

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **692006**

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
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Overall Grade/Score	

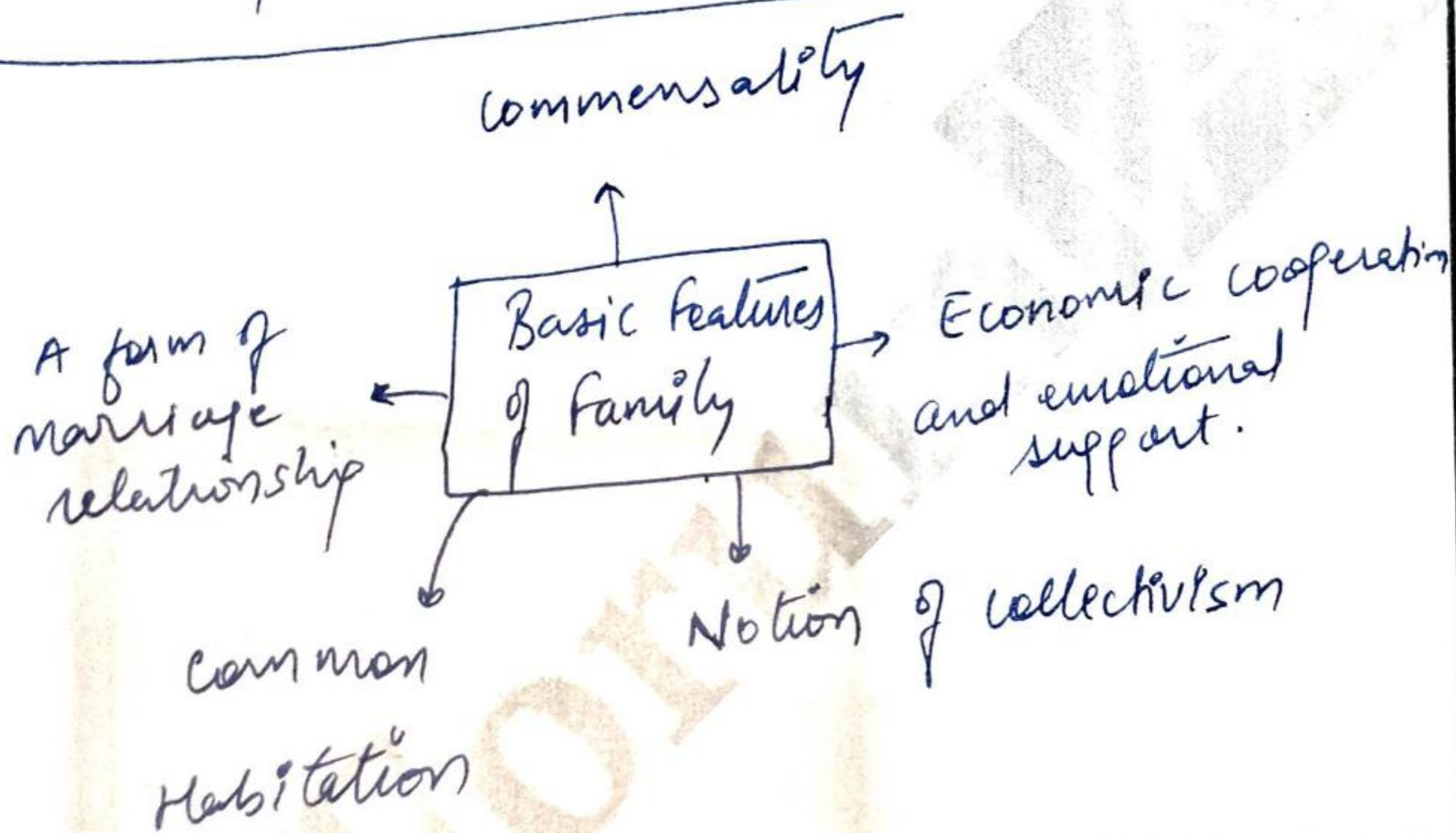
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Q.1)

Family is a group of persons united by ties of marriage, adoption, blood etc which interact with each other in a particular social settings.



Institution of family is undergoing various structural changes such as :-

- ① More focus to individuality and autonomy rather than collectivism.

- ② Advent of Globalisation → people move outside → emergence of Empty Nest.
- ③ Advent of availability of alternate recreation activities → less interaction with siblings and other members.
- ④ Modern value system → ~~new~~ emergence of cohabitation - live in relationship - institution of marriage is being diluted.
- ⑤ Emergence of homosexual families - after giving legal status - in Navtej Singh Johar case.

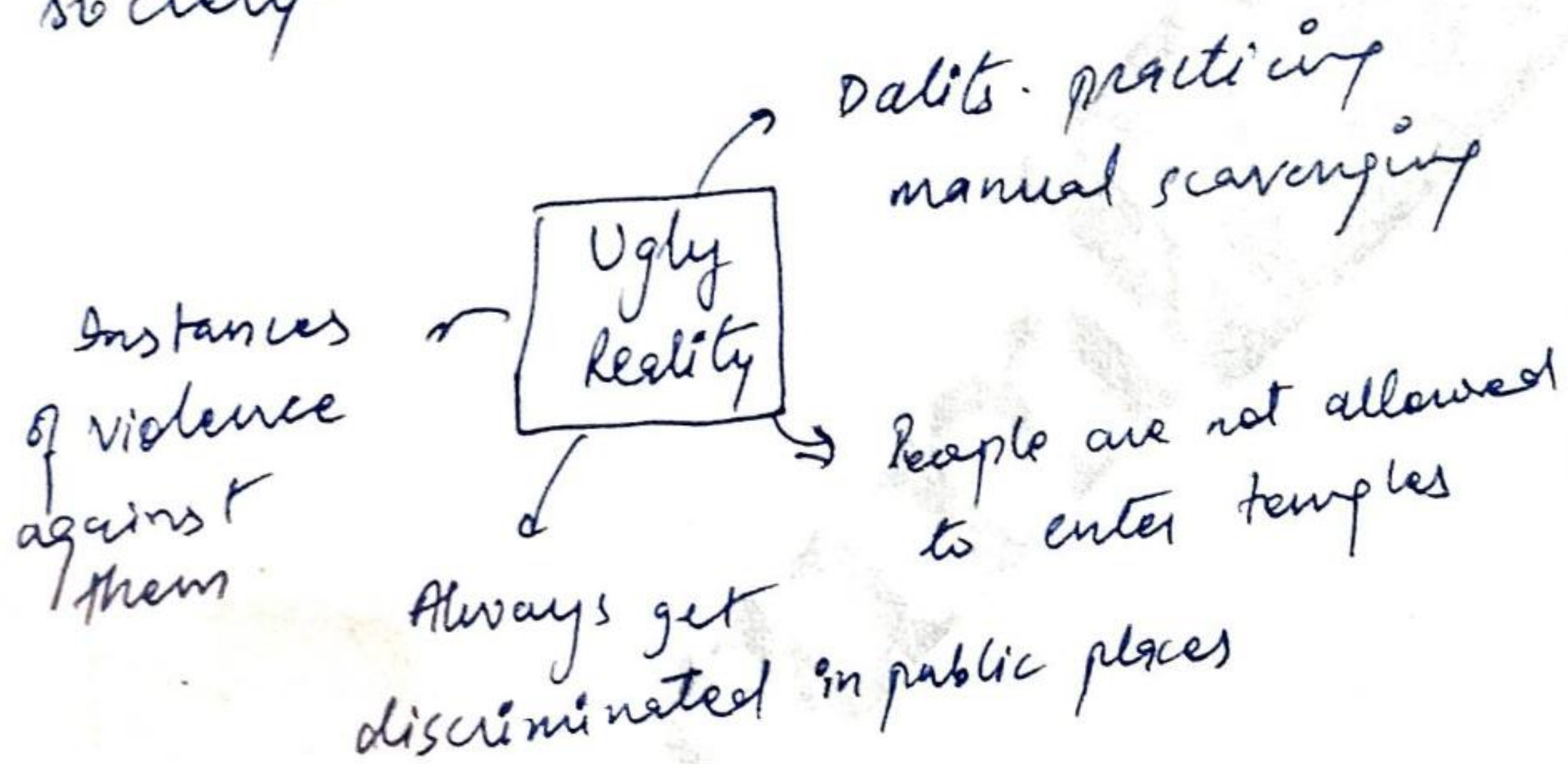
Therefore, institution of family is undergoing a change but there exist various social challenges regarding the change. Following the middle path is the need of the hour to eradicate the challenges.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

Untouchability is a discrimination towards a particular caste group on the basis of purity and pollution and giving them the lower status in the society.



Dealt in Independent India

- ① Article 17 of the constitution prohibit discrimination against untouchability.
- ② Prevention of Atrocities Act was introduced to penalise the people who discriminate on the basis of untouchability.

③ Manual scavenging Prohibition Act - to disregard ^{so called} lower status people to perform the act.

④ Mass awareness campaigns to eradicate the menace - generally by educating ^{the} masses.

⑤ Reservation Policy - for upliftment
Yet, these attempts were on right direction but it has mixed responses.

Successful	Not successful
<p>① Increased awareness - people discriminate less</p> <p>② Allowed temple entry</p> <p>③ Penal protection - greater autonomy - greater economic conditions</p>	<p>① Still instances of violence is being seen [eg:] Rajasthan - teacher beat Dalit student.</p> <p>② Manual scavenging is still practiced - instances of deaths being seen.</p>

Therefore, there is a greater need for participation of all the stakeholders to eradicate the menace; only bringing out the laws would not suffice the cause.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

Diversity refers to differences which mark off one group of people from another on the basis of linguistic, biological, ethnicity, geographical etc.

Cultural elements of diversity in India

① Linguistic diversity

- ↳ Indo Aryans - 75% of India's population
- ↳ Dravidian - 20% of the population
- ↳ Tibeto Burman → mostly spoken in North East states

② Geographical diversity

- ↳ characterised by Himalayas - Pahadi culture
- ↳ Dense forest - Tribal people.

③ Ethnic diversity - majorly resides in tribal areas residing in North East India, Central India

eg: Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mizo etc.

④ Religion Diversity - All types of religion exists - majority being of Hindus (79%), Muslims (15%), Christians, Sikhs etc.

⑤ Materialistic → Food Preferences → Coastal-sea food
 ↓ South - Dosa, Idly etc.
 ↓ Dance → Bharuca - Punjab
 ↓ Garba - Gujarat
 ↓ Festivals → Onam, Diwali, Eid.

Significance in Nation Building

① Brings unity in Diversity → Greater religious and linguistic diversity.
 ↳ help in building tolerance.

② Open avenues for changes and tourism - with geographical diversity and different food habits.

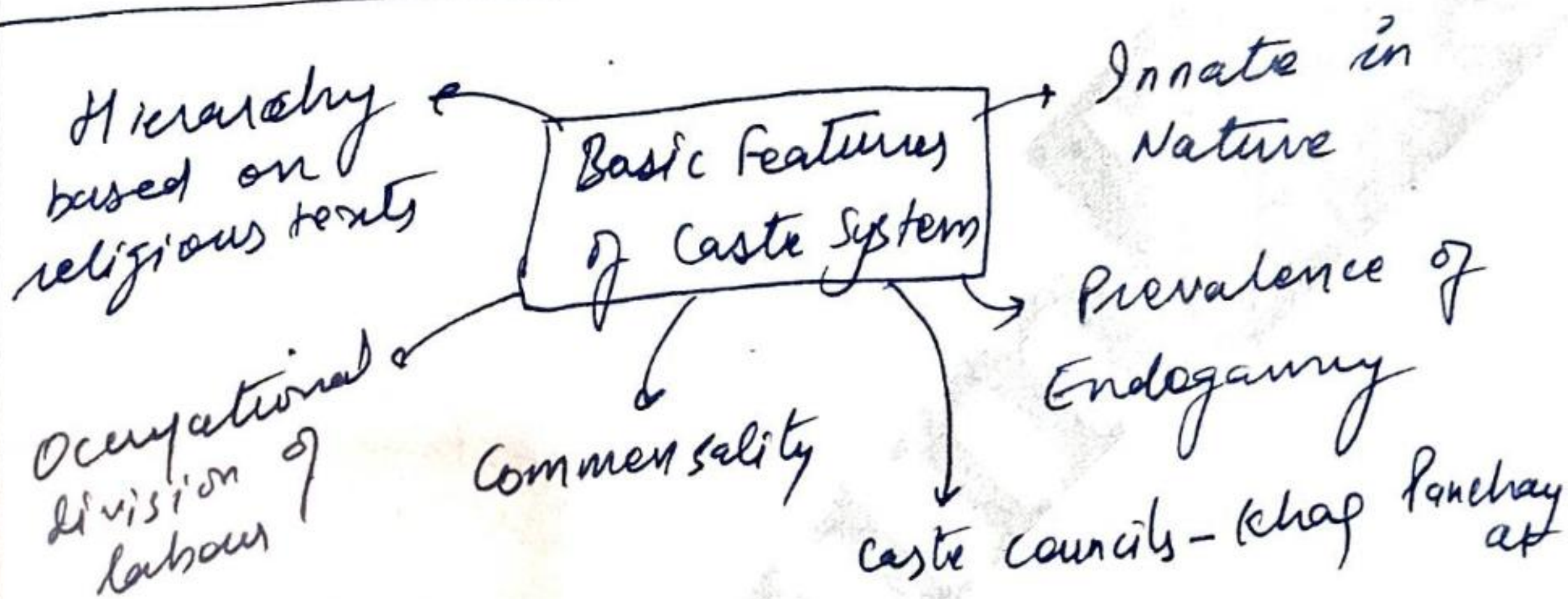
③ Help in understanding different culture and our part identity - Ethnic diversity
 Hence it is rightly said by Thomas Berry - "The greater the diversity, the greater the perfection."

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Caste system refers to social stratification which is based on hierarchically arranged closed, endogamous strata where membership is ascriptive, contact is restrictive and mobilisation is theoretically impossible.



Caste system is assuming new identities in following ways :-

- ① Mandalisation of Caste - Reservation policy has brought changes in caste system.
- ② Politicisation of Caste - Political class - vote bank politics in the name of caste.

③ Industrialisation and Urbanisation - people migrate due their lower status in villages - to get autonomy - but transition takes place from Caste divide → Class within caste.

④ Fruits of land reforms → emergence of Dominant caste - [e.g.] Jats, Yadav etc.

Still instances of dilution of caste system seen:-

① Hierarchy not based on division of labour rather on merit, skill - industries.

② Urbanisation - advent of anonymity, different caste people living in same building, travel in metro.

③ Instances of inter caste marriages is seen.

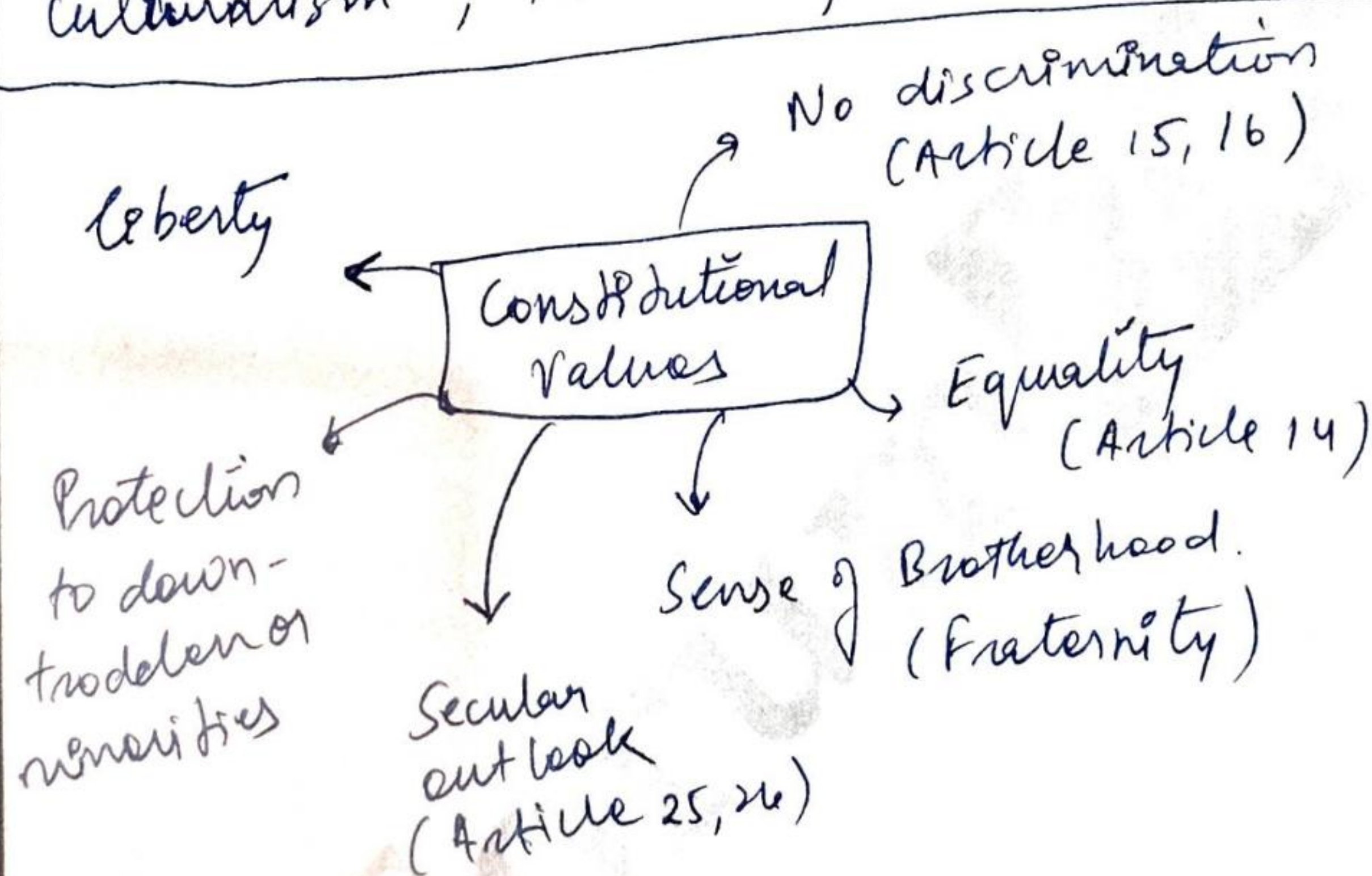
Henceforth, we can say caste system being a unique feature of Indian society is undergoing changes in some parts and gets diluted in the other, its eradication is not possible in near future.

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Q.5)

Indian society is characterised by basic features such as Joint family, Caste system, Diversity, Secularism, Multi-culturalism, Patriarchy etc.



Indian pluralistic society posed a threat to constitutional values :-

- ① Caste System - discrimination is being seen over so called lower caste, untouchables - against Fraternity.

- ② Patriarchy - women have low status, lower say in decision making - against Article 15 and Equality.
- ③ Communalism is being seen - mob lynching, violence on the basis on caste. (eg:) CAA riots.
- ④ Multiculturalism → sometimes undermines minority group - prevalence of majority over minority - against Article 29 and 30.
- ⑤ Religious diversity - orthodox thinking, non-scientific outlook undermines liberty of thought.
- ⑥ Joint family - more focus of collectivism and less focus of individualism - lower autonomy. (eg:) choosing life partner not on your own but on your parent's choice. - against Article 19.

But, Indian society is also being seen in sink with the constitutional values:-

- ① Advent of Globalisation - women's right movement - greater participation of women in decision making (14.4% of women in 17th Lok Sabha).
- ② Different religious group live in harmony (eg: in covid-19 crisis all people of different groups come together to help the needy people - strengthen unity and brotherhood).
- ③ Greater diversity - increase tolerance in society - liberty of thought.
- ④ Reservation policy - help in uplifting the socio-economic backward people.

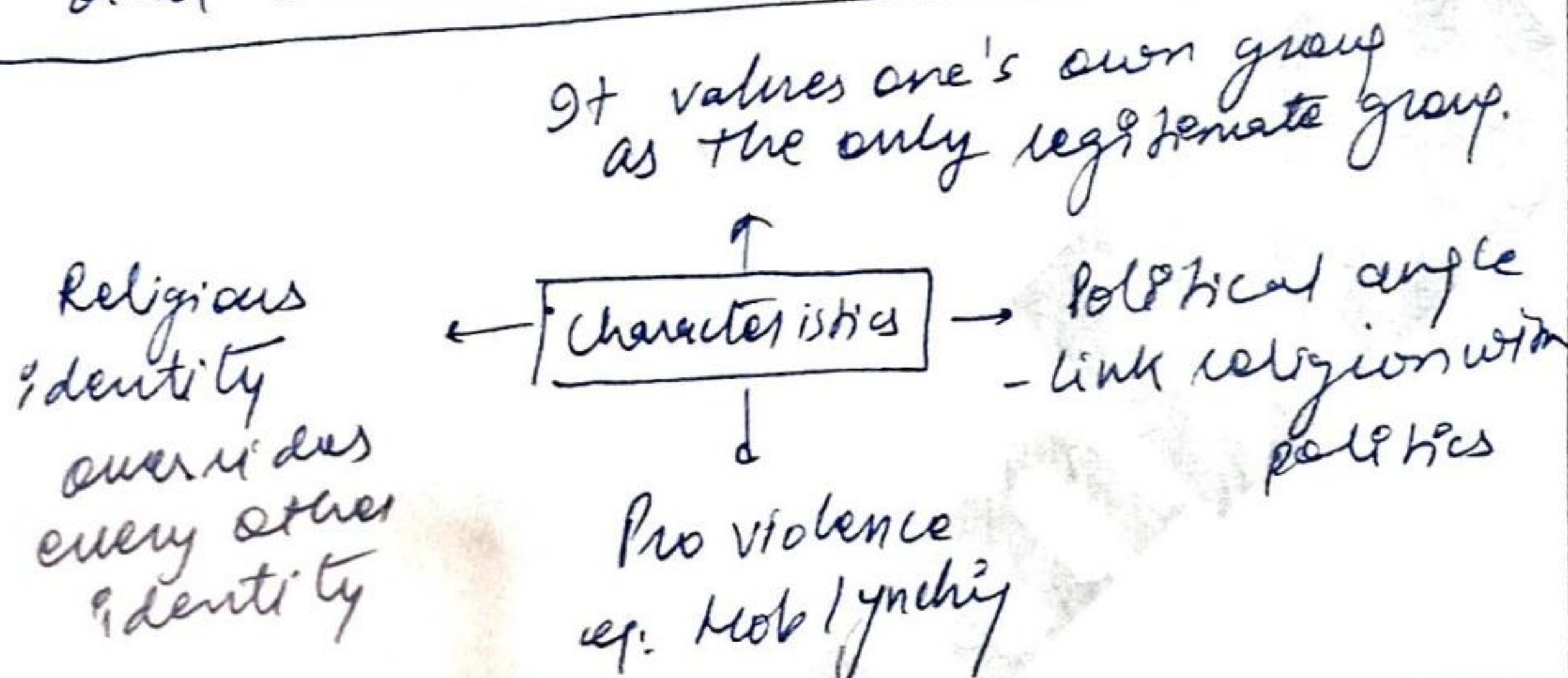
Hence, Indian society comes with a mixed bag, having both the angles at same point. Adhering to the constitutional values would help in strengthening the relations between the society.

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Q.6)

Communalism is a strong attachment to one's own community and feeling of antagonism, hatred and a hostility towards other communities.



Communalism has remained a major political tool in independent India because :-

- ① Instances of Hindu-Muslim riots after partition → divide Indian society on the basis of religion
- victims wanted political affiliation for their upliftment.

- ② Anti Sikh riots (1984) - Khalistan movement has posed greater role in changing political dynamics.
- ③ Demolition of Babri Masjid (1992) - Vote Bank Politics in the name of building Temple of Rama vs Masjid.
- ④ Policy of Appeasement towards minorities to gain greater vote bank.
- ⑤ Love-Terror controversy, issues like conversion and reconversion (Ghar wapsi) etc featured greater political turmoil in Indian politics.

Forces of development have not overcome communal forces because :-

- ① Social and cultural differences - [eg: Hindu treat cow as sacred while muslim treat it as a food.]

- ② Instances of violence (eg: Udaipur killing instances make these communal forces stronger.
- ③ Advent of social media - prevalence of fake news - increase social tensions between the religious groups.
- ④ Lockdown in Covid-19 - decreased social interactions → few incidences stereotype entire community (eg: Tablighi Jamaat incidence)
- ⑤ Fundamentalist group - take literal interpretation of religious texts - mobilise people → create violence in the society.

We need to preserve, protect and strengthen our unity in diversity. Emphasis should be on value oriented education, unbiased governance, strict adherence to laws and speedy trials.

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Q.7)

Indian society is characterised by diverse cultural units living together in harmony, having greater unity and tolerance among the masses.

Recently Pew Research Centre conducted survey and found that 84% of Indian population believe respecting all religion is very important but ~~are~~ 67% of them are not open to inter-faith marriages.

Reasons for India is a paradoxical society

- ① India's sky. bonification of religion
↳ It is observed not just in economic terms but also in terms of religion and caste.

- ② Socio politico thinker Ashish Nandy said it as an unherotic form of tolerance - which allows interaction and accommodation for various purposes without forcing each other to declare brotherly love.
- ③ BBC Asif - defined Indian society as Thali model - where different cultures exist in different compartment but are not willing to come together for lifetime rather according to convenience.

Yet, there are instances where this
paradox is not being seen:-

- ① Modern value system encouraging Indian society - to undergo inter-faith marriages. (though numbers are low)

but it has started).

② New culture - live in relationship -
SC gave legal status - S. Khushboo case (2010)

↳ More open to cultural and religious
changes in society is ^{being} seen.

③ Thali model undergoing change -
Urbanisation - different delicacies are
intermingling with each other - V/A
notion of anonymity.

④ Education, rational thinking, logic etc
diluting the old norms of caste system.

Though, it is said as "Indians prefer
to live together separately" but certain
changes in society may change it to "Indians
prefer to live together".

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