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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2298)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	364372
Center	ONLINE	Date	04/08/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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.	
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			
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✓ 6(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
7 (a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
8(a)	20			
(b)	20			
(c)	10			
Total Marks Obtained:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Remarks:				
			Recommended	
			Strongly Recommended	

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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) In a village, the cooperative society enjoys a focal position as an important socio-economic institution. Critically discuss.

cooperatives societies [sahakari sangathan]
are formed by the group of farmers to
effectively bargain against the market
and state

cooperatives in villages → Agricultural cooperatives
→ fertilizer cooperatives
→ financial cooperatives

Important Socio economic Institution

① Susan Wadley studied ^{AMSL} and found
that cooperatives have developed
business acumen among farmers
and strengthen bond.

② cooperatives have turned farmers
into a pressure group: better bargaining
power

Eg: Jan Bremen: Kerala fishermen
cooperative study

- ③ financial independence to people i.e linkage of banking institutions
- ④ Developed linkages with factories ensuring stable income in Maharashtra & Gujarat
- ⑤ weakened caste based occupations

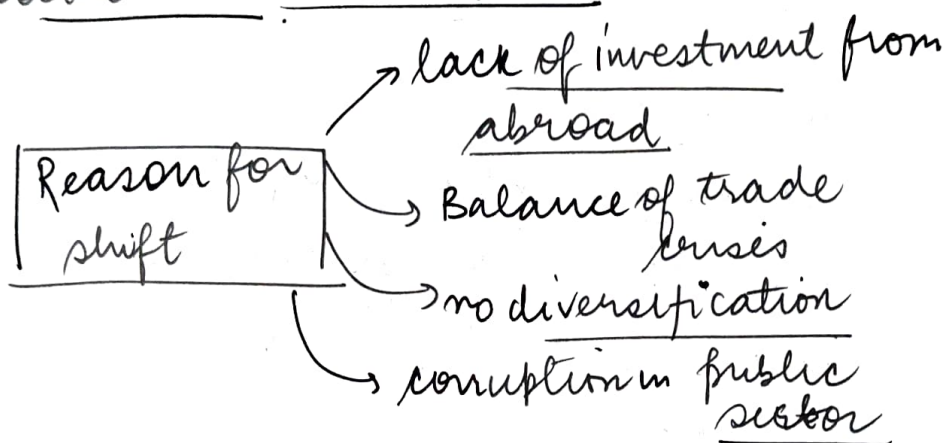
Limitations

- ① Daniel Thurner: colonized by Gentleman farmers who are aware of government policies
- ② Dipankar Gupta: Made villages a hot bed of politics.
- ③ Increased gender divide → less representation of women.
- ④ Jean Dreze: financial assistance remain a major problem

Thus linkages with urban centers should be there along with financial assistance from state

1. (b) Indian state shifted has from socialist state to liberal state post 1991. Analyse the Impact of market led approach to development in the last three decades.

AR Desai argues that India post independence went for socialistic model of development but with the arrival of 1980s the socialist model has failed



Positive Impact

- ① service sector has grown immensely post 1991. Now it contributes over 50% to GDP
- ② globalisation has brought new elements like
 - a) feminist movement
 - b) liberalism & consumerism

- ③ Job opportunities: less dependence on agriculture
- ④ Social mobility in Indian society has increased
- ⑤ Caste based identity on decline
— Srinivas in 'obituary to caste'

Negative Impact

- ① Kamune Ahmad: Pink collarization of women. Eg: Aishwarya, teacher
- ② Increased gender divide: women earn 24% less than men.
- ③ Informal sector booming: lack of social security & fixed income
- ④ climate change → more emissions
- ⑤ No rise in Dalit capitalism
— Ghanashyam Shah

Thus development must be balanced with growth in all sectors

1. (c) The Constitution of India was adopted to force the pace of social and material renaissance in India as a step towards social change and nation building. Explain.

Wibert Moore defined social change as significant alteration in the structure, institutions and value system of the society.

Constitution & social change

- ① It provided for equal opportunities for men, women (irrespective of sex)

Article 15

- ② To address the hierarchical nature of Indian society and provide mobility [Article 17]

- ③ It make positive discrimination by giving reservation for SC/ST who are socially disadvantaged thus establishing political democracy

- ④ Law can change the culture of society through negotiations and

deliberation [Talcott parsons]

- ⑤ It established the principle of religious equality in India [Article 25-28].

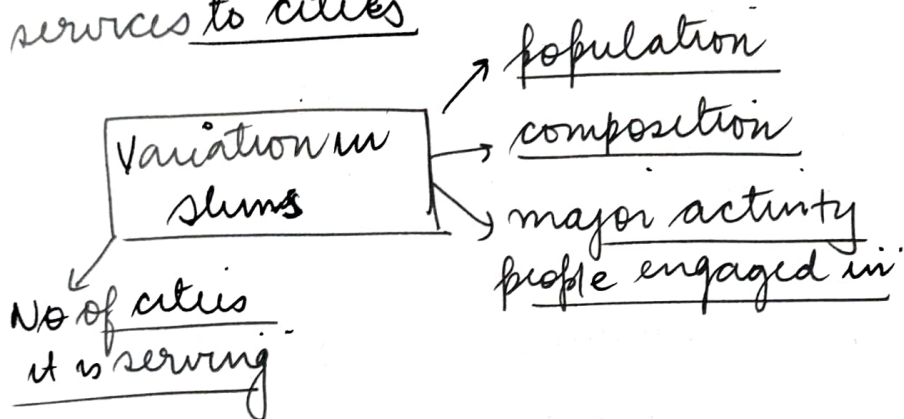
Constitution & Material Renaissance

- ① Equal distribution of wealth of nation [Article 39(b), 39(c)]
- ② Gave the right to property for people [Article 19]
- ③ Motivates citizens to develop scientific temper and spirit of reform in the society :
- ④ To provide better living conditions to people [through better nutrition & cities]

Therefore constitution ensures that both social & material equality is maintained.

1. (d) Though slums vary from one type to another, but certain general patterns of slums are universal. Discuss.

Slums are the places developed in the vicinity of cities acting as a satellite of cities providing functional services to cities.



Universal patterns of slums

- ① lack of planning in their development
 - No sanitation facility, water supply
 - built without the proposal of government
- ② Oscar Lewis : A culture of poverty.
perpetuates in all slums → poverty breeds poverty.
- ③ Generally dominated by the

marginalisation section of population

eg: Ghanshyam Shah :- majority of population is SC

④ High incidence of crime rate:
William forte whyte study of street corner society

⑤ High prevalence of diseases
eg: Dharavi is capital of the world

⑥ Neena chandvalok: violence against women is prevalent

may forward → legal rights : odisha
→ JAGA mission
→ provision of sanitation
→ social acceptability
→ skilling

Thus success story of odisha mission to provide them housing should be replicated

1. (e) Women's movements in India are often accused of having a narrow middle-class base. Evaluate the statement in terms of leadership & issues of these movements.

Women movements are the issue based movements. They actively fight for the rights and atrocities against women
eg: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Rape

The have narrow Middle class base

- ① Middle class is educated class so they are easier to mobilize
- ② failed to take issues of rural women
eg: feminization of agriculture
- ③ Emphasis on publication of literature, reports which cannot be understood by masses
- ④ Clinical approach as it becomes active only after incident has happened
- ⑤ No effective leadership or organisation thus largely scattered

⑥ Rural women have failed to find resonance with urban issues

eg: MeToo movement did not reach rural India

Counter View: It has wide base

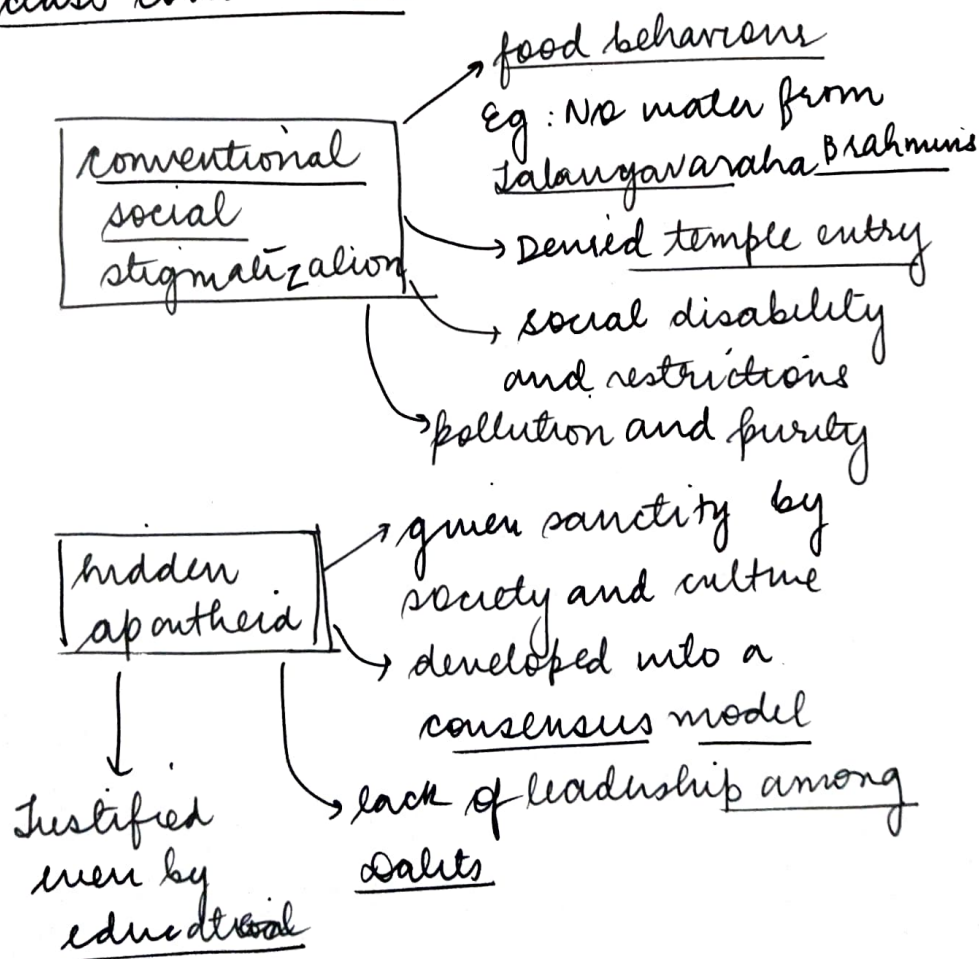
- ① Utsa Patnaik, Neena Chandralekha have taken up issues like rape, violence which effects rural areas
- ② Laxmi Menon: has led movement against exclusion of women from technology in agriculture
- ③ local level leadership exist
- ④ fought against the state: eg Hyab issue which concerns right of minority women

Therefore women movements are evolving in India are adopting new forms and practices

- 3 (a) From India's 'hidden apartheid' to questioning the hierarchy and discrimination, discuss how a section of Dalits has started to refuse the conventional social stigmatization and subordination by the upper castes.

20

After Indian Independence when political rights were provided to Dalits, a section of Dalit people started working for the establishment of social and economic democracy and development of true class consciousness.



Rise of Dalit consciousness

- ① Growth of education among dalits have instilled values of equality, liberty among them.
- ② Constitutional morality is followed as BR Ambedkar is considered a icon of dalits.
- ③ Weakening of the caste barriers as the society moves towards modernization [Yogendra Singh - caste identity would be eclipsed by class identity)
- ④ Growth of Dalit literature and history.
Example: Dalits Tracing their origin from Chandravanshi Kshatriyas.
- ⑤ Increasing political consciousness among dalits which made them

effective participants in politics

Eg: Dalit movement converted into party: - Bahujan Samaj Party

⑥ Rise of charismatic leaders among Dalits for effective mobilization

Eg: Mayamati
Kanshi Ram
Chandrashekhar

⑦ work of the various Dalit sociologists have found a new subaltern perspective within critical theory

eg: Gail Omvedt: Dalits have not been benefiting from education

Ghanshyam Shah: Dalits have not been provided with full citizenship

⑧ Secularization of the religion and pluralization [eg: sects and cults] have made Hindu society more tolerant

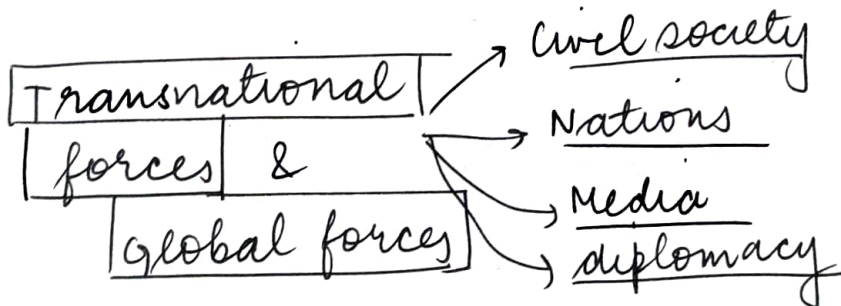
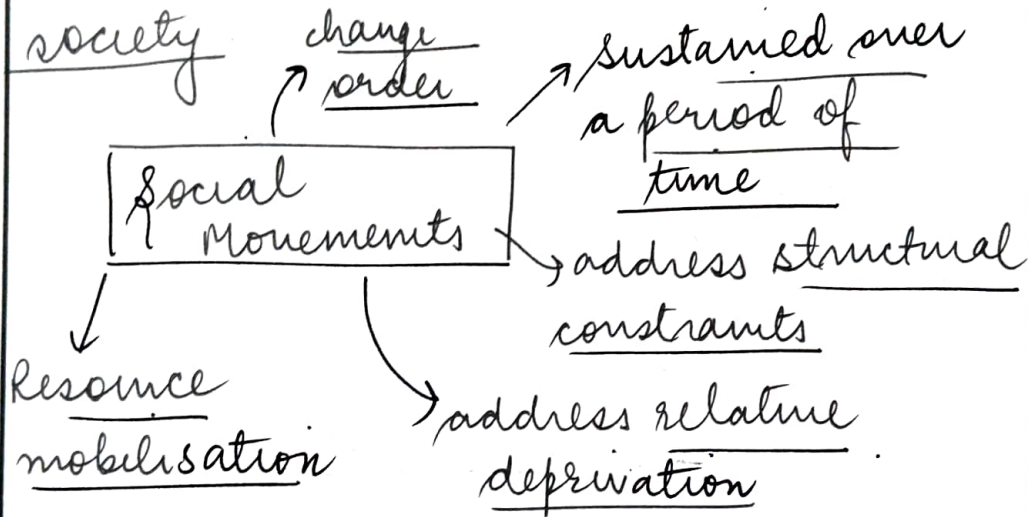
Limitations

- ① Gail Omvedt : still untouchability must only the physical form of untouchability has declined
- ② Andre Beteille : caste is not occupation specific today but it influences occupation. eg: 80% of manual scavengers are Dalits
- ③ Rural India still practice caste based discrimination
Eg: Not allowing to ride horses
- ④ Marxist perspective : They still do not hold factors of production thus marginalized

Dalit consciousness is rising but there are still certain problems associated with them. Political & social engineering is required to solve these issues

3. (b) How do global forces and transnational connections influence the development and trajectory of social movements in India? 20

Wilbert Moore define social movements as the actions of a group of people which actively tries to change the structure, institution or value system of the society



Development of social movement

- ① Globalisation has led to many international issues affecting Indian

society.

Example: Greta Thunberg # fridays for future
famous in India.

② Feminist issues are a global issue based on ideology of patriarchy. Incidence in one part effect other. It is a well connected movement.

Example: Khyab movements in Iraq
fueled question of Khyab in India

③ Certain global and international deals affects Indian interest as a society and as a nation

ex: farmers movements against signing of RCEP

④ Dependency Theory: Developing countries have become increasingly integrated with developed countries
Hence issues affect both - Andre Gunder Frank

⑤ Certain issues can be commonly
shared by the countries

eg: Sri Lankan issue of Tamils
Meter & Kuki issue shared
with Myanmar

⑥ Environmental movement: It is
an all inclusive movement with
participation from common people, civil
society and business. These issues
are affecting all people
eg: WWF for Nature

Trajectory

① New tools are used for the spread
of movement. technology: social
media, propagation through
videos

② Mode of protest is also decided
through global factors
eg: Me too movement

was mostly online movement

③ Resource mobilisation: crowd funding through payments all over the world

④ protest may happen in other countries also

eg: Kisan protest in Canada

⑤ Globalisation of issue is seen as a tactic to put pressure on the government

eg: Globalisation of Kashmir issue

⑥ Movements may take violent course in some countries or through vested interest

Therefore social movements is evolving as the world is becoming more connected and using new means of propagation.

3. (c) What is the relationship between political elites and the business community in India, and how does this impact economic growth and development in the country?

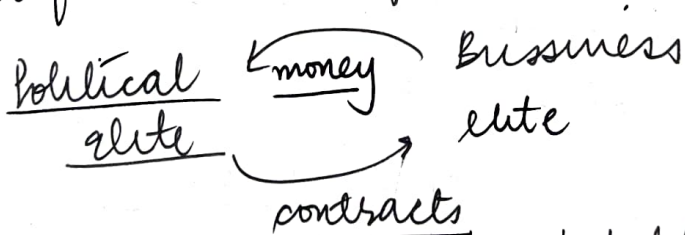
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C.W Mills defines political elites a group of people who unsurp all the power in a democracy and reproduce themselves in an effective manner.

Business elites on other hand is just a part of political elite who controls factors of production.

Relationship between two

- ① Crony capitalism : They help each other for each other gain.



- ② They reproduce each other in politics and business. Thus power elites are a closed groups.

- ③ Together they control major part of the economy and politics of country.
- ④ They protect each other in time of crises

Eg: Loan waivers

- ⑤ Marxist perspective: Business elites are primary and control political elite

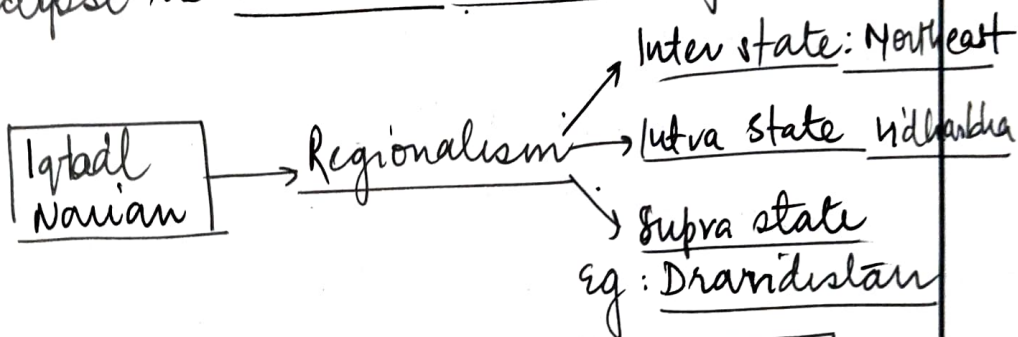
Impact on economic growth

- ① Leads to scams and frauds in the country Eg: NIRAV modi scam
- ② Marxian perspective: They both accumulate huge amount of wealth through appropriation of labour
- ③ Gives rise to money laundering and black money in society.
- ④ Laws are made especially for the interest for business

Thus both the elites have a symbiotic relationship but it is not always true - Elite pluralism

- 4 (a) Regionalism is often seen as a serious threat to the development, progress and unity of the nation but it does make a contribution to the nation. Discuss. 20

Iqbal Narian defines regionalism as an form of identity through which an individual associate himself based on region, religion, ethnicity. These identity eclipse the nationalistic identity



It is a serious threat to development

- ① It lead to parochial tendencies which places one group over the other

eg: A sense of relative deprivation among northeastern people.

- ② Ethical ~~re~~, religious revivalism is promoted which could turn

violent.

Example: Issue of Bodas for political autonomy

- ③ It may result into anti national tendencies threatening the security of country

eg: Khalistan movement

- ④ Advantage of regionalism could be taken by other countries for spreading militancy

Eg: Pakistan in Kashmir

- ⑤ Andre Berteille: It is a form of partial ideology which does not represents all. Any partial ideology affects development

It makes a contribution to the nation

- ① It acts as a pressure group on the

government to listen to people who have been left marginalised and without the support of state.

eg: Govt. renewed attention to North east

② It helps in the resource mobilisation among the communities

③ Rajni Kothari: It helps in the revival of the culture which has been left behind.

④ Glaurge: It reinforces syncretic nature of Indian culture. Make the mainland culture more aware of the minority culture.

⑤ It helps to raise the demand of minorities: - provide possible solutions eg: Sacchar committee

- ⑥ Regionalism as a tool can be used for political mobilisation → better representation in politics

Example : DMK

- ⑦ It prevents the domination of one ideology over other.

eg: South states against Hindi opposition

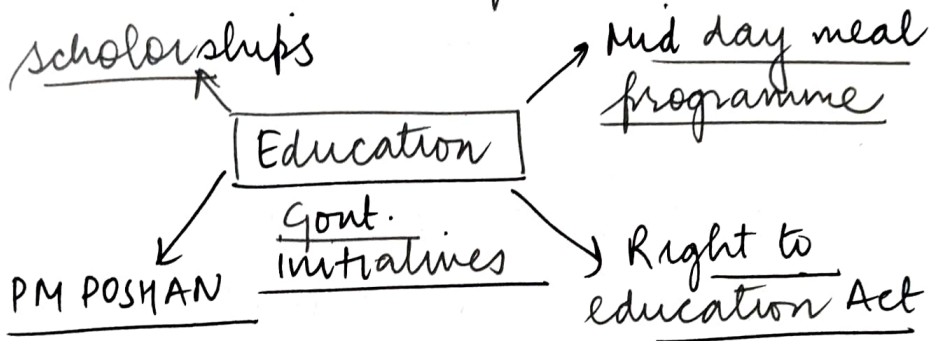
Way forward

- ① Andre Beteille: Regionalism should never be associated with violence, separatism. It then becomes a problem.
- ② Spirit of Nationalism should be promoted through developmental nationalism — Nehru
- ③ Regional aspirations should be taken care of
- Thus Regionalism arises in India from time to time for variety of reasons

4. (b) Although participation of the private sector in education is today the need of the hour, nevertheless certain concerns are expressed regarding the rapid growth of educational institutions under private management. Discuss.

20

As the population of the country has grown at a very fast rate, it becomes impossible for government to provide public service like education for all. Thus private sector could be helpful in this area



Private sector would further be helpful in following ways: -

- ① Private sector could bring the required investment in the education sector

eg. Govt. spends only 3% of GDP
National education policy
target: 6%.

- ② Better efficiency and less rigideness
in the education

Ex: Relaxed teacher recruitment
norms

- ③ Private sector could bring technology
to aid education to students

Ex: Virtual classrooms,
smart boards

- ④ Better infrastructure for students

: Eg: toilets for girls: It is a major
reason for girls not coming to
school.

NFHS-5: Over 40% schools have
common toilets

- ⑤ National education policy 2020
has provision for promotion of
private sector involvement either
in teaching or research

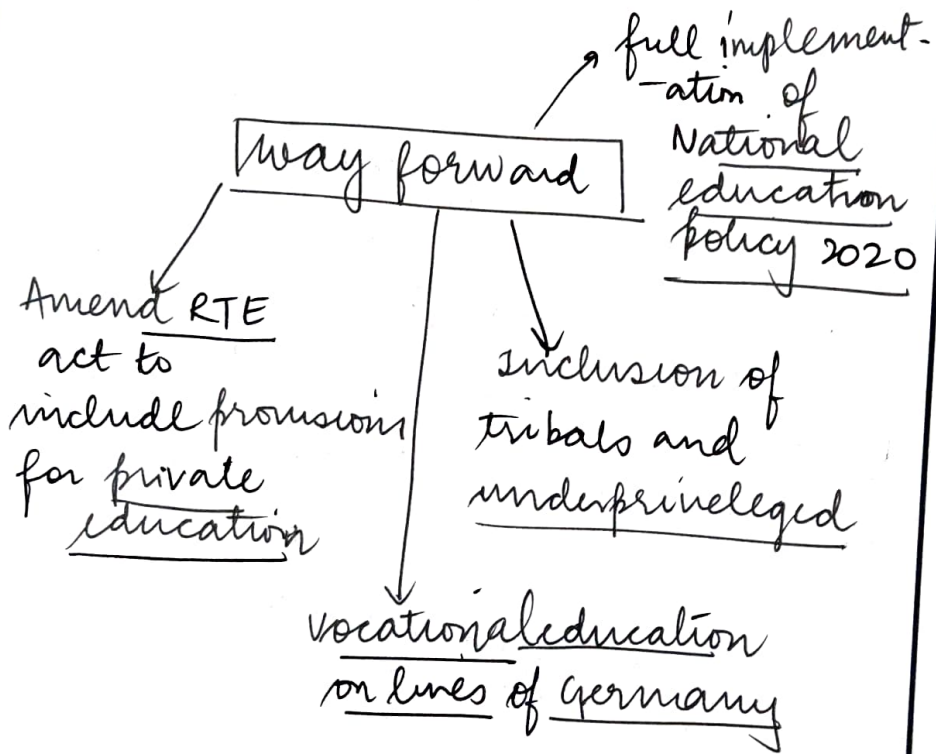
Eg: Recently government
constituted NRF for
research

Concerns

- ① Marxian perspective: Private sector would work for profit motive thus neglecting mass education.
- ② Neena Chandavarkar: Main problem of govt education is cultural sanction. This would not change with the involvement of private sector.
- ③ Issue of inclusivity: private sector can lead to the issue of representation of SC/ST [issue of reservation in private schools]
Ghanshyam Shah: Drop out rates of SC is twice of others.
- ④ ~~Reg~~ Regional representation issue: whether private sector would venture into not so profitable sector
eg: Xaxa: issue of linguistic poverty among tribals

⑤ Issues of fees among schools
 - education is currently free for 6-19 years → who will share the cost?

⑥ multiple regulatory mechanism
and bodies for regulation



Therefore education through private sector must be promoted for demographic dividend of country.

4. (c) The entire family system will be under great stress if marital rape is brought under law. In the light of this statement, critically discuss the necessity of criminalising marital rape in India. 10

Marital rape is not defined as rape under IPC section 375, thus women can be subjected to this latent form of violence at home.

Threat to family

- ① It would lead to large number of divorces :- legal, economical and social problem for society
- ② Edmund leach: Marriage is a bundle of rights including sexual rights
- ③ GP Murdoch: family is primary unit of socialisation whose foundation is given by family. Any threat to marriage would threaten family
- ④ Issue of child care in case of divorces → No personality stabilisation

It should be criminalized

- ① Many countries like Sweden, and even Nepal have criminalized it.
- ② Sulasmith firestone : It gives power of ~~of~~ over the body of women to men. Body independence should be provided.
- ③ Utsa Patnaik : Rape is a form of domination which serves as a reminder of inferiority of women.
- ④ Against the constitutional morality
Article 14, 21
- ⑤ SC - has already ruled that it can be a ground of divorce.

Thus criminalization of rape is the first step towards body independence of women

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Discuss the significance of Backward Class movements for the Politico-Economic dominance of non-Brahmin intermediate castes in India.

Backward class movement is a reformist, contra cultural movement which seeks to reduce the dominance of Brahmins and inculcate a class consciousness in people.

Backward class movement (eg) → Yadav Movement
→ Maratha Movement
→ Self Respect Movement

Significance

Political

→ It led to the mobilisation of people and voting behaviour on the basis of identity

eg: DMK in Tamil Nadu

→ Demand for the reservation of the backward caste

eg: Kapoori Thakur & Lalu Yadav in Bihar

→ Made the people more politically conscious
 ③ and enforced representative democracy

Eg: shiv sena representing Maratha identity

④ They ask political concession from the state based on identity

Eg: Dravidistan

Economic

① The fight for resources between Jats, rajputs and Yadav in Haryana as only Jats benefitted from green revolution

② Mobilisation for extraction of benefits from state

③ They advised its members to achieve economic mobility through education & going for employment

④ feeling of relative deprivation (Reference group behavior) further fueled tensions

Therefore backward class movement ~~made~~ made dynamics of caste more rooted in India

5. (b) Planning is commitment to concentrated actions. It is adjustment of social institutions to new social, economic and political conditions. In this context discuss planning as an agent of social change.

Planning was introduced in some Union
to change the society. At the same time
it is required for country like India
where resources are limited to initiate
social change.

Planning as a agent of social change

- ① family planning in the 1970 was
aimed to change the institution of
of family. It has led to reduction
in the birth rates : National population
policy 2000
- ② It allocates resources for driving a
social change
Ex: Gender Budgeting for
changing patriarchal structures
- ③ It can initiate social mobility
in the society
eg: community Development Plans

broke the nexus between caste and occupation

④ planning can lead to the integration of society

eg: Tribal development Plan, Tribal panchasheet

⑤ It ~~la~~ prevents concentration of wealth in the society

Article 39(b) 39(c)

Issues with planning in India

① Marxist perspective: A tool used by state to further capitalist interest

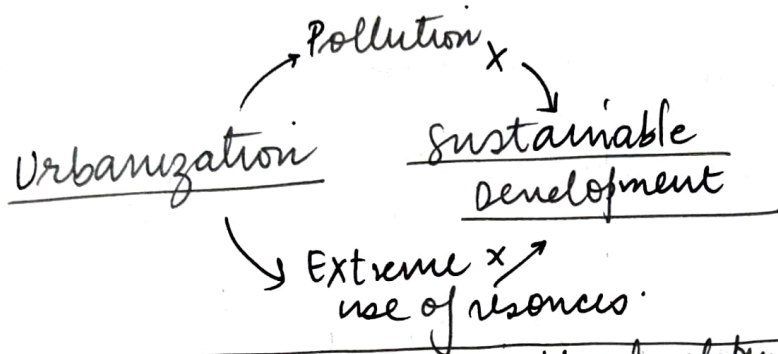
② Subaltern perspective: It largely neglects the aspirations of disadvantaged in India

③ Generally ~~clinical~~ clinical method followed & not preventive

AR Desai: ~~India~~ India planning has not failed India it is Indian leadership which has failed planning

5. (c) Rapid urbanization is antithetical to sustainable development.
Comment.

Urbanization is a cultural and sociopsychological process in which men imbibe the materialistic and non materialistic aspect of urban life.



It is antithetical to sustainable development

- ① Urbanization has led to growth of large number of slums breeding cycles of poverty.
- ② Excess use of resources negatively impact the nature
eg: mining from seabed.
- ③ Destruction of nature for urbanization has confined the freedom of women
- Vandana Shiva -

- ④ Marxist : Urbanization is driven by capitalist ideology → no value for nature, only appropriation of surplus
- ⑤ Highly unequal (Mahatama Gandhi) → development which is unequal is a form of violence

Both can supplement each other

- ① Ethno development concept of Gandhi is bringing both closer
- ② Green constructive, Green building and zero emission
- ③ Urbanisation with planning : EIA and social impact assessment done
- ④ following International Conventions
Paris climate

Therefore urbanization to be sustainable has to take care of all sections of population

5. (d) Politicisation of religion is threat to Indian democracy. Comment.

Religion is a set of beliefs and practices related to the sacred i.e the things which are kept apart and forbidden which constitute the group into moral community called church - Durkheim.

It is a threat to Indian democracy

- ① use of religious identity in voting behaviour: use of religious symbols and gods like Lord Ram.
- ② Development would be sidelined.
- ③ It can lead to majoritarianism in the society. Andre Beitzille: lead to contestation between both minority & majority nationalism.
- ④ It would lead to religious revivalism which could manifest itself in the form of communalism.

⑤ Political parties formed on religious lines rather than ideology.

⑥ Marxist perspective: opium of the masses → unconscious individual detrimental for democracy.

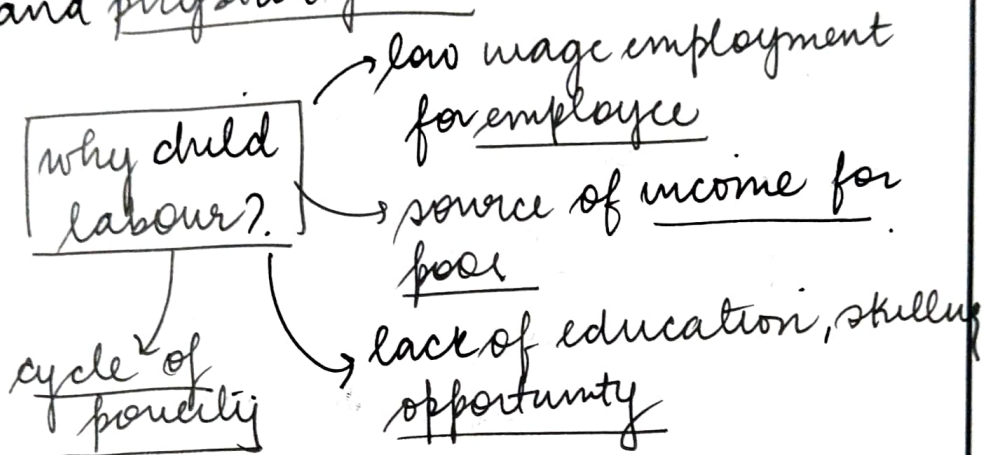
They both can complement each other

- ↳ More representation to the marginalised religious community in political arena
- ↳ Indian democracy did not provide for strict separation between state and religion
- ↳ Act as a pressure group: Multiple Influence Hypothesis: Karl Mannheim
- ↳ less alienation when people are underrepresented

Therefore religion should be separated from religion as much as possible

5. (e) Child labour is a crime committed by few, but the whole society is responsible. Comment.

According to ILO, child labour are the children who leads an adult life subject to long hours of work and low wages affecting their mental and physical growth.



Whole society is responsible because

- ① Durkheim: child labour is a pathological form of division of labour getting support from conscience collective.
- ② Oscar Lewis: cycle of poverty is making of the whole society and

not just individuals. child labour stems from poverty.

③ Functional perspective : child labour is providing low wage employment for the employer

④ Neena Burra : child labour in the form of domestic help is the making of middle class. This is a form of bondage.

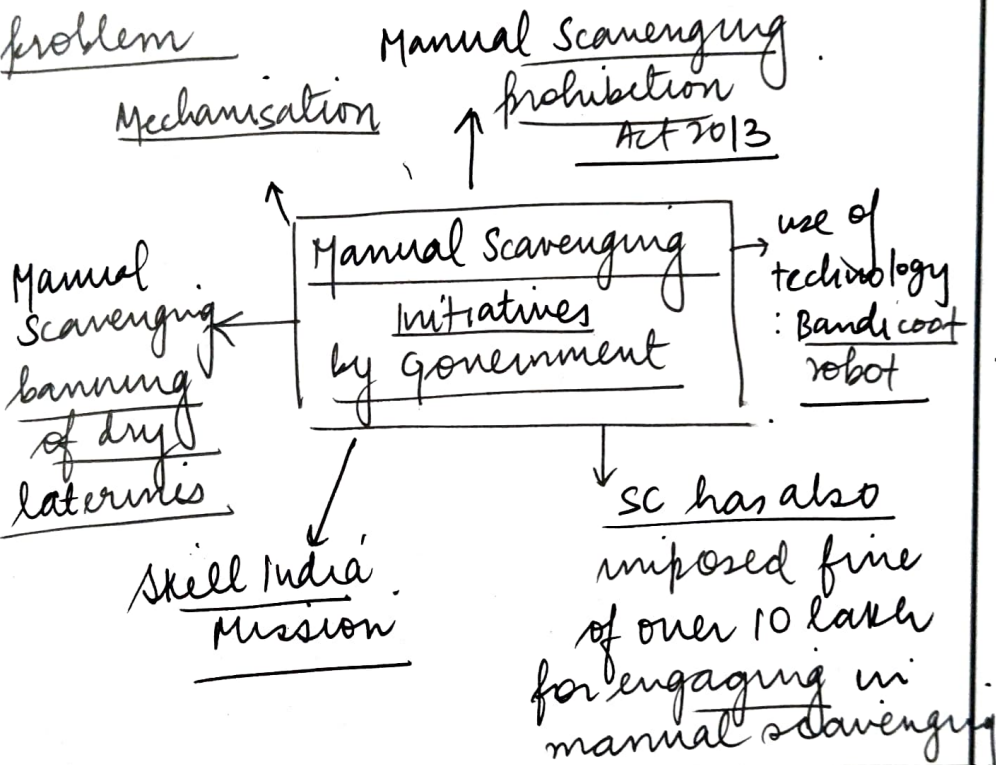
⑤ Baramasia system in west Bengal. child labour hidden as family members → sanction is given by society [Ashok Lahiri]

⑥ Sandhya Sunivasan : Bondage in Kodaikanal : Policies of the state have forced them to work in plantations.

Thus child labour is a blot on the face of society which has only dysfunctions for society

6. (a) "Manual scavenging is a stink that never washes off". In the light of this statement, provide the reasons for the unabated existence of manual scavenging in Indian society and suggest possible solutions. 20

Manual scavenging has been defined as the inhuman practice of dealing with human waste. Its association with caste makes it a further bigger problem.



Reason for its existence despite above measures

- ① It is based on the polluting nature of caste based discrimination based

on culture sanction. No amount of westernization and sanskritisation would remove it. [Louis Dumont]

- ② Earnest Boulge : Tajmani relationship are getting reflected in the present occupations
- ③ lack of effective implementation of government policies : subcontracting of cleaning work to private sector.
- ④ Lack of alternate opportunities for people : eg: Indian Skill report over 83% Unskilled in India
- ⑤ Growth of slums in the cities where lack of sanitation and hygiene practices → they are forced to work for meagre money
- ⑥ In villages still caste based

discrimination highly prevalent
eg: ghettoization of houses.

Possible solutions

- ① Reformation in the cultural system which could happen through social system: laws, socialisation etc
[Talcott parsons]
- ② providing new avenues of work through skilling. Manual scavenging is pathological according to Durkheim.
- ③ Marxist: equitable distribution of resources in line with Article 39(b) and 39(c)
- ④ Institutional strengthening: National commission for SC has not submitted its report after 2017.

- ⑤ Better political representation through grassroots level democracy: Real candidates rather than puppet candidates
- ⑥ BR Ambedkar: Establishment of social democracy & economic democracy
- ⑦ More use of technology for cleaning sewers and ban on dry latrines
- ⑧ Education and Urbanisation - MN Srinivas: caste identities would get eclipsed

Thus dehumanising practice of manual scavenging has no place in the modern Indian society

6. (b) Government accountability for the consequences of state-imposed displacement has been virtually absent. | Discuss social and cultural implications of displacement for the displaced communities in India? 20

Displacement is not only a geographic or demographical phenomenon rather it has social and cultural impacts for the people who are displaced

MSA Rao : - Displacement of tribes make tribal men destitute and tribal women prostitute

Government accountability has been absent

① The community which has been displaced is generally marginalised and have not developed into effective pressure groups.

② Marxist: Randheer Singh: Displacement is a nexus between capitalist class and government to exploit forest wealth

- (3) Lack of political mobilisation of the displaced
- (4) Developmental Nationalism often hide the miseries of aggrieved people
- (5) State engaging in hyper modernity where actions justified only on rational and mechanistic basis
- TN Madan

Social Implications

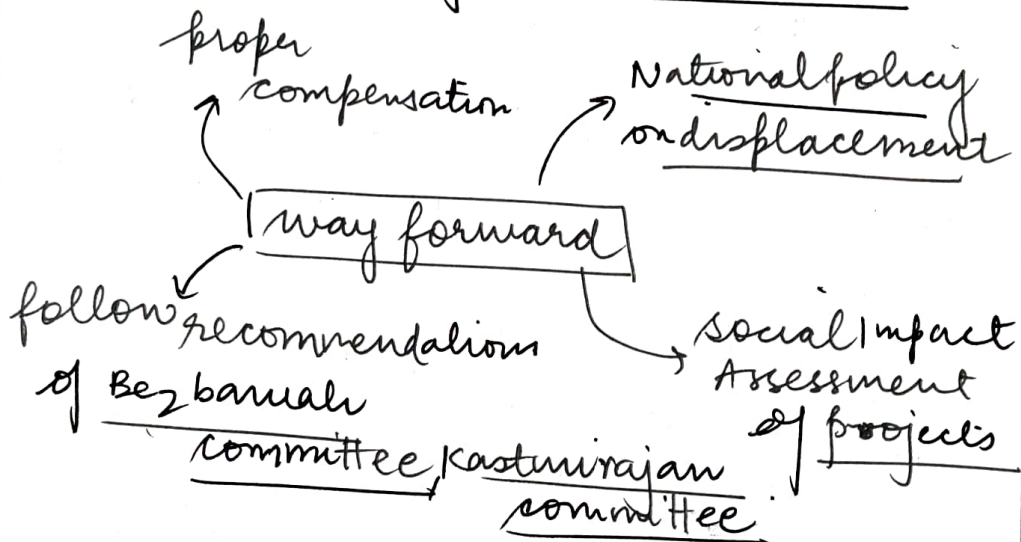
- (1) Vandana Shiva : Forest is to women what land is to men in feudal society. Displacement from forest make women dependent on men
- (2) Familial ties are broken as Tribes are generally close knit society
- (3) Demographic change takes place
Eg: In Ranchi: 1972: 61% tribals
2001: 28% only.

- ④ may give rise to ethnic conflicts
eg: conflict between Bodo people
and other tribes
- ⑤ LP Vidyarthi: Displacement increases
contact with caste societies thus
they take up caste based occupation
eg: Gaddi Lohars
- ⑥ Susendra Sodhkar: results in
migration: Not aware of new technology
they fall prey to accidents
eg: migrant labour in green
revolution belt

Cultural Implications

- ① Acculturation of the tribes happen
: assimilation to the main society
- ② loss of religious beliefs and
practices: eg: declining naturalism
religion of tribes

- ③ Ineffective socialisation & cultural transfer to new generations
- ④ Declining cultural practices
eg: patrilineal tendencies developing among Garo, Khasis
- ⑤ Hypermodernism destroys their culture and they become extinct



Therefore one should not go for displacement rather strive for more integration respecting to their identity

6. (c) Of all the developmental programmes introduced during post-independence period, the Green Revolution is considered to have been the most successful. Critically analyse this statement. 10

Green Revolution when implemented was a silent form of revolution but today it has become violent form of revolution due to its impact.

It was successful

- ① Hanumanth Rao committee report
It has led to decline of poverty, over 40% of people have improved their living style
- ② It has increased productivity
made India self reliant on food grains
- ③ Gail omwedth : capitalist and enterprising farmers have made appearance
- ④ use of technology in agriculture has increased manyfold

⑤ large employment to people from other states → migrant population

[It has lead to other problems]

- ① Bhalla and Chadha: only Big farmers have benefitted from green revolution
 - ② Bagchi and Athreya: poverty and prosperity zones have emerged
 - ③ Laxmi Menon: domestication of women has happened
 - ④ Pipankar Gupta: people become more politically active, nexus has grown
 - ⑤ Sumendra Iodhkar: Migrant crises have led to lot of accidents due to technology
- Thus green revolution should be combined with ethno development