

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 0 5

FIAS – MGP 2021(C-4) - Half Length Test #17

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

FEBIN JOSE THOMAS

Roll No.

Date:

30/6/2021

Time Allowed: One and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 125

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			
For Student Only			
Start Time 5:00 pm		End Time 6:30 pm	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
For Office Use Only			
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:

- 1) Caste Diversity - varnashram & Jatis
- 2) Religious diversity - Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, 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).

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

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.
 - Arresting people based on celebrating certain festivals

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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

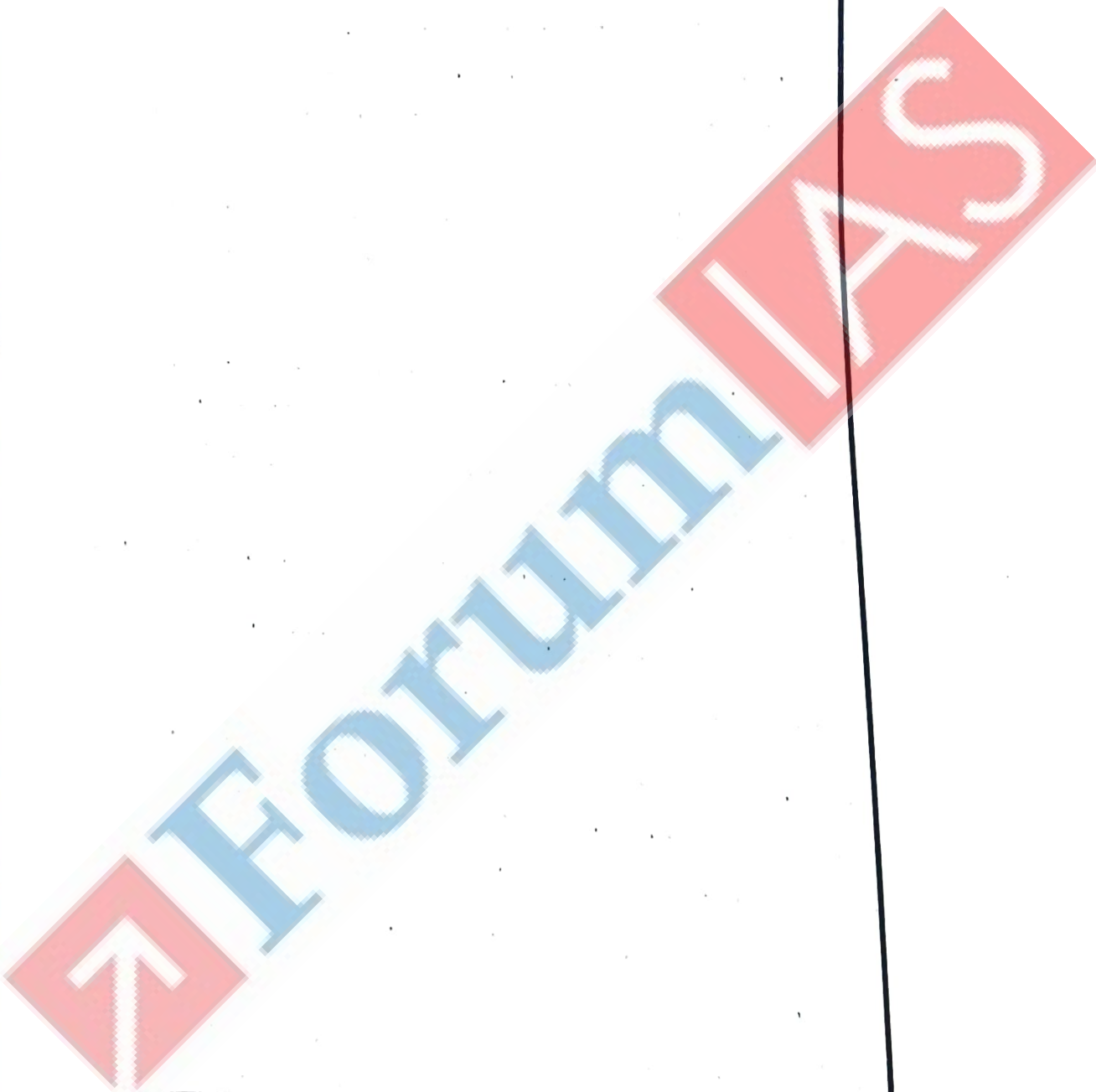
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

- 1) Increased salaries for men have also reduced the need for wives to work
- 2) Filio centric 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 send 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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g) Lack of companies to give jobs to women.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 extreme chauvinism based on religious identity.

Communalism is of 3 types:

1. Mild communalism: Belief that, People belonging to same religion have same secular interests → political, economic, social.
2. Moderate communalism: Belief that 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. Extreme communalism: Belief that secular interests of one's religion is hostile, incompatible and antagonistic to the interests of other religion.
Result is demand of partition.

Evolution of communalism in India

- a) liberal phase (Before 1937)
- Mappila Rebellion (Hindu-Muslim political violence)
 - 1857 Revolt
 - British preferred Hindus more than Muslims after 1857
 - Start of Aligarh college by syed Ahmad Khan
 - Ahmad Khan opposed INC, called it a

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pro-Hindu party, was against national movement.

- 1905 : split of Bengal by Curzon
- British appeased Muslims - foundation of Muslim League by Aga Khan
- start of Hindu communalism by Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya and muslim communalism by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

b) extreme phase (1938 - 1947)

- extreme ^{religious} violence
- communal riots in different parts of the country - Mopilla rebellion in Malabar
- Partition of India into India and Pakistan
- communal violence in Delhi, Punjab, Bengal etc

c) Post-independence phase (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.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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)

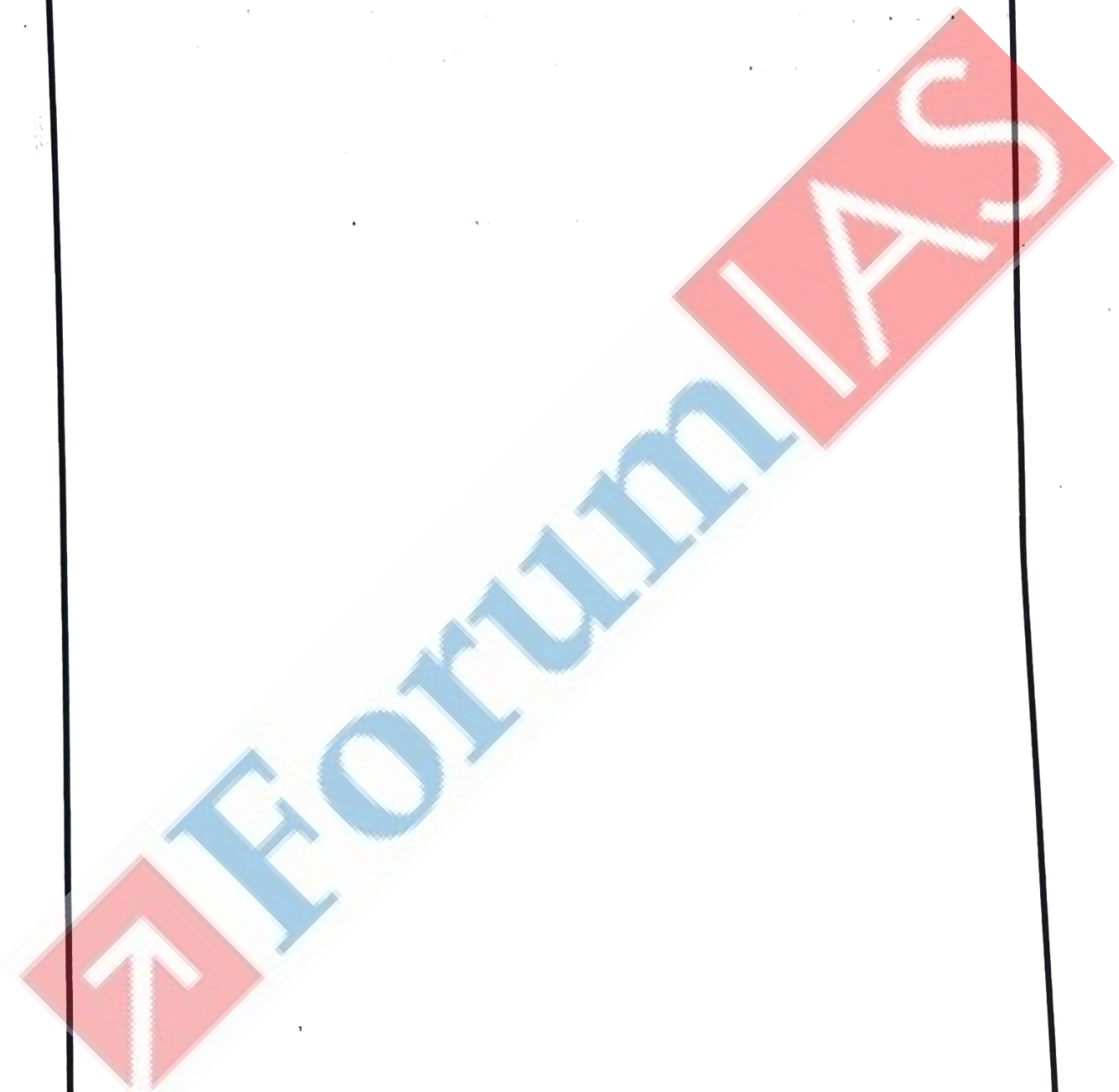
changing Role of state on society in developing countries like India

Earlier

→ Secretive state
→

Now

→ Transparent state
→



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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.

Effects

- 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) Detached from environment, surroundings
- 7) Increased awareness of bad news around country spoils mood
- 8) Vulnerable to social media honey traps → resulting in suicide.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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 overurbanisation 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 living
- i) low access to health, education facilities.

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- j) Easily vulnerable to heavy rain, cold climate, floods, heat waves
- k) Lack of privacy
- l) Noise pollution, water pollution

Measures to overcome challenges

- 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 Rajivastation & 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) ~~Atal~~ Jal Jeevan Mission for urban areas must be fastened to provide safe drinking water to slum areas
- e) ASHA, Anganwadi workers and

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

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

g) Govt's Smart City Mission 2015 must incorporate the problem of slums in cities like Kolkata & 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 the importance of good quality drinking water, sanitation,

l) Govt must provide alternate housing conditions.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 ^{psychic} biopsychic phenomenon that sustains family.

~~Marriage is not in context.~~

Traditionally also marriage had different dimensions:

e.g.

- 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.

Indian Features of Marriage

- 1) ceremonial: feast, dancing, rituals
- 2) chattel Based on a chattel 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
procreation → companionship
- 2) Residence after Marriage
 Matrilocal }
 Patrilocal } → Neolocal
 Avunculocal } (New house)
- 3) Authority of in Marriage
 Patriarchal }
 Matriarchal } → Biarchal
- 4) Earlier marriage b/w a man & woman → Now marriage can be between 2 women, or 2 men also (though it is not legally sanctioned)
- 5) Joint structure of family
 Joint family → Nuclear family

6) Earlier, strict endogamy was practiced & marriage allowed with 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.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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
Kshathryas
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

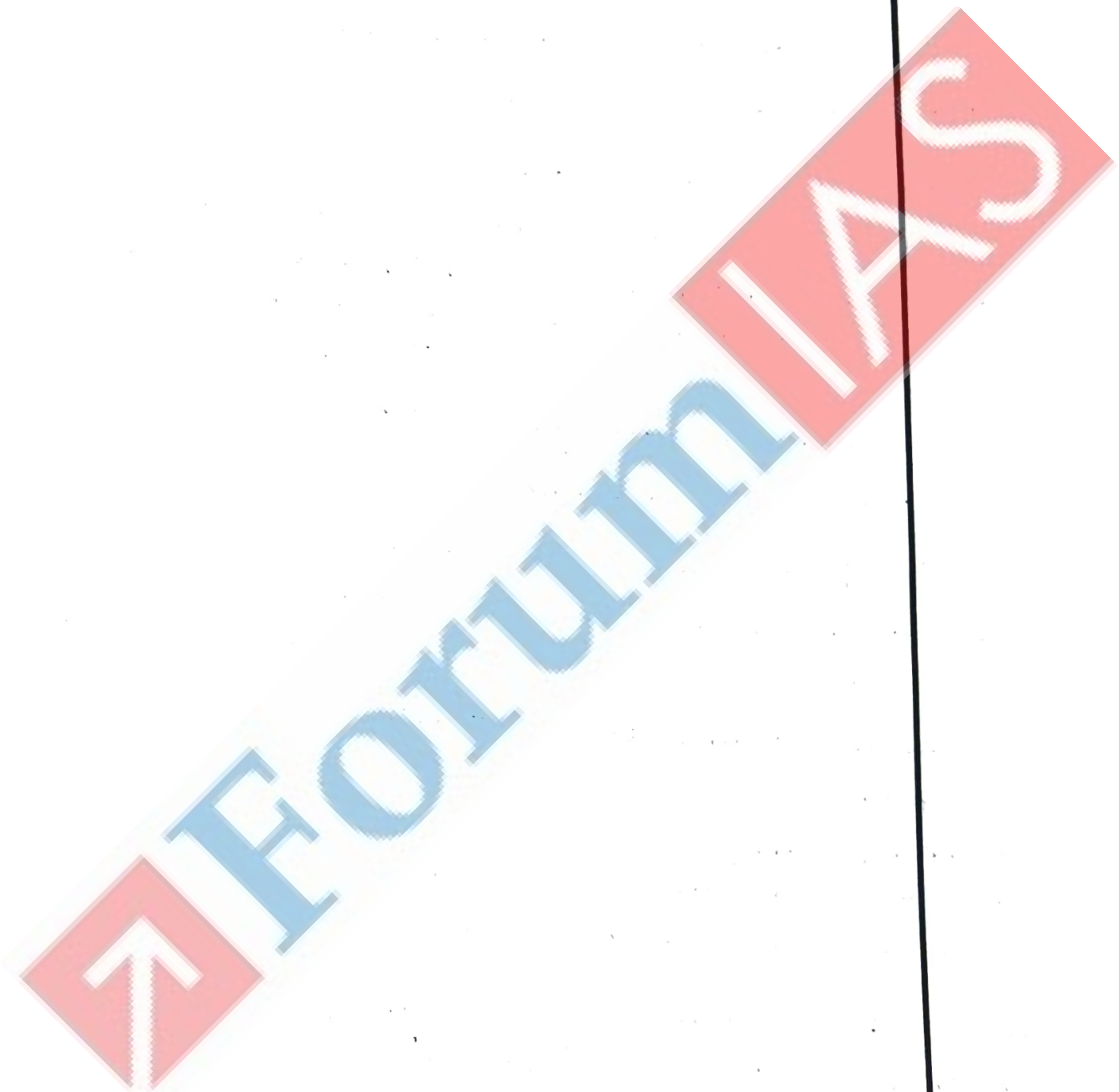
All these factors further enhance the poverty level of these people.

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 factors.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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 reasons

caste system in India

Based on vedic varna system i.e. four fold division of society - Brahmanas, Kshatriya, 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 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Proto-Australoid} \\ \text{Mongloid} \\ \text{Mediterranean etc.} \end{array} \right.$

Caste issues in India

- Discrimination of ST & SCs
- Poor status of women
- Atrocities against untouchables
- strict occupational restrictions
- prejudice & social exclusion

Race Issues in India

- Issues faced by Africans in India
- Issues faced by North Eastern people in other parts of India
- Issues faced by South Indians in N. India and North Indians in S. India.
- Issues faced by Dravidians among non-Dravidians.

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

- 1) Caste system is a significant feature of Indian society compared to race differences.
- 2) Caste inequalities are deeply ingrained in the minds of Indians from ancient times.
- 3) Caste inequalities are assumed to be sanctioned by religious scriptures like Vedas.

- 4) Increasing growth of caste associations in urban areas and caste panchayats in rural areas
- 5) Role of 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.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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.

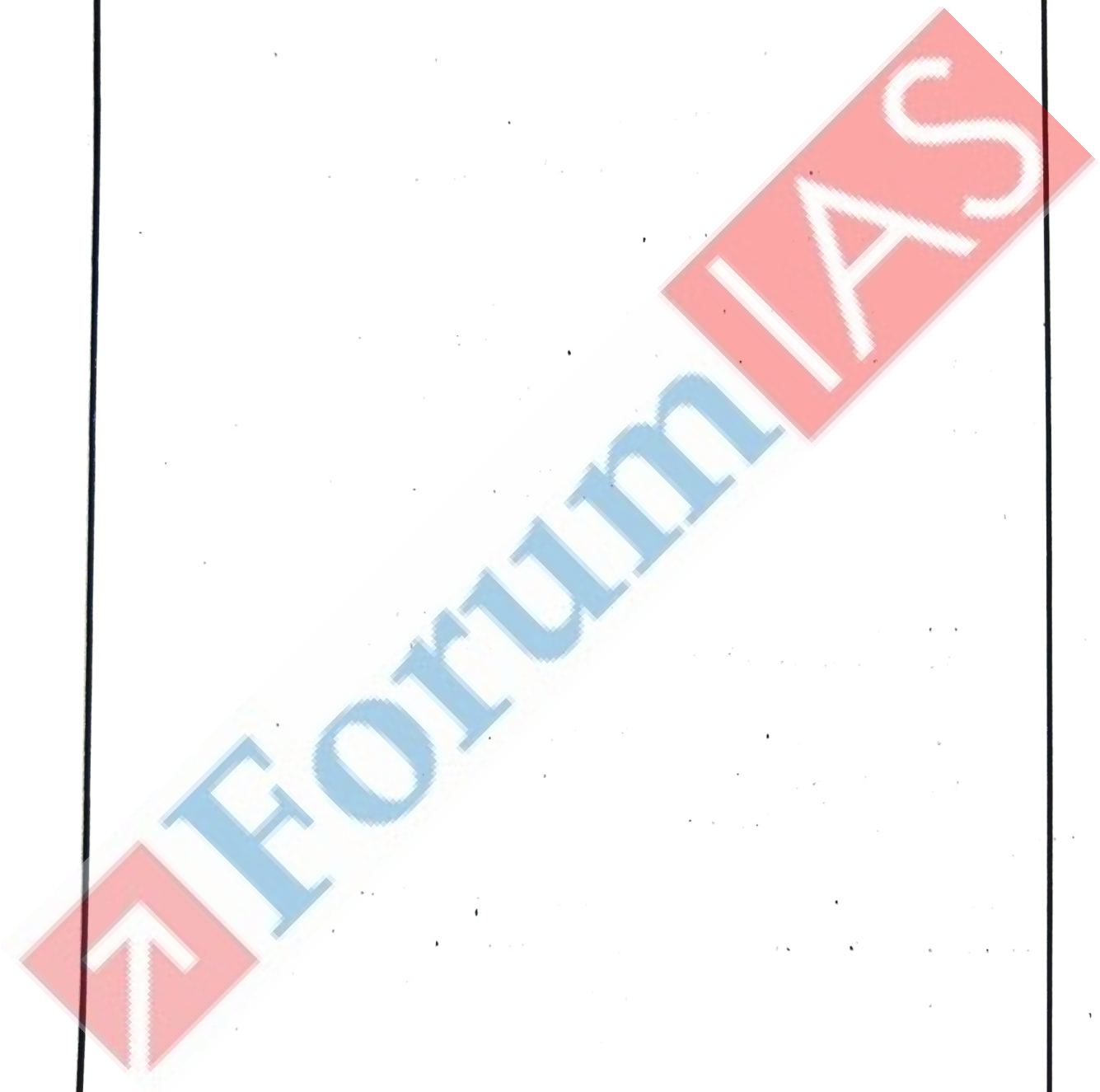
Gender discrimination & bias exhibit differently in eastern India & western India

Western India

- less gender discrimination
- Women are given better education as compared to E India
- More opportunities for women in govt & other jobs

Eastern India

- More gender discrimination
- Women are given poor education
- Less opportunities for women in govt & other jobs due to ↑ patriarchy





Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Mentor Feedback Questions

1
2
3
4
5

Test Goal

1
2
3

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.