TEST CODE : | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

ForumIAS
GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	FEBIN JOSE THOMAS
Roll No.	Date:

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: **125**

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Total Marks:		

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

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For Student Only

Start Time	5:00 pm	End Time	6:30 pm
Mode Of Examination:		Online ☐	Offline ✓

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ECN CODE:	EG:	Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q.1) What do you mean by cultural diversity? Discuss the challenges of cultural diversity in India.   (10 marks, 150 words)

Cultural diversity is the existence of diverse forms of food habits, festivals, dressing styles, music & dance interests in a country's public life.

Cultural diversity, that exists in a country's cultural sphere can be:

        caste
1) Diversity — varnashram & Jatis

2) Religious diversity — Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, sikkism, Buddhism, Jainism etc

3) Food habit diversity —
  * vegetarian to Non-veg
  * spicy food to sweet food
  * staple diet from rice to wheat

4) Language diversity:
  As per Linguistic survey of India, there are more than 700 languages in India & more than 80 scripts.

5) Music diversity: Carnatic, Hindustani, folk music, western style

6) Festival diversity: onam (Kerala), Pongal (Tamil Nadu), Baisakhi (Punjab), Holi (N-India).

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7. Dance form diversity - Kathakali, Kathak, Bharathanatiyam.

Challenges of cultural diversity in India

1) caste diversity → caste discrimination
→ exploitation of SC
→ caste conflicts

2) Religious diversity → Extreme communalism
→ Religion Based politics
→ Mob lynching
→ communal riots

3. Linguistic diversity → Linguistic chauvinism
eg: Protest in Tamil Nadu against imposition of Hindi
→ No constitutional protection to all languages

4. Food habit diversity → Banning of beef consumption in different states
→ Mob lynching on rumours of cow slaughter.

5. Festival diversity → Banning of celebration of certain festivals in some states.
→ Assaulting people based on celebrating certain festivals

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Q.2) How do you explain the statistics that show rising literacy rate among women but stagnant and even declining women's workforce participation?
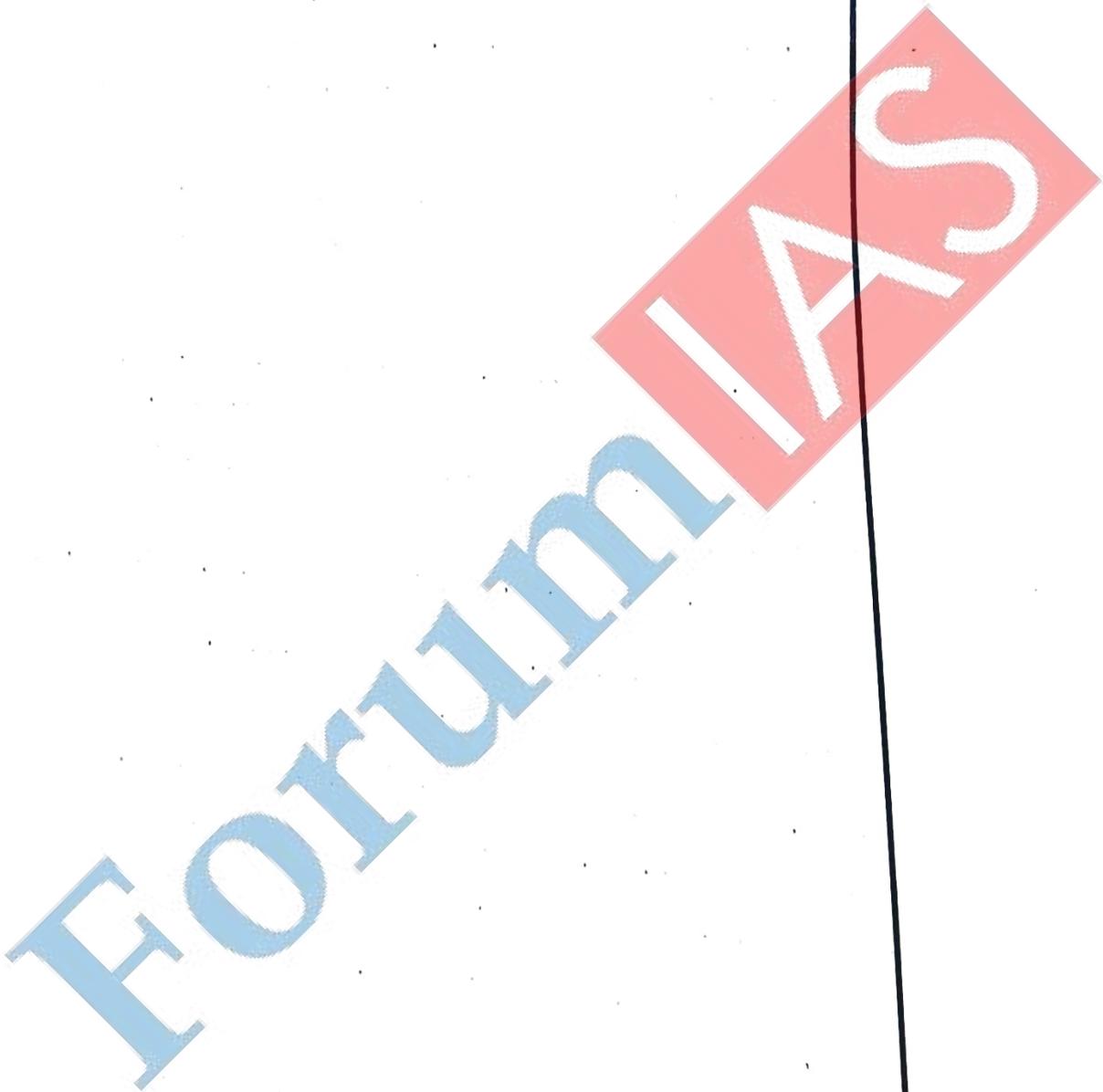
(10 marks, 150 words)

Literacy rate among women is increasing, but women's workforce participation is decreasing. The reasons are:

1) Increased salaries for men have reduced the need for wives also to work

2) Filiocentric family (focus on child's well being) have led to women staying back & taking care of child's education

3) Patriarchal mindset of urban Indians

4) Safe working envt for women as compared to men

5) violence, rape, sexual harassment against women in work place, transit buses, trains etc

6) Fear of parents to sent girls for work

7) Social orthodoxy & traditions that mandates domestic work as the sole work for women.

8) Lack of employment opportunities for women.

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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

a) Lack of companies to give jobs
to women.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

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Q.3) Explaining the concept of communalism, elaborate on the evolution of communalism in India.　(10 marks, 150 words)

Communalism is defined as the phenomenon in which there is <u>extreme chauvinism</u> based on <u>religious identity</u>.

<u>Communalism is of 3 types:</u>

1. <u>Mild communalism</u>: Belief that, People belonging to same religion have same secular interests → political, economic, social.

2. <u>Moderate communalism</u>: Belief that secular interests of one's religion is dissimilar and divergent from the secular interests of other religion.
   eg. Eco. interests of Hindus are divergent to the eco. interests of Muslims.

3. <u>Extreme communalism</u>: Belief that secular interests of one's religion is hostile, incompatible and antagonistic to the interests of other religion. Result is demand of partition.

<u>Evolution of communalism in India</u>.

a) <u>Liberal phase (Before 1937)</u> (Hindu-Muslim political violence)
→ Mapilla Rebellion
→ 1857 Revolt　Hindus more than Muslims
→ British preferred after 1857
→ Start of Aligarh college by Syed Ahmad Khan
→ Ahmad Khan opposed INC, called it a

pro-Hindu party, was against national movement.

→ 1905 : split of Bengal by Curzon

→ British appeased Muslims — foundation of Muslim League by Agha Khan

→ start of Hindu communalism by Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya and muslim communalism by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

b) <u>extreme phase</u> (1938 - 1947)

→ extreme religious violence

→ communal riots in different parts of the country — Mapilla rebellion in Malabar

→ Partition of India into India and Pakistan.

→ communal violence in Delhi, Punjab, Bengal etc

c) <u>Post -independence phase</u> (1947-present)

→ Assam riots

→ 1992 Babri Masjid Demolition

→ 1984 Anti-sikh riots

→ 2002 Gujarat Godhra riots

→ 2019 N.E Delhi riots

→ 2019 Bangalore communal riots.

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Q.4) Critically evaluate the impact of the changing role of state on society in developing countries like India in the light of globalization. (10 marks, 150 words)

changing Role of state on society in
dvping countries like India

Earlier	Now
→ Secretive state	→ Transparent state
→	→

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Q.5) How far do you agree that increasing usage of social media has adversely affected mental health of people? **(10 marks, 150 words)**

Increasing usage of social media has adversely affected people's mental health.

<u>Effects</u> :

1) Lack of adequate sleep

2) Anxiety, depression

3) Lack of happiness

4) Long time exposure affects eyes & causes vision impairment

5) No communication with close family members

6) Detatched from environment, surroundings

7) Increased awareness of bad news around country spoils mood.

8) Vulnerable to social media honey traps → resulting in suicide.

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Q.6) Examine various problems associated with slums. Also, suggest measures to overcome these challenges.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Slums are a result of the phenomenon of over urbanisation where growth of urbanisation has surpassed the level of industrialisation.

According to census 2011, ~40% of the urban population lives in slums.

Problems of slums

a) Increasing crime rates in slums → robbery, murder, female prostitution

b) very Poor sanitation conditions

c) Poor sewage facilities

d) Easy spread of communicable diseases like close cohabitation

e) Poor access to good quality drinking water

f) Poor housing facilities

g) Low levels of mental health, peace & happiness

h) Low standards of livings

i) Low acess to health, education facilities.

j) Easily vulnerable to heavy rain, cold climate, floods, heat waves

k) Lack of privacy

m) Noise pollution, water pollution

<u>Measures to overcome challenges</u>

a) Unplanned urbanisation must stop. Govt must ensure that urbanisation doesn't happen without corresponding industrialisation

b) PM Awas Yojana to provide houses to urban poor must be strictly implemented.

c) Atal Rejuventation & urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme must be strictly implemented to provide piped drinking water infrastructure in urban areas, green spaces, green parks and provide sewerage facilities.

d) ~~RA~~ Jal Jeevan Mission ~~four for~~ urban areas must be fastened to provide safe drinking water to slum areas

e) ASHA, Anganwadi workers and

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anything in this Area)

urban muncipality volunteers must visit slums to analyse the sanitation, health & education status of women & children in slums

f) Good employment opportunities need to provided to slum dwellers in cities itself to relocate to other areas - Deen Dayal Yojana (National Urban Livelihood Mission)

g) Govt's <u>Smart city Mission 2015</u> must incorporate the problem of slums in cities like kolkatha & Mumbai and design city plans accordingly

h) Police must make sure that crime rates in slums is decreased

i) Vaccination drives & regular health camps need to be conducted in slums to prevent spread of communicable diseases

k) Awareness must be given to the slum dwellers about importance of social sanitation, good quality drinking water

l) Govt must provide alternate housing conditions.

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Q.7) The institution of marriage is undergoing changes in almost all-important spheres. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The term 'marriage' has no universal definition. Generally marriage is considered to be a biopsychic phenomenon that sustains family.

~~Marriage is not In contem~~ Traditionally also marriage had different dimensions:

eg.

1) Sambandam type among Nairs in Kerala

2) pre-marital relations among certain tribes

It is assumed that marriage is the union between a man & woman, But in contemporary times LGBTQ relationships have also assumed significance.

Features of Indian Marriage

1) Ceremonial: feast, dancing, rituals,

2) charter Based on a charter and marriage institution is considered to be sanctioned by divine rules

3) financial transaction involved - Dowry, bride price, gifts etc.

4) objective of marriage is for pro-creation and continuation of family

5) It is not only a union b/w 2 persons ~~families~~, but it is the union b/w 2 families

Institution of marriage is undergoing changes .

1) objective of marriage

   pro creation $\rightarrow$ companionship

2) Residence after Marriage

   Matri local
   Patri local $\rightarrow$ Neo local
   Avunco local   (New house)

3) Authority of in Marriage

   Patri archal $\rightarrow$ Bi archal
   Matri archal

4) ~~Earlier~~ marriage b/w a man & woman $\rightarrow$ Now marriage can be between 2 ~~too~~ men, or 2 women also (though it is not legally sanctioned)

5) ~~Joint~~ f structure of family

   Joint family $\rightarrow$ Nuclear family.

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6) st Earlier, strict endogamy was practiced & marriage allowed within same caste & religion → Now inter-caste & inter-religious marriage are common.

7) Earlier marriage conducted by religious priests → Now, many marriages are registered in govt registry.

Q.8) There is a close relationship between poverty and the structure of society. Explain the statement with references to Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

The structure of society can be understood from different aspects.

1) Caste structure:
Brahmanas → Highest structure
Kshathruyas
Vaishyas
Shudras → Lowest structure

2) class structure
Upper class → Highest.
middle class
Lower class → Lowest

There is a close correlation b/w poverty and the structure of society. As the levels of poverty increases, more will be the push towards the lower rungs of the society's structure. Shudras, Dalits & ST's are in the lowest structure in caste system. They face:
1) Poor education
2) Lack of skill Dvpt
3) Lack of employment opportunities
4) Poor health indicators
5) Poor standard of living
All these factors further enhance the poverty level of these people.

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Lower class (industrial workers and agricultural labourers) are in the lowest rungs of class society.

They face:

1) Poor remuneration
2) Lack of job security
3) Lack of social security
4) Lack of insurance facility for workers & farmers.

Due to all these factors, they face poverty and are further pushed to lower levels of class system by the same factor.
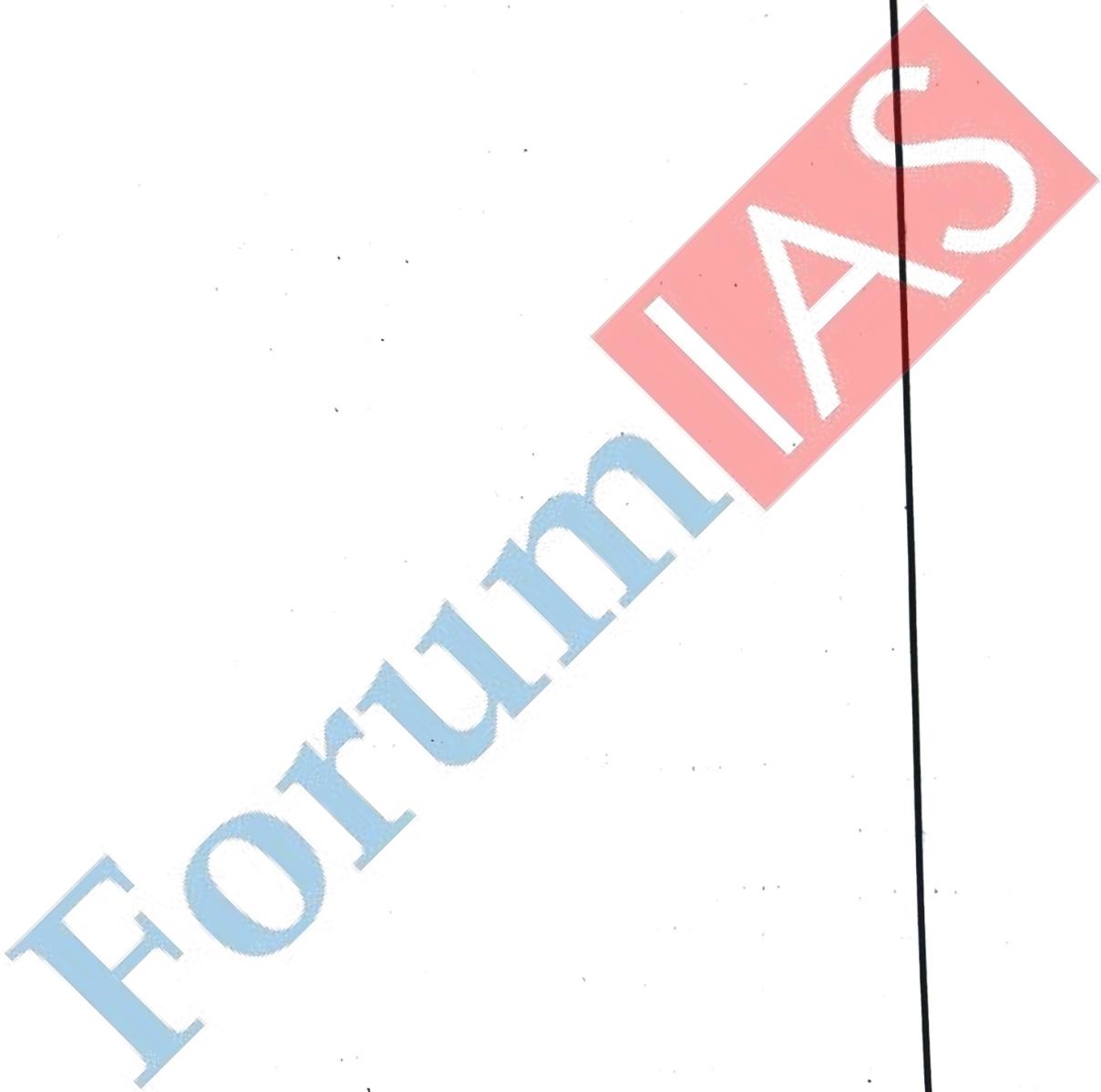
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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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anything in this A

Q.9) Despite having multiple races, racism is not as big a problem as casteism in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Discuss.

Racism is not as big a problem as casteism in India. Because of the following ~~be~~

caste system in India.

Based on vedic varna system ie four fold division of society — Brahmanas, Kshathriya, vaishyas, shudras

Features of caste system

1) segmental division of society

2) Based on hierarchy

3) occupational restrictions

4) Discrimination & atrocities against lower caste

5) Lack of mobility within caste system

6) Rigid compartments of caste

7) Based on concept of purity & pollution

Race systems in India

Race is defined as group of people having similar physical features like skin colour, type of nose, type of hair etc.
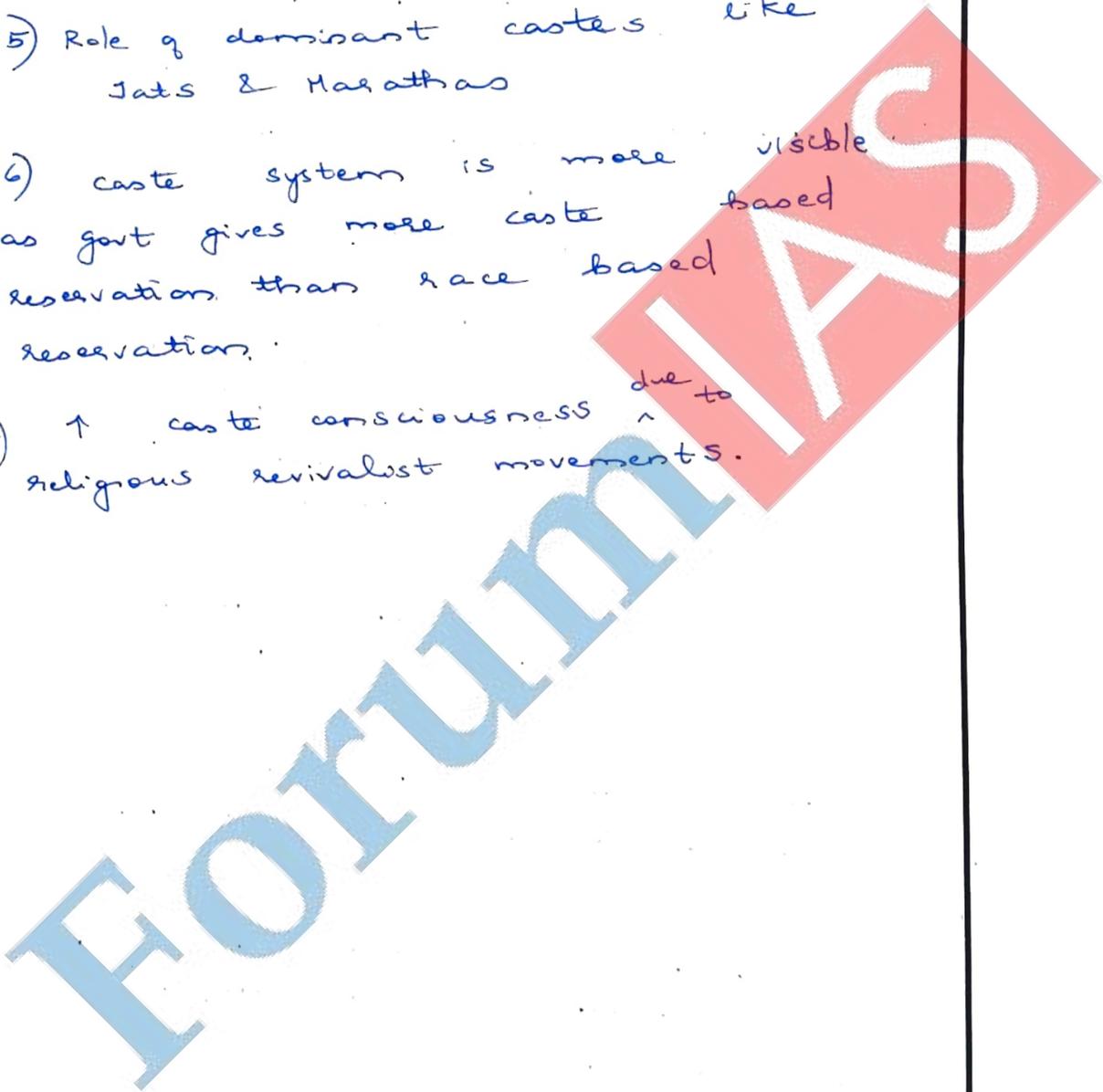
Race — proto-Australoid
       — Mongloid
       — Meditteranaen etc.

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Caste issues in India	Race Issues in India
→ Discrimination of ST & SCs	→ Issues faced by Africans in India
→ Poor status q women	→ Issued faced by North Eastern people in other parts q India
→ Atrocities against untouchables	
→ strict occupational restrictions	→ Issues faced by South Indians in N. India and North Indians in S. India.
→ prejudice & social exclusion	
	→ Issues faced by Dravidians among non-Dravidians.

casteism ~~Caste system~~ is more dangerous than racism in India despite having many races.

1) Caste system is a significant feature q Indian society compared to race differences

2) caste inequalities are deeply ingrained in the minds q Indians from ancient times.

3) caste inequalities are assumed to be sanctioned by religious scriptures like vedas.

4) Increasing growth q caste associations in urban areas and caste panchayats in rural areas

5) Role q dominant castes like Jats & Marathas

6) caste system is more visible as govt gives more caste based reservation than race based reservation.

7) ↑ caste consciousness due to religious revivalist movements.

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Q.10) How does gender discrimination and biases exhibit themselves in completely different forms in western and eastern India? Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

Gender discrimination & bias refers to the preferential treatment given to men over women, or due to a false assumption that men are superior than women.

Gender discrimination & bias exhibit differently in eastern India & western India.

Western India	Eastern India
→ Less gender discrimination	→ More gender discrimination
→ Women are given better education as compared to E India	→ Women are given poor education
→ More opportunities for women in govt & other jobs	→ Less opportunities for women in govt & other jobs due to ↑ patriarchy.

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Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		**Total :**	

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

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Test Goal

1 ....

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Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✔✔	Key / Relevant Point		
✖	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.