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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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U.P.S.C.

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN (the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Candidates
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Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

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02/09

Socio C1 to C7

HLT-4

2/08

27 = 35m

515 = 75m

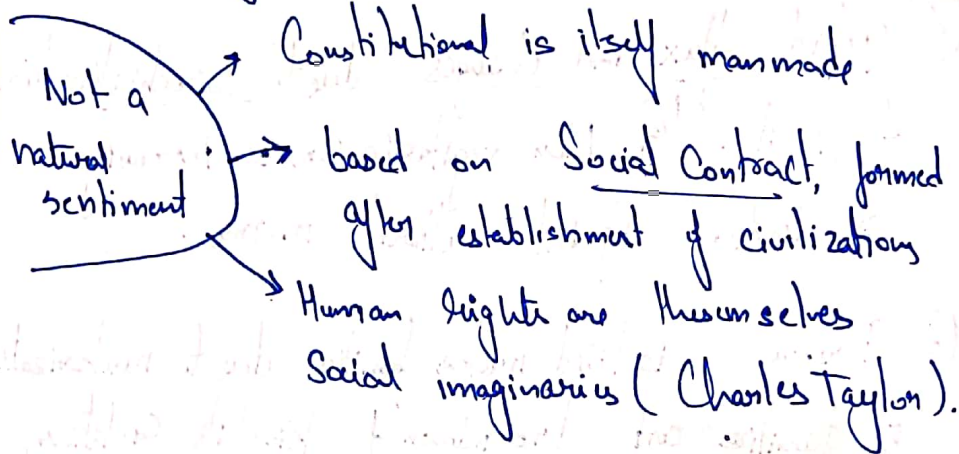
190min

①

"Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated" - Ambedkar. In the light of this statement, discuss the concept of constitutional morality.

10M

Constitutional morality refers to abiding by the values of Constitution like Equality, Liberty, Socialism, democracy etc.



Thus, it needs to be cultivated as by

- ① Effective and Correct Socialization, based on constitutional values of peace, harmony, respect etc.
- ② Adjustment of adult personality by effective Social control of fiduciary system. (Parsons)

③ selection of better reference groups (Merton) like honest officers, politicians, businessmen.

④ Positive state intervention to raise consciousness and awareness about constitutional morality.

⑤ Reducing negative impacts of social media on youth, which focuses upon consumerism and commodification of women.

Benefits of Constitutional
Morality

Law abiding Society

Peaceful Society

Progressive Society

Tolerant Society

As, Oral Omerdt highlights, the Constitution is a revolutionary document, empowering the weaker section. Thus constitutional morality must be embodied as Ambedkar had said → Good people with bad constitution ~~are~~ will progress, while bad people with good constitution cannot grow and develop.

(2) Agitation by various dominant castes across the country have been increasingly viewed as new forms of social movements.
Do you agree?

In contemporary times, agitations by dominant castes like Jats, Marathas etc signify the changing dynamics of Indian society.

It is viewed as new forms of social movements as

- ① New demands of reservations, which were earlier objectives of backward castes.
- ② Rise in competition of scarce resource, and their decreasing hold on traditional village neighbourhood.
- ③ Rise in alternate employments in village other than agriculture giving better remuneration.
- ④ Rising social mobility due to Education and Public employment. Shariat

Bhownick argues that public employees have become 'a class in itself'.

⑤ use of new methods for mobilization like social media via caste association.

ⓐ Savarna Samithi

⑥ These movements are based on their ancient glory & stronghold, thus more revivalist in nature.

ⓑ Use of extralegal measures to pressurise government - bandh, hartals etc.

ⓒ Effective collaborations with other dominant caste groups in other regions for ~~etc~~ better yields.

Thus, dominant caste movements highlight the rising equality and social mobility of lower and backward castes.

③ Working class in India has had a long and dynamic history. Describe various developments in India that have caused this.

10M

Though India historically contained working people, working class is a British product.

It was only formed after industrialization by British.

Development of Working Class -

- ① Establishment of industries like Cotton, Jute by British funds led to horizontal mobility of landless labourers from rural to urban areas.
- ② Since, there were no labour laws, they were exploited beyond limit.
- ③ Britishers introduced labour laws in 1891, and 1891, but were protested by Indian capitalists due to fear of loss

of comparative advantage of cheap labor.

(4) In late 19th century, leaders like Sasipada Mukherjee worked extensively for labor growth and empowerment.

(5) The labor industry got boosted by Swadesi movement, due to rise in local consumption and boycott of foreign goods. In this phase, workers started to strike. (a) Bombay strike, Central Railway labor strike et

(6) The Russian Rev. in 1905 & 1917 further boosted labor movements.

(7) Finally, AITUC was formed ⁽¹⁹²⁰⁾ to coordinate labor strikes at national level getting ~~interacted~~ integrated with national movements.

(8) Bombay Plan, 1944 highlighted the state-led growth of heavy industry.

(9) Finally, after ~~the~~ independence various laws & regulations were formulated to uplift labor.

(10) Recent 4 labour codes are meant to nationalise the labour laws in India.

Now with post industrial development, movement of labor increased.

(04)

Did Regionalism strengthen federalism in India or acted as a more instrument for regional political parties to increase their relevance & stronghold?

10M

Regionalism is a political attitude keeping demands of a region or natives above the demands of another region, or even country.

§ Regionalism strengthening federalism -

- ① increases local area development
- ② addresses historical injustice of low ~~def~~ development of certain areas - Bihar, Jharkhand, North East.
- ③ peaceful protests is in line with constitutional mandate of self development.
- ④ reduces regional imbalance and increases Solidarity (Functionalist approach)
- ⑤ helps in protection of native culture.

However, It has become instrument of political parties

- ① Ernest Gellner - Segmental loyalties leading to even separatist and secessionist movements. (Greater Nagalim movement.)
- ② Local parties often miss the national goal & only focus upon short term benefits.
- ③ Social traditions are misinterpreted and misused by political parties for political mobilization. (Rajni Kothari →)
- ④ Since there is regionalization of elites, (Sanjay Baru), so leaders have competition within themselves, end up using regional issues which may be real or apparent.
- ⑤ Iqbail Narain highlights the misuse of political parties for inter state and intrastate regionalism.

Thus, to curb negative of regionalism, proper development needs to be all inclusive and address historical injustice.

5

Do you think government programs and schemes such as DBT play a role in promoting social mobility? Explore alternative factors that contribute to social mobility.

10M

DBT plays an important role in promoting social mobility. It is evident by ballooning of bank accounts under PMJDY and rising VPI transaction.

Govt. programmes promoting social mobility -

- ① DBT helped it in building institutional framework for sending money. It leads to success of PM KISAN, payments to widows etc
- ② COVID ~~to~~ deaths were regulated thanks to e-transfer of funds given by DBT..
- ③ Various govt. schemes are focused on social mobility, like Stand Up India, PM Mudra etc.
- ④ It has led to more inclusive and

sustainable growth:

- ⑤ Functionalists argue that it have led to rise in division of labor other than agriculture in rural areas, thus enabling stability and social mobility.

Limitations -

~~Sans.~~ Satyadew argues that majority of subsidies are cornered by the rich and affluent.

- Exclusion & inclusion errors leading to poor targeting
- Marxists argue about bureaucracy as state apparatus only fulfilling wishes of Capitalist.
- Leakage of funds due to Corruption etc.
- low literacy among recipients.

Alternative factors of social mobility -

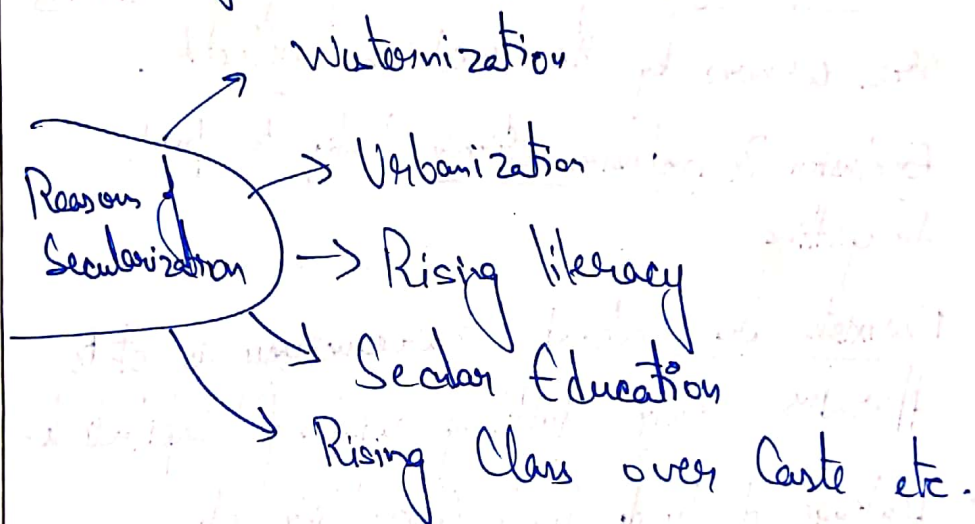
- ① Peter Sorokin - 4 factors → i) faulty distribution, ii) talent, iii) demography, iv) social movements.
- ② Lipset-Zitborger - industrialisation
- ③ Amartya Sen - Education & Health Capacity builders

Ambedkar - "Ideal society is mobile society";
Thus state must focus on "Endosmosis."

⑥ Is Secularization leading to the erosion of traditional Indian Culture. How far is this justified?

20 m

According to Brian Wilson, secularization refers to disengagement of religion from civic life.



Secularisation leading to erosion of Indian Culture

① loss of many tribal languages like Aka-Bo of Andaman due to cultural otherisation of tribes assimilation

② Tajmani ended due to rise in secular values of Indian ruling

Class & similarly, happening to other spheres.

(3) Parochialization of Greet leading to rising Consumerism and loss of cultural notion of Savings / Karma-kand philosophy etc.

(4) decreasing participation in religious events, especially in Rural Areas (Similar to Hidden religion of Luckmann)

(5) Over glorification of western values and evidence of colonial mentality in Indians.

(6) State interventions in the name of religion have increased substantially, leading to breakdown of traditions. (7) Sabzimala

However, Secularization is also promoting culture -

(1) Para Universalization of little traditions are seen in proliferation of Yoga, traditional music at global stages.

(2) increasing debates and discussion on social media, TV etc have also kept

Culture alive despite secularization.

- ③ Rationalization of Culture, which with decline of negative cultural traits like animal sacrifice, menstruation tabo, while upholding positive tradition of festivals, Haremny etc.
- ④ Culture have not diminished, "rather" only moved to personal sphere (Luckmann - Invisible Religion & also Harold Grould)
- ⑤ Rise in cultural fusion of India, creating melting pot culture. (a) Karwasariyas given service by Muslims.

Thus, Secularization have not led to erosion of traditional culture, but only rationalization based on present notions and values

7

Examine the disparity between elementary and higher education accessibility, considering how the former is universally available while the latter is predominantly accessible only to the affluent.

20M

Indian education pyramid is steep. While we have near universal gross enrollment ratio (GER) at primary level, GER at Higher education is miniscule 27%.

Reasons of disparity -

- ① Fees of most private institutions are unregulated, leading to exclusion of poor.
- ② Social evils like child marriage, domestication of women further decreases enrollment ratio.
- ③ No state support for higher education, as state only provides free education upto Class 8.

- ④ Marxists like Pierre Bourdieu argues it is due to systemic cultural reproduction, not letting mobility of poorer sections.
- ⑤ Even post graduation employment is miniscule. Data shows that unemployment rate of a graduate is far higher than Xth pass.
- ⑥ poor academia-industry linkage, leading to faulty curriculum and poor placements.
- ⑦ Subjects are also gendered. Thus, we see more admissions in engineering colleges than medical colleges.
- ⑧ Marxists highlight the unholy nexus of State and Capitalists, as many Capitalists themselves operate various colleges in India, (i) BITS Pilani etc,

leading to low regulation of fees & costs.

(9) Regional disparity - most universities are focused in West & South leaving highly populated East aside.

(10) still there is lack of no proper technical institutions with high application in Tier II & Tier III cities.

(11) low state investment in Education - 3-1% of GDP against 6% target.

Thus, extensive reforms are required like -

- (1) strengthening primary education outcomes (Jensen Dose - curriculum, teachers and infrastructure)
- (2) Margaret Mead → we should teach children how to think, not what to think.
- (3) focus on 4C's of Education - Cooperation, Communication, Creativity and Critical Thinking.
- (4) increasing academia - industry linkage etc.

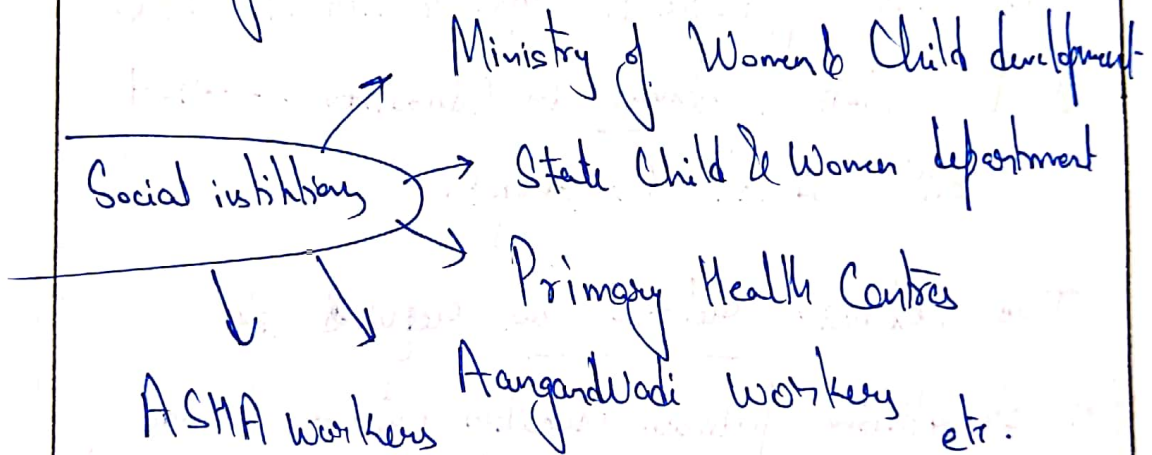
Complementary focused on value education along with ~~the~~ academic education for best results, and altruistic realization of unity of all life forms.

⑧

Analyze the role of social institutions in shaping the reproductive health of women in India.

25M.

Reproductive health refers to wellbeing and fertility of human to procreate. Various social institutions work for enhancing reproductive health of women.



Positive Role played by social institutions

- ① Awareness generation about Reproductive health to villages etc.
- ② Extensive and comprehensive service provided by ~~ANWs~~ ANMs and ASHA workers due to effective

reach of these institutions.

③ free medical aid and medicines provided by state and national ministries.

④ better implementation of state schemes like Jansani Suraksha Yojana, PM Matsru Vandana Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

⑤ ~~set~~ synergic collaborations with NGOs, and other civil bodies for better efficiency in service delivery related to RMNCH+A facilities.

⑥ It is reflected by lowering of TFR to 2.0, IMR to 27/1000 and MMR to 97/lakh.

Limitations of social institutions -

① Social Taboo about menstruation and reproduction, leading to poor participation of women.

② presence of child marriage in few pockets of India.

- ③ Marxists argue that it leads to benefits of higher caste - higher class only in villages.
- ④ low quality of medicines and sanitary pads.
- ⑤ poor investment on health by state, only 1.7% of GDP vs target of 2.5%.
- ⑥ the health officials are themselves not well trained; sometimes, leading to poor outcomes.
- ⑦ instances of casteism is reported many a times also.

Thus, reforms like compulsory sex education, free sanitary pads and mass awareness is needed to actualize Constitutional provision of inclusive and effective wellbeing (Article - 48).

⑨ Do you think social security measures helps in improving the quality of lives of migrants? Discuss.

The state provides various social security measures, in line with Article 41 (public assistance to weaker sections) like MGNREGA, ~~PM KISAN~~, PMGKAY, NRHM, NAM ~~etc~~ for migrants ONORC etc

Benefits of social security measures for migrants -

- ① Amartya Sen - capacity building :- improvement of health, education and skill development of migrants.
- ② increasing adaptive capacity of migrants to newer locations.
- ③ ~~It~~ increases division of labor in the society, bringing interdependence and stability (functionalists)
- ④ reduces relative deprivation among migrants, thus reducing migrants conflict
- ⑤ migration helps in increasing productivity of an area, thus, social security measures allow better productivity of regions.

⑥ reduces exploitation by capitalists, as explained by Jan Breman in Footloose labor by increasing social skills and mobilization capacity of the migrants

However, there are challenges involved too -

- ① it may increase migrations, leading to demination of rural areas or ruralisation of old age.
- ② increases fiscal deficit of the state.
- ③ Satyadeva argues that there are huge leakages in govt. schemes.
- ④ Marxists argue that state policies only support interests of capitalists, thus doesn't implement migrants policies well.
- ⑤ lack of political weightage due to absence of remote voting in elections.
- ⑥ lack of objective data about migrants.

- ⑦ it may create backlash by natives leading to parochial regionalism or some of the soil movements
- ⑧ Political will is missing, as evident by uneven development of the nation.
- ⑨ Administrative efficiency is low due to ~~ex~~ low staffing and skills.
- ⑩ Social security measures are not synchronized, and only work independently leading to duplication of efforts.
- ⑪ AR Desai highlight the failure of state in his Might of Welfare state with presence of huge poors among migrants.
- ⑫ Casteism also plays a role, distressed migrants are often from low castes, while rich migrants to international location are of higher castes. State support rich migrants for benefit of forex remittance.

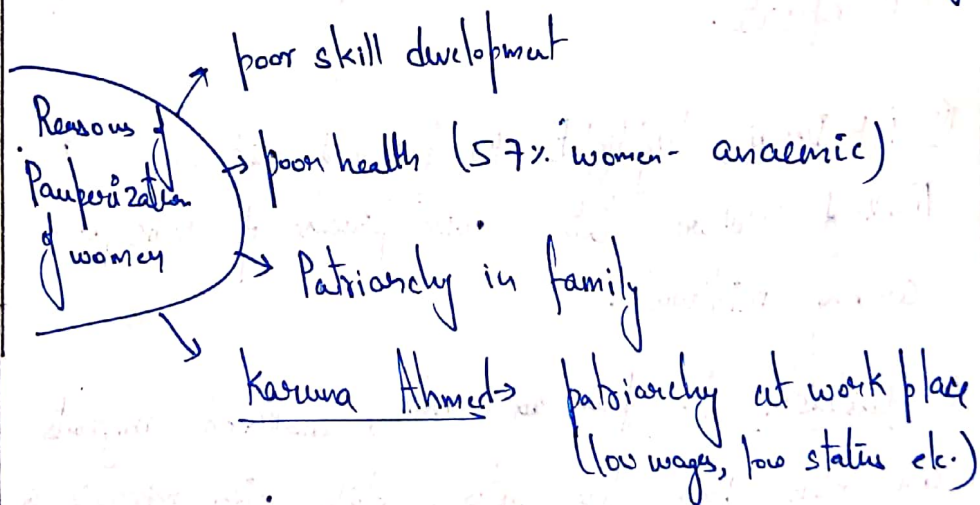
Thus, above mentioned challenges need to be addressed by effective implementation of migrants policies, labour laws and bringing remote voting - to improve quality of lives of workers.

10

What do you understand by the term "pauperization of women"? Critically analyze economic status and role of women in modern India.

20 M

Pauperization of women refers to increasing poverty among women. According to NITI Aayog, around 16% of population is multidimensionally poor. Out of which, proportion of women is increasing.



However, various economic status of women's poverty is Criticized —

① It ignores the productive household work done by women, which calculating income and GDP. (a) firewood collection etc.

② It is based on simple Yes/No questions, without counter question for explanation.

③ Many people consciously hide facts and register themselves as poor to get government subsidies and benefits.

Role of women in modern India

- ① World Bank states that if productive work of household women is calculated, Indian GDP will rise by 23%.
 - ② According to Engels, Tan Ashley etc, men work at low wages and women at no wages in Capitalistic MoP due to emotional support provided by family.
 - ③ Women are leading in agriculture, dairy, self help group, cooperatives, healthcare etc in India.
- (Ex) 90% of milk produced at dairy are done by women;
- 88% of 1.2 crore SHGs are women members only.
 - Women as ASHA workers, ANM etc provides primary healthcare support to all villages.

- ③ Even in economic sphere, women's contribution to GDP is rising due to increasing women's labor force participation.
- ④ After 73rd Amendment, 33% of Panchayat seats are reserved for women, increasing their political status. Even female MPs are constantly rising in past 3 elections.
- ⑤ Various social movements like eco-feminist movement (Narmada bachao, Chipko), feminist (against rape, violence), farmer movements, labor movements are increasingly led by women.

However, limitations include low female LFPR (25%), feminization of agriculture (75% of workforce in agriculture), low number of MPs (14%), poor health (57% anaemia), high MMR (97/lakh) etc.

Thus, pauperization of women must be reduced by taking effective steps like skilling, equal wages, reducing patriarchy and following constitutional fundamental duty (51A(e) - respecting women)