

17-Aug 2024

UPSC

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

For
Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

Ans 2
(a)

Yogendra Singh in his seminal work of "Modernization of Indian tradition, 1973" talked about the law and social change relationship.

As per his work law helps in social change in following ways: →

a) Laws initiate the changes in society

(eg) Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed 'Sati' and law 'Bengal Regulation act helped in that'

b) Law expediates the social change which are occurring in society.

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(Eg) After Vishakha guideline,
POSH act for women safety
expediate changes.

c) Laws restricts the social change
which are dysfunctional to
society

(Eg) Cyber crimes are restricted
by IT act 2008 etc.

d) Law makes the social change
acceptable in society.

(Eg) Maternal Mortality act
for women's pre natal safety.

But other school of thought state
that laws are not actual guidance
to social change for example, Marxist
law superimpose the haves ideology

Ans 1
(b)

Recently in the 17th Lok Sabha session, the discussion on providing menstrual leave discussed.

It will not reinforce existing stereotypes : ⇒

1. Rita Wilson said that women have peculiar health issues which are known to society, so leave could not stereotype it.
2. The "Human-BIO PROGRAMMER" of Tiger Fox, stated about the women's physique condition which require differential treatment
3. It will help to understand the health issues to opposite

gender via social consensus
on leave.

It will assert the existing
stereotype: →

1. By providing leave, Talcot
parson's production role of
women will strengthen
2. The awareness about women's
health condition will be known
her colleagues. led to stereotyping
3. women's participation in
economic sector will be
affected due to less productivity
etc (Kareena Ahmad, women
employment criteria)

Menstrual leave is a way forward
for women health issues but required
the stakeholder discourse to take
effect.

Ans 1
(c)

André Bettle in his study of
Mangalore district village said that
"India's destiny is caste in stone"

In India, people's obedience
to caste rules, tradition etc is
more than constitution because
caste is way of life.

Advantage of caste based census

1. Identification of lower and
sub castes so that targeted
delivery of service could be
done
2. Power dynamics in villages
run on caste (MN Srinivas)
It help to make 73rd constitutional
amendment effective.

3. Recent SC judgement, of economic division of schedule caste for affective service delivery.

Disadvantage of caste based census

1. Communalism will percolate to the social institutions, and disturb social order (Parson).
2. The hegemony of dominant Caste will prevail
3. The Identity based politics (Rajni Kothari) will be strengthened
(eg) BSP, Black panthers etc.

"Dipankar Gupta" in his work mistakenly said caste will be overcome by class with progression towards meritocratic society.

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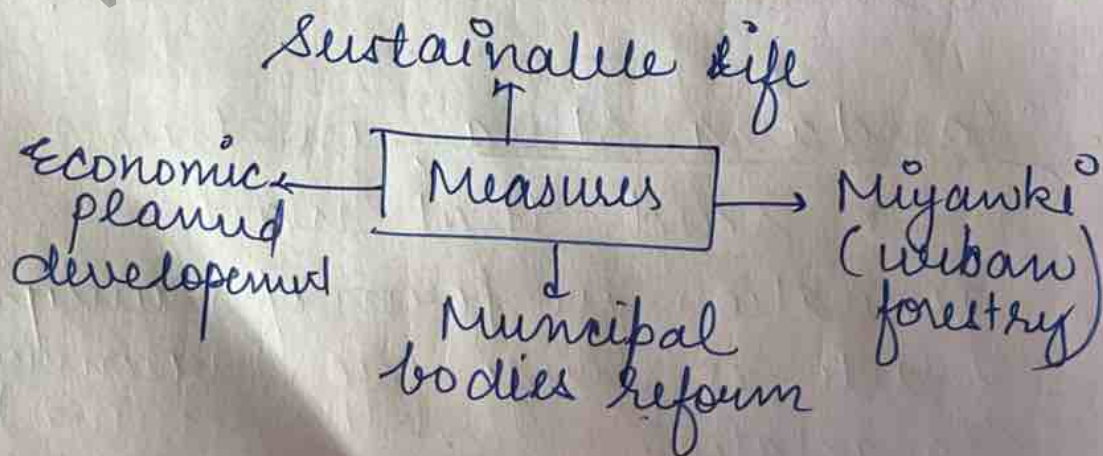
1) Mina Ben in ^{her} work stated that urbanisation has spill over vicious effect as they are turning into waste generation factory [DEVELOPEMENT OUTCOME]

Urban development leads to environmental issues

1. As per Louis Wirth, Urbanism is way of life and its spreading to rural area which led to increase in consumerism.
2. Vandana Shiva, in her work said that waste generation in form of municipal waste is huge for environmental degradation.
(E) In Delhi Gaziipur, waste heap.

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3. The increasing concretization space in urban area lead to less water percolation, trees cutting etc.
4. The haphazard urban development due to increasing migration put strain on natural resources
5. The standards of life of urbanisation increases. carbon footprint
↳ India's 10 cities are in top 20 polluted city (UNDP report)



India need to optimise urbanisation to achieve its Panchamrit targets.

Ans 1
(e)
In 1970's, USA president Lyndon said that "The human world's problem could be solved by single world i.e. EDUCATION"

Education is tool of social change

1. It enhances the skills and capacity of individual led to social mobility.

(Eq) In south Lingayats (MN Srinivas)

2. It decrease the gender stratification in society and promotes egalitarian society.

3. It gives moral reasoning and rationality to social change led to intellectual development

(Eq) Child marriage and women health issues are interlinked.

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But in the capitalist world, commercialisation of education, is increase the gap in society.

1. Regional disparities among the individual. For example there is huge gap between quality of education provided in slum schools and city schools.
2. Nissera Busra, BORN TO WORK, talked about how education expenses led to child employment.
3. The shrinking space of job opportunities after poor education.

↳ As per Indian unemployment report, we have 17.8% unemployment.

"Education is the sharpest sword of world" - Mandela, so this sword should be accessible to everyone qualitatively.

2, 3, 5, 7.

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Ans 2
(a)

Green revolution is the phase in which technological development in the agriculture increased the yield of our agriculture.

In it, High yield variety seeds were used for the production. It impacted Indian society not only from economical and strategical point of view but socially as well.

Functional change

1. Food security to India: India became a food exporting country from importing country.
↳ India's rice cultivation is 2nd highest in world.

2. Social justice: social welfare of people due to low food prices and government public distribution system
3. Caste converted into class in agrarian structure due to worker demand increased
4. Peasants upliftment with the increased production which he/she can sell in market

Dysfunctional role

1. Regional disparities: green revolution was implemented in the Haryana, Punjab which reap maximum benefit.

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2. Big Peasants and MNCs nexus :
 - The MNCs build/design the machines as per the demand of big landlords.
 - The HYV seeds nexus of repurchasing after certain period.
3. As per Bhalla study, the maximum benefit of green revolution is to the big farmers who have more than 2 acre land.
4. The study also brought land disparities in terms of the dry irrigated or wet irrigated.
5. The vulnerable section of low labourer is put at

more risk by capitalist in
mechanised agriculture (P.C. Joshi)

6. women's role in agriculture
reduced as the manual work
is done by the machines
like harvester (Feminist school)

7. Migration to the prosperous
state which led to bonded
labour. [Satyadev study of
thekadai in Haryana].

Measures

- land consolidation
and reformation
- optimum use of
chemicals as land
fertility reducing
- minimum wage for
labour

M.S. Swaminathan said, there is
need of 'second green revolution for
sustainability.'

Ans 2
(b)

Anthony Giddens defined the working class as group of workers who come below the managers and execute their functions.

In India nearly 80% workers work in informal sector and nearly 20% in formal sector.

Emergence of working class in India

1. In the pre historic period there is no division of labour, people live sedentary life.
2. In medieval India, artisans working class emerged during king rule (eg) Palace making workers, Blacksmith etc.

3. With the advent of European, "Merchantilism" become evident in India. The cotton clothes making workers emerged.
4. The capitalism led to proper emergence of the working class with set up of factories
(Eg First jute mill in Bengal
(BB Misra study))
5. In pre independent India, working class emerged more after 2nd five year plan of economy as manufacturing sector rose and people employment in factories started.

Consolidation of working class

1. There was exploitation ~~and~~ against the working class by Britishers through various means like irregular working hours.
2. They first participated in Ahmedabad mill association strike and got entangled with Indian nationalism fight.
3. The All India Trade Union set up in the 1920s consolidated them further for the future struggle.
4. In present world, the various pressure groups, civil societies, trade unions are consolidating the working class.

There are benefits of consolidation

1. As per Karl Marx, the subjective consciousness of objective reality will help in decreasing working class exploitation.
2. Interest articulation of working class for the negation of negation.
3. Reforms in labour laws like code of wages, code of social security and ~~of~~ occupational health.

working class now a days focus on job stability than better wages (V. Lenin). There is need of holistic development of them for "egalitarian and inclusive society".

Ans 2
(c)

As per Census 2011, slums are defined as the habitation which are not fit for human to live because of lack of ventilation, sanitation etc

Intersection of poverty, deprivation and exclusion

1. There is upsurge in the migration of people to urban area increased the burden and led to development of slums (eg) Dharavi in Mumbai [ASHISH BOSE]
2. Perpetuation of poverty culture (Oscar Lewis) : As slum people lives in slum and their children learn same culture and continues with that.
3. As per Amartya Sen, poverty

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is type in deliberate exclusion which build structural strain on person to exclude them from accessing standard services.

4. As per functionalist school, slums exist due to its functional role of getting work done by haves not of haves.
5. The capability approach, due to unequal opportunities, slums develop around urban area.
6. The rising property price in urban area (Structuralist school)
7. The hegemony relation between illegal land encroacher.

Slums are not habitual place, it have economical as well as sociological implication. Government has taken steps like "Housing for all" to provide basic amenities.

Ans 3
(a)

As per census 2011, 70% population lives in rural India and its dominated by agrarian economy.

Andre Bettle, MN Srinivas, SC Dubey etc in their Indian villages depicted various facets of rural India.

Economic growth of rural India

1. Monetization of land by Britishers where land become commodity
2. Green revolution increases the agriculture productivity
3. Villages are turning into semi urban area
4. Village tourism due to its wide

cultural tradition

5. Connectivity of rural India
and infrastructure development
(NEHRUVIAN MODEL)

Issues in rural India

1. Bonded Labour

a) In Haryana, Steyden Study
of thikadari shown how the
migrants labourer come to
big landlord and started
settling with family; and
become bonded labour

b) Caste rules and traditions
are still present in rural
culture

(Eg) BRAHMASIA system of
bonded labour in Upper
West Bengal

2. Low wages

- a) Agriculture labourer wage is less than minimum wage because of many workers availability
- b) Less development in rural area, means less capitalist profit make wages low | PS Duttan^o planned economy

3. Seasonal unemployment

- a) Agriculture dominated economy where more than 70% works in agriculture sector and its a seasonal employment
- b) Seasonal unemployment due to use of mechanised tools in the agriculture practices. ^{used}

Strategies to address

1. Government measures should be effectively implemented via capacity development, infrastructure
2. Reforms in agriculture to make it productive (Shanta Kumar committee)
3. Caste related awareness and promotion to equality
4. Education and skill development in the rural India.
5. Promotion of manufacturing and entrepreneurship in rural India.

Dipankar Gupta, Rural India is not mere place of residence but actual depiction of Indian culture which needed to preserved and developed.

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Ans 3
(b)

Louis Dumont in his seminal work Homo hiericus : caste system and its implication in India, defined caste as a social stratification system based on ascriptive character where positions of individual is defined with respect to Brahmin.

Industrialisation and urbanisation has impacted the caste system in multiple aspects

Reduced significance of caste system

1. The division of labour in the industrialised society is no more on basis of caste. Now society has become meritocratic society

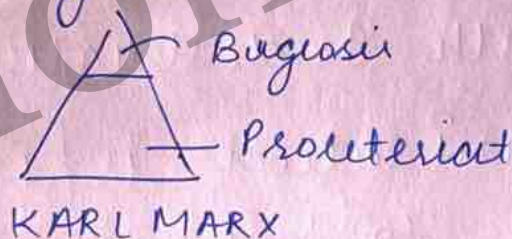
2. The achievement based biring in various economic sphere.
3. The same caste and different caste studying together in schools and colleges
4. Urbanisation is due to the caste as well because people move out due to caste atrocities
5. Cosmopolitan culture of urban space where various peoples live together.
6. As per Rickshawallah study of Lucknow, people drop their caste identity at private sphere.
7. The dissolution of caste endogamy

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in urban area as love marriages
are on rise.

Strengthening influence of ~~caste~~ dynamic
class

1. New society stratification is based on economic status in market (Weber)
2. Industrialisation promotes the division between proletariat and bourgeoisie in society



3. Urbanisation promotes consumerism which is linked to social status and led to class division.

[MAX WEBER TRINITARIAN MODEL²

4. As per Oxfam report, the income gap is increasing in the India as top 10% own more than 40% wealth

5. The basic amenities access has become class based
(Eg) Gated societies for influential class.

Both Industrialisation and urbanisation is impacting society in changing traditional social structure due to rise of modernization (MN Srinivas).

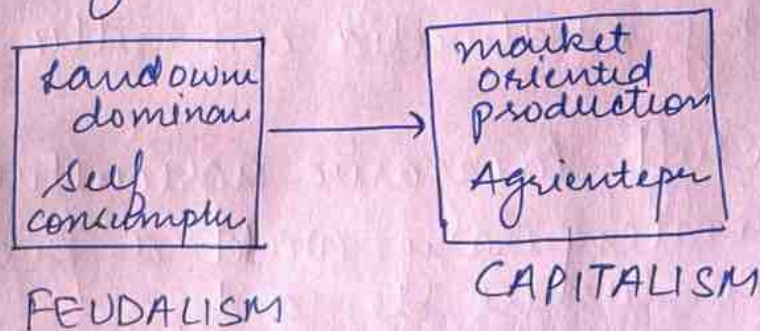
Ans
3(c)

Globalisation means integration of national economy with international economy based on open society model.

Anthony Giddens stated how globalisation impacted the society in various aspects.

changes in mode of production in Indian agriculture

1. DR Desai in his work shown how Indian agriculture change from feudalism to capitalism



2. Juracharan Das, said globalisation brings choices.

to people which led to diverse production in agriculture

3. Import - export oriented model of agriculture for profit maximization
4. use of machines for increasing production like harvester, it reduced dependence on manual labour (AR Desai)
5. Environmental concern (Vandana Shiva) increased due to excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides etc.
6. Agribusiness model as suggested by Dhalwalia committee
7. Shift to organic agriculture in contemporary world as per consumer demand.

Sustainable agriculture mode of production is need of hour to escape the land burden in future.

Ans 5
(a)

Sylvia Walby in her work 'Theorizing patriarchy' defined patriarchy as domination of women by men in social sphere

dominate force in Indian social scenario

1. Religious patriarchy where women are not allowed to perform certain religious rituals
(e.g.) Sabarimala temple case
2. son meta preference theory where the fertility rate increases among women in lieu of son
3. skewed sex ratio is manifestation of patriarchy in Indian society (Ashish Bose)
4. economic inequality like glass ceiling, pink collarization, unequal pay etc (Karuna Ahmad)

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6. Domestic violence against women; as per NCRBC report only 30% cases registered in police station.
7. Patriarchy at manifest level via sexual abuse.
④ R.G. Kar Medical college sexual abuse case
8. Non access to critical decision making in family setup by men.
9. Land ownership pattern among women is very low.

Swami Vivekananda said "to awaken the nation, women need to be awakened first," women empowerment via education, awareness etc is need of hour.

Ans⁵
(b)

New social movements are the movements which rise above new issues like environment, LGIBTA+ etc. These are also called militarian movement.

Reasons of rising these movement as society is evolving on trinity of liberty, equality and fraternity. The structural conducive-ness increased by new platforms like social media where the fourth axis of power revolves (Steve Bruce).

The rising environmental issues are the reason of new social movement.

Example Plastic overshoot day on 23rd March in 2024.

Reflection on social change

1. Resource mobilisation become easy in these movements
(Tilly model)
2. Stroffu joff structural strain theory; as rising temperature has become evident and climatic change implications are visible
3. Centrality to women role and issues in social sphere
② # Me too movement
4. Legalitarianism and communitarianism is new social order of society
④ secularism adopted by major democratic countries
5. Gender stratification dissolution
⑤ Abolition of Sec 377

To strengthen the ideology based development model, new social movement help to realise it.

Ans 5
(4)

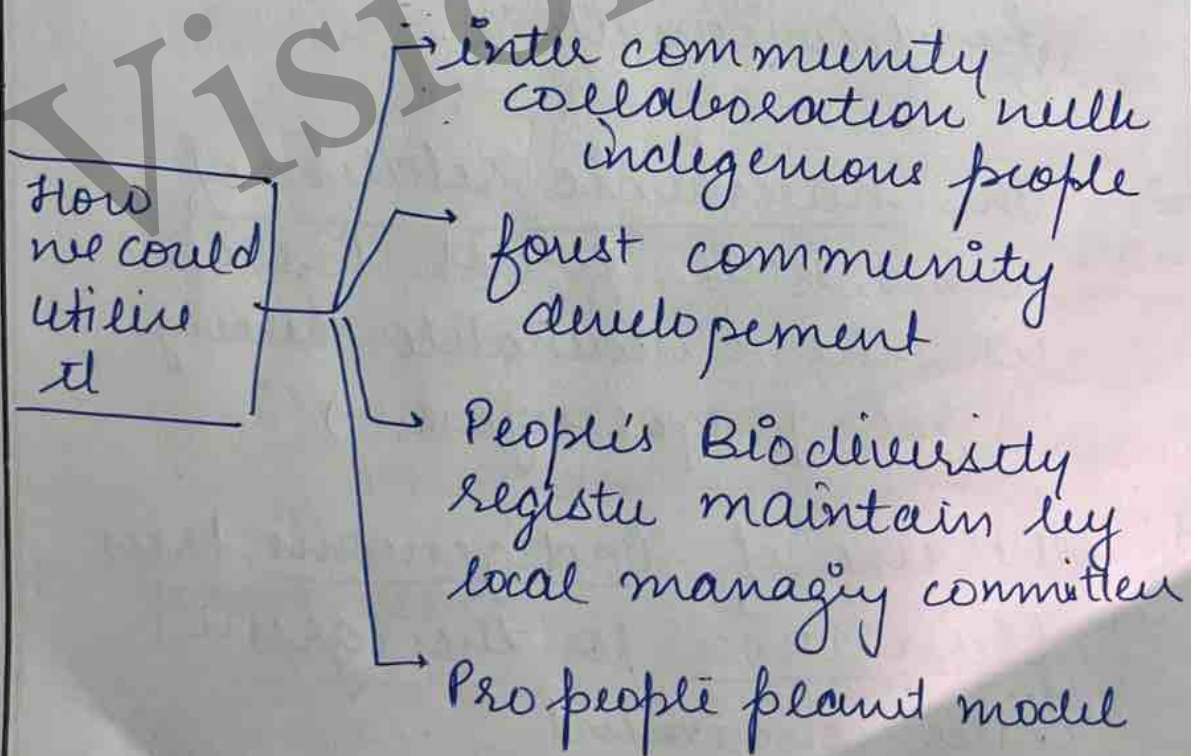
"Our common future" report was published by Brandt commission which highlighted the sustainability need for better future.

Role of indigenous community & traditional knowledge

1. V. Elwin said that tribes are the storehouse of traditional knowledge which helps in forest conservation.
2. The harmonic relation of tribes with forest teaches us, the sustainable living (Jal - Jangal - Jeevan)
3. The use of indigenous trees plantation for the green cover increment
(eg) Nilgiris Toda tribe
(WHRiver)

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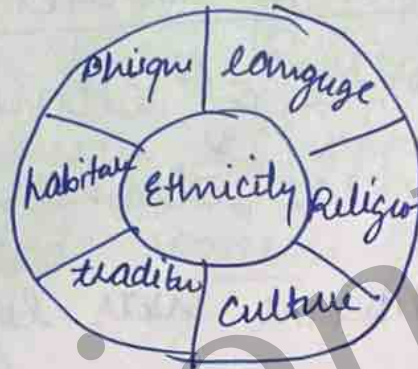
4. Conservation of flora and fauna by the tribes
(a) Sukhi - Pikki tribe of south
5. Traditional agriculture practices which keeps the land fertility intact
6. Rajasthan tribes, water conservation practice like medhi for environmental conservation



Government has taken steps to involve tribes in environment conservation.

Ans
(d)

Ethnicity is defined as a group of individuals which recognize themselves as similar on the ground of language, ancestors, body structure etc



Perspectives on ethnicity

1. They create the feeling of 'us' vs 'they' which lead to ghettoization
(eg) In Manipur, Kuki vs Meiteis
2. Robert Bierstedt, said that ethnicity brings the value biasness in studies and hampers objectivity
(eg) Radcliffe Brown study

3. Linguistic studies to preserve their culture and traditions creates the tension.

(E) state reorganisation in India

4. The division of soviet union on the basis of ethnicity creates social disharmony

(E) Crimean war by Ukran

5. Social atrocities among the different ethnicity

(E) In Sri Lanka against tamilian sinhalese.

Ethnicity is a form of identity which needs to neutralise for the inclusiveness.

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Ans
5
(e)

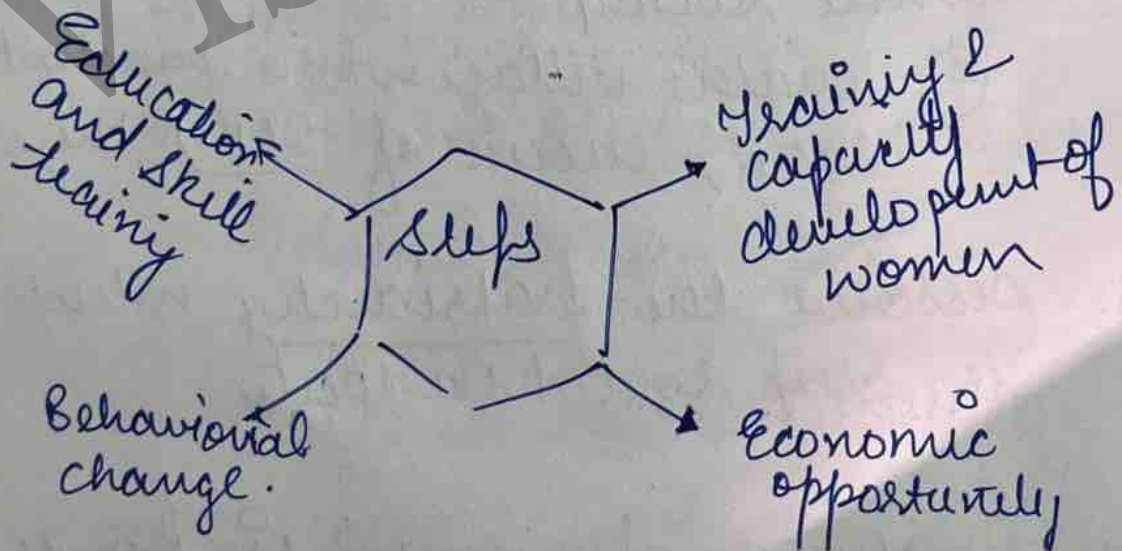
In the 73rd constitutional amendment the 33% seats are reserved for the women at panchayat level

Enhancement of Indian democracy

1. As per Pierre Bourdieu, concept of equality of opportunity, it provided women equal opportunity
2. women empowerment vehicle will work for upliftment of whole society
(2) Kuralai village women panchayat head, success of SEWA there
3. dissolve the patriarchy which is deep rooted in society
4. Inclusion of women in power dynamics to weaken the skewed power distribution.

Not enhancement of Indian democracy

1. 'Sarpanch Pati' concept rised with the women reservation where delegation of power to men
2. women not participate in social activity in outside social setup.
3. Lack of access to economic avenues which are needed in Indian elections.



access to power doesn't mean effective upliftment, the qualitative power dynamics is need.

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Ans 7
(a)

Bryan Wilson defined secularism as the phenomena where the influence of religion decreased in public sphere like politics, education etc.

India is a multipot of many religion because of which secularism become necessary.

As per political thinkers we follow the positive secularism model

Challenges to secularism

1. Identity based politics in India (Rajni Kothari) due to skewed religious communities. like 80% Hindus, 14% Muslims etc

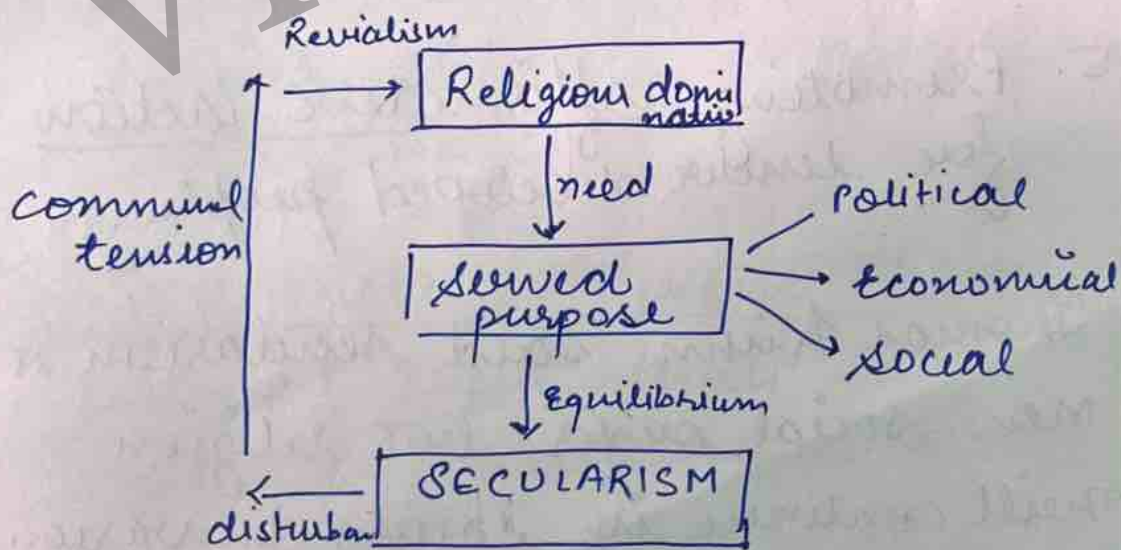
2. In India religion and its traditions are "way of life" and dominate in every sphere (A. Beitle)
3. The issue of uniform civil code implementation which is required in personal law sphere
4. The communal tension between religious communities due to historical reasons
 - (eg) Between Hindu and Muslim due to partition
5. Various SC judgement regarding secular and non important

traditional customs, rules etc.

6. The mob lynching in terms of con vigilance.

7. The forced conversion drives of christians community
(eg) In Nagaland 90% ethnic people are christian

8. Unequal growth among various religion communities
(eg) Sachar report for muslims



TALBOT PARSON'S MECHANICAL
EQUILIBRIUM

Strategies to promote religious tolerance and harmony :-

1. Equal development and opportunity to all communities
2. Removing from ascriptive to meritocratic society.
3. Religion in private sphere not in public sphere
4. Constitutional values promotion like fraternity, harmony, love etc.
5. Promoting affirmative action for under developed people.

Thomas Kuhn said secularism is new social order but religion will continue in society in various different forms like sects and cults.

Ans 7
(b)

As per the National family health survey-5, in India maternal mortality rate is 35 and malnutrition among children is rising by 36%.

Sociological determinants of child and infant mortality rate

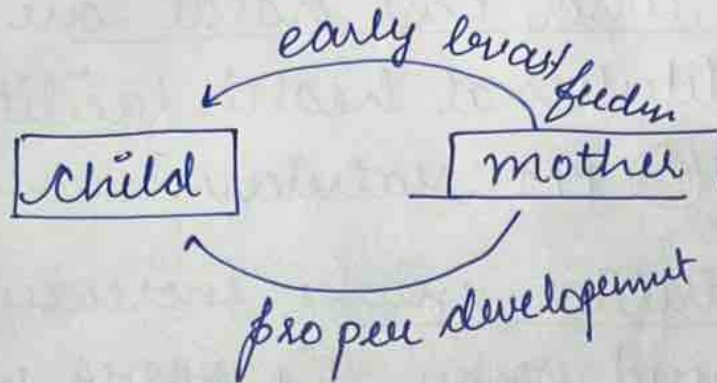
1. Religious notions which became hindrance in early childhood care (eg) Baptism
2. The poor health of mother which increase complications (Rita wolfson)
3. Son meta preference theory brought the skewed sex ratio in picture due to girl foeticide.

4 Traditional rituals performed by son and responsibility of parents care

Economic determinants

1. Nirra Berra "Born to work" showed how the increased fertility rate among women increases infant mortality
2. States not have less access to basic amenities like nutrition, health care etc due to pauperisation
3. Failure of governmental institution (Gunnar Myrdal) due to lack of access of financial resources.
4. Poor working conditions due to rising unemployment (3.2%)
PLFS.

Interventions to improve child care and maternal care



1. child care

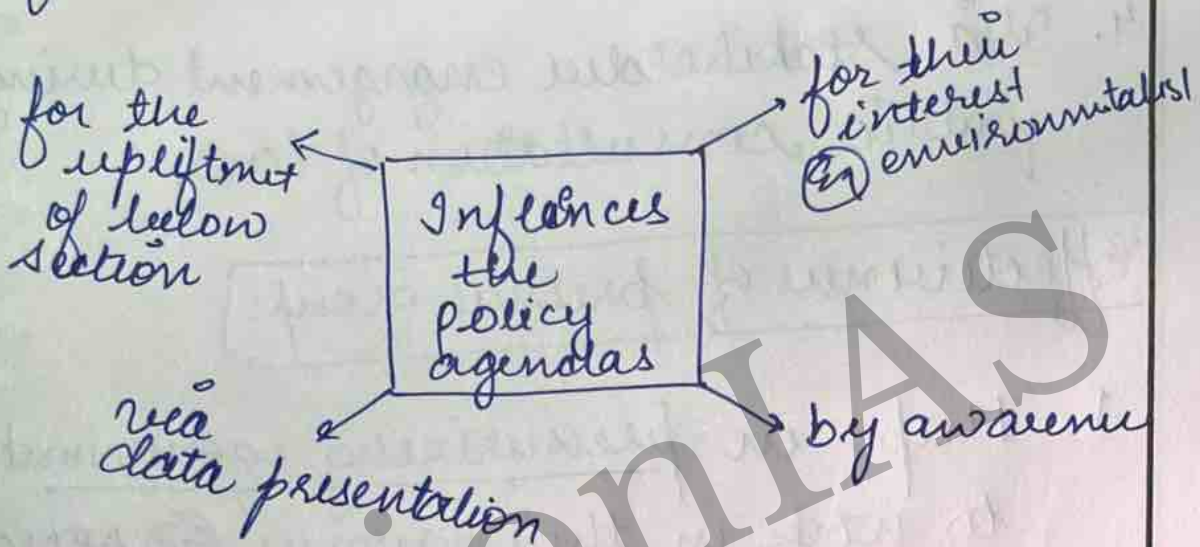
- By government welfare schemes like nutrition intake via Mid Day Meal, POSHAN Abhiyan.
- Early breastfeeding for the healthy development
- External factor like environment as children are most susceptible to climatic change
- Equal nutrition delivery to girl and boy child.

Q. Maternal care

- a) Pre and post natal care via institutional health facility
(Eg) PM Matritan Surakha yojana
- b) Nutrition intake increases via ground worker (Eg) AASHA worker
- c) health check up should be done routinely
- d) Decreasing total fertility rate, as it affects women health adversely

For the child and maternal care. government is taking many steps, there is need of behavioural changes at grassroot level

Ans 7
(c)
Pressure groups are formal or informal groups of people who come together for their interest articulation



Strategies

1. As per Powell, Pressure group lobby the executives and legislatures for law in their favour.
(eg) ASSCHOM
2. Trade union influence the policy by social movements.
(eg) Recent Truck drivers movements for Bharatiya Naya Sanhita Provision.

3. Making people aware about their rights and needs
(Eg) RTI by Majdoor Kisan Sangh.
4. Via stakeholder engagement during public consultation of law.

Effectiveness of pressure groups

1. Helps in pressurizing government to work in their favour (Eg) APMC mandi laws
2. Halt the development of activities in Nilgiri which will have environmental implication
3. Increase transparency and accountability in government procedures

Ulbrich said "risk" changes the political power in nation and pressure groups takes that risk for their interest