

UPPSC 2020 SOCIOLOGY: 50 DAYS , 100 PYQ COURSE

Q1. Write an essay on development of sociology in India? (UPPSC 2019)

India sociology as a discipline emerged in the beginning of 20th century. Some Indian sociologists who have given their valuable contribution towards sociological literature are G.S.Ghurye, M.N.Srinivas, S.C.Dube, D.P.Mukherjee, A.R.Desai, N.K.Bose, Surajit Sinha, Yogendra Singh, Andre Beteille, Dipankar Gupta, etc.

Three main considerations in the disciplinary growth of Indian sociology according to **Yogendra Singh** are: -

- The changing sociopolitical contours of the country
- The changing intellectual relations with the Western academia
- The native intellectual traditions

PIONEERS AND THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA

The idea of the founding fathers of Indian sociology provided a plural and multidimensional thrust to sociology in India. Its pioneers of institutionalization are: -

- Post 1910 the growth and development of sociology began in India with the introduction of sociology in **Bombay University** by **Patrick Geddes and G.S. Ghurye** from 1914 to 1919.
- **Calcutta university** with the efforts of **B.N. Seal & R.K. Mukherjee** introduced the department of sociology in Calcutta University.
- **R.K. Mukherjee and D.N. Majumdar** started sociology as a discipline in **Lucknow University** in 1921.
- **B.N. Seal, M.N. Srinivas, and S.C. Dube** in **Mysore University** in 1928 and **Iravati Karwe** in **Poona University** in 1930, played crucial role in institutionalizing sociology.

PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Phase1: Pre-Independence

The pre-independence sociology, as discussed by Yogendra Singh, was descriptive, evolutionary, analytical, comparative, and particularistic.

- **G. S. Ghurye** combined diffusionist perspective with Indological orientation. Ghurye work on, 'Caste and Race in India', became exemplary in the sociological literature to understand the Indian caste structure.

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- **D.P Mukerji** worked extensively in both the anthropological field as well as, social anthropology. He studied the races, tribes, and cultures in various regions of India.
- Works of **N.K. Bose** have focused more on study of Indian civilization and culture. He had a historical approach to study the Indian National Movement, Indian nationalism, tradition, and modernity.
- **Radhakamal Mukherjee** combined the particularistic as well as universalistic criteria relevant for understanding the Indian social reality

Post-independence

Post-Independence sociology in India could be characterised by:

- (a) comparative-historical approach
- (b) philosophic-sociological approach
- (c) logico-philosophical approach
- (d) structural-functional approach
- (e) statistical-positivistic approach

Phase 2:1950s-1970s

During this phase the Indian sociology had given more focus to study the rural culture, urban society, and industrial sociology to understand the agrarian structure of rural India, the growing problems in urban India and the rising industries in India.

Phase 3:1980s-1990s

The Indian sociology during 1980's and 90's has given more focus to study Deviance, Sociology of Science and Technology, Historical Sociology, Sociology of Globalization, Social Change, Secularism and National Integration, Ecology and Society and Media & Society.

Phase 4: Post 1990

Post 1990's the focus area of Indian Sociology was Political Sociology, the rise of globalization, modernization, peace & conflict, gender, naxalism, urbanization, migration, etc.

SHORTCOMINGS/CRITICISMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

Challenges for the future growth of Indian sociology are at both theoretical and applied level in sociological research in India.

- Indian sociological research finds more domination of Eurocentric theories as compare to the indigenous origin.
- The subject matter of sociology may have been grown but still the applied sociological research is centred towards caste and religion.

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EVOLVE CLASSES

CONCLUSION

21st century Sociology in India needs to be grounded in the ramifications of the changing structure and culture of the Indian society.

There is need for adequate understanding of India's complex, plural, sociocultural realities, rapid transformation, quality of teaching and research, relevant theoretical, methodological, and pedagogical innovations, dissemination of knowledge vis-à-vis plurality of Indian society.

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Q 20.) Discuss the issue of farmers suicide in India. (UPPSC 2018)

Ans20.) The Indian agrarian economy and society has witnessed substantial changes since the days of the British Raj. Earlier the social framework of agriculture was organized within caste, family, and kinship relations.

Due to similar socio-economic backgrounds, the farmers shared common values and their needs and aspirations were limited. By and large, agriculture was well integrated with the social structure. Since the beginning of the 20th century the cohesiveness of rural society showed signs of disintegration along with rising aspirations fueled by greater marketization of agriculture.

Using the Durkheim concept of Suicide, two broad types of causes of farmer suicides are found:

- **Loss of social regulation (Anomie)**: Disappointment and despair that resulted from the disproportion between achievements and aspirations conditioned by rapid economic growth and spread of neo – liberalism policies
- **Loss of integration (Egoism)**: It is manifested in isolation that emanated from weak ties with the family, neighborhood and community following individualization of agriculture and decline of the traditional social order.

Mohanty (2005) in his study argued that the suicides occur due to the disproportion between the achievement and aspirations of farmers, as an effect of individualization, and due to a process of socio-economic “estrangement” from agrarian communities experienced by farmers in the context of rapid economic growth.

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND ITS IMPACT

- **Modernizing of agriculture in the post-planning era broadened the economic and social horizon of all categories of farmers.** To the newly entrant lower-caste farmers availability of land, low-cost credit, HYV seeds that provide higher profit, etc., appeared as a means to fulfil their long-cherished desires
- The initial and temporary rise in incomes of all classes of farmers set off the aspirations of cultivators and they started spending lavishly on social ceremonies, consumption-based lifestyles.
- **Rao** in his study observed that first generation of farmers entering modernized agriculture were weak in dealing with markets, traders, input dealers and institutional finance thus facing not only yield risk but also price risk.

- **Sonawat** and **Jodhka** in their respective study described how social structure of the rural society also witnessed profound changes as joint family, the rural caste hierarchy, and the harmony of village life have lost their tenacity to provide to provide stability and support at the time of crisis .
- **Vasavi** in her study also observed how Individualized decisions made in the context of the splitting of joint families into nuclear families place an unduly large burden on individuals, which compounds the sense of loneliness and individualization.
- **Vasavi** also observed that breakdown of traditional rural economy and structures of patronage and loyalty, prejudice of the upper castes against the former untouchables, increases the isolation of the low-ranking new agriculturalists leading to increased suicides.
- **Deshpande and Shah (2010)** also observe that suicides are mainly attributable to social reasons such as family problems, old-age and illness, drinking, and gambling habits. They argue that the social relationships of the victims, their family commitments and support institutions assume greater importance in their getting secluded and becoming introverts.

Case studies on suicide in India

Mohanty (2001) study in the in Amravati and Yavatmal districts

- He found that the small farmers, when they failed to realize their aspirations for a better socio-economic position coupled with caste-based social isolation, detachment from family and individualism in agriculture, committed suicide.

Parthasarathy and Shameem (1998) study in Warangal district

- The study indicated the rising indebtedness, price and yield instability of cotton crop along with social disintegration and a deepening alienation of farmers from society as the main cause of suicide among cotton farmers.

Conclusion

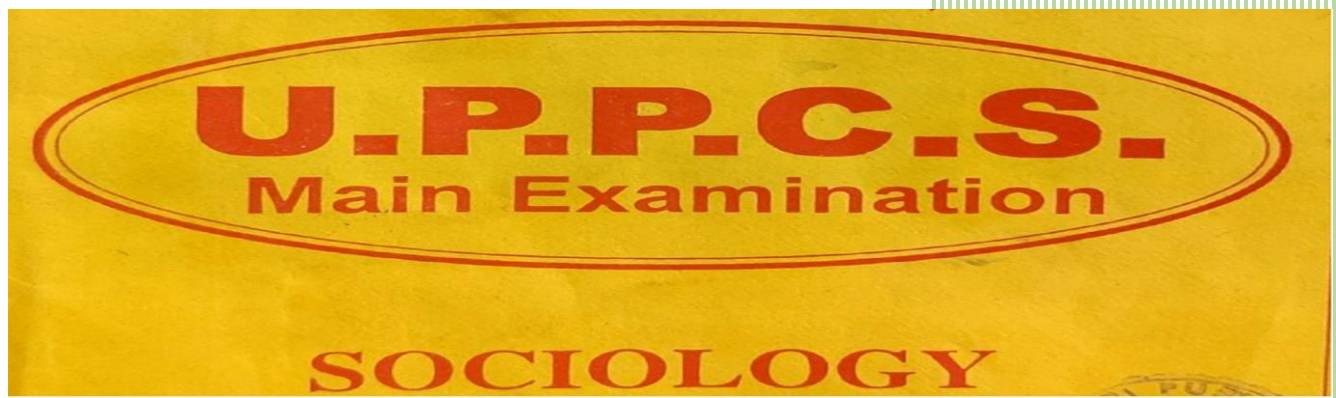
To summarize, the growing individualism and sense of isolation (egoism) encouraged the farmers to set a high level of aspirations, which could not be materialised within the available opportunity structure, leading to disappointment and despair (anomie).

UPPCS SOCIOLOGY ANSWER EVALUATION & MODEL ANSWERS PROGRAMME 2020

***STARTS FROM 11th
NOVEMBER 2020***

ANSWER WRITING OF 100 PYQS + 100 MODEL

ANSWERS FOR PYQS = 280+ MARKS IN 50 DAYS



Dear Aspirants,

As we have noticed that around 80% of the questions asked in UPPCS Sociology paper is from the previous year either verbatim or with some minor modifications. So, we have come up with **DAILY ANSWER EVALUATION & MODEL ANSWERS PROGRAMME** which is going to start from **11th of November 2020**.

Highlights of our answer evaluation programme are as follows:

- **100 Questions programme, 2 Questions every day** will be given to write answers on for **50 days**
- These **100 QUESTIONS** are framed after analyzing the repeated topics & questions from last 10 years UPPCS SOCIOLOGY PAPER
- Out of these 100 Questions, **80 QUESTIONS will be from 2015-2019 & 20 QUESTIONS will be from 2010-2014 UPPCS Sociology Paper.**
- Answers will be evaluated within **48 hours**
- **MODEL ANSWERS** for all **100 PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS** will be provided
- Valuable feedbacks will be shared to help aspirants improve the quality of their answers along with the **MODEL ANSWERS**
- **Important keywords, sociological language & relevant examples** from current affairs will be given in the model answer to help aspirants improve their answer writing skill

FEES FOR THE PROGRAMME- 5000/-

IMPORTANT NOTE - First 15 Candidates will get the complete programme in 4000/- only

SCHEDULE OF ANSWER EVALUATION PROGRAMME

WHICH YEAR?	QUESTIONS FROM PAPER 1/ PAPER 2	DATES
2019 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	11 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	12 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	13 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	14 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	15 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	16 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	17 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	18 Nov
2018 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	19 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	20 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	21 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	22 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	23 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	24 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	25 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	26 Nov
2017 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	27 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	28 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	29 Nov
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	30 Nov
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	1 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	2 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	3 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	4 Dec

WHICH YEAR?	QUESTIONS FROM PAPER 1/ PAPER 2	DATES
2016 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	5 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	6 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	7 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	8 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	9 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	10 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	11 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	12 Dec
2015 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	13 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	14 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	15 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	16 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	17 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	18 Dec
	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	19 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	20 Dec
2014 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	21 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	22 Dec
2013 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	23 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	24 Dec

2012 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	25 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	26 Dec
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2011 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	27 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	28 Dec
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2010 UPPCS SOCIOLOGY QUESTION PAPER	PAPER 1 (2 Questions)	29 Dec
	PAPER 2 (2 Questions)	30 Dec

FOR ENROLLING IN THE PROGRAMME OR ANY OTHER QUERY/DETAIL

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