



**Sleepy Classes IAS**

*Awakening Toppers*

## **Sociology Test Series**

### **Sectional Test - 8**

- Q 1. Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why?**
- Q 2. Compare and contrast the Backward Class movements of the North and South India.**
- Q 3. Is Population A Liability or An Asset? Comment.**
- Q 4. Has progress led to significant imbalances in various aspects of society? Provide examples to support your viewpoint.**
- Q 5. While global urbanization encountered challenges, in India, it gave rise to the norm of anomie. Discuss**

**(All the Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words)**

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

Q1.

Social ~~Media~~ movements are the collective action that are sustained for longer period via an Ideology & leadership.

However, New social movements have new features like use of media, new social constituencies etc.

→ Social Media creates opportunity structures for social movements in following ways-

•) Resource mobilization theory by Charles Tilly

It suggests that social movements originate due to presence of material resources.

Media provides platform for conduit of grievances.

eg) #MeToo <sup>anti</sup> for women's sexual harassment movement

•) It widens the participation, makes the movement globalized & polycephalous as

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Paul Bryne inspired.

(eg) Recent anti-Hijab movement

\*) Media mobilizes public opinion at larger scale regarding social, environmental cause.

(eg) Black rights movement post George Floyd incident.

⇒ However, not everyone gets opportunity structure:-

# Digital exclusion of weaker & vulnerable section. Rupali Bansode, provided account of exclusion of Dalit testimony in #MeToo.

# Pathological & anomic movements may also get opportunity. The trials & negative movements promote fundamentalist & communalist feelings.

(eg) Buli Bai ; against WGB&TIT etc

Hence, social movement through media can be functional or dysfunctional collective action.

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Q2

Backward class movements are social movements driven by ideology of emancipation of all lower castes from cultural & ritual atrocities. Gail Omvedt propounded these as class movements due to economic component in it.

In North India these social movements were less radical & emphasised on socio-economic share of resources. This was due to legacy of Sanskritisation drive that prevailed there during Arya Samajists movements.

Another reason for weaker Backward movement was presence of other stronger middle castes like Jats, Yadavs in Punjab & UP. This reduced the rigor of social movement against Brahmanic ideology which wasn't



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as strong as South India.

In South India Backward class movements were mostly against ritual & cultural hegemony of stronger Brahmin castes.

These were initiated by Jyotibha Phule, who as per Gail Omvedt didn't fall in trap of Sanskritisation. Other social reforms movements like SNDP & self respect drew strict lines between Brahmins & Dalits.

Political demands of reservation under Justice Party, AIADMK etc were stronger & reinforced by Dravidian regional movement.

However, Both in North & South, these focussed on social reforms & abolition of discrimination & caste atrocities.

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Q 3

Population of any country is a barometer of its society. It becomes an asset or liability depends on the socio-economic infrastructure available to capitalize on demographic dividend.

→ Population : An asset

- Economic well being  
Availability of 'equal opportunity of work' & its distribution in inclusive manner ensures population's prosperity.
- Education parity  
Functionalists like Parsons & SC Dube emphasized, education can inculcate universal values of competition etc & intergenerational inequality.
- Reduction in inequality, deprivation & Poverty -

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Economic growth & productivity of demography  
can ensure higher per capita income.

Population : A liability

- Abhijit Patnaik found how lower middle class children face disparity in education while upper class gains better life choices.
- Oxfam report highlighted, ~~so~~ accumulated wealth by Bourgeoisie class amounts to 40% which constitutes only <sup>Top</sup> 1% of population
- Exclusion of women from work force - Karuna Ahmed cited inequality women face due to link collaboration & glass ceiling.

Hence, prosperity by population  
can emerge only with adequate employment opportunities beyond caste gender lines & better social infrastructure - health & education  
for all classes.



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National progress has created mansions of prosperity for few but dens of inequality for others. Thus, various aspects & sections of society are affected differently.

⇒ Imbalances due to progress in various social aspects

•) Social stratification in society

~~is~~ functionalists claim, it's because of differential rewards & talents that some are placed higher on hierarchy. But, the "equality of opportunity" is not provided to all social groups.

•) Forces of production & relations of production which propel economic progress of nation are colonized by upper class. Thus exploitation of lower class, manual workers, peasants & farmers as per Marxist like Desai claim



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•) Gender stratification in society -

Feminists like Uma Chakravarty pointed, progress from Green revolution has curtailed economic freedom of women.

•) Middle class itself is differentially scattered & suffer from unhealthy competition for scarce resources as per Andre Beteille.

However, progress that is inclusive of all castes, gender & classes can significantly bring balance in society. For which Dr Prahlad suggests "Business in Poverty" & Kamla Bhasin further supports idea of women empowerment to bring social transformation & make society equitable.

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Q5.

## Globalization & Industrialization

gave impetus to urbanization. This is a demographic dynamic movement from rural to urban areas. India today has 35-37% population in urban areas (census 2011)

→ Urbanization in India gave rise to anomie

Anomie as per Durkheim is normlessness that is a transitory stage in which people are aloof the traditional ceiling of desires.

•) Growing economic & white collar crimes.

is a sign of pathological state of anomie wherein people are merely driven by cultural goal of earning well without normative & ethical codes.

•) Crimes against women

Many cases like Nirbhaya, Shradha murder case are collapse of value system that

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Is more prevalent in urbanized population due to commodification of woman, frustration of unemployed youth etc.

•) Ghettoisation & persistent feeling of deprivation in urbanized areas eg Gated communities.

•) Shun deprivation, unavailability of basic amenities like health, education etc poor

morality fading of urban class as GPLA Dewan opened.

→ However, Urbanization also led to positive changes like -

•) Dilution of exploitative system of caste.

•) More independence & liberty of women.

•) Achievement based society:

•) Better access to globalized technology - education etc.

Hence, urbanization emerged as a mixed bag of opportunities & challenges.