

Q1) (a) Family is not a static institution but rather goes through developmental cycle. Discuss?

Ans) Family is defined as a social group characterised by common residence, economic cooperation & reproduction [G.P. Murdock].

Family traditionally consists of <sup>three or</sup> more than and was called joint family. Eg) Grandparent, parent, child.

However, with Industrialisation & modernity, joint family got converted into Isolated Nuclear family [Parsons].

Further family got formed more & more out of love marriages and less out of arranged marriages on the basis of caste, religion & ethnicity.

Further, in today's day and age as per IP Desai, families are not ~~structurally~~ structurally joint but functionally joint

This was also seen by Arnold M Rose in his study of family of Bengaluru, where he found that ~~for~~ before taking important discussions family discusses amongst themselves

Now this ~~conco~~ concept of family is getting replaced by concept of Household.

AM Shah says that joint family exists

but not joint households & Pauline Kolinda stated that household undergo progression & regression

Further today sex same families, no child families & joint families [grandparents taking care of children as both parent working] are making appearance.

(b) It has been a difficult exercise to produce a universally acceptable or applicable definition of tribals in India. In this context, discuss the diversity & similar features of tribes across India.

(Ans) Herbert Risley called India a land of tribals. However, due to such varied variety of tribals, there has been difficulty in defining tribals. Thus different scholars have come with different definitions of tribes.

## similar features of Tribes

- 1) Egalitarian & non-hierarchical society
- 2) Believes in Animistic & other forms of simple religions Eg) Arunta Tribe followed Totemism [Durkheim]
- 3) Simple Division of labour   
 → hunters  
 → food gatherers

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space) कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Absence of surplus  $\Rightarrow$  No self sustenance

## Different features of tribes

5) Follow different Religions

Ghurye called Tribals Backward Hindus.

However, Tribes also follow different religions. Eg) kukis of Manipur are Christian

6) Verrier Elwin differentiated Tribes on the basis of aculturation

- 1) Purest of Pure Tribe: Sentinel
- 2) Partially Aculturated
- 3) Significantly Aculturated
- 4) fully Aculturated: Eg) Meenas

7) LP Vidyarthi studied Tribes on the basis of economic activities. Eg) Hunting-gathering tribe (Jarawa, Ong), shifting cultivation tribe [NE tribes] etc.

Thus due to diversity among Tribes need to go for tribal Panchsheel and restricted Assimilation

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

(c)

The socio-religious reform movements tried to achieve the objective of emancipation of women & extension of equal rights to them. Discuss

Socio Religious reforms of ~~the~~ movements especially for women's emancipation can

be traced to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with setting up of Brahmo Samaj

by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who fought against the Sati Practice.

1) Further, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar spearheaded movement for widow remarriage which led to widow Remarriage Act 1856

2) Bethune College was opened for higher education to women

3) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, also opened

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

many schools for promoting girl education

4) In Pune, Maharashtra, a cause of girl education was led by Jyotiba & Savitribai Phule

5) Movements against female infanticides, child marriages (especially of girls)

6) Thus these socio-religious movements acted as a source of orthogenetic change in the Indian society.

~~the~~ However, they couldn't lead to complete change in structure but led to emancipation of women & awakening of masses.

As AR Desai himself said that without socio-religious reforms, Indian National Movement wouldn't had taken place. Also led to modernisation of Indian



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(d) There are contestations related to the nature of caste & class in India, while some view caste & class as polar opposites, others view of nexus between caste & class. Discuss

Ans.) Marx defined class, as group of people sharing similar positions in the relationship of production

whereas, Ghurye defined caste as a social group marked by endogamy, hereditary occupation, status in hierarchy & social interaction.

As per Weber class is present in open society as it allows social mobility [proliferation of middle class], whereas caste [eg of status group] is present in closed society.

The same was also put forth by Louis Dumont who referred India as homohierarchy & Europe as homoequality.



However, others have pointed at the nexus between caste & class:-

- 1) MN Srinivas in his study of "Dominant Caste", found that they also hold dominant position in class structure (eg) Land ownership
- 2) MN Srinivas says that ~~if~~ become one can go for sanskritization (ritual mobility) one needs to go for secular mobility (wealth, power)
- 3) Andre Beteille said in villages caste & power overlap to some extent.
- 4) Kathleen Gough highlighted interconnectedness between caste-kinship-marriage on one hand & factors & Relations of Production on other
- 5) Manual Scavengers mostly lower castes
- 6) Even OBC called as other backward "CLASS"

Thus caste & class do have a nexus with one another.

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

please do not write anything except the question number in this space  
या इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ लिखें।

(e) What impact does government policies & programs have on the socio-economic status of religious minorities in India.

Ans)

Under section 2(c) of National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, 6 communities have been given

status of religious minorities

}	Muslim	} 19.3% of India's population [Census 2011]
	Christian	
	Jain	
	Buddhist	
	Parsis	

## Impact of Government Policies on Socio Economic status of Minorities

- 1) Article 30 of Indian Constitution provides protection to minorities
- 2) Setting up committees to know socio economic status of minorities Eg) Sachar Committee for Muslims
- 3) Tiyo Parsi scheme to increase population of Parsis
- 4) Reservation for in minority educational



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

write anything  
except the  
question number  
in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान  
में प्रश्न संख्या के  
अतिरिक्त कुछ  
न लिखें।

इस हार्शिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

institutions Eg) St. Stephen's college has  
reservation for christians

5) Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Marriage Act  
also gave rights to women of Jain, Buddhist  
& Sikh communities.

6) Abolition of Instant Triple Talaaq led to  
more security for muslim women.

However sometimes, government policies  
can also adversely impact minorities :-

1) Chhattisgarh government's ~~less~~ decision to  
build area near Shikarji <sup>for museum</sup> [Jain Kelgum site]  
have led to protests by Jain community.

2) Policy of Tribal assimilation leads to  
• aculturation of tribes - Eg) Lyheger called Tribals  
Backward Hindus.

3) Fear of UCC [Uniform Civil Code] in minorities

Thus government while drafting policy  
should take views of all stakeholders into account.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q3a)

Land Reforms are both the causes as well as the effects of a thorough-going change in the power balance. Explain.

Ans)

Land Reforms first underwent a major change, when British introduced the concept of "land as private property" under Zamindari land tenure system.

This was further carried forward post Independence in ~~form~~ in order to bring more equity & safeguards in India's land tenure system.

Land Reforms as a Cause of change in Power Balance

1) British removed Mughal land tenure system and introduced - Zamindari, Ryotwari & Mahalwari.

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

2) Post Independence, Zamindari Abolition Act, abolished zamindari, Rent Regulation Act capped rent and safety of tenure was provided to the tenant.

3) As part of Gramdan & Bhoodaan Movement by Vinoba Bhave large tracts of land were distributed to the public & the landless.

4) Land Ceiling Act capped maximum land that a person / family can hold.

5) Land Reform as an effect of change in Power Balance

5) Change in power balance & failure of land reforms led to Naxalbari movement.

6) Tribals movement for Jal - Jangal - Jameen due to effect of failure of land reform. Thus tribals & naxals fought for right over land.



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

7) ~~The~~ Tribals as vote bank [effect of democracy in India] led to passing of Forest Rights Act 2006, granting right to property to tribals

8) Effect of India becoming democracy, led to several litigation over acquisition of property for National development. Eg) Led to abolishment of Right to Property as a fundamental Right

9) Changing power dynamics in village, led to emergence of dominant caste [MN Sainivas] who had more control over property.

10) Land distribution / ownership amongst lower castes increased due to land reform.

Further, today government wants to empower all the citizens over their right to property through drone mapping of Property [Swamitva Scheme] ⇒ This is due to greater shift of power to people than government [Do Democratisation]

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

b) Beteille's work on Caste, class & Power: changing Patterns of stratification in a Tanjore Village departs significantly from the writings <sup>which</sup> equate caste with stratification. Discuss

Ans) Ghurye defined caste as a system of stratification driven by endogamy & hereditary transmission of lifestyle such as occupation, status in hierarchy & ~~own~~ customary social interaction.

Similarly, Louis Dumont considered caste as a ~~hered~~ hierarchical closed system of stratification [called India Homohierarchy]

Even the British scholars considered equated Caste with stratification.

However, Andre Beteille's work was



different from other scholars because:-

- 1) Applied Weber's trinitarian model to study Seppuram Village.
- 2) Apart from caste, also gave class & power as a factor of stratification.
- 3) In his study found that cumulative deprivation has given way to desperated inequality i.e. A person may be dominant in one or two category but marginalised in others. Eg) Brahmins belong to upper caste, but might belong to lower class.
- 4) He said that class has entered caste leading to hierarchy within the same caste.



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 5) He also talks of segmentary nature of caste i.e. It leads to Intra caste fusion [Eg Between Iyers & Iyengers] & Inter caste fusion [Eg Between Brahmins & Adivandians]
- 6) Instead of purity & pollution concept of Dumont talk about poverty & pollution, as according to him poverty (class) plays important role in stratification.
- 7) He says that "India's destiny isn't caste in stone" as India is going for selective modernisation & hence caste becoming weak

He was criticised by Gail Omvedt who said that he gave over emphasis to change.

However, he unlike previous sociologist gave multidimensional approach for studying stratification in India.



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हार्जिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

(Please do not  
write anything  
except the  
question number  
in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान  
में प्रश्न संख्या के  
अतिरिक्त कुछ  
न लिखें।

c) A recent report by Mo MOSPI found youth with higher education don't aspire to get married early - Analyse the trends in marriage in India from sociological perspective.

Ans) Marriage is contract for production & maintenance of children [ Malinowski ].

However, there has been a change in trends in marriages in India :-

① Youth with higher education don't aspire to get married early :-

↳ Economic Reasons → Become financially independent before marriage  
↳ Repaying of student loan

↳ More educated youth has higher degree of freedom in taking their life decision.

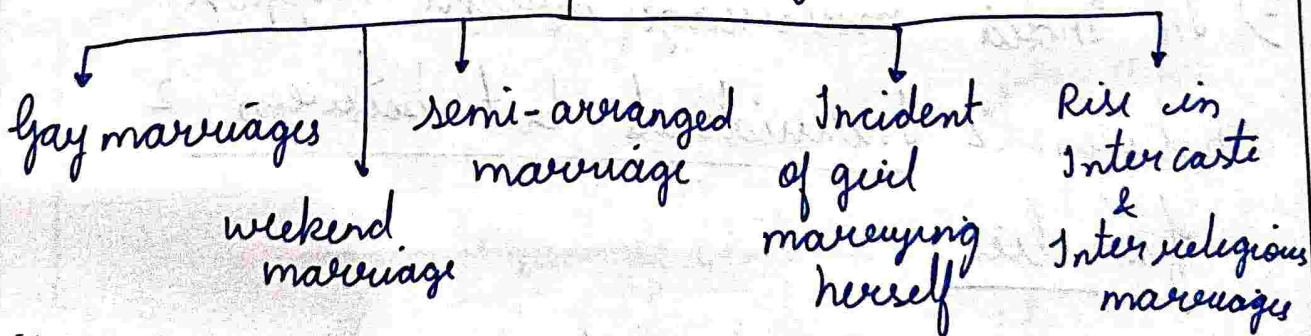
# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Women want to work & establish their career before getting married
- Marriage seen as a form of bondage. So want to delay as much as possible.
- Educated Youth, ~~are~~ want to have compatibility with partner - So they want to be sure before getting married.
- Rise of live-in relationship & desire for love marriages leading to delay.

② Apart from this other trends that can be seen in marriages are: -



Thus as people get educated and India becomes modernise, youth is getting more say & freedom in terms of marriage.



## UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q5) a) Marriage is not merely concerned with the couple, it affects the whole society & future generations. Discuss.

Ans) Marriage is a socially accepted sexual union of the adults. Its main role is reproduction, child rearing & shared ~~per~~ economic / financial resources

Marriage is normally concerned with couple, however it affects whole society & future generation :-

1) In India marriage doesn't happen between 2 Individuals but between 2 families

2) Instances of love-jihad & honour killing shows how social fact



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

coerces Individuals in matters of marriage

3) Dalit groom not allowed to ride horse in Baraat [ Caste discrimination ]

4) LGBTQ marriage not socially accepted

5) Live-in relation instead of marriage

~~making love~~ <sup>choice of partner</sup> ~~more~~ <sup>more important</sup> making society more open minded

6) No child family / marriage } Reducing Total fertility Rate  
7) single child marriage }

8) weekend marriage } child not getting time of parents  
9) Parents working in different places } lack of play stage socialisation [ mead ]

10) Higher divorce rate  
Impacting children

11) Serial Monogamy [ Anthony Giddens ]

Thus marriages impact both society & future generations



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

b) Recently Supreme Court asked Government to decide whether or not to include Dalit Christian & Muslims under the SC for availing benefits of Reservation. Discuss the reasons & challenges thereof.

Ans)

Although caste system, has traditionally being associated with Hinduism. However, caste also developed in Christianity & Islam in India due to its contact with Hinduism.

Eg) Christian { Syrian Christian → upper caste  
Latin Christian → lower caste

~~Islam~~ Muslim { Ashraf → upper caste  
Ajlaf } lower caste.  
Pasmanda }

Reasons for extending Reservation

1) Sachar Committee said Muslims in general socially & educationally & economically backward. Thus Dalit Muslim even

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

more backward  $\Rightarrow$  double whammy  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{caste: dalit} \\ \rightarrow \text{religion: islam} \end{array} \right.$

2) christian dalits, since belong to traditional Dalit community who converted to christianity to escape caste discrimination.

3) Already reservation extended to Dalit Sikhs & Dalit Buddhist

4) Creation of a more inclusive & open society with higher degree of social mobility.

## Challenges

5) Constitution provides reservation, <sup>only</sup> for SC community in Hindus, Sikhs & Buddhist

6) May lead to communalism & polarisation in the country.

7) Andre Beteille said caste based reservation strengthened caste identity. Similarly, religious identities can get strengthened

Thus need to provide quality education & employment opportunities to everyone in country irrespective of caste & Religion.

c) Examine the changes to agrarian class structure, before & after Indian Independence?

Ans) Agrarian class structure underwent a sea change, first with the advent of British land tenure policy (Zamindari, Ryotwari & Mahalwari) and secondly post Independence (Land Reform Acts)

## Changes in Agrarian class structure

I) change before independence

1) Emergence of Intermediary class → Zamindars

2) Introduction of concept of land as private property for the 1<sup>st</sup> time. Led to creation

of different classes

- British overlord
- ~~low~~ Rent collector
- land owner
- Tenant & sharecropper

3) Agrarian policy dictated by the British

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space) कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

overload. Eg) Tinkathia system on Indigo Planters  
[Champaran, Bihar]

## II) Changes Post Independence

4) Abolition of Zamindari Act ⇒ Abolished zamindari

5) Before Independence agrarian class dominated by peasants & now by farmers

6) Daniel Thorner talks about teufication of Agrarian class between Maalik, Kisan & Mazdoors

7) According to Anand Chakravarty peasants, sharecroppers, tenants constitutes underclass

8) Rudolph & Rudolph talks of emergence of "bullock Cart Capitalism" due to agriculture becoming capitalist in nature.

9) With globalisation, ~~to~~ big MNCs like Monsanto has become • monopolistic entities in Agrarian class structure.



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

d) The village & its hamlets represented India in "microcosm". In the light of this statement, explain significance of village studies.

Ans) Village studies refer to the method of direct participant observation or ethnographic study of village.

## Significance of village studies

1) India resides in its village  $\Rightarrow$  65% of population lives in rural areas [Economic Survey '22-23]

2) village microcosm of Indian society.

This led to SC Dube study the village

of Shamepet from various angle of :-

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ·) Land ownership             | ·) distinct personality |
| ·) caste status               | ·) trait                |
| ·) gender                     |                         |
| ·) Age                        |                         |
| ·) position in government job |                         |
| ·) class wealth               |                         |

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

3) MN Srinivas studied the process of Sanskritization in his study of "Logic of Mysore" in Rampura Village ⇒ went for macroscopic generalisation on basis of his study of Rampura. As village

4) Andree Beteille studied the interplay of class, caste & power to determine social stratification in Supuriam Village. microcosm

5) Explains social reality of village rather than textbook view of villages. Based on empirical observation.

### Criticism of village study

6) Beteille couldn't go to dalit Basti. stopped by upper castes.

7) Person can become Participant non observer instead of non-participant observer [w/ William Whyte]

Thus village studies gave ground reality of villages in India.

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

e) Explain the position taken by different social scientists regarding the issue of Integration & autonomy of tribals in Indian society.

Ans) British mostly followed isolationist policy towards the tribals and their interaction with them if any was only confrontational as they want to extract resources from the forest.

However, after Independence, a debate ensued between the whether to integrate the tribals or provide them autonomy.

Position in favour of Integration

1) Tribals should be integrated for their own development & welfare. LP/Modiyarathi  
~~V. Ghosh~~

gave the concept of tribal developmental Area/Block for the same.



Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

2) Cultural Affinity between caste & Tribes. So go for Integration :-

→ SC Roy → Jana (Tribes) & Jati (Caste) living together since ages.

→ Ghurye → Tribals are backward Hindus

→ MN Srinivas → Lower rungs of caste society open for tribals

3) Economic Reasons for Integration of Tribals

Surajit Sinha talks of tribal Pleasant Contention

Position in favour of ~~Total~~ Autonomy

→ 4) Leads to deculturation of Tribals

→ 5) V. Elwin gave concept of Tribal developmental Block for autonomy to Tribals

→ 6) Provision of PESA, 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> schedule of Constitution talks of Autonomy

Thus need to go for controlled Integrated & assimilation & different policies for different Tribes & like Isolation for Sentinels, Integration of Negis of Himachal

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q 7a)

To what extent does modernisation lead to the breakdown of traditional social structures & values? Give reasons to support your answers.

Ans)

Modernisation from sociological perspective can be defined as transformation of society from rural, agrarian, traditional society to an urban, industrial and national society.

Modernisation process started in India with the arrival of British and continued post Independence and is still a work in progress.

[Modernisation has led to breakdown of traditional social structure :-

1) changes in the Economy



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) Agriculture → Appearance of capitalism in Agriculture. Eg) Bullock Cart Capitalism [ Rudolph & Rudolph ]  
↳ Green Revolution has made agriculture more capital intensive

(ii) Increased complexity of the Division of labour. Thus society bounded by organic solidarity rather than mechanical solidarity

(iii) Decline of Jaymani system in favour of market driven economy.

2) Secularisation → With advancement in science, society is becoming more secular. Thus modernity reducing role of religion as predicted by Weber

3) Caste system → Reservation, democracy leading to changes in the caste structure.



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

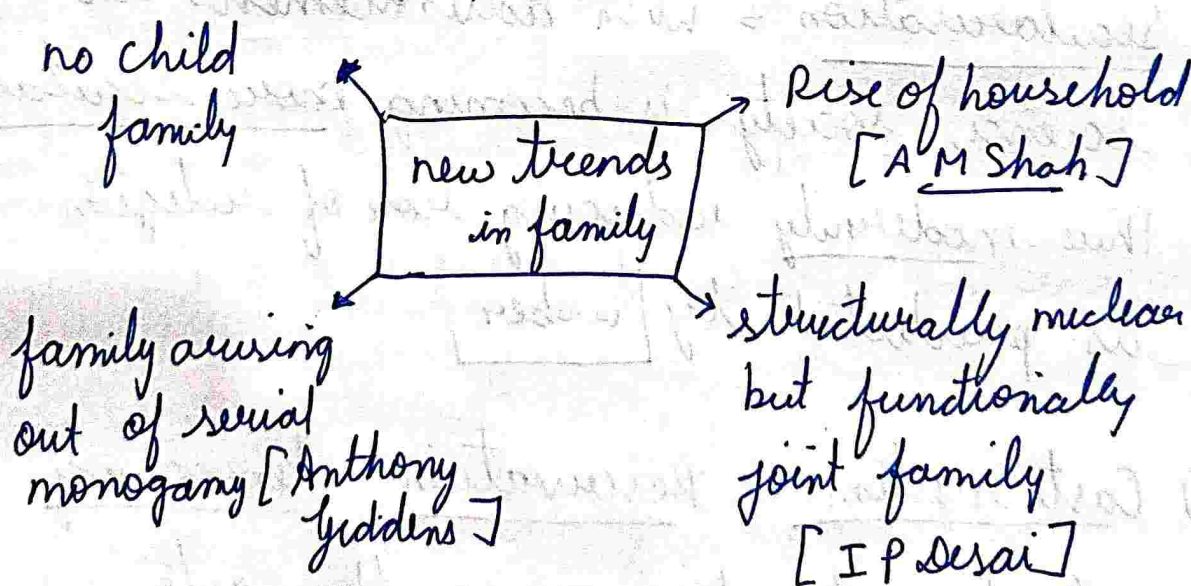
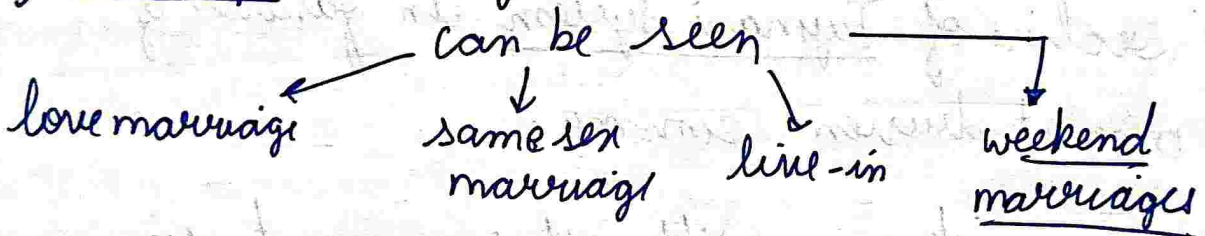
# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवार इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on margin.

- 3) MN Srinivas saw rise of middle caste as the dominant caste.
- 3) Class has entered caste and today poverty is the biggest source of exclusion & not caste [Andre Beteille]
- 3) Rise in Caste & social mobility, decline of untouchability.

4) Kinship → Today new trends in marriages



5) Gender → (i) Women have more rights today

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 2) Sex ratio of India improved to 1020 [NFHS-5]  
1<sup>st</sup> time women population exceed men.

However, modernisation hasn't completely changed in Indian society

6) Caste still prevalent in marriages. Eg of honour killing

7) Caste & Occupation still have nexus.  
Eg) Most manual scavengers are dalits

8) Religion → Despite modernity, religion still important

- Communal violence in Muh, Haryana
- Rise of sects & cults. Eg) ISKCON
- Religion becoming part of private life [Robert Bellah]

As per Milton Singer

9) ~~How~~ India has gone for Indianisation of Modernity rather than modernisation of India. Eg) glocalisation in food [Paneer Pizza]

Yogendra Singh believed in complete modernisation of India, whereas Louis Dumont considered India stagnant [Homoherarchus]. However, India went for selective modernisation as per Reteille

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कुछ इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin.

b) In what ways has the caste system been present in other societies around the world and how have these systems been similar to or different from the caste system in India?

Ans)

Caste system as per [Lyhuyer] is a system of social stratification characterised by endogamy and hereditary transmission of lifestyle → such as occupation, status in hierarchy and social interactions.

It has been used to define the <sup>division</sup> ~~Indian~~ of ~~the~~ within the Indian society. However, there have been other societies too which had similar systems :-

1) The word 'caste' itself comes from the portugese word 'casta'. when portugese



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- acquired in India, They used this term to describe Indian society as it had similarity with the "lineage system" prevalent there
- 2) "Casta system" also existed in the Spain Spanish American empire. It was a system of social hierarchy on the basis of race with Spaniards at the top and Indigenous
  - 3) Even a form of caste system was present in Egypt during the ancient period.
  - 4) Due to proximity with India, rest of the South Asian nations such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka also have caste system.
  - 5) Even in USA where Indian diaspora is there there have been instances of caste ~~dis~~ discrimination Eg) CISCO, USA fined to act upon matter of caste discrimination



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Caste system based on 4 Varnas (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra) also exist in Bali

Difference between these system from the Caste system practiced in India.

7) Bali → Though Bali has 4 Varna based caste system. However, there traditionally shudras have acted as the priests of the Temple

8) Caste system in Spanish American empire was based on racial superiority of span spaniards over locals.

However, caste system is based on religious texts, hereditary occupation.



- 9) Caste system in Ancient Egypt was basically a 6 fold class system with the Pharaoh at the very top & slaves at the bottom.
- 10) As per Weber caste is the most advance state group as compared to any other form of stratification that he had studied anywhere else.
- 11) Untouchability existed in other countries too. Such as in Korea where Baekjong community who performed the role of Butcher & Executioners were considered as untouchable. Similarly Japan also had such communities (Burakumin).

Thus many features of caste system & untouchability on basis of caste is unique to India. However, similar system can be found in other places too.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिअर में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

c) "Working People need the protection of a union now more than ever". Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments supporting your view.

Ans) Working people in today's society refers to the labourers, workers working in the factory to white & blue collar workers in corporate & also the informal workers, labourers involved in agriculture, construction etc.

Working People need Protection of Union

1) COVID 19 lockdown saw reverse migration from urban to rural areas of interstate migrant worker. Need social security net for them.

2) Rise of Gig Economy & contractual workers



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या से अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

has led to decline in bargaining powers of the workers.

3) Agricultural labourers are predominately women, who are not paid minimum wages & basic working conditions

4) Large section of workers in the informal sector, where there is no worker protection

5) Rise in unemployment & inequality making youth accept work even in poor conditions with more workload ⇒ more work + less pay

6) globalisation has further led to shift of capitalist ventures to low wage markets } due to increased competition in job market  
} Thus increased competition from other countries.

Thus government has taken steps to take care of the workers such as 3 new code on labour laws, PM shramyogi Maandhan.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q8a) Is India's rising middle class an engine of growth or a loose wheel? Discuss in the light of impact of COVID pandemic on the middle class in India.

Ans) Middle class was a concept given by Weber. According to him, people holding middle positions in the market economy constitute the middle class.

whether Indian middle class is

Engine of growth

→ 1) Proliferation of middle class happening in India as predicted by Weber.  
Thus Rise in Consumerism

→ 2) 13.5 crore people lifted from poor to middle

loose wheel

1) Middle class not employable & future ready for AI disruption

2) High unemployment leading to



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

class. This as per PM Modi has led to Increase in Consumer base for businesses.

Large workforce in the world  $\Rightarrow$  Demographic Dividend

Middle class leading force behind rise of the bureaucracy (Weber) in all spheres of life

Middle class value focus on <sup>hard</sup> work, saving. Important for Economic growth

Middle class pays significant amount of Taxes

~~Demographic~~ demographic disaster, instead of demographic dividend

Rise of Neo Middle class that is aspirational.

However, when aspirations don't get fulfilled it leads to

desecance [RK Merton]

Middle class still driven by patriarchal values. So as soon as poor become middle class, women's participation in workforce reduces

Middle class still risk Averse. This prevents unleashing of entrepreneurial spirit



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the middle class in India :-

- ① Work from Home →
  - Removed distinction between office & personal space
  - Increase in women's participation in workforce [easier to manage work + Home]
- ② Rise in Inequality → Recovery from COVID-19 has been a sharp but still Inequality ~~has~~ within middle class has increased.
- ③ Reduction in size of middle class due to downward social mobility & proliferation of lower middle class
- ④ Men/Women →
  - ~~strengthen~~ Man started helping in household chores
  - Rise in domestic violence during lockdown
- ⑤ Job losses during pandemic due to

## Global lockdowns

- ⑥ Family → It further led to functional jointness of the structurally nuclear families [ I P Desai ]. As people connected with extended families in the situation of distress.

Thus middle class in India is more of an engine of growth that those got adversely impacted by COVID 19 like rest of the world. Has bounced back strongly.

which is a phase of recovery for the world.

and the recovery is a phase of recovery for the world.

and the recovery is a phase of recovery for the world.

and the recovery is a phase of recovery for the world.

and the recovery is a phase of recovery for the world.



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

b) It is argued that the caste has lost its traditional elements of purity & pollution & become more of an identity group. Discuss.

Louis Dumont in his study of the caste system stated that caste system is based on the notion of purity & pollution.

However, today caste has lost its traditional elements such as:-

1) As a system of hierarchy → As SC Dube

in his study of shamepet village found that status differentiation is based on 5 other factors apart from caste

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को  
इस हाशिए में  
नहीं लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

2) Andre Beteille said that purity & pollution has been replaced by poverty & pollution as class becoming more important

3) than caste

3) Occupation: Caste no longer determines occupation. For eg) Draupadi Murmu, became 1<sup>st</sup> tribal woman to occupy the highest office i.e. the office of President of India.

4) Caste not a source of untouchability & social exclusion. Eg) Even lower caste can access drinking water from wells or enter temple.

However today caste is becoming more of an Identity group :-



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 5) Caste becoming pressure groups (Eg)  
Jat Kisan Sabha for promoting welfare of Jat farmers.
- 6) Caste has become vote bank → People of same caste vote enmass in order to gain access to power.
- 7) Reservation not on basis of backwardness but on the basis of political mobilisation by the caste groups. (Eg) Patel, Maratha  
Reservation demand
- 8) Caste acting as a source of networking for the people. (Eg) Caste groups formed to network people of the same caste.



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
Candidates must not write on this margin

9) Dominant Caste study by MN Srinivas showed, how intermediary caste and not brahmins dominant the caste structure.

However, still caste continues to perform its tradition functions :-

1) untouchability → Episode of urination on tribal man in MP  
Dalit  
→ groom not allowed to sit on horse

2) Honour killings on inter caste marriages

Thus though caste has weakened but still caste to some extent is performing its traditional functions but now is more & more performing its the function of Identity group.



# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin

c) "The basics of family is kinship relation, the basis of a household is residence. Elaborate."

Ans.)

Family is defined by GP Murdock as a kinship relation based on production and rearing of the child.

Family is either based on blood relations (parents - child) or on marital relations (husband - wife).

Family be it <sup>isolated</sup> nuclear family as stated by Parsons or a traditional joint family also only consists of members related to one another by kinships.

However, household is defined as a unit of residence.

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

AM Shah focuses on studying households instead of families with the modernisation of India.

Household need not necessarily consist of family members. For eg) Hostels, Refugee Camps, PGs, dormitories etc. They consist of people who share the same roof & sometimes the same kitchen.

Pauline Kolenda says that households keep on undergoing cycles of progression & regression to form simple or complex households.

However, family might not or always be a kinship relation (Eg adopted child) & household might not always be a residential unit it can also be a kinship unit (Eg ancestral house)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)  
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस शीट पर नही लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write in this margin.

Name - PAWAN KUMAR GOEL

Roll no - 104395

Text - sociology test 3

# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Comments

Please do not  
write anything  
except the  
answers in this  
booklet. You  
may use the  
margin for  
scribbles only.

कृपया केवल  
उत्तर ही लिखें  
इस पुस्तिका में।  
आप केवल  
मार्ग के लिए  
लिख सकते हैं।