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में प्रश्न संख्या के  
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न लिखें।

# U.P.S.C.

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN (the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis  
Content of the Question is more important than length.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Name- Aditya Keshari

M.No- 9521279848

Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

## Socio FLT-2

(19)

Is the significance of Marxist perspectives underestimated in India? Comment

10M

Marxist perspective in India started in early 20th century, especially after the Russian Revolution's success.

Initial role was played by thinkers like MN Roy, DP Mukherjee. However, Marxist perspective boosted after independence by AR Desai.

Underestimated due to -

- ① State itself adopted socialist methods of redistribution, decreasing marxist critiques.
- ② Marxism in India coincided with violence at many places like Maoism, Naxalbari etc, thus reducing its respect and reliability.
- ③ They are criticized for ignoring development done by the state and reduction of poverty, as explained by SC Dube.
- ④ They overemphasized on conflicts, ignoring the stability in the society.

⑤ Trade Unionism decided retreated in order to attract investments and ease of doing business.

⑥ Rapid growth and development of India, reduced marxist critiques. ② GDP in 1951 was ₹ 250bn, while now it is ₹ 3.4 trillion.

However, Marxism still lives -

① rising inequality highlighted by Marxists like Satyadev, Grahl Omvedt etc.

② Unique collaboration between caste & class highlighted by marxists like Kathleen Gough.

③ After Liberalization of 1991, state is moving towards liberal policies than socialist policies, thus increasing marxist critique.

④ Marxists highlight the differential impact of govt. policies against poor, thus making it relevant.

The Marxist approach helps in highlighting the lacunas in the system, thus helps in inclusive decision making.

(16) Colonial dominion over India concluded in 1947, its influence continue to resonate in the present. Elaborate with examples.

10M

Though, we got independence in 1947, Colonial mentality is still prevalent in India. It refers to excessive glorification of west in place of native culture.

### Reasons of Colonial Mentality -

- ① Yogendra Singh - neo-traditionalization, ie coexistence of traditions with modernization.
- ② MSA Rao - Traditional Urbanization, ie we are adopting modern urban values but they co exist with traditional values even in urban areas.
- ③ Indian caste was replaced by class, but elective affinity remained. (E) Kathleen Gough - Caste-Class Nexus.
- ④ poor value in Education and glorification of Colonial intruders. (E) "Lord" before viceroys.

⑤ Upper castes were westernized, while lower castes were Sanskritised during British, but after independence, Upper castes spread western ideals in the general population. (eg) - <1% of Indians during independence knew English, however English was used as alternate & communication language of administration.

⑥ Thus, evils of western culture percolated in India. (eg) Consumerism, Demonstration culture, Skirts for girls school even in winters, Fast food, - Subway, McD; inappropriate clothing in name of modernization etc.

Thus, the Indian Prime Ministers included the aim to remove colonial mentality in Panch Pran of the 75th independence day.

10

Discuss the characteristic features of contemporary middle class in India.

10/11

According to Marx & Engels, Middle class is a product of Capitalism. It refers to the intermediary class of capitalists and workers and include professionals like doctors, accountants and petty businessmen.

Characteristic features of Indian middle class -

- ① formed not due to industries, but education.
- ② TK Doman - harbinger of change by PILs, RTIs etc (Silent Revolution)
- ③ Amartya Sen - "Argumentative India" - Middle class ~~the~~ upholds the spirit of debates and discussions in the society.
- ④ Andre Beteille - Middle class fights among themselves to acquire state benefits.
- ⑤ Zone of highest social mobility due to increasing equality of opportunity provided by mass

education.

- ⑥ swelled multifolds especially after 1991 LPG reforms in line with Weber's hypothesis.
- ⑦ signifies huge disparities within the group in terms of Caste, Class, occupation etc making it extremely heterogeneous.
- ⑧ prominent vote bank, and mobilizes itself for political gains. (eg) Backward Caste movements of Okallingas, Lingayat etc.
- ⑨ harbinger of innovation, due to rising scientism and academics among middle class.
- ⑩ major force in economic growth by raising consumption in economy.

Middle Class helps in reducing inequality of providing social mobility to ~~so~~ Indian Society.

(1d)

Analyze the evolving approaches to the land tenure system in India.

10M

Since time immemorial, land was not for market production and sale. According to AR Desai, king was only partial owner of land and land was generally owned by tillers.

### Evolution of land tenure -

① Britishers made land a market commodity by applying various land tenure systems like -

- IZARDARI System, 1770s
- Zamindari System, 1793
- Mahalwasi System
- Ryotwari System, 1820

② However, as Britishers acquired more land by conflicts, there were many counter conflicts by natives and tribals, leading to reforms in above land tenure system. (eg) Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908; Deccan Tenancy Act etc.



- ③ Britishers exploited the peasants and extracted huge land revenues, which was majority of revenues collected by British.
- ④ With independence, land revenue was abolished
- ⑤ State took socialistic measure for land reforms, the aims included - application of ceiling limits, land to the tiller, land tenancy reforms, land consolidation, increasing agricultural productivity etc.

⑥ However, due to legal loopholes, bureaucratic apathy, dominant caste land reforms in India failed.

⑦ Swaminathan committee highlighted top 10% population holding 53% land, while bottom 50% holding just 3% of land.

⑧ Marxist like AR Desai, Orail Omvedt thus criticized myth of the welfare state.

Hence, land reforms is an unfinished agenda  
(Swaminathan)

(1e)

In manifest terms, practice of untouchability is checked, but in latent terms, it still exists. Discuss

10m

The practice of untouchability was the most discriminatory violence of Caste system against dalits & lower castes. State provided various policies to end untouchability like -

- i) Constitutional provision - Article 17
- ii) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- iii) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (SC/ST Act)
- iv) Upliftment of SCs → Ambedkar scholarship, sponsored mobility, reservations etc.

Thus, untouchability have largely ended in its manifest form, however its latent form lives -

① Sukhdeo Thotat highlights subtle untouchability in 80% of ~~the~~ villages he studied.

② Prasad even enumerated ~~various~~ more than 150+ forms of subtle untouchability,

Some of which are - 4

- i) not allowing dalit from to ride horse.
- ii) not allowing keeping moustache.
- iii) not allowing maids / thebualas to use elevators in society. et.

### 14) Omvudt

③ Orail Omvudt highlighted caste discrimination in Midday Meal Scheme like separate sitting, not eating food cooked by dalit maid.

④ Yogendra Singh highlighted discriminatory attitude of high caste teacher on low caste students.

Thus, untouchability in latent form is a reality in India. It can be only be curbed by mass sensitization, value based education, rise of lower castes et in order to make India inclusive developed.

Q.29

What are the important recommendations given by the Swaminathan Commission? How far can they resolve the problems of present day agrarian social structure?

2014

Swaminathan Commission or National Commission on Agriculture was ~~established~~ formed in 2004 by the ~~go~~ central government, to provide effective solutions to plateauing crop production, agriculture income and rising farmers suicide. It was formed under MS Swaminathan, Father of Indian Green Revolution.

### Important Recommendations

① MSP → The commission provided a new formula to calculate MSP (C2), which is 50% profits and include the imputed cost of land and farmers family free labor.

② Land Reforms → it termed land reforms as unfinished agenda.

→ it argued for non diversion of prime agricultural land to non agricultural industrial sector.

→ it provided for land digitization

③ Public investment → it argued for raising public investment in agriculture especially mechanization and infrastructure to raise productivity and decrease crop loss post cultivation.

④ Suicides → it provided effective measures in agricultural suicides hotspots like local mental support in primary health care.

⑤ Insurance → it aimed for compulsory insurance of all crops, but will lower premium rates.

⑥ Credit → it suggested institutional credit at a low 4% interest with moratorium in case of crop failures due to natural disasters.

### Benefits of Commission's suggestions -

- ① laid to various policies like PMFBY, PMKSY, more crop per drop, INDP etc later.
- ② provided comprehensive view of agricultural sector.
- ③ focused also on extension services and health of farmer.

### Limitations -

- ① agricultural suicide not receded (1 in every 2 hours)
- ② Emergence of newer challenges - rise in locust attacks, GM Crops, Bio fertilizers etc
- ③ Agricultural sector and employment has decreased substantially to 17% GDP & 46% employment.
- ④ Land Reforms still remain unfinished agenda.
- ⑤ Raising MSP cost may raise fiscal deficit.

Despite challenges, Swaminthan Commission helped to highlight several lacunas and helped the government to provide effective policies to counter them.

36)

Briefly overview the concept of Sanketisation. Is this concept still applicable in modern Indian society?

20M

The concept of Sanketisation was given by MN Srinivasa in his seminal work - Religion and Society among Groups in South India, 1952.

Srinivasa described Sanketisation as adoption of culture, values, way of life by low caste tribes etc of upper castes and especially Dwija born caste - Brahmins and Kshatriyas..

Some examples include Vegetarianism in lower castes, Dowry in lower castes, deewan etc.

### Applicability of Sanketisation

→ Since Colonial Rule, Sanketisation increased due to westernization.

→ Lower class in order to aim for social mobility in closed rigid

hierarchy of Caste, opted for Sanskritisation.

→ Since, Brahmins were the first beneficiary of colonial gains after British, Sanskritisation accelerated to copy Brahmins due to their rising prosperity.

→ This process continued even after independence, as the nationalistic leaders and businessmen were from higher castes only.

However, with rising education and employment of lower castes, Sanskritisation slowed at last.

• But with implementation of Mandal Commission suggestions for providing reservations of OBCs to educational institutions and public employment, Sanskritisation almost stopped and even trends of de-sanskritisation are observed.

\* Rising Dalit Consciousness, Dalit Capitalism,  
Tribal Political movements, Rise of OBCs



etc have almost stopped Sankritisation in contemporary Indian society.

However, Sankritisation is still visible -

- ① Raising monogamy in society.
- ② Critics argue Uniform Civil Code is based on values of upper castes.
- ③ Presence of dowry in lower castes.
- ④ Critics argue raising use of Sanskrit names for legal reforms. (eg) - Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita.

The theory of Sankritisation is criticized for over simplification, ignoring de-Sankritisation (DN ~~Dra~~ Mazumdar - Kashmiri pundits), over glorification of brahmanism and ignoring impact of Islam.

But, Sankritisation is still relevant as seen by raising Hindutva ideology in politics.

(20) How can tribal oral traditions be preserved in the digital age?

10M

India is hotspot of tribals and their culture. Officially we contain more than 650+ STs in the country, with 8.6% of population (2011 census).

However, tribal oral traditions are being destroyed due to -

- i) rapid Westernization and assimilation.
- ii) low education of tribes.
- iii) lack of script of many tribal languages.
  - (\*) Santal got Olchiki script in 20th century.
  - etc.

~~The~~ Recently, ancient language of Aka-Bo got extinct from Andaman islands.

Thus, digital age can help to preserve oral traditions -

① Archiving audio and video records for the future.

② digital education to tribal students in case the tradition is lost.

- ④ Use of AI, Deep learning to understand lost traditions & oral cultures.
- ⑤ ④ developing script of writing for protection of language.
- ⑤ Int'l collaborations with UNICEF, UNESCO etc to index and preserve local oral tradition.

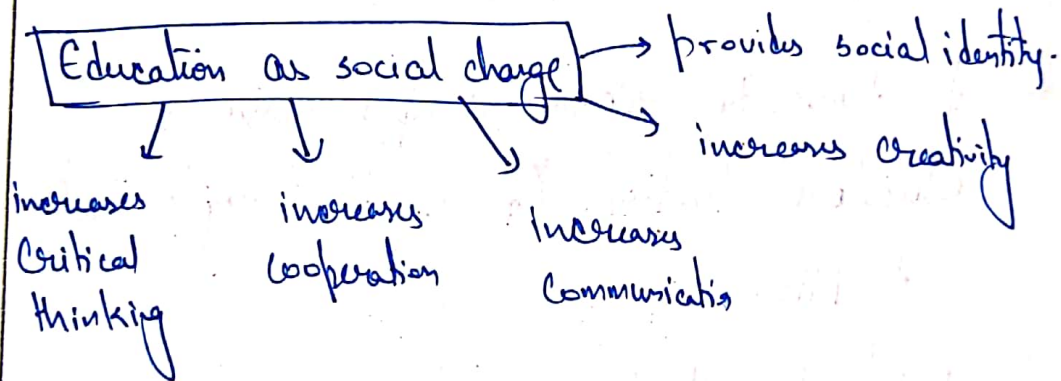
These traditions need to be preserved as they are part of our common heritage and important signs of Indian unity in diversity.

5a)

Is Education an agent of Social Change? Discuss how it aided in bringing social Justice.

10M

According to Amartya Sen, Education is the greatest tool of social change. Education in meritocratic open society is the major force of social mobility.



Various individuals like Dr. Ambedkar, Vivekananda etc brought social change only by education of themselves and others.

### Education aiding in Social Change -

- ① it increases employment opportunities, Skill development, leading to higher wages and mobility.
- ② it is one of the principle source of Status (Weber) in the society, leading

to social mobility and social change.

- ③ it helps in better understanding of social evils and helps in mobilization of masses against that evil, bringing social change.
- ④ makes the society criticism based from ascriptive based. (Parsons)
- ⑤ it changes the reference group of masses to educated leaders. (eg) rise of literacy & education of MPs.
- ⑥ it provides effective solutions to complex issues of society leading to social change.

However, Education limitations include poor curriculum, closed society, low equality of opportunity, ideological state apparatus (Althusser), deskilling (Braverman) etc

Thus, as Comarovsky points out Education should be value based, and ultimate aim should be altruistic realization of unity of all lives.

Q6

Child labour is a crime, which is committed by few but the whole society is responsible. Discuss

10M

According to ILO, Child labour refers to child living an ~~adult~~ adult life, characterized by poor wages, exploitation, no regulation, menial tasks etc.

It is committed by few due to functional benefits of low wages, easy to manipulate, survivalistic needs of poor etc

However, whole society is responsible as -

- ① invisibilisation of the menace due to public apathy.
- ② violation of Constitution (Article 24)
- ③ misuse of children due to their low mobilization capacity and vulnerability.
- ④ Nora Buring blames middle class for propagating child labor by employing

girl child for household domestic works

⑤ failure of administrative-political machinery for poor implementation of laws against child labor, <sup>formed</sup> due to voting by masses.

⑥ Pressure Groups & NGOs basically ignores child rights as they are less important ~~pop~~ politically and economically.

Thus, People have to raise their consciousness and mobilize for curbing this menace. Additionally steps like implementation of compulsory education, sex education, decreasing poverty needs to be taken to eradicate child labor.

(50)

The effort to make post independence land reforms is a fruitful task today. We need to new reforms for the contemporary agrarian social structure. Disas

10M

After independence, the state proceeded huge land reforms to provide "land to the tiller".

However, land reforms have failed as highlighted by Swaminathan Commission 2004: - top 10% held 50% land, while bottom 50% only 3% land.

### Reasons of failure -

- ① Land is a state subject. Thus, it led to regional diversity - successful in Jammu Kashmir, Kerala while failed in Bihar, UP.
- ② Dominant Caste divided land among family members to avoid ceiling limits. (Laxminarayana)
- ③ Unholy nexus of Dominant Caste and Administration - bribery, corruption etc.
- ④ Uncommitted bureaucracy.
- ⑤ low literacy among farmers themselves etc.



## Thus reforms needed -

- ① AR Desai provided extreme step of nationalization of urban land.
- ② Swaminathan highlighted land reforms as unfinished agenda, thus focusing on redistribution.
- ③ Digitization of land records (NLRMP) using drone, blockchain etc.
- ④ Rapid growth of industries and services sectors to reduce pressure on land.
- ⑤ Use of energy and water efficient methods - Solar panels (KUSUM), drip irrigation (more Coop per drop) etc.

Thus, these reforms may help to actualize the unfulfilled dream of land reforms in the country and bring equality.

(6d)

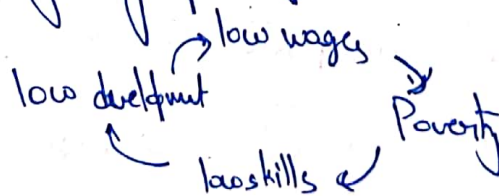
Discuss the changing nature of the problems of the working class in the informal sector of the economy.

10M

According to Keith Hart, informal sector of economy is characterized by low wages, no social security, no written contracts and majority of migrant laborers.

### Problems of informal sector

① Minimum Wages are not provided, leading to vicious cycle of poverty.



② No social security net, leading to distressed migration as was seen in Covid pandemic

③ since contains majority migrant class, they are exploited more by capitalists - no overtime payment, poor households etc, as explained by Jay Brahm (Footloose labor)

④ hire & fire without adequate support,

making it portfolio labour. (Hardy)

- ⑤ low skill development and other employment opportunities.
- ⑥ Since, they are male-migrated, it leads to bondage of children & wife at village.
- ⑦ The laborers' children are not provided adequate education, leading to cultural reproduction (Piarre Bourdieu) and intergenerational inequality.
- ⑧ they often have to work in toxic environments without adequate safety tools, thus increasing health hazards - Asthma, etc

Thus, state intervention is necessary, it requires better implementation of the 4 labour codes along with skilling by PMKVY for alternative employment opportunities.

⑤ Indian agriculture has been rained for centuries. The project to interlink the rivers can dramatically alter it. Let's discuss the advantages of the project, theorise its impact on India's agrarian society.

10M

According to Economic Survey, majority of agricultural land is rained, increasing vulnerability to flood / drought and croploss of farmers.

Thus, state provided a new way to curb this issue via interlinking of rivers. It refers to linking water surplus rivers with water deficit rivers to counter both flood and droughts simultaneously.  
(eg) Ken-Betwa, Narmada-Tapi etc.

### Benefits of interlinking of rivers -

- ① increasing regional connectivity and trade by rivers
- ② decrease regional disparity by inclusive approach.

- ③ provides continuous supply of irrigation water to farmlands.
- ④ provides alternate employment to natives, by rise of tourism etc.
- ⑤ checks natural disasters like flood & drought.

However, Challenges →

- Environmental damage
- tribal displacement
- latent dysfunction of excessive Earth engineering.

### Impact on agrarian society -

- ① rise in crop production due to better irrigation.
- ② higher production of water intensive crop like rice, sugarcane.
- ③ increasing contact between great traditions of cities and little traditions of villages.
- ④ Tourism may lead to rise in local artifacts and women empowerment.

Thus proper EIA/SIA is necessary before implementation.

6a

Discuss some of the striking issues of development induced imbalances that need urgent attention.

2019

India is on the way of becoming a developed country by 2047. In this step, India have opted for huge development strategies in fields of infrastructure, education, health etc.

This can be reflected by decrease in poverty (80% in 1950 to 16% in 2022), decrease in TFR (5-7 in 1950 to 2.0 in 2023), becoming 5th largest economy etc.

However, there are various issues of development induced imbalances, such as -

- ① Regional disparity → While literacy in Kerala is 100%, Bihar literacy is poorly 60%. Furthermore, per capita of Maharashtra is multifold of Bihar.
- ② Green Revolution only benefitted the West and South, leaving East behind.

③ Satyadev highlights the cornering of subsidies by the rich, leading to rise in inequality. ④ Oxfam :- top 1% population holds 40% of total wealth.

④ According to Walter Fernandes, 42% of SCs displaced by development projects are tribals only.

⑤ Development also impacted religion differentially. Sachar committee highlighted poor education and employment among Muslims.

⑥ Gender inequality is still potent in India. India ranked poorly at 127 in Global Gender Gap Index.

⑦ Gail Omvedt, Ranchanda Guha highlight the poor development of lower caste against higher caste in India.

⑧ Rapid development has led to breakdown of environment, leading to differential impact on poor.

Thus, Urgent attention needed and steps needed are -

- ① effective implementation of labour codes - minimum wages even in informal sector.
- ② Rising formalisation of economy by formal job creation in high employee elastic regions - textiles, labor.
- ③ Women empowerment via BBBP, SABLA 2.0 etc
- ④ Collaborating with NGOs/SHGs to raise human capital and alternate employment opportunities to rural India.
- ⑤ Skill training and sensitization of Gram Sabhas for effective use of EIA, SIA, Social audits etc
- ⑥ Policies for social security like MREGA, PMGKAY, Stand Up India needs to be implemented better to provide inclusive development.

Thus, development must be inclusive, else it will lead to violence and chaos in the society.



(66)

Has Green Revolution led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer.

10/11

Green Revolution refers to phase of exponential rise of agricultural production and productivity in India after late 1960s. It was based upon land consolidation, agricultural mechanization, HYV seeds, irrigation etc.

Green Revolution has led to formation of new power elites

- ① Kathleen Gough highlights caste and class nexus in India. Green Revolution led to formation of capitalist class in agriculture, which were also high caste.
- ② Vandana Shiva called it Second Green Revolution, as it increased influx of money (green) into agriculture, leading

to consumerism and formation of power elites.

③ Rudolph & Rudolph called new power elites as bullock capitalists with own bullocks and self financed agriculture.

④ Satyadev argued that benefits of Green Revolution were cornered by rich farmers further increasing class divides.

⑤ Daniel Thorner argued that Cooperatives which played important role in Green Revolution, were captured by rich farmers, leading to formation of new power elite.

⑥ Grail Omvedt argued that Dalits acted as vote banks for rich farmers, leading to their rise in political sphere too.

⑦ Mario Rutley argued that old landlords who benefited from Green Revolution, became new entrepreneurs in nearby towns, further increasing class divergence.

⑤ Babu & Chakravorty highlighted the misuse of power of these elites against dalits who were on the ascendancy after 73<sup>th</sup> amendment reservations

However, Counter views →

① Andre Beteille argued that Panchayat reforms laid to upliftment of downtrodden and they also get benefitted by institutional credit.

② due to declining agricultural output and, evident by dominant class movements, power elite is declining with multiple sources of authority in rural sector.

③ Women empowerment via political mobilization, SHGs, artisan industry further reduced class differences between power elites.

Thus, Green Revolution led to rise in inequality but that inequality is decreasing in rural India

(2c)

While discussing two social movements, highlight the difference between a revolt and a revolution.

10m

A Revolt can be termed as a spontaneous reaction of a community against/for a social change, while a Revolution is more sustained efforts by larger amount of masses to bring huge changes in the society.

### Difference between Revolt and Revolution

Example of Revolt → 1857 Revolt

Example of Revolution → French Revolution, 1789.

Attributes	<u>Revolt</u>	<u>Revolution</u>
<u>Aims</u>	<u>limited</u> eg - fight against Colonial Army	expansive eg Reformation of Estates System
<u>Participation</u>	<u>Limited</u> eg mostly Bengal Army and few civilians	<u>Huge</u> eg all 3rd estates - farmers, labourers

<u>Methods</u>	<u>Violent</u> in general (e.g.) killing of English Soldiers	both Violent & peaceful. (e.g.) Baskille razing, also setting of Provincial government.
<u>Leaders</u>	Charismatic + Traditional authority (e.g.) Rani Laxmi Bai	Charismatic + Legal national authority (e.g.) Robbespierre
<u>Changes brought</u>	<u>limited</u> Company Rule (e.g.) End of <del>Company</del> with est. of Crown	<u>huge</u> (e.g.) End of Estates system itself Republic

However, Revolts may itself become Revolution due to participation of masses and rise in political consciousness against enemy.

(e.g.) 1857 ~~led~~ Revolt led to Nationalism & Revolution for freedom of India.

76

The PRI may have the constitutional backing but its social influence lies with rural elites, hence making it a powerless entity. Evaluate the given statement.

20M

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. It is aimed at bringing grass root level democracy and fulfils Conradhij's views of Gramrajya as Panrajya.

### Issues of Panchayats -

- i) Social influence of rural elites due to -
  - i) traditional loyalty ties of lower castes with upper castes
  - ii) high inequality in rural areas due to Green revolution, failure of land reforms etc.
  - iii) violence perpetrated by higher castes, as highlighted by Babu & Chakravorty.
  - iv) presence of subtle untouchability as proved by Sukhdeo Thakur, Prasad etc

Thus, leading to breakdown of democratic ethos and oligarchy at social levels..

② It is manifested in form of thrusting of Dalit Sarcophagi, fear mongering, poor implementation of schemes etc.

③ Higher caste - Higher class nexus (Kathiresan Gough) lead to adoption of capitalist friendly policies ignoring the aspirations of poor peasants and wage labourers.

④ Nexus between Rich farmers/ elites and corporate bodies lead to bypass of Gram Sabha, which is mandatory for land acquisition, EIA/SIA etc.

⑤ Other limitations -

- i) lack of self finance due to loyalty to locals  
(ES - only 5% revenue collected for expenditure)
- ii) tied funds from state decreasing flexibility.

iii) poor skills of panchayat functionaries, low on staff etc.

iv) voluntary devolution of functions lead to regional disparity interstate.

v) Cultural Reproduction (Pierre Bourdieu) of social evils like Scorpach Patis; existence of Khappadgata.

Thus reforms needed -

- ① Compulsory devolution of funds, functionaries & functions
- ② Regular training of Panchayat secretaries and elected representatives.
- ③ proper implementation of SC-ST Act, 1989 etc to curb evils by rural elites.
- ④ sensitization of local administration against misuse by rural elites.
- ⑤ heavy penalties to Scorpach Patis. etc.

Ambedkar called villages as den of ignorance, perpetuating Caste and Untouchability. However, with effective education and connectivity it can lead to Ramrajya as envisioned by Gandhi.



(76)

Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic influence on climate in India and also analyse the environmental movements arising out of it.

20M

After the industrial revolution, due to huge amount of carbon emissions, climate change has emerged on this planet. It is manifested in form of rising temperatures, melting of glaciers, rising sea level etc.

### Nature and Scope of Anthropogenic influence in India

① Rise in toxicity of water and soil after Green Revolution, as proved by Dr. Rajes Tirado

② Coal was exploited ruthlessly by British and not reduced even after independence, leading to Climate Change.

- ③ Due to rapid population growth, huge huge swaths of land were deforested to make agricultural land, leading to poor carbon sequestration and rise in carbon emission.

### Implications -

- ① development led displacement of natives and tribals.
- ② Walker Fernandes argues 42% of those displaced were STs since 1950s.
- ② loss of culture of tribes, as they believed in 'naturalism' form of religion.
- ③ Tribals were evicted from forest lands, reserved forests, which while they have historically acted as sentinels of forest conservation, as explained by Gruha and Gadgil.
- ④ Rising climate disasters impact population differentially, more severe to poor and low caste than rich.

Thus leading to various environmental movements -

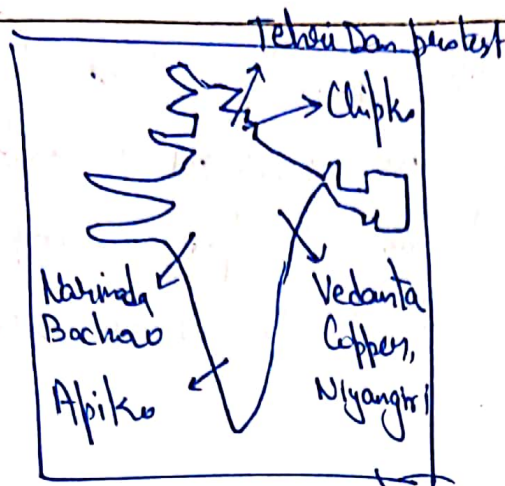


Fig: Environmental Movements

### Benefits of these movements

- ① raising environmental consciousness of masses
- ② stopping unregulated construction activities.
- ③ Environmental NGOs / SHGs creation for protection of environment.
- ④ helped in formulation of environmental laws like FRA, 2006; Forest Conservation Act 1980 EPA 1986 etc. | EIA 2006 etc

### Limitations

- ① Regional disparities due to low mobilization by tribals
- ② Satyadev argued it favoured more rich farmers generally.
- ③ Despite limitations, the movement put environmental policies at core of development.

(7c)

UN has repeatedly reminded the world of large scale ageing of population in the coming decades. In this light, how can we make Indian society more favourable to the aged. Also, what urgent preparations need to be made for the transforming demographic profile of our country.

10M

Ageing refers to natural process of all living beings from conception to death with changes in physical, mental and spiritual sphere. The world's median age is rising sharply due to decrease in child mortality and increase in life expectancy.

However, there are huge global disparities, with median age of Africa: 21 years; India - 28 & Japan - 48 years.

Making India favourable to aged -

- ① increasing health expenditure on geriatric care.
- ② focus on active ageing, i.e. remaining a healthy and active even with ageing due to

physical exercises. (2) Milkha Singh, Tomar Dadi etc.

(3) policies like increase in retirement age can be adopted.

(4) Int'l Collaboration and mobility agreements to raise international migration for skilling and inclusive development.

(5) Collaborating with NGOs to raise old age homes, facilities and happiness of old age people.

(6) increasing insurance & pension density in India.

Urgent preparations needed -

(1) better regulation of female foeticide & infanticide.

(2) rapid skilling and focusing on health & education for all.

(3) increasing health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP from 1.7% now.

(4) addressing feminization of old age (5) Vandana Widows.

The state must perform its duty u/A 41 to provide public assistance to old age.

- X -