

**LevelupIAS Sociology Programme  
(Nishat Sir)**

**Heartiest Congratulations to  
Mudita Bansal  
AIR - 44**

**LevelupIAS Sociology Results  
2 in Top 10, 5 in Top 50, and  
8 in Top 100**

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**<https://t.me/SociologyOptionalAnswerWriting>**

## **SOCIOLOGY Test Series 2024**

### **TEST 06**

Time Allowed: **Three Hours**Maximum Marks: **250**

#### **Question Paper Specific Instructions:**

- There are **EIGHT** questions in the question paper divided in two sections printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Question **1** and **5** are compulsory. You can attempt any **THREE** out of the remaining, Choosing at least **ONE** Question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question /part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Content is more important than content length.

#### **Section A**

**Q.1)** Comment on the following in about **150** words each: **10x5=50**

- (a) Differentiate between Ideology politics & identity politics with examples.
- (b) Describe different forms of Dalit assertion.
- (c) What is new about new farmers movement?
- (d) Dalit feminism developed in response to savarnisation of women's movement. Substantiate with examples.
- (e) Discuss the problems of working women in India.

**Q.2)** (a) Many caste conflicts are between castes which are close to each other on the hierarchical scale. Give a sociological explanation for this phenomenon.

(20 marks)

- (b) What are the demographic projections for the ageing population for the next decade? What are the implications for formulating policy for them?

(20 marks)

- (c) Write short note: Satya shodhak movement of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.

(10 marks)

**Q.3)** (a) If modernization led to environmental degradation, ecological modernization can address the same. Describe keeping India's recent 'net zero emission pledge' in perspective.

(20 marks)

- (b) Discuss the role of social media in communal polarisation. Suggest ways to combat it.

(20 marks)

- (c) Socio-economic implication of National Population Policy in India.

(10 marks)



- Q.4)** (a) Rising 'ethnocentrism' is leading to conflict in our society. Assess this statement with appropriate reasons. (20 marks)
- (b) Does "Economic empowerment" automatically bring about "substantive empowerment" for women? Briefly describe the main issues in women empowerment in India. (2021/10 m). (20 marks)
- (c) What is POCSO Act? What are the challenges in its implementation? (10 marks)

### **Section B**

- Q.5)** Answer the following in about **150** words each: **10x5=50**
- (a) Other Backward Class (OBC) as a socio-political category has undergone differentiation process ever since its inception. Critically analyse the reasons.
- (b) Why has 'active ageing' become a global goal? Do you agree that the role of elderly care-giving is disproportionately gendered in developing countries? Why?
- (c) Protective discrimination not only protects but also discriminates. Comment.
- (d) How was Gandhi viewed by Dalits? Describe.
- (e) Discuss the various forms environmental movements started in India.
- Q.6)** (a) Comment on the factors responsible for the growth and consolidation of middle level peasantry in rural India. How is it related to capitalism in Indian agriculture? (20 marks)
- (b) Tribal conflicts based on ethnic differences often camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage.' Substantiate with examples. (20 marks)
- (c) Give an account of the consequences and remedies of chronic malnutrition in India. (10 marks)
- Q.7)** (a) Describe various forms of Backward class movement in India. What are the possible reasons for their emergence? (20 marks)
- (b) Critically examine the dialectics between 'Development and Environment'. (2022/20 m). (20 marks)
- (c) How can we deal with human displacement induced by disaster? (10 marks)
- Q.8)** (a) Discuss the recent trends in structure of migration. (20 marks)
- (b) Explain the dynamics of neo-farmers' movement in contemporary India. (20 marks)
- (c) What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex-ratio in the DEMARU states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal, and Gujarat? (10 marks)

# Sociology Test Series 2024

## Test 06

Name	Mudita Bansal	Date	
Email Id.		Mobile No.	4/9/2024
UPSC Roll No.			

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Questions No. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Mobile No).

Q.No. \ Parts	a	b	c	d	e	Total Marks of Question
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
Grand Total						136.5

Start Time:	12pm	End Time:	2:58pm
Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="radio"/> Offline <input type="radio"/>		
Evaluation Date:			

Parameters	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average
Attempts				
Content Quality				
Structure and Flow				
Presentation				
Language				

If you have any subject related or answer writing related query/doubt, then please write here:

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### Feedback

Dear Student!

Test-6 is mostly around contemporary issues - You've good command over those.

You've mostly written relevant content.

All the Best!

Keep Writing!



Sec A

Q.1

Development refers to bringing social change in desired direction to achieve socially desirable outcomes according to Yogendra Singh.

However, modern development has shown a dialectical relation with environment which is complex and multi faceted.

Binary opposition in relation can be observed as follows:

- ① Deforestation to clear land for Industrialization.  
Ecological marxist argue that capitalists exploit land for own profit motives.
- ② Pollution of air, water and land through unsanitary waste disposal.



and effluent discharge from plants.

③ Trigger climate disasters such as excess heatwaves, cyclones and urban flooding by development of 'grey infrastructure' and cause extreme weather events according to Gadgil and Guha

④ Infrastructure development such as roads in vulnerable Himalayas has severe exploitative impact on environment

However, a mutual co-existence can exist between the two, through renewable energy infrastructure development and industrialization of sustainable growth such as electric vehicles.

Eco feminists such as Vandana Shiva

and Bina Das have highlighted adverse effects of development on climate and environment and the need of the hour is to promote sustainable, inclusive growth.

You're  
written  
relevant  
arguments



1 (b)

Dalits refer to the lowest strata of ascription based hierarchised social stratification under caste system and highly exploited.

To promote collective mobility, Dalits organized themselves into political parties such as BSP. However, they have shown limited mobilization due to factions as observed by Yogesh Atal.

Fragmented and localized Dalit politics can be observed as below:

① Ephemeral associations with localized and temporary factional support has been observed by Yogesh Atal.

② SC Dube in his study of Sharnpet observed localized Dalit support for dominant factions and dominant.



individuals in Dalit politics. This can explain limited victory of Republic Party of India only in some districts.

③ non-Dalit political parties such as BJP and Congress have started mobilizing Dalit votes using appeasement and affirmative action claims as observed by

Christophe Jaffrelot.

④ moreover, Dalit politics while caste ridden has started showing achievement based vote banks based on party manifestoes. for example, Dalits in Uttar Pradesh led 'Constitution March' in 2024.

⑤ Dalit elites have shifted priorities from identity to representative politics.

Hence, Dalit politics has become highly complex as observed by Alan Beam

and requires dedicated psephology research for deeper insights.

5/2

Justify  
with  
example



(C)

Farmer movements refer to collective actions aimed at bringing or preventing a social change and achieving upward mobility.

The farmer movements in modern India have changed nature, which is beyond land redistribution of early traditional India. Such features include:

① Demand changed to achieve better prices for produce (MSP) and subsidy on input (fertilizer) for reducing cost and maintaining profitability according to Vibha Arora. They also demand loan waivers and protection from globalization, genetically modified plants like BT Brinjal etc.

② The enemy for such movement



has changed from landlord or zamindar to state itself according to

Dipankar Gupta.

③ movements are led by pressure groups like All India Kisan Sabha, with leadership

of rural elites like bullock capitalists and tractor capitalists (Rudolph and Rudolph kum) as per Terence Byers.

④ Mass mobilization is enabled across castes and geographies for larger participation and common belief (Assad).

⑤ Social media, Rail Roco, Village Bandh and similar Gandhian techniques are leveraged to promote agenda.

Hence farmer movements of modern India have more contemporary concerns arising out of liberalization, climate change and deprivation.

Your answer lacks examples

\* From movement for C2+30% of MSP demands  
\* Various unions started  
\* Various unions started against stubble burning  
\* From protest 2020 supported by various global platforms

4



(d)

Tillbites defines ageing adults as individuals who have completed traditional adult roles of childrearing and occupation.

India has recently observed a rising ageing population (10% currently) and expected to go beyond 20% by 2050.

However, this age group older than 60 years faces exclusive challenges:

## ① FEMINISATION

(i) Indian ageing has a sex ratio of 1033/1000 males which shows more females age and live longer. This creates unique set of challenges.

(ii) Isolation and widowhood often leads to 'empty nest syndrome' and causes disengagement from society.



(iii) Linda Gonnann argues that elderly women have disproportionate burden of work. Also their menopause is considered a disease and treated in unhygienic ways.

(iv) Women are also more dependent for finance on caretakers, and end up having downward mobility.

## 2. RURALIZATION

(i) India's elderly are concentrated in rural areas ( $\sim 40\%$ ) according to UN Population Fund Report.

(ii) Rural areas exclude elderly from accessibility to quality healthcare.

(iii) Out of pocket expenditure and poverty also restrict quality treatment for the multi-plural disease burden in 75% of elderly.

India's elderly population is a 'grey treasure' and requires pro-active ageing policies to ensure integration and anticipation of elderly.

Five  
written  
arguments  
relevant  
to the  
demand  
of the  
question

6



(e)

Akhtar Majeed defines regionalism as stronger sub-national identity than national identity. This means a sense of oneness for region than nation as a whole.

Regionalism, if successful, can lead to decentralization of power in following ways

① Creation of new state for political autonomy given a distinct ethnic identity and threat to cultural deprivation (Clemens Spies)  
→ For example, creation of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand from Bihar due to distinct tribal ethnic identity.

② Devolution of greater power within the same state to fulfill regional aspirations of leaders. For example, offering 6th Schedule status to North Eastern states has led to regional

Throw some light on decentralisation of power



political autonomy within state.

③ Creation of distinct ethnic institutions

Such as Tribal Advisory Committee  
under 5th Schedule, PESA Act and  
Gram Panchayat leads to pluralist power  
sources and decentralization.

However, regionalism does not always  
lead to decentralization of power. For

example, utilization of AFSPA in Naxal  
areas

Nagaland or repressionary violence

under authority for successions

(eg - Khalistan). Such regionalism which

threatens Indian solidarity and sovereignty

leads to contrary centralization.

Hence, India's unique diversity  
and resultant decentralization in multiple

Cases often balances regionalism  
and sovereignty.

6



4(a)

India's ageing population (i.e. elderly older than 60 years) account for 10% of current population, which is expected to grow at 20% decadal growth, reaching 20% by 2050.

Such ageing creates unique challenges with implications on policy formulation.

Overview of  
challenges  
of  
ageing  
population

① Feminization of old age and problems of isolation, empty nest syndrome.  
(Linda Gorman)

② Pauperization of elderly due to dependency theory.

③ Ruralization of elderly.

④ Healthcare burden with 75% elderly facing plurality of diseases.

Try to quote the source

What are the demographic projections?

You need to address this comprehensively



Such challenges demand unique policy formulation to tackle complexities such as

- ① Provision of healthcare facilities to ensure quality healthcare, even in rural areas.
- ② Social security benefits such as pension schemes (like Indira Gandhi old age pension scheme) to reduce dependency. Such policies have been adopted in Rajasthan.
- ③ Platforms for active ageing, with engagement opportunities in age appropriate jobs through SAGE portal. ( Phil Mullan )
- ④ gender responsive policies addressing unique challenges of females such as menopause and poverty.

Besides government welfare policies, the civil society which are carriers of social



Change and welfare (TIC Oomen terms) needs to be actively engaged in policy formulation and implementation support such as:

① Community kitchens to support nutrition needs of elderly as observed in Kerala.

② 'Grandpal' model of Ratan Tata may be adopted to provide care support to elderly.

Besides elderly, government also needs to consider latent function of ageing population on women and young females, who often dropout from school/workforce for care responsibility.

Promotion of a care industry can help create employment for females and prevent 'missing women' in workforce.

Hence, ageing has serious policy implications across multiple dimensions.



4 (b)

*Nicely tackled both arguments*

Ethnicity refers to a shared feeling of oneness due to distinct historical or cultural factors in a community, separate from other social groups according to

The omen.

Sub-ethnicity refers to further segmentary nature of ethnic communities such as Amma Coorgs within Coorgs of South India.

Such ethnicity and sub-ethnicity is widely present in India, usually across four domains of religion, language, caste and tribe according to Punekar.

It creates distinct 'series' such as:

- ① Successionism demands in response to 'cultural deprivation' theory when



Such social groups threaten loss of culture due to dominant hegemonistic domination (Anand Chakravarty) terms. For example, Sikhs in Punjab demanding separate autonomy under Khalistan.

② Ethno-centrism and violence to ensure social group interests not exploited by the 'other' social group. Violence often is a manifestation of 'economic deprivation' relatively to other social groups. For example, communal violence due to perceived deprivation of Muslims (Munshid Hasan)

③ Geographical isolation of certain ethnic and sub-ethnic groups such as in North East leads to individualism and apathy against formal state. Such isolation leads to social disintegration and deviant behaviour like crime / conflict as observed in Kuki-Meitei conflicts, Assam ULFA etc.



④ Assimilation and welfare fear also ignite sub-ethnic conflicts as observed in certain PVTG tribal communities.

GS Ghurye's 'backward Hindu' theory and inter assimilation often leads to Retaliation such as 'Pathalgadhi' movement.

⑤ Ethnicity also makes welfare support by state inadequate to distinct needs of the group. Linguistic constraints and nationalism restrict social justice in war affected areas like Chhattisgarh, increasing Poverty (AR Desai calls poverty failure of government).

⑥ Ethnicity and sub-ethnicity also leads to 'ethnicization of urbanization' according to NK Bose with migration, and may result in ghettoization.

Hence, ethnicity and sub-ethnicity are complex Social Structures, which can maintain unity in diversity or reduce tolerance in deprivation.

12



(C)

Pressure groups refer to voluntary organisations where people mobilize to promote collective interest of social group through a pluralist power structure.

Pressure groups strengthen democratic participation in 5 ways according to Diamond Larry:

① Articulation of interests of all sections and social groups of society. Wyn Grant says most social groups are now represented and influence state. For example, SEWA articulates women's interests.

② Feedback mechanism for public policy to exert push and pull (Karl Mannheim terms) on public policy of state. For example, recent farm law repeal under see India Kisan Sabha.



③ Bridge Institutional gap through last mile connectivity for delivery of awareness about government schemes in collaboration with NGOs.

④ Checks and balances over state (Dahl's term) as they are watchdogs of right of social group. For example, ADR and PUC protecting constitutional rights.

⑤ Lobbying and propagandizing agenda to promote suitable policies by state. For example, AITUC promoting labour policies suitable to worker class.

Despite benefits, pressure groups, <sup>may</sup> lead to reduced democratic participation in case of failure over long run as per Heffernan.

6  
Yet, they play a key role and called 'carriers of democracy' by TK Doorn.

all-in-  
all  
good  
answer



Sec B

5 (a)

Fertility rate refers to the number of children born to a reproductive woman. Currently, total fertility rate is 2.1 in India, in line with National Population Policy, 2000.

However, multiple socio-cultural factors are responsible for varying fertility rates across India, especially DEMARKU states including:

① Ashish Bose gives some key factors:

(i) Income of households of higher class allows access to sex selective abortions, reducing fertility rate in son meta preference.

(ii) Globalization has also influenced fertility rates with migration aspirations, contraceptives and IVF.

② Son meta preference leads to a

you don't need to be that specific



higher fertility rate in women ~~for~~ until  
birth of son according to D Dsouza.

③ Taboos and stereotypes also determine  
fertility rate as observed amongst  
muslims.

④ Davis and Blake list some other factors  
affecting fertility including

age of marriage
Breast feeding time
use of contraceptive
sexual frequency

⑤ literacy and education  
rates amongst women  
along with access to family planning  
have direct impact on fertility. Asha

Seth in her study observed 1 year  
increase in schooling reduces fertility  
by 0.27%.

⑥ women workforce employment influences  
fertility and migration.

Hence, fertility rate is closely linked to  
women empowerment and education.



(b)

Active ageing means participation and contribution of elderly into economy through age appropriate activities.

This stands in contrast to the Functionalist view of 'disengagement' and freeing up jobs for youth. However, UN's active ageing index shows growing adoption of 'active ageing' as a global goal.

This is due to the invaluable contribution of old age individuals who are treasures of knowledge and expertise. Studies show elderly engagement can increase GDP by 1.5% p.a.

Moreover, active ageing reduces fiscal burden on state, with an increasing ageing population and demand for social security. Japan has a large population

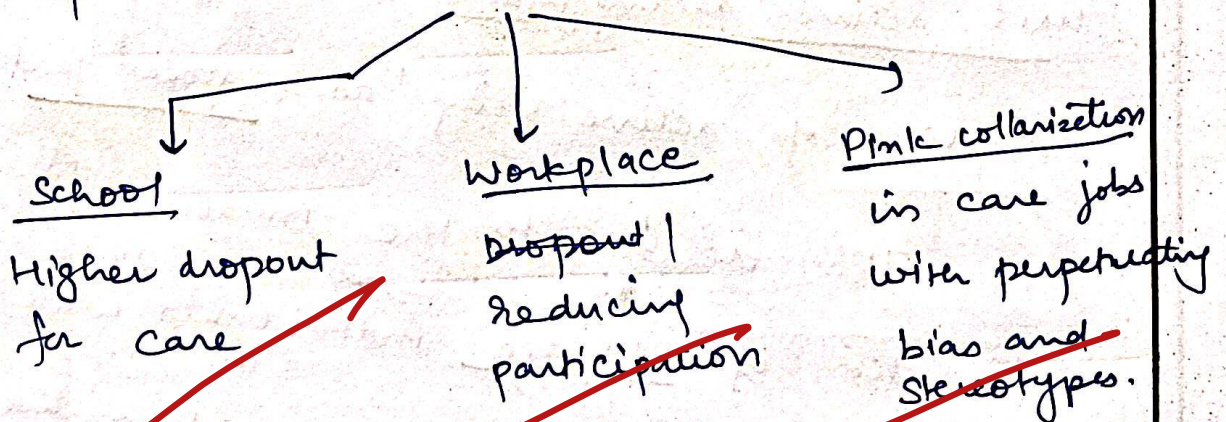


Divide  
your  
answer into  
parts  
give  
headings

and rising fiscal expenditure on the same.

Moreover, active ageing helps mitigate  
the impact of disproportionate gendered  
care-giving by promoting self dependence.

In developing countries, the patriarchal  
mindset often requires females to take  
care of elderly which has serious  
implications across three fronts.



Data reveals women spend 5.5 hours  
everyday in care work of family vs  
30 minutes by men, especially in  
developing countries with traditional  
joint families ( Uma Chakravarti similar  
observations )

Hence, active ageing and shared care  
as proposed by Kannakaran Committee imperative



(C)

Secularization refers to reducing impact of religion in public domain according to Bryon Wilson.

The modernization theories by Weber and Steve Bruce suggest that education, development and rationalization often leads to secularization. However, partially true in India.

Secularization happening can be observed using Karel Dobbalaeze's secularization model at micro, meso, macro levels.

(i) Micro level: Abolition of Triple Talaz, introduction of inheritance for women show secularization.

(ii) Meso level: Schools and religious institutions are promoting shared secular values such as tolerance, welfare (eg - langar) etc.



① macro level: Principled distance of Indian secularism, UCC driven by education. Also industrialization leads to pluralism of religion in co-working spaces like 'We Work', 'Aubn' etc.

However, secularisation partial as:

① micro level: Rising Religious pilgrimage, restrictions on inter-religion marriages, communal voting etc.

② Meso level: Schools often associated as 'minority institutions', communal rights of over temples such as Ram Mandir

③ macro level: Communal politics, communal violence despite development. Industrial towns often observe ghettoization with fear of violence (VRSingh).

⑥ Hence, India has adopted a 'mistaken modernity' (Dipankar Gupta) and education and development here partially led to secularisation



(d)

Ideology refers to a set of symbols, beliefs and practices according to Gramsci.

Identity is a sense of Self based on belonging to a social group.

India has observed both identity and ideology politics:

Basis	Identity politics	Ideology politics
Basis	<p>Political members <u>support a specific identity / community</u></p> <p>→ eg) caste based vote bank mobilization such as BSP.</p> <p>→ eg) Tribal political party like Adivasi Sangh.</p>	<p>→ The members of political <u>party and voters</u> support a <u>specific ideology</u>, <u>irrespective of identity</u></p> <p>→ For <u>example</u>, <u>leftist</u>, <u>rightist</u>, <u>Marxist</u>, <u>Socialist</u>.</p>

good presentation



# UPSC

Time

The party identity politics has become more prevalent post independence

Pre-independence phenomena with a common aim of 'Swaraj', not identity.

Types

Identity can be Religion, geography, linguistic, caste or tribe based (Punekar)

Ideology is based on political inclination and vision for development planning to drive social change.

Impetus

Relative deprivation, geographical isolation, cultural deprivation, assimilation often drive such identity consciousness (Kalles)

A common group with common enemy such as colonizers or alternative State creates ideology.

Despite differences, both of them have similarities and are not water-tight compartments. Such segregation is done for research and generalization and are ideal types of politics.



(c)

Environment movement refer to sustained collective actions aimed at preventing environment degradation and promoting sustainable growth and development.

Multiple environmental movements have started in India including:

① Chipko Movement : The earliest movement in 1970s against felling of trees for industrialization. The movement used Gandhian and eco-feminism tools of non-violence such as hugging trees and creation of village communities.

② Jungle Bachao Movement was led by a tribal community to prevent replacing natural sal trees with artificial commercial teak trees. Vidhyarthi argues that

to you need  
to write  
forms  
of environmental  
movement  
16 Gandhian  
ecological  
movement,  
etc



tribal communities are not only impacted by loss of 'Tal, Tungle, Zamen', but also lose cultural ties and hence act as guardians

③ Narmada Bachao Andolan to prevent pollution of Narmada river from untreated industrial waste and led by Medha Patkar. women often are more severely affected by water contamination as they have to travel longer distances for clean water according to Vandana Shiva

④ Silent valley Movement in the western Ghats to protect vulnerable topography from unsustainable development. Eco-marxists often argue that capitalists ignore environment for profit motive.

③ Gadgil and Guha have conducted detailed research on causes and participants of eco movements and their disproportionate impact on vulnerable sections, necessitating social change



7) (a)

Backward classes are often of three types according to MSA Rao including landed backward class, non landed service class and untouchables.

Multiple factors have led to emergence of Backward class movements in different forms including:

① Exploitation by upper castes such as violence and ghettoization. Ghanshyam Shah observed atleast 90% Dalits faced some kind of violence and ghettoization.

② limited political Representation despite affirmative action, which has only benefited certain sections of Backward Class. Rohini commission found 25% backward classes command 97% jobs and reservations.

Forms of Backward movement & not addressed



③ Discrimination even in political positions such as violence against Sarpanch from lower caste was observed by Fernandes

④ Relative deprivation with pauperization in a highly unequal society (1% holds 40% wealth) has created a common belief of exploitation.

⑤ Intersectionality of exploitation against Dalit women such as Rapes, violence etc also a key factor (Bharmila Rege)

Hence, different forms of Dalit movements have emerged!

① Panther movement in Maharashtra by Dahsala and Pawar to protect Dalit rights, inspired by Black Panther of USA.

② Dalit political associations, pressure groups and political vote bank to promote political representation such as emergence

There are examples of Dalit movements!



# UPSC

For  
Practice  
Use Only  
सिर्फ अभ्यास  
के लिए

Question No.  
प्रश्न संख्या

to write  
Forms  
of  
Dalit  
movement

or B S P ( Christophe Jefferlot )

③ Dalit art and literature promoting Dalit  
charismatic personalities and ~~their~~ their  
contribution such as BR Ambedkar,  
Phules etc as well as Dalit iconography

④ Dalit Rock and Dalit music to attract  
global attention and outrage.

⑤ Dalit feminism to highlight the  
unique problems of Dalit women started  
around 1980s and 1990s.

⑥ Ambedkarite Buddhism for alternate  
resolution to condemn 'Theodicy of  
Disprinelege' under Hinduism and achieve  
annihilation of caste.

⑦ Hence, multiple Dalit movements have become  
a force of modernization, unlike earlier  
limited focus of equality according to

SC Dube



7(b)

Poverty, deprivation and inequality are closely inter-linked as argued by Ruth Lister in her book 'Poverty'.

Poverty refers to deprivation from basic standard of living through inaccessibility to material resources available to others (Eclair and Edens). Inequality is the value attached to natural or artificial differences amongst individuals and social groups.

Linkage between Inequality, Deprivation and Poverty

I. Poverty leads to Inequality and Deprivation

① Poverty prevents access to quality standard of life including education,



health and housing Homelessness due to poverty is the worst kind of deprivation according to Giddens.

② Poverty also restricts life chances by promoting cultural reproduction (Bourdieu's capital theory) and prevents upward mobility, leading to economic and social inequality.

Inequality leads to poverty and deprivation

① Inequality of infrastructure status leads to digital exclusion from equal background and deprivation of technology, work opportunities in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Yogendra Singh studies the antagonistic relation between rural and urban middle class due to this.

② Inequality of gender leads to feminization of poverty due to unpaid



or low paid ~~work~~ work according to Sylvia Walby. Gender inequality also leads to deprivation of kinship ~~in~~ amongst LGBTQ community.

Deprivation leads to poverty and inequality

① Deprivation from public healthcare in slums and rural areas leads to papierization, especially amongst elderly. Downward mobility further perpetuates inequality.

② Deprivation of food and nutrition <sup>under PDS</sup> reduces labour productivity and causes malnourishment, causing poverty and inequality. Vina Mazumdar argues such deprivation is more profound amongst females who are denied food.

12

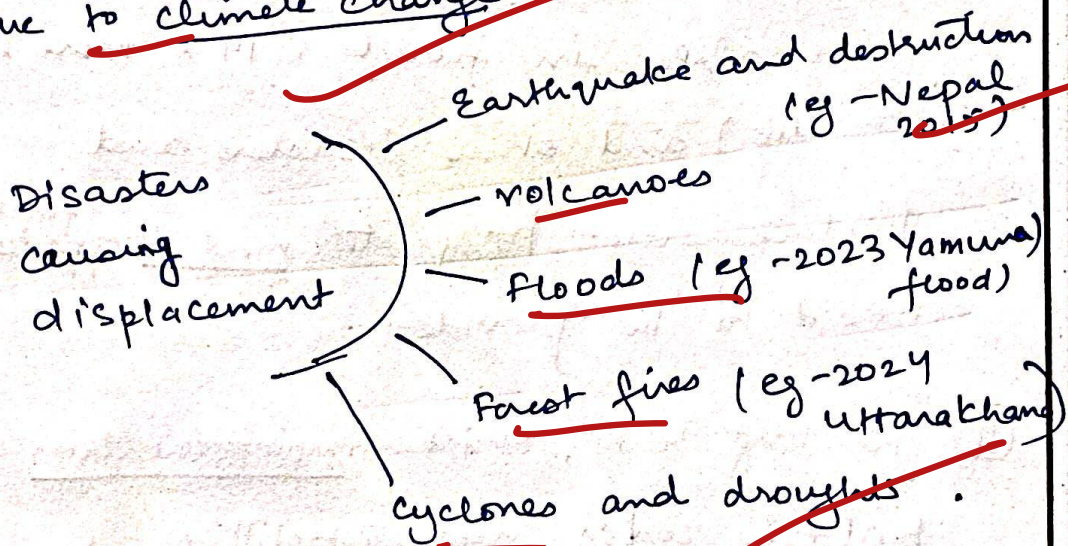
Hence, the connection of the three social evils shows the need to break vicious cycle to prevent 'cycle of welfare' (AKR Desai term).



(6)

Displacement refers to forced migration of an individual, family or community.

Disaster based human displacement is becoming increasingly common, especially due to climate change.



ways to deal with such displacement

① Rehabilitation Infrastructure such as temporary colonies, sheds etc need to be constructed.

② Michael Cernea has listed various



Consequences of disaster induced displacement  
including homelessness, food insecurity,  
joblessness, loss of kinship amongst others.

These factors need to be considered in  
policy ~~planning~~ planning such as additional  
food supply and temporary jobs.

③ women and children are more  
vulnerable in floods (4x more likely  
to die) and other disasters and  
displacements. adequate medical facilities  
need to be provided.

④ For long term, strict implementation of  
building codes and retrofitting for  
building resilient infrastructure needed  
to promote resilience.

⑤ moreover, vulnerability mapping to prevent  
slum development can help in mitigating  
human displacement in vulnerable areas.

Recent Kerala floods have unfortunate  
that shall cause displacement for years to  
come and demand national support.



819

Migration refers to relocation from one home location to another location according to International Migration Organization.

Certain recent trends in migration in India show the following:

① Widespread migration of ~600 million individuals, majority (~540 million) intra state and ~60 mn. Inter state.

② Asish Bose observes certain trends based on push and pull factors:

(i) Push factors such as violence, bondage, agrarian distress, disasters are initiating migration from rural areas.

(ii) Pull factors such as quality education, better life chances and reference groups attracting migrants to urban towns and metropolitans along with



Tier 1 and Tier 2 cities

(iii) Push back factors such as Covid lockdown have led to reverse migration.

③ Ravenstein further adds his observations in migration:

(i) Children tend to migrate less than adults.

(ii) Females migrate more due to kinship.

(iii) Adult males usually travel to foreign nations in search of jobs.

④ D Souza argues that migration in India is increasing due to search for employment, not only better life chances as country is undergoing jobless growth.

⑤ Chain migration is also observed as a recent trend with migration over shorter distances.

⑥ Kinship migration with increasing industrialisation



has been observed by Subramanian and Palapo in their study of Ahmedabad Mill. Existing workers refer their kens for work and induce migration.

⑦ Migration has led to certain unintended latent functions including:

(i) Widespread slum development with 50% population living in slum areas, which Leis Wirth calls are 'ways of life which are predominantly unhygienic'.

(ii) Bondage and feminization of agrarian social structure. (S Jodhka)

(iii) Reduced fertility rates with male migration, altering population demography.

(iv) Informalization of work economy.

12 Hence, migration has shown significant changes in internal demographic

profile of India, especially in a post COVID world with human risk society (Ulrich Beck)



8 (b)

The 73rd Amendment of Indian Constitution added a three-tier Hier Panchayati Raj structure for democratic decentralization and last mile citizens participation.

mention  
same  
provisions  
of Panchayati  
Raj

The Panchayati Raj structure has had Mixed Success as can be seen as follows:

- ① Women empowerment due to reservation of one-third positions for women has led to political representation of women, challenging patriarchal mindset and pink collarization (Karuna Ahmed's term)
- ② PESA Act has reduced instances of land alienation amongst tribals who are often exposed to exploitation by capitalists, leading to loss of culture and ancestral houses (according to P.V. Vidhyarthi). MSA Rao said



such development of land without forest rights to tribes had made men destitutes and women prostitutes.

③ Caste differentiation, breaking the class-caste-power nexus and driving upward mobility in secular hierarchy was observed by Andre Beteille in his study of Sripuram.

④ Rural-urban divide has reduced with metropolitan and district planning reports.

However, certain shortfalls in the system have limited democratization and decentralization.

① Paul Brass observes that states are unwilling to devolution of power to empower the gram panchayats, as provided in 11th Schedule of Constitution.

② Virena Das argues that traditional patriarchy has continued with advent of 'Sarpanch Pati Panchayats', Sarpanch pati.



③ Fernandes observes violence against Dalit sarpanches.

④ lack of funds, irregular elections and limited skill capability have further reduced effectiveness of such three-tier governance.

Despite challenges, Panchayati Raj system has promoted decentralization and democratization of power in certain states with social audits and mechanisms ensuring gram panchayat effectiveness.

Kishorinagar, Kudumbashree models have led to last mile public participation across voting (Gram Sabha) and policy/feedback mechanisms (Servotam model).

Hence, Gram Panchayats have promoted

Gandhi's vision of village Republics

in India as true essence of Indian society.

10



(C)

Female Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per 1000 males and is 1020 at birth India level. However, the number is significantly lower for DEMARU States.

Ashish Bose defines DEMARU states as Daughter Eliminating, male Aspiring, Rage for ultrasound states. He provides 4 causes for a skewed sex ratio as follows:

① Globalization, with <sup>DEMARU</sup> families aspiring for males to migrate to other countries for jobs and better prestige.

② High income enabling sex selective abortions amongst high class families

③ who benefitted from green Revolution. Consumption and commodity fetishism

shall make weddings for daughters more expensive, hence easier to kill them at birth.



Moreover, Meera Shiva points to skewed ratio with fear of violence as rape, kidnapping in future encouraging mothers to kill daughters at birth itself.

Son Meta preference in patriarchal society such as India has considered females as a burden (Dube's Leea Gulati language patriarchy) and encourages feticides and infanticides.

Such grave situation requires necessary steps as follows:

① law enforcement to prevent 'illegal abortions' and sex determination under MPT Act.

② Awareness generation through campaigns such as 'Beti Bachao', while engaging civil society

③ Education of mothers in family planning and remedy measures in case of family pressure (Uma Chakravarti claims traditional families force abortion)

Hence, the menace of girl killing is not only a violation of fundamental Right to live but a social evil to be eliminated.



