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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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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Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

1.) Examine the intersections of sexual division of labor with other forms of labor division, such as domestic work and caregiving responsibilities, and analyze the cumulative effects on gendered inequitable work-life balance.

10M

Sexual division of labor (DoL) refers to distribution of work based on sex/gender. It is one of the most universal division of labor seen in almost all societies.

Sociologists like Parsons, GP Murdock, Tjden and Fox supported the concept, while feminists like Sylvia Walby, Ann Oakley etc vehemently rejected it.

Intersection of Sexual DoL with other forms of labor division

- ① Caste - Almost all caste strata in Indian society is patriarchal. However, patriarchy is higher in upper castes than lower castes.
- ② Class - Marx & Engels argued that the primitive society was gender equal, however, with surplus, gendered DoL started. Evidence suggest that patriarchy is more visible conspicuously in upper classes, as lower class women have to work & hence gain relative decision making.

③ Age - Feminists like Sylvia Walby, Ann Oakley etc argued that the age by which girls start working is much lower than boys in a developing society in India.

④ Manifestations * Commodification of emotional labour (Hoschild)
* Child marriages, glass ceilings etc.

Cumulative effects on gendered inequalities & work life balance

<u>positives</u>	<u>negatives</u>
- economic empowerment	- double shift (<u>Arlie Hochschild</u>)
- longer awareness of social mobility	- presence of gender bias in other spheres also. $\&$ -wage gap
- increased awareness about women rights	- poor socialisation of children

India ranks poorly at 112 in Gender Inequality Index, necessitating socio-economic reforms.

2) Investigate the impact of paternity leave on challenging traditional gender norms and promoting shared caregiving responsibilities within families.

10M

Paternity leaves refer to a right provided to fathers during end of pregnancy and after delivery of his child to take care of his wife & child. Indian statute is mostly silent on this aspect.

Impact of Paternity leave -

Positive

- shared sharing of house chores, etc.
- better development of child
- enhanced post-partum care
- reducing gender roles as claimed by early functionalists - Murdock, Parsons
- reducing conflict between spouse, extending sustainability of family (Vasquez & Bell - emotional scapegoat)
- supported by feminists, neo-functionalists etc, as it increases social cohesion and gender equality.

Negatives

- ① Biologists / Zoologists argue that father is not a true part of family as evident in most animals. Hence, paternity leave will not have a profound impact.
- ② misuse of leaves provided by the men
- ③ Marxists argue that it is a sham by the bourgeoisie to increase their moral ground.
- ④ Parsons explicitly divided men & women for instrumental & affective roles. Hence, men are not suitable for care giving.
- ⑤ LGBT couple community faces discrimination, as not provided maternity / paternity leave.

Despite Criticisms, Paternity leave is a novel step to increase gender equality and better development of child.

~~5~~ ~~Check imp~~ ③ Analyze the relationship between descent and social identity formation.

pm

Descent refers to 'flowing down', i.e. it refers to the social group of an individual formed while tracing its ancestors. Eg. Father-Mother, 2 Grandfathers-2 grand mothers etc.

Descent plays an important role in social life of an individual, and helps in better integration to the society.

Descent & Social identity formation

- ① In a pre-industrial society, descent ~~for~~ plays a primary role in defining an individual.
- ② It provides for the Caste, Ethnic identities, local god, surnames, rights and obligations etc.
- ③ Inheritance - material, status, rights, duties, are generally based on inherited values.
- ④ Primary Socialisation (Mead) is provided by family & extended kins, which acts as 'significant others' in a pre industrial society.

However, an individual is not limited to its descent

① Parsons argued due to modernising force, Society is moving from particularistic ascriptive to universalistic achieved. Hence, larger part of our identity is based on our personal achievements, biases, ideas etc.

② Many individuals become Rebellious Merton when there is mismatch between goals and means provided by descent. Eg Mahatma Gandhi

③ However, presence of nepotism, family politics, less taxes on inheritance etc signify that descent still plays an important role in defining the identity of the individual.

① Discuss the factors that contribute to the persistence or decline of stem families in contemporary society.

Stem families refer to joint families, i.e. families where more than two generations or two siblings with different family of procreation lives together.

Factors impacting stem families

Decline

① Economical

- increasing cost of living, restricting expenditure
- rise in migration to urban centres, breaking joint families
- ~~Economical~~ Women entering workforce, has increased nuclearisation of family.

② Cultural

- Modernising influence - rise in anonymity, declining parental pressures.
- rise in Consumerism
- Globalisation, leading to free flow of labor, leading to migration.

③ Political

- decreasing social security and expenditure of state, especially post 1991.
- lack of geriatric care, sanitation etc in urban centres.

Persistence -

- ① Though, households have break down, but family is still functionally joint.
- ② Evidence of Mass congregation in weddings, deaths etc show functional unity.
- ③ Indian society is not yet fully modernised like European counterparts [Andre Beville etc]
- ④ Indian culture of respecting elders and taking care of parents is still present, as ratio of old age homes is relatively lower than western countries.

Hence, in Indian context, despite many forces, stem families are still functionally joint.

5) Analyze the sociological dimension dynamics of nation-building process 10M

Nation building refers to comprehensive development of a nation - social, economic, political etc transformation. It is both a goal and a means, to continuously increase national growth & development.

Sociological Dynamics -

① Marxists - they believe in internationalism, and argues that there is discrimination within and among nations. Within nation, proletariat remained a 'group in itself' with false consciousness, working for bourgeoisie. And, among nations, poor nations are discriminated against. ② AG Frank - Dependency theory, Wallerstein - World Systems theory.

② Functionalists argue that nation building will increase material and moral density, hence increasing sustainability of the society and decreasing conflicts.

③ Thinkers like Benedict Anderson and other postmodernists argued that a nation is an "imagined quality". Hence, its building is artificial, what is actually needed is the welfare of individuals.

④ Other thinkers → Grundtvig, Tagore etc. ~~are~~ believed in anarchist perspective and highlighted nation in a negative light.

⑤ Feminists like Ann Oakley, Angela Davis etc. argued that nation building throughout history has been male-centric, ignoring rights of equality. Eg → women suffrage in US only in 1920.

⑥ Similarly, Subaltern thinkers - Ambedkar, Guha etc. highlighted the discriminated rewards of nation building.

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