

UPSC

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

SIR/MAM,

I FEEL MY ANSWERS ARE MORE
VERBOSE & LESS SOCIOLOGICAL. PLEASE GIVE
YOUR INSIGHTS TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE IN
MY ANSWERS.

UPSC

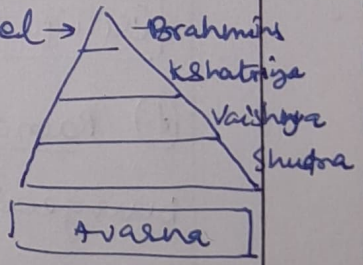
Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Q1 Examine dichotomy between discrete castes & muddled hierarchies in contemporary social structure.

Dipankar Gupta came up with concept of discrete castes & muddled hierarchy that suggests existence of different castes in society but not necessarily in order as proposed by many sociologists & indological evidences.

⇒ Dichotomy of discrete castes & muddled hierarchy

1. Gupta argued that although many castes exist in society but they don't see themselves inferior to each other as suggested by Varna model →



2. This ^{was} falsified by Gupta as he showed through his study that such hierarchy is not fruitful. Each caste distance distance itself from other.

3. This is not based on concept of pollution & purity rather to preserve their cultural & traditional, social structure

4. Hierarchy is also unclear muddled that carries dynamism in structure due to changing

UPSC

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

Economic, socio-political forces.

(eg) most crucial eg. of this is found in Jats, Ahirs who although ^{as per} literary sources - shudras but are not low on hierarchy today. eep in PB, HR etc.

(eg) same dichotomy also observed in case of 'Desanskritisation of castes' due to various factors - in UP, low castes don't accept water from brahmins (higher on hierarchy).

(eg) 'subcategorisation of castes', existence of 'subcastes' also proves the fact that all castes want to maintain discretion but not fixed to any hierarchical rigidity.

However, this can be refuted by citing incidents where hierarchy is rigid & caste is discrete as seen in case of reverance towards Brahmins by lower castes eg. recent request by tribal man (urination case of mp) to let go of Brahmin accused. & also caste atrocities - a case in point

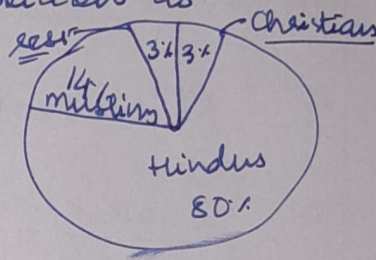
UPSC

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

Q2

Discuss problems encountered by religious minorities in Indian society.

Although constitution of India doesn't explicitly describe minorities, yet statutorily they're identified as - Muslims, Christians, Jains, Parsis, Buddhists & Sikhs. Rough composition as -



Thus, their problems and challenges also differ in a diverse society.

Challenges faced :-

- ① Muslims - most of them engaged in informal organisation of work. (eg) as mechanics etc.
- TIslamophobia across world has also percolated to Indian society. (eg) 'Jamati corona' type rhetoric
- Educational backwardness, low representation in higher jobs, army (only 4%) etc.
- Growing population & lower living standards. as found by Sachar committee
- Communalisation of politics & media also portraying negative image & widening gap between various communities (eg) Concept of LOVE JIHAD & rhetoric on

UPSC

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

media like 'UPSC JIHAD' etc.

② Christians as minorities face different issues like-

• allegation of conversions (eg) recently many Christian missionaries licence cancelled on charges.

• facing mob lynching & attacks on religious structures. (eg) Chhatu Garh attacks on Christian schools.

③ Parsi's faces population decline attributed to proceeding thus genetic failure; lack of political participation; although they're well off section.

④ Sikhs suffer from extreme religion fundamentalism

(eg) Recently seen in demand for Khalistan by Indian Sikh diaspora in Canada (Brampton Parade)

• swindling sex ratio in PB, HR due to 'son meeta

PREFERENCE'

However, all these problems can be resolved by ensuring respect for all ethnicities & religions, proper implementation of govt policies like NAT ROSHNI, USTAAD etc to increase feeling of 'unity in diversity'

UPSC

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

Q3.

Why do tribal & indigenous activities suffer from low visibility with mainstream academia?

Tribal groups are the oldest section of national population as rhetoric 'Adivasis' suggests, forming 8.6% of population on 15% geographical land.

However, their narratives have found little visibility in main stream academia due to

→ REASONS

① lack of representation in higher class jobs.
As per a survey, they're mostly engaged as agri-labour & group IV jobs.

② lack of educational attainment :-

(educationalist Krishna Kumar argued, the reason for their lower participation is insensitivity of educational system towards their needs & culture.)

③ NADEEM HASNAIN also posited that the tribes are often discriminated in mainstream society, at work & learning centres → This leads to their low participation → low visibility.

UPSC

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

④ Despite reservations provided to enhance visibility of tribals into academic institutions their positions remain unfilled or subordinated.

eg) A study found out lack of ST candidates for filling ST faculty quota at IIT-Bombay.

⑤ lack of audience & their awareness about narratives regarding tribal & indigenous issues → leads to lower popularity of such academic records.

However, recently many steps have been taken that also yield fruits in form of growing tribal rights movements supported by civil society, NGOs & govt initiatives to uplift through policies like GOAL (for tribal women leadership) & NAT UDARAN & EKLAVYA school models for better academic base that would follow growth in mainstreaming of tribal narratives.

UPSC

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

Q 4. Examine role of cultural factors in process of modernization as proposed by Yogendra Singh.

Yogendra Singh has been doyen of establishing 'modernisation of Indian society' in form of change + continuity. For this he analyses cultural & structural factors bringing out change in Indian traditions.

Role of cultural traditions in modernization

1) Cultural factors have altered the traditional & social structure of Indian society (MACRO LEVEL)

(eg) Islamisation → Sufi tradition introduced.

2) Heterogenetic factors affected by culture of other society easily diffused into Indian traditions.

(eg) Westernisation → changes in Indian

culture of arranged & marriages → now LOVE marriages

3) Not only structural changes rather many personal changes also modernized Indian society

(eg) Primary westernized Indians like Razi Ram Mohan questioned social evils like sati, child marriage etc.

UPSC

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

4) Some ~~new~~ bureaucratic structures emerged during British rule thus modernizing Indian poli-co-administrative structure.

(eg) Indian civil services

(eg) Schools based on modern values rather than caste, Guru Shishya parampara.

3) Yet, there are continuities despite ^{new} cultural factors.

(eg) Caste system has remained as crucial part of Indian society, infused this into other religious forces as well.

(eg) castes in egalitarian Muslim religion.

(eg) Despite love marriages, approval of parents is also accompanied.

(eg) Despite modern, secular values → Religion

REVIVALISM (eg) Hindu nationalism.

Hence, cultural factors have played crucial role in 'traditionalisation of modernity' & 'modernization of Indian traditions' as per Y. Singh.

UPSC

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

Q5. ^{How} Explain the growth of tertiary sector has influenced participation of women in workforce & their occupational choices.

Tertiary sector in Indian economy came to fore during LPG era where National New economic policy 1991 gave impetus to service sector

1. This impacted the 'lifchances' for Indian women esp. middle-urban class women.
2. This widened their occupational choices.

⇒ Influence of tertiary sector on women's workforce participation & occupational choices -

1) Prior to this, women were more engaged in household chores, domestic roles tied them. Even after land reforms & green revolution, they were not engaged as substantial workforce argued

VEENA
MAZUMDAR

2) However, with tertiary sector, women centric jobs increased like healthcare, better educational jobs, IT industry etc.

3) outsourcing due to liberalization & globalization gave them avenues of working in Call Centres etc.

4) Further better education, skill development &

UPSC

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

Technological access enhanced their participation rate. (eg) women graduates in STEM (43-45%)

5) SOCIAL VALUES have also seen change due to modernization & westernization of society.

(eg) more liberty & freedom to choose their careers & mate selection etc.

6) E-commerce & Gig economy enhanced their participation on convenient basis thus most women engaged in informal sector. (87%)

However, there are challenges w.r.t to their participation as workforce

① Informalisation of their labour (RESERVE ARMY of labour)
↳ lower wages, poor exploitative work conditions.

② Pink collarisation (women working in SCs - care, catering etc) - KARUNA AHMAD

③ DUAL RESPONSIBILITY due to disproportionate burden of household - ARLIE HOCHSCHILD calls in "The second shift"

However, tertiary sector is a bag of opportunities & difficulties for women.