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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2529)

Name of Candidate	HARSITA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	1004873
Center	ORM	Date	27/07/2024

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

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. 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.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. 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

Yogendra Singh explains how law and Constitution act as sources of ontogenetic change, altering the structural and functional organisations of society.

Using Singh's perspective, we can explain Constitution as a source of social change

- 1) Initiating social change
 - a) Directive policies - DPSPs in Part IV-A of the Constitution provides direction for social change, eg - creating uniform civil code
 - b) Reservation policies - under Article 15, 16, allow for social justice and mobility to deprived castes, tribes and classes.
- 2) Hastening social justice change
 - a) Women's Empowerment - through reservation for women in local bodies (73rd / 74th Amendment Acts).
 - b) Fundamental Duties - creates obligations

for developing scientific temper, respecting to ideals of Constitution, protection of environment.

c) Banning of Untouchability under Article 17 reduces caste consciousness in society.

d) Right to Education under Article 21A allows for use of education as a tool for social change by ensuring universal education.

3) Preventing Negative social change

a) Preservation of Linguistic minorities (Article 29) prevents loss of cultural diversity.

b) Role of Judiciary is safeguarded in preventing centralization of powers leading to breakdown of federal structure.

c) Independence of Institutions like Election Commission, UPSC, etc. is constitutionally guaranteed, preventing abuse of power.

Therefore, Constitution acts as the lighthouse guiding the ethics, actions and emotions of individuals towards a progressive India.

1.(b)

"Paid menstrual leaves for women will reinforce existing stereotypes". Critically analyse.

10

The issue of paid menstrual leave has been a matter of national debate and judicial concern in recent times.

Paid menstrual leave : reinforce existing stereotypes

- 1) Restrict economic participation of women as cost to companies to hire women will increase, as pointed out by Chief Justice Chandrachud recently.
- 2) Domestication of women due to lower employment opportunities can reinforce sexual division of labour (women as 'housewife' by Ann. Oakley)
- 3) Choice of occupation - pink collar jobs will increase as formal employment may not be available.
- 4) Increase financial dependence - lower economic security reinforcing 'women as the second sex' - Simone Beauvoir.

Paid menstrual leave : necessity of the times

- 1) Increase participation of women in workforce as women feel more comfortable and confident of menstrual issues.
- 2) Social justice - responsibility to uplift sections which are denied equal opportunities due to historical or biological factors.
- 3) Create positive work environment where labour is treated not as a cog in the machine but an important part of the organisation (Human Relations School of Elton Mayo).

Therefore, any decision on menstrual leave should be evolved by discussions, based on choice and respecting to agency of women to participate in policy-making.

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

With Bihar concluding caste-based census, the demands for the same are amplifying across the country.

Need for caste-based census

- 1) "Caste must be counted because it counts" - as caste is still a relevant indicator of economic and social progress in present times.
- 2) Quantification of deprivation based on incomes, land holdings across castes will be possible.
- 3) Assessment of reservation benefits - Suraj Yengde discussed how such benefits are captured by elites - caste census can reveal truly marginalised classes.
- 4) Better targeting of welfare benefits can be made using caste-based exclusion data.
- 5) Gail Omvedt - caste census can reveal the social, economic, political backwardness faced

by the backward castes.

Counter arguments

- 1) Strengthen caste consciousness - Andre Bekeille believes caste census could increase consciousness based on caste.
- 2) Practical challenges - as several castes, sub-castes exist, no uniform structure of castes.
- 3) Data already available through socio-economic caste census, census and other government surveys.
- 4) Reducing relevance of caste in present times due to modern education, urbanisation, modern employment opportunities.

Therefore, adopting a caste census should be based on national consultation, ensuring social justice and unity of our society.

1.(d)

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

" 14 out of 20 most polluted cities are in India" This only shows the tip of the iceberg that is environmental issues in urban India.

Trajectory of urban development creating environmental issues

- 1) Unplanned development leading to deforestation, disappearance of lakes (eg- Bangalore), constant floods, etc. (eg- Chennai, Pelhi).
- 2) Growth of slums - Mark Davis explains how slums are most vulnerable to environmental issues, as they are low-lying, congested and lack access to safe and basic provisions.
- 3) Increasing concretisation leading to heat island effects, urban floods.
- 4) Lack of green development - cutting down trees to create new residential complexes, resorts, etc. → higher air pollution, rising temperatures.

- 5) Poor waste management leading to groundwater contamination, water and soil pollution.
- 6) Rising migration - urban areas do not have capacity to support → leads to congestion, traffic issues → loss of ecological integrity.
- 7) Centralized planning - agency of local people neglected - 'one-size-fits-all' approach creating environmental issues.

Way forward

- 1) Use of localised knowledge and technologies for management of urban resources - as suggested by Vandana Shiva.
- 2) Jeem Jacobs advocates for sustainable and people-centric policy making.
- 3) Investment in renewable energy, green infrastructure.

Therefore, Safeguarding environment in urban areas lies at the intersection of economic progress, environmental sustainability and social justice.

- 1.(e) "While education is a tool of social change, its commercialization is leading to the opposite". Elaborate. 10

Education imparts new ideas, values, morals, creating the foundation for positive social change, according to M.M. Srivivas

Education as a tool of social change

- 1) Education creates demand for change,
eg - educated nationalists raised voice against colonial rule.
- 2) Emergence of leadership to guide social change eg - Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- 3) Facilitate social mobility, eg - B.R. Ambedkar's position from a low caste to builder of modern India.
- 4) Transmission of progressive values,
eg - achievement orientation, universalism as per Parsons.
- 5) Challenge traditions, dogmas, myths, superstitions, eg - notions of purity and pollution.

Commercialisation : barriers to social
of education change

- 1) Marxist perspective - quality education monopolised by capitalists, expensive education prevents labour class from accessing new ideas, perpetuation of false consciousness.
- 2) Critical Theory - private education transmits values of dominant class, prevents emancipatory knowledge or social change.
- 3) Gramsci : commercial education acts as hegemonistic domination by state, capitalists, preventing social mobility.
- 4) Gail Omvedt - lower castes denied access to quality education, leads to continued deprivation and social exclusion.

Therefore, investing in education that is affordable, accessible and qualitative can ensure positive social change in India.

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 the introduction of modern scientific means in Indian agriculture in the 1970s, which caused a fundamental 'change of structure' in agrarian India.

FUNCTIONAL CHANGES

I) Structural changes

- 1) Adoption of New Technology - as explained by Andre Bebel, eg - tractors.
- 2) T. K. Oommen - trickle down effect led to improvement of conditions of rural labour + unionisation of labour made possible.
- 3) Ashok Thappa - Green revolution introduced modernisation, through market economy, infrastructure development, reducing rural to urban migration.

4) Increase in food production + food security + rising agricultural exports → made India self-sufficient.

II) Cultural Changes

- 1) Higher mobility - due to increased productivity, income levels.
- 2) Empowerment of women as technology aided cultivation.
- 3) Rapid social change led to emergence of new ideas, new political and social elites.
- 4) Modern education facilitated by rising incomes, rural development.

DYSFUNCTIONAL CHANGES

I) Structural changes

1) Environmental Impact - Vandana Shiva discusses how it led to exploitation of groundwater, soil infertility and, soil and

water pollution.

2) Benefits monopolised by rich farmers while poor farmers turned into landless tenants, co-operatives controlled by them, as explained by Satyadev.

3) Dhanagari discussed how it led to emergence of new social and political elites and increased accidents due to cultural lag.

4) Bagchi and Atreya studied how it caused regional disparities as north-western states (Haryana, Punjab, Western UP) primarily benefitted.

Cultural Changes

1) Rise of bonded labour according to Swinder Jodhka.

2) Feminisation of poverty as women unable to access new technologies, as per Nivedita Menon.

3) Utsa Patnaik explains how Green Revolution

led to domestication of women, reinforcing gendered division of labour.

4) Rise of son-preference - Ashish Bose explains this with reference to rising importance of land due to profitable agriculture.

Therefore, M.S. Swaminathan has called for Green Revolution 2.0, which can focus on the regions and classes previously deprived of its benefits.

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

The modern working class is composed of all those who participate in economic activities in exchange for means to secure a decent livelihood.

Pre-colonial working class was composed of artisans, traders, Karkhana workers, who were largely localised, fragmented and never formed a unified class.

The colonial rule introduced capitalist mode of production, which led to a creation of a unified class sharing common problems and thus emerged as the modern working class.

Emergence of modern working class

1) Capitalist production by colonial rulers → shift from home based to factory based production, migration from

rural to urban areas.

2) Concentration in industrial areas -
common residence around industries
provided space for interaction, collective
interest articulation.

3) Modern means of transport and
communication - facilitated unification
of country, allowing for development of
national consciousness.

Consolidation of working class

1) Formation of labour unions, such
as Workingmen's Club in Kolkata -
shared interests were raised for the first
time.

2) Impact of national movement -
the working class recognised British
as the common enemy, creating a
national outlook.

- 3) Participation in freedom struggle - such as in Swadeshi, non-cooperation, civil disobedience movement, allowed more workers to identify with national issues.
- 4) Spread of literature, such as Bharat Shranjeevi, also allowed for consolidation of modern working class.
- 5) Unification across classes was facilitated by modern education, changing socio-cultural biases and encouraged by our national leadership.
- 6) International influence - British textile manufacturers lobbied for labour regulation, which allowed for formation of labour unions, regulation of working conditions and working hours.

Therefore,

- 7) In contemporary times, working class is composed of factory workers, gig

Workers, informal labour, backward caste workers, women workers - who face different issues, challenges at workplace.

Therefore, consolidation of working class was facilitated by national movement, and also contributed to our freedom struggle.

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2.(c)

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

About 5.4% of total population and 17% of urban population lives in slums, highlighting the seriousness of the problem.

URBAN SLUMS: INTERSECTIONAL STUDY

1) Poverty

- Migrant population from rural areas largely constitute slums, who do not have access to income security or formal employment.
- Informal employment, lack of employment opportunities compel people to stay in slums.
- M.S. Gore explains how slum dwellers act as lifeline of urbanity - by providing cheap labour and cheap goods & services.

2) Deprivation

- Lack of access to basic services, such as clean water, sanitation, housing marks slum life.

- Apathy of bureaucracy and no voice in decision-making : political deprivation.
- face stigmas of untouchability, social exclusions : eg- gated societies.

3) Exclusion

- Excluded from mainstream cultural consciousness - G.S. Ghurye finds it as a threat to national unity.
- Labour market exclusions - limited to insubstantial, low paid jobs, construction work, etc.
- Slums for deviance, crime, drugs, trafficking, juvenile delinquency → excluded from provision of a life of dignity.

As Ashish Mandy notes, slums are a signal of anomic urbanisation. Thus, a community development approach, which involves active participation of the deprived, is the suitable way forward.

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

UN declaration defines violence against women (VAW) as any act of gender-based violence which threatens the physical, psychological or social safety of women.

Rising VAW: Result of patriarchy as dominant force in India.

- 1) Violence is the physical manifestation of a patriarchal mindset - which considers women as property of men, according to Radhika Kumaraswamy.
- 2) Challenging patriarchy through modern education, employment → leads to VAW.
Eg- sexual harassment at workplace.
- 3) Patriarchy within family - consider women as inferior to men, who should be controlled, eg- female genital mutilation, child marriages, marital rape.

4) Cultural prescriptions behind patriarchy -
Tulsi Patel, Mivedita Menon discuss how
culture legitimises VAW.

5) Devi-dasi dichotomy by Uma Chakravarty
→ women worshipped in public but
subjected to exploitation like a slave in
private, eg- dowry related violence,
domestic violence.

6) State as patriarchal - lack of gender-
sensitive policies + lack of access to justice.
(eg- marital rape is still not criminalized).

7) Media as patriarchal - shows women as
objects of pleasure, serving the 'male gaze',
promoting stalking, abuse, etc.

In this light, sociological
analysis of VAW reveals the hidden power
structures and latent social motivations
driving patriarchal mindset in India.

5.(b)

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

(MSM)
New social movements refer to the
collective actions that emerged 1970s onwards,
moving away from ~~from~~ earlier movements
marked by economic issues.

New social movements in India	: Reflecting on societal changes
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1) Goals : MSMs mobilize against social,
environmental, lifestyle issues, and not
just issues related to livelihood.

Eg - Chipko movement drew on ecofeminism,
emphasising inherent dependence between women
and nature.

2) Participation : MSMs involve people across
cross-sections of society, beyond the barriers
of caste, class, race, religion, etc.

Eg - Farmers Movements united farmers
across the country and across different classes.

3) Methods of struggle - use of social media,

mass media, technology, etc. to attract international attention, mobilise different people.

Eg - #MeToo Movement was mostly social media led.

4) Leadership : leadership for MSMs provided by the educated middle class primarily.

Eg - Anna Hazare, Anand Kejriwal against corruption.

Limitations of MSMs in India

1) Criticized for not being representative - being limited to upper classes - eg - #MeToo movement only for those with access to internet.

2) Leadership often derived from social or political elites, according to criticism.

Despite these criticism, the role of MSMs in bringing about qualitative change, change-in-structure, is widely regarded.

5.(c)

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

10

Vandana Shiva highlights the importance of indigenous communities and traditional knowledge in safeguarding environment while promoting inclusive development in India.

Role in environmental conservation

- 1) Resist environmental degradation - eg- tribes in Niyamgiri hills against mining.
- 2) Promote ecofeminism - safeguard both nature and women against capitalism and patriarchy.
Eg - Chipko movement in Uttarakhand.
- 3) Protection of biodiversity because of historical connect with nature, generational cultural knowledge.
Eg - Nakki Pikki tribe for birds conservation in Karnataka.
- 4) Safeguard ecological stability - by practicing constructive dependence on nature.
Eg - traditional methods of fishing provides

adequate scope for replenishment of fish stocks, as against modern trawling.

Role in sustainable practices

- 1) Allow sustainable development - use natural resources in such a way that it is not degraded for future use.
- 2) Conservation of water - traditional rainwater harvesting, such as Bui, Johads, can reduce water stress and insecurity.
- 3) Soil conservation - indigenous communities knowledge about millet, hardy crops allows for soil replenishment.

Therefore, initiatives such as Traditional knowledge, Digital library, decentralised conservation can enable us to use the such indigenous knowledge for sustainable development in India.

5.(d)

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

10

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5.(e)

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

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for allocation of seats to women in local governance, marking the beginning of participative decentralization.

It has led to enhancement of Indian democracy

- 1) Gender-sensitive planning at local level has been made possible.
- 2) Greater voice to women has made our democracy more representative.
- 3) Source of social mobility due to imposed social, symbolic capital with women who hold power.
- 4) Training ground for leadership roles as many women move on from local bodies to state (national level political participation).
- 5) Challenge to sexual division of labour - by political empowerment of women, has led to gender justice in our democracy.

Inefficiency of allocation of seats

- 1) Emergence of 'sarpanch patis' - husbands of elected women who exercise power, as shown in the Amazon series 'Panchayat'.
- 2) Patriarchal mindset - prevents social acceptance of women as the leaders in several villages.
- 3) Lack of training, capacity to effectively discharge functions
- 4) Low participation of women due to internalized misogyny, home bound nature.
- 5) Continued poor position of women, 30 years since the policy, reflects its futility.

However, it should be noted that local governance provides an avenue for patriarchal bargains to women, wherein they can strive for higher social status and political power within the bounds of patriarchy.

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

Secularism as an aim of Indian state, wanted advancements of all religions and peaceful coexistence in our multi-cultural society. However, emerging forces threaten the same.

Challenges to secularism

- 1) Rising religious nationalism
- 1) Hindu Chauvinism - eg - demolition of Babri Masjid - creates threats to religious identities of minorities.
- 2) Rise of right-wing political parties, such as Republicans in USA, promote prejudice, marginalization and inter-religious conflict.
- 3) Religion in public sphere is making a comeback, eg - using religion to seek votes, challenging secular nature of democracies worldwide.

4) Xenophobia - fear of other cultures, religions, which manifests as rising immigration controls, 'America for Americans', etc.

5) Denial of fundamental rights, such as right to Equality, when state policies appease to majority religion, eg- through CAA in India.

II) Rising communal tensions

1) Violence and anomie, such as cow vigilantism, mob lynching, affecting secular and peaceful co-existence.

2) Clash of civilisations - due to Globalisation - increased contact between different religions is creating religious conflicts, as explained by Samuel Huntington.

3) Communalisation of politics, eg- rising presence of religion-backed political parties and pressure groups, (eg- RSS, VHP in India), challenges inter-faith dialogue and cooperation.

4) Rights of cultural minorities endangered due to communal tensions, eg - right to wear hijab in schools.

5) Intersectional deprivations faced by women from minority religions, as they become target of violence during conflicts.

Strategies for promoting religious tolerance and social harmony

1) Increase cross-cultural contacts to counter prejudices, stereotypes.

2) Modernisation Theory - by Yogendra Singh - modern education can reduce religious consciousness, promote modern values of tolerance, co-operation.

3) Ratio use of charismatic personalities to spread ideals of secularism and peaceful coexistence.

4) Institutional secularism - ensuring that schools, bureaucracy, media, etc. do

not promote communal values, and function objectively.

5) A.S. Khurshid advocates for national integration through reminding ourselves of cultural values that held India together since ancient times.

6) Promoting dialogue and discussion over unilateral decision making, in issues such as uniform civil code.

Therefore, opposing the forces of communalism and religious nationalism is essential to preserve the unity and integrity of our nation.

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

Child mortality refers to number of children below 5 years of age dying per 1000 live births. Infant mortality refers to number of children dying below 1 year of age per 1000 live births.

Social determinants of child and infant mortality

- 1) Cultural prescriptions - Tulsi Patel explains how girl child is considered a burden, thus neglected, denied healthy food and nutrition, leading to higher mortality.
- 2) Low levels of women's education - lack of awareness about family planning, child care, breast feeding, leads to higher mortality.
- 3) Lack of healthcare - especially in rural areas, leads to low immunization, lack of access to medicines, formal treatments, etc.

(Economic determinants)

1) Poverty and deprivation - prevent access to healthy food, WASH, healthcare leading to higher mortality.

2)

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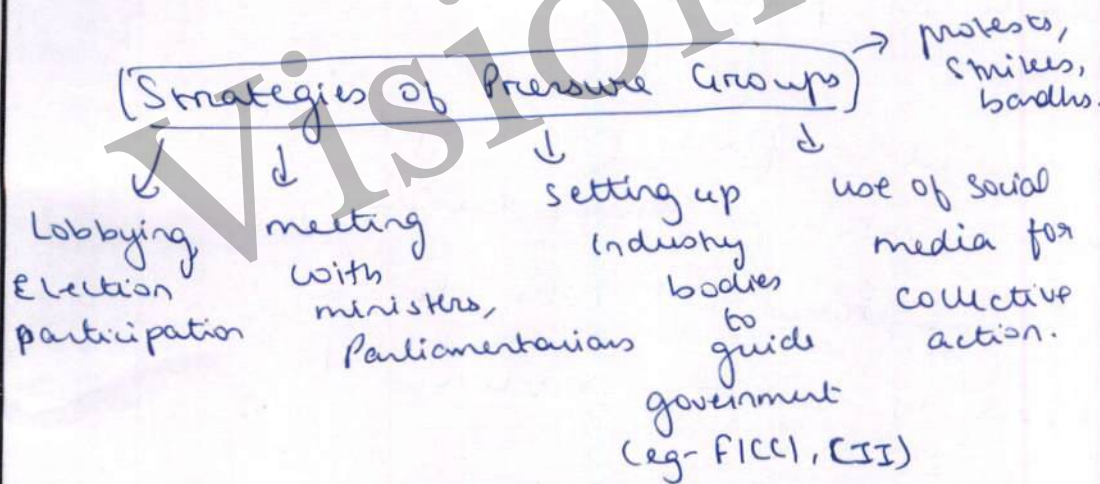
7.(c)

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 refer to collectivity of individuals for achievement of common economic or social interests.

Pluralist theory highlights the significant role played by Pressure groups in influencing policy agendas through articulation of interest, mobilisation of voices and spreading of information

Eg - Bharatiya Kisan Union, Samyukt Kisan Mancha role in farm laws withdrawal.



Effectiveness of Pressure Groups

1) Raise voice of the marginalized sections

Eg - All India Dalit Association against caste-based discrimination in universities.

- 2) Connect between state and citizens through surveys, reports, etc. (eg-by CMEI).
- 3) Assist state in socio-economic goals
eg - NGOs involved in last mile delivery of Mid day meals.

Challenges of Pressure Groups

- 1) May promote regional, parochial, sectional interests.
- 2) Can act as foreign policy tools of governments to prevent development within India.
- 3) May act as fronts for illegal activities, such as money laundering.
- 4) Can be captured by elites, to the detriment of collective interest.

Therefore, democratic functioning of Pressure Groups is essential to ensure their role in our social system remains progressive and beneficial for all.

- 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

farmers movements trace their origin from the peasants uprisings in pre-independent India, which laid the foundation for a common consciousness and shared interests.

Sociological perspective on Emergence

- 1) Colonial India - saw peasants movements, which were also associated with nationalist uprising in the 20th century, and saw the British rule as the common enemy.
- 2) Post-Independence - factors such as Green Revolution, land reforms, cooperatives and exports have created a new class of farmers - who are economically better off and politically conscious.
- 3) Neo farmers movements / farmers movement in post-independence India is thus a collective action led by farmers for social and economic benefits, targeting the state.

Factors influencing their organization and grievances

1) Economic issues such as higher MSP, debt waiver, subsidised credit are the primary grievances

2) Social issues, however, are also highlighted, such as - Maharashtra movement by Shetkari Sangathan argued for property rights to women.

3) They extend beyond local boundaries and focus on national / international consciousness.

4) unification across classes - farmer's movement aims to remove artificial divisions across classes, and unify as one social group against the state.

5) Primary target - these movements believe that their distress is a result of discriminatory state policies, which prevents fair price realisation, creating agricultural distress.

6) Trickle down effect - farmer's movement argue that higher MSP can have a trickle down effect on rural economy, and solve all problems related to deprivation and poverty.

7) Use of new modes for action, such as social media, protests, bands, etc. to draw national sympathies and attention of the state.

Eg - prolonged protests against the three farm laws in 2020/2021.

Role in disrupting power dynamics

1) Challenge traditional powerholders, such as big landlords, moneylenders by securing state benefits (eg- subsidised credit)

2) Challenge to Dominant Castes (M.M. Srinivas)
- through participation of lower castes.

3) Overthrowing local political elites such as block level officers, who lack service mentality, according to Oscar Lewis.

Shortcomings in disrupting power dynamics

- 1) These movements are criticized for representing interests of rich farmers, while poorer tenants' and sharecroppers' issues are not addressed.
- 2) They are believed to be limited to irrigated areas, while power structures in backward areas remain intact.

Despite these limitations, the New Farmers Movement has highlighted the exploitation and distress of our rural population, and called attention to their demands.

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

Census 2011 highlights that ageing population is over 8% of our population. Rising elderly creates challenges for socio-economic development of India.

Socio-Economic Crisis Across Generations

-) Rising dependency - higher burden on the working age population.
-) Increasing cost of healthcare - limited ability of state to provide.
-) Rising life expectancy due to modern healthcare, - challenges for informal workforce that has low ability to save for retirement.

Challenges Associated with ageing population

- 1) Economic vulnerability
 -) low pensions
 -) inadequate savings
 -) rising cost of living

- o) breakdown of joint families.
-) Peter Townsend discusses inadequacies of state benefits and pensions for elderly.

2) Psychological / Emotional challenges

- o) Disengagement Theory - as people age, they start to alienate from social life, creating isolation, loneliness.
- o) 'Infantilised old age' - elderly created and treated as much more dependent than they actually are.
-) Emotional distress, depression due to lack of familial support.

3) Challenges across classes

-) Feminisation theory - elderly women have higher life span, higher financial vulnerability, threat of violence, low awareness about state policies.

-) Dalit elderly, CGTQ elderly, elderly belonging to religious minority face income insecurity and other intersectional deprivations.

4) Threats of violence due to frailting physical health.

→ State of Elderly in India report - every one in two elderly face some form of abuse at home.

5) Institutionalised ageing - Cora Inne Green explains how institutes promote ageist policies, such as retirement ages, which alienate the elderly from economic and social world.

6) Healthcare challenges

- lack of access to proper, quality geriatric care at affordable costs.
- state supported old-age homes are not adequate or sufficient.
- fiscal burdens on state to provide welfare services for ageing population.

However, ageing population also provides opportunities for socio-economic development, through longevity dividend, higher experience and acting

as a source of generational knowledge
and cultural traditions.

Thus, investing in silver economy,
which can meet demands of ageing
population, while promoting economic
growth, is critical.

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- 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

Elite accommodation in contemporary political societies is marked by

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