

# VISION IAS

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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1211)

|                   |             |                     |              |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
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| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English     | Registration Number | 171485       |
| Center            | Online      | Date                | 10 Sept 2018 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 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            |                |
| (b)    | 20            |                |
| (c)    | 10            |                |
| 5 (a)  | 10            |                |
| (b)    | 10            |                |
| (c)    | 10            |                |
| (d)    | 10            |                |
| (e)    | 10            |                |
| 6 (a)  | 20            |                |
| (b)    | 20            |                |
| (c)    | 10            |                |
| 7 (a)  | 20            |                |
| (b)    | 20            |                |
| (c)    | 10            |                |
| 8 (a)  | 20            |                |
| (b)    | 20            |                |
| (c)    | 10            |                |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Be



1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.  
10×5 = 50

1. (a) Socio-demographic determinants of child sex ratio in India

Child sex ratio refers to ratio of girl child born as compared to boy child (0-5 years).  
Social determinant of child sex ratio:

- 1) Poverty:

Census 2011 shows that poor people have replacement rate of 3.5% as compared to non-poor of 2.2%.

- 2) Illiteracy:

Case study of Kerala shows illiteracy level ~~for~~ impact sex ratio of area. High sex ratio in Kerala and low in Bihar.

- 3) Child marriage:

Practice of child marriage worsen the sex ratio (eg: Rajasthan)

- 4) Religious factor:

Sex ratio varies significantly among different religion for instance Muslim has poor and Christians has highest sex ratio. However root finds in socio-economic status of religion.

### Demographic factor?

- 1) High child mortality rate & High child mortality rate  
This find and cumulative impact with gender inequality where women are fed less as compared to men.
- 2) Migration practices
- 3) High fertility level due to warm climate

Other significant factor is Socio-economic status of women in society.

For example women in Haryana less empowered than Kerala.

Haryana → low sex ratio

Also feudal practice, nature of economy (agrarian) women child sex ratio. Also there is less relation in economic development of area and sex ratio.

eg: Haryana though economically developed → low sex ratio.

Patriarchal Mindset is root cause which overweigh other factors including technology (sex determination technique).



## 1. (b) Approaches to understand concept of 'Ethnicity'

Ethnicity ~~from~~ refers to strong affiliation to one's caste / religion / region / language / tribe etc.

There are different approaches to understand ethnicity.

- 1) Phenomenologist like Clifford Geertz consider ethnicity is natural phenomena which is inherent in one's community.
- 2) Marxist explained ethnicity as a reaction to injustice due to class formation in society where they are deprived of their share of profit.
- 3) Modernist explained ethnicity is largely interest based identity which is created, recreated, dismantled for fulfilling interest.  
eg: Many tribes like Ache, Ralte coming to realise "Naga ethnicity" for fulfilling demand of Autonomy.  
current example include in U.K India and Pak are having ASIAN ethnicity thus interest based.

4) Similarly ethnicity can be exercise of aggregating identity for development demand due to state's Western model of development.

eg: Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

5) It can be exercised for fulfilling demand of autonomy or separation  
eg: Khalistan Movement

Other approaches include caste based (eg: Backward class movement), linguistic etc.

Ethnicity has multiple identities found resonance with Mead concept of multiple self where individual realise it based on his self interest.



## 1. (c) Yogendra Singh's perspective on inter caste conflicts

Caste conflicts according to Yogendra Singh is articulation of contestation between primordial identities due to demand of modernity.

In his book Cultural Change in India, he shows that constitution prescription of equality and social prescription of hierarchy giving rise to caste conflict. For instance Reservation policy giving voice to Dalit while higher caste finding it difficult to adopt, they are in opposition with it.

Other factors of caste conflicts include :

- Dominant caste rise due to land reform and green revolution
- Implementation of 73rd and 74th amendment (Panchayati Raj institution.)

Therefore Modernisation of India  
is not different from west but as  
it is happening in different time  
and context, Before completion it  
is giving rise to transitional  
problem like caste conflicts



1. (d) origin of Peasant movements in India.

Peasant Movement in India are older than freedom struggle of India.

In fact Peasant are called first-freedom fighter by A.R. Desai.

It originated during colonial time as manifestation of discriminated colonial policies as following:

- 1) Betahveli (forced eviction from land)
- 2) Higher tax or land revenue (eg: Indigo's Trikathiya system)
- 3) Exploitation of Zamindar and moneylenders
- 4) Manial conditions of plantation labour and problem of free labour (Slavery)

Earliest peasant movement were Palna, Indigo and deccan movement in early 1850s.

These were not class movement  
as educated bourgeoisie also helped  
them. (Petho Chatterji, Eric  
Stones).

These were aimed at fulfilment  
of demand by legal means e.g.  
Indigo Act 1860.

Later movement significantly  
integrated with freedom struggle  
like Champaran, Kheda etc.

Trail Divided divide peasant  
movement into 5 types:

- 1) Restorative Movement  
(e.g. Sangari Movement)
- 2) Social Banditry.
- 3) Ethnic movement (e.g. Mappila Movement)
- 4) Mass movement  
(e.g. Kisan Sabha movement)
- 5) Rebellion Movement  
(e.g. Naxalite)

Therefore different movement  
originated from different causes and  
context.



1. (e) Critically discuss the role of education in nation-building with particular reference to India.

Education is aimed at realization of human capabilities in socio-economic development of nation.  
(Amartya Sen)

Traditionally India's education limited to religious text and elites. Even colonial ruler provided education for fulfilling their vested economic interest (A.R. Desai) as they wanted educated Indian to run administration.

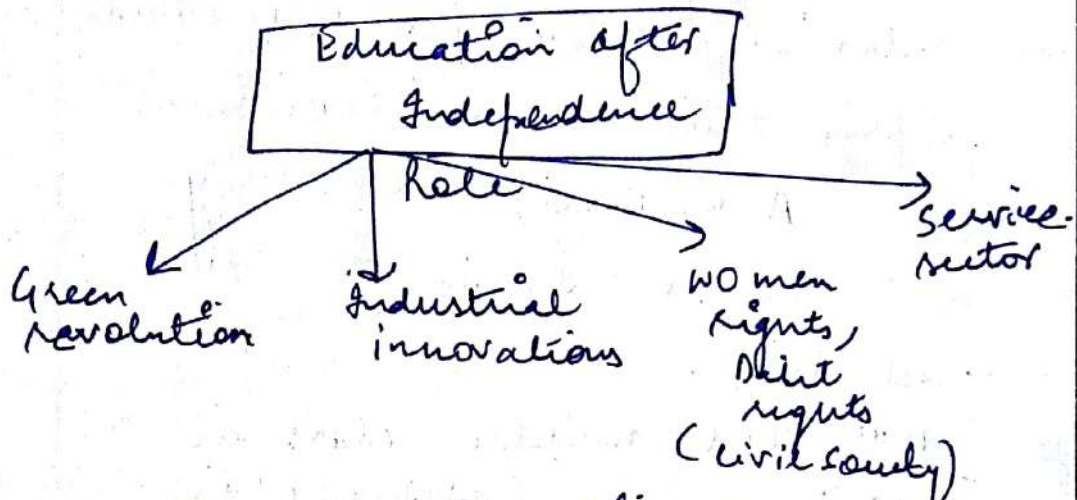
Educated middle class in early 19<sup>th</sup> century contributed in socio-economic reform arguing for abolition of untouchability (Dayanand Saraswati), women rights (Kam Moha Roy)

In later 19<sup>th</sup> century they formed Indian national congress for political socialisation and spreading Indian nationalism.

Education during British time

make people aware about values of democracy, equality freedom which they were denied.

later this become cause of British Empire destruction from India.



However Education accessibility problem has increased disparities and give rise to embourgeoisement of elites (Kampl). It has on one hand increased rural opportunities on other hand, class based education give rise to jobless growth, child labour, disturbed migration etc.

Education is a fundamental right must be use as a weapon to bring equality in society.



4. (a) India is expected to overtake China's population and become the most populous nation in the world. In this context, discuss what is ailing the country's anti-population drive? 20

India is expected to overtake China as most populous nation by 2029, if same population growth continues, says WEF report.

Country's anti population drive:

India was one of first nation to make population policy in 1952.

In general, sociologist has divided approaches to control population into two

1) Population-influencing approach (family planning)

It is based on Malthus & Neo-Malthusian theory

2) Population-responsive approach

(Socio-economic development)

It is based on Marxist approach which says socio economic development is necessary for controlling population.

India's approach:

I & II FYP → Clinic approach

III FYP → Extension approach

IV FYP → camp approach

& later Operation approach



Later National Population Policy 2000 came which adopted mixed of two approaches while earlier we were focusing on only family planning. Main issues that got unaddressed:

- 1) Camp approach still continues  
Sterilization camp still continuing which led to confusion and fear among poor  
example: In Chhattisgarh, women died after going through sterilization.
- 2) Approach remain women focused  
Male sterilization (vasectomy) is still 0.3% while 60% women still adopt permanent sterilization.
- 3) Lack of women empowerment  
Choices before women still limited. Illiteracy among women perpetuate the problem.
- 4) Child Marriages: India is still home of 1/3rd child marriage. Women remain passive partner, by age of 35 she became grand mother in district in Rajasthan (Jyoti Patel)



5) Poverty and Illiteracy :

By case study of Kerala, it is found there is relation among illiteracy, poverty and population growth.

However M.S. Gore argues that developed states like Maharashtra too have high population growth.

6) Religious and cultural compulsion largely remain unaddressed in India population policy (Sen).

For instance in Kelangan still birth happens on pious the endangering reproductive health of mother and also child's.

While NPP includes the factors like reproductive health, women education, delaying marriage, Education, still proportionate focus not given, that's why we missed target of replacement rate of 2.1 by 2010.

We need to employ cultural and social factor, empowering women rather than just increase the contraceptives choices like Antara etc.



4. (b) "The argument that has long held sway is that child labour, however unfortunate, is inevitable as long as households remained poor". Critically analyse the statement in context of Indian society. 20

Child labour disregard the fact that "child" being cultural term should not be taken together with economic term like "labour".

As per Kailash satyarthi child foundation report, there are over 30 million child labour in India.

Sociology has debate on the causes of child labour however there are confusion on the fact that is it mostly coercive phenomena but some argues even voluntary service taken by elders from younger is child labour as younger has no option. (Hidden child labour - Satyarthi)

Poverty and child labour:

Child labour present the dialectical relation of poor family need of survival and their children's access to education (Jean Drze).



Among poor also, girls child are more vulnerable. Girls in childhood working as child labourer is converting themselves in domestic labourer in future (Niti Mohanty)

Child labour is also related to Bonded labour which include debt bondage where child starts working to fulfil obligation of her/his parents towards their pralika (Tadaka)

The practice of bonded labour and child labour is disproportionately distributed among caste. As 67% of them are from Dalit and tribal community (Gandhi peace foundation study).

Lack of Access to skill education which is based on mass needs rather than class needs also intensifying poverty which is converting into intergenerational poverty return increasing child labour.



There are regional variations too where practice of child labour is more in areas where there is lack of supervision like slum surrounded areas. (Hore). These slum houses mostly poor distressed families from rural areas.

Therefore even though child labour has multiple causes differentiated on basis of gender vulnerability, regional and caste disparity but all these are having poverty as one of connections.

Child labour, therefore does not need counselling of parents rather need poverty alleviation. But some argue child working in entertainment industry, farm industry don't have economic rather problem of lack of recognition of child rights.

States is putting effort to fight menace by new child labour Act which prohibited child labour upto age 14.



4. (c) "For a multicultural, diverse and complex country like India, regional affiliations are but natural phenomena". Comment 10

India is characterised by multiple religions, caste, subcaste, minorities, linguistic families and cultural communities.

India was never a nation rather a group of nations (Romila Thapar, K.M. Panikkar).

Historically, India is characterised by different rulers ruling different part of India.

Contemporary while before independence, regionalism was threat to nationalism & unity but now regional affection are mostly for demanding development which has remain diffusive and uneven. (Upendra).

Even 'secularism' as prescribed by constitution recognises this diversity and give right to profess, practice and propagate religion in any form.

Regional affiliation as natural phenomena highlighted by Nehru in his book 'Discovery of India' where he

emphasised on unity in diversity.

On the other hand, regionalism based on vested interest ~~and~~ is not natural rather threat to nationalism  
example: Khalistan Movement.

Regional affiliation as natural can be connected to following

- As geographical region eg: (North East seven sister)
- Caste affiliation eg: Dravidian.
- Historical and cultural factor eg: Naga.
- Linguistic factor eg: Bodoland
- Ethnicity factor eg: Kashmiriyat in Jammu & Kashmir

Therefore regional affiliation found expression in various other factors which comes natural to us.

Effort should be recognise it and a balance between individual integrity, regional affiliation and national unity.



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

5. (a) Challenges of Ageing in India

10 x 5 = 50

By 2050, India would be having highest number of aged people. Currently it is 6% of total population!

Challenges of Ageing:

1) Feminisation of ageing:

Due to high life expectancy, Widowhood among aged women make them economically vulnerable and dependant on others.

2) Ruralisation of elderly: (Migration)

Currently there is trend of increasing rural migration of elderly. This shows emotional challenges while they seek empathy in old age in community feeling.

3) Declining joint family:

It has increased elderly's vulnerability as childrens are more focused on their consumerist lifestyle and less concerned about them.

4) Poor state support and apathy  
of government officials (bureaucrats)  
infrastructure support to elderly  
has very less.  
Similarly pension support given is  
minimal.

5) Unawareness and illiteracy among  
elderly.

6) Digital divide making them  
less confident to access government  
support.

Recognizing these government  
has made effort in Budget 2018-19  
to increase tax incentives to elderly  
however communitarian feeling and  
social solidarity with elderly largely  
missing.



## 5. (b) Feminization of Informal sector

Informal sector refers to sector which employ temporary, contractual worker with no social welfare benefit and very less salary.

### Causes of feminization of informal sector

- 1) less demanding due to patriarchal mindset and socialization
- 2) Cheaper than male labour
- 3) Under confident due to non-unionizing power & socialization
- 4) Increasing opportunities and diverse field due to globalization
- 5) Increasing needs due to consumerist culture of family make women to go for doing job

### Consequences of phenomenon

positive:

- 1) Economic self-sufficiency and empowerment
- 2) Education incentives to new generation.

3) upward mobility of family

Negative!

- 1) Exploitation of female labour  
eg: Overburden of textile work in  
Bihar (Case study)
- 2) Pinkification of jobs (No agency  
to women)

Therefore feminization of informal  
sector must be complemented with  
breaking of glass ceiling, protection  
from sexual exploitation of work etc



## 5. (c) Determinants of Infant and child mortality

Infant Mortality refers to death of child within 1 month of birth per thousand total births and child mortality refers to death of child within 5 years of birth per thousand births.

Main determinant of these:

1) Women status in society:  
Good status → low mortality  
eg. Southern states

2) Education and poverty status  
Literacy and high economic status → good medical support to women  
↓  
low mortality

3) Religious factors and cultural restriction against institutional delivery.

Preferring midwives for delivery  
↓  
high mortality

4) Child Marriage → high mortality

Other factor includes access to  
medical facilities (Rural-urban gap)

Therefore mix of socio-economic  
& cultural factors determine child  
& infant mortality rate.



## 5. (d) Social composition of 'working class'

Holstern's definition of working class includes informal worker, wage earner etc.

In study of Indian working class Buchanan found out that 90% of jobs are based on references which significantly impacted by social-composition

Working class include

- 1) Rural working class & urban working class
- 2) Women working class & men working class
- 3) Higher caste & lower caste
- 4) Majority religion & minority religion.
- 5) Tribal working class and mainstream working class

Social background impacts their introduction in factories, their advancement and their wages too.

Andre Beteille says even though social factor significantly impact the

opportunity of working class but advancement depends upon many factors external as well as internal.

Munshi in his study of Bagmati working class found caste and work relation closely integrated. This claim is refuted by study of Mahor in Maharashtra.

In conclusion, it can be said with advancement and globalisation, working class is highly diversifying not only in social composition but also in economic sectors.



## 5. (e) Role of civil society in Indian democracy.

Civil society are the space between government and market when a number of association without affiliation to politics working.

### Role of civil society:

- 1) It convert intra citizen to supra citizen by spreading awareness (Hirschman).
- 2) It increases social capital thus instrumental in social change (Putnam).

eg: Lokpal.

- 3) It helps realising true class consciousness

eg: Nirbhaya Rape. protest.

- 4) It helps making democracy proper centre by supporting government as invisible government (McKeena)

- 5) It helps to make decision making robust by realising pluralist (Robert Dahl) claim of Representative democracy representing different interests.

Therefore civil society are called  
 as crucial for sustainable development  
 (by ~~coffe~~ Kofi Annan).



7. (a) "Social Media has become a platform for communal interest articulation and it is a pointer to the fact that there is enough space in India for rise of communalism as collectivism still continues to define the value structure".  
Discuss .

20

Communalism refers to an ideology that is based on premise that basic interest of individual lies in his religious & ethnic group.

"Gandhi had idea of the potential of violence based on communalism in India, therefore he choose non-violence as weapon".  
(Paul Brass)

In recent times increasing rumour on social media has resulted in Mob justice and lynching for instance Kashmiri Anger violence when Khan and Sikh community fought. There are instances of Muslim lynched in Rajasthan (Pehlu Khan, Ahbar Khan) on this Loya nasam writes that Enduring communal riots has now shifted to spreading fears among minority by lynching by mob.  
Social media is a medium of



expression, it only reflects the socio-economic condition prevailing (Keen).

Considering social media's echo chamber effect (that means articulation of same opinion in larger ways) responsible for communal articulation would be little true as Partho Chattergy chattergy writes the very phenomena of communalism is enshrined in the kind of secularism that constitution has adopted i.e. freedom to practice, propagate religion by any.

Similarly, Anandya Sen and Andre Beteille advocates that affiliation to primordial identities has crippled India with problem of communalism.

India is still more close to Gemeinschaft instead of Gesellschaft (Ferdinand Tönnies) and more affiliated based on mechanical solidarity based on caste, religion



and same values rather than organic solidarity based on merit based rational distinction.

However lynching and incident of communal articulation has political connotations as well (Rajeev Bhatnagar) illitrary and poverty and continuation of infra citizenship (Habermas) is perpetuating the communalism even more.

Therefore social media is making attempt to glorify the collectivism as against individualism. Society needs to take steps to stop this menace and preventing Indian society to become homo hierarchicus (Louis Dumont).

7. (b) Critically examine the prospects and challenges of cooperatives in India under the globalization regime. 20

Cooperatives in India introduced by B.R. Ambedkar for their economic vested interest, however after independence sector was aimed at social welfare and upliftment of vulnerable sections.

Globalization and cooperative?

Prospect:

Interconnected Global village  
(Gidden) provide opportunity to cooperatives to increase its social capital (Putnam), economic capital as well as technological capital.

It opens ways of India's produce of cooperative big market and better price realization.

example: Demand of India's handicrafts, horticulture produce etc. Contract farming.

Marxist advocates the proletarian revolution to realize its potential beyond national boundaries.



Challenges :

Cooperatives in India often accused of using social malpractice like chisel blow in work - on this pretext global market remain away from cooperative produce.

(Dependency theory)  
Contract farming which attaches MNCs to cooperative makes them (farmers) dependent upon them, monocropping aggravated which make agriculture unsustainable (Vandana Shiva)

In absence of awareness and former contract cooperatives often lost their land and capital were of monsoon deficit.

Also in Globalisation era, cooperatives are used by commercial farmers & Dominant caste to increase and articulate their capitalist ambition. This is shown by study of Punjab (Bihar).

Therefore cooperatives has become shelter home of political

elite to motivate find to fulfil  
their political ambitions.



7. (c) "Crime against women has been a bane of India's development efforts".  
Discuss

10

India's development efforts since independence aimed at social justice, modernisation and growth with social welfare.

After independence, state introduced many ~~effor~~ steps like Special Marriage Act, Hindu marriage Act, Dowry prohibition Act 1961, Universal franchise etc.

However in 1974, women commission report indicated gaps. After 1970's decade, women organisation put out following menaces:

- 1) Sexual exploitation  
(Rape, prostitution)
- 2) Marriage related violence  
(Domestic violence, Dowry)
- 3) Violence during communal riots
- 4) Fundamentalism and violence  
eg: Upper caste (fasting → <sup>Mahatma</sup> women)  
Lower caste (sexual exploitation)  
Muslim (Triple Talaq)
- 5) Media and objectification of women.  
eg: Pornography, Adultery.

b) Technology and violence on women  
eg: sex determination techniques.

Violence on women make her  
secondary citizen. It keeps her  
potential away from realisation.

eg: Ananya Ben study on female  
drop out from school due to safety  
problem.

Violence is method of men's  
exhibition of his domination over  
women's body. It is there across  
urban and rural areas in different  
forms eg: in rural areas - caste  
related & in urban area - class  
related (Amrita Regmi).

Therefore India's GDP may  
be 7 plus % every year, development  
that fulfilling 4 Sabha Seth Sabha.  
Vihar " not happening.



- 8 (a) Critically examine the factors responsible for continuation of "Caste Consciousness" in the Indian "collective conscience".

20

Indian society is characterized by 3 things - caste, kinship and village (Srinivas). Caste is considered DNA of Indian society which is a system of hierarchy based on birth.

Evidences of caste consciousness can be found in social, economic and political factors which are guided by 'caste consciousness'.

Social:

1) Marriage:

Inter caste marriage still less than 5% in India. Ugc to perpetuate the similar caste in program shows the depth of caste consciousness (Gail Omvedt).

2) Rituals:

Despite having legal efforts (abolition of untouchability), lower caste in specially rural areas having lower status.

eg: Fernandes study of Panchayat Raj Institution (1998-2006) found Dalit

Sarpanch sitting on ground.

### Economic

There is large representation of Dalits in menial jobs like skinning cow, manure scavenging.

A. B. Mehta in his study in Bengal found that caste affiliation is still primary for getting informal jobs.

However Suranda Patwardhan found in Nashik (Maharashtra) that division of labour and caste is not closely integrated.

### Political

This is main for survival of caste consciousness.

#### 1) Caste band politics?

Politics needs caste for vote mobilisation and caste need politics for articulation. (Rajani Kothari)

#### 2) Reservation policy?

It is making caste as an identity stronger. eg: Dalit Parties, Patidar Andolan etc.



3) Backward caste demand of reservation  
also making caste consciousness stronger.  
Apart from these secular interest  
like Employment, continuation of  
domination (e.g. Aggarwal Maha Sabha) through  
caste based innovations also making  
caste consciousness stronger.

However caste as a system is  
disintegrating and caste for fulfilling  
vested interest to ingrate consciousness  
by caste leader is making caste  
stronger.

Caste is power reservoir and  
caste leader is power exercised  
(J. K. Goenka).

Also there is classisation of  
caste where Elite using caste for  
their political interest. (M. S. Rao).

Therefore caste as a system  
may be declining but caste consciousness  
is getting stronger.



8. (b) "Women's agency is as important as their well-being". Critically examine the statement with respect to demand for women's reservation in parliament. 20

Women Representation in parliament is just 11%. Women reservation bill has not passed despite introduced multiple times after independence.

"No bill has been so avoided as women reservation bill in India where all the parties are on consensus of not passing it."

This statement shows patriarchal nature of our society (वेना दास).  
Women well being?

It was in focus as in approach of 'Women development' which sees women as beneficiary of ~~sectional~~ sectoral effort.  
Women's agency?

It came in focus after 1974 where UNDP report shows that women as beneficiary need to be converted into women in development where society is beneficiary and



women is included in development decision maker agency.

Limitation of women well-being approach:

It sees women as passive contributors in society. Though it recognises special needs of women like maternity benefits, wage equality however here women empowerment comes on terms of patriarchal decision makers.

Benefits of women's agency:

Success of SEWA, Operation flood shows how women agency gave multiple benefits shown in study of ELA BHATT and SHANTI GEORGE

- 1) Decrease in violence over women in domestic sphere
- 2) Children's education is more focused on (Ananya sen).
- 3) saving habit of women saves family from accidental misfortunes
- 4) Upward mobility of family

5) Ecological feminism make development sustainable ( Vandana Shiva )  
( Approach of Gandhi's - little is beautiful )

Therefore women ageing is as important as women well being for this the women must be equally represented for instance it want

- i) fulfilling gap in literacy (16%)
- ii) fulfilling gap in labour force participation rate (50%)
- iii) Preventing stereotyping jobs ( Pink coloured jobs )

This is possible when women has equal voice among decision makers. Start with Parliament!



8. (c) "New Farmers' Movements in India was a structural response to the agrarian changes". Discuss

10

'New farmer movement' refers to movement with having distinct demand as compared to traditional peasant and farmer movement like which included Tebhaga Movement, Telangana Movement etc.

New farmer Movement are class movement by rich farmer who are making demand for fulfilling capitalist interest (Dhanaghi)

Features of New farmer Movement

- 1) Increase in MSP eg: Kisan Sabha Union
- 2) Irrigation subsidy
- 3) Cheap input by state support
- 4) No taxation on farmer income

These movement were the reaction of Green Revolution, emergence of capitalist farmer (Tractor driven Capitalist - Rudolf & Rudolf), Land Reforms, Cooperative Movement, Panchayati Raj institution etc.

All these factor contributed in emergence of dominant caste which were mostly rich landowner e.g. Kisan Sabha Union

However this view is contradicted by Gail Omvedt who calls New farmer movement (Shetkari Movement for example) people's movement for exercising their democratic rights.

Similarly Anand Chakrabarti calls these movement by underset where they are asking for their share in development of India becoming food surplus country.