

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **#8** (692008)

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                   |             |
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| Overall Grade/Score |             |

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

Ans. According to World Bank Data India's ~~female~~ Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) is around 24% while global average is 47%.

This data shows a very grim picture and at times it is said that low FLFPR is ~~due~~ an economic implication of womenhood (state of being women) due to following reasons.

- Household work.  
- Missing married women (25-44 yrs age grp.) due to household work and care work.
- Societal stigma attached to women working outside.



- High family Income
  - a sense that ~~mo~~ women need not work if husband earns enough.
- Violence against women in public space - discourages women.
- Digital divide among male and female.
- Low education and future job opportunities for women.

However, just womenhood is not responsible, it is a major factor but other factors like ~~lack~~ lack of gender-data, technological disruptions worsen women FLFPR in India.

It is a conducive environment in the form of better safety measures in public sphere, equal pay for equal work, better infrastructure and social awareness about women empowerment is necessary to match world average of 47% FLFPR.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor |   |   | Average |   |   | Good |   |   |
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Q.2) One is not born as women but one is made as women by the society. Discuss

Ans when it comes to classifying & humans it has two dimensions gender and sex.

Sex is the biological construct i.e. determined by birth as girl or boy while gender is social constructs i.e. society classifying a person ~~to~~ based on characters like feminine & masculine as ~~female~~ and ~~male~~ or woman & man respectively.

~~That is also~~ This classification by society leads to role division as also creates <sup>social</sup> inequality.

Social inequality is a unequal distribution of resources on the basis of certain norms, these norms can be discriminatory and lead to difference in power.



Structure, ~~or~~ creates hierarchy etc.  
Generally a society attaches a following attributes to a girl to become women.

- feminine characters.
- soft spoken, submissive.
- less outgoing
- caring and more inclined towards family's needs.
- selfless.

These when a girl fits into all these characters she is given the title of an '~~old~~ Women'. This attitude of ~~the~~ society which divides roles on the basis of gender is ~~disc~~ as said sometimes ~~also~~ reason for the saying 'One is not born a women, - One is made a women by the society'.

Overall Grading (✓)

| Poor |   |   | Average |   |   | Good |   |   |
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Q.3) What do you understand by Mandalisation of politics? Briefly trace out the factors that led to the evolution of Mandal politics in India.

Ans. Mandalisation of Politics refers to identity politics based on identity in this case on caste identity.

Factors responsible for evolution

- Exclusion and discriminatory practices against lower caste.
- Lower socio-economic and political status
- Skewed development
- Exploitation on the basis of ascribed status.
- Democratic value of Universal adult Suffrage.
- Decentralisation through panchayat raj system.
- Affirmative action of state through reservation.
- Report '6



Apart from these 1980 Report by Mandal commission which recognised backward caste as a separate identity and need for their reservation created a fertile ground for evolution of Mandal politics.

Events Phases of Mandal politics

- Mandal 1.0 - post 1980 where politics of backwardness began.
- Mandal 2.0 - Post 2006-07 when reservation in education institution was also extended.

Presently the demand for Caste-based Census is being seen as a way for Mandal 3.0 (More reservation based on population data) to counter the 'Indian version of consociationalism' (i.e politics on the basis of national identity)

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Q.4) What is the difference between westernisation and modernisation? Do you think that India got westernised in place of modernisation?

Ans. ~~the~~ Modernisation refers to a change in personal values, beliefs and also more rational thought. whereas Westernisation is simply imitation of western country by non western country.

### Difference

#### Modernisation

##### Basis.

- change in outlook towards issues.
- e.g. - untouchability ban.

##### Influence.

- by globalisation and education is a pre-requisite

#### Westernisation

- Only a change in dressing style, food habits, etc.
- e.g. - Burger etc.

- from colonialism and presently through media consumerism,



- Impact can be seen in progressive through process, belief system.
- Impact is positive e.g. - Japan a modernised society.
- Impact can be seen through preference for <sup>foreign</sup> TV shows
- mostly negative i.e. ~~too~~ dampens global diversity.
- e.g. - South Asian Countries.

Evidence that India has westernised

- food habits - burger, pizza mostly fast food.
- Western clothes
- TV Shows - Korean Shows, American Shows.
- English as a language as a status symbol.

India's version of modernisation is sometimes called 'Mistaken modernity' where westernisation has taken place without modernisation.

However, this is negated through the evolution of society. e.g. - S.C. decriminalisation homosexuality (section 377) which is a modern & and rational thought.

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Q.5) Describe cultural elements of diversity in India and state their relative significance in building a national identity.

→ Cultural diversity refers to existence of variation of cultural characteristics among entities of reference group.

Cultural Diversity in India is manifested in following forms.

1) → Spiritual / religious diversity

- existence of 2 philosophical schools (Astik & Nastik)
- Birth place of 3 major religions i.e. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism
- Assimilation or peaceful accommodation of Abrahamic religion - Islam.

2) → Linguistic diversity

- Presence of multiple language groups (Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan, etc.)
- 8 classical language - Malayalam, Odia etc.



- 22 languages in Schedule VIII
- According to registrar general & census commission there are <sup>more than</sup> 19,500 languages spoken in India.

### Racial diversity

- Aryan, Dravidian, Mongoloid etc.

### Diversity in in fairs & festivals.

- e.g. - festivals - Ganesh Chaturthi - Maharashtra, Durga Puja - W.B
- Cuisine - North Indian, South Indian food habits.

These cultural elements creates sub-cultures within a broad Indian culture.

These cultural diversity ~~lead~~ play a significant role in creating National identity.

- Religion - presence of multiple religion and co-existence peacefully - gives India the title



of a multi-religious society.

Language - linguistic diversity builds connection and also creates a sense of pride.

Diversity in fairs and festivals has been given a <sup>pan</sup>national identity due to internal migration.

Syn Fusion in dance forms & food have habits have created a solidarity and Indian sat identity.

The cultural elements of <sup>of diversity in</sup> India creates what India stands for 'Vasudev Kutumbakam'. It is this

cultural diversity which has earned India the title of 'Cultural Capital of India'.

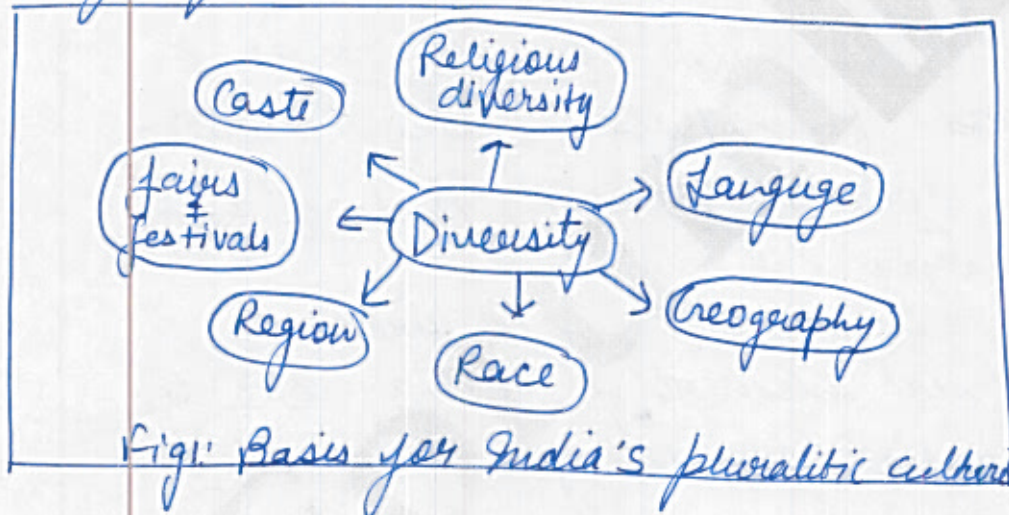
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Q.6) India's pluralistic society has often posed a threat to our constitutional values. Critically examine.

Ans. A pluralistic society is where there is existence of multiple cultures along with one dominant culture with which accommodates difference peacefully.



This pluralistic culture is manifested through the characters (mentioned in fig.1).

However, it is some times accused of being a threat for our constitutional values.



Argument Reasons

| <u>Diversity</u>        | <u>Consequence</u>                                                                                                | <u>Threat to Constitutional Value</u>                                                              |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Religious diversity  | lead to Communalism<br>↓<br>religious<br>intolerance                                                              | F.R under A-25-28<br>(Right to freedom of religions practices);<br>Secularism                      |
| 2) Regional Diversity   | creation of regional pockets<br>↓<br>Regionalism<br>(e.g. Chhatisputra Syndrome)                                  | Right to Equality (14, 15, 16)<br>+ Article 19<br>(freedom of residence, movement<br>+ Occupation. |
| 3) Linguistic diversity | Linguistic Consciousness<br>↓<br>at times demand for separate state                                               | Threat to unity of India                                                                           |
| 4) Racial diversity     | Inferiority Complex among NE people in India; South Indian Vs North Indian<br>↓<br>e.g. - Lynching of NE students | Against Right to Equality; Fraternity, brotherhood<br>(U/A-51A)                                    |



Above table shows how it is a threat. But pluralistic nature of society is not all ~~that~~ bad.

### Positives / advantages of pluralistic society

- Unique value of love & tolerance.
- Soft power of India
- ~~It~~ promotes inter communalism
- Creates a diverse market
- Multiple thought process lead to diverse innovation

Therefore, it can be concluded that India is a pluralistic society and this at times pose threat to our constitutional value but that is taken care by intervention of Judiciary and India's 'Unity in Diversity' is maintained and given it a title of 'Sp'

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Q.7) How does the Indian Society maintain continuity in Traditional Social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it.

Ans. Traditional values refers to the value of tolerance, spiritualism, spirit of collectivism etc. which forms the base of India's value system.

India has maintained continuity through

- Institution of Family  
- which forms the basic unit of socialisation
- Accommodation of multiple value system as its own value system.
- Preference to spiritualism over materialism
- Institution of Marriage and value education through parents.



- In education system which teaches gives importance of tolerance and brotherhood.
- Impact of Religion on personal life still affects behaviour.

However, due to change in technology, ~~no~~ effect of westernisation etc, a change has been witnessed.

- Decrease in tolerance which has led to increase in communalism - e.g. - namaz issue in Coimbatore, Bharat Wapasi movement etc.
- Westernisation has affect the food habits, clothing ~~habits~~ habits, inclination towards foreign festivals etc.
- Increase in preference to individuality and autonomy over race perpetuation



has led to decrease in importance of marriage.

Nuclear family has been prevalent over joint family.

Role of social media - has led to fast dissipation of information and has been a major source of socialisation.

There has been a change in the value system of India with the effect of globalisation yet. The core <sup>traditional</sup> values of 'Vasudev Kutumbakam' and 'Sarva Dharma Sambahar' still remains a major part of Indian life.

Overall Grading (✓)

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