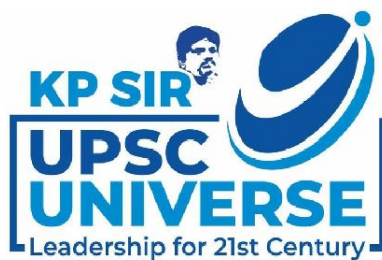




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UPSC Mains 2023

4 am Batch Test

(DAY-16 - Answers)

- 1) The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss.

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss.
Introduction	<p>Joint family is a prevalent form of family structure in India, where several generations live together under one roof. It is often believed that social values such as mutual respect, harmony, and collective decision-making determine the life cycle of a joint family. However, economic factors play a crucial role in determining its longevity.</p>
Body	<p>Dependency on economic factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Economic stability: A joint family requires a stable source of income to sustain its members' needs. Economic instability can lead to conflict and fragmentation of the family. Inheritance and property disputes: Disputes over inheritance and property can arise when the family's economic resources are inadequate, leading to further division and fragmentation.

	<p>3. Urbanization: The migration of family members to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities can weaken the bonds of a joint family.</p> <p>4. Changing employment patterns: Modern employment patterns, such as flexible work hours, frequent transfers, and long-distance commuting, can make it challenging to maintain a joint family structure.</p> <p>However, its survival rests even more on social values:</p> <p>1. Mutual respect: Respect for each other's opinions, beliefs, and values fosters a sense of unity and cohesion in a joint family.</p> <p>2. Collective decision-making: In a joint family, important decisions are made collectively, and everyone's opinion is valued.</p> <p>3. Emotional support: Joint families offer emotional support and security to its members, particularly the elderly and children.</p> <p>4. Sharing of resources: Joint families facilitate the sharing of resources, which helps reduce the economic burden on individual members.</p> <p>5. Traditional values: Joint families uphold traditional values such as respect for others, care for the younger generation, and community living.</p>
Conclusion	<p>As the saying goes, "it takes a village to raise a child," and joint families provide just that - a village of love, support, and togetherness that can endure the test of time with the right balance of economic stability and social values.</p>

- 2) **Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation. Argue by giving suitable illustrations.**

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Social Empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation. Argue by giving suitable illustrations.

Introduction	<p>Communalism, which is the belief in the superiority of one's own religious or ethnic group, has been a major challenge to India's social fabric for many years. It has caused numerous conflicts, riots, and even led to the partition of India in 1947.</p>
Body	<p>Growth of communalism due to power struggle or relative deprivation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power Struggle: One of the primary causes of communalism is a power struggle between different religious or ethnic groups. In India, the partition of the country in 1947 was a prime example of communalism fueled by a power struggle between Hindus and Muslims. The struggle for political power and dominance led to riots and violence, resulting in the displacement of millions of people. 2. Relative Deprivation: Communalism also arises due to relative deprivation, where individuals or groups feel disadvantaged compared to others. The Babri Masjid demolition in 1992 is an example of communalism triggered by relative deprivation. Hindus believed that the mosque was built on the birthplace of Lord Ram, and their religious sentiments were hurt. This led to the demolition of the mosque, which, in turn, sparked communal riots across the country. 3. Political Exploitation: Communalism can also be used as a tool for political exploitation by political parties. The 1984 anti-Sikh riots in Delhi were an example of communalism instigated by political leaders who used the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards as an opportunity to incite violence against the Sikh community. 4. Economic Factors: Economic factors can also contribute to communalism. In the 1970s and 80s, communalism in Gujarat was fueled by economic factors such as unemployment and poverty. The growing frustration among the youth led to communal tensions and riots. 5. Regionalism: Regionalism can also lead to communalism. In the 1960s and 70s, the separatist movement in Punjab led to communal tensions between Hindus and Sikhs. The demand for a separate Sikh state was based on regional identity and linguistic differences.

Conclusion	Communalism undermines the unity and integrity of a nation, and it is crucial to promote interfaith harmony and respect for diversity to prevent its growth.
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3) How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it?

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it?
Introduction	India is a country with a rich cultural heritage that has been shaped by various religious, social, and economic factors. The Indian society has been able to maintain continuity in traditional social values over centuries. However, with modernization and globalization, changes have been taking place in the Indian society.
Body	<p>Ontinuity in traditional social values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Family values: Indian society values the concept of family and the institution of marriage. Joint family system is still prevalent in many parts of India. Social hierarchy: India has a long history of social hierarchy based on caste and religion, which still influences the social structure. Gender roles: Gender roles are still quite defined in the Indian society, with men being seen as breadwinners and women as homemakers. Religion and spirituality: Religion plays a significant role in the Indian society, and spirituality is deeply ingrained in the culture. Respect for diversity: India is a diverse country with a multitude of cultures, religions, and languages. The Indian society values and respects this diversity. <p>Changes taking place in traditional social values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nuclear families: The concept of nuclear families is gaining popularity, and joint families are becoming less common.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Changing gender roles: Women are now entering previously male-dominated professions and breaking traditional gender roles. 3. Inter-caste and inter-religious marriages: There is a growing trend of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, which is challenging the traditional social hierarchy. 4. Urbanization: With urbanization, there is a shift towards a more individualistic lifestyle, and community values are becoming less prominent. 5. Consumerism: Consumerism is on the rise, and material possessions are becoming increasingly important in the Indian society. 6. Globalization: Globalization has led to exposure to different cultures and values, which is challenging traditional social values and beliefs. 7. Women's empowerment: There is a growing movement for women's empowerment and gender equality, which is challenging the traditional gender roles.
Conclusion	<p>As the Indian society continues to evolve, it is essential to strike a balance between preserving traditional values and embracing change.</p>