

Please do not
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
हाशिए में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए
Candidates
must not write
on this margin

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Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

26/08

Sleepy

28/08

Sectional Test - 8

C5 to C7

(01)

Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why?

10m

Media, the 4th pillar of democracy plays an important role in furthering a social movement. In today's world of high interconnectedness, media plays an important role in ~~at~~ success/failure of almost every social movement.

Media generates opportunity structures like -

- ① Hypersociality (Bauboloid), increasing flux and disruptions in society.
- ② highlighting govt.'s Wrongdoing
- ③ increases political awareness of the masses.
- ④ increases flow of energy and control of Information (Parsons)
- ⑤ strengthens potential of anticipatory & Merton's Socialisation by enhancing/glorifying reference group! (e.g. Celebrity videos.)

Thus, social movements caused by opportunity structures of media -

- ① Movements against poor immigrant policies of Tamil Nadu, was initiated by fake news propagated by Media.
- ② helps in resource mobilization (Tilly) due to better information and awareness against wrongdoings. ② Various communal conflicts often sacrifice of religious entities

However, Media is criticized for -

- i> being Marxist argue that it propels the ideology of the have class
- ii> Post modernists like Baudrillard, Foucault argues it create false narratives to divert attention from more important issues of poverty, low education etc.
- iii-> Media often highlights social ~~issue~~ movements. once they are formed, and not necessary leads to its causation.

Thus, Media is essential for a social movements success.

(Q2) Compare and Contrast the Backward Class movements of the North and South India.

The backward class movements started from the end of 19th century due to rising collective consciousness of the backward sections.

Differences between North & South B Movements

<u>Attribute</u>	<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>
<u>Initiation</u>	Later in Freedom movement ~ 1920	Earlier in Freedom Movement ~ 1880s
<u>Aim</u>	Reformatory	Revolutionary
<u>Stance</u>	accomodative	vioKent
<u>Success</u>	less successful	more
<u>Leaders</u>	Gobind Gurusu, Jaypal Munda	Ambedkar, Periyar, Sree Narayana Guru
<u>Sustainability</u>	Episodic	Long term

<u>Attracted</u>	low amount of population	high amount of population
<u>Against</u>	British in general	Brahmins in general.

Similarities. →

- ① Both aimed for the upliftment of the backward section and reducing inequality.
- ② Both were supported by nationalist leaders generally.
- ③ Both integrated factors other than caste, like landlessness in North & Linguistic hegemony in South

However, the movements are criticized to create class within the caste as only few dominant castes like Ahirs, Jats, Gujjars, Yadavs in North & Vokkaligas, Reddys, Nadas in South benefitted mostly.

(03)

Is Population a liability or an asset? Comment

1011

Population is the barometer of a nation.

A young, healthy and skillful population is essential for future growth of a nation.

Population as liability -

- ① Thomas Malthus argued that higher population is a threat due to "positive checks" of the nature, leading to destruction.
- ② "Demographic disaster" due to ~~low~~ thin redistribution of resources
- ③ Rise in fiscal deficit of government to provide for social expenditure.
- ④ Environmental concerns → declining groundwater, pollution, climate change.
- ⑤ High Competition for scarce resources, leading to social conflicts and tensions.

Population as Asset -

- ① Functionalists like Durkheim argued that rise in volume of population, material and moral density leads to rise in organic solidarity and stability of the society.
- ② helps in larger govt. ~~so~~ tax revenues & cheap labour force, attracting FDI.
- ③ increases economic strength by providing large market of consumption.

However, Population as a liability or asset depends upon attributes of the population - young demography, healthy, skillful and educated population acts as asset, while poor skilled, unhealthy etc is demographic disaster.

India has presently 68% population in working age group, hence, demographic dividend must be reaped properly.

Q4

Has progress led to significant imbalances in various aspects of society? Provide examples to support your viewpoint.

While, India's GDP have become 5th largest (\$ 3.7 trillion) with growth rate of 6%. despite global headwinds, inequality is on the rise. (Oxfam: - 1% population holds 40% wealth)

Imbalances in various aspects -

① Family → Dual burden of female (Arlie Hochschild - 2nd Shift)

- presence of marital rape, home violence etc

② Education

- Though we have touched universal primary education, but Enrollment Ratio at higher education is poor (27%)

- disparity between public & private schools are increasing. eg) 58% Class V

Kids of public school can't read Class II texts (Pratham)

③ Regional divide → After LPG of 1991, the Urban-Rural divide have increased due to focus more on industry & service than agriculture.

④ Wage polarity → Unequal wages based on gender, Glass ceilings, low wages to low skill & excessive high wages to high skill.

⑤ Religious Revivalism, Communalism, Regionalism to counter selective progress of a community/region

⑥ Political imbalances - Rise in farmers' movement, while decline in peasants' movement.

⑦ Marxists argued that the have class grow ~~there~~ ~~progre~~ after COVID have increased, despite economic ~~for~~ progress.

⑧ → ~~Urban~~ Vibha Aroha → pauperization caused by MNCs.

Thus, these imbalances must be addressed by following Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Vikas & Sabka Prayas.

Q9

While global urbanization encountered challenges, in India, it gave rise to the notion of anomie. Discuss.

10M

~~Global~~ Globally, 50% of ~~the~~ population lives in cities. Due to globalization, industrialization etc, Urbanization is seeing a rapid boost. India currently hosts 33% of her population at cities, expected to become 50% by 2050.

Challenges encountered by Global Urbanization

- ① Counter reformability due to excessive cultural assimilation, thus leading to Globalisation.
- ② Environmental challenges - Climate Change, Global Warming, Urban Heat island etc.
- ③ Slumisation due to functional need of ~~the~~ close cheap labour in industries (Michael Harrington)
- ④ Rise in inequality at urban areas

Rise of anomie in India -

- ① due to shifting cultural goals to institutional means (Merton) leading to anomie and deviance. (eg) - rise of cults due to theory of disprivilege (Weber)
- ② Rapid flux and changes due to Parochialization of Gooeat. (eg) Non vegeterianism is increasing in India, against cultural norms.
- ③ Parsons - isolated nuclear families due to nuclearization of families and breakdown of kinship relations, increasing anomie & notimlessness.
- ④ Marx → rising alienation of workers due to rapid Capitalistic organization. (eg) - Banker's protest against tough working condition.

Thus, Anomie is increasing in Urban India, which should be addressed by Civic nationalism (Robert Bellah) celebrations, rising social contacts etc.