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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1529)

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Center	310 - DELHI	Date	28/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
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(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:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
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.

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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.

All the Best

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Critically examine the efficacy of 'Law as an Instrument of Social Change'.

Law refers to rule of the land that reflects the aims and objectives of any society. It aims to provide direction and at the same time, tries to undo social evils.

→ Law effective in creating social change:

* Initiating social change: Striking down of Art 377 gave impetus to homosexual freedom. This gave rise to open debates, homosexual rallies, movies etc. which creates healthy debates facilitating social change.

* Recognising social change: Provides legitimacy

to new social equilibrium. (ex. Adultery is no longer valid; with growing call for gender equality, adultery was scrapped).

→ Law inhibiting social change:

* Ineffective to create social change : Dowry

act is largely unsuccessful to bring about reduction in dowry cases, dowry deaths.

* Barrier to social change : ~~The~~ restriction to

marry person irrespective of their religion (ex: anti-conversion bills).

Andre Beville points out that law may only direct where society ought to go, but social institutions decide where society actually goes.

1. (b) "The project of Dalit capitalism is futile in a society where caste decides the social capital" Critically analyze.

Dalit capitalism, as reflected by DICCI, means the growth of Dalit entrepreneurs, Dalit businesses and more streamlining of Dalit aspirations with main stream economy.

→ Dalit capitalism futile :

* Lowest jobs still decided by caste. Manual scavenging is still done exclusively by Dalits.

* Upward mobility is rare : reservation benefits only to few, larger society is still driven by caste considerations.

* Large part of bonded labor : Dalits, tribals are employed as bonded labor in mining.

plantation etc.

→ Though Dalit capitalism is arriving as:

* Rise of Dalit consciousness: new understanding
of Dalit politics, homogenisation based on class/
caste deprivation leads to new consciousness.

* Dalit middle class: educated, employed
middle class provides leadership to aspiring
Dalit entrepreneurs.

* Rising pressure group: Dalit politics (ex: BSP)
exists in growth of Dalit led businesses.

Dalit capitalism even though associated
loosely to caste is gradually adopting modern
means to grow and prosper.

1. (c) Critically examine the 'paradox' of India's 'green revolution'.

Green revolution provided food security, growth of farm incomes to the nation according to economists. But sociological understanding reflects a paradox created due to it.

→ Green revolution functional to society

* Bullock caste capitalism: Kamleen Gough highlights the rise of capitalism in villages. Soil is breeding class as more affluence is achieved

* facilitated caste-class cooperation: requirement of labor by landed caste is high. This leads to growth of interactions and dependence on lower caste, kiths thus blurring caste based segregation.

* Reduced rural-urban migration : males are not employed in the village. This leads to better socialisation of children and sustains rural family / kinship structure.

→ Dysfunctions : * Shanmugar, in his study of seed cooperatives highlights how dominant caste monopolises class (ex: banks, education) leading to further inequalities.

* Migrant workers from UP-Bihar are not related to land owners leading to worsening labor conditions.

Green revolution further increased regional disparities and created issues like deprivation, movements and issues like taxation.

1. (d) Do you agree that the Constitution of India has weakened the traditional social order in India? Give reasons for your opinion.

Constitution of India provides for equality, abolition of untouchability, freedom etc. which goes against the traditional social order.

→ Weakened social order :

* Growth of modern values : ideas of democracy, secularism has created more tolerance. Caste distinction in urban cities are fast disappearing.

* Emergence of dominant caste : M.N. Srinivas highlights how universal adult suffrage allows lower castes to go for mobilisation. This leads to new power dynamics opposing tradition.

* Growth of gender consciousness : Women rights

guaranteed by fundamental rights leads to reduction of patriarchal norms in marriage, family etc.

→ Though, traditional social order remains as:

* Caste endogamy: Marriages are largely based on caste considerations. This is facilitated by technology (ex: Matrimony websites)

* Untouchability still persists: scavenging jobs are solely performed by untouchables.

* Rural India driven by traditions: concept of Sarpanch Pati highlights traditional domination.

Andre Beville highlights that constitution/
law may only decide socio direction but
actual path is decided by social tradition.

1. (e) Discuss the nature and social background of the working class in India.

Working class refers to the blue collared workers involved in factories, construction sectors and other informal sectors in the economy.

→ Nature and social background:

* Colonial India: working class majority consists of peasants, plantation workers, factory workers etc. They had limited rights, were solely dependent on owners and lacked unity.

* Post independence India: emergence of labour unions (ex: AITUC), unionisation due to nationalisation of economy facilitated working class homogenisation (ex: Railway Karmachari Union).

* Post Libe reforms : Working class lost bargaining power as more privatisation and roll back of state was observed. Contractual employment further hampered social security and created helplessness in working class.

* Contemporary : Rise of technology, better access to opportunities and resources have caused shrinking of working class. More avenues of upward mobility creates more open structure in middle classes (ex: growth of entrepreneurs).

Working class thus reflects dynamic behavior and relationship in society. With growth of technology, new issues are emerging.

2. (a) "Education is not only instrumental in bringing about social change, it is also instrumental in maintaining the status quo." Comment in the context of Indian society. 20

Education emerged as a key agent of social change throughout evolution of societies. Period of renaissance, french revolution, Indian freedom struggle etc. were largely driven by new education which fuelled the middle class.

→ Education instrumental in bringing social change.

* Prepares accommodative ground for social change:

makes society more accepting of new values.
(ex: Western educated ~~was~~ freedom fighters understood exploitation by British).

* Creates middle class which leads social change.

New middle class in India, largely driven by

education (ex: engineering, commerce) is driving social change in marriage, kinship, family, gender etc..

* Used by state to inject new values :

inculcation of coding in New Education Policy, 2020 will increase chances of social mobility of lower classes and will reduce ~~gender~~ digital divide.

* Helps question existing social order: education

inculcates spirit of enquiry which creates new social structures. (ex: Raja Ram Mohan Roy questioned sati, polyarchy).

* Pushes innovation which fuels changes :

Digital revolution in India caused by engineers

is bridging issues of healthcare, rural urban divide etc.

→ Education maintains status quo:

* Ensures value consistency between generations:

Durkheim calls school as most appropriate medium where collective conscience is shared between two generations i.e. teacher and students.

* Used by state to inject ideology: critical theorists argue that state uses education as a medium to justify its actions. This reduces chances of citizens asking questions to authority.

* Restricts innovation and promotes uniformity:

T.N. Madam argues that education is promoting

rote learning and is killing new ideas that are essential to social change.

* No ^{true} learning happening: Ivan Illich, in his

deschooling of society highlights how major learning happens outside school. He questions basis of modern education.

* Reestablishes traditional hierarchy: separate dining in Mid-day meal schemes, privatisation of education further enlarges gulf between ~~caste~~ caste and class.

Education is thus contested to be an agent of social change as well as status quoism. True learning should be the focus,

2. (b) "Poverty is the root cause of child labour." In this context, there is a possibility of more children engaging in child labour due to the loss of jobs during the ongoing pandemic. Comment. 20

child labor refers to involvement of children below a certain age in economic activities.

This hampers their socialisation and exposes them to situations their ~~mind~~ mind/body is not equipped to handle.

→ Poverty as root cause of child labor:

Sociological understanding of child labor reflects that poverty remains the most dominant cause of child labor along with strong connection with caste and gender.

child laborers are more energetic, least complaining and unaware of their rights

which leads to "good economic sense" to their employment in economic activities.

In return, their parents see them as economic assets which bring additional income into a poor household. Education is seen as a long gestation project and is not invested in.

Poverty also stems from caste perspective.
Studies of child laborers highlight high proportion of SC/ST in child laborers. This also contains religious angles as more minorities are involved in child labor.

Poverty also leads to gender discrimination
in child labor. Girl child is employed more as

a domestic help than a male child. They are thought to be less complaining and are more equipped for domestic jobs.

→ Impact of ongoing pandemic :

* Job losses leading to more poverty : Global

job losses will increase pressure on poor. This will lead to more requirement of working hands which will push children into working.

* Increasing drop out rates in school : shift

to Online education leaves major chunk of students outside formal learning. This will make them available to work.

* Lesser disposable incomes with industry :

lesser salary to pay will make them employ more child labors to cut down salary expenditure.

* Increasingly pregnancies due to lockdown : will

lead to more unexpected children, more mouths to feed and more requirement of child work.

* Children have better immunity : This will

lead to more trust on child workers as they are lesser prone to virus.

Child labor still remains a sad reality in India. Involvement of all stakeholders is required. Neelam Burra calls these as 'born to work' criticising limited state intervention.

2. (c) How is the Indian agrarian system witnessing a change in its 'mode of production'.

10

Agrarian mode of production refers to the concentration of capital, use of technology, relationship between ^{land} owners and farmers as well as purpose of production in agriculture.

→ Agrarian system witnessing change due to:

* land reforms: abolition of zamindars, land ownership rights, land ceiling act etc. increased land holders. This changed mode of production as small farmers/peasants had their own lands to till and earn profits.

* Green revolution: gave rise to capitalist agrarian system with motive of production

changing from self consumption to market.

* Growth of contract farming: farmers organisation, pooling of resources and entry of private businesses further changed mode of production in terms of hybrid seeds, capital intensive technology.

Kathleen Gough highlights transformation of agrarian economy and rise of capitalism. Daniel Thorner contradicts this in his theory of "Melik, Kisan, Majdoor" and highlights strong caste-class nexus available. This reflects that mixed changes have been observed in Indian agrarian mode of production.

3. (a) India's bonded labourers are caught between an entrenched caste system and a dismissive state. Analyse. **20**

3. (b) "Gentrification of the cities and ghettoization are the two sides of the same coin in the new urban landscape." Examine the statement with reference to the Indian experience of urbanization. **20**

3. (c) "The introduction of reservation policy is not sufficient to empower women and strengthen their role as key stakeholders in local governance." Examine the statement in the context of Panchayati Raj in India. **10**

4. (a) "State intervention is needed to make farming economically and ecologically viable". Comment with special reference to the problems faced by small and marginal farmers in contemporary India. 20

While neo farmers movements are largely driven by capitalistic and modern demands, problems faced by small and marginal farmers remains subsistence based.

This requires states intervention and welfare based approach to protect small and marginal farmers as they consist of 78.5% farmers.

→ State intervention to make farming economically viable to small and marginal farmers:

* Absence of economies of scale : land fragmentation, small land holdings and absence

of cooperative leasing mechanisms impact them. This leads to lower productivity, low quality and low bargaining power.

* Overdependence on middlemen at APMCs: These farmers are generally illiterate, poor and unaware of MSP and market conditions. This makes them prone to corruption, manipulation and exploitation.

* Lack of access to institutional credit: Banks avoid lending to high risk customers. Vagaries of monsoons, lack of storage etc. force these farmers to sell cheap. Credit is from private money lenders who charge exorbitant interest.

* Caste - class nexus: Sathyadev, while studying

seed cooperatives highlight that upper caste goes for monopolisation of cooperatives. This increases inequality between different caste/class.

* Not a part of contract farming structure: Benefits of capitalism, privatisation is not reaching these sections and most of the subsidies, benefits, priority sector lending etc. are hijacked by big farmers.

→ Ecologically viable

* Absence of technologically advance systems:

Stubble burning is the only option as leasing of machinery like harrow seeder is not affordable.

* Knowledge of input proportion is missing:

Amount of pesticides, fertilizers are put in

excessive amounts leading to hazardous release of chemicals, soil acidity and reduced productivity.

* MST driven farming choices: nutrient recycling is not possible and monocropping is practised. This leads to fertility issues and fallow lands.

State intervention to these farmers are must to ensure inclusive development. In the wake of recent farm bills, ~~the~~ government should include protective measures for this section to ensure farming community becomes prosperous together.

4. (b) Pressure groups happen to be an indicator of level of political maturity and accommodation in a political system. In this context critically analyse role of pressure groups in the policy making process in India. 20

Pressure groups refer to growth of plural centres in power distribution in a society. They reflect plurality of influences in deciding state policies and are part of active democracy.

→ Indicator of political maturity and accommodation

* Indicates types of power authorities: Authoritarian

Societies are closed and development of pressure groups are not present (ex: UAE, China)

Democratic societies facilitates multiple polarity and thus pressure groups are highly developed. (ex: Labor unions in India).

* Indicates process of society building: French

Revolution which led to modern french society encourages pressure groups, protests etc. Societies like Britain where tradition is still strong demotivate too much plurality of power.

* Types of government & leadership: Left leaning parties generally support trade unions, other pressure groups whereas ~~the~~ majoritarian governments have limited interest in plurality.

→ Role of pressure groups in policy making in India:

* Policy formulation: Active deliberation with pressure groups are done to ensure inclusivity in policy (ex: Trade unions for labor codes,

farmers union for farm bills).

* Policy implementation: Pressure groups act as medium assisting executives in implementation.

(ex: NSUI, ABVP ensure swachh Bharat Abhiyan in universities, colleges),

* Policy feedback and improvement: helps understanding lacunas, implementation issues and conducts social audit. (ex: ASER survey by NCD barham highlights lacunas in education),

→ Though Pressure group might hamper policy formulation as:

* Pursue narrow interests: Minority monopolising majority and certain undesirable

demands are made on state (ex: Savarna group demanding abolition of reservation)

* Hijacked by leaders whims & fancies:

undemocratic process and charismatic authority are generally leading pressure groups. They might forward their demands as group's wish.

* Hampers implementation: obstructs policy implementation (ex: Caste still dominates in PRIs and Dalit/Women sarpanch are subservient)

Thus, pressure groups are dynamic with varied interests and purposes which ultimately enrich dialectics in the society.

4. (c) Explain how the history of dairy cooperatives in India showcases a model for realisation of the goal of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (Self-reliant India).

10

Dairy cooperatives refer to collective mobilisation of dairy products, merging of resources and technology to reach qualities and economies of scale.

→ History of dairy cooperatives: Led by Verghese Kurien, small/marginal farmers were asked to collect milk and submit in reception centres. These were equipped with quality checks, temperature controls and cold storages for preservation of quality. Training at grass roots levels was provided. Once uniform quality and large amount of milk was collected, processing units were installed.

This was further enhanced by diversification of products, marketing and development of brand image (ex: AMUL).

→ Model for Amulirbhar Bharat

* Inclusivity: MSMEs at local level can be trained and cooperatives can be formed for ensuring quality, credit and durability.

* Gender justice: Women should play active role in achieving this target as was done at AMUL.

* Modern meeting traditional: Indigenised way of development of products which can then be projected as world class exports.

* Development over growth: sustainable development with India (rural) at core.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) "Differences in cultural norms affect fertility behaviour". Comment in the context of population dynamics in India.

Population dynamics depend heavily on region, culture in Indian society. Patriarchy, stemming from culture guides fertility highlighting lesser control of women on her own body.

→ Culture affects fertility :

* North Indian culture systems : Haryana,

Punjab, UP etc. are highly driven by patriarchy.

Post success of green revolution, culture also adopted agrarian economy. This led to demand of more males which resulted in high fertility but skewed sex ratio.

* Tribal culture system : Lack of caste, patriarchy amongst them drives their sexual behavior. Openness, unaware of family planning and free will of women leads to high fertility, high mortality.

* South Indian culture system : focus on education leads to late marriages. More & industrially advanced leading to nuclear families. Awareness amongst women leads to better family planning and thus their fertility rates are low.

With growth of modernity, technology and education, culture changes. This leads to lowering fertility levels and most states are achieving ideal replacement ratio.

5. (b) Write a short note with a sociological perspective on nativist movements in India after independence.

Nativist movements refer to growth of nativism i.e. feeling of unity due to local culture, common residence or common interest.

→ Sociological perspective on nativist movements:

* Regional disparities causing relative deprivation:

Bifurcation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh was majorly driven by lack of resource allocation and poor economic growth in Telangana region.

* Traditional culture of autonomy and self rule:

Tribal nativism (ex: Bodoland, Nagaland) is driven by local autonomy. When this is hindered by common constitution, rule of law etc.

native movements start.

* Feeling of over development: Catalonia in Spain, Khalistan in India feels they are burdened with paying for underdeveloped states. This leads to demand for separation / autonomy.

* Threat of dominant culture: This results when efforts towards imposition of dominant culture is done. Natives feel their culture is threatened and rise in revolt.

In recent times, political mobilisation based on nativism (ex: Son of soil), nativisme for demand of reservation (ex: Jats, Gujjars) are also observed.

5. (c) Infant mortality rate is the most sensitive index for measuring development. Comment.

Development refers to a more inclusive form of growth where economic affluence is accompanied by social affluence like reduced inequality, gender growth and better health etc.

→ Infant mortality reflects level of development.

* Highlights level of healthcare: Availability of institutional deliveries, medicines for maternal care and experts to handle complicated pregnancies.

* Indicates level of nutrition: Healthy mothers deliver healthy children. In India, 51% of women are anaemic highlighting higher incidences of infant and neonatal mortality.

* Highlights Tribal growth: Tribal infant mortality is highest due to primitive methods of childbirth, absence of institutional maternity rooms. This reflects tribal integration levels in a society.

* Prevalence of patriarchy: High infant mortality also is a product of female foeticide, lesser attention to women's health and apathy towards women issue.

Infant mortality thus provides an idea of socio-medical conditions in any society. Lack of political attention also highlights the priorities of great tradition (elites) in devising a path to development.

5. (d) What do you understand by 'cultural nationalism'? How does it manifest in India? Give some examples from recent times.

Cultural nationalism is driven solely on the basis of common cultural demands, threats and cultural view of society.

Cultural nationalism reflects a narrower sense of unity where similar culture is appreciated but changes to it are perceived as threat.

→ Manifestation in India:

* cultural revivalism in wake of modernity:

growth of cultural apps (ex: Online Aarti, Jat Mahimany) highlights culture finding its way via technology, to keep it intact.

* growing demands of cultural homogenisation:

cultural practices of majority are demanded to be followed by minorities (ex: Beef eating ban). This is supported by majority and leads to votes in politics.

* Extension of culture in other societies:

Gujarati Meharabha in US, C-R Park in Delhi highlights cultural association in foreign societies. This provides sense of connection and avoids rootlessness.

* Antithetical to democracy: might lead to cultural conflicts, riots and communalism.

Cultural nationalism exhibits in functional and dysfunctional manner in culturally dominated societies like India.

5. (e) Briefly discuss D.N. Dhanagare's views on agrarian movements in India.

D.N. Dhanagare's studies agrarian movements from lens of peasant and farmers movements bifurcating them as pre Green Revolution and post Green Revolution phase.

→ Peasant movements (pre-green revolution)

Dhanagare highlights the demands of agrarian movements were mostly driven by subsistence, local resentment and basic survivalist demands.

These were largely driven against local land owning farmers, zamindars, money lenders and ~~the~~ associated exploitation.

Methods adopted were also local where violence was observed, mostly revivalistic

outcomes were appreciated. These led to local restorations. (ex: Tebhaga movement, Champaran etc.)

→ farmers movement (post Green Revolution)

Demands now shift from subsistence and survivalism to economic, political as well as environmental.

These were driven mostly against state policies like privatisation, subsidies, farm loan waivers etc.

Methods were constitutional protests, formation of unions, pressure groups and experts involvement

Thus, he highlights role of affluency, access to market and better awareness in changing nature of agrarian movements.

6. (a) Globalisation has given a new lease of life to communalism. Comment.

20

6. (b) With rapidly ageing population, India is staring at the prospects of generational socio-economic crisis. In the context of this statement, discuss the challenges of ageing population. 20

6. (c) "The relationship between NGOs and the women's movement in India has led to a loss of collective feminist politics based on autonomy." Comment in the context of the notion of 'NGOization'. **10**

7. (a) Due to pre-existing gender differences, women are experiencing the effects of the COVID crisis in different and often more negative ways. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian women's vulnerability to COVID-19.

20

Women's vulnerability in India is driven by religious, cultural, socio-economic as well as political factors.

These are further aggravated by a global pandemic like COVID-19 which has highlighted various different and negative ways in which women are affected.

→ Effects of COVID-19 on women vulnerability:

* Increase in domestic violence: Loss of jobs, economic hardships is leading to issues like frustration, alcoholism. With no mediums left

to exhibit patriarchy, women becomes the
medium of violence exhibiting powerlessness

* Unwanted pregnancies : Women control over
her sexuality is jeopardised during lockdown.
This leads to restricted access to contraceptives,
pregnancy tests and abortion clinics leading to
increasing pregnancies.

* Increase in marital rape : apathy of law
towards marital rape and increased time spent
at home due to covid leads to high incidence
of marital rape and ~~other~~ violence against women.

* Female foeticide and mutilation issues :
unwanted pregnancies coupled with rising

unemployment means lesser desirability of girl child due to added pressure of dowry. This leads to malnutrition of girl child.

* Elderly females are more dependent : Increased vulnerability of elders to COVID-19, lack of access to medical facilities and over dependence on children leads domestic violence against elderly women.

* Working women issues : loss of economic independence due to job losses are reflected in growing household burden. They are discouraged to find new jobs and are dropping out from labor force participation.

* Unavailability of menstrual hygiene further increases chances of infections

→ Though COVID-19 has produced new opportunities for Indian women as:

* Work from home culture: Women previously dropping out due to unsafe transportation, harassment at workplace can now freely work.

* Non requirement of maternity leaves: Twin role of mother and employee can be performed.

* New avenues of employment: Online teaching, increase of social media related jobs.

COVID-19 and its impacts creates development of new social ~~changing~~ changes and vulnerability of previously oppressed sections are increasing.

7. (b) Despite a fast-growing economy and the largest anti-malnutrition programme, India has the world's worst level of child malnutrition. Elaborate the social causes as well as consequences of malnutrition in India. 20

India's economic growth is unprecedented in last few decades. Whereas economists rejoice, sociologists feel that this growth is not reflected in development of children, women, elders, tribals, lower castes etc.

Child malnutrition is at 38%, whereas equally high levels of stunting, wasting and anaemia highlights inability of India's largest anti malnutrition programme i.e. Mid-day meal schemes, Mission Indira Aashush, Integrated child development scheme etc.

This requires understanding of social causes hampering such development.

→ Social causes :

* Patriarchal notions towards girl child :

apathy towards daughters leads to lesser expenditure on ~~not~~ their nutrition. ~~that is how~~ affects

They are considered 'other's family' and thus are neglected in food, nutrition and education.

* Cultural food practices and hidden hunger :

food is highly driven by culture. Over dependence on rice in coastal belts, consideration of millet as 'poor's food' leads to unbalanced

diets leading to malnutrition.

* Junk food considered as status symbol :

McDonaldisation has outpaced traditional food

items like Ghee, Jaggery etc.. Urban populations go for Western products leading to coexistence of malnutrition and obesity.

* Caste and untouchability during service delivery :

Village society is still largely driven by caste notions. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, ASHA workers hailing from upper caste avoid Dalit residences leading to poor nutrition. This is also observed in Mid-day meal schemes where Dalits are made to sit & eat separately.

→ Consequences :

* Overdependence on state : Malnutrition will lead to lower productivity in children. They will

in turn depend on state schemes like MGNREGA,
Direct Benefit transfer for survival.

* Lack of productive workforce: Health is utmost
importance in ensuring social mobility. Oscar Lewis,
in his 'subculture of poverty' highlights how
poor nutrition leads to poor learnings and
poor skills.

* More expenditure on curative healthcare: more
out of pocket expenditure on hospitals will
reduce savings and hurt economy.

Malnutrition transcends beyond availability
of government services and is caused due to
sociological reasons which should be
accommodated in policy planning.

7. (c) Construct a sociological narrative on the neo-farmers' movements in post-independence India. 10

Neo farmers movement refers to new demands, new methods, new styles of movement as well as changed outcomes parameters.

→ Sociological narrative :

* Reflects mobility status amongst farmers: demands are not restricted to mere survivalism and are targeted towards better quality of life, cheaper resources etc. (ex: Technology to avoid stubble burning is demanded).

* Homogenisation based on class: farmers today are belonging to various castes, subcastes as well as religion. They come together for class

interest reflecting change from tradition (ex: Jats)

* Acting as a pressure group: Bharhiya Kisan

Union, AIKU etc. act as an interest group
during policy formulation, implementation and
feedback. Political influence is wielded.

* Inclusive and expansive demands: Not only
better seeds, subsidies and waiver are
demanded but also environment, education and
reservation are part of farmers movement.

Even though new farmers movements are
changing, basic role of a farmer movement has
traditional characteristics like road/rail
blockages, relating to farm incomes etc.

8. (a) "Population policy 2000 sees population structure through lens of fertility, ignoring important component of migration". In reference to recent migrant crisis, analyze why there is a need for internal migration policy.

20

8. (b) "Poverty in India has been socially generated and perpetuated".
Elaborate. 20

8. (c) "Physiological factors associated with women cannot be a rationale to deny them the right to worship." How patriarchy operates through religion, discuss in relation to Sabrimala judgement. **10**

