

# U.P.S.C.

Discrete caste refers to caste which occupy one position and social group has distinct role and limited social mobility

Muddled hierarchies indicate more fluid and ambiguous social order where individual occupy multiple position within hierarchy.

Dichotomy exist between discrete castes and Muddle hierarchies :

① Discrete caste are characterised by low or no mobility. (e.g) SC/ST caste has low mobility

\* Muddle hierarchies has high mobility. (e.g) Individual through education can achieve high position

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→ Discrete caste has fixed role. (e.g) Brahmin  
Study, Kshatriya warrior.

Muddled hierarchy has no  
fixed role. (e.g) A teacher can be parent,  
a shopkeeper, a club member etc

→ Discrete caste leads to social inequality.  
(e.g) Huge gap between Brahmin & SC.

Muddled caste hierarchy promotes  
cohesion and reduce inequality.

(e.g) Modern society opportunity for all and  
high interdependence.

This, both help in understanding  
social structure and inequality within society  
- through different lenses.

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→ Religious minorities refers to section of population who are lesser in number with respect to other religion and has distinct values, norms.

In India Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jain, Buddhism, <sup>Jews</sup>, Parsis, are considered as religious minorities.

Different religious minorities face different problems:

→ Muslims: Threat of language extinction, discrimination in all aspects, women domestication, mob lynching, low mobility ~~the~~ lack of participation in education, job etc.

→ Sikh

- Drug addiction
- Impact of global slowdown
- Agriculture backwardness.
- Women backwardness.
- Anti-Indian tag e.g. Khaleistani

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प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

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

- Buddhism
  - Extinction of culture
  - Poor education, health.
  - Lack of participation in society.
- Jainism
  - Extreme practices so less members.
  - Shyness in involvement.
- Christian
  - Stereotype among society members.
  - Discrimination in participation.
  - Conversion tag by society.
- Parsi
  - Very less population.
  - Inward looking.
  - No political participation.
- Jews → Prosperous but effect of economic slowdown, less involvement in society.

Steps such as Article 14, 15, 16 for equality Article 29, 30 for protection are important step in regard of ~~pro~~ religious minorities.

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Tribal are the people who are geographically isolated, lack participation, lack education, shyness in nature, distinct values norms from mainstream:

(e.g) Santhal, Garo, Khasi Nagas etc.

Tribals and Indigenous narrative suffers from low visibility within mainstream academia:

- Mainstream academia is characterized by specialization because of changing division of labour which is lacked by Tribals.  
(e.g) AI, ML and other new technologies
- Increasing modernization, westernization influenced mainstream academia which is

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प्रश्न संख्या  
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(One who reads anything  
in this way)

lacked in Tribals so less visibility:

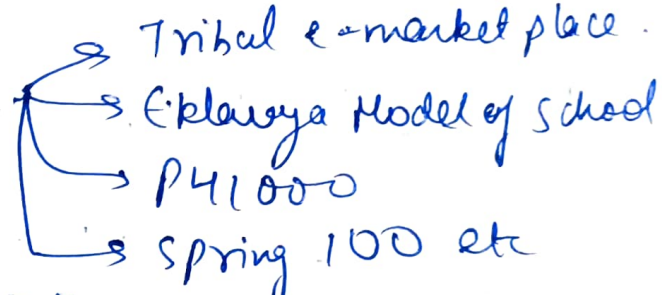
(e.g) English medium promoted lacked  
in Tribals.

→ Tribal culture not promoted at large and  
not made part because of lack of government  
initiatives in this regard.

Visibility increasing now a days

→ Traditional medicines of AYUSH promoted.

→ Panchsheel ideas are implemented in letter  
and spirit.

→ Initiatives like 

- Tribal e-market place.
- Eklaavya Model of school
- P41000
- Spring 100 etc

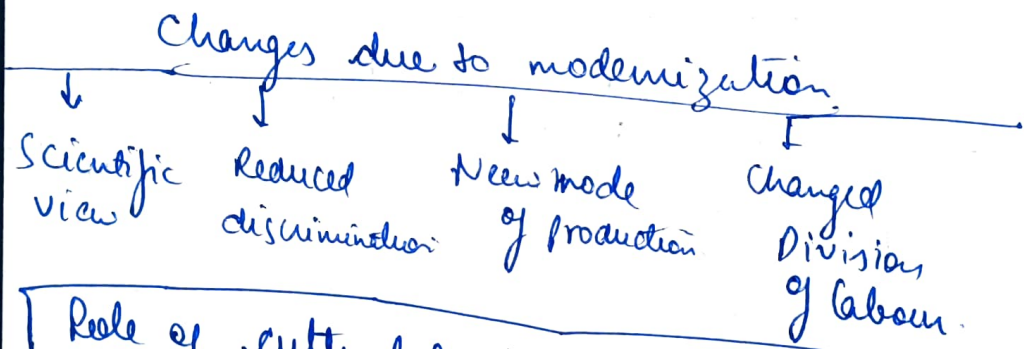
increasing visibility.

Recommendation of XAXA

Committee in this regard can be key to  
enhance cohesion with larger society.

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Yogendra Singh defined Modernization as break from past or tangible, visible changes that took place in various aspects of society i.e. social, economic, political during colonial rule.



## Role of cultural factors in Modernization

→ Religious values transformed during colonial rule e.g. sati system abolished by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Parda system etc paved way for modernization

→ Caste values were challenged such as untouchability, discrimination which led

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to modernization. (e.g) B.K Ambedkar fight  
Shriyaji Mahad Satyagraha.

→ Western education brought by Britishers  
also lead to change in institution, values,  
norms. (e.g) Reform movement by educated  
middle class.

→ Despite cultural factors factors  
such as political, economical, ethnical etc  
also contributed in modernization process.



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Tertiary sectors includes service sector, such IT, Health, education etc.

Services sector contribute around 52% in total G.D.P and employs around 25-30% of population shows significance of tertiary sector.

Impact of growth of tertiary sector on women:

## Positive

→ Increased Participation: Provided opportunity to women to reduce financial dependence and enhance labour force participation. 25% women in labour force.

→ Challenged Patriarchal values: Promoted equality in society as women leading corporate firms. (e.g) HR are women

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- Reduced feminisation of agriculture: New opportunities reduce dependence on agriculture which is 80% women in rural area in agriculture.
- Reduced sexual division of labour ideas where women domesticated.

## Negatives

- Crime against women increased (e.g) 25%.  
Case in Delhi under POSCO by NCRB.
- Increased divide in society as women lacked skill. (e.g) Only 12-15% skilled.
- Women payed low and no wage as considered inferior to men.

Need of hour is promoting safety of women by proper implementation of Vishakha guidelines, as per 'World Bank' gender equality in workforce will lead to increase in G.D.P by 10-15%.