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① A.R. Desai in his work 'Rise of Nationalism in India' explained how with change in Mode of production during colonial rule feeling of nationalism emerged and how leadership played role in freedom struggle.

According to A.R. Desai when New forces of production emerged exploitation began and lead to consciousness among members which lead to part formation e.g. i.e. Congress in 1885.

from here leadership emerged.  
e.g. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal etc. spread consciousness among public regarding exploitation.

② Tilak used religious ceremonies to mobilise public.

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Various middle classes such as one who gained western education also performed role of leaders during freedom struggle

e.g) Raja Ram Mohan Roy → Brahmo Samaj

A.R. Desai being marxist also explained that major proportion of leaders were drawn from higher section of society & not from lower section i.e. have not's.

Thus role of A.R. Desai is immense in understanding the rise of freedom struggle from economic perspective & provide new ~~an~~ idea of studying the struggle.

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9) Louis Dumont in his book "Homo Hierarchicus" explained that inequality in Indian society is unique & exist in form of hierarchy.

Homo hierarchicus → Indian society.  
Homo equalis → Western society.

Social inequality in Indian society is organised in form of caste system which is hierarchical in nature & is rooted in culture of society.

Louis Dumont believed that as caste system is unique to India so, it does not have cross cultural explanation & western theories can't be applied to understand caste inequality.

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According to him caste values are part of culture hence not exploitative in nature. People measure their position in society with respect to Brahmins.

He explained caste has following features: separation, restriction in employment, distinct values & norms

Critical analysis: He is criticised for unidimensional explanation as according to Andre Betell Both caste, class & power influence society & not only caste.

Despite criticism his theory still hold relevance in society as caste still major guiding force in villages.



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[Yogendra Singh] defined Modernisation as a process of break from past or tangible visible changes that takes in various aspect of society i.e. social, economic, political

According to Y. Singh modernisation of Indian society took place during colonial rule as it transformed the whole structure & brought substantial changes.

Modernisation of Indian tradition is because

- 1) Introduction of railways & communication
- 2) Land revenue system lead to commercialisation.
- 3) Legal rational system of Bureaucracy.
- 4) Industrialisation, urbanisation of society.

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Many more ~~the~~ steps that lead to various social changes in India such as:

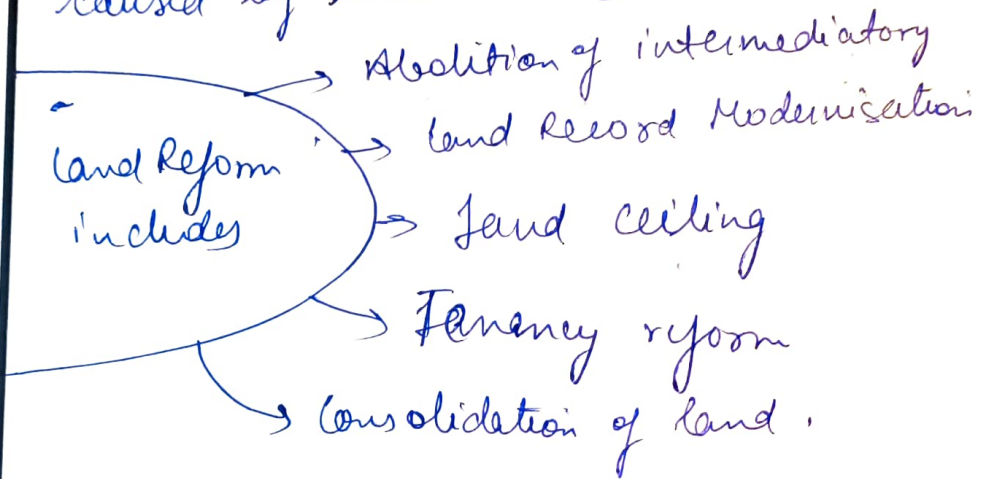
- 1) Rise of Middle class e.g. Zamindar in villages, ~~doctor~~, lawyer in Urban areas
- 2) Lead to migration from rural to urban areas
- 3) Lead to feminisation of agriculture.
- 4) Orthodox values were challenged & new values emerged e.g. Abolition of sati.
- 5) Changes Mode of production, division of labour lead to specialisation.

Thus modernization ~~has~~ brought significant social change in society & transformed Indian society in significant way.

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(a)

Land reform refers to integrated programs of measures & initiative aimed at removing obstacle in social, economic development caused by ~~barrier~~ <sup>problem</sup> in agrarian structure



Key short comings of Land reform.  
in transforming agrarian social structure

→ Poor land record leads to problem in proper implementation of all the major steps

→ Lack of political will & bureaucratic apathy lead to poor implementation.

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- Loopholes in the laws provided space for corruption.
- Dominant caste act as barrier in implementation of land reforms.

This leads to:

- Huge divide among caste over land right
- Benami property concept emerged.
- In some areas still Zamindari system dominates.
- Tenant still exploited by landlords.
- Land record still a major problem which increases land dispute.

Dispute issues land reform played role in reducing disparities among caste, gender, region, religion and promoted the idea of equality in society at large.



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Dalit assertion refers to phenomenon where community asserts its identity because of consciousness of exploitation, discrimination

Both dalit consciousness & religion played important role in changing caste dynamics.

Dalit assertion role & its socio political implication on caste dynamics.

→ Dalit movements such as Satyasodak Samaj by Jyotibhai Phule, Mahad Satyagraha by B.K. Ambedkar, ~~played~~ played significant role in shaping caste system.

This was ..

→ Various movement in South India such as Temple entry movement, Self-Respect Movement played huge role in asserting Dalit identity.

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This lead to spread of idea of equality, Justice, inclusion of debt in various aspects of society, lead to enhancement of social identity in society.

Religion role & it is socio political implication on caste dynamics?

→ Various religion such as Buddhism, Jainism spread the idea of equality of all in the society that shaped caste system at large.

This lead to reduction of caste of caste based exploitation and enhanced cohesion and further enhanced political & social participation.

Both religion & caste were interrelation & interlinked and played significant role in shaping the caste system & Indian society at large.