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anything in this Area)

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 -
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Important -

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

Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Q.1)

Family is a social institution consisting of parents & their children & is characterised by marital affinity, consanguinity, adoption, ~~Even~~ emotional & economic cooperation.

Role of Family in Socialisation → upbringing of a child
& enculturation of a child
↳ child learn first lessons of life like respect, custom, values, etc from family.

Family → Fundamental institution of society → because of functions it performs like -

- ① Economic → division of labour on the basis of sex
Economic cooperation of support
- ② Biological → Race perpetuation
- ③ Psychological → care for elderly
guide junior members
emotional support
- ④ Educational → socialising & educating child
↳ Keeping child away from anti-social Activities.

Predominant features of Indian family

- ① Patriarchal
- ② Patrilineal
- ③ Ascribed status over Achieved status
- ④ Coparcenary - on ship
- ⑤ Joint family
- ⑥ Ritual bond unifies

In recent times, family as an institution is undergoing various structural changes -

① Rule of Authority

Patriarchal (family controlled by senior most male) → Egalitarian (authority shared b/w husband & wife)

② Rules of Residence

Patrilocal → Neolocal

③ Joint family → Nuclear family

} due to industrialisation & urbanisation, people started living near cities where cost of living is High.

④ Homosexual Households are emerging

↳ Not Narey Singh Johar case, 2018 which decriminalised - see section 377.

⑤ Division of Labor

↳ Earlier only male go to work & female stay at home or care for house but now due to feminist movements, women got equal opportunity for education & job.

Thus, Now a days family as an institution is undergoing various structural changes.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Caste is a system of social stratification involves ~~rank~~ Ranking according to Birth & determines one's occupation, marriage & social relationships. Caste is believed to be evolved from varna ~~where~~ Shudras

Untouchability & Caste discrimination

↳ Notion of untouchability & Caste discrimination comes from —

① Purity & Pollution → where ^{or Upper} Higher Castes (like Brahmins) are ~~considered~~ considered to be pure while Shudras and outcastes (i.e. untouchables) are considered as polluted or impure. ~~For~~

② ↳ This notion of purity & pollution → discrimination started.

② Undesirable Marital Affinity —

↳ Argans → Deva Shudras → Dasas
↓
Offspring of fraternal marriage (Shudra Male + Brahmin female)
considered as untouchables.

Thus caste leads to exclusion of discrimination via giving primacy to ascriptive status rather than achieved status.

(Steps taken in Independent India)① Constitutional Provisions → Article 14, Article-15, Article 16,

↓
Art 326
↓
Universal
Adult
Suffrage

Article 17.
↓
Abolition of
Untouchability

These promotes idea of
equality & taken affirmative
actions like reservation.

② Land Reforms → Land given to landless
↳ led to ^{economic} empowerment & boost confidence &
give new sense of identity to Dalits & lower
caste.

③ Legislations → Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955
↳ abolish untouchability & make this
practice punishable.
↳ SC & ST (Prevention of ~~Atrocities~~ ^{Acts} Atrocities) Act, 1989

④ Institution → Art 338 → establishment of National Commission for SC

⑤ Scheme → protection to couples of inter caste marriages
under Dr Ambedkar scheme for social integrat-
-ion through inter caste Marriage.

But Additional charge did not occur due to which
above attempts does not seem to be quite successful.
Incidents of untouchability & caste discrimination still prevalent.

↳ Rajasthan 2022 → 9 yr old Dalit died by beaten by
upper caste teacher for drinking water from his
pot.

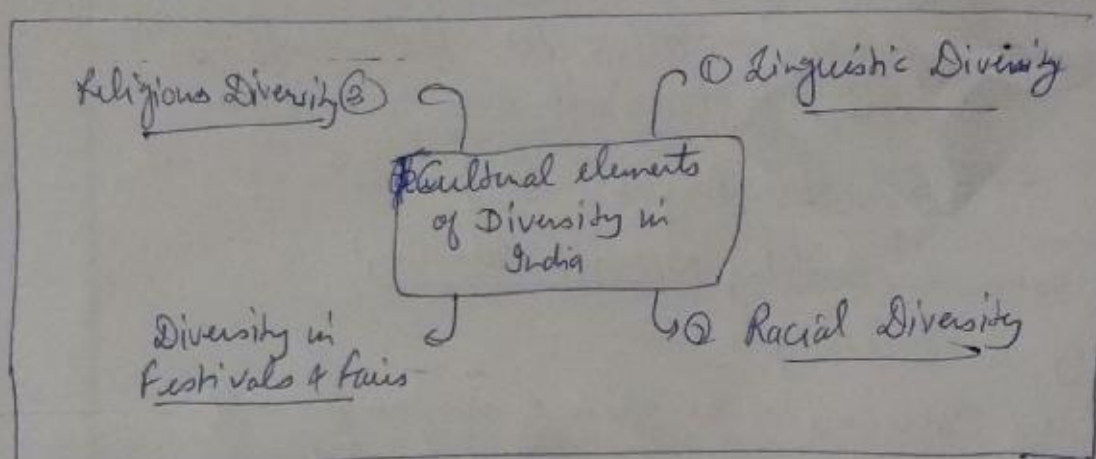
↳ In Uttarakhand 2022, → students refused to eat meal
cooked by Dalits.

↳ Aug Data Point 2022 → Out of 58 K manual scavengers → 40K belong to SC.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

- Q.3) India is a culturally diverse country due to the existence of various groups that provide a unique blend to India's Diversity. These cultural diversity makes India a heterogeneous country.



Cultural elements of Diversity in India -

- ① Religious diversity
 - ↳ All major religions of world are found to be practiced in India. Foreign Religions interacted in regional culture & formed a unique blend i.e. not found elsewhere.
 - eg) → Blend of Parsi culture with indigenous culture in Maharashtra.
- ② Linguistic diversity → 22 official language & thousands of dialects found in India. Fundamental unity is found in the ideas &

These themes expressed in these languages.

③ Racial Diversity

↳ India is home to major races of the world. These races mixed with each other over hundreds of years to give present ones.

↳ Risley classified 7 major races in India.

④ Diversity in Festivals → allow the identities of communities to transmit over generations.

(Eg) → Lohri in Punjab, Pongal in Kerala, etc.

Significance in Building National Identity

① Unity in Diversity

② Building Tolerance → Existence of various forms of diverse culture has made India an example of tolerance.

③ Economic integration → Single Market, One Nation
One Tax - GST

④ Political integration → single constitution

Thus, cultural diversity has an important role in shaping India's National identity but is not based on any language or Religion but instead on common Hopes & aspirations.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.4)

Caste is a social stratification involves Ranking of according to Birth & determines one's occupation, Marriage & Social Relationships.

Under caste system GotriKa (ascribed status) is given more importance than Namika (achieved status)

In Recent times caste system is assuming new identities in following ways —

① Formation of caste based associations

↳ (eg) Jat Sabha, Goswami Sammelan, etc

② Casteism on Internet

↳ (eg) #JaiShreem #JaiParsuram, etc

③ Casteism in economic sector

↳ (eg) - formation of Dalit Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

④ Rise of Casteism Based Matrimonial sites & Caste Based Matrimonial Ads.

Caste System is still prevalent, in India — ^{or not eradicated}

① According to INDS data → In India only 5% marriages are intercaste.

② In India, out of ~58K manual scavengers

~40 K Belongs to SC (August 2022, data point)

③ Restriction on dining activities

↳ In Rajasthan (2022), 9 year old dalit boy dies after being beaten up by upper caste teacher for drinking water from his pot.

④ Segregation of lower caste

↳ In Tamil Nadu → Dalit Panchayat President ~~was~~ made to sit on the floor.

⑤ In Uttarakhand (2022) → Students refused to eat meal cooked by Dalit.

⑥ INDS-2 survey → Across India 97% people agreed that they practise untouchability in some form.

↳ 52% Brahmins said they will not allow a SC to enter their kitchen.

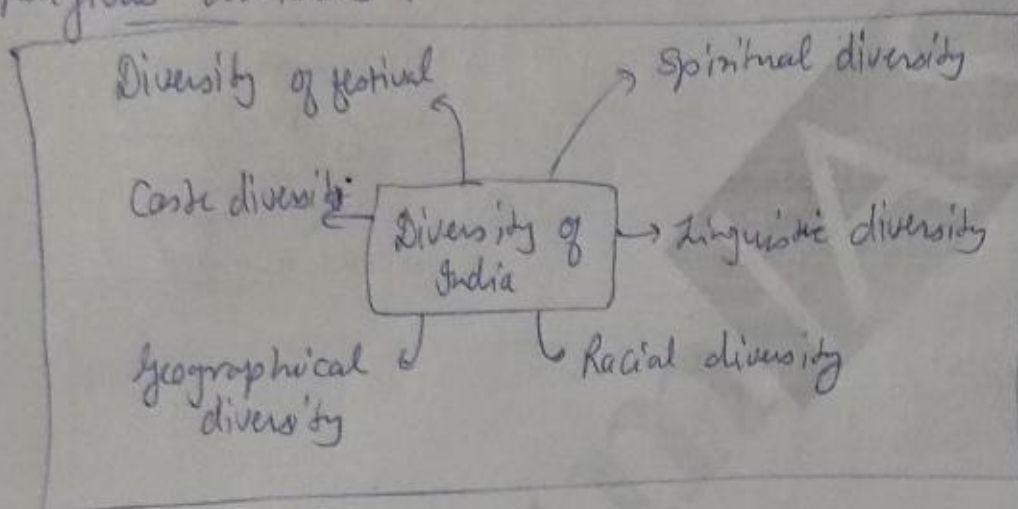
These data showed that Modernity, Education, Globalisation, economic progress etc are not enough to break caste system in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

India is a land of pluralities. A large country with world's 2nd largest population, India presents endless variety of physical features, cultural patterns, linguistic groups, caste & religious divisions.



Advantages of Pluralism in India

- ① Source of Soft Power → portrays India as a cultural capital
- ② Unique ~~sg~~ value system of love & tolerance
- ③ Serve economic purpose → tourism
- ④ Create Robust internal market.
- ⑤ Translates ~~th~~ ⁱⁿ diversity of thoughts, innovation, etc.

- ⑤ Geographical diversity ensures vibrant ecosystem, crop diversity, nutritional diversity, etc

Pluralistic society → Threat to our Constitutional values

- ① Social tensions due to narrow perceptions & opportunism.
- ② Geographical Diversity → ^{leads to} Regionalism
↳ ^⑤ → Shaktiputra
↓ Syndromes.
often leads to politics of Nativism.
- ③ Religious diversity → Communalism → Leads to Riots at times.
- ④ Racial diversity → Racism, Bigotry
- ⑤ Language diversity - ^{Rise of} Linguistic consciousness which results in linguistic based divisions.

Way forward

- ① Prevent the spread of Fake News
- ② Promote Religious Tolerance

③ Create Awareness among people with the help of CSO, NGOs, etc.

④ Formation of peace & Brother hood communities

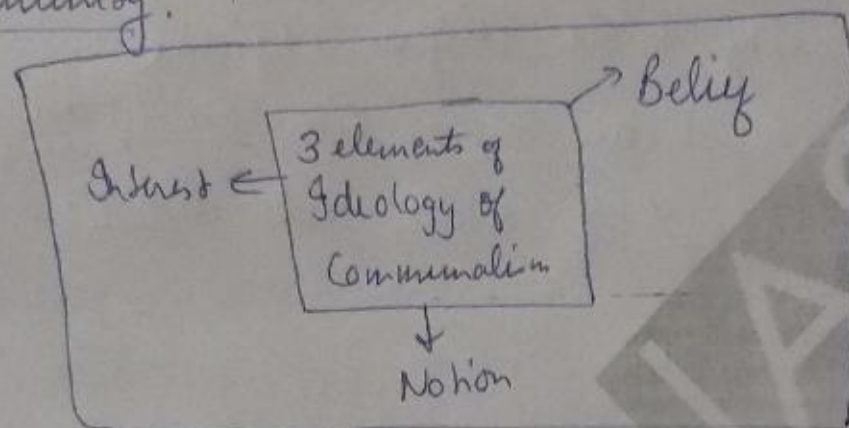
Pluralism plays a very significant role in Building of National identity. This govt. has to take steps to further promotes pluralism while ~~also~~ keeping a check on any Anti-social elements or practice that can harm the sentiments of people.

Overall Grading (✓)

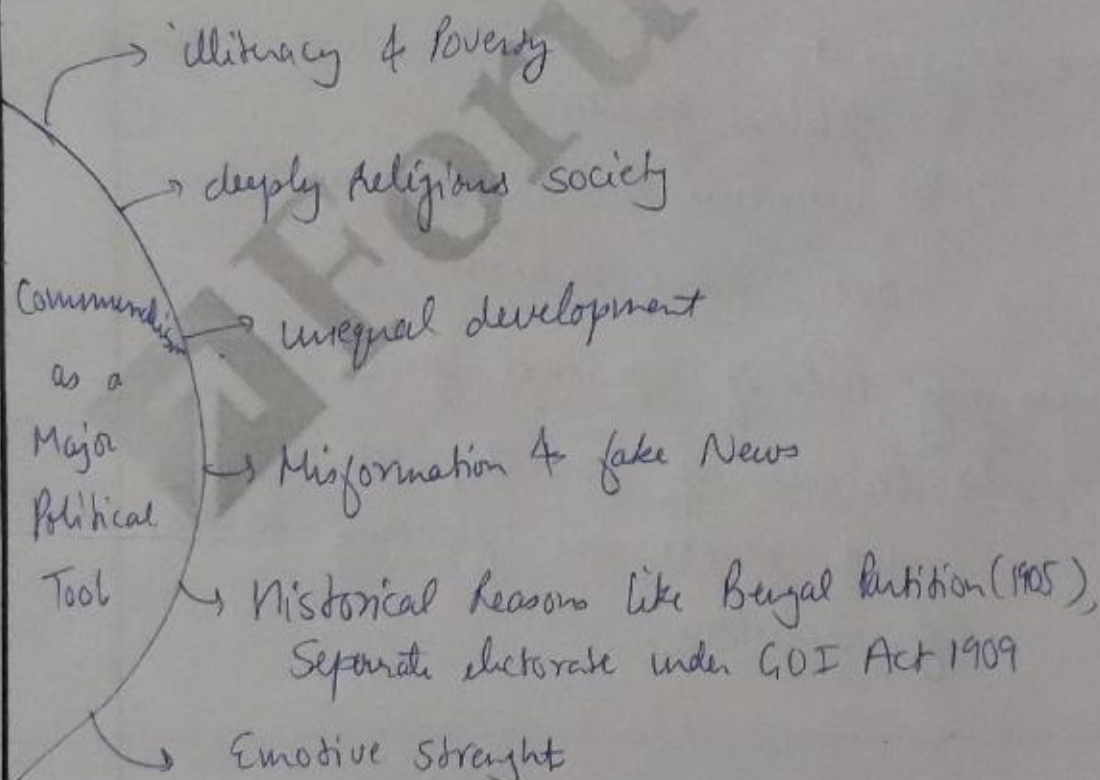
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Q5)

Communalism is a political ideology which identifies allegiance towards the commune or community.



Communalism has remained a Major ^{political} tool in independent India



Forces of development have not been able to overcome communal factors Because

① Development has not reached all sections of society & all ~~regions~~ regions.

② → Metropolitan cities like Delhi are way ahead of states like Bihar.

③ Rising Inequality

↳ According to recent Oxfam Report the top 10% of population owns 73% of nation's wealth.

③ Unemployment

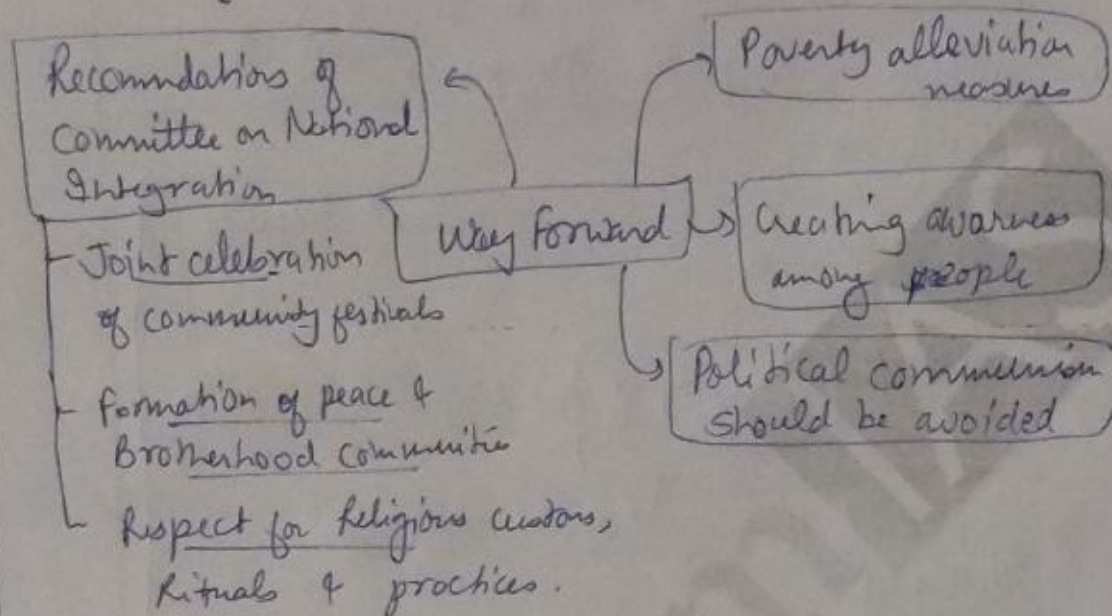
↳ jobless growth.

↳ Industries choosing capital intensive over labor intensive.

④ Increasing hold of spiritual gurus

↳ because of poverty, ~~the~~ unemployed people are flocking to them for solutions.

⑤ Rising Consciousness in Society as Regards Religion.



Thus, government has to take more relevant steps & policies to ensure social justice & empowerment are needed to weed out communalism and its offshoots like regionalism.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7)

India is a collection of Society because in India there is no common culture but have diversity of culture (Multiculturalism).

[Indians prefer to live together separately] →

Recently PEW Research centre conducted a survey in India on Religious tolerance highlights →

- ① 53.1% Indian see diversity as Benefit.
- ② 84.1% Believe Respecting all Religion is very important to be True Indian.
- ③ At the same time 67.1% Indians provided that they are not open to India of interfaith marriage. Hence, India is seen to be paradoxical society where Religious tolerance & Segregation are expressed together.

Possible explanation for Contradiction in Indian Society

- ① India's Sky Boxification of Religion
↳ concept of Sky Boxification was given by Michael Sandel in

which Rich & Poor has no connection at all. In India Sky Boxification can be observed not just in economic terms but also in terms of Religion & caste.

- ② On the other hand, Ashish Nandi (socio-political thinker) ~~allows~~ ^{illustrates} explained this phenomenon as unheristic form of tolerance which allows interaction & accommodation for various purposes without forcing each other to declare brotherly love towards other culture.
- ③ BBC Asia has defined Indian society with the help of Thali Model where different cultures exist in different ^{however,} compartments. These different cultures come together for social interactions.

Thus, India society can be seen through thali model of Multiculturalism to understand its diversity in culture.