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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :6.....

Name	
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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	
2	
3	
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5	
6	
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Family plays a Basic Role in Socialisation and stands to be the fundamental Instr. of society. However, recently the Instr. of family is undergoing various structural changes. elaborate

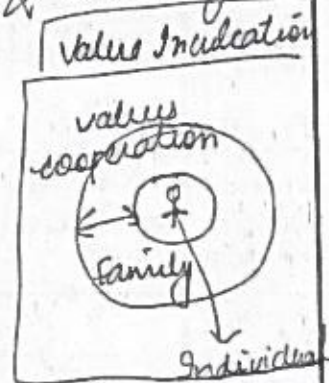
Ans.

Family - group of individuals tied by consanguinal or marital ties - being first & school of individual influences Socialisation & society.

Family plays basic role in Socialisation as -

- First contact group of child, teaches about outside world.
- Builds character like good and Bad differentiation.
- Inculcates knowledge of civiness
- (6) Respecting Rules of government.

Family is fundamental Institution of society as →



- ① Ensures continuity of society through Marriage and Procreation.
- ② Maintains stability in society by navigating frustration of individuals.
- ③ Intergenerational transfer of society's Norms.
- ④ Respecting diversity of society.

However, Family transfers certain negative traits to individuals by assigning caste identity, gender roles (women are submissive). Further it hurls society by teaching narrow values.

- Changes in family structure
- ① Rise of Homosexual households post Nauti Johar case.
 - ② Co-habitation like live in relations have emerged.
 - ③ Challenges to Patriarchy (e.g. Joseph Shine case struck down adultery).
 - ④ Emergence of Joint Family after COVID 19 due to Rural Migration.

Family as basic unit of society must strive to teach Paramount values like Humanity for welfare (Article 38)

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Untouchability and Caste Discrimination
has been ugly Reality of India.
How it has been dealt in Indep
India? Do you consider as success?

Ans:

Untouchability is Practice of Isolating
the Shudras as unpure, caste
discrimination refers to unequal
treatment on Basis of castes.

Untouchability and Caste Discrimination
has been ugly reality of India as →

① In ancient times, Fahien during
Guptas mentioned practice of secluding
clutter by untouchables.

② Reformers like Narayan Guru fought
against non entry of lower castes
in Temples.

③ Geographical Segregation of houses
of lower castes at Periphery is prevalent
at Rajasthan.

④ Lower castes not allowed to Marry
dine with upper castes.

Steps taken in Independent India

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(3)

- ① Constitutional Rights - (Eq) Article 17
 - abolishes untouchability.
- ② Legislations - (Eq) SC & ST Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.
- ③ Constitutional Bodies - NCR National Commission for Backward classes (338B), NCS (328).
- ④ Affirmative actions - (Eq) Reservations in education, jobs to SC, ST, OBC

Attempts successful

- ① Satish Nandan notes lower caste enjoying good jobs.
- ② Increased Political Reach
- ③ Dalit PR - Shrapadi Murnum
- ④ Social Intermingling - Inter caste Marriages have increased.
- ⑤ Economic freedom in jobs.

Not successful

- ① Honour killing for Inter caste Marriages. (Eq) Haryana
- ② Caste Based Voting
- ③ Less Political Reach very few SC, ST politicians.
- ④ Manual scavenging done by lower castes even today.

Despite efforts taken, caste discrimination and untouchability is fought by Social endosmosis (BR Ambedkar) where free flow of ideas occur, Role of Civil society be harnessed.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Describe cultural elements of diversity of India & role their significance in building national identity

India's cultural diversity is like a 'Thali' - different cultures like delicacies are present with own essence and flavour ..

Cultural elements of diversity of India

1) Varied cuisines

eg. Achar (Gujarat)
Tali Sambar (South)
Misi Doi (Calcutta)

2) Varied languages

eg. Hindi (North)
Assamese (NE)
Telugu/Tamil (South)

3) Different costumes

eg. Suits (Punjab)
Sarees (South)

4) Different dance forms

eg. Kuchipudi
(Andhra)
Bhangra
(Punjab)

5) Varied festivals

eg. Onam
(Kerala)
Chhath Puja
(UP)

Cultural diversity of India

Their significance in Building national Identity →

Significant as

- ⊛ Identity of India across globe
- ⊛ Indian festivals celebrated in USA.
- ⊛ Enriches culture of India as whole
- ⊛ Hindus celebrate Christmas and vice versa.
- ⊛ Prevents Subjugation of Minorities and creates National unity.

Not significant →

- ⊛ Divides India leading to Regionalism.
- ⊛ Instigates conflicts
- ⊛ [Odisha & Bengal] fought for 41 long years of Rasagolla.
- ⊛ Strengthens Parochialism.

Schemes like "Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat" are in Right direction to promote cultural unity in Diversity Article 29

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Caste system is assuming new identities with time. Hence cannot be eradicated in India. Examine.

Ans

Caste system derived from Portuguese word Casta meant Racial segregation, however in later times it got Rigid on social lines.

Caste system assuming new identities as →

→ De Sanskritisation
Today upper Caste fight to be declared as lower caste.

→ Competitive Role of Caste
has increased with dominant caste fighting for political economic clout.

(Ex) Raddys in Andhra Pradesh

→ Hidden Discriminations



Individuals are stuntly discriminated on basis of caste.

→ Social Mobilisations are done on caste lines. (eg) social congregations by Jats in Haryana.

→ Changed theme in Marriages
(eg) today Matrimonial Ads portray caste preferences in hidden ways.

Caste system cannot be eradicated as →

can be eradicated as →

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Strong hold of caste in society. ★ Religious backing to Caste. (eg) Rishi Shukta theory (Rigveda) to justify caste. ★ Political support to caste groups. ★ India is proto state as <u>Latin Despard</u> said. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ <u>Achieved status</u> matters today. (eg) Jobs on ability rather than caste. ★ <u>Strict laws</u> (eg) Article 17. ★ <u>Educated society</u> ★ <u>Increased Inter dining & Inter caste Marriages.</u> |
|--|--|

Caste system need to be eradicated of discriminatory Practices as M Gandhi said. Legal Awareness / Inter caste Marriages can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

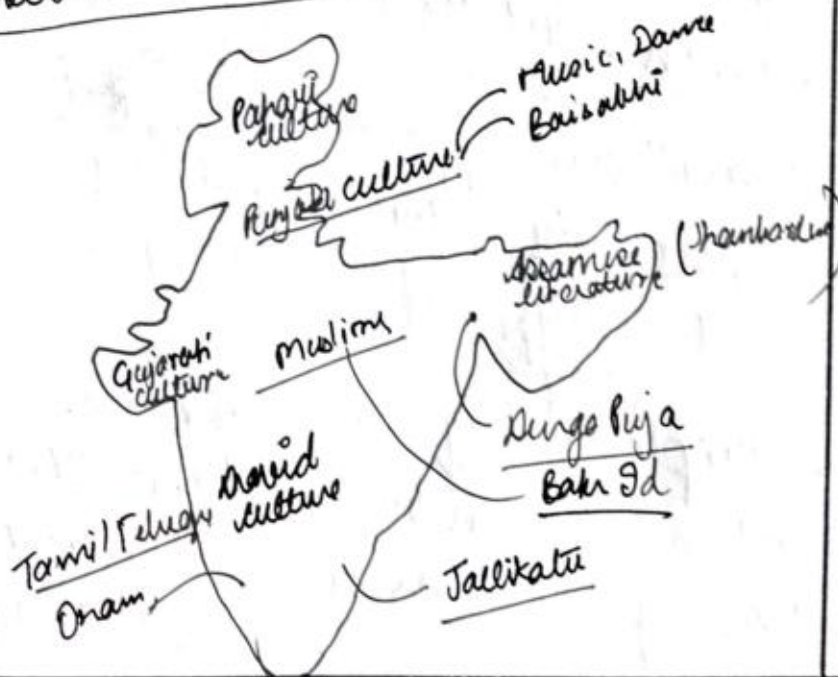
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Q.5)

India's Pluralistic society at times has posed a threat to our constitutional values. Critically examine.

India is plural society with different religion, ethnic, caste groups living like Pathwork fabric model - however it has various manifestations.

Indians Plural society can be seen as →



This Pluralistic society at times pose threat to constitutional value as →

→ cultural events threat to law and order.

(eg) Baker Id Processions pose challenge to Traffic movement and hurt Article 19 - Right to Movement

→ Cultural Rituals like Female genital Mutilation (FGM) among Bona community challenges Right to health & Privacy of women Article 21

→ Dravidian opposition to Untouchability challenged the Fraternity of Preamble.

→ Triple Talac prevalent in Muslim community hurt the dignity of women & equality Article 14

Hindu Pluralistic society rather
strengthens constitutional value as

→ Promotion of Fraternity

(eg) Kakri's Sahas appeal equally
to all sections & promote peace

→ Check on Arbitrariness
Presence of different elements
create balance of power.

→ Promoted Justice, welfare
(eg) During Covid 19 - Government
served Hindu, Muslims equally.

→ Promotes unity
(eg) Different festivals celebrated by
all communities.

India's pluralism is strength,
further Politicisation of Religion
is checked as SC said in Dr. Ambedkar
case. Also Zonal Councils be used
to enhance it.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

Why Communalism has remained a major political tool in Independent India? Why haven't forces of development overcome communal forces?

Ans

Bipin Chandra defines communalism as belief that because a group of people follow particular religion, they have common social, political, economic interests.

Timeline of Communalism

- Surri Sultanah (episode of Muslims vs Hindus)
- British leveraged divide
- (Eg) 1909 - Separate electorate for Muslims.
- Two nation Theory (Jinnah)
- Partition of India (1947)
- Babri Masjid Issue
- Godra Riots (2002)
- Muzaffarpur Riots (2013)

Gyanvapi case (2022)

Communalism Remained major Political tool in Independent India.

- Memories of Partition with atrocities unleashed on both sides by Hindus & Muslims, their differences increased.
- Radical groups like RSS and Muslim orthodox sections enhanced the divide.
- Ignorant, Illiterate Population they got easily vowed by Religion than anything else.
(Ex) votes in name of Allah, Ram in UP.
- Immature Politics who failed to unite Religions.
- Nascent Judiciary Judiciary was nascent to curb Communalism in Politics.

Development forces cannot overcome communal force as →

- unbalanced development with Muslims remaining backward - thereby Boosting communalism.
- 'Strong hold of Religion that failed to ~~escape~~ ^{be} development efforts.
- biased curriculum thereby Reinforcing divide.
 - (eg) Muslims shown as anti Hindus.
- Politicisation of Religion
 - (eg) Masjid vs Ram Mandir politics

However, development Reduced Intensity of communal Ricks, there are more harmony among Religions as UNCFR noted.

Communalism can be checked by Racial Relations unit [Hong Kong] to Predict tensions, creating Equal opportunities [sachar Commte] Cmsr

Overall Grading (✓)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In the context of Indian Society it is said as "Indians prefer to live together separately" hence, India is a Paradoxical Society. Critically Analyse.

Indian society is like 'Thali' as BBB said where different cultures are present like delicacies ^{in a Thali} - however trying to come together at convenience.

It is said Indians prefer to live together separately as →

A recent survey by Pew Research Centre on Religious Tolerance produced following Results →

53% Indians see diversity as Benefit.

⑧ 84% Believe Respecting Religious is Important for truly Indian.

⑨ However, 67% said they are not open to idea of interfaith marriages.

Further,

→ Recent Namoz Row in Guwahati against Muslims offering prayers in public area show Indians want to be in water-tight compartments

⇒ Also, Hindus not allowing temple entry to Bollywood actor claimed to be Beef eater, shows this attitude.

However, Indian society is not paradoxical rather its model is as such ~~as~~ because →

- ① Syncretisation of society as Michael Sandel said - disallow Hindus to mingle totally with Muslims.
- ② Indians follow "unheroic form of Tolerance" as Ashish Nandi said whereby they accommodate but don't force Brotherly love.
- ③ India is a Thali where different Indians interact maintaining their uniqueness.
- ④ Balance of communal harmony for long time proves tolerance and accommodative spirit.

Indian model of "accommodative Secularism" is worldwide followed as IPS Najmal Hossain said. Further cultural exchanges, not lines be established.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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