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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Anushka Kanwal

NEXT IAS Roll No.: GSPM23B13087 Date of Examination : 15/08/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : 048 Program : SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-2)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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Q.1 भारतीय दार्शनिक चिंतन का ताना–बाना उत्तरी भारत का उतना ही ऋणी है जितना दक्षिण भारत का। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The fabric of Indian philosophical thought owes as much to Northern India as to Southern India. Elucidate.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian philosophy has evolved throughout history giving rise to both orthodox and unorthodox schools.

owes to northern India

(1) Yoga philosophy by Patanjali during Shungas

(2) Philosophies of Buddhism and Jainism emerged in the northern states of Bihar, Jharkhand, UP.

(3) Samkhya philosophical thought by Kapila.

(4) Philosophy of Charvaka by Ajita Kesakambali (student of Mahavira)

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ones to southern India.

(1) Buddhism under Ashoka travelled to south India as far as Sri Lanka.

(2) Adi Shankaracharya and his Maths (Jyotirmath, Sringeri, Dwarka and Jagannath).

(3) Jainism travelled to south giving rise to ~~Digambara~~ Digambar school.

Thus the philosophical schools that we know today have been amalgamated throughout India.

This is being promoted today through the Kashi-Tamil Sangaman, Sengol ceremony and Swadesh Darshan, Buddhist circuit.

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Q.2 भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान–प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ancient India was connected to the world through both Maritime and Land based trade routes.

Exchange and dissemination of culture

(1) Visit of foreign travellers through the silk routes of china ~~of~~ Fa Hein and Hiuen Tsang.

(2). Buddhism spread to the world through the movement of Buddhist monks.

~~of~~ Central Asia → Mahayana Buddhism.

(3) Religions of Hinduism and Shiva worship went to

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South East Asia under Cholas
of Bay of Bengal as chola lake.

(4) Spread of Tibetan Buddhism in the Tibet region.

(5) Emergence of amalgamated dance forms with blend of Hindustani and Islamic music of Kathak.

(6) Linkages with West Asia and promotion of Indian food habits of spices.

(7) Spread of 'yoga philosophy'.

Indian culture has had a revived impact and is now being promoted on the same lines through diplomatic efforts

- Education diplomacy
- yoga diplomacy
- cultural diplomacy of Buddhist and Ramayana circuit.

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Q.3 भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

On August 8, 1942, the Quit India resolution was passed with its cry of 'Do or Die' at the Gwalior Tank, Bombay.

People's movement

① Unprecedented courage shown by people in attacking British symbols like railways and bridges.

② Rise of parallel governments. eg Ballia (UP) under Chitu Pandey.

③ Peasants and workers at the forefront.

Women's leadership as a mark.

① With arrest of top leaders, the women came at the forefront.

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(2) women were instrumental in setting up underground mass activities of sucheta kripani.

(3) Usha Mehta started an underground radio network, helping people to supply arms and weapons.

(4) women students acted as carriers of secret information.

(5) women came at front to court arrest and attacking the imperial symbols.

women have played an unparalled role in the freedom Movement. The decision to setup Amar Museum highlighting the contributions of women is a step in the right direction.

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Q.4 सामाजिक परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए भारतीय समाज का आवेग औपनिवेशिक शासन के प्रति इसके विरोध की एक प्रतिक्रिया थी। परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Indian society's impulse for social change and reform was a response to its opposition to colonial rule. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

Indian society's impulse for social change emerged in the Nineteenth century marking the beginning of Indian renaissance.

Response to colonial rule.

(1) social movements aimed at improving the condition of masses (exploited by low wages).

(2) Expropriation of peasants and landless because of land revenue settlement patterns.

(3) Stronghold of zamindars and moneylenders kept India educationally backward.

(4) Lagged social reform measures by British led to rise of

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demand by social reformers.

However, social impulse was more than opposition.

(1) Result of increased awareness due to education by British.

(2) Issues of sati and widow remarriage were an Indian problem.

(3) Caste practices were deep rooted in ancient history of later vedic period.

(4) Child marriage was practised in India since ages.

Colonial rule rather gave an impetus to social reforms by increasing awareness and providing leaders in educated intelligentsia. These measures led to reforms like Sati regulation, abolition of slavery.

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Q.5 जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण की गति भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न–भिन्न है, जिससे जनसंख्या वृद्धि दोधारी तलवार बन जाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The pace of demographic transition varies across different states of India making population growth a double-edged sword. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

NFHS-5 highlighted that India's fertility rate is below the replacement rate of 2.1.

But the demographic transition has not been similar across states

- Fertility rates above 2.1 in states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand etc
- Population in states of Kerala, Karnataka are ageing.
- Population growth has been driven by the northern states

Double-edged sword

(1) The pace highlights that resource utilisation by northern states will be higher.

(2) There will be migration from

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states of UP, ~~Kerala~~ Bihar to states of Kerala.

(3) will drive investments in regions of high demand.

(4) will create a dual challenge
- providing for ageing population
- human resource development.

(5) Might lead to regional tendencies of vocal for local.

(6) can lead to tussle between federal units over resource allocation of 15th FC objections of taking population of 2011.

Demographic transition needs to be viewed at an all India level → taking experience from older states

- creating regional balanced growth of degrowth corridors in UP.
- This will make demographic dividend of India @100.

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Candida
write on

Q.6 भारत में नृजातीय और सांस्कृतिक विविधता हमेशा से एकता के सूत्र में बँधी रही है। भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The ethnic and cultural diversity in India has always been bound by the thread of unity. Discuss the major factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

India follows a 'unity in diversity' model that emphasizes on unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation..

ethnic and cultural diversity →
- tribal practices of subsistence farming
- religious practices across different religions
- food habits.

Factors leading to cultural unity

(1) Constitutional provisions giving equal protection to minorities
- Articles 29, 30

(2) 'Mosaic model' of diversity giving equal space to all cultures while maintaining national unity.

(3) Fostering of a unitary features which maintain national unity

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of single citizenship.

(4) culture of tolerance deeply influenced by history.
- of secular rulers like Ashoka, Harsha and Akbar.

(5) geographical features leading to cultural practices based on region's weather patterns
- of a Bengali Hindu more similar to a Bengali Muslim than to a Gujarati Hindu.

(6) 'secular state' which promotes positive secularism.

(7) Modern forces of education, industrialisation have led to increased interaction and cultures guiding private spheres.

India's cultural diversity is not just something on paper. It is a manifestation of our strength. It is not only our Identity but also our tradition (PM Narendra Modi).

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Q.7 भारतीय समाज में विद्यमान सार्वजनिक और निजी जीवन में द्विभाजन जाति व्यवस्था के उन्मूलन के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा के रूप में कार्य करता है। औचित्यपूर्ण उत्तर लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The dichotomy in public and private life in Indian society acts as a major barrier to the annihilation of caste. Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10 Marks

caste is an endogamous hierarchical social occupational structure encompassing the different spheres of life.

Dichotomy in public and private life

public	private
◦ not prevalent in spheres of industries, urban areas.	◦ prevalent in decisions like marriage.
◦ does not guides job prospects (by merits)	◦ Rural areas have high prevalence.
◦ public offices like government jobs open to all	◦ guides temple practices ⇒ Adi dravidars VS high caste in Tamil Nadu.
◦ Institutional articles like A 15, 16, 17	

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Barriers to annihilation of caste

- perpetuates the caste ~~prac~~ practices as still guides the personal spheres.
- leads to social ostracisation of lower caste.
- Exploitation on caste basis in terms of employments ~~of~~ 90% manual scavengers from SC and STs.
- Hamper political representation and leads to criminalisation of politics.
- low economic opportunities also visible in undertrials.

~~of~~ 80% undertrials from SC, ST, OBCs.

Thus, caste system needs to be eradicated from personal life as well in order to realise the goals of Samvidhan in Amrit Kaal.

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Q.8 भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयाँ मान सकते हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण के औचित्य को सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? Substantiate your view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India is a mosaic of cultures deeply influenced by historical, geographical and social factors.

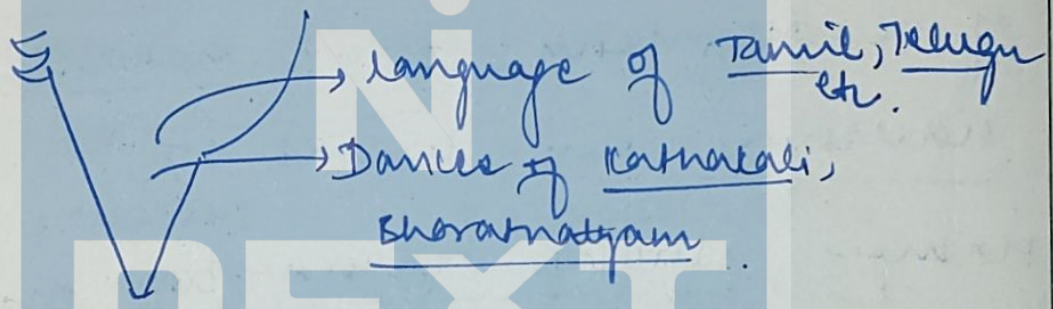


fig: southern India

southern states as distinct cultural units

(1) Temple practices of southern states
- women and men wear 'Black clothes' in temples.

(2) Eating habits of Hindus in south India
- more sea food.

(3) Dance practices deeply attached to temples.

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of Devdasis in Bharatnatyam.

(4) Languages are distinct as compared to rest of India.

South India as similar units

- similar marriage rituals in temples.
- worship of similar gods.
  - living Shiva temples of Shiva and Kedarnath temple.
- Modern education prevalent in both north and south.
- Burial practice similar
  - cremation among Hindus.

North and South India have had age old exchanges, while have also retained their distinct practices.

Need → promote north-south connect
- Kashi Tamil Sangamam
- Promoting vernaculars in schools (NEP).

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Q.9 गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Poverty and population growth are trapped in the vicious cycle of feedback loop, one reinforcing the other.

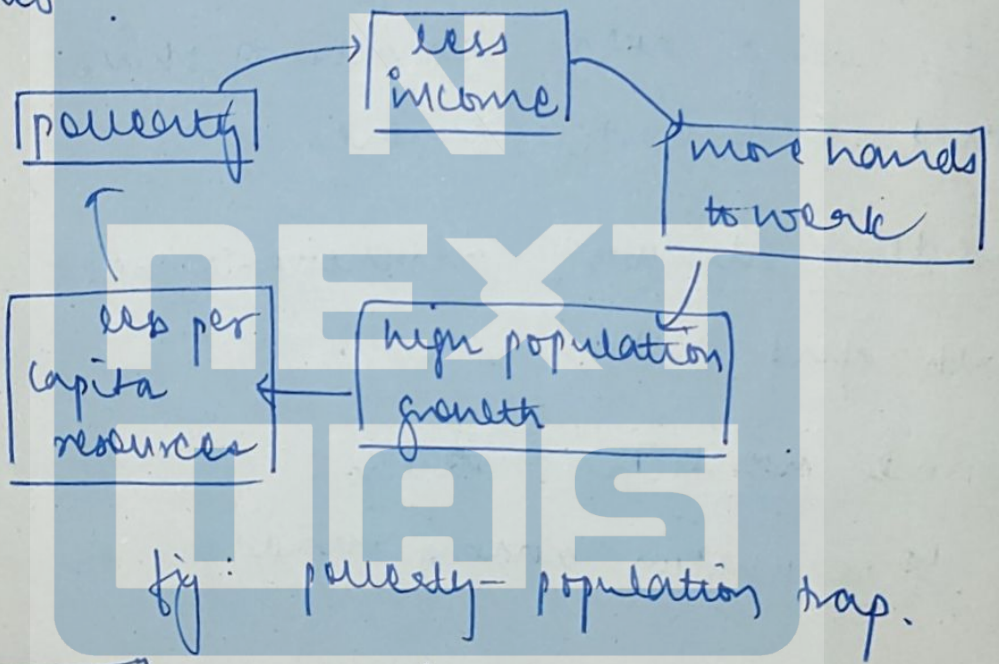


fig: poverty-population trap.

Poverty restricts individual ability as

- leads to low nutritional status
  ∵ 50% anaemic children in rural areas.
- low levels of literacy and thus low productivity.

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- resource diversion towards male members.
- low health indicators due to low income

Population growth strains resources

- reducing the per capita availability
- keeps the family at subsistence levels.
- creates further demand of hands to work.

Thus, to break this vicious cycle,

1. Tackling poverty → NFSA, low skilled jobs in manufacturing.
2. Improving the access to contraceptives
3. Improving health indicators & PM JAY.

Poverty is the highest form of injustice (Gandhi). Needs to be eradicated to achieve the Panchsan (developed India)

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Q.10 शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में 'शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण' पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान–प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Internationalization of education has been a strong 'soft power' tool in recent times.

- Rich heritage in
  - Places like Nalanda university [Chinese travellers - Fa Hein].
  - Education related to yoga traditions and spirituality ≠ Isha Foundation.
- Recent push
  - IIT Madras campus in Zanzibar
  - IIT Delhi campus in UAE.
  - UGC guidelines for foreign HEIs in India.

Impact on society and cultural exchange

- International promotion of Indian traditions like yoga.

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- fosters quality education at home thus bridge the 'Accessibility gap' for poor and middle class.
- Leaving western philosophies as well as Indian philosophies
- In line with Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- Promoting Indian trial knowledge

However, it can have negative consequences too

- creating a rift from Indian ethos
- Promoting English as a medium (back tracking on vernacular push)
- regional disparity and economic inequality to access the education

India's rich heritage must be preserved and promoted through vernacular push in foreign HEI's and creating inclusivity by scholarships.

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Q.11 संस्कृत साहित्य सामान्यतया भी एवं विशेषतः गुप्त काल में प्राचीन भारत के साहित्यिक इतिहास के लिए एक उच्च मानक स्थापित करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Sanskrit literature in general and particularly in the Gupta age set a high watermark for the literary history of ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sanskrit literature provides evidence of the ancient civilisations and the way of life.

Sanskrit literature in general

- way of life → religion, culture, social and economic life during the Rig vedic period
- Evidences of empire policies
  - Mudrarakshasa by vishakhadutta.
- Tells about the contemporary rulers.
  - Aihole inscription – Pulakeshin II and Harshavardhana.
- Tells about the social and administrative policies of state
  - Hathigumpha inscription tells about irrigation activities

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by Mahapadma Nanda.

- Provides details about the cultural and literary interest of rulers.
  - Harsha wrote Ratnavali.

Sanskrit literature in Gupta age.

Gupta age saw the emergence of
- temple architecture
- mural paintings in caves
- decline of stupas

rise of Sanskrit literature.

- Brihadsamhita by Varamihira is a great research work in maths and science.

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Q.12 'यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया।' सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Although there were many differences between the Gandhara and Mathura art, they considerably influenced the Amravati school of art.' Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Post the Mauryan empire, there were a series of invasions in the North west India giving rise to the schools of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati.

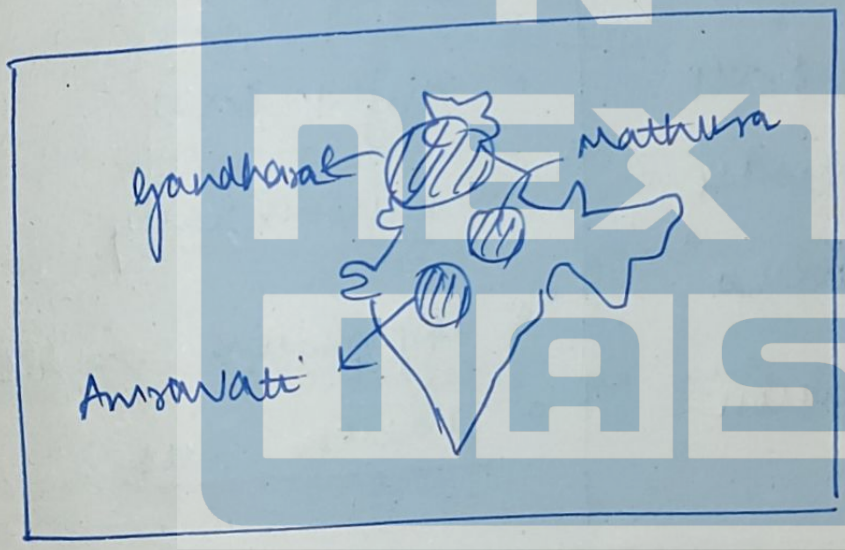


fig: region of influence.

Differences between Mathura and Gandhara art

Gandhara	Mathura
① There was outside influence of roman and greek styles	① The style was indigenously developed

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② were attributed to Buddhism	② had influence of Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism
③ Features of Buddha images ○ Meditation ○ Big forehead ○ curly hair ○ Loose dress ○ details visible ○ Expressionless ○ not shaven	③ Features of Buddha images ○ Delighted mood ○ Short forehead ○ Combed hair ○ Tight dress ○ muscularity ○ expressions visible ○ shaven face

Influence on the **Amaravati school** of Art

- under patronage of Satavahanas.
- portrayed Jataka stories.

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* had no outside influence like the Mathura school
* The images were delighted and had inside expressions (Mathura)
* The halo was intricately decorated (Mathura)
* was only influenced by Buddhism (Gandhara)
* Portrayed life story of Buddha using sculptures (Gandhara)
* showed Meditative as well as delighted images.

Thus though the Amaravati school was influenced by both Gandhara and Mathura, it had its own distinct style in use of Marble for sculptures.

These styles to this day present India's unique culture.

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Q.13 उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्त्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्भव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

The nineteenth century India saw the emergence of Indian Renaissance prevalent in the social reform and ideological struggles.

Social reforms and Ideological struggles

- The attack on 'sati pratha' by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Voices against the practice of idolatory was put forward by both Brahmo samaj and Paarthna Samaj.
- Protest against the caste system and untouchability.

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- Ishwar chandra vidyasagar's effort for widow remarriage
- Jyotiba Phule and Savitri bai Phule's efforts for girl education and caste practices.
- Dayanand Saraswati's message against increasing westernisation [go back to vedas].

Influence on

I Distinct cultural identity

- The feeling of belonging to one common community facing common issues
  - of untouchability and dalits.
- The emergence of communal consciousness due to movements like Wahabi and Fairazi.

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- Feeling of women rights and exploitation of masses.

II National Consciousness

- Brought reformers from different regions together
- Exposed the repressive and exploitative face of British.
- Feeling of belonging to one nation of poverty and unemployment.
- Realisation to middle class intelligentsia about the restrictions on press and western ideas of democracy, liberty and freedom.

The reform movements started an era of consciousness, provided much needed thought provoking and ultimately culminated in the rise of political movement against the British.

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.14 बंगाल के समेकन की प्रक्रिया, जो प्लासी के युद्ध के बाद शुरू हुई तथा बक्सर के युद्ध में समाप्त हुई। क्या आपको लगता है कि अंग्रेज़ों के लिए प्लासी की तुलना में बक्सर का युद्ध अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण था? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The process of consolidation of Bengal, which started after the Battle of Plassey culminated in the Battle of Buxar. Do you think the Battle of Buxar was more important for the British than Plassey?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

with the Battle of Plassey in 1957, the British emerged as a major power in Bengal, for the first time defeating the mughal authority.

Consolidation process after Battle of Plassey

- ~~East India~~ East India company guided the political arena through Mir Jafar.
- Concessions to trade without customs duty.
- Guiding relations with other European powers (company's friends - governor's friends)

Battle of Buxar, 1764 was a result of rising assertiveness of governor of

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Bengal. It led to :-

(1) Defeat of Mughal emperor by the company (Treaty of peace with the emperor).

(2) company get the 'diwani' as well as the 'Nizamat' rights.

(3) company had all the resources with no responsibility.

Battle of Buxar as more important

- with Battle of Buxar, company emerged as a contender for power
  - more than just a trading company.
- huge resources at company's disposal (Bengal, Bihar and Odisha)
- Right to appoint the deputy subedar.
- could reorient the political structure of Dual government

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- started with the land revenue settlement systems
  - thus a wholesale drain of wealth.
- More powerful as compared to other European powers.

However, Battle of Plassey has its own significance

- started the British desire of more power
- highlighted the weakness of Mughal empire
- Bengal as the centre of colonial web.

Both Battle of Buxar and Plassey aided Britin with the much needed resources for launching its stages of colonialism and drain of wealth from India.

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Q.15 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाज़ों पर आधारित मूल्य–मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध सामाजिक विधान किस सीमा तक सहायक हो सकते हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Why do traditions in our society impede change? To what extent can social legislation be instrumental against old customary practices? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian society is a bond of traditions impacting all spheres of life, personal as well as public.

Traditions impeding change.

- Tradition of women being the 'Ardhangini' and 'Annapurna' as mentioned in the religious texts and mythological stories.
  - # women LFPR at 24% (PLFS).
- Traditions of 'purity and pollution' as conveyed out of varna system post the early vedic age.
  - # lower castes dominate the manual scavenging work.
- The tradition of 'patrilineal society', 'patriarchy' and where son

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is the carrier of family name.
- son Meta preference.

- Marriage as a sacrosanct institution thus validating gender based violence and going against the LGBTQ marriage rights.

- Traditions of 'child care responsibility on women.

These traditions are deep rooted in cultural ethos, religious texts, societal mindset.

Social legislations as instrumental.

① Bringing attitudinal changes by rewards and punishment
- POSCO and child marriage acts.
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme
- proposed 21 years' marriage age for women.

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② creating a conducive environment for incentivising participation of maternity relief provisions.

③ Bringing rehabilitation measures of manual scavenging act.

However, there are challenges in legislations.

① Rising crimes against women affects their participation

② Absence of skilful employment

③ Religious laws still guiding the personal and civil matters of Muslim Personal Law.

Thus, for bringing social change, legislations have to be complemented by awareness generation for an inclusive and equitable society in Amrit Kaal

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Q.16 मलिन बस्तियाँ ऐसी 'समस्याएँ' नहीं हैं जिनका 'समाधान' किया जाना है– बल्कि वास्तव में, ये बुनियादी ढाँचे के प्रावधान और सामाजिक–आर्थिक मुद्दों को शामिल करने वाली असंतुलित और स्वार्थपरक नगरीय नीतियों का एक परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Slums are not 'problems' that have to be 'solved' – but are indeed a result of lopsided and vested urban policies covering infrastructure provision and socio-economic issues. Analyse.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Census 2011 highlighted that 17% of urban population lives in slums.

Slums as result of lopsided and vested urban policies.

- focus on creating big conglomerates has attracted people in lure of jobs and better standard of living.
- Inadequate urban planning giving rise to settlements choking drains and underlying river banks of yamuna banks, delhi.
- stark differences among the poor and rich in urban societies due to high cost of living.

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eg dharavi in mumbai

- concentration of 'service sector' in urban areas and absence of a manufacturing base.
- Bad infrastructure connectivity have kept the rural regions as mere satellites rather than twin cities.
- social prejudices in rural areas carried forward in urban areas eg caste based distinctions.

Moreover, more than the lopsided development patterns, the urban slums are also a result of

(1) huge levels of unemployment eg over 7% (PLFS).

(2) high levels of inflation erodes

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purchasing power of the poor.

③ Low agriculture productivity and disguised unemployment leads to people moving in low paying unorganised sector jobs
↳ 46% workforce in agriculture.

④ Lack of social security mechanisms
↳ 4.2% insurance coverage (Economic survey).

Thus, these are structural issues that need to be tackled with
↳ creating tier 2 cities
↳ promoting MSMEs.
↳ promoting research in agriculture
↳ Agriculture Accelerator fund.
↳ handheld support to artisans
↳ PM VIKAS.

These are not in line with a developed India in Amrit Kaal.

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Q.17 साम्प्रदायिकता आर्थिक अभाव से बल प्राप्त करती है, और सामाजिक बहिष्कार के वातावरण में फलती–फूलती है, जिससे असंतोष और विभाजन के लिए उर्वर भूमि तैयार होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Communalism gains strength from economic deprivation, and thrives in environments of social exclusion, creating fertile ground for discontent and division. Comment.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is an ideology of over attachment to one's own community rather than the nation as a whole.

[liberal communalism
Communal belongingness
Extreme communalism] → stages of communalism.

Communalism as strength from economic deprivation

- Historically, the Muslim community was deprived of economic opportunities → stronghold of faith leaders and orthodox elements.
- Creates tussle over limited job opportunities and economic resources.

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- Provides a scope to orthodox and radical elements to influence the community
  - ⇒ communal riots.

Environment of social exclusion

- Societal prejudices of Hindu Rashtra giving rise to Hindu Nationalism
  - ⇒ cow vigilantism.
- creates grounds for disrupting the social fabric.
- hinders community living
- Impairs the social spheres of say education ⇒ Hijab row.

These create fertile grounds for discontent and division and lead to

- Wastage of resources
  - ⇒ public trust.

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- leads to radicalisation of youth & demographic dividend to demographic disaster.
- hinders investment and leads to unbalanced regional growth
- Unequal burden of communalism on women & rapes and murders.
- gives an upper hand to non-state external actors & Pakistan proxy war and online recruitments.

Thus, communalism is a 'virus' which destabilises India's dream of Akhand Bharat. The need is to

- promote a 'we' feeling
- use of media & Dostojee film
- constitutional value education in schools.

This is to create Shreshtha Bharat, build on community strength.

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Q.18 समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

women's movements have been long drawn struggles encompassing various spheres.

Traditional approaches
- walking behind leaders
- low levels of awareness among women.
- staging offline protests limited to more freedom and equality.

Contemporary movements and diverse approaches

(1) Marital rape movements challenging the patriarchal notion of marriage

(2) Abortion movements talking about women's right to her

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our body.

- going from maternity to paternity leaves thus challenging the traditional childcare responsibilities
- LGBTQ movements asking for same sex marriages
- Demanding greater representation in male battalions
  - ⇒ Thiruvananthapuram declaration for parliament representation

unique contributions

1. Supreme court scrapped the article 377 of the constitution
2. government becoming vocal about age of marriage of girls (at par with boys)
3. supreme court ~~on~~ extending

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the scope of NRTP act to unmasking women as well.

(4) Increased government support to promote women in sectors like STEM. & 'KIRAN scheme.

Challenges

(1) social prejudices keeping women away from work.

(2) Business practices of glass ceiling deters women in high pay jobs.

(3) Son-Meta preference leads to missing girl children.

(4) women increasingly concentrated in pink collar jobs.

women's issues encompass diverse spheres. Empowering women in all spheres is a must for realising the saptarishi goal of inclusive development.

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Q.19 क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को उत्प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian society is a blend of age old cultures and ethos encompassing all spheres of life.

Forces of modernisation catalysing the social evil eradication.

(1) Increased talks about equal rights for women & feminism.

(2) forces of urbanisation and industrialisation leading to increased amalgamation of lower and higher castes.

(3) Modern education concepts of 'widow remarriage' and 'marital rapes'.

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④ forces of globalisation have led to increased awareness.

⑤ New employment opportunities with the social evils of communalism and regionalism.

These new forces have led to

① Increased community rising.

② creating space for innovations

③ Inclusive development by focusing on women and underprivileged sections.

④ challenging the age old practices like 'patriarchy' and 'devi dasi chi'ndotong'.

But, these have also led to threatening of cultural values and ethos as :—

① Over westernised class losing

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contact with the old ancient systems of respect for elders.

(2) have hampered the traditional family structures

(3) neutral and ipad families

(3) over emphasis on English as a language.

(4) Loss of traditional food habits

(5) given rise to a culture of consumerism thus harming environment.

(6) led to a sedentary life style with a 'one click' life option.

Thus, though the modernised forces have catalysed talks of inclusive development. they have also been destructive to ancient Indian values of 'dharma', 'seva' and 'santosh'.

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Q.20 भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks.

Regionalism is an ideology of increased attachment to a particular region rather than the nation as a whole.

eg talks of Vasantwada and Dravidistan.

Regional disparity and Regionalism

(1) unbalanced economic growth have led to economic backwardness

eg green revolution benefitted states of punjab, west UP.

(2) Endowment of resources leads to concentration of investments in particular regions

eg Bangalore as service hub.

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(3) Creates tussle between local and migrant population

⇒ son of the soil theory.

Regionalism as antagonistic to nationalism

(1) hampers the 'national unity' as gives rise to secessionist tendencies

⇒ Khalistan demand.

(2) Disturbs the 'social fabric' and leads to violence.

⇒ Jat Reservation agitation.

(3) creates tussle between the federal unit

⇒ Belgaum dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra.

(4) Leads to ethnic clashes

⇒ Meitei vs Kuki in Manipur.

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⑥ hampers investment and thus hampers nation's economic growth.

⑥ subordinates ~~regional~~ national unity to regional feelings

⑦ gives an opportunity to external actors thus creating internal security challenges.

Regionalism also strengthens nationalism in → creating social unity and cohesion.

space to new ideas.

specialisation in regional commodities (eg GI tags)

Increased love and concern for nature (eg tribals and forest life).

However, in long term, regions have to be aligned by region specific policies (14th Finance commission) so that the regions become unit in Ek Bharat shreshtha Bharat.