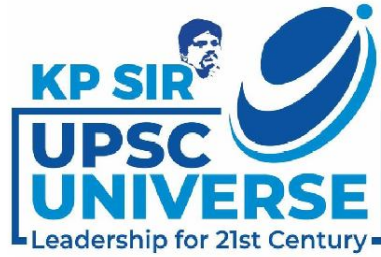




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UPSC Mains 2023

4 am Batch Test

(DAY-17 - Answers)

- 1) The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it also playing an important part at the present. Elaborate

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it also playing an important part at the present. Elaborate. (2017)
Introduction	The spirit of tolerance and love has been an integral part of Indian society for centuries, and it continues to play a significant role in modern times. It has helped to foster a sense of harmony and respect for diversity, making India a unique and inclusive society.
Body	<p>Role of spirit of tolerance and love in present times in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of religious harmony: India is a country of diverse religions, and the spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote religious harmony. People from different religions live together in peace and respect each other's beliefs. Respect for diversity: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to create a society that is respectful of diversity in all its forms, including cultural, linguistic, and social diversity.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Unity in diversity: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to create a sense of unity in diversity, where people from different backgrounds come together to celebrate their differences and similarities. 4. Social integration: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote social integration by breaking down the barriers between different communities and promoting mutual understanding. 5. Non-violence: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote non-violence as a way of resolving conflicts. This has been exemplified by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, who used non-violent resistance to bring about India's independence. 6. Compassion: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote compassion towards others, especially those who are less fortunate. This has been demonstrated by various philanthropic initiatives undertaken by individuals and organizations in India. 7. Freedom of expression: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote freedom of expression, where people are free to express their views without fear of reprisal. This has been exemplified by the vibrant media in India. 8. Human rights: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped to promote human rights, where all individuals are treated with dignity and respect. India has a robust legal framework that protects the rights of all citizens. 9. Global leadership: The spirit of tolerance and love has helped India to become a global leader in promoting diversity, harmony, and tolerance. India has been at the forefront of various global initiatives aimed at promoting these values.
Conclusion	India's commitment to promoting diversity, harmony, and tolerance has made it a beacon of hope for the world.

2) Write short note on Impact of West on Indian society

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Effects of Globalization on Indian society.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain. (2016) Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? (2019)
Introduction	The encounter between the West and India since colonial period had a profound impact on Indian society.
Body	<p>I. Socio-cultural Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western education: The introduction of modern education by the British led to the emergence of a new educated class in India, fostering social reform movements and challenging traditional social hierarchies. Social reforms: Western ideals of equality and individual rights inspired social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who campaigned against social evils such as sati and child marriage. Language and literature: The Western education system promoted the use of English, which became a language of power, commerce, and administration, significantly impacting Indian literature and intellectual discourse. <p>II. Economic Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialization: British colonial rule transformed India's economy from predominantly agrarian to one based on industry. The establishment of railways, factories, and infrastructure altered the economic landscape. Land revenue system: The introduction of the British land revenue system disrupted traditional agrarian practices and led to the impoverishment of many Indian peasants. Commercial exploitation: British colonial policies favored the extraction of resources from India, resulting in the exploitation of its natural wealth and the drain of economic resources. <p>III. Political Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationalism: The Western concepts of democracy and nationalism played a crucial role in the Indian freedom

	<p>struggle. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru drew inspiration from Western political ideologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of political parties: Influenced by Western political models, Indian political parties were formed, advocating for independence and self-governance. • Administrative and legal systems: The British introduced modern administrative and legal systems, laying the foundation for India's governance structure post-independence.
Conclusion	<p>The impact of the West continues to shape contemporary India, as the country navigates its path towards development, preserving its rich cultural heritage while embracing global influences.</p>

3) **What, according to you, are the two fundamental axes of social discrimination in Indian society? Are they changing?**

UPSC Mains Syllabus topic	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
Why was this question asked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity.
Introduction	<p>Social discrimination in Indian society has been deeply rooted for centuries, perpetuated through various factors such as caste, religion, gender, and economic disparities.</p>
Body	<p>Caste-Based Discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Significance: The caste system, a hierarchical social structure, has been a key axis of discrimination in India for centuries. It categorizes individuals into distinct groups, determining their social status and access to resources. • Examples: Dalits (formerly known as "untouchables") facing social exclusion, limited access to education, and job opportunities due to their caste. <p>Religious Discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Significance: India's diverse religious landscape has often been a source of discrimination. Religious tensions

	<p>and conflicts have persisted, resulting in the marginalization of minority communities.</p> <p>Examples: Communal violence, discrimination against religious minorities, such as Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs, in various spheres of life.</p> <p>Changing Dynamics:</p> <p>Legal Reforms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Amendments: The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, and other grounds. Affirmative action policies, such as reservations in education and employment, aim to uplift marginalized communities. • Protective Legislation: Laws like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and anti-discrimination laws provide legal protection against caste and religious discrimination. <p>Social Awareness and Activism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grassroots Movements: Civil society organizations and activists have mobilized efforts to challenge discriminatory practices and raise awareness about the importance of equality and social justice. • Changing Mindsets: The younger generation, influenced by increased access to education and exposure to diverse perspectives, is increasingly questioning and challenging discriminatory norms.
Conclusion	<p>While the path to complete eradication of discrimination remains a challenge, these positive shifts indicate a growing recognition of the need for an inclusive and egalitarian society.</p>