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Class according to Weber refers to group of people having similar position in market situation and ~~on~~ basis of that similarities in life chances.

Underclasses are people who have lower position in class hierarchy (e.g) Tribals, people of chaul, Jugi, Basti etc.

Large inequality exist between underclass and higher class people. It can be understood as:

→ Underclass has lower control over forces of production, means of products and belongs to have-not class. They are most alienated (e.g) Trade union worker, labourer etc

→ Underclass lacks participation in legal rational organisation i.e no legal rational authority with them. (e.g) Tribals account for (Weber)

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- less than 3% of formal sector employment.
- Poor access to educational institution as dominated by privated sector.
 - Poor health care facility provided to underclass.
(e.g) out of pocket expenditure is 60% which is very high.
 - Huge biases, prejudices associated with underclass people which further enhance inequality.

Thus, underclass provide us new avenues to study social inequality in contemporary society :

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Specialization refers to acquiring certain specific skills which are required to perform a specific task.

(e.g) → for becoming engineer we need specific degree of B.Tech, B.E

Specialisation has impacted labour as:

- Provide opportunity to explore new modes of production. (e.g) service sector.
- Provided skill which will lead to upward mobility and improve social status.
- Help in earning livelihood and also in competing with others in society.

Despite positives it will enhance alienation because of more work load, increase chaos because of more competition for resources and further lead

to conflict.

Specialisation Impact on society

- Enhance society's resource quality
ie improve human resource capability
- Improve position of marginalised section
of society (e.g) women, lower cast etc.
- It will reduce urban-rural gap as
it enhance opportunity for all.
- Reduce disguised unemployment and
feminisation of agriculture

Despite positives it can
lead to further inequality as poor access
to rural people & women

Thus role of specialisation
will immense on transparency life of
labour & society at large.

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Bureaucracy refers to organisation which implements legal rational authority stated by Max Weber

Contemporary bureaucracy is not completely bound by legal rational laws but its organic and perform role as per situation (e.g.)
Delegated legislation

Contribution of bureaucracy in social progress and equitable society :

① Played important role in development of basic infrastructure important for equality for all .

(e.g.) Road developed by Armstrong lane with his own funds to improve connectivity

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- ② Played important role in improving service delivery in rural areas specially during disasters. (e.g) Training to Panchayat Members
- ③ Enhancing gender equity in society. (e.g) Ensuring proper implementation of Reservation to women.

Hinderance caused by contemporary bureaucracy :

- Misuse of funds which are prosanctioned for general public. (e.g) Pooja Sehgal used fund of MNREGA for personal gain.
- Politicisation of bureaucracy taking place.
- Cases of abuse power existing which impact progress.

Thus contemporary Bureaucracy has played both positive and negative role in society at large.

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~~Authoritative~~ Powers refers to ability to influence others with or without their will. ~ Max Weber
In other words it means to implement your ideas or fulfill your desires.

Power can be authoritative or diffused as:

Authoritative

→ Here power is held by single authority who influence the decision making

→ (e.g) Power which have class explained by Maxx.

1) China President also hold Authoritative power.

Diffused

Here power is held by all in the hierarchy who are involved in the work.

→ (e.g) In India Article 246 provides power to centre and state both.

1) 73rd & 74th Amendment provide power to local authorities

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- Centralisation principle is followed
- System of hierarchy i.e. superordinate or subordinate ~~parts~~ does not exist and power with one person
- Less understanding of ground reality and follows arm chair or helicoptered approach

- Decentralization principle is followed
- ~~No~~ System of hierarchy exist and all perform respective role with own authority

- Grass root democracy is ensured with real understanding of ground reality

Thus different societies has adopted different system as per need of society

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- 5 Civil society refers to institution who work in larger interest of society without any profit motive. They are non-governmental and non-for profit organisations. It includes N.G.O, charitable organisations, ~~labour~~ Kissan Sabha etc.

Civil society are vital for community

- Act as leader for larger community
- Provide platform to raise voice i.e. Provide voice to voices.
- Enhance participation of community in various aspect of society (e.g) social, economic political.
- Help in raising concern of community (e.g) Kissan Majdoor, Sangathan protest against farm bill.

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→ Provide basic services to community (e.g.)
NCAO provide food, education etc such as
ASER, ORFAM, Kailash Satyarthi etc.

Civil society role in democracy

- Bridge gap between public & government
- Raise issues of general public importance
- Provides policy input to government
- Role in holding government accountable
- Provide specialization to government

Despite positives civil societies
act as barrier in government functioning,
Involve in anti-national activities, corruption,
promote self interest.

Thus civil societies should
be regulated in such a way that they
become asset for development.

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Feminisation of poverty refers to lack of basic necessaries such as food, health etc among females.

(e.g) Only 20% rural women has access to primary health care compared to men who has 60% coverage. highlights feminisation of poverty

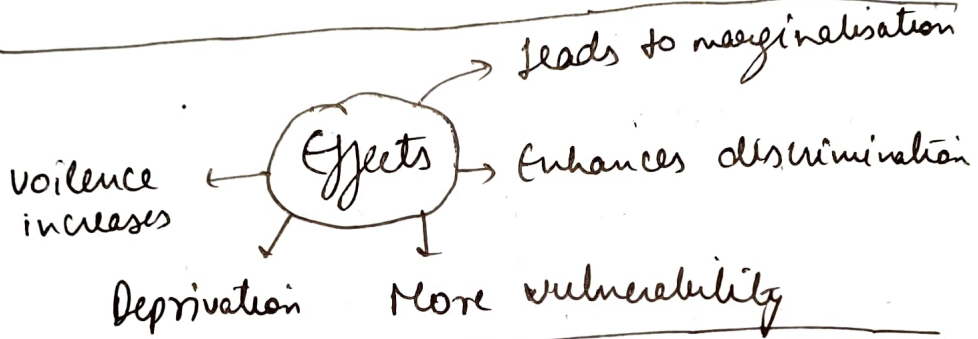
Causes of feminisation of Poverty

- Patriarchal values dominates the societal culture at large which leads to poverty among women.
- Overdependence on agriculture leads to disguised unemployment (e.g) 80% rural women in agriculture.
- Poor participation in labour force shows lack of employment. (e.g) Around 35%.

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Female labour force participation

→ Sexual Division of labour leads to domestic
-cation where women paid no wages.



Steps taken: PM Matru Vandana Yojana,
33% Reservation in local politics, Beti Padao Beti
Bachao, POSCO Act 2013 and many more

Need of the hour is to
enhance women participation in various spe
cts to reduce poverty among them and to
Promote empowerment.

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7) Recent social media campaigns like #Me too, Black lives matter, etc has played significant role in bringing ^{positive} change in Society ~~and~~.

This highlights role of social media in providing voice to general public and reduce authoritarian system.

Role of social Media

→ It provides platform to discuss the issues of general public importance not taken by government established by law.

→ It is used as a tool for positive criticism of government policies.

(e.g) Twitter fight against farm bills helped in repealing act.

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- Help in preventing concentration or misuse of power in one authority i.e. promote uniformity among all
- Provides voice to marginalised section of society (e.g) women, Dalit.

Issues with Social Media

- fake news leads to communal violence and hampers social fabric. (e.g) Haryana communal violence
 - ban leads to antinational and terror activities (e.g) Recruitment by ISIS
- Thus it is two edged sword.
and proper regulation can ensure that it will be a voice to voiceless.

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Godmen refers to Gurus which hold charismatic personality and are treated as God by General public.

Recent arrest of Asaram Bapu who has immense popularity has highlighted this issue.

Reason for enormous popularity and Moral Power even after criminal ~~sys~~ conviction:

- Culturally induced ethical blindness among general public.
- The charismatic personality of Godmen influences a lot and public does not accept the order of criminal system.
- Blind faith and devotion towards the Godmen.
- The group of Godmen has played an important role in the society.

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→ not sole in influencing public even after the verdict that godmen is innocent

→ Emotional intelligence is lacked among public and they treat the godmen as the incarnation of god.

Need of the hour is to promote awareness among general public regarding the judgement passed of Supre

- we ought to remove the mirror of blind faith.

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9) Faith and Science becomes significant when it comes to health sector and people have inclination towards both in crises situation.

(e.g) A person is in operation theatre, his family members trust Doctor and also pray to God for his recovery.

Faith application to health sector

→ As said by Maslowiski when a situation arises in life which can't be solved by human their inclination towards religion increases.

→ Faith towards God during health emergency provides belief that God will save the person with his magical powers.

→ Presence of God pictures or Doctors praying to God before surgery shows how faith

Apply to health sector

Science application in health sector

- Science provides health sector with various diagnosis techniques, equipment, medicines, etc that are used to treat a patient.
- Science helps in prevention of diseases, Mitigation of problem and rehabilitation.
- Science has made health facility available to all and reduced disparities.

Thus both are interlinked and interrelated when it comes to health sector.

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10)

Education is most important tool that
can be used to change this world.

~ Nelson Mandela

Education imparts values, norms,
facts etc. in an individual that can be
used in promoting change in local level

Role in promoting activism

- Education will provide required informat
-ion among general public and form base
for activism
- It will enhance leadership quality requi-
-red for activism
- It will help in developing ideology for
activism
- It will help in promoting latency,
and social mobilisation for activism.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

- Role in promoting accountability at local level
- Educated person can hold Gram Panchayat accountable for their work performance.
 - It will promote awareness among marginalised section who can raise voice for their rights at local level.
 - Reduce incidents of Sarpanch Pati.
 - Improves financial accountability. (e.g.)
Pooja Sehgal corruption case of MNREGA

Thus tool of education can promote effective, efficient, inclusive, accountable local government envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi as Ram Rajya.