

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **692008 (GSAP # 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
1	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

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Start Writing Here

Q.1) Do you agree with the fact that Low Female Labour Force Participation Rate in India (FLFPR) could be seen as an economic implication of womanhood?

Female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) is the number of women in working age (16-64 yrs) are into employment or are seeking employment.

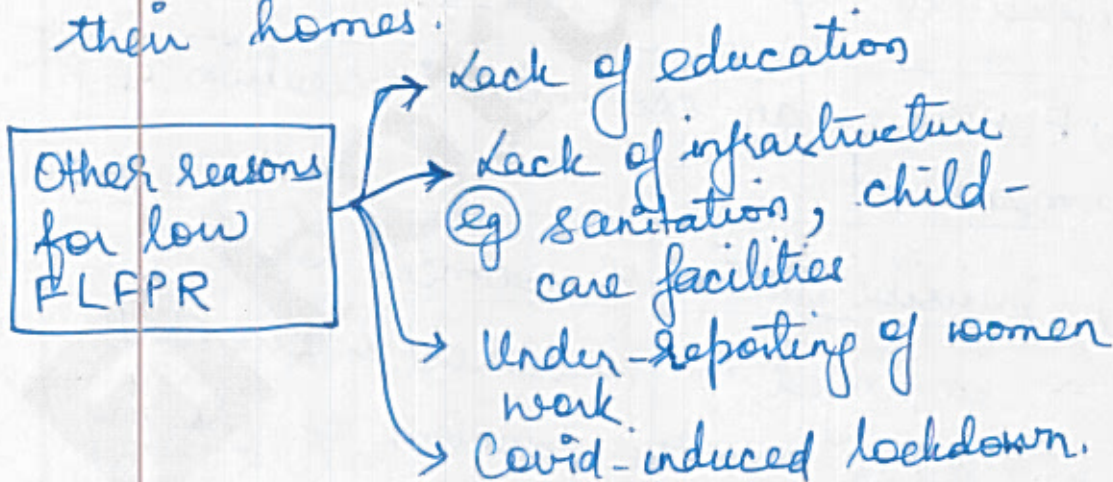
According to a CMIE Report of December 2021, in India FLFPR has dropped to as low as 9.4%.

Low FLFPR as an economic implication of womanhood

1) Invisibilisation of women's work
 → employed in household & care work
 → leads to the problem of Missing Women (Amarthy Sen).

2) Violence against women -
 → prevalence of sexual harassment at workplace, ~~and~~ unsafe working

- environment, etc.
- 3) Unintended consequence of govt policies
 - Maternity benefits Act has raised maternity leaves for women.
 - leads to problem of firing of women employees i.e. "Maternity Penalty"
 - 4) Gender wage gap between males & females demotivates women from taking employment.
 - 5) Social stigma & income effect attached with women working outside their homes.



Thus, FLFPR is ~~not~~ not majorly an economic implication. However steps like SHE-box, gender budgeting will improve this rate.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

One is not born as woman but one is made by the society. Discuss

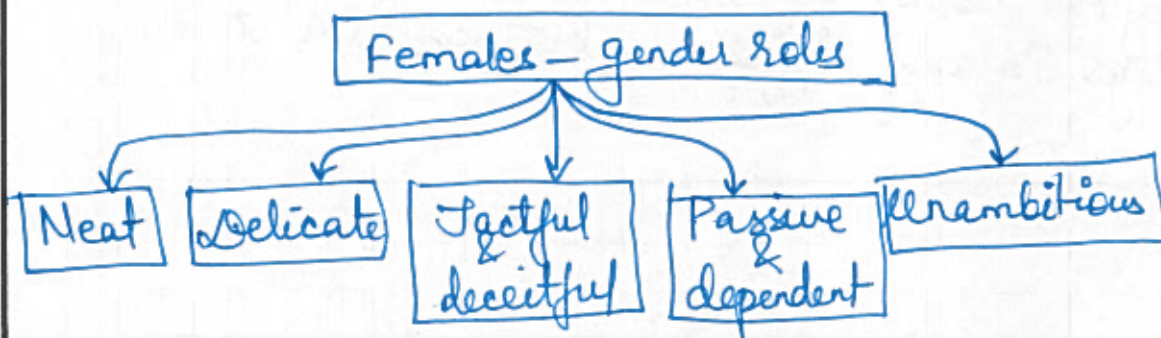
There exists two aspects namely sex and gender. While sex is a biological construct differentiating men & women, gender is a sociological construct that differentiates males from females.

How society makes a woman?

→ Society attaches different personality attributes with gender.

(eg) Femininity → women
Masculinity → males.

→ This attribution leads to creation of gender roles which later manifests in form of social inequality between the two genders.



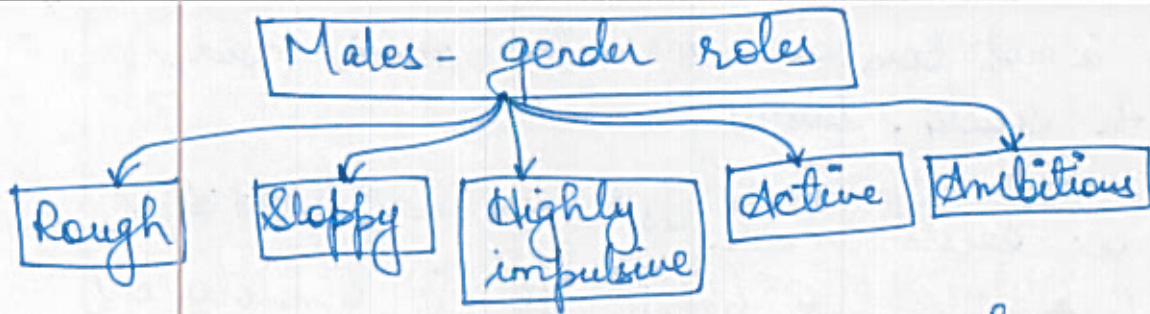


Fig :- Societal division of gender roles.
 → This division leads to inequality.



Thus, when born there are no major difference between male & female except their biological distinctions. However, ~~age~~ society brings many difference between the two.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.3)

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

Mandalisation of politics is the era of politics that is determined by the mobilisation of people on the basis of caste.

Factors that led to evolution of Mandal politics in India

- 1.) Socio-economic backwardness of various ^{lower} caste groups like Yadavas, Kurmis, etc.
- 2.) Granting of Universal adult suffrage (Article - 326) ~~of~~ empowered them and determined the numerical strength of these classes.
- 3.) Publication of Mandal Report in 1980 → highlighted 52% of India's population is OBC.
- 4.) Vote-bank politics for gaining political mileage by caste-based politics

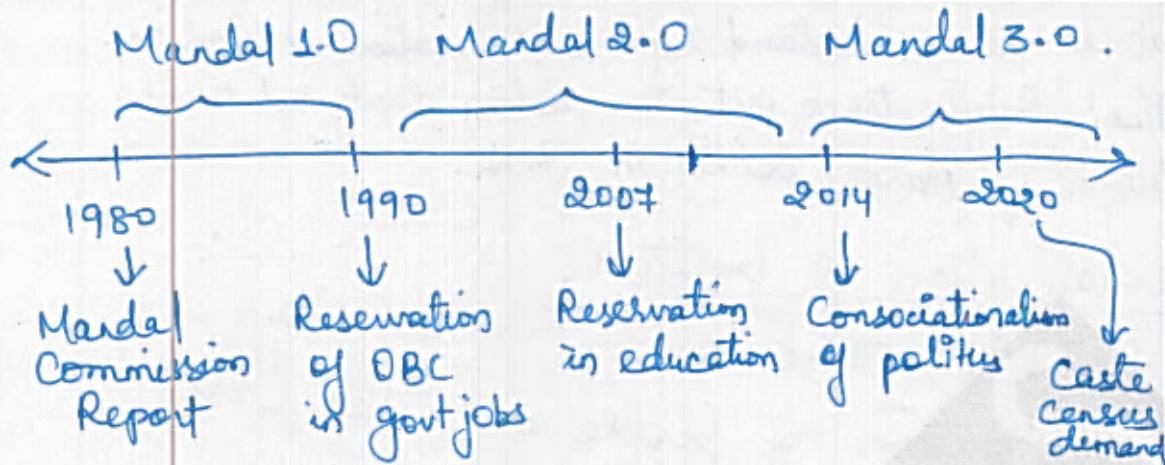


Fig:- Evolution of Mandal politics in India.

Evolution

- 1.) Mandal 1.0 → post publication of Mandal report → led to demands for reservation in jobs, education, etc.
- 2.) Mandal 2.0 → divisive politics leading to casteisation of politics through caste based political parties.
- 3.) Mandal 3.0 → Recent demands by Bihar cabinet for Caste - census.

Thus, Mandal politics has long story of evolution in India.

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Q.4)

What is the difference between westernisation & modernisation? Do you think that India got westernised in place of modernisation?

Westernisation is the process of imitating the ~~values~~ beliefs, values and lifestyles of western countries by non-western nations. Modernisation is the fundamental change in value system bringing rationality of thoughts & spirit of enquiry.

Modernisation	Westernisation
① abandoning dogmas and accepting of rational ideas.	① imitation of habits of west.
② change in values through <u>modern education</u> and <u>intellectual awakening</u>	② simply following the ideas of west because of <u>colonialism</u> & <u>globalisation</u>
③ brings change in individual as well as	③ dilution of diversity,

Modernisation	Westernisation
social structure .	conflict between core and peripheral values
④ Example - Japan & China in terms of industrialisation	④ Example - India due to colonial history

India got westernised instead of modernisation

- 1.) Prevalence of mob lynching highlights → lack of logical thinking & spirit of enquiry.
- 2.) adopting western clothes by women but existence of violence at the same time (eg) rape, & eve-teasing, etc.
- 3.) honor killing practices & Khap panchayats
- 4.) atrocities against vulnerable sections (eg) Dalits.

Thus, simply following others culture blindly in name of being modernised must be avoided.

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Q.5)

Describe cultural elements of diversity in India & rate their relative significance in building a national identity.

Indian society entails diversity in various forms like diversity of languages, literature, music, festivals, cultures, religions and what not.

Cultural elements of diversity in India

① Spiritual and Religious Diversity

- rich accumulation of philosophical traditions @ astika & Nastika philosophies
- India is birthplace of three religions - Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism
- accomodation of Abrahamic religions like Islam & Christianity

② Linguistic Diversity

- A number of language groups exists:-
 - Indo-European language
 - Dravidian

- Sino-Tibetan
- Austrie
- Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India said that more than 19,500 mother tongues are spoken in India.

③ Racial Diversity

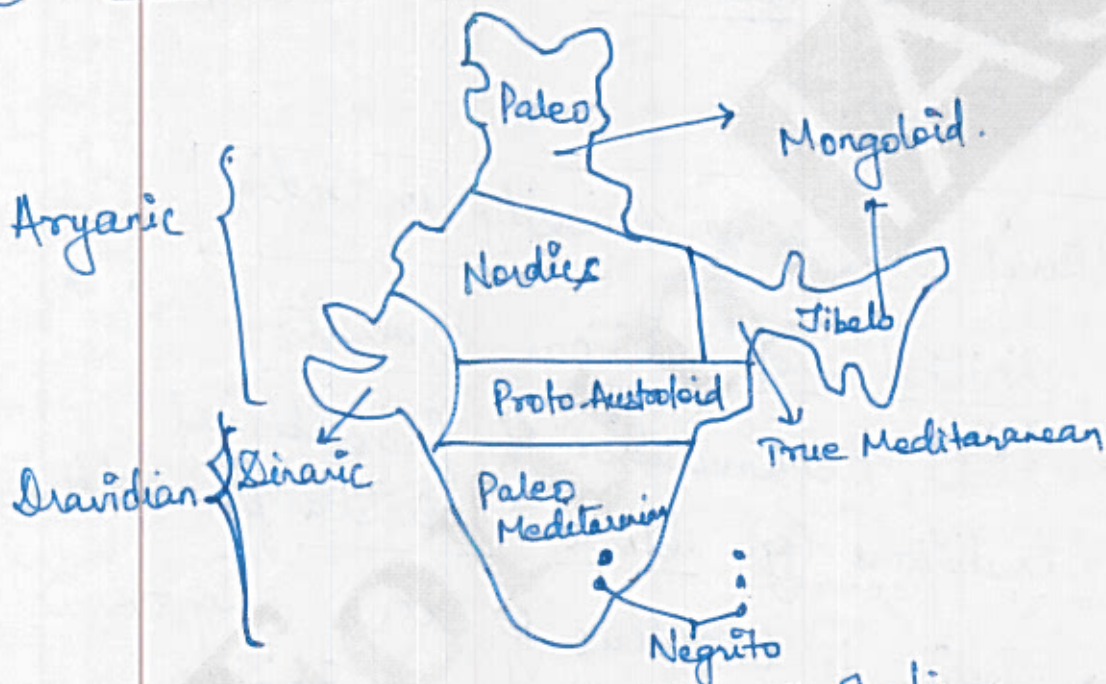


Fig:- Racial diversity of India.

④ Caste diversity

- 4 varnas namely Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas & Shudras.
- existence of more than 3000 castes and 25,000 sub-castes

Relative significance of cultural diversity in building a national identity

- 1.) Contributes in building India's 'soft power' and protrudes India as a 'cultural capital'.
- 2.) Translates into economic opportunities through spiritual & cultural tourism
 → India generated \$240 billion through tourism
 ≈ 9.8% of India's GDP (WTTC, 2018)
- 3.) Provides a robust internal market.
- 4.) Creates unique values of love & ~~tolerance~~
tolerance.
- 5.) Leads to crop and nutritional diversity which secures nutritional levels of population.

Thus, diversity of India in form of variety of religion, cultures, languages, ethnicity, races, etc. acts as a boon which brings a unique aspect i.e. 'Unity in diversity' in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

India's pluralistic society has often posed a threat to our constitutional values. Critically examine.

Pluralism is a political & social ideology according to which people of different ~~ed~~ values, beliefs, cultures and backgrounds can coexist and participate equally in political and social process. In other words, it entails the existence of multiple cultures along with a dominant culture in a society.

India's pluralism - a threat to constitutional values

① Religious Pluralism

→ It may sometimes lead to communalism resulting in riots & fundamentalist tendencies.

→ (eg) Godhra riot in Gujarat.

→ violates constitutional ideals of right to freedom of religion guaranteed under Articles-25 to 28.

②. Geographical pluralism

- may give rise to regional identity and son of soil or Dhartiputra syndrome
- it is against rights to freedom of movement & of residence anywhere in India (Article-19)

(eg) Biharis in Maharashtra.

③. Linguistic pluralism

- leads to ~~racism~~ & ~~to~~ language based discrimination.
- against cultural & educational rights of linguistic minorities (Article-29 & 30)

④. Racial pluralism

- leads to racism & bigotry
- (eg) North east people called as 'Chinkis' in rest of India.

- violative of right to equality ~~for~~ (Article-14) and spirit of brotherhood & fraternity.

However, there are certain significances of this pluralism as well :-

- 1.) It helps in building India's soft power and projects India as cultural capital of the world.
- 2.) Pluralism of cultures bring many economic opportunities
(eg) ~~as~~ spiritual tourism
- 3.) provides robust internal market giving boost to overall economy.
- 4.) brings the unique values of love and tolerance.

Thus, even though certain aspects of our plurality pose some challenges to our constitutional values, proper enforcement of constitutional provisions & laws and removal of politicisation of ^{diversity} ~~cultural~~ aspects can make India a cultural capital.

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Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

How does the Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate changes taking place in it.

Indian society consist of a number of unique traditional values like tolerance, non-violence, collectivism and peace.

India has been able to maintain the continuity in traditional values through many aspects.

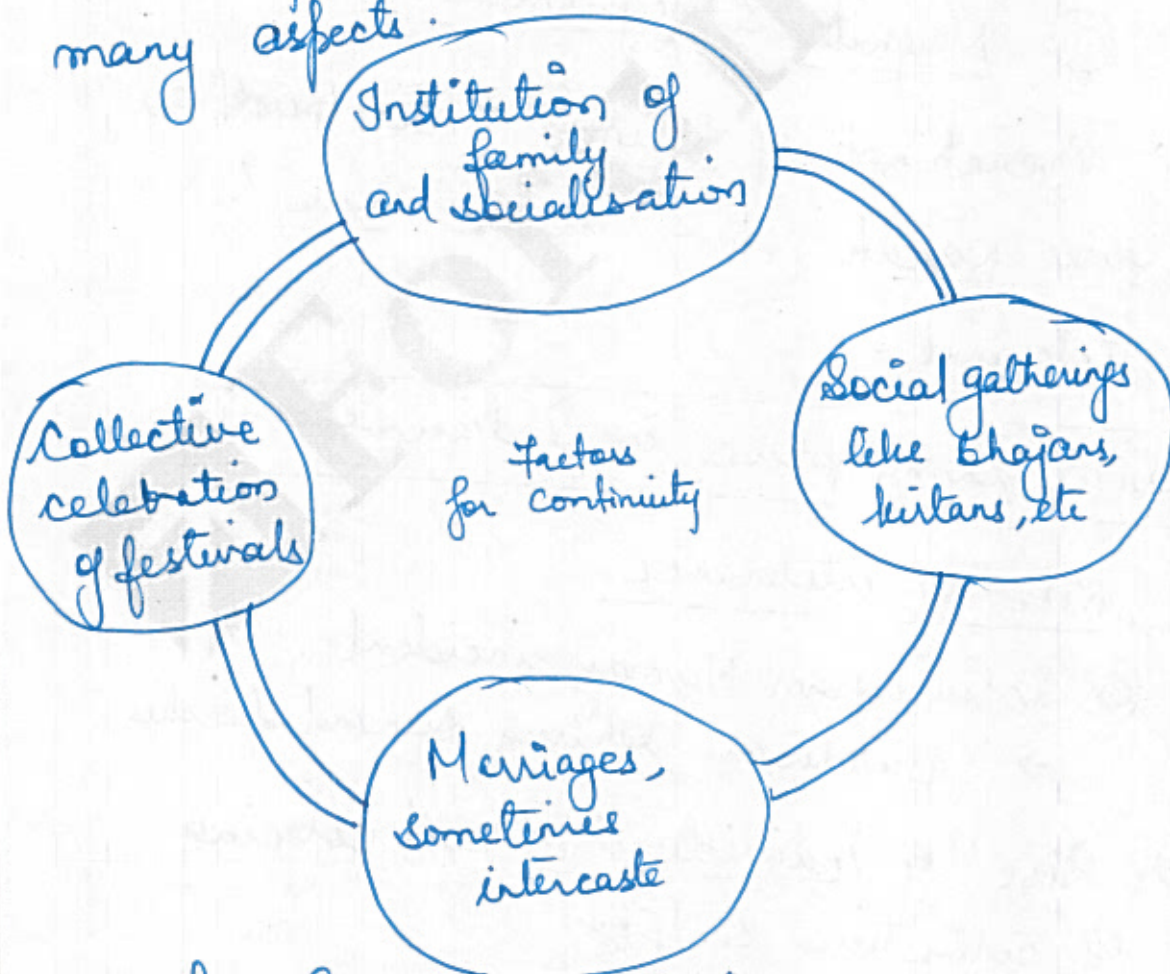


Fig:- Continuity in traditional value systems

Reasons for continuity and changes in value system of India:

- 1.) Flexibility of Indian culture to accommodate diverse & diverging viewpoints.
- 2.) Evolution of Indian value system through progressive thinking
 (e.g.) abolition of untouchability
- 3.) Assimilation of different cultures
 → foreigners got Indianized
 (e.g.) Mughals & Syncretism.
- 4.) Preachings of saints like Buddha, Guru Nanak, etc. - above love & tolerance.

Changes taking place in Indian society

- 1.) Rise of intolerance
 (e.g.) → Gurugram Naray incident
 → Haridwar Dharma Sansad speeches
- 2.) Rise of individualism and forgoing of collective benefit.

→ ~~so~~ for pursuit of selfish personal goals
 → due to increased materialism and competition

3) Modern education system has led to progressive ideas of egalitarian society.

(eg) abolition of sati and other evil practices.

4) Nuclearization of family structure
 → lack of social value inculcation by grandparents.

5) Role of Information and communication technology has resulted in quick transport of information.

→ both good & bad influence

(eg) MeToo campaign vs Bulli Bai app.

Although modernisation has brought certain changes to our value system, but even today traditional values like "Vasudha Kutumbakam" helps in societal maintenance across the world.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

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