but itself becomes invisibilised". In the light of the statement discuss the role of migrant labour in Indian society and challenges faced by them. 20

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4.(c)

Examine the sociological aspects of the issue of same-sex marriage in the context of a recent Supreme Court ruling.

10

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SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
5.(a) "Patriarchy continues to be a dominant force in Indian social scenario". Discuss, in this light, the recent rise in cases of violence against women. 10

According to Margaret Schuler,
violence against women refers to any
act of force/coercion promoting hierarchical
gender relations.

Patriarchy leading to violence against women

→ Life cycle of violence due to patriarchy.

1. Pre birth

↳ Sex selective
abortion due to
son preference

2. Infancy

↳ Female
infanticide
↳ Low nutrition

3. Girl hood

↳ Genital
mutilation.
↳ Child marriage,
nolestation.

5. Elderly

↳ Abuse of widows
↳ Forced suicide
(Egoistic).
↳ Exploitation

4. Adolescence

↳ Acid attacks
↳ Marital rape.
↳ Domestic violence
↳ Work space
harassment.

→ Unfortunately some sort of violence is accepted in religious texts like Manusmriti, Sharia law, Roman law which

is giving legitimacy to patriarchy.

→ According to Uma Chakravarty patriarchal norms dominates statutory norms in day to day life [Ex] still prevalence of Dowry

→ According to Zoya Hasan, patriarchy is leading to reproductive slavery of women.

→ According to Nivedita Menon, girl birth is seen as future liability due to son meta preference.

→ According to M.N. Srinivas dowry due to patriarchy is modern sati.

→ Neena Das in her works talks about cultural enslavement of women by man

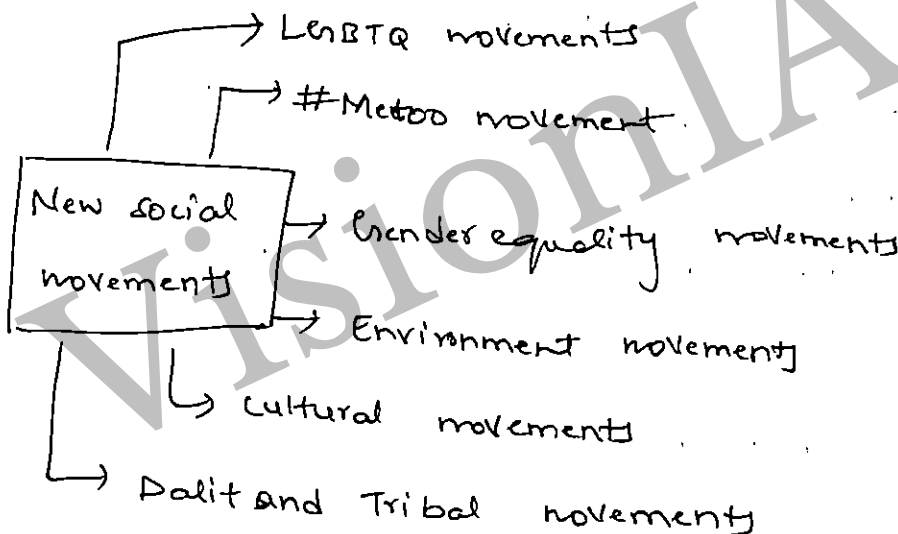
The paradoxical prevalence of Devi (goddess) - Daasi (slave) dichotomy in India society is a case in point to understand the role of patriarchy in women violence.

5.(b)

Evaluate the concept of new social movements in the context of Indian society, considering their reflection on societal changes. 10

New social movements emphasises on Social and cultural issues unlike the economic and political issues of the post movements.

New social movements in Indian society



Reflection of new social movements on societal changes

→ LGBTQ movements lead to de-criminalisation of homosexuality which played an important role in accepting homosexuality in society.

→ According to Ladgil and Guha, many environmental movements are emerging due to environmental consciousness

[Ex:] Save Aarey forest in Mumbai

→ Women movements such as #MeToo brought changes in corporate culture regarding women safety.

→ New Identity movements such as Khalistani movement is creating anomie in the society

→ Dalit movements have lead to social empowerment in the form of reservation

[Critical perspective]

→ Brail Omvedt argues that class angle still exists in New social movements

→ Due to leaderless nature of New social movements they are failing to bring changes.

Therefore despite issues, New social movements played an important role in raising voice against socio-cultural issues.

5.(c)

Discuss the role of indigenous communities and traditional knowledge systems in promoting environmental conservation and sustainable practices in India. 10

Indigenous Communities and their traditional knowledge promotes the ideas of "living with nature" and "Sustainable use" of natural resources.

Role of Indigenous communities and their knowledge in environmental conservation

→ Many forest areas are considered as "Sacred grooves" which are worshipped by Tribals leading to conservation

Ex: Sacred grooves protection by Himachali tribes

→ Tribals also play an important role in countering forest fires.

Ex: Soliga tribes of Karnataka.

→ Bishnoi Community played a significant role in the conservation of Kejri trees in Rajasthan.

Role of indigenous Communities in promoting sustainable practices

→ The knowledge of tribes in Meghalaya about creation of living root bridges is one such sustainable practice.

→ Tribal Agroforestry is promoting both agriculture and forest.

→ Organic farming, seed preservation are helping in promoting ecological diversity.

→ Tripuri tribes are known for their rich knowledge on medicinal plants for treating various diseases.

→ Traditional water harvest management and soil erosion preventive measures are other such practices.

Through initiatives such as tribal knowledge digital repositories and ERI tags

government is taking measures to protect and promote our indigenous knowledge & practices.

5.(d)

Analyze the various perspectives on comprehending the concept of "ethnicity".

10

W.L. Warner. in his Yankee City series defines ethnicity as a set of traits that separates the individuals from some groups and identifies them with others.

Various perspectives on the concept of Ethnicity

① Racial perspective:

It is based on various biological factors such as skin colour, Jaw size, head size etc.

Ex: Ethnicity of Africans is generally based on skin colour.

② Primordialistic perspective:

According to this ethnicity is a primordial identity which got strengthened over time.

② Functionalist perspective:

Ethnic order is functional to society as different ethnic groups performs different functions leading to organic solidarity

[Ex:] Melting pot ethnicities in U.S

④ Conflictive perspective:

Ethnic differences leading to new ethnic conflicts

[Ex:] Tamils Vs Sinhalese in Sri Lanka.

⑤ Modernisation perspective:

According to this ethnicity became private affair in modern society and class, mobility and opportunity became more important.

Understanding various ethnicity perspectives will help us to understand various socio-cultural and power dynamics in the current society.

5.(e)

In your opinion, has the allocation of seats for women in local governance contributed to the enhancement of Indian democracy? 10

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments
brought in the concept of reservation
for women in local governance.

Enhancement of Indian democracy due
to women reservation

→ According to Kalpana Shah,
reservation will act as a gradual
steps in empowerment of women.

→ According to Amartyasen, women
reservation promoted decision making
and leadership skills.

→ Women leadership played an important
role in solving women problems such
as toilet facilities.

[Ex] Role of Charvi Rajawat in
Soda panchayat, Jaipur.

→ Reservation promoted gender equality in local politics

Challenges to women reservation in Indian democracy

→ According to Mukherjee and Jha, it lead to Sarpanch pati.

→ According to Aslok Mehta, local governance institutions failed due to lack of powers and domination of caste group.

→ According to Rejvir Dhaka based on Haryana studies mentions about proxies to women representatives.

→ Domination of high class women on Dalit & tribal women in decision making.

To empower women leaders at grassroots level we need to work on 4Fs (Framework, funds, functions, functionaries) to achieve democratic decentralisation.

6.(a)

"The independent Dalit political parties have failed in providing sufficient political space to those who aspires them". In this context, discuss the trajectory of Dalit mobilization in recent times.

20

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6.(b)

Analyze the concept of "active citizenship" in the Indian context. How can civic engagement and social movements contribute to strengthening Indian democracy? 20

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6.(c)

Analyze the role of gender equality and women's empowerment in achieving successful population stabilization and social development.

10

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7.(a)

Discuss the challenges to secularism posed by rising religious nationalism and communal tensions. What are the possible strategies for promoting religious tolerance and social harmony? 20

In sociological terms, Secularism refers to reduction of role of religion from various social-economic-political institutions and religion becoming totally private affair.

Challenges to secularism due to rising religious nationalism and communal tensions

→ According to Aashish Nandy there has been instances where religion is used for politics. This politicisation of religion is creating new conflicts

→ With increase in use of social media platforms such as facebook and youtube emerged as new challenges due to spread of fake news and worpled videos

Ex: Mujafarpur Nagar riots.

→ According to Dipankar Gupta, individuals loyalty to ethnicity such as religion is dominating than loyalty to nation

→ Emergence of religious fundamentalistic leaders and their polarisation strategies becoming big challenge

→ Increase in conflicts between religious groups on the aspects of religious conversion by missionaries and cow vigilantism

→ According to Ripin Chandra, Communalism is creating false religious consciousness among different groups.

→ As said by Andre Beteille, People follow Manusmriti over Constitution which signifies the role

of religious texts in shaping one's social conduct.

Strategies for promoting religious tolerance and social harmony

→ promoting value based education through initiatives such as National Education policy, 2000.

→ Constitutional values such as freedom of religion and universal brotherhood should be promoted to promote social harmony.

→ Digital social etiquette should be enforced so that online platforms will not be used in spreading fake news.

→ Emile Durkheim stresses on new religion called civic religion. This

Civic Religion can promote national
identity over religious identity.

→ On the same lines of EK Bharat
Shresta Bharat we can create new
initiatives to promote better understanding
of other religions.

→ We should bring strict laws on
hate speech and use of ^{anti} religious
statements in political rallies.

Indian Secularism is built on
the ideas of "sarva Dharma Samabhava"

Where we need to give equal respect
for all religions and should practice
our own religion to achieve religious
tolerance and social harmony.

7.(b)

Analyze the social and economic determinants of child and infant mortality in India, and suggest interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes. 20

According to 2011 census, child and infant mortality in India is 28 per 1000, this grave situation demands for interventions to improve IMR and MMP in India.

Social and Economic determinants of Child and infant mortality in India

① Social determinants:

→ According to S. B. Agnihotri, son meta preference is leading to death of many infant female babies.

→ Dr. Betty Cohen based on his studies says that first girl in the family is welcomed, second girl is tolerated and third girl is eliminated. leading to child mortality.

→ Many times new born babies are not given enough nutrition through breast feeding which is impacting their health.

→ According to Amartya Sen, information poverty such as lack of awareness of family members is leading to child and infant mortality.

→ According to T.K.oomen marginalised communities lack access to healthcare which is leading to child mortality.

→ Issues such as lack of timely immunisation of kids is making them susceptible to diseases.

→ Due to lack of institutional deliveries, specialist doctors many children lost their lives.

② Economic determinants

→ Poverty is playing a significant role in the form of lack of nutrition

→ Educational poverty is leading to early marriages which increases the chances of child mortality..

→ Orphan child is often considered as a liability due to aspects of dowry leading to second class treatment in homes.

Interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes

→ Initiatives such as Janani Suraksha Yojana will promote institutional deliveries to protect both mother and child health.

→ Delivery kits given by Telangana government is also helping both mother and child on the aspects of sanitation and awareness as part of

early child care.

→ Initiatives such as Anemia Mukt Bharat should be promoted to deal with iron deficiency among pregnant women.

→ Timely immunisation should be ensured through programs such as Aayushman Bharat

→ Local capacity building of ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary nurse midwives

can empower maternal and child health.

→ Access to healthcare and doctor support should be improved especially in rural and remote areas.

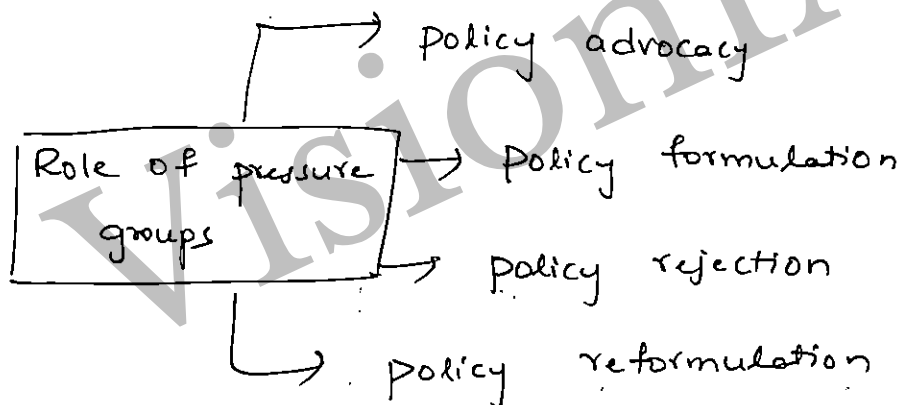
With change in population dynamics it is very much imperative to provide quality healthcare to mothers and children to maintain Sustainable Sex ratio and stop our demographic dividend from becoming demographic disaster.

7.(c)

Pressure groups play a significant role in influencing policy agendas. Analyze the strategies and effectiveness of pressure groups in the Indian political landscape. 10

pressure groups refers to those social organisations which try to influence political processes and policies without directly involving in politics.

Role of pressure groups in influencing Policy Agendas



Strategies and effectiveness of pressure groups in India

Strategies:

① protests:

Many pressure groups try to mobilise people in the form of

protests for their own interests

Ex: protest over farm laws lead to its repeal.

② Lobbying:

pressure groups try to lobby with the ruling government for favourable policies.

③ political support:

Some pressure groups promise political support in exchange of favourable policy agenda.

Effectives:

- Jan Sunwai movement lead to creation of Right to information act.
- Environmental protests lead to creation of environmental and social impact assessments.
- Role of AITUC in protecting labour interest.
- FICCI and ASSOCHAM in bringing commerce related reforms.

pressure groups at times gives voice to voiceless in bringing effective reforms for overall well being of the society.

8.(a)

Explore the emergence of farmer movements from a sociological perspective. Investigate the societal factors influencing their organization and grievances, and analyze how these movements disrupt power dynamics in rural India. 20

From Sanyasi Rebellion in Colonial period to the recent farmer's protest against farm laws, we have seen diverse farmer movements across space and time.

Emergence of farmer movements from a sociological perspective.

→ According to M.S.A. Rao, relative deprivation is the reason for the emergence of social movements such as farmers movement.

→ According to marxist thinker A.P. Desai, the dialectical conflict over the control of factors of production lead to many peasant and farmers movement.

→ According to P. Sainath, agriculture became non-remunerative post LPW reforms which lead to social movements by farmers.

→ Efficient leadership in the form of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel lead to many movements such as Khedai Satyagraha, Bardoli Satyagraha.

→ According to Sub-altern thinker Ranjit Guha, Peasant & farmers movements had always been at the fore front before the revolt.

Social factors influencing their organisation and grievances

→ Factors such as high debts and harassment from money lenders is leading to movements asking for institutional support from government.

→ Any policies by the government which are perceived by the farmers as threat also leads to movements

[Ex:] Farmers protest against farm law

→ New aspirations by the farmers in protecting their interests also mobilise people for movements

[Ex:] Movements for MSP of agricultural produce

→ Historically due to inefficient implementation of land reforms also led to farmers movements

[Ex:] Naxalbari movement

Social movements disrupting power in rural areas

→ Farmer groups which lead farmer movements became pressure groups in the state influencing policies by

The state

[Ex:] Loan waivers to farmers.

→ Due to land reforms, marginalised communities became land holders and with sanskritisation they started holding power to some extent.

→ Due to benefits of farmers movements, secular hierarchy of other castes improved.

[Ex:] Jats became more powerful than Brahmins in Punjab & Haryana.

→ Farmers group through their movements mobilised people as a vote bank in deciding their political representative and lobbying with the government.

Majority agriculture in India depends on monsoons and even today we can see the distress, According to [Gurpreet]

[Mahajan] efficient government measures

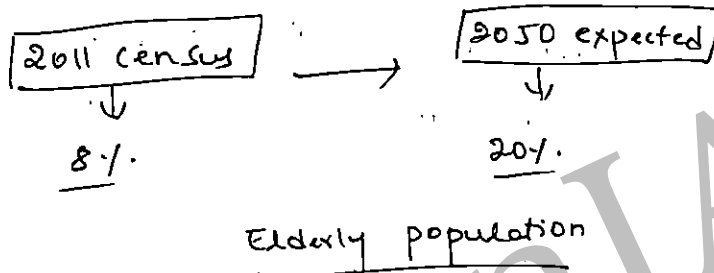
are needed to address this distress

which is the initiator of social movements.

8.(b)

In light of a swiftly increasing elderly population, India is confronting the potential for a socio-economic crisis across generations. Considering this statement, examine the challenges associated with an aging population. 20

Ageing refers to accumulation of changes in personality in terms of biological, social and psychological aspects.



How ageing leads to Socio. - Economic Crisis across generations

→ Due to high dependency ratio, many young individuals has to bear the economic cost of old.

→ Ageing will lead to joblessness taking away financial independence of elderly.

→ Ageing puts more pressure on State due to increase in geriatric and psychiatric health care.

→ Ageing leads to social stigma in the society.

Challenges associated with ageing population

① Economic Challenges:

→ According to Peter Townsend, Poverty in old age is a major concern.

→ Lack of social security measures such as pension

→ They often faced financial frauds due to low digital literacy.

② Social Challenges:

→ Often elders face abuse at homes and outside homes as well

→ Elderly women face double dis-advantage
due to patriarchal norms.

→ Elderly are often looked down as a
liability.

③ Mental Challenges:

→ Elderly face isolation and loneliness.

→ They go through empty nest syndrome.

→ They often feel lack of purpose in
life.

④ Health Challenges:

→ Lack of geriatric care in the
hospitals

→ Increase risk of non-communicable
diseases such as diabetes, blood pressure

→ Increase in out of pocket expenditure
in health care sector.

→ Lack of social security in the form
of health insurance.

Measures to empower elderly

- Creation of new specific hospitals for geriatric care.
- promoting social security measures such as insurance.
- Creating elderly friendly infrastructure
- Creation of new-age applications and portals such as SAGE, SACRED to promote elderly needs.
- promoting awareness about financial frauds.

As suggested by Biswas Commission

We should promote healthy ageing which will reduce the elderly challenges and burden on the state exchequer.

8.(c)

Examine the occurrence of elite accommodation as a common aspect in contemporary political societies, with a critical focus on its relevance to the Indian context. 10

Vilfredo Pareto in his theory of Circulation of Elites refers to elite accommodation where in few powerful people share political power without giving it to others.

Elite accommodation in Indian Context

- In pre-independence era, elite accommodation was along the caste lines. Dominant castes dominated in political sphere as well with sharing power.
- With change in times we can see the prevalence of dynasty politics where in new generation replaces old by promoting elite accommodation across parties.
- politics based on caste and religion strengthened elite accommodation.

→ Emergence of Coalition parties promoted elite accommodation to capture power despite differences.

→ Political parties change their alliance with other parties eventhough their religious and developmental ideologies are different.

[Ex:] INC and CPI coming together.

[Critical perspective on Elite accommodation]

→ Elite accommodation will hamper democracy as it loses strong opposition.

→ Elite accommodation is a barrier to decentralisation of power.

→ Elite accommodation promotes unholy nexus between politicians and bureaucrats.

→ Elite accommodation might lead to dictatorship.

Elite accommodation is detrimental to society if their interests are narrow and self centric as it leads to power concentration with low accountability.