

(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : **69 2008**

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	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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anything in this Area

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Q.1)

The low female labour force rate in India is a fact upheld by the PLFS - which says India has women labour force participation at only 28% with global average being over 50%.

The low labour force seen in other sectors :-

- ① In education and academics, India has lowest STEM profession at only 14% despite having one of highest STEM graduates.
- ② The WEF data need women mostly contribute to unpaid labour - of around 66%.
- ③ women are rich of agricultural labours but do not own any land.

This indicates to the economic
implication of womanhood :-

- ① women do not enjoy own agency
and are dependent on male for
basic survival.
 - ② due to sexual division of labour
at home - women denied workplace
entry.
 - ③ A/c to Sylvia Walby - the patriarchal
institution of state ensure women
not part of labour - and economy.
 - ④ Unequal gender socialisation leads to
denigration
 - ⑤ Harassment at workplace denying women
workplace justice.
- Mission shall
for women overall
improvement.
- Steps Taken
- Vigilance
Judgement for
workplace safety

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

The very famous saying one is not ^{born} ~~made~~ a woman but is made a woman is truly seen in society everywhere.

→ How women made? ←

① Unequal gender socialisation leads to different expectation from gender.

(Eg) Girls work and help earn.

② Women expected to take over expressive role for family betterment.

③ The non-agency of women in household ~~is~~ leads to gender bias being generationally passed down.

→ The Implication ←

④ The unequal gender socialisation which leads to making of woman often leads to :-

① Women being denied basic human need of food, clothes, education for their male ~~or~~ members of family.

- ⑥ One in 7 women are anaemic
- ⑤ Domestication of women.
- ④ Engagement in unpaid labour for
 up. (WEP data : 667.)
- ⑦ Lack of reproductive rights and bodily autonomy.
- ⑧ High dropout from education among adolescent girls due to care taking work.
- ⑨ ~~Prevalence~~ Prevalence of child marriage & teenage pregnancy.

→ Impact on society ←

- ① Society deprived of true GDP attainment.
- ② Rise of social evil - Dowry, Bride Beating etc.
- ③ Demographic imbalance - and child health system.

→ Way forward ←

- ④ The using of education for women to get employment - can help attain 'SDG 5 of gender equality.'

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

Indian politics post independence has faced various dimensions of issues of regionalism, religion or caste dominating the political landscape.

Mandalisation of politics is the using of caste by political parties for political mobilisation to gain political power.

→ When seen? ←

The rise of impact of positive discrimination in enhancing social mobility lead to the political system analysing the demography to make the benefit available for more deprived classes.

→ • Mandrel commission in 1980s came up with recommendation for 27% reservation for oBC in India - whose population was of around 52%.

The political mobilisation of masses based on reservation demand need and this lead to Mandalisation of Politics 1-0.

However, with the rise of national consciousness for political leverage, the caste factor took a back seat. with the recent demand for caste census, sub-categorisation of caste (Justice Rohini commission) can be said to be mandalisation of nomines 3.0.

→ Factors ←

- ① The low economic development, leading to more no. of deprived class.
- ② Failure of 'Trickle down economics' to affect lives of poor.
- ③ Rise of social inequality in society.
- ④ more security of govt jobs.

The above factors lead to mandalisation of nations - but no need by R. Iyothari, with rise of SC, ST to better position positive discrimination a hope in darkness for all.

Overall Grading (✓)

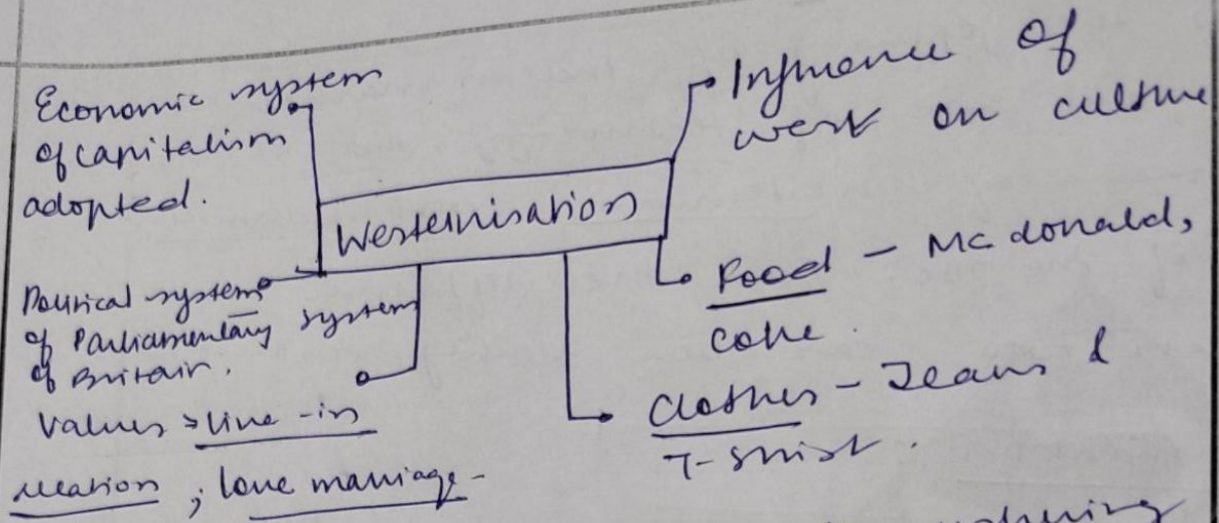
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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Q.4)

With the opening of Indian market in '1990s and rise of technology, the phenomena of westernisation, ~~and~~ modernisation seen of the rise. But the difference between two can be starkly visible in - Modernisation ?

- ① means the values ushered in by the Renaissance era of and the French Revolution of equality, liberty, fraternity for all.
- ② In Indian context, the modernisation of India happened in - Independence with bulwarks of social change like Raja Ram Mohan Roy - abolition of sati, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - empowering women education, Jyotiba Phule - empowerment of depressed caste etc.
- ③ India with the national movement with modern national values - modernisation.



Hence, modernisation means the ushering in of new era of values of new era - westernisation means the following of west culture blindly without regard for Indian culture.

However, India has strong cultural roots still - as India also has exported its culture abroad.

② Yoga, Bollywood, IT sector employees.

And world can be seen celebrating India and there is cultural revival over all and rise in India's soft power diplomacy, being cultural capital of world.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Q.5)

Indian subcontinent - known for its diversity - due to existence of the various faith, culture all existing in harmony since time immemorial.

→ Cultural Elements of diversity ←

① Historically : India ruled by various rulers who brought cultural elements to forefront.

eg) North India food - mughal reference, and East Indian architecture - Mughal rulers, South - Remnants of Portuguese and other invaders seen in food & architec.

② Linguistic : India home to 22 official language officially recognised, with scripts Indic - Devanagari, Brahmi, Grantha, Tamil, etc.

③ Geographic : diversity of rain forest, plains and plateau & mountain.

④ Architecture : From Ashoka's pillars, to Taj Mahal, to temples of Khajuraho, India has diversity.

⑤ Religion : Home to 5 major religion and various sects and sects of religion.

⑥ Cultural : diversity in celebrating festival in different region.

→ The above have significance in Nation building ←

⑦ Rise of India's softpower.

⑧ India has good relation with both UAE due to significant muslim population and USA democratic values.

⑨ Rise of Tourism :

Report : Tourism contributed to 9% of India's GDP in 2019.

② Var geography leading to food security and crop diversity.

④ likelihood of all managed due to various arena of work.

⑤ Rise of values of tolerance and unity.

Challenges have been faced due to diversity.

Rise of social strains due to demand for benefit for communities.

Use of difference for political leverage.

Challenge

Rise of Regionalism

Rise of Communalism.

However, India remains to be the only democracy which has protected rights of minorities with a constitution which protects, and hence India has the unity in diversity as used by J.Nehru.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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Q.6) India is a pluralistic society by nature due to its diversity and tolerance to diversity and has often been called the Torali of model of diversity.

India was pluralistic society :-

① Different languages - as we said
'kes was he badle paani'. 4 lines
'he badle paani'

② Different religions - none to 5
major religions and rise to various
sects like - Ahmadia sect,
Buddhism, and other cults etc.

③ Caste distinction was vertically
divided the society into social
groups with various privileges & or
discrimination.

④ It also has various ways of celebrating
the festivals & cultures.

This pluralistic nature can be sometimes seen as threat to cⁿ value

⑤ Rise of regionalism - political leverage based on 'son of soil' movement and creation of jobs for local.

⑥ Language Renewed 75% jobs for local

⑦ Rise of Communalism :- use of communal politics led to the biggest communal riot in India in 1947 partition and Direct Action Day.

⑧ Rise of Separatism :- The movement of Utharistan and Nagaland demanding separate nation due to diversity.

⑨ Craving of diversity to get vote based on politics of appeasement and vote bank politics.

This alone seen as threat to values of Art, 14, 15, 16

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But there also is unity -

⑨ The religions all have same name same goal of peace and harmony.

⑩ It gives boost to economy - with tourism contributing to 9% of Indian GDP in 2019.

⑪ It is the adherence to constitutional morality over all and equality for all.

⑫ Shah Bano case - Muslim women given maintenance.

• Sabirima case - Hindu women given temple entry.

⑬ The constitutional values are being upheld - as the equality ^(Art 14) for all, and religion ^(Art 25-28) for all, is upheld. Indian

vision of Art 3 which allows demand for separate state also a healthy portrayal of constitutionalism. And the values of

democracy - although can be challenged with vote bank politics, the model for weaker states

upholds the validity of protection for weak

and hence Constitution strength.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Q.7)

Indian society with the influence of external and internal factors, [eg: British Rule, & PG (external): Buddhism, Jainism → internal] have constantly undergoing flow of changes. India had its traditional social values :-

- ① family being the basic social and economic unit - with joint family being predominant.
- ② society characterised by caste hierarchy & occupational segregation.
- ③ Gender bias by Patriarchy.
- ④ Religion as the light to way of leading life.
- ⑤ Education based on religion tenets.
- ⑥ Economy being redistributive in nature and accumulative.

There have been changes in traditional values :-

① Rise of nuclear family from Joint family breakdown.

② Occupational differentiation based on skill and achievement over caste.

③ more value to achieved ~~ascribed~~ status over ascribed status.

④ Rise of women's contribution to economy.

⑤ Ex. to UNICEF India has 39.1% women in corporate leadership role - higher than global avg.

⑥ Separation of religion from state.
Ex. Cn - roads for equidistance from all religion.

⑦ Economy based on capitalism

India still attempts at heading back old values :-

- ① Rise of 'ritual jointness' where families get together for festival.
- ② Prevalence of dalits in lower paying jobs.
- ③ Report - 96% of manual scavenger dalits.
- ④ Still very low labour participation of women and high domestication.
- ⑤ Prevalence of redistributive economy
 - ⑥ dangas give back food to society.
 - ⑦ dalits - working non-profit model.
 - ⑧ civil society

Hence, write due to UPG of 1990.
 the economy has changed due to orthogenic factor, the society is still holding on to traditional values in its own way.

Overall Grading (✓)

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