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04



Ans/14)

National development planning refers to taking planned actions to achieved desired social change in time bound manner, across the country.

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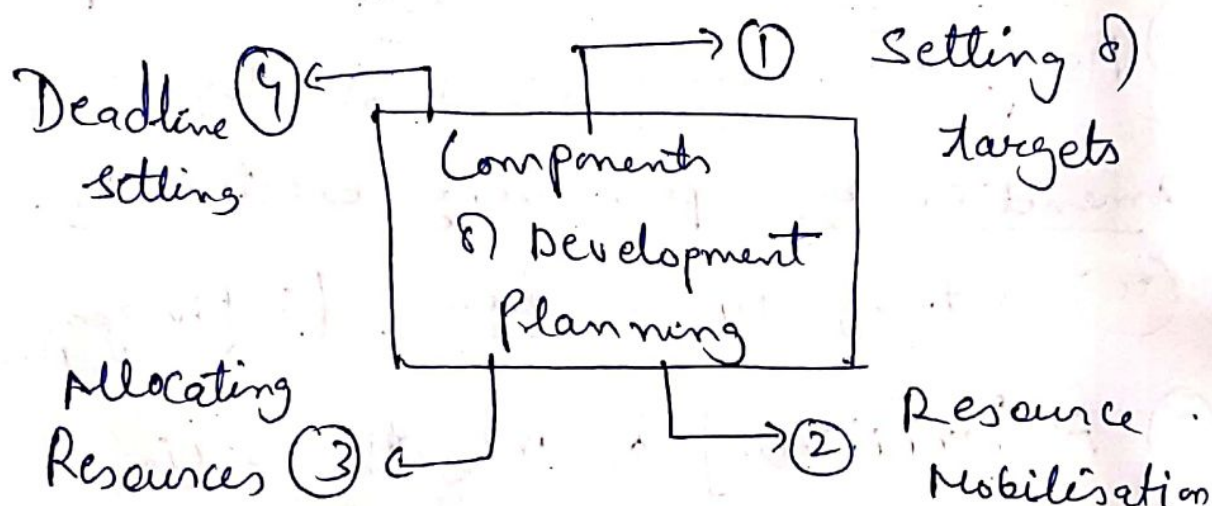


fig - Process of Planning

Role in India

① India follows mixed economy with democratic socialism. So, planning ensures active coordination between public and private sector.

② Planning :- Tool for social change

Jogendra Singh's Approach

- ① As Initiator of reforms in agriculture leading to boost in incomes \Rightarrow less poverty.
 - ② As legitimising need of basic amenities by providing electricity.
(ex) setting up of dams (I five year plan)
 - ③ As inhibitor of negative social change of unemployment and deviant.
(ex) Schemes for employment.
 - ④ Fasten process of food security through planning of green revolution.
- Thus, Planning was done at both micro and macro levels to ensure best developmental goals.

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Ans (b)

MGNREGA scheme is a employment
guarantee scheme for rural population
to provide 100 days of manual and
unskilled work.

Improve Socio-economic conditions

- ① Wage employment cause decrease
in poverty \Rightarrow economic empowerment
- ② financial empowerment of women
also as housewifization has caused
her exclusion from market - Marriages
- ③ Revision of Social audit empowers
Gram Sabha and ensures Pluralist
control over power.

Thus, MGNREGA → Social
→ Political
→ Economic } empowerment of village

However, certain limitations are-

① Unskilled work kills motivation

② Skilling and makes workforce

retreatist (rule oriented) - Merton

② Household work of women due to

patricarchy resulting in double shift

of work - Hoschild

Thus, reforms are needed in

terms of skilling and increase

in wages to realise social

change in true sense.

1(c)

Commercialisation of agriculture can be defined as growing for market trading and growing cash crops instead of food.

Causes

- (1) Impact of British rule as they started plantations.
- (2) Green revolution has created huge surplus for market trading - PC Joshi

Issues

- (1) 'Agriculture' becomes remunerative so farmers take back land from

tenants. This results into

depeasantisation causing rise in

agrarian proletariats -

Daniel
Thorner

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② Imitation by small and marginal farmers in terms of buying H+V seeds resulted in Rural indebtedness due to ecological failures.

③ Entry of MNCs in farming through Contract farming results into alienation from product and commodity fetishism.
Further, pauperisation of Indian peasantry. - AR Vasave

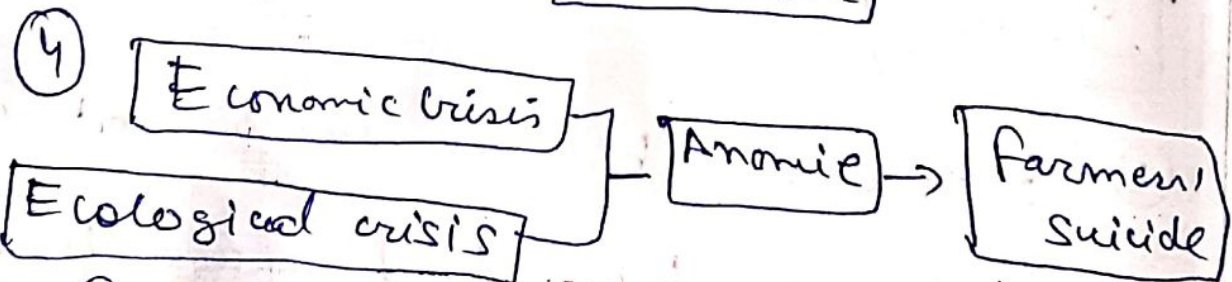


Fig - P Sainath on farmers' suicide.

Thus, commercialisation of agriculture is a double-edged sword which has both functional & dysfunctionalities.

Ans (d) Secularism is an ideology which stresses
upon separation of state and religion
while Secularisation is an ongoing process.
Bryan Wilson defines secularisation
as process of decreasing religion's
influence over other non religious
spheres of education, politics, etc.

Nature of secularism in India

⇒ Indian secularism is based on
doctrine of Sarva Dharma Sambhava
which ensures equal respect to all religions.

⇒ Rajiv Bhargava terms it as
principled distance approach, i.e., state's
intervention is necessary for social reforms.

Critical views

- ① **TK Oomen** - secularism in India is unique due to strong attachment of people with religion.
- ② **Roshish Nandy** - secular education has not proved effective in curbing Communalism

Positive views

- ① **Amartya Sen** ⇒ India is duty bound to protect all religions, equally and to ensure peace.
- ② **Andre Beteille** ⇒ Indian secularism can't be challenged easily as Indian Constitution is acting as protecting wall.

Thus one can say that Indian secularism is unique in itself. Neither weak, nor strong and not a Western copy.

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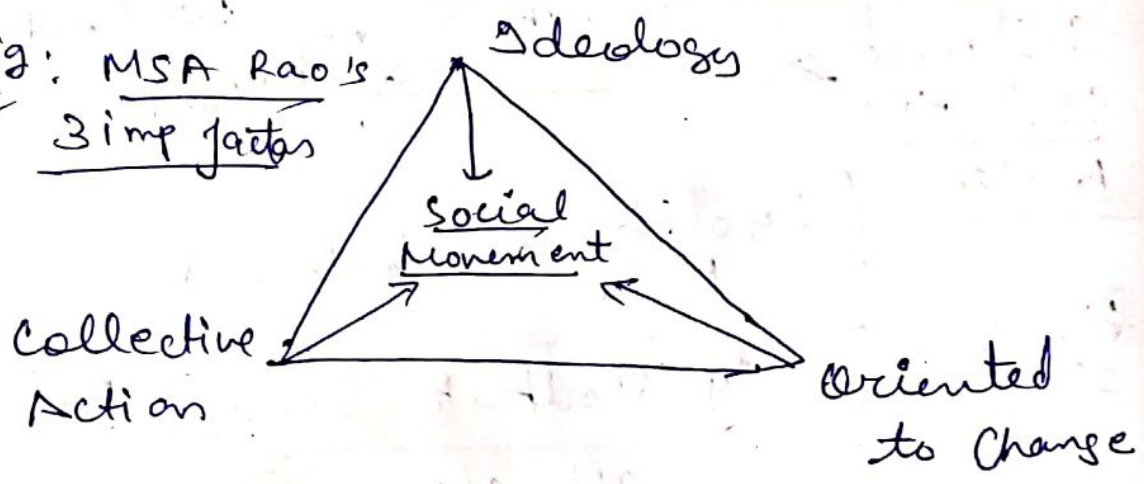
1(e)

Anthony Giddens defines social movements

~~as~~ as collective actions sustained over long time to secure common goals in non institutionalised sphere.

Factors of social movements by MSA Rao

Fig: MSA Rao's
= 3 imp factors

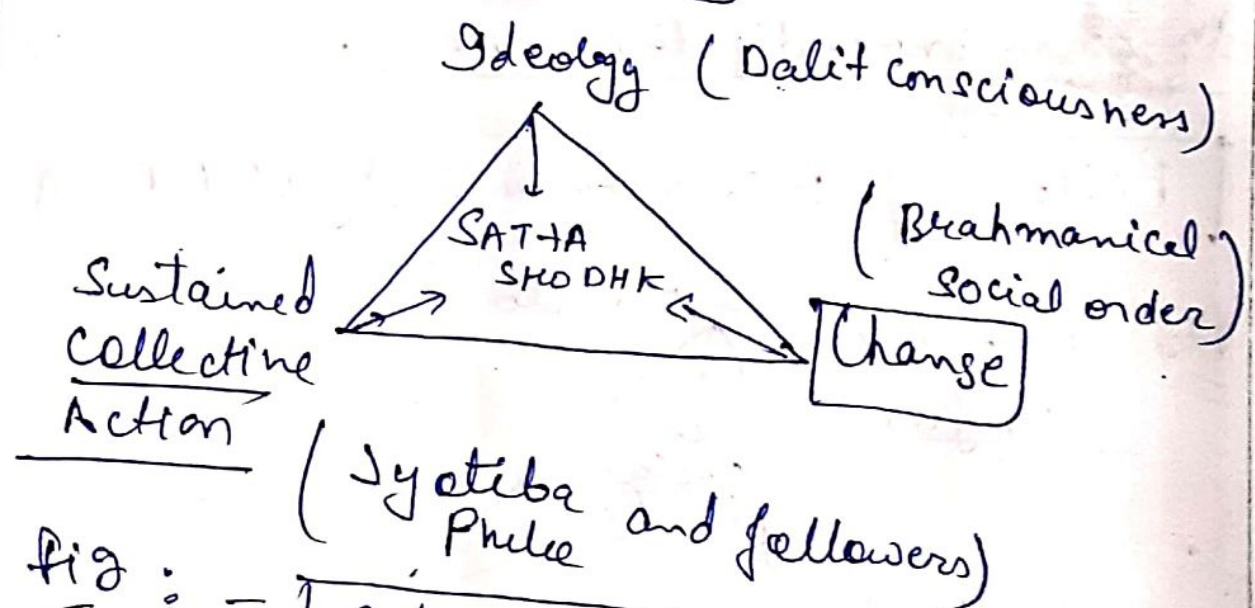


① Collective Action by group of people should be sustained over a period of time amid all ups and downs.

② Ideology in terms of set of ideas should present. It will direct demands and course of actions.

(3) Oriented to change social order which is existing and exploitative.

Example - demonstration



(Jyotiba Phule and followers)

Fig : - Satya Shodhak Samaj had all elements.

Further, scholars like Neil Smelser stressed over need of structural conduciveness and precipitating factor along with ideology and collective action.

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Ans 3(a) Regionalism is defined as love and loyalty towards a region which is often greater than love and loyalty for one nation.

There are various factors leading to regionalism. As Harishchandra Bhattacharya observes, regionalism is rooted in India's diversity which is manifested and accentuated by relative deprivation.

Regionalism in India

① Language ⇒ Demand of separate linguistic region. (Ex) Jorhaland in West Bengal.

② Economic ⇒ Due to regional disparity, demand by Vidarbha in Maharashtra for statehood.

Economic dimension of regionalism accentuated by new idea of reservation

Reservation for locals in private sector express dissatisfaction of locals due to competition in job market. It is functional for them but dysfunctional for society.

Regionalism as a threat

- (i) Denial of opportunities to migrants against constitutional ideas of equality
- (ii) Migrants' being used as Scapegoats by political elites to evade responsibility.

— Marxists

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(iii) Portrays regional loyalties superior to national identity. People found gratification in community identity rather than nationality. - Paul Brass

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(iv) Mahatama Gandhi considered regionalism as a threat to national unity

Regionalism - not a threat

⇒ Rajni Kothari while highlighting functional aspects of regionalism said that it had made political mobilisation of masses real. Also made federalism stronger

⇒ Regional aspirations are used as tool

for national development. NITI Aayog

is doing this in Aspirational district programme.

Thus, regionalism can be both functional and dysfunctional for national unity depending upon context of competition. Dipankar Gupta

Ans 3(b)

Demographer Everett Lee defines migration as temporary change in place of residence and occupation of citizens.

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Migration in India is mostly from rural to urban areas.

38% population comprises of Internal migrants (2011 Census)

Reasons behind Rising migration

① Historical ⇒ Due to artisans' depression and overcrowding of agriculture during Colonial rule :-

↳ Rise of agrarian Proletariats (land was forcefully taken) to work in British factories ⇒ migration to urban areas. Daniel Thorne

↳ In wake of administrative jobs and educational opportunities ⇒ rural population migrate and urban middle class emerged. - AR Desai

② Cultural-Social ⇒ Rural areas bound by caste hierarchies and religious hierarchies
↳ Migration - opportunity to get free from twin hierarchies of land and caste - MN Srinivas

↳ Freedom of cosmopolitan culture of urban areas assures religious freedom for an individual - RK Mukherjee

③ Economic ⇒ After green revolution, small tenants were exploited so moved to urban areas and became footlose labour - Jan Breman

To address migration, launch of Rural Development programme like Swarn Jayanti Rozgar Yojana, DAY - National Rural livelihood mission, etc.

Reversing trend

→ Creation of publ factors in rural areas like MGNREGA, opening primary schools and providing job related skills.

→ RURBAN mission to provide urban amenities in rural life resulted in reverse migration.

However, observed by Ashish Nandy that reverse migration is more due to livelihood disruption in urban areas rather than attractiveness of rural areas. Hence their performance was limited but significant.

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Ans 3(c) Bryan Turner defines globalisation as a process of rising interconnectedness of political, economic and social processes such that development in one part of world affects other part.

Globalisation - new life to communalism

⇒ Communalism defined as chauvinism (love and extreme loyalty) related to one's religion. Importance of religion in public life was decreased by process of

Secularisation - Bryan Wilson

⇒ However, globalisation resulted in alienation from self and a sense of belongingness was sought by people in form of religious revivalism

Anthony Giddens

⇒ Religious revivalism coupled with political goals and increased communication among radical groups gives rise to Communalism. (Ex) Operation Blue Star had some foreign support.

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⇒ Post modernists argued that problems due to globalisation and science has caused mistrust in rationality and people are moving towards religion.

⇒ often followed by a Charismatic leader Communalism gets new force.

However, globalisation has also brought new technologies like social media and resulted into increased tolerance.

Thus, notion of Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam and doctrine of Secular Dharma Sambhava in Indian Constitution prevents rising Communalism.

Ans 5 (a)

MS Gore observed that urbanisation and slums have grown in hand in hand and slum is lifeline of urbanity.

Arguments in Favour

⇒ Urbanisation demands construction of homes and factories.

⇒ Cheap labour is called from nearby areas - migrants setting up slums.

⇒ Functionalists argue that slums adds to cultural diversity of urban areas.

As MSA Rao called 'slums' as centres of cultural prosperity.

⇒ Marxists argued that urban

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areas are developed from 'sweat and blood of slums'. 'slums' are the most exploited section in urban development.

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Arguments in Against

- ① Some argue that 'slums' create problems of water scarcity, illegal encroachments and waste management.
- ② Considered as 'spot' on Urban India.
- ③ Residential segregation - a manifestation of social exclusion.
- ④ Tyeb Chowk considers their 'culture'

as 'other' and threat to unity.

However, need of hour is to develop slums by providing affordable housing through public policy like PM Awas Yojana.

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Ans 5(b) Gender-based violence can be defined as violent actions towards a person due to one's gender.

This includes violence against women and LGBTQ community.

→ Causes of violence

(i) Increasing trend - against women

→ ① Objectification of women and representation as sexual object - Natashe Walters

→ ② Concept of 'Pativrata', i.e., accepting gender roles and domestic violence

→ ③ Unpaid labour and financial dependence on man - Uma Chakrabarty

→ ④ Gendered socialisation preparing 'masculine' and 'feminine' roles - Germaine Greer
Teela Cobley

(ii) Against LGBTQ :-

- ① 'Homosexuality' considered as 'deviant' from heterosexual norm of societies.
- ② Represents patriarchal control over sexuality of person - Sylvia Walby

Forms of violence



Impacts of violence on an individual exhibit in form of scars not only over body but on mind and heart.

The 'need of hour' to reduce gender based violence is to stop perpetuation of mistaken masculinity.

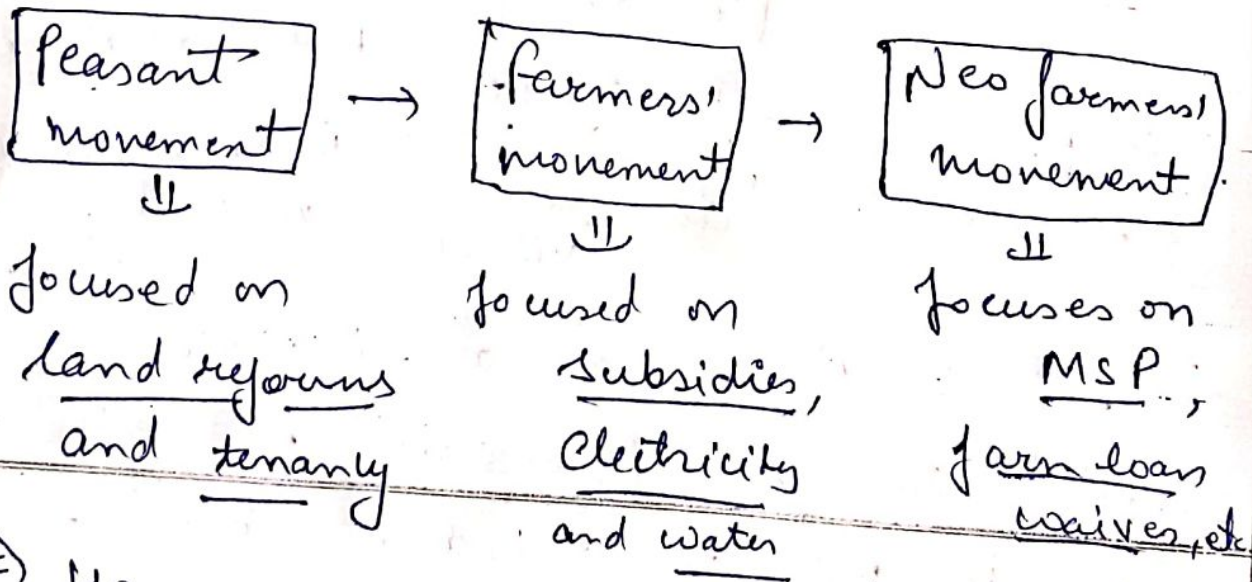
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Ans (c)

Agrarian movements are defined as a type of class movement by Gschurke which wants 'change of system' according to their demands.

D N Dhanagare's views on Agrarian movements

⇒ Dhanagare traced evolution of agrarian movements such as



⇒ He argued that with fulfillment of basic needs like land and water for irrigation, demands of agrarian

movements transformed to higher level.

⇒ He characterised neo-farmers' movement as interest group of farmers which helped in their political mobilisation and assertion of demands.

However, some argued that there was no linear transformation instead

elite capture of agrarian movements.

- Gail Omvedt ⇒ Poor ^{farmers} people were left out from social movements.

- TK Dorem ⇒ 'Proletariat Peasant revolution' was no

longer a goal.

Despite criticism; Dhanagare's views on agrarian movements were significant in wake of changes in mode of agriculture.

Ans 5(d)

Hogendra Singh defines development as planned social change which is desirable by society.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is - no. of children died before 1 year / 1000 live births

IMR - Sensitive index for development

① Low IMR indicates better position of women in terms of nutrition and ante natal care.

IMR - 35 / 1000

SDG 3-1 - 27 / 1000
(target)

Source: ECo Survey

② Also indicates less instances of female infanticide \Rightarrow manifestation of

Public policy as inhibitor of negative social change \Rightarrow Hogendra Singh

③ It represents that national development

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agenda is fulfilling individuals' aspirations.
Thus, use of power to secure collective
goals of health and development - Parsons

However, despite low IMR certain
challenges remain like

⇒ 57% women (15-49 year) are anaemic

⇒ 17% children are wasted (under-5)

⇒ 18% women suffer from gastro-
intestinal diseases. Source: NFHS-5

This represents existence of malnutrition
among women and neglect of antenatal care.

Nivedita Menon term it as Reproductive
slavery

Further parameters are needed - like
MMR, health checkups to measure
development. Also awareness generation
should be a top priority.

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Answer (c)

Erkinson defined 'ethnicity' as distinguishing features of a group in terms of culture, language, etc.

Such features differentiates a group from other groups in society.

→ Some defines ethnicity in terms of ethno-nationalism. They argue that 'ethnicity' creates an identity leading to secessionist tendencies.

→ Above view was held by Yschberg where he considered North East movements a threat to unity.

→ Others like Rajni Kothari argued that people resort to assert ethnic identity when they suspect their

Forced assimilation with majority.

⇒ Thus, in a melting pot model,
'ethnicity' rises.

⇒ Marxists argue that 'ethnicity'
is part of false consciousness created
by Capitalists to divide proletarians.

⇒ So that, class consciousness can't
be developed.

Thus, we should understand meaning

of 'ethnicity' using Verstehen concept

of Weber to assure whether

it is a threat or not.

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Ans(a)

Surrogacy Act aims to regulate surrogacy in India. That is, a service provided by a woman to an infertile couple or an individual wanted to be parent in form of bearing their child in her body.

- The Act puts some restrictions like
- necessity of marital relationship.
 - Definite period and certificate of infertility
 - Surrogate to be a relative and only a married woman with children.

Counter productive to end exploitation

⇒ Act banning commercial surrogacy is, dysfunctional for poor women.

⇒ Surrogacy is a source of livelihood for them. Banning will lead to lack of financial autonomy and exploitation - Naila Kabeer

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⇒ As people will find functional alternatives in form of black marketing, rise of informal surrogacy market and exploitation of women increases.

Act is also dysfunctional for other women as:-

⇒ Unpaid labour of women will be further accentuated by responsibility of becoming a surrogate mother for relative.

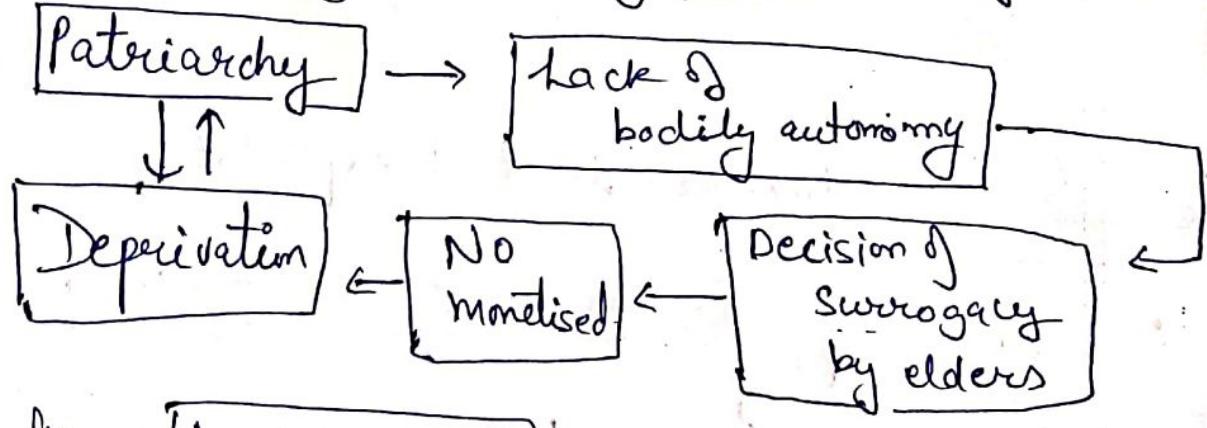


fig : Kate Millet explains patriarchy related to deprivation.

⇒ Women are expected to comply as their role as Pativrata is respected.

- Uma Chakraborty

⇒ Gender roles like being a mother and wife is sacrosanct and taken for granted. This will perpetuate financial dependence and exploitation of women.

This view was held by Germaine Greer

Functional aspect of Surrogacy Act

↳ curbs 'reproducing children' for trafficking. Thus, law - agent ^{or} initiating social change in condition of children and women - Tojendra Singh

↳ Niti Mishra explains 'need of girl child' for domestic helper - driving child labour market through surrogacy.

Thus, it is necessary to create functional alternatives of employment for poor women. Also 'provision of consent' of surrogate mother should be implemented.

Ans 6(b)

Pressure groups are defined as association of people who try to influence policy making of government without participating in elections.

Role of pressure groups

- ① They hold Pluralist theory of power that there are multiple centres of power in a social system. Thus, ensuring pluralist control over elites.
- ② Functionalists argue that they use power to pursue collective goals framed due to Nature consensus. Thus, Parsons concept of variable sum of power.

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(3) Collective goals like the decriminali-
sing politics, i.e., making aware
about criminal cases against candidates.

(Ex) Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR)
Publish reports regularly.

(4) Neo Marxists like Gramsci consider
them as part of Civil society of state
where citizens oppose state's power.

(5) Hegemony of state challenged by
sections like farmers by representing
their demands of MSP, electricity, etc.

As Dhanagare observed farmers' movement
as interest group.

(Ex) Bhartiya Kisan Union.

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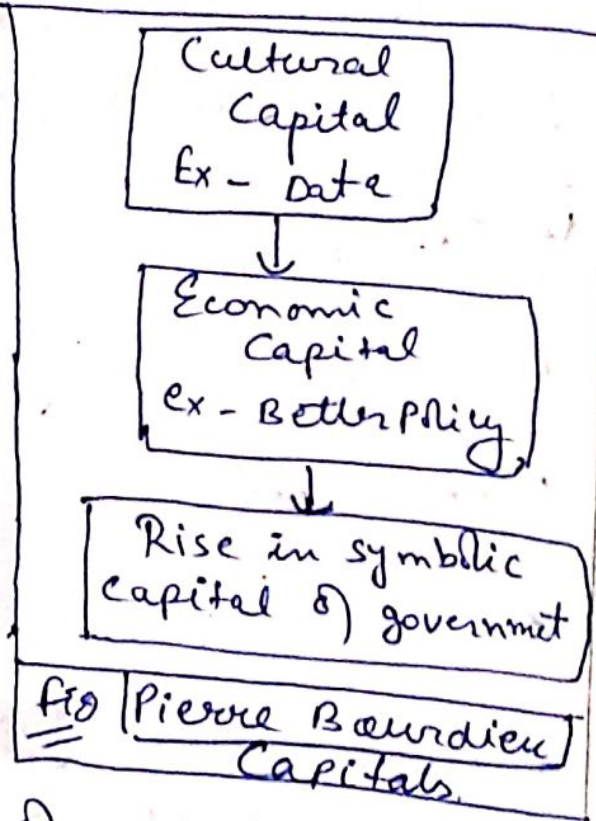
⑥ Providing cultural and educational capital to government in terms of useful data. (Ex) [FICCI] provides industrial inputs for a better business policy.

Concerns regarding role

① Elite capture in taking important decisions - [Roberto Michelles]

② [Marxists] consider

them as an extension of capitalists fighting for their interests ~~at~~ ignoring proletariat



Thus, pressure groups can be a tool for social change if its reach can be increased to grassroots.

Ans (c)

Ageing is defined as transformation

of physical and mental attributes of a person with time. In demography,

it is concerned with rising number

of people in elderly age group.

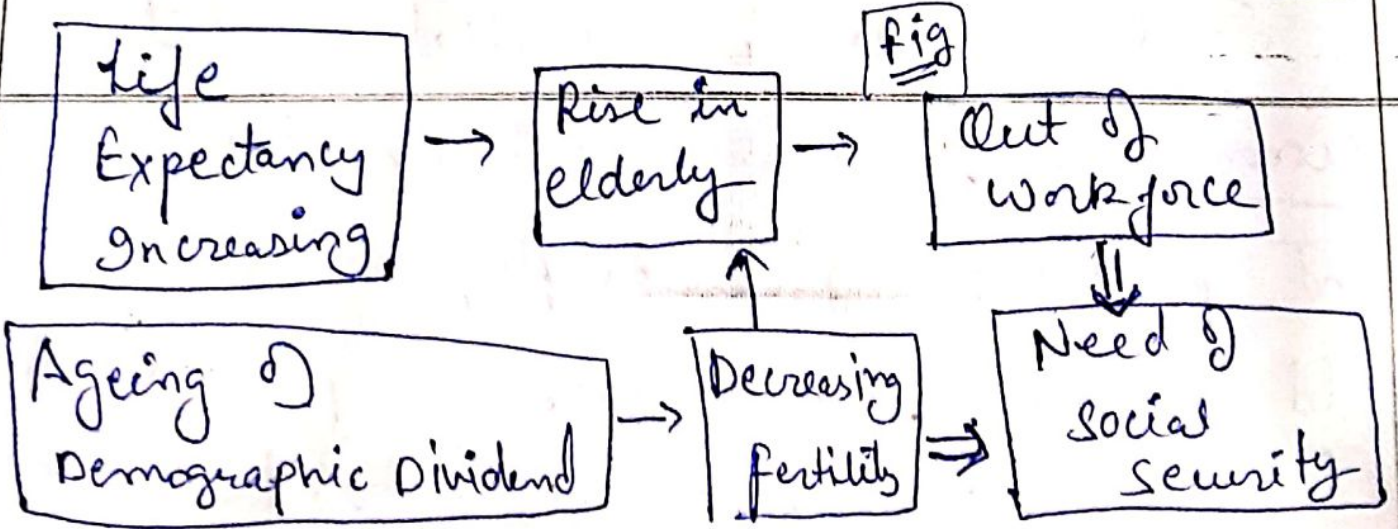
Generational socio-economic crisis

⇒ 8.6% elderly population in India

⇒ 63% people in working-age

Source: 2011 census

Future prospects ⇒ Elderly population will rise to 20% by 2050. - Lancet study



Challenges of Ageing population

- ① Fiscal pressure on public exchequer to provide social security.
- ② Mental health of elderly will be affected due to alienation from workforce.
- ③ Feminization of elderly \Rightarrow 70% elderly are women. Thus, they bear double burden of age and gender.
- ④ Lack of cultural, economic, social and symbolic capital cause multiple deprivations to elderly. - Pierre Bourdieu

Solutions can be initiating silver economy, increasing retirement age and providing youth employment in elderly care. Thus solving problems of economic growth and elderly..

Ans 7A) Elite theorists like [Pareto and Mosca] argued that elite rule in terms of superior qualities over unorganised masses. They also said that elite rule is inevitable as always some people are present who excel.

[Elite accomodation in modern societies]

⇒ Modern societies are characterised by rationality and reason - [Weber]

⇒ Rise in rationality gives rise to [Weberian bureaucracy] based on

hierarchical organisation of work and impersonalistic attitude.

⇒ People superior in qualities are

found in senior positions. They command others to pursue collective goals.

⇒ Parsons considered this system as functional for society.

⇒ CW Mills explained that 'elites' enjoy status due to their position in institutions of political parties, armies, etc.

Elite accommodation in India

⇒ Rural India contains two type of elites - Ritual elite ⇒ where status is ascribed due to high caste.

⇒ Secular elite ⇒ due to economic power, educational goals, etc.

⇒ MN Srinivas explained this along

with concept of dominant caste where
'Jats' become 'new elites' due to 'land'.

⇒ Similarly, in political parties
decisions are taken by few at top. This
creates 'elites' within democracy - Nichelles

⇒ Some occupations like Businesses
can be seen as captured by some
Upper castes only. (Ex) Brahmin - Banijya
hegemony.

⇒ They monopolised power and this
results in elite circulation - Anthony
Giddens

Elite-accomodation can also be seen
in exploited sections where some took
benefits and excel. (Ex) Dalita elites.

This rise of 'class within caste' confirms
SC Dube's view of dominant individuals
creating divisions in homogeneous categories.

Q 7(b)

Social change is defined as alterations in structure and behaviour of societies also change, in values, norms and culture - [Wilbert Moore]

[Introduction of new things]

① Societies introduce new things like new laws and new festivals.

(Ex) Domestic violence act to secure women (Rational social change for women)

(Ex) Festivals like Mother's day, etc. enriching cultural diversity of societies.

② New constitution while discarding old caste rules.

Abandoning old and Reinterpretation

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⇒ Abandoning irrational rituals like 'Sati' by socio reform movements shows quest for Modernity.

As explained by Hogendre Singh.

⇒ This initiates linear form of social change as given by Comte. In modern society, 'rationality' will be dominant.

⇒ Reinterpretation of caste related disabilities and untouchability led to abolition of caste discrimination.

⇒ However, in modern times, caste is still visible in private life and

rituals like marriage

⇒ This is evident from Harold Giddens Study of Rikshawallah. Thus, representing Cyclical social change

⇒ People change reference group as they change their society or fascinated by some new things.

⇒ MN Srinivas highlighted Sanskritisation when reference group is Indigenous upper caste and when Britishers are reference group, social change exists in terms of westernisation

Further, social change in terms of parochialisation and universalization is going on when global culture is interacting with local culture.

7(c)

Amaritya Sen defines poverty as lack of capabilities to develop oneself rather than mere lowness of income.

Poverty in India - Socially generated

① Social structure → Dominance of caste decides choice of occupation. Menial jobs like manual scavenging allocated to SC and STs resulting in low income and poverty.

② Culture of poverty → Oscar Lewis argued that poverty breeds due to

helplessness and fatalistic attitude of poors. This is manifested in terms of justifying exploitation and social exclusion from society.

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(3) Gender ⇒ Women are concentrated in low skilled jobs due to patriarchy resulting in poverty - Kate Millet

Perpetuation of Poverty

(1) Caste relationships of Jajmani system carried across generations and results into Bonded labour (often children). This is justified by false consciousness of Karma Theory.
- Explained by A.R. Desai

(2) feminisation of poverty ⇒ over representation of women among poor - Ruth Lister

