



**Instructions to the candidate:**

- There are 5 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile, Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.
- You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at [sleepy.classes@gmail.com](mailto:sleepy.classes@gmail.com).
- Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.
- The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.
- Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name\_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor\_Mains Test-5)

**Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:**

<b>Relevance to the question</b>	
<b>Structure of Answer</b>	
<b>Content</b>	
<b>Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)</b>	

resolutions

# UPSC

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Q1.

Constitutional morality as a concept was introduced by BR Ambedkar in 1948 constituent assembly. It is the essence of constitutionalism, calling for strict adherence to ideals of constitution over & above social or public morality.

⇒ Constitutional morality as a concept

- This doesn't come naturally to Indian society due to following factors :-
  - communalism
  - gender inequality (patriarchy)
  - caste divisions
  - illiteracy & disparity
- However, it can be cultivated as a concept by ensuring equal access to forces of production & resources mobilization → equality (Marxists)
- Distribution of power  
↳ should be along "variable sum game". In India elections ensure transparency in power sharing &

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accountability of those in power. - (Person's variable power)

4. Social justice as propounded by DPSRs are fulfilled via welfarism of state. for weaker & vulnerable sections. This can uplift them thus Poverty alleviation. - (Andre Beteille)

5. Strong civil society further ensures political & personal freedom in democracy (- Roger Scouton)

6. Women empowerment through political reservations under 73rd & 74th amendment.

However there are fallouts

1. Secularization of Indian traditions →  
more communalism & fundamentalism (Ashish Nandy)

2. Superficial emancipation of women of middle class & Mistaken modernity (Dipankar Gupta)

Hence, Good governance & political sensitization  
can bring in amicable resolutions to challenges  
As suggested by BR Ambekar

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Q2.

Social movements are sustained collective actions driven by an ideology + leadership, aimed at bringing or resisting social change.

⇒ Dominant caste ~~move~~ (DCs) → New form of social movements

1. Caste hierarchy in India is rigid as per Dumont however political movements have brought several changes in it due to Politicization of castes -(Rajani Kothari)

2. Dominant caste despite relatively higher on hierarchy are demanding positive discrimination meted out to lower castes → Desanskritisation (- DN Majumdar)

3. Social Identity movements to reinforce identity based on castes by DCs are claiming more economic + political resources.

⑨ Jati reservations; Patel reservation demand

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4. This is a sign of emphasising on caste (ascribed) identity over class identity despite active forces of secularization, modernization etc.

5. New social constituencies & participation have ushered in new form of social movement.  
Here, new issues like (- Habermas)

6. Farmer's movements are drawn along lines of caste mobilizations by pressure groups.

(eg) Jale & others - Bharatiya Kisan Union

7. Heela Fernandez found backward caste movements to be based on secular lines opposed to what existed in past (ritual & cultural hegemony)

Hence, social movements by

dominant castes are <sup>of</sup> new forms but as per

Gail Omvedt issues are still same like better economic resources, agricultural remuneration etc

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Q3.

Working class as per HOLMSTROM is a conceptual class that exists between upper & middle class, It sustains by selling its labours - manual or mental:

## Working class - development in India

- 1) It developed with coming of British rule in India, that ensued industrialization in urban areas thus causing migration of impoverished agricultural labours → formative phase. - (AR Desai)
- 2) The hungry half of agri & rural population formed working class in British Industries.
- 3) But, even before industrialization by British working class (WC) existed claimed BB Mishra. that formed middle stratum of social structure.
- 4) Development of Indian mills & factories & organization of WC by Indian reformers like Bharat shramjeevi (SS Banerjee), NM Lokhandey etc.

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- 6) w/c movement post Russian revolution 1917 propelled under leadership of Communist party & Marxist ideology prevailed.
- 6) Widespread mobilization & agitations across India were held by working class in Indian freedom struggle.
- 7) Post Independent
- ) Sharan Bhanu argued, ~~that~~ wc in India is exploited by capitalist class to build their Empire.
  - ) It became more informalized after LPG era thus exploitation increased in capitalist economy leading unequal distribution of resources  
- Bhadhan & Rudra
  - ) Presently, wc is mobilized along caste lines than class lines
  - ) women's participation in working class in only 25% as per UNDP; however labour mobilization by Usha Bhatt (SEWA) is a case of women's participation in ensuring better wages & equality.

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Q4

Regionalism is a strong allegiance to interests of one's own region over national interest. While federalism is distribution of power at decentralized level based on 'idea of subsidiarity'

Regionalism strengthened federalism

1. Regionalism ensures political sensitization & participation of regional population in national affairs → stronger Democracy - Plural elite theory
  2. It promotes interests & needs of regions, so that national needs don't overshadow them.  
- Rajani Kothari
  3. It protects culture & art of the region thus ensuring cultural pluralism of India.
  4. It gives stronger power to local self governance thus strengthening further devolution of powers & functions. Ideals
- "Politics of ideology converts to politics of representation"



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6. B It furthers the idea of federalism by ensuring political & socio-economic development of all regions.

Regionalism → More instrument for politics

1. Political vested interests

Political parties of region fuel regional identities to take political advantage

2. It leads to subnationalism & ethno-tribal alienation → threaten integrity & sovereignty.  
(eg) Dravidian movement & Nagaland demands.

3. It furthers the ascribed identities & discrimination along these lines.

(eg) sons of soil policy in MH & Assam.

4. It captures the power in the hands of elite politicians thus defeating democratic

principles.

→ Power elite theory

Hence, regionalism to be based on idea of constitutionalism, justice & unity of nations.

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Q5.

Direct Benefit transfers is a politico-administrative mechanism to ensure monetary delivery while also performing latent functions of financial inclusion, social justice & social mobility.

DBT → social mobility

social mobility is a transition from one hierarchical position to another on a social structure.

1. DBT provides financial resources.

It can give individuals better purchasing power & access to social sector services.

2. Andre Beteille recommends use of welfare

programs for enhancing social inclusion of marginalized. DBT is a case in point.

(eg) PM - Jan Dhan Yojana

3. Women empowerment → their social mobility

(eg) mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Yojana

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4. It also provides better education, healthcare thus proper employment & occupation opportunities.

5. heela Dube calls such welfare programs.  
Essential for social transformation. especially for women.

## Other factors of social mobility

1. Industrialization. (hipset & Zetterberg thesis)  
agri labour → working class in industrial sector

2. Cultural factors: like  
ethnicity, race, religion etc  
(eg) Sachar committee - poor condition of Muslims  
(P- Sorokin)

3. Technological access → Economic backwardness.  
(eg) Lack of technology in tribal areas.

4. Educational attainment → Intergenerational mobility as per SC Dube.

Hence, social mobility is crucial  
for ensuring the social equity & justice

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Q6.

Secularization of traditions & cultures refers to loosening grip of religion & its tenets over socio-cultural sphere. It stems from ideology of secularism.

⇒ Secularization → Erosion of Indian tradition

1. Tradition of "Great Indian Joint family"

It is losing sheen with lack of traditional & religious value attached to family & its functions. → Nuclearisation; migration etc.

→ Parsons

2. Marriage

It is also affected as secular marriages have replaced ritual based marriages due to special marriage act etc.

3. Patriarchy & authority of Karta.

Urbanization & secular traditions have weakened grip of male authority over women.

→ Leela  
Felixander

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4. Endogamy - basic feature of caste system  
is also fading due to secular parameters.

5. Inter religious & intercaste marriages  
prevalent due to love marriages.

6. Education system → fading of caste.

Coomaraswamy argued philosophy of guru shishya  
as major tenet of Indian tradition of learning  
but this changed drastically as modern secular  
system promoted equality, democracy etc.

Secularization Not eroding Indian tradition

1. Joint family in orientation

despite being nuclearised in household patterns.

Jointness in emotional & traditional spheres.

Remain intact

- Am Shah -  
95 study

2. Marriages have attained new forms. But past  
ones haven't eroded.

eg love-arranged marriages.

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3. Despite women's liberation, they face lack of authority in decision making. - Blood & Hamblin

4. Tradition of religious practices.

Religious revivalism due to excess of.

secularism & modernity

- Ashes Nandy.

Hence, Indian traditions are not bad that they need modernity & were secular. Since ~~is~~ perception of civilization as per Nationalists (Gandhi, Ghose etc). However, their forms are changing. but they are not collapsing.

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Q7.

India has primary education enrollment rate as 100% but only 27% in Indian population (4 crore) enrollments in higher education. This disparity exists due to several socio-economic factors.

⇒ Disparity b/w elementary & higher education accessibility - REASONS.

1. Privatisation & Commercialization of education

(Higher educational accessibility to rich & affluent class & suboptimal facilities for poor. (- Ashijit Patra)

2. lack of infrastructure in rural & semi-urban areas -

Due to excessive focus on urban areas - disparity

3. Gender disparity

Due to early marriage concept & patriarchal

traditions. women are given less opportunity to access higher education.

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4. Religious & caste deprivation.

↳ only 2% Muslims in PH courses; lack of lower caste representation.

5. language barriers.

↳ Regional languages are not yet promoted in colleges.

6. lack of awareness & values attached to higher education.

↳ Poverty forces individuals to take up work than higher education.

7. Superficial emancipation of middle class.

Women forced to study courses that do not hamper their marriage & motherhood.

8. Unemployment & subordinate jobs.

Rampant unemployment scenario discourages the youth to study further.

9. Bowles & Gintis argue that education is rather a giant myth making machine.



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that forces working class to be eligible for only working class jobs. thus hampering their aspirations for better <sup>& higher</sup> education.

2) However, Govt has taken initiatives like-

1. NEP 2020 to deal with

- ↳ Regional languages.
- ↳ Interdisciplinary courses.

2. Gender equity fund for enhancing gender participation.

3. Internationalisation of university & education to increase competition. thus better facilities.

4. Scholarships for minorities.

5. Positive discrimination under Art 15(4) & 16(4) for lower castes & EWS.

Hence, education must be democratising, liberalizing & humanising as per Sally Tomlinson.

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Q 8.

Reproductive health as per WHO is

total wellbeing of an individual like physical,  
mental, emotional etc. In India, it's majorly  
shaped by socio-cultural factors apart from  
medical conditions of women.

⇒ Social institutions shaped reproductive health

1. Social institution of patriarchy

Under this women are dominated by male  
authority, deciding major part of their choices

2. This reduces their accessibility to resources  
they need for their special health conditions

thus no attention paid

- <sup>→ start</sup> SHULAMITH BIRSTONE

3. Educational institutions are unable to provide  
sexual health education to women → practice  
of unhealthy sanitary continue till day.

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4. Period Poverty due to lack of access to economic resources.

(eg) Recent NHFS report: 44% women in KN still use cloth for menstrual hygiene.

5. lack of employment to women reduces their economic independence - unable to meet their social & physical needs.

6. Reproductive slavery. → Non-volitional menarche  
↳ Repetitive pregnancy due to lack of women contraceptive responsibility & want of male heir.

7. lack of access to healthy food & nutrition.  
latent form of patriarchy - women eating at end harms their nutritional requirements  
(eg) NHFS - 57% women - anemic.

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⇒ Solutions

1. Contraceptive needs of men & women should be fulfilled → ensuring safety & secure accessibility & affordability.
2. Increasing labour force participation of women.
3. Awareness of need for better period & sanitary hygiene.
4. Promoting education among women.

Rita Wafsohn suggests Femonomics

to meet special physical needs of women to their reproductive health can be prescribed.

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5/2/11

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99.

India has 30% population as migrants as per Census 2011. They move from rural areas to urban, rural to rural or urban to other urban areas. facing different socio-economic & cultural situations.

⇒ Social security measures → migrants' quality of life improve.

Social security measures ensure economic or social sector services to poor & marginalized section of society → 'welfare of state'

1. Financial resources as security net

provision of monetary support to those in need (earning meagre wages, lack of employment) etc.

(eg) PM-Jan Dhan Yojana.

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2. allocation of pensions & assistance to migrants involved in informal sector. Improve their elderly lives.

(eg) Atal Pension Yojana.

3. Educational opportunities to children of migrants under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

4. Food security under NFSA, 2013 - provision of basic food & nutrition requirements

(eg) One nation, one ration card.

5. Urban employment-guarantee schemes by few states like RJ, TN etc ensure better & assured source of livelihood.

6. Healthcare facilities & insurances

(eg) Ayushman Bharat - Jan Arogya

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However, there are challenges for migrants -

1. Slum deprivation & Urban poverty.

Almost 67% of cities in India have slums adjacent to them. This shows pathetic condition of those living in dilapidated dwellings. (High land/real estate costs) - AR Desai

2. Basic amenities aren't available & engaged in menial jobs. - forming lower rungs of urban class.

3. Lack of apathy towards poor & vulnerable, Ghettoisation. → Moral & economic crisis.  
- Arla Dewan

4. ethnic conflicts & violence due to 'sons of soil policy' (eg) violence in MH, IN

Hence, for sustainable migration pattern Indian cities need to have better facilities.

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Q10.

'Pauperisation of women' is a reference to women who are driven into poverty due to lack of access to forces of production. & are ~~do~~ exploited in relations of production.

» Reasons for pauperization

Socio-economic conditions of women are based on patrilarchy

constraints on their working & employment

lack of education & skills

Discrimination at work places

» Economic status & role of women in modern India

Positive

1. Economic status & role of women in WPA era has increased in labour force.



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- This is due to growth of Service Industry.
2. Women are given ample opportunity to form part of care, IT economy.
  3. loosened ties with traditional family base enhanced their authority & liberty.
  4. Participation in various employment sectors due to better education like startup ecosystem (eg- Dykhka, Sugar etc), Industrial sector (eg. Biocan) etc.
  5. Political participation has increased policy making (eg) Gender budgeting ensuring better economic opportunities.

However, there are issues.

① Prevalence.

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Women clustered into few sectors (SCs - Caring, catering etc)

- Kausha Ahmed

② Pay disparity (NSSO; 28% pay gap in India)

Due to less value attached to their

work → manifestation of Patriarchy

- Sylvia Walby

③ Informalization of women labour.

(eg) 83% women force in informal sector & 'feminization of agriculture'

They form "Reserve army of labour"

- Veronica Beechey

④ Sexual harassment at work places.

Reetika Sharma finds intersections

discrimination & exploitation women face.

Hence, Economic role & potential of women can truly be realized with equity & safety.