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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)

उम्मीदवारों को इस
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लिखना चाहिए
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Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

Q1

How does the strengthening of pluralities in Indian society contribute to nation building?

20M

India is a diverse country with more than 780 languages, 650+ tribes, 4000+ castes and presence of all major languages, including variations in dance, music, dietary habits etc. This pluralities help to generate nation building.

Nation building is a subjective term and may be related with increased growth and development politically, socially and economically along with proper distribution.

The pluralities are strengthening due to -

- ① rising interdependence (Functionalists), leading to Organic solidarity.
- ② rising Constitutionalism in the society (Omvedt)
- ③ modernization of Indian tradition (Yogendra Singh)
- ④ women participation rising in labour force etc.

Strengthening of pluralities leading to nation building

- ① Rise in global stature and soft power of the nation.
- ② increasing value consensus due to increase in interdependence (Structural Functionalists like Parsons)
(a) → rising tolerance.
- ③ acceptance of 3rd Gender/LGBT, raising political awareness and sensitivity of masses.
- ④ Reduction in social conflicts due to rise in Education.
- ⑤ Sponsored mobility to weaker sections like SCs, STs, OBCs by reservations in public employment & education, leading to assimilation. (Gail Omvedt)
- ⑥ * changing mode of production from agriculture to industries, leading to rise in standard of living & also GDP.

However, Critics argue

- ① Subtle Unbanchability (Sukhdeo Thakur) exists against SCs.
- ② Communal conflicts and Vote bank politics. (M N Shrinivasa) still prevalent.
- ③ Rising Regionalism, which may lead to parallel nationalism, leading to secessionist separatist movements. (E.g. Greater Nagaland, Khalistan movement).
- ④ Jean Drèze → poor quality of Education leading to poor development of character.
- ⑤ Marxists - rising inequality (Oxfam: 1% ↔ 40% wealth)
Thus, the govt. should focus on uplifting the weaker sections by following Constitutional mandate, and better implementation of policies like Van Vanchu Yojana for STs, Ambedkar Scholarships for SCs, Nai-Roshni for Muslims etc.

Q2.)

Elaborate on the uneven effects of the Green Revolution on rural community.

20M

Green Revolution refers to the phase of extreme growth of agricultural production and productivity during 1960s due to HYV seeds, mechanisation, land consolidation etc.

Green Revolution led to self sufficiency on food grains, along with reduction in hunger and raising agricultural incomes of farmers.

However, the Green Revolution have uneven effects on rural community -

① Caste → Since there is a caste-class nexus in India (Kathleen Gough), majorly higher caste-higher class benefited from the production.

- ② Region → Since the Revolution was primarily focused on West & South India, peasants remained pauperised in East - UP, Bihar etc.
- ③ due to fear of land fragmentation, people started to have only single child that too male. (Achish Bose), leading to female infanticide & skewed sex ratios. It also led to bride prices and Maulikis (water wives).
- ④ Khap Panchayat dominated by higher castes strengthened its hold, leading to exclusion of lower castes.
- ⑤ Vandana Shiva → highlighted the 2nd Green Revolution, i.e. rise in income of farmers and rise in conspicuous consumption in villages also.
- ⑥ rise in political competition due to rise in ascendance of few middle class farmers.
- ⑦ Mario Rutten → few farmers also became entrepreneurs in nearby towns, increasing inequality.

⑧ Vidha Arora highlighted the evils of Multinational companies (MNCs) during the Green Revolution. (Terminator Seeds, ~~pat~~ plateauing returns, poor deep function of land)

⑨ Vina Mazumdar → gender discrimination got institutionalized by economic growth due to tractors replacing women work on field.

⑩ Migrations to Urban areas of lower castes & Reverse migration of Upper-Castes.

⑪ Rise in toxicity of soil & water (Dr. Reyes Tirodo)

⑫ Nivedita Menon - feminization of poverty.

Thus, it is essential to limit the evil effects of Green Revolution by expanding it to Eastern Zones & focusing on Rainbow Revolution (all types of crops, not just cereals)

(63)

Explain the dynamics of religious change within tribal societies. Support your argument with examples from both Colonial and post-independence era.

2014

Tribals historically coexisted with Caste Hindus from time immemorial. However, the Colonial rule led to intrusion of outside non-Hindus - 'Dikus' into the tribal heartland, disrupting the social order.

The Charter Act of 1813 allowed the Christian missionaries to convert the tribals, leading to rise in Christianity in Jharkhand, North-East etc.

Reasons of religious changes (during British)

- ① State supported to "Civilize the savages"
- ② rising occupational diversification and migrations to Urban areas, leading to loss of culture.
- ③ Colonial Forest policies like Forest Conservation Acts led to displacement of tribals from the native places & making those locations "Reserved Forest". Even

their historical collection rights of minor forest produce was abandoned, while britishers exploited the vast natural reserves of timber.

- ④ poor economic conditions of tribes themselves motivated a few to convert.

Implications of religious conversions -

- ① Cultural otherisation and loss of native culture.
- ② Conflict with Caste Hindus, as earlier they were termed as "Excluded Hindus". (Ghurye)
- ③ kinship relations broke down, leading to displacement, dispossession of land & disharmony.
- ④ the proposed social mobility was rejected by the state & poverty continued.

After independence, the rate of conversion of tribes slowed down due to -

- ① Tribal Panchsheel policies respecting the tribal culture.
- ② Constitutional Provisions like Art 15, 21, 23 etc, 5th & 6th schedule provided tribes various rights.
- ③ Christian missionaries activities stagnated after independence.
- ④ rise in political consciousness of tribes themselves, (eg) Jaypral Munda for Jharkhand etc.

However, Challenges remain -

- ① poor health → high anaemia
- ② poor education - Xaxa → "Astramisation of tribes".
- ③ Reserved Forests, despite tribes being historical sentinels of nature (Guhar Gadgil)
- ④ development led displacement.
- ⑤ Social Conflicts - (eg) kuki (tribes) vs Meitias (Hindus) in manipur.
- ⑥ poor employment opportunities etc.

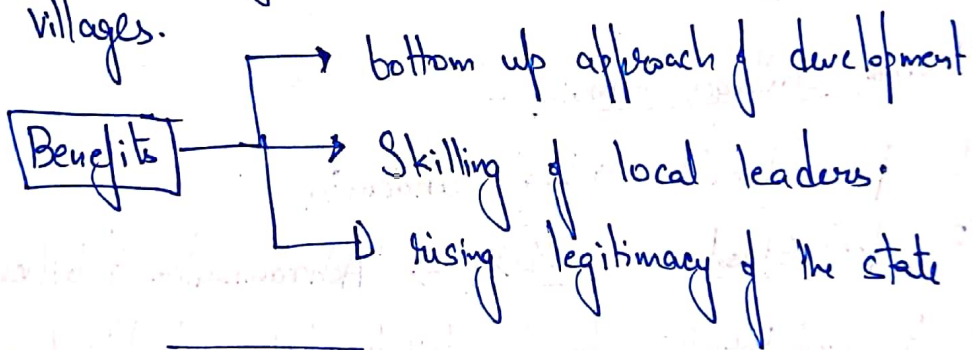
Thus, the state must pose effective implementation of policies like Vana Bandhu Yojana, PM PVTG Mission to raise well being of tribals & respect their culture.

①

While the PRI holds constitutional authority, its efficiency is efficiency is often undermined by the dominance of rural elites rendering it relatively powerless. Comment

20 M

The Panchayati Raj institutions were constitutionalized by 73rd & 74th Amendment. It led to proliferation of rural grassroots level democracy and rising political consciousness of the villages.



However, Challenges remain -

① Dominance of rural elites, due to variety

of reasons -

i) log ally bondage

ii) vote bank politics

iii) Dominant Caste status misuse
(MN Chinnivasa)

iv) land holdings etc.

v) political affiliations

This has caused various issues like -

- ① rising Classism along with Casteism. (Kathleen Gough)
- ② Rudolph & Rudolph → Bullock Capitalist ~~making~~ increasing the inequality.
- ③ Satyadev → Rural Elites cornering most of the government subsidies.
- ④ domestication of women and feminization of poverty (Nivedita Menon) due to patriarchal norms.
- ⑤ Caste Conflicts - Babu & Chakravorty highlighted Caste Conflicts increase with dalit assertions.
- ⑥ Panchayats don't charge local taxes due to loyalty / electoral benefits, thus they are ^{not} able to generate self sustenance. (2) Economic Survey → only 5% revenues generated of total expenditure.
- ⑦ Dominant Caste's imposition of their culture over other groups.

- ⑧ Capitalistic agriculture supported by Panchayats, leading to alienation of landless and small marginal farmer.
- ⑨ Corruption from MNCs (Vibha Aroa) during Environment Impact Assessment or land acquisition.
- ⑩ poor expenditure on Education/Health for members of other communities, leading to rise in intergenerational divides.

Thus reforms are needed in Panchayats to include voice of other section by increasing skills and awareness of the rural masses.

There is need of proper implementation of schemes like PMGDISHA, PMGSY, Computerization of PACS etc.

⑤ How does Industrialization & Urbanization influence the dynamics of family structure?

Industrialization refers to change in mode of production from inanimate source to inanimate source of power along with mass production of objects. While, Urbanization refers to rise in Urban population vis-a-vis rural population.

Industrialization and Urbanization have huge impacts on family structure -

Definitions → With rising urbanization, the definition of family is changing, with heteronormality declining in Urban areas, Rise of non-traditional families like single parent family, same sex family, Double Income No kids (DINK), Serial family etc

Functions → While Classical sociologists ~~arg~~, such as Herbert Spencer argued 4 indistinguishable functions of family, which is

- procreation ,
- economic function ,
- sexual legitimisation &
- socialisation.

Urbanisation has led to decline in family functions due to growth of functional alternatives
 (eg) → Old age homes, Creches etc.

Membership Status

- There is marked increase in role of women in decision making in family due to rise in economic ~~economic~~ partnership & contribution of women. However, Household violence has also increased.
- SC Dube → The role of 'fictive kin' has also increased, i.e., family not only of procreation & orientation but also by choice.
- Children are also getting empowered due to rising global values & westernising influences.
- Old age people have become a liability due to Urbanisation; as earlier they were

Repositories of traditional knowledge, needed for agricultural growth, but now neglected due to migration of the young.

- * There is a rise of isolated nuclear families (Parsons) due to loss of kinship ties & increasing anonymity of Urban areas.

Standard of living of family have improved due to cheaper production brought by industrialisation.

- * Thinkers like Engels, Tan Ashley argued that men worked for low wages & women for no wages due to family/women providing free labour and emotional support to the workers.
- * Vogel & Bell argued that due to rising conflict in the family, children are used as 'emotional scapegoat' and leading to their alienation.

Thus, though Urbanization and industrialisation provided material gains to family and increased standard of living, but also led to the nuclearization of Joint family.

Q.2)

Q.→ Sir, Since in Paper I, for a 20 marks, 4 pages are provided and in Paper-II for a 20 marks, 3 pages are provided.

What should be the optimum approach. —

i) the number of words to be written?

ii) filling of the 4th page \leq half? full? leaving?

Q.3)

Q.→ How to answer GS type questions like Panchayat \leftrightarrow rural elite question (No-4)