



GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...8.....

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

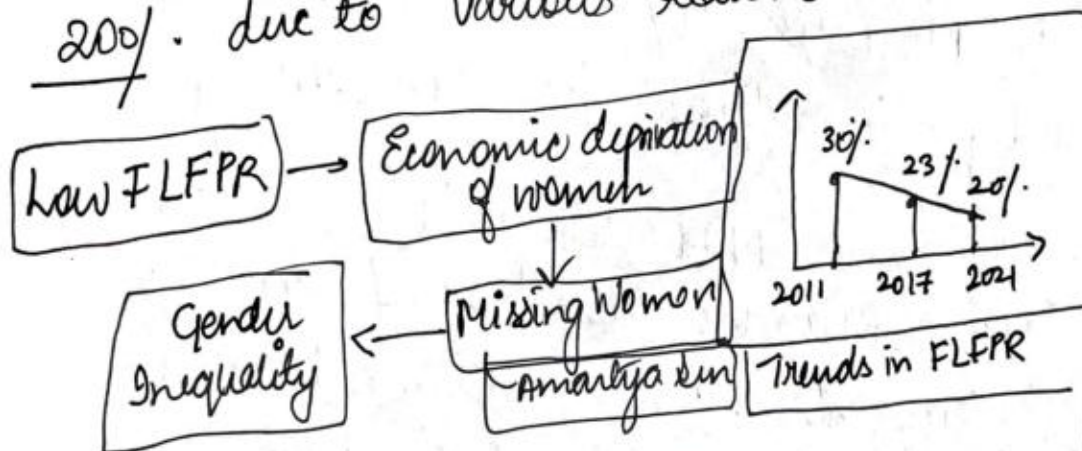
Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Do you agree with the fact that low (FLFPR) could be seen as an economic implication of womanhood?

Ans

Female labour force Participation Rate is the percentage of women in workforce. Currently it declined to 20% due to various reasons.



Low FLFPR is ~~seen as~~ economic implication of womanhood as

- ① Economic cost of Maternity Benefits discourages companies to hire women, after maternity benefits Act.
- ② Women Regarded Economically Inefficient
- ③ Orfam mentions only 8% women GoS.

- ① Avoidance of Glass ceiling - women not allowed to reach top of positions.
- ② Glass cliff - women regarded less competent.
- ③ Only 14% women MPs in India. ADR Report
- ④ Time Poverty - 80% women do care work Alc to MOSPI - thereby less time for jobs, skilling.
- However low FLFPR rate can be due to other reasons as lack of quality jobs, unsafe work environment, women preferring care work, less jobs.
- FLFPR need to be improved as women with men can contribute to 27% of GDP (LME), further gender budgeting like Nirbhaya Fund, gig economy can help.

Overall Grading (✓)

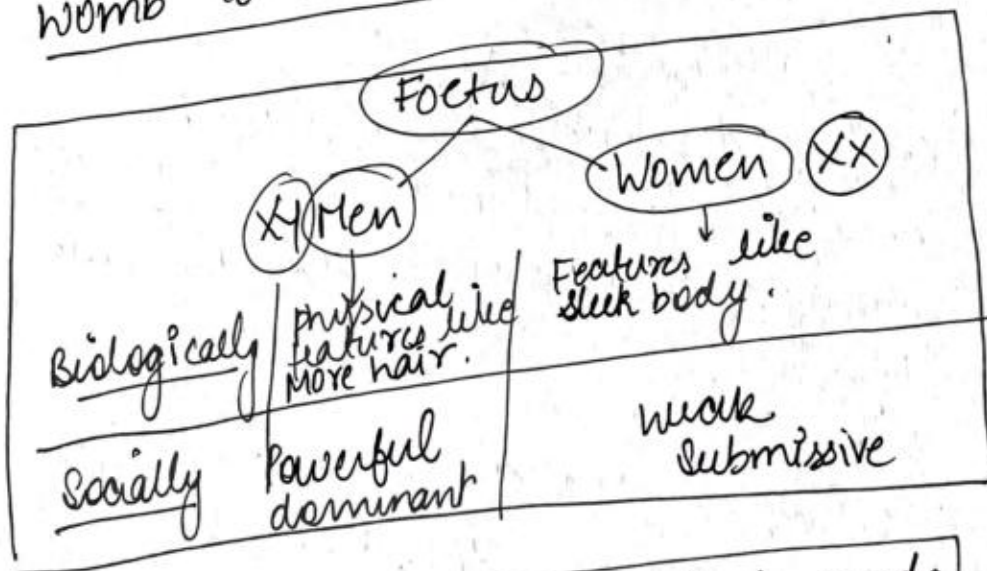
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Q.2)

One is not Born as women but one is Made as women by the society. Discuss.

Ans

Women constitute 50% of population and Pivotal for human survival as reflected by Sucharanshuwar idea. However she faces discrimination from womb to tomb.



One is not born women but made by society as →

- ① Socialisation assigns stereotyping Roles
- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| women - | household work |
| men - | earning household, income |

- ① Society prescribes appropriate behavior.
 (eg) girls should not laugh too much, sitting in specific way.
- ② acceptance of Discrimination, violence by women is taught by society.
- ③ Care work of only women is rendered by society. (eg) Amr2011
 - 160 million women do care work.
- ④ Limitations on women set by society
 (eg) Do not go out in night

However, it is the society only which has produced independent, powerful women like former PM Indira Gandhi. Also, women as distinct sex become so at Birth.

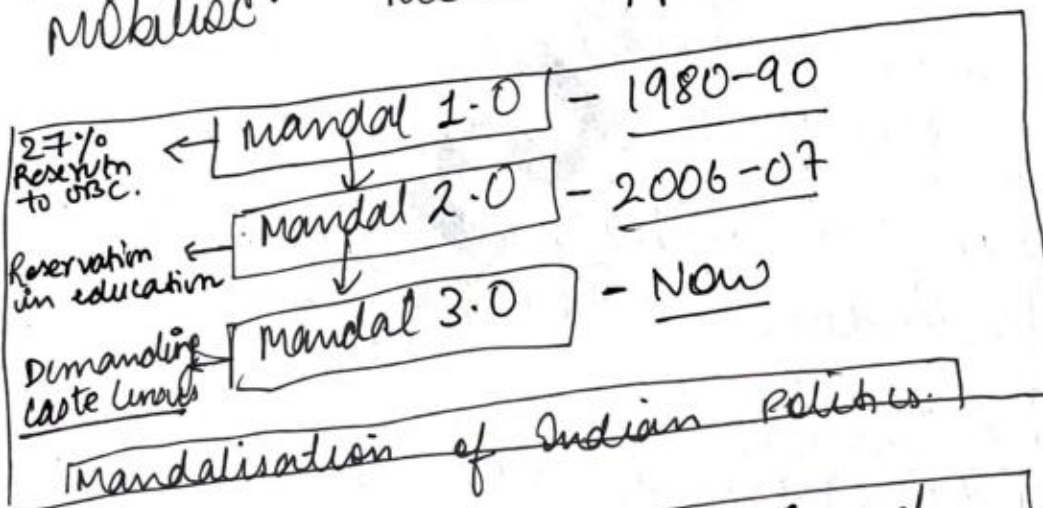
"As progress of society measured by position of women (BR Ambedkar), thereby women be honoured, care work Recognised safe working conditions (Vishaka guidelines).

Overall Grading (✓)

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

What do you understand by Mandalisation of Indian Politics?
Briefly trace out factors that led to evolution of Mandal Politics in India.

Mandalisation of Indian Politics refers to Politics of Backwardness played by political parties to mobilise Public support.



Factors leading to evolution of Mandal Politics in India are

- ① Emergence of Regional Parties in 1980s which triggered need to work for Backward classes. (Ex) Jai Parties

in Haryana.

- ① Increasing Competition led to evolution of Mandal Politics in 2000s to provide Reservation in educational areas.
- ② Fear of Economic Deprivation among backward classes.
- ③ Era of Communitarianism from 2014 where National Identity is used more, Mandal Politics evolved to next level.
- ④ Demand of Caste Census is further to mobilise on caste lines.
- ⑤ Bring Sensitive Identities - Caste Backwardness is often played.

Mandalisation of Politics should not lead to parochialism, hostility.
Objective, Rational assessment of status of communities required.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

What is the difference between westernisation and modernisation? Do you think India got ^{westernised} in place of modernise?

Ans

Westernisation and modernisation are New age philosophies impacting culture, economy, polity.

Differences

westernisation

- ① It is idea of west - entrenched culture and practices.
- ② (Eq) McDonald culture, wearing denims, preference for English.
- ③ Shows dominance of west. over rest of world. (Neo Imperialism)

modernisation

- ① spirit of rationality, choice, individualism.
- ② (Eq) liberty to man in all spheres.
- ③ Its champion of universal values & ideas.

India got Westernised Rather Modern as

- ① Western looks decide opinion making
- ② wearing jeans is good than suth.
- ③ prevalence of social evils like gender discrimination shows lack of modernity.
- ④ Western culture dominance Rather Rationality.
- ⑤ Burger chosen despite causing obesity (lack of Rationality).

However India got Modernised too →

- Inter caste marriage allowed.
- Individual given Prominence
- ⑥ Customised divisions. like Punjab Dosa
- evils like child marriage declined
- as per NTHSS showing Rationalism.
- Western culture's good element can be chosen. however modernity needed for Scientif Rational society.
- [Article 51(h)]

Overall Grading (✓)

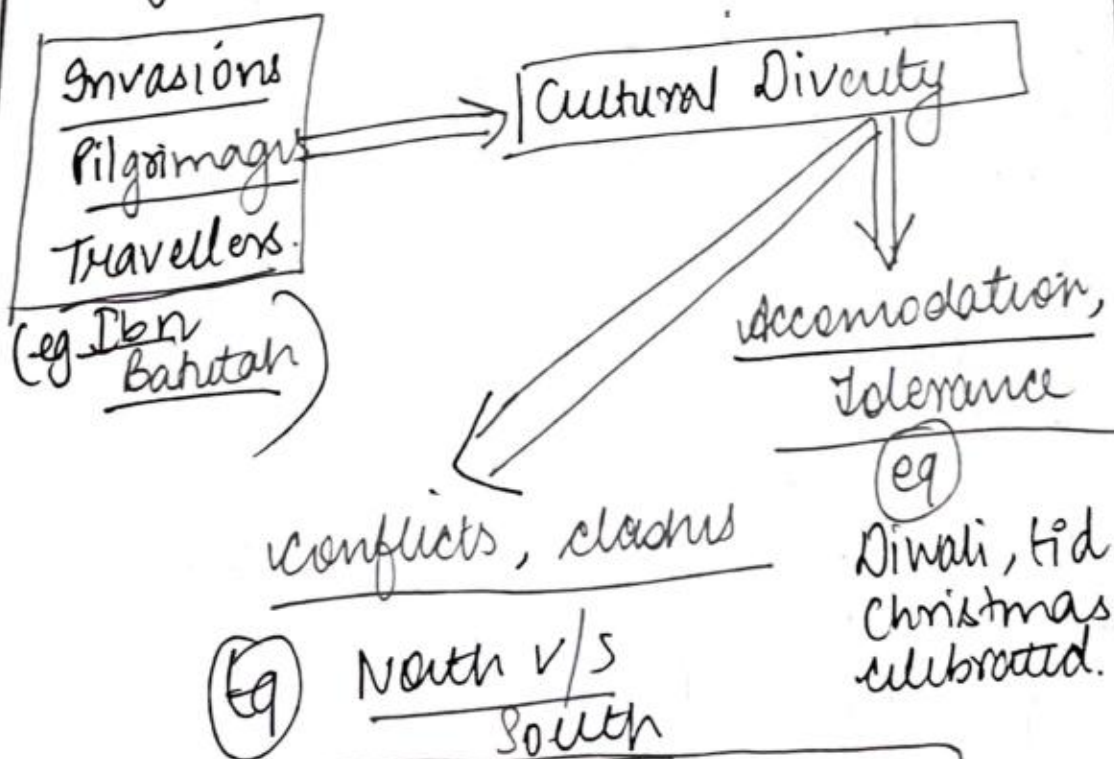
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Q.5)

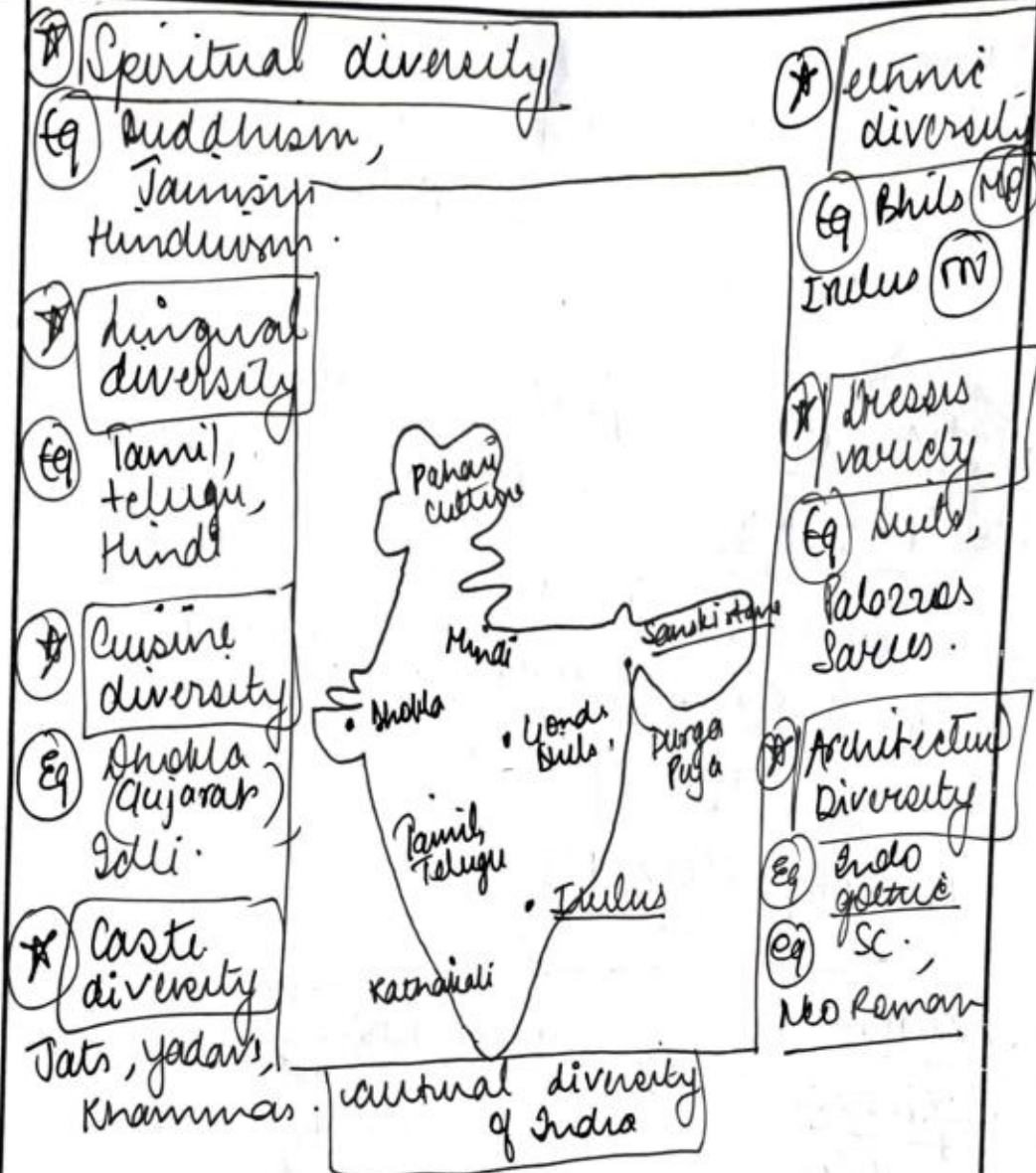
Describe cultural elements of diversity of India and rate their significance in building national identity.

Ans.

India is a multi cultural, multi lingual and ethnic society due to foreign influence (Indo Greeks, Shakas, Europeans) like a "Thali" with specific flavour of each element.



cultural elements of India are →



Its significance in building national identity -

→ Varied cuisines, dances
give soft power to India.
Eq Chhat Puga celebrated in USA.

→ India Branded as ~~the~~ cultural Capital of world

(Q) ^{Parag Mehta} PM said India is rich in culture

→ India Promoted as model of accommodative Secularism, Unity in Diversity.

However it creates divisions as →

(*) Diversity in culture leads to conflicts

(Q) ^{Q1} tag of Rasagolla + ^{these} B/w Odisha & WB.

(*) Promotes Regionalism

(Q) Anti Bihar stance in 1971.

(*) Encourage Parochialism

(Q) conflict over Hindi as language of state.

India's cultural diversity can be
 Overruled by "Quit India" campaign
 on lines of "Quit India", further
 "Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat" is in
 Right direction.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6) India Pluralistic society has often posed threat to our Constitutional values. Critically examine.

Ans Presence of 3000+ castes, varied Religions, 700+ tribes - India is a Multi cultural and Plural society like Patchwork Fabric model with various ramifications.

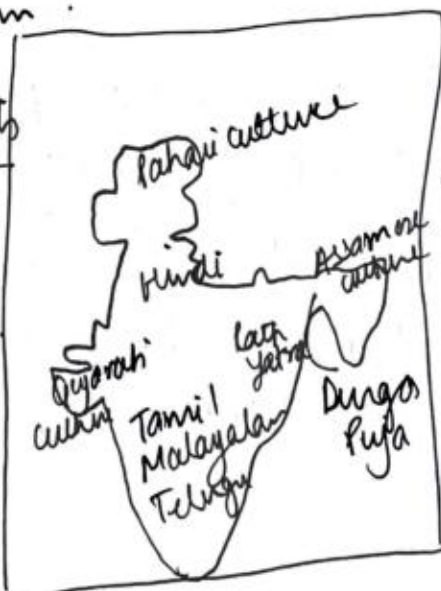
India has Plural society as →

• Varied Religions
Hinduism
Jainism

• Different viewpoints

• Multiple customs, traditions

(eg) many ways of marriage ceremonies



• Different languages

Hindi, Urdu

• Multiple festivals

Eid, Durga Puja

• Different customs

(eg) Dhoti, Saree, Silk.

- Indian Constitutional values stem from
- Equality, Liberty, Fraternity
Article 14 Article 19 Preamble
 - Brotherhood (Article 51A(e))

Pluralistic society sometimes pose threat to Constitutional values

- ① Personal laws
 eg Triple Talaa violated Article 14,
Article 51A(e) (Practices derogatory to women)
- ② Cultural Rituals
 like Female genital mutilation violate Article 21 (Right to Privacy)
- ③ Multiple Festivals create law and order issues.
 eg Durga Puja Processions
 Restrict Right to movement.
Article 19
- ④ Regional Politics encourage Regionalism & hurt Fraternity
 eg anti Bihari stance by RNS.

However Pluralistic society
strengthens Constitutional values

- Varied Viewpoints prevents
Majoritarianism
- Presence of different Pilgrimages
strengthens Fraternity
(eg) Char Dham Yatra across India.
- Different cultures promote
brotherhood, Tolerance (51A(e))
- Pluralism Promotes Innovation,
scientific thinking (51A(b)).
- (eg) Architecture borrowed from
Islam, Christianity.

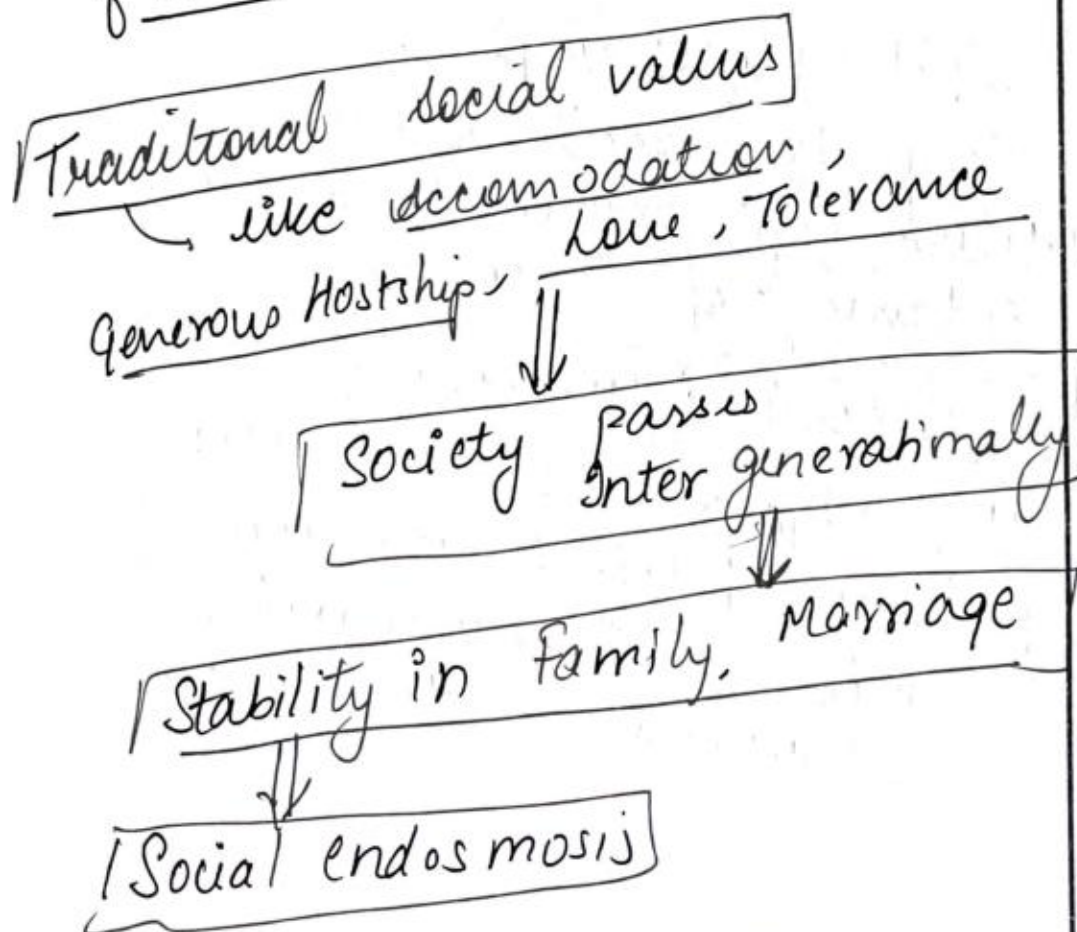
India's Pluralism to act as
strength and Vigilant Ghizney,
code of ethics for media like
(UR), Equal opportunity Commission
(Sachar Unit) for grievance Redressal.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7) How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes.

Ans. Indian society is a 'Ghali' like with different elements with our essence. It is an important tool for transfer of values.



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Indian Society maintain continuity in traditional social values as

→ Authoritative Role of family

Parents → teach obedience

Grandparents → Moral values by Panchtantra stories

→ Celebration of Festivals

(eg) Diwali teaches social values of Patience, victory of good.

→ Role Model Approach

Society by good models teaches values. (eg) Mother Teresa as epitome of Sacrifice.

→ Social Sanctions

they enforce social values. (eg) Boycott of individuals who are criminals, elders.

Changes taking place in it →

- ① Declining Role of family
- ② Greater Influence of Peer Groups
(eg) Cool culture learnt by students
- ③ Influence of Social Media
It transfers new values of individualism, liberty.
- ④ Emergence of new values
Today Profit, choice matters over Community Interests.
- ⑤ Lack of tolerance among neighbours
leading to disputes, clashes.

Indian Society, however is Prime force to inculcate values.
Further Participative Approach with Flexibility can be used to cater to new generation.

Overall Grading (✓)

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