

Ans 1
(a)

Rajni Kathari in his work talked about the politicization of caste in Indian democracy due to majority principle

Sociological benefits

1. As per sub alterian view of BR Ambedkar, the caste reservation in politics will lead to upliftment of vulnerable section.
(Eg) Black panther party.
2. MN Srinivas talked about how power dynamics got impacted after 73rd constitution amendment.
3. Recently passed 'Nari Shakti' vandana Bill' provided the women reservation in SC/ST/OBC reservation as well.

Implications of politicisation of caste

1. The treatment of idolat sarpanch by upper caste shows the subtle untouchability
2. Focus is shifting from identity politics from ideological politics, no focus on capability development (Amartya Sen)
3. The majoritarianism become authoritarianism led to social atomisation of minorities (Arnold Rose)
4. The dilution of caste in social sphere is not taking place in modern society (Dipankar Gupta: "India's mistaken modernity")

Due to reinforcement of politics in caste sphere, caste is strengthening and weakening parallelly in society

Ans 1
(b)

Indological approach means use of historical text for understanding the course of society in cultural terms.

Emphasize on cultural continuity

1. Colonial Indologist like W.H. Rieu in work study of Joda tubes present the picture of primitive culture continuity
2. G.S. Ghurye (modern Indologist) in his work caste and Race in India, 1932, presented the various perspective of cultural continuity like endogamy, pollution and purity
3. Post modern indologist Devabudhi

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Patnaik showed how religious and culture sphere is still continuing in modern society.

overlooks the dynamics social change

1. He presented the static view of caste which later challenged by MN Srinivas in caste mobility.
2. Yogendra Singh, said indologist did not consider the cultural and structural change in society
(a) westernization
3. Andre Bettle said, in India, the Brahmanic values, no more dominate as presented by B.S Ghury.

Indology has laid the foundation of Indian sociology, its limitation later changed and reformed by other sociologists.

Ans 1
(c)

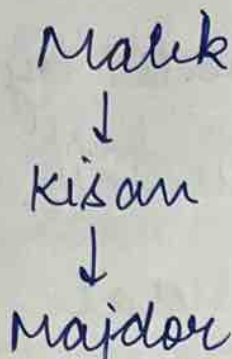
Indian society is dominated by agriculture as per census 2011, 70% population lives in rural area and majority of them are dependent on agriculture.

Again structure is studied by various scholars to understand Indian villages.

Daniel Thorner perspective

He gave the concept of classification of the peasants in mixed capitalist society where land is monetized and agri-business are emerging.

[NITI AAYOG
Strategy of
India @ 75]



AGRIAN STRUCTURE

1. The ^(malik) land owners become the pseudo cultivators. They bought a lot of land and reinvested in education and then in land.
2. Kisan are the agrarian peasants who have average land holding and cultivate their land.
3. Majdoor the marginal labourers who migrate from less prosperous region to more prosperous.

CRITICISM

He does n't take into account the gender dimension (Veena Majumdar)

He left the caste dimension (Zoya Hasan) study

Ans 1
(d)

As per the Britishers view, Tribes are the primitive people who live ~~in~~ secondary life.

Euro centric view consider the caste and tribe as same and differentiate them on the basis of place of residence like plain and hill areas.

G.S. Ghurye in his work 'Caste and Race in India, 1932' provided the same view i.e. "Tribe caste continuum"

- 1) Tribes are the partially hinduized tribes, they follow hindu traditions
- 2) Tribes are not properly

integrated in Indian society, due to which their assimilation in hindus not taken place.

- 3) Britishers had used the derogatory laws like Criminalized tribes to hamper their integration in society.
- 4) There is need to their proper integration with Indian society.

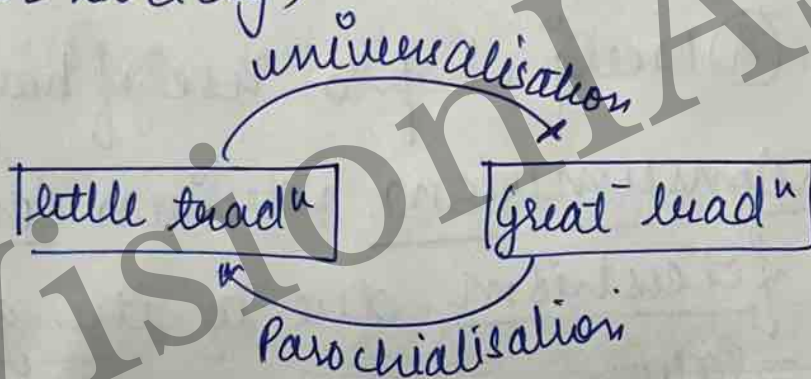
His view was criticised on various ground

- 1) V. Elwin, who presented the primitive image
- 2) L. P. Vidhyarthi, this primitiveness is due to complex forest relation.

To properly integrate tribes in society follow J. Nehru 'Tribal Panchshul'

Ans¹
(e)

MC Marriott in his Indian village study gave the concept of little tradition which are localised in smaller region and great tradition are those which are culturally accepted everywhere (larger society)



Importance in social change

- The assimilation of different festivals from local to global
 - (E) Raksha Bandhan coincided with Sulaav makes wife visiting their home universal

2. Westernisation started with Macdonaldisation in global world got integrated with asian countries (MN Srinivas)
3. The use of local language at global platform make great traction
(E) Neeraj Chopra 'use of haryanavi'
4. Consumerism driven commodity fetishism due to the globalisation
(E) Influences promoting Manas Earth gain media attention
5. The work organisation method
(E) During COVID, physical work converted to work from home worldwide

Hence little and great tradition helps in understanding social change in society

2, 3, 8.

Question No.

प्रश्न संख्या

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For
Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Ans²
(a)

MN Srinivas brings the ethnographic and participant observation method in the field study to understand the Indian society structures.

He was influenced by British sociologist school for conducting the field study. His seminal work like caste in modern India, Debusting myths of self sufficiency of Indian villages etc break out the hallmark of total authority.

His views and study

1. He advocated that Hindu text provide the references of

varna not caste in detail .

In the sociological reality, caste is present and varna is the broad division which do not maintain and control social institution .

2. Caste dynamism is provided by the concept of ritual rank and secular rank . Ritual rank is based on ascription which is fixed by birth and secular on the basis of education, social status etc .

3. Caste mobility via sanskritization where the lower castes follow the norms of upper caste

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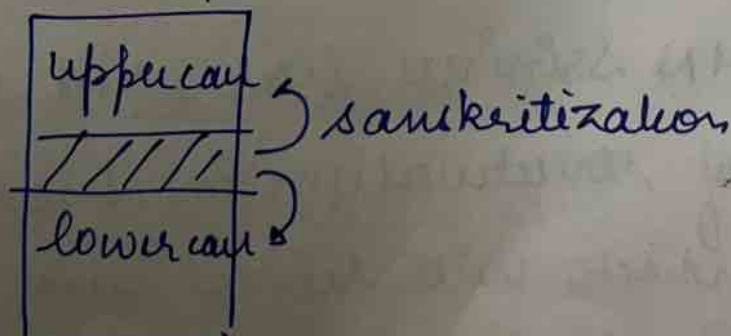
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for riding up high in ritual
hierarchy of caste

(Eg) Yadavs of Bihar, Reddis of
Telangana.

4. He provided (20th century
avatar of caste) where the
politicization of caste and votabul
politics is playing role
5. The Dowry which is modern
sati percolated in lower
caste due to sanskritization
6. The social reality of mobility
is possible only in immediate
caste due to purity of labour



7 According to his essay,
Indian villages are not little
republic due to functional
dependency, exogamy etc.

His works are criticised on follo
wing views

1. He justified the upper caste
dominance via Sanskritization
(A. Bettle)
2. He does not considered the
gender dimension in caste
mobility (Leela Dubey)
3. The slow continuity is not
explained via cultural means.

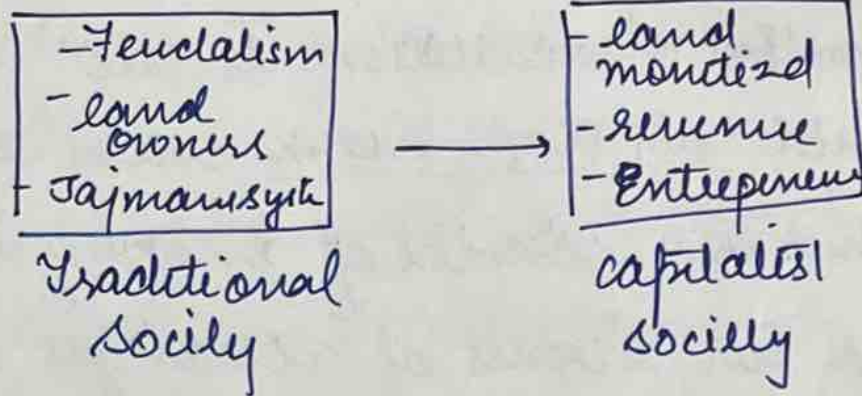
MN Srinivas has laid the foundation
of structuralism in Indian sociology
which will refined and reformed
by Post structuralist like DP Mukerjee etc.

Ans²
(b)

Historical materialism is the concept of Karl Marx where it is defined as course of history is traced in terms of changes in economic condition.

AR Dutt, Indian Marxist applied economic determinism in his work 'Social Background of India nationalism' to understand Indian society in economic conditions.

1. Change in mode of production after arrival of colonialist. They make the land a monetized commodity and source of revenue.



2. The social background of Indian nationalism where the middle class initially dominated the Indian freedom struggle then the involvement of workers, peasants, women etc for ideological domination
3. In the end of Indian nationalism the political power captured by the political-educational elite for the profits

4. Myths of Indian welfareism : In the 1970s the social welfare schemes started by government for the vulnerable section to curb the revolution by the proletariat.
5. He also called the cultural domination as negligible in social change of India but economy dominates it (49)
Best capitalist society, the income gap between upper and lower section (OXFAM report)
6. He also presented his view on 'Agrarian structure' in Indian society' about the

class division in peasants

- Land owners with lands
- Marginal land owners
- Labourers.

7. The Indian Nationalism was divided in 'five phases' which presented the capture of power by elites and propertied

His views are criticised

1. A. Bettle, Indian society runs on 'cultural tradition' not the economic avenue
2. His view is utopian in the multi ethnic and cultural society.

His view helps us to understand the Indian society in terms of economic determinism

Ans 2
(a)

Indologist "GS Ghurye" in his seminal work presented that Indian society is hindu society which works on the principle of hindu culture where Brahmins dominate in caste hierarchy.

Relation between Brahmins patriarchy (casteism) and sexism

1. As per Brahminical text like vedas, manusmriti, the ritual should be performed by man like hawan promote sexism
2. The notion of purity and pollution which affects the sacredness of religious places.
(a) During menstruation women

are not allowed in temples.

3. The gender stratification is available in every stratification

(eg) The lower caste women face more atrocities than upper caste women

4. Decreasing avenues of education in early society by Brahmins drag the women backward

(eg) During independence less than 20% women were educated

5. The division of labour led to concept of 'Devi Dichotomy' (Veena Das).

For gender equality, there is need of affirmative action like SHG but on the same hand behavioural sensitization

Ans 3
(a)

Talcot parson in his seminal work provides the 'instrumental' and reproductive" role to women which shows the sexual division in society.

Patriachal norm challenged by paternity leave

1. Paternity leave presents the equal conjugal relation in family dimension
2. It enforces the norm that child procreation and upbringing is equal responsibility
3. The division of labour in society when man have production role and women have

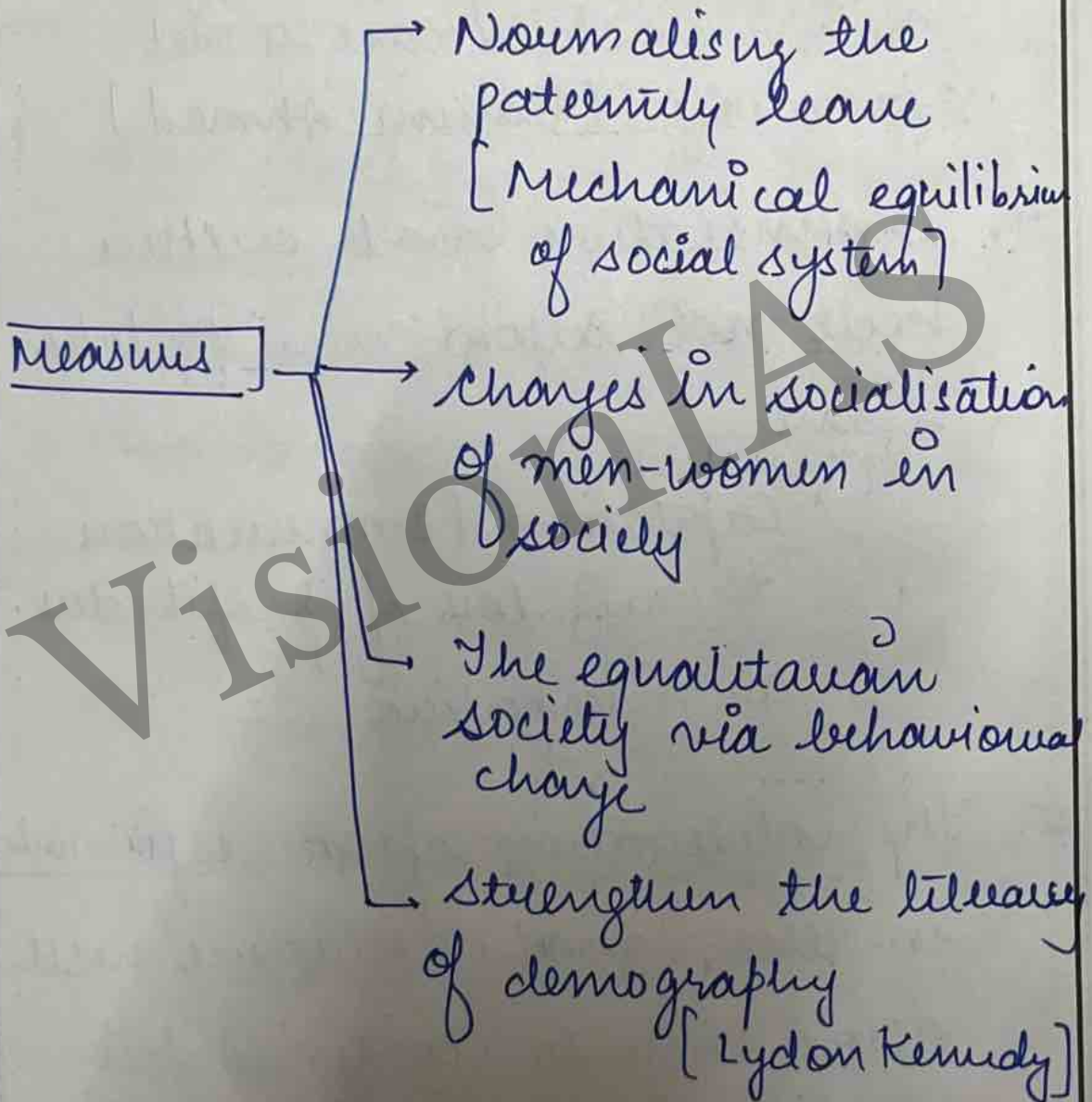
reproductive role (Aristotle) is being challenged.

Challenges in paternity leave.

1. Ann Oakley in his 'Housewife' presented the picture that 80% of men work in industry is due to women unpaid labour.
2. The patriarchy is ingrained in our society due to
 - a) validation of child rearing legitimacy
 - b) economic dependency of women on men.It is difficult to be changed.

3. The sociological study showed the proportion at which women's participation in economic sphere is increasing the men's in child care is not increasing (Karuna Ahmad)
4. Organisation work culture will not allow men to take leave
 - ↳ Capitalism [Immersion theory] loss of profit due to manpower
5. The delegation of ~~pe~~ responsibility in the family structure will allow men to continue his work
 - ↳ DP Mukherjee's joint family study where grand parents perform child care responsibility.

6. The law of job [economy of capitalism] will also become barrier in society



In marriage, the equitable distribution of responsibility will promote the egalitarianism

Ans 3
(b)

The early sociology in India & started with the Indological school of thought in early 1920s.

Early sociological school

1. Indologist like WH Rivers, Max Muller etc studied the Indian society from textual perspective
2. Modern Indologist like G S Ghurye in 1932 said that Indian society is unique in term of its culture and tradition it should be understood from its perspective. He used the ethnographic method with diffusionist and attributional approach
 - a) study of caste which spread from gangetic plains

to other area and 6 attributes.

2) Indian sadhu study and comparison of Indian religion with other.

But this view only presented the view that is Hindu tradition dominated. The society has been changed from ancient to present one due to various social factors.

Then MN Srinivas [structu-
-realist] came in picture. He gave importance to the field study to understand society in better way. He used the participant observation method to study the Coorg society.

His method significance

1. The differentiation between the "varna and caste" the sociological division of society.
2. He provides the dynamic view of caste on the basis of changing pattern of access to education, land, power etc.
3. He provided the present view of caste and its dimension like "20th century avatar of caste in India"
4. In his field study, he told how the sociological conditions impacts the objectivity of the study.
(E) upper caste v/s lower caste behaviour

5 His method helped in understanding the structure of society in better way.

Post structuralism study based on field study

- 1 Andree Bittler study of Tanjore village where he gave holistic view of stratification in the society [class, caste, power]
2. Dipanka Gupta "Mistaken modernity in India" is based on evolution of society in social reality.

Yogender Singh" has criticised ~~in~~ his work that study of micro village could not applied with respect to macro structure. But his work laid the foundation of sociology

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Ans 3
(C)

George Peter mudrock defined family as group of individual where people of different gender lives and ~~more than~~ at least one-opposite gender couple have socially acceptable sexual gratification relation

whereas "Household" is defined by AM Shah as the living dwell of people

Family is reality not household

1. After migration the families visit back to their houses for festival celebration shows significance of family
2. As per DP Mukherjee, the

division of family is done on structural basis but they are joint in operation

- 3 The moving out of grandparents for grand children care of service sector parents shows significance of family.

Family is not reality but household is

1. jointness of operation reduce after household division and family go apart
2. The immediate care to the family is given by household dwellers than family
3. For sociological and social survey, household considered as reference point

Both dimensions hold complex and complementary relation

Ans 5
(a)

Steve Bruce said that "media" is the fourth arm of power because of which the social importance become prominent

Women representation

1. The anchors of media channel are usually the women because of "pink collarization".
2. The "sexual abuse" news reporting decreases the social image of women
(2) Recent RG Kar Medical college case
3. The "journalism" worked on the snowballing sampling where the homo socialibility of man reduced their presence
4. Matrimonial advertisement in the newspaper present the

patriarchal image of the society
ridden with casteism

5. media's presence of women
helped in social movement
initiation

④ # Me too movement

Measures

- Proper socialisation of women-men for equitable work culture
- Breaking the glass ceiling in the media house
- The effective role allocation for productivity
- Ethicality in the women issues presentation

'Media' is the new social order of society which could be used for promoting inclusive society.

Ans
(b)

Louis Dumont defined caste as a social stratification based on birth in terms of purity and pollution.

Superiority to equals:-

1. The 2nd backward class commission divided the backward class in creamy and non creamy layer for superiority to equals neutralisation.
2. The economic affinity which worked on basis of skills and credential [Anthony Giddens] in meritocratic society.
3. The access to the secular avenues and sanketization
(E) sub castes in caste on basis of superiority.

Equality to superior

1. Demand of affirmative action for riding above in social hierarchy
(2) Reservation to OBC (102nd can) for education, employment
2. The sanskritization is taking/adopting upper caste tradition for upper mobility
3. Social welfare for the secular upgradation from state
(4) Stand up India scheme
4. Egalitarian society where basic amenities are provided to everyone (4) Public parks etc.

Equality is enshrined in our constitution for achieving cosmopolitan social order for SABKA SATH, SABKA VIKAS.

Ans 5
(c)

Political parties are defined as the formal group of people which have common interest and want to capture the political power [Almond Gouell]

They are emerged from social movement

1. In Indian history National Congress party was setup for achieving Indian freedom struggle via formalisation of actions

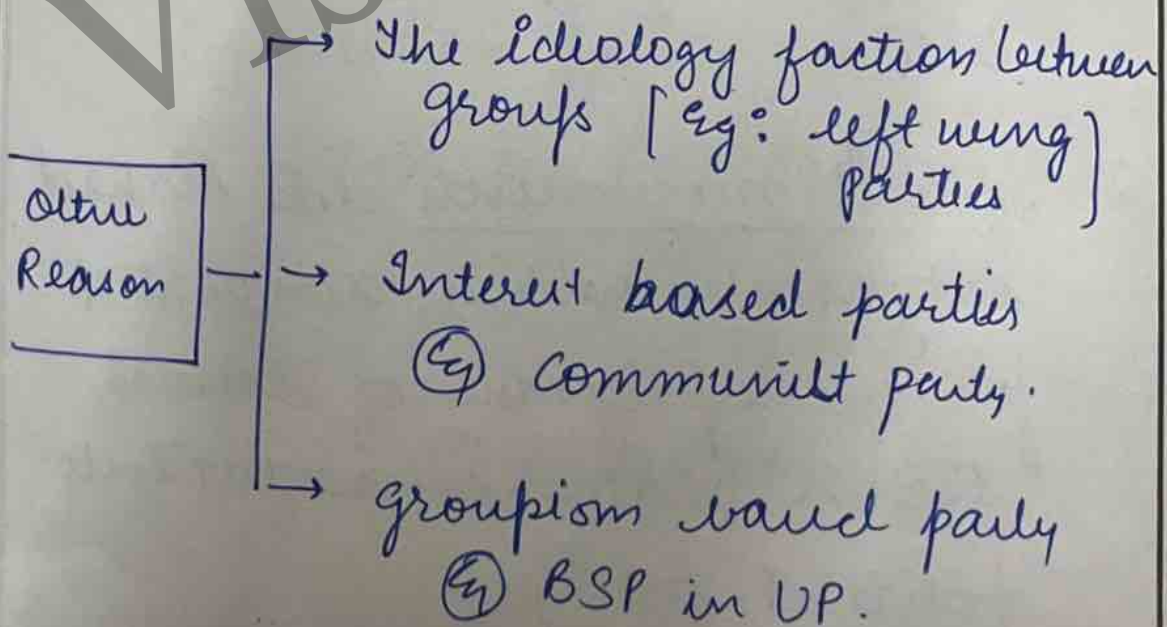
2. Dalit movements like Mahad satyagrah which advocated for the upliftment of lower section later converted into political party.

(eg) Republican party of DR BR Ambedkar

3. The political parties established in Britain 'Labour party' was initially set up for labour cause movements.

4. Anna Hazari's movement for the vigilance led to establishment of AAP party in later phase

After from social movement there are other reasons as well for emergence of political party



Robert Michell in his Iron law of oligarchy said political party are based on certain section for their vested interest.

Ans 5
(d)

India society is a multi religious and ethnic society and one of the dysfunction of it is communalism.

Communalism means the group of people which recognized on basis of community, ethnicity, religion and take action in their interest only.

Contribution of colonial rule

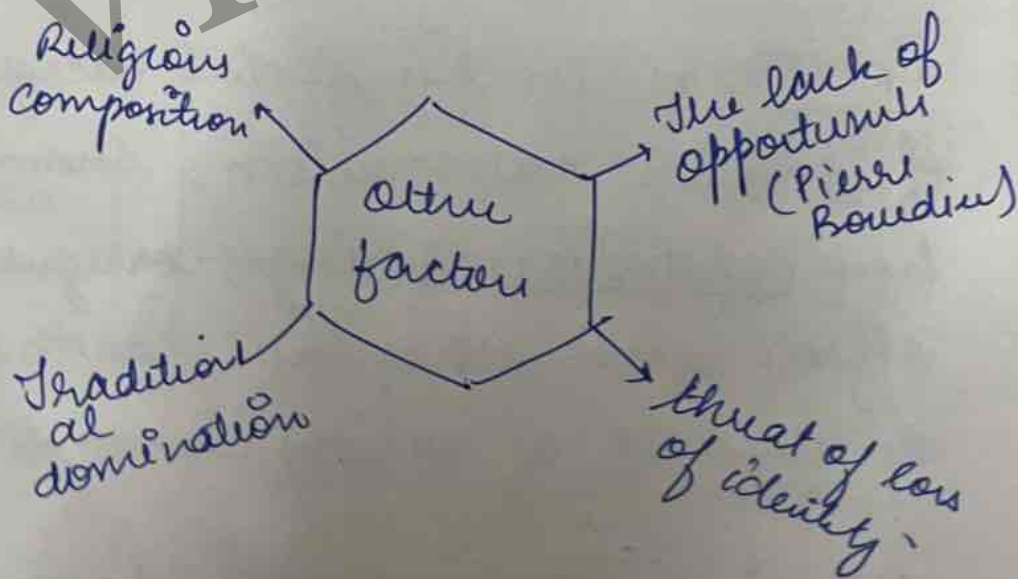
1. AR Desai in his social background of Indian nationalism, shows how capitalism brings irregular affects and unequal growth & development of various communities.
2. The "divide and rule" policy of colonial makes the religion.

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faction prominent in Indian society.

(2) Partition of India in 1947

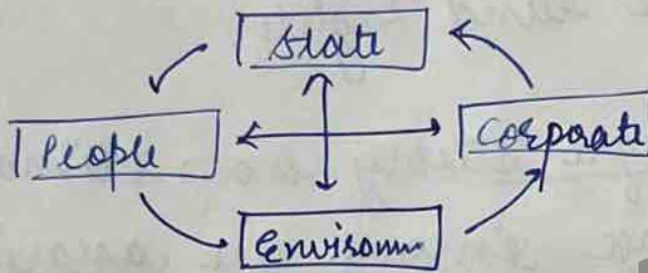
3. The stigmatisation of ethnic communities in India by colonial like Innee line permit etc.
4. The improper integration of various community in mainstream India. (2) Tribal integration led to communalism



Federality should be promoted for the inclusive society via uniform growth and development.

Ans
(e)

Mira Ben on her seminal work presented the image of the developmental work and environmental stability



Climate change as social justice issue

1. R Bhatia's study of Rajasthan society where women have to work extra mile to fetch water.
2. The feminisation of agriculture (Daniel. Pierce) that has impact on women's productivity because of climate temperature increase.
3. Vandana Shiva (feminist school)

of thought) showed how climate change related displacement has gender dimension due to non access to the land rights.

4. Change study, how climate change impact the agrarian structure [decreases marginal productivity]
5. Neera Bora: Born to work, climate change make children more susceptible to the emission mental crisis like malnutrition, plastic exposure etc.
6. The old age people are slow disposal to climate changes due to health condition

Climate change should be reduced and made sustainable to achieve sustainable development

Ans
(a)

Structural deprivation of stoffer showed the relative structural deprivation as cause of structural strain in society.

As per John F., Poverty is defined as condition of economic deprivation which led to deprivation in other social sphere.

Relative poverty : catastrophe

1. The income inequality as stated by oufam report that top 10% accu more than 30%. create the economic imbalance in society

2. The perpetuation of poverty (Oscar Lewis) is due to relative poverty in slum area and decrease the person's capability.
3. As per Gunnar Myrdal, failure of institutions led to relative poverty in India.
- (Eg) Access to qualitative education is differential in society.
4. The rural-urban gap present in society brings relative poverty.
- (Eg) The urban poor could be rich in rural area due to difference in basic expenditure.

5. The capitalism profit accumulation to the bourgeoisie not to proletariat led to catastrophe in the industry

(E) Trade union movements in industries

6. The glass ceiling for women in work places (Kauna Ahmad) creates the relative deprivation among man and woman

7. The access to basic amenities in the rural-urban area creates the relative poverty.

(E) Grated societies vs housing board societies in urban area.

Measures to curb the relative poverty

1. focus to qualitative education and skill development

④ PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

2. social welfare schemes by the state for the poor section

④ Pension schemes,
PM Atmanirbhar Bharat
Package

3. Health and other facilities optimisation

Aashish Nandy said that poverty is a form of structural deprivation in passive form which needed to eradicate for social harmony.

Ans 8
(6)

Environmental protection has been area of contention in present scenario because of changing climatic conditions like increase in 1.5°C temperature IPCC

The methodology followed for environmental protection is different in different society.

Environmental movement in west are essential

- 1 They treat environment as natural resource on which they have right.
- 2 The development and the modernisation was laid in western countries in 18th CE whose spill over effect on

environment is seen in present world. (August comte)

3

3. "Vandana Shiva" said development has spill over effect on climate
4. In today's world, the western countries have maximum per capita carbon emissions as compared to developing country (Common but differentiated approach)
5. The environmental cause and change has reached their tipping points for that there is need of movements right now
 - (1) Plastic overshoot day in first quarter of year shows the tipping clock.

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Environmental protection is deeply ingrained in society

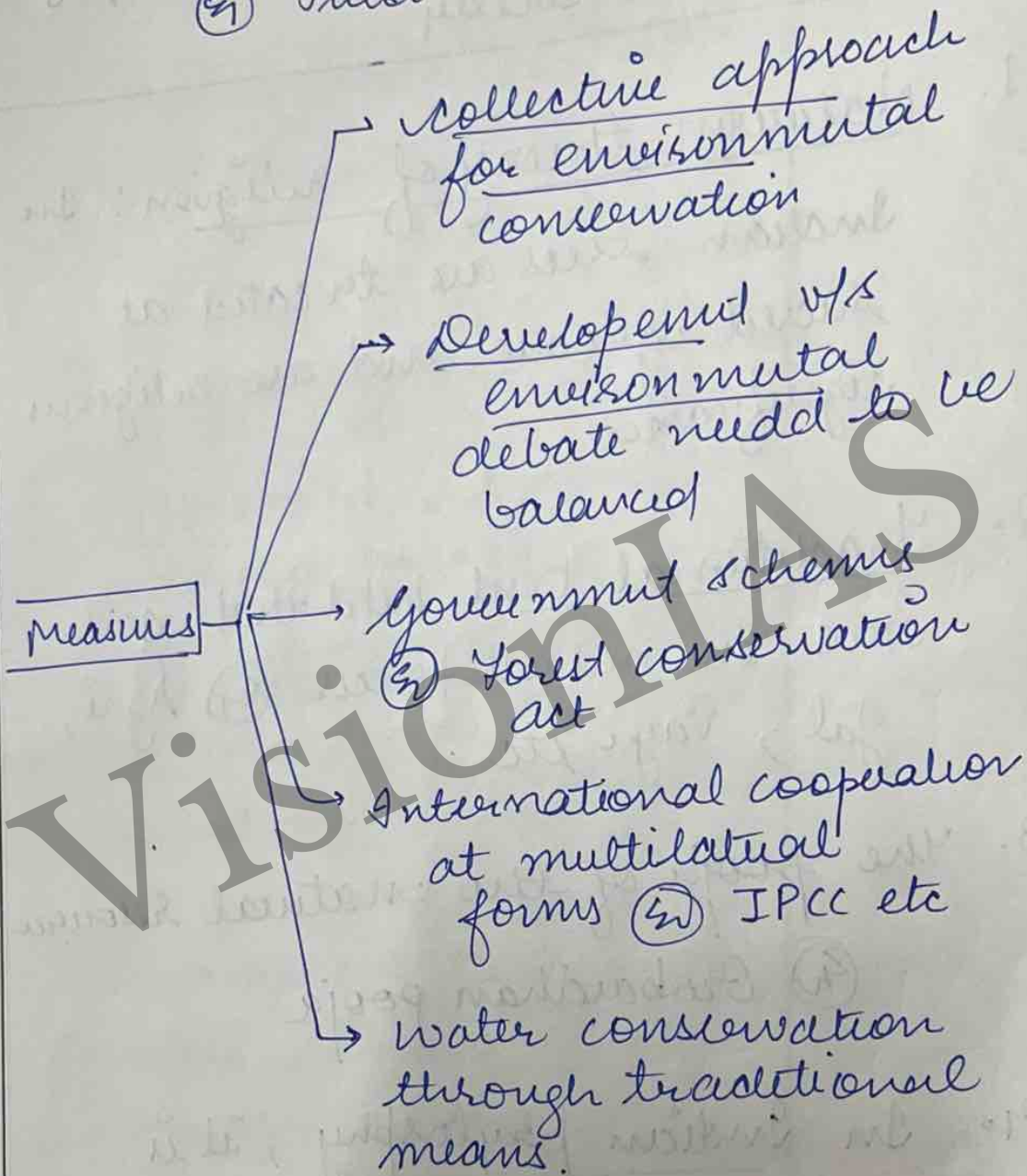
1. Naturalism theory of religion: In Indian trees are treated as sacred grooves and are religious significance
2. Traditional held that god exist in natural forces (1) Agni, Jal, Vayu etc.
3. The pooja of the natural resources (2) Grobarchan pooja
4. In Indian philosophy, it is said that "Nature has enough for need but not for greed"
5. The plantation drives are also

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part of Indian tradition

④ Gulsi



Environmental crisis is global agenda which need collective efforts for collective gain

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Regionalism means the phenomena where the group of people are identified on the basis of region and they are more devoted to their region.

Issue of concern

1. Son of soil theory where the allegiance to the region is more important
(e.g.) Maharashtra riots against migrants
2. Identity crisis for the other people which are not original resident
(e.g.) North-Eastern in Mainland
3. The regional imbalance creates the structural strain (Neil J. Smelser)
↳ Breaks the social order of society

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4. The Indian nationalism got weakened due to regionalism
5. Over exploitation of resources of certain regional resources
 - (a) In Jharkhand resource curse
6. Riots and migration issues:
(Ashish Bose) sometime it led to reverse migration

The following steps could be taken

1. Uniform regional development
2. The harmonic social structure in society
3. The identity autonomy in the universalisation of identity.

Regionalism is the new social evil which needed to address via above mentioned measures.