

31st Aug

3:15 to 5:00 pm



**Sleepy Classes IAS**  
Awakening Toppers

M. Kaushik

## Sociology Test Series

### Half-Length Test - 4

Ques 1. Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated." - B.R. Ambedkar. In light of this statement, discuss the concept of constitutional morality. (10 Marks)

Ques 2. Agitations by various dominant castes across the country have been increasingly viewed as new forms of Social Movements. Do you agree? (10 Marks)

Ques 3. Working class in India has had a long and dynamic history. Describe various developments in India that have caused this. (10 Marks)

Ques 4. Did regionalism strengthen federalism in India or acted as a mere instrument for regional political parties to increase their relevance and stronghold? (10 Marks)

Ques 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. (10 Marks)

Ques 6. Is secularization leading to the erosion of traditional Indian culture. How far is this justified? (20 Marks)

Ques 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. (20 Marks)

Ques 8. Analyze the role of social institutions in shaping the reproductive health of women in India. (20 Marks)

Ques 9. Do you think social security measures helps in improving the quality of lives of migrants? Discuss (20 Marks)

Ques 10. What do you understand by the term "pauperisation of women"? Critically analyse economic status and role of women in modern India. (20 Marks)

(All the 10 Marker Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words)

And

All the 20 Marker Questions shall be answered in not more than 250 words)



**Instructions to the candidate:**

- *There are 10 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>	



Ques 1. Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated." - B.R. Ambedkar. In light of this statement, discuss the concept of constitutional morality. (10 Marks)

B.R. Ambedkar has prioritised constitutional morality and its implementation because it adheres to the core features i.e. the substance of the constitution.

Constitutional Morality can be seen as adherence to the spirit of the constitution. It contains various elements as pronounced by the Supreme Court in various judgements

Features like Justice, equality, Liberty, rule of law form few of them.

From Functionalist point of view adhering to constitutional morality would help fulfilling the functional prerequisites. Eg) A-constitutional

morality bring change & adaptation in AGIL model  
Eg) Sabarimala case - Women empowerment Parsons



Further it is this principle that ensures the multiparty democracy and strong federal spirit upholding interests all groups - Rajni Kothari

It is also used to protect the fundamental rights and prevention of exploitation, inequalities by providing for Equality legal & even equality of opportunity (Peter Saunders)

As Noted by Supreme Court in Nartej Singh Johar case constitutional morality makes Indian Constitution a transformative Constitution



Ques 2. Agitations by various dominant castes across the country have been increasingly viewed as new forms of Social Movements. Do you agree? (10 Marks)

Social movement is a sustained collection of action to bring about a desired social change

Giddens.

Movements by Dominant Caste :-

A New Social Movement - evaluation

- 1) The demands they have been seeking vary from old like old movements - material & ritual benefits - New movements - equality and positive discrimination
- 2) Leadership - New movements - from the New dominant caste like Bullock capitalists - Rudolph & Rudolph
- 3) Methods adopting also changed with using of lobbying, electronic and propaganda
- 4) Jaffrelot notes - These movements as fallout of silent revolution & mostly from low caste who became dominant caste



5. Asum Sinha - Notes these movements as more of class movements
6. Dhanagare calls them as Capitalist movements  
Eg) The 2021 farm agitation movements can be under this category in terms of their goals, membership & methods

## But Critical Analysis

1. Still contain elements of old social movements like Interest Ideology driven
2. Dominated by few elite class & caste
3. Still resort to unconstitutional means like Raasta Rokho, etc

Hence the movements are a combination of both old & New social movements and evolving with changing socio-political landscape



Ques 3. Working class in India has had a long and dynamic history. Describe various developments in India that have caused this. (10 Marks)

Working class includes those who are engaged as employees in the factories in traditional sense. But this has evolved to include a wider group of people post independence as noted by Javahar Bournik.

### Long and dynamic history

1. Started with the British industrialisation and comprised the workers in the plantations and factories etc
2. Evolved to include the workers of railways, other establishment and men comprised educated middle class - B B Mishra
3. Started to form unions and also unions and by 1890's have organised social & workers movements →



4. By leaders of Congress they formed AITUC to join the National movement & even took active part - According to

AR Desai

5. Post independence have diversified to include workers of PSU's, government established mines etc - Saath Bournick and this was a diverse class

6. Post liberalisation now even diversified to include the service sector, manufacturing, agriculture workers - Also includes the New middle class due to globalisation - Dipankar Gupta

The working class in India represents individualized inequalities class - Burk and Baudrillard and all still evolving





Ques 4. Did regionalism strengthen federalism in India or acted as a mere instrument for regional political parties to increase their relevance and stronghold? (10 Marks)

Regionalism is strong loyalty to over regional interest over national.

The rise of regionalism in India is rooted in the diversity, its concentrations and feeling of relative deprivation - Bhattacharya

## Regionalism strengthen federalism

1. Formation of new states and meeting regional aspirations - eg) Jharkhand.  
↳ Met the needs & led to greater social solidarity - functionalist
2. Help in preserving the political autonomy and better federal dynamics by establishment of special category & special provisions under A371 - Met diversity & also strengthen federalism  
↳ Eg) Dravidanade - Anti Hindi Tamil protection



3. It also helped prevent secessionist tendencies by ensuing a step towards Nationalism - Harrison

But Also used for Political Interests of Regional Parties

- 1) Myron Weiner - Sons of Soil noted how regionalism was invoked and the parties grew at regional level
- 2) It was also used to further political gains by subverting development agendas and focusing on narrow interests
- 3) Used to create Internal Colonialisation, relative deprivation feeling and breakdown of peace & led to Conflict → Paul Brass Ethnicity State

Hence as Dipanjan Gupta Notes it is a multi-faceted process & as long as not Anti Indian Regionalism is not a threat to India's Sovereignty



Ques 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. (10 Marks)

Social Mobility is broken defined in transition of an individual or group from one state to state to an upper state as a positive sense

Government programs role in social mobility

1. Ensure prevent the vicious cycle of poverty
2. Provide education, health & other safeguards which help come out of poverty & also provide mobility - Resource based mobility
3. Also various protections & safeguards both legal & constitution provide equal equality of opportunity  
↳ Eg) Education  
Francis J Brown
4. employment opportunities & skilling under Skill India provide more avenues for mobility
5. Provide for women empowerment, gender specific programs - Eg) SHG's Bank linkage, Standup India ensure mobility



## Other factors contributing to mobility

1. Industrialisation & Urbanisation - Lipset  
Zelensky  
Thesis
2. Green Revolution & positive fallouts  
↳ Rudolph & Rudolph  
The Bullock Capitalist
3. Urban growth & associated education  
opportunities - employment - occupation  
improve status - WL Warner

But these government programs have been  
criticised for promoting dependency culture  
Charles Murray

Despite the criticism it is constitutional  
imperative (A38) & even a social welfare  
concept of TH Marshall that justifies these  
programs



Ques 6. Is secularization leading to the erosion of traditional Indian culture. How far is this justified? (20 Marks)

Secularisation in Indian sense is defined by MN Brinivas as the process in which things once which were religious are now no more & he even said reduced influence of religion on education, politics, social life

Secularisation - erosion of Indian culture

1. Supplementation of Uniform laws leading to loss of tradition practices  
Eg) UCC AKA opposed on one of these grounds
2. Also states interference to bring reform to religion under the secular tag has been criticised for erosion of traditions  
Eg) Sabarnamata Women entry issue
3. Further instances of loss of values & excess modernisation & westernisation



- is also seen by few as loss of traditions
- g) Reducing attendance to religious institutions
4. Secularisation also questions many traditional situations, norms, duties and desacralises them.
- seen in the instances of rising civil marriage, marriage losing its sacredness
5. It also has manifestations of promoting civic religion (Robert Bellah) at cost of Religious traditions. People now are more associated with civic religion
6. It also led to growth of Indi. Invisible Religion Luttkman - loss of the collective effervescence and collective rituals of traditional religion
7. Further modern secularism leads to antimixing of all religions which are few consider as a threat to their religion → Fundamentalists



But A Contrary trend is also observed.

1. Ashish Nandy - growth of religion due to modern communication
2. Andre Betelle - argues Indian Religions are a way of life cannot be secularised
3. TN Madam - Religion cannot be separated from social life.
4. Growth of sect, cults, as a reaction to Modernisation, secularisation - holding traditions and even bringing new ones - AM Shah
5. Growth of Communalism - due to British Policies and religious reform movements - Bipin Chandra  
↓  
E) Arya Samaj - holds the traditions & promotes

Hence As MSA Roa notes a Breakdown hypothesis does not apply to India & India still holds religion key close part of life



Ques 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. (20 Marks)

As noted by various studies the Primary enrollment is almost 100% while the GER @ higher education is 27%. which indicates a glaring inequality

## Reasons for this

100% @ primary level Reason

1. Implementation of the RTE Act
2. Mid day Meal Scheme
3. Availability of schools at all levels, regions etc
4. Low cost of primary education
5. Accessibility - near to homes at village level so even girl child can

But there are certain weakness in this primary level which leads to lower





GER at higher level.

1. Team Derere notes the primary education lacks, in infrastructure, poor teachers, outdated curriculum
2. Further these school reproduce culture - Pierre Bourdieu which eliminates them from higher education systematically
3. These schools are considered as geological state apparatus, Deschooling theory (Evan Gluck) (Louis Althusser) which only produces working class
4. The schools are categorised as Rich and poor. The children going to rich schools are confident and move ahead while others are left out.  
Anuj Rathak - Schooling in India widens gap between Rich & mass
5. Even the girls in the school are only trained for housewife roles - Sue Lee



Further the higher education institutions have certain issues that prevent poor only allow affluent

1. Move 80% of the New universities, colleges best 1980 are private & highly commercial
2. And the higher education institutes only located predominantly in urban areas leaving rural students
3. Education only in English - excluding vernacular students
4. Excess focus on engineering, science, no traditional subjects or degrees offered

Hence as AR Desai notes, the education system in India is a failure of welfare state But Government has come up with NEP 2020 to address all these issues



Ques 8. Analyze the role of social institutions in shaping the reproductive health of women in India. (20 Marks)

Reproductive health of women is associated with healthy fertility, ability to reproduce, healthy child birth, prevention of STD's and access to family planning.

Role of social institutions in shaping health of women in India

Family r It has been noted family plays a key role

- 1) Early child marriage due to poverty
- 2) Poor nutrition due to patriarchy
- 3) Lack of access to health care or neglect

of women health  
w) frequent pregnancies - Male son preference  
All these contribute to negative impact as

Noted by Nirmala women are vulnerable to  
many reproductive problems



Even Uma Chakraverty highlighted how family perpetuates <sup>inequalities</sup> reproductive rights under Brahminical Patriarchy

But there have been changing trends with families becoming more symmetrical (Young) more egalitarian and less patriarchal.

Now women are getting better access to reproductive health due to combined efforts of state and the growing feminist movement

## State Role

1. With the National population policy 2000 and targets of ensuring reproductive health the health sector played an active role in ensuring health
2. The anganwadi centres, the National Rural health mission has helped in reducing the MMR to less than 100



Beyond these institutions even the Religions play a role by imposing restrictions upon use of Contraceptives. Eg) UP Uthmas

Even the Corporates have now started to play a role with provision of maturity benefit loans and taking various awareness measures, vaccination drives, testing and insurance to women etc

Education Institutions also have a role in inculcating sex education, and discussion of reproductive health in curriculum to reduce the stigma associated and promote the awareness

Hence it is the combined effects of the State, education, private sector, religion, family that shapes the reproductive health of women in India



Ques 9. Do you think social security measures helps in improving the quality of lives of migrants? Discuss  
(20 Marks)

Everett Lee defines migration as permanent or semi permanent change of residence. And these migrants face a multitude of problems in the place they migrate to. leading to push back migration at times - Abish Bose

### Problems faced by migrants

1. Lack of Social security, Income security
2. Homelessness at times - worst form of deprivation  
↳ (A Biddins)
3. They are subjected to partial isolation - K Dias
4. Alienation and a sense of Anomie - Rooten  
↳ (Merton)  
ness as well.
5. They are subjected to multiple inequalities, exclusion and deprivation. making it a moral issue as noted by Lita Dewann in her study on urban slum migrants



Social Security Measures to improve quality of life

1. By providing Identity in the place of migration inclusion in various schemes
2. Give them access to food security (PDS) under ONOR scheme
3. Further access to Banking facilities under PM Jan Dhan Yojana also helps save money and protect savings
4. Insurance and other benefits like Provident fund to migrants if provided will ensure a safe, secured life post retirement - Reduced Dependency & Income security assured
5. Provision of water, utility services to areas occupied by migrants generally flourish ensure WASH & also dignity of life



6. Feminists also argue that these security measures are needed to protect women who are more vulnerable migrants

7. Further functionalists argue that social security and the benefits of a secured life will ensure greater functional efficiency and even social solidarity. In AGIL model the state should help migrants with adaptation

8. Marxists ~~and~~ AR Desai say there are imperative for improving the standard of life & to uphold the welfare state model

9. Symbolic Interactionists argue these security measures are needed to ensure that the people would socialise & associate meanings of what state

is.

Hence as noted by the SC as well it is important to provide social security to migrants to reduce their vulnerabilities & improve standard of life





Ques 10. What do you understand by the term "pauperisation of women"? Critically analyse economic status and role of women in modern India. (20 Marks)

Pauperisation of women is the process of increasing share of women among the lowest class of the society

Feminists like Sylvia Walby argue that it is the paternalist structures that cause pauperisation of women

Role and <sup>economic</sup> status of women in <sup>modern</sup> India has a mixture of progress and stagnation

## Progress

1. It is noted that the literacy rates have increased and even women have started taking up economic opportunities - [Leela Dube]
2. This economic opportunities led to increased independence and more bargaining power - [AR Jaisani]
3. With the equal rights provided by law  
↳ (Peter Saunders) ←



9. T.S. P.

- women got access to property rights as well
- 4) The enactment of equal remuneration act also ensured fulfilling constitutional commitment
- 5) Further growth of symmetrical families <sup>Willmot & Young</sup> and reduced patriarchy has increased the decision making power and status in family
- 6) Feminist movements and PRI remuneration has led to increased participation of women in social & political arena

### Stagnation

1. There is a huge gender pay gap (WEF) Ranking 140<sup>th</sup> / 156 (India)
2. Further Karuna Ahmed notes Pink Collarisation and low paid jobs, Feminisation of Informal Sector



3. T.S Papola in study of lucknow women  
highlights - Presence of glass ceiling
4. MS Gore - noted dual burden along with  
entry into work force
5. Leela Duloo notes there is no status increase
6. Property rights, education, reproductive  
rights still denied to women
7. Uma Chakraverty notes that Patriarchal  
structures dominate our statutory provisions  
making equal rights, protection ineffective
8. Usha Patnaik notes the Menace of Dowry  
and the mental pressure on women.
9. Lokita Senkar - highlighted women life as  
anxiety at every stage

Hence women in India continue to be  
placed in Demi Dichotomy stage as noted  
by Veena Das