

Test code - 1529

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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Section A.

01
(17)

Law is an ordinance which has the effect of enforcement failing which state provide penalties or punishment. Law has been an agent of social change :-

→ Dilution of Caste system

- Article like 15, 16 has diluted caste based discrimination.
- According to Oscar Lewis it has broken jajmani occupation

→ Gender Empowerment

- Prohibition of Gender based discrimination under Article 15, Law
- Law like Pre Natal Sex Determination Prohibition, & Prevention of

• Sexual harassment of women.

→ Secularism

laws like Special marriage Act has promoted interfaith marriage

→ Right to Education

RTE Act has provided free education of all 6-14 years irrespective of caste and class.

However law has been agent of social continuity also

→ Kerala Religious Places Worship
Act - Prohibit women from entering temple

→ Section 377 - Prohibited homosexual relationship

→ Goyle Jalag Law - discriminated against women of a faith

Thus law has been changing with time and is but steadily

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Q1(b) Social Capital according to Pierre Bourdieu is a capital which arises out of network with prominent educated, economically well off people.

Dalit Capitalism is a view where Dalits shifted from caste based jajmani occupation to secular entrepreneurial ventures.

Reason for rise in Dalit Capitalism

- Access to Education (Sukhdeo Thozat)
 - Migration to Urban areas
 - Policies like Stand up India, Make in India.
 - Rising aspiration of Dalit youth who are middle class
 - Globalisation
- However idea of Dalit Capitalism

has been futile :-

Reasons :-

- Rise of caste organisation - According to Yashendra Singh such organisation act as glass ceiling preventing entrepreneurial venture by other caste e.g. Agarwal Mahasabha in Delhi
- TS Patel conducted study in Gujarat found that major businessmen were traditional merchant caste like Marwari
- Study by GB Prasad - found rising atrocities and violence amongst Dalit entrepreneurs post LPG deflating their aspiration.

Any change to happen is ~~slow~~
Rise of Dalit as entrepreneurs is
a new phenomenon and will take time

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Q4

(c) Green Revolution was a phenomenon which was introduced in 1960s in Western UP, Punjab Haryana where farmers grew new HYV seeds to increase overall production.

Aim of Green Revolution.

- Increase food security.
- Prosperity of rural areas
- Increase in income of farmers
- Reduce cultural distinctions
and enabling class in rural
areas.

Green Revolution was successful
in providing:-

- self sufficiency in food security
- Increased income of farmers
(Rudolf & Rudolf - Bullock Cart)

Capitalist.

→ Advent of consuming class in rural areas

however there were paradoxes

→ Study by Francine Frankel in 5 villages from India found Green Revolution benefitted only large farmers ($>10\text{Ha}$ land)

→ Bronab Baudhan found increased number of Agriculture labourers who were pauperised due to reduced wage.

→ Uma Chakravarty found that this led to greater domestication of women. Green Revolution led to masculinization of agriculture

Thus Green Revolution had both positives and negatives
It was a paradox which had economic, cultural, ecological consequences.

01

(d) Constitution is a document which provides various ways through which old traditional order of caste discrimination, Gender distinction, tribal isolation and majoritarianism changed to a greater egalitarian society.

ways in which constitution has changed traditional order.

- Article 15 provides prohibition of discrimination based on caste class.
- According to Sukhdeo Thar Affirmative actions in jobs has led to dilution of traditional gajmani ties
- Xaxa argues that Art 29 & Art 30 have protected tribal identity

→ Zoya Hasan posits that provisions like Right to Freedom of Religion under Article 25-28 has empowered minorities

However AR Desai argues that constitution speaks the language of Dominant class. He said while Right to Property was a fundamental right, Right to work wasn't

Also despite affirmative actions Sukhdeo Yashrat argues that share of SC/ST is still very low in modern employment

Sachar Committee talks about Muslims who due to fear of loss of identity study in Madrasas. Thus there still needs to be done at societal level despite constitution

as

(e) Working class as per Weber
are those who are employed
in the Industrial sector
within blue collared occupations

Nature of working class

- Nature of work - contractual
wage labour relationship
- Nature of Family - mainly
live in nuclear households
(As per Pauline Kolenda)
- Type of work - automated
high tech industry - work in
Automation unit. having poor work
condition.
- Place of work - working class are
Urban workers
- they live in urban slums.

As per TS Parole working

Class in India was a result of Industrialisation due to rise of colonialism

→ Pre Independence - worker class were limited to textile industries they were those artisans who lost livelihood due to lost patronage.

→ Indian National Movement
Working class participated in movements like Swadeshi Non cooperation movement

→ Post Independence

Working class are the urban poor working in varied sectors like steel, mining etc.

With automation and rise of Artificial Intelligence there is rising fear amongst worker class of losing their status -

Q2(a) Education is the formal process of communication between older and younger generation in which older generation transforms the values, knowledge to the younger ones.

Education as an Agent of social change.

1. Empowerment of women - As per Uma Chakraverty education has increased the status of women in the family and has made relationship more egalitarian

2. Dilution of caste - Ghorat argues that with education Dalits are turning into new Dalit Entrepreneurs

3. Change in Family - Education has changed the family structure from ~~an~~ joint to nuclear as discussed by Pauline Kolenda

4. Migration - Access to education has weakened traditional jajmani bonds and people are migrating to cities for secular job opportunities

5. Urbanisation - more people are entering into cities as per Census 2011 - Urbanisation is steadily increasing to 32%.

6. New class structure - According to Andre Beteille education has led to new english speaking IT oriented middle class

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However despite the social changes
education is also instrumental
in maintaining status and
in following ways :-

1. Education as an Occupation -

A study by Yogendra Singh found
in Delhi most of the teachers
were of Brahmin caste.

2. Education and cultural capital

A study conducted by Navekha
in Delhi found most of the
engineers and Doctors as people
belonging to upper dwiji caste

3. Rural - Urban Divide - quality of

Education is better in cities
which is why most people
migrate to cities for higher
education.

4. Education and Gender divide

A recent study by NGO Pratham found more girls enrolled in government school while more boys in private leading to difference in Quality of Education

5. Education and Class

As Per Amartya Sen education in India is guided by aspiration of middle class, it is not mass in nature.

Recent covid-19 Pandemic and shifting to digital education has highlighted differential access to education. Thus education no doubt an agent of social change but needs to be inclusive in nature guided by constitutional values

Q2

(b) According to ILO child labour implies children entering into labour earning a living. It severely affects their access to education, mental development and normal growth.

Causes of child labour.

Supply
~~Demand~~ side:-

1) Poverty — It is the root cause of child labour. where children are seen as a surplus labour by parents.

2) Lack of access to quality Education

Myron Weiner argues that lack of quality education demotivates parents to send children to school.

3) lack of job

According to PLFS survey India youth unemployment has been highest at 61. Maximum proportion has educated unemployed

Demand side / B.

1) Rising Middle Class

As per Neeta Burra middle class dual career families prefer cheap child domestic workers

2) Small Enterprises

According to Neeti Mishra some enterprise prefer child due to their nimble fingers, docile nature
eg. firecrackers, bangle making

Way in which COVID-19 can increase child labour :-

- Lack of access to physical education and shift to digital mode has pushed children to informal sector due to less internet access (NGO Aarambh Study at Bhopal)
- Loss of jobs of Parents ~~and can~~ push children to earn a living for family
- Increase informalisation of work which is out of regulation will see employment of children at low wages to ensure cost cutting
- Failure of Agriculture workers to pay debt on account of low demand can increase in child entering into beegar

→ Incability to take care of children due to loss of income can lead to increased sex trafficking of girl child

→ Lockdown and lesser inspections can increase employer violating the laws prohibiting child labour.

No doubt there are laws banning child labour but there needs to be greater inspections (supreme court in Mc Mehta Case) Also government must provide day mid day meal nutrition and tech devices to ensure continuity of child's education and not child labour.

Q2(c)

mode of production refers to the overall forces of production as well as social relations concerned to it.

Indian Agriculture has witnessed a change in its mode of production starting from British rule

→ According to PC joshi India agriculture before British rule was feudal agrarian and later changed to modern capitalist there was a shift from hereditary subsistence based production to commercial contract-wage based relationship.

→ This was criticised by Utsa

Patachik who stated that MOP shifted to capitalist only after land reform and Green Revolution in post independence.

→ This view is supported by Rudolf and Rudolf who state the rise of Bullock cart capitalist in villages

Following were the changes :-

- Increase in tenant farmer having wage labour relationship
- Greater Mechanisation of Agriculture
- Greater consumption which was status based

While Indian Agriculture turned Capitalist Pauline Kolenda in her Kumbapetti study argued that all modes of production were simultaneously present in there. Suggesting shift is not complete.

Q3

(a) Bonded Labour is a labour.

where there is :-

→ unequal relationship between worker and employer.

→ worker is either paid very low or is not paid at all

→ As per ILO it is a modern slavery

Bonded labourers are caught between entrenched caste system and dismissive state :

Caste system & Bonded Labour.

→ A study conducted by Human Rights Watch in Andhra Pradesh cotton fields found majority bonded labourers employed as were SC and ST.

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→ Caste obligations - Push Dalits to bonded labour. where they serve upper caste master due to duties obligation & don't rebel

→ Caste discrimination - According to caste discrimination lack of skills and proper education push low caste to bonded labour.

→ Indebtedness - most of the Agricultural labourers are lower caste who are exploited by upper caste moneylender. Failure to pay back pushes them in debt

Bonded labour as a result of
discriminative State :-

→ Retreating State from ~~Job~~ Public

Sector. - As per Harendra Singh greater privatisation and lack of job reservation in Private sector has pushed Low caste to Poverty.

→ LPG Reforms - led to greater Sub contracting of work. Middle men exploit poor to work as beggar.

→ Informalisation of work - and lower regulations have pushed employers to employ workers at low and no wages

→ Development Induced displacement and loss of rights over forest led to tribals entering in Bonded labor.

→ Privatisation of Agriculture led to Agricultural labourers and small tenants entering into bonded labour.

→ Relaxed labour laws - has led to hiring of low skilled employees who then work as bonded labour.

Apart from caste and retreating state other reasons for rise of Bonded labour are Gender Discrimination, jobless growth growing inequality and poverty

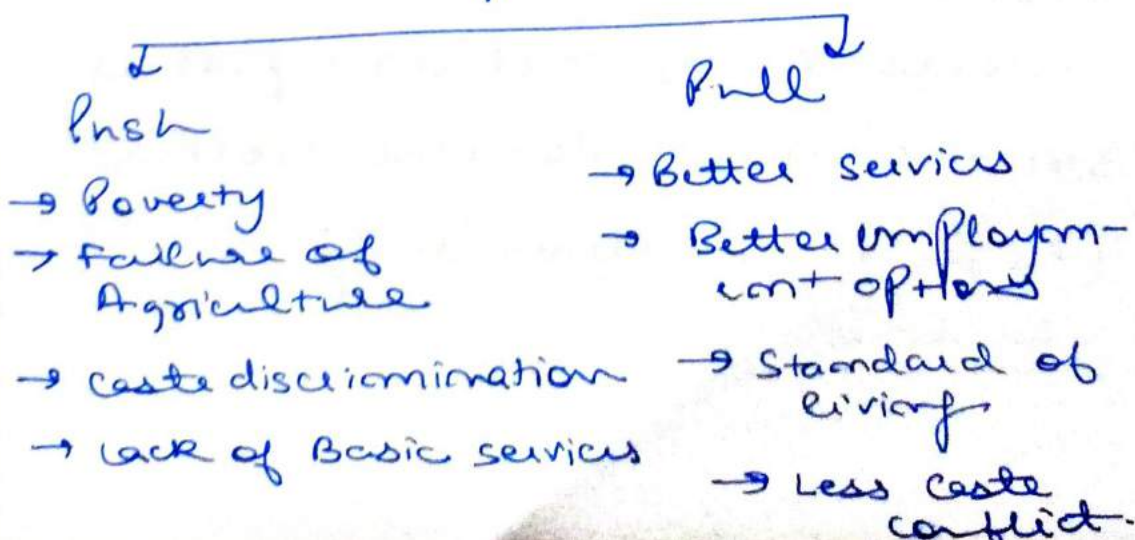
thus Bonded labour is what marx say objectification of labour and needs to be controlled.

Q3) Urbanisation is the process of transformation of demographic and cultural experiences of people from rural to urban. According to Census 2011 Urbanisation in India is rising steadily and is 28% currently.

As per Ram Ahuja Urbanisation is :-

Urban - Urban	} <u>Ruralurbanisation</u> (Ghurye)
Rural - Urban	
Urban - Rural	
Rural - Rural	

He further discusses causes of Urbanisation



Consequences of Urbanisation according to experts have been — Gentrification of cities and ghettoisation.

Gentrification — Ghettoisation.

- Unplanned Urbanisation has resulted in Skennomigration of cities (Dr Jodhka)
- Rural Poor who migrate to cities turn to Urban Poor who are exploited by Rich capitalist class as cheap labour (AR Desai)
- Urban Poor work as informal workers for eg. rickshaw pullers, street hawkers, domestic workers (As per Javed Alam Study in Lucknow)

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→ Due to poor wages they are pushed to corners of the cities leading to ghettoisation. [A study in Delhi Railway colony found major people employed as manual scavengers]

→ Increasing inequality has created Gated communities which comprise of rich upper class living in posh areas.

→ Gated communities exploit poor by accessing cheap services at low cost

→ These Gated communities further migrate to other urban areas for better job opportunities e.g. IT sector which increases their income.

→ while poor have access to unhygienic water, food, poor education the rich on other side use cultural capital to have access to better education and services.

→ A study conducted by Ashwini Deshpande in and TS in Mumbai found that network effect in job employment has led to an 13% poor getting promoted to upper reaches

While Urbanisation has increased inequality it has also increased standard of living of poor who remit money to rural areas. They gain social capital and experience lesser discrimination in urban areas.

Q3/c) Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government which was introduced with 73rd constitutional amendment Act. It provided 33% reservation for women cutting across caste lines

Positive effects of Reservation.

- A survey by NSS found women sarpanches had improved status not only outside but within family
- It diluted patriarchy more and more women entered in decision making
- women in higher post could support economic empowerment of other women for eg. SHG-NRLM.

However reservation is not sufficient as there were many issues:-

- Women sarpanchs were backed by husband who acted as Panch Pati and took all decision
- women who entered into PRI were from dominant caste groups while lower caste women were sidelined
- women decision makers were disrespected and sometimes killed for eg. A Dalit women Pancha was murdered for hoisting flag

Thus along with reservation behavioral change is required

As Andre Beteille say Law decides where society should go, society decides where it actually goes

Section B

Q5

(a) Fertility is the number of child birth a women gives in her reproductive age. It is determined by number of factors: social, cultural, economic

Role of culture in Fertility:-

- Traditional notions in religion like Hinduism promote fertility as a Dharma under grihastashrama
- Contraception - Cultures like Islam prohibit use of contraceptive devices thus increasing fertility
- Role of Family - Long periods of marriage without kids are looked down with suspicion
- Status of women - According to Utsa Patnaik status of women

increases only when she gives birth to son.

→ Role of Death Rite - In culture death rights have to be performed by male child to attain heaven.

→ male preference - culture of Patriarchy promotes parents giving birth till adequate number of sons.

Thus culture plays a major role. Other factors are Poverty leads to more children Lack of education of women reducing her decision making power

05

(b) Nativist movements are movement which promote the interest of native population at the behest of all other

Some examples are — Maharashtra Nava Nirman Movement,
Dravidian Movement, Assam Movement

Reasons for Nativist movement

→ According to Myron Weiner Nativist ethnic movement in North East were as result of lack of development and neglect of state

→ Nativist movement in Maharashtra against migrant from Bihar were a result of lack of jobs which were

taken away by poor migrants from outside.

→ Davidian movement according to Ghose was a result of fear of loss of linguistic identity to the majority

→ P. Baneh argues the native movement in Assam was a result of illegal immigration of Bangladeshi refugees and competition over low resources.

This nativist movement have been predominantly fought for identity, economic opportunity, lack of resources and poverty which were exploited by aspiring political leaders

05

(c) Infant mortality is the number of children dying before completion of 1 year per 1000 live births.

IMR is the most sensitive index for measuring development due to following reasons:-

- Poverty - Poverty is directly linked to IMR. where poor mothers don't have access to enough nutrition.
- Patrilachy & child marriage - It is found children born to adolescent mothers are likely to be malnourished or die at early age.
- lack of access to Health services

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States where IMR are high are those where there is lack of institutional & delivery, adequate vaccination facilities

→ Education - According to NFHS-4 Kerala has one of the lowest IMR and it is also the state with highest literacy.

Thus other factors which measure development are Total Fertility rate where poorly developed states like Bihar have high TFR. Similarly maternal mortality is another indicator, economic growth gender equality are other determinant of development.

Q5

(a) Cultural Nationalism is an ideology that manifests ideas of nationhood with cultural factors like race, religion, ethnicity language etc.

Some manifestations of cultural nationalism are:-

→ Dravidian Movement was an ethnic movement demanding separate Dravidistan to protect its language, identity and culture.

→ Naga Assam Movement - Naga's demanded a separate Nagalim based on Naga race.

→ Hindu Nationalism - According to RC Crura Hindu nationalism as against minorities was a cultural-economic dominance based on religion.

→ Khalistan movement was a manifestation of separate state of Khalistan based on religion and common language [Sikhism] [Punjab]

More recently Cultural Nationalism has been reflected in the form of Anti migrant sentiment in Maharashtra as against Bihar.

Stereotyping people from North East as Covid-carriers in Delhi is another instance

Similar lynching people from other religion Also as per. Faizan Mustafa recent Ayodhya issue and NRC issues are also few instances of Cultural Nationalism

Q5(e) Agrarian Movement have a long history since pre independence time for instance Faiyazi movement, Moplah movement, Kisan Sabha movement

however Dr Dhanagare classifies these based on their nature objectives

1) Restorative movement

These movements were aimed at restoring the old order for eg. Faiyazi movement

2) Social Banditry

These movements were radical violent but without any objective are alternative system

3) Reformatory Movements

These movement aimed at reforming unjust clauses. They used peaceful means mostly

e.g. Kisan Sabha Movements

4) Maxalism

These are radical movement aimed at establishing left ideology. e.g. Telengana Movement

5) Liberal Reform movement

These are new farmer movement who want to reform clauses as per their benefits using peaceful means e.g. sat agitations for subsidies

Thus Dr N Dhamare provides a five fold classification of Agrarian movements

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Q7

(a) Patriarchy is the gender difference in society where men exploit and control women. Indian society has been pre-existingly patriarchal in the following ways:-

- Male Preference - has led to increase in female infanticide
- Gender bias - Male child provided better education and nutrition compared to women siblings
- Child Marriage - According to Usha Pattnaik women are married at a young age to decrease parents pressure of dowry.
- Domestic violence - As per Malvika Kallikar husbands vent out frustration on wife by battering

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→ concentration in informal sector
Women are concentrated in
so low skill low paying job
(Kamara Ahamed)

These differences have been
exacerbated in current covid
crisis : —

→ Lockdown and lesser regulation
of clinics has increased
of non institutional abortions
of female foetus creating health
risk for mother also.

→ Greater amount of time at home
has increased sexual violence
against girl child (As per recent
reports by Unicef - cases of
child pornography have increased)

→ ~~Women~~ do lockdown and lock

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of domestic help has increased
work burden on women

→ Loss of jobs of husbands and
immigration of men to rural
areas has increased cases of
domestic violence

→ According to ILO greater than
80% women in India work
in informal sector. Retrenchment
due to economic slowdown
will invariably affect
women.

→ less income has decreased
nutritional security of women
where already more than 50%
are anemic

→ According to Reports of the total
internet users in India only
1/3 are women. This digital

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gender divide can impact women
online work opportunities as
well as access to online
education (Recently Kerala-15yr
old girl committed suicide
due to inability to access online
classes)

→ As there are more women
caregivers they are vulnerable
to greater infection contraction
(Case Study on Ebola)

No doubt women were affected
due to covid-19 but other
vulnerable sections like EWS,
Scheduled Caste, tribals, poor
were also affected due to
covid.

Q7 (b) malnutrition involves lack of access to adequate nutrition required for proper nourishment in the child. According to Global Hunger Index India has 37% stunted, 21% wasted under-5 children.

To control malnutrition India has enacted many schemes the biggest being Middle-Day meal scheme, Annadata Ayojana Public Distribution System

However still performance is dismal some causes are:-

Social causes :-

1) Poverty - India has one of the highest number of BPL ~ 26%.

2) Caste Discrimination

According to Shareet of the total BPL only 8% are divya while rest are SC and ST suggesting lack of access to basic needs amongst them.

3) Gender-Patriarchy

According to Utsa Patnaik women are discriminated at home by providing less access to food this creates problem of Anemia (More than 50% women are anemic as per NFHS-4)

4) Child Marriage

A study by P. Ghosh in Malda District found that children born to adolescent anemic mother were themselves malnourished.

Consequence of malnutrition:-

→ Poor Performance at school -

Study by NGO Dishe found that malnourished children performed poorly in school

→ Low Productivity at work -

this results in wage gap and furthers the class divide

→ High out of pocket expenditure

Poor and malnourished are prone to infections frequently due to less immunity

→ Food Budget squeeze -

Poor wage due to malnourishment further exacerbate poverty

As per economic survey 2018-19.

→ more maternal mortality -

malnourished mothers have greater complications in pregnancy increasing mortality (currently it's 122 2015-16 - as per NFHS)

thus malnourishment leads to vicious cycle of Poverty - Hunger - Poverty which needs to be abridged by proper intervention by all three tiers of government. Proper implementation and behavioural changes are need of the hour.

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Q7(c) According to Eric Wolf
Indian Farmer movement has
been feudal in nature. To its
contrast AR Desai classified
Indian Farmer movement as
Peasant movement and Neo
Farmer movement

→ As per AR Desai - Neo Farmer
movement started after
Land reforms and Green
Revolution

→ major causes of the movement
have been: ① increasing cost of
input like fertilizers, seeds

② Inadequate price realisation
under MSP

③ Competition from imported
produce (e.g. Pulses from Mozambique)

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④ Against intension of Private Sector

→ As per Dhanagere — marginali-
cipants in such movements
have been new Bullock Cart
Capitalist, dominant caste like
Jat, Ahir. While small farmers
support from outside

→ Modes of Protest have been
Peaceful. The movements are
Liberal in nature

→ AR Desai Adds that these
movement demand reform
and not revolution

Recent Protest by Sikh Farmers
in Delhi ~~can~~ against the
new Agricultural Bills is one
such example of farmer movement