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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MT23RCAPA058.

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 30 Aug 23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA Batch 2023

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.

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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. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(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

MACRO COMMENTS



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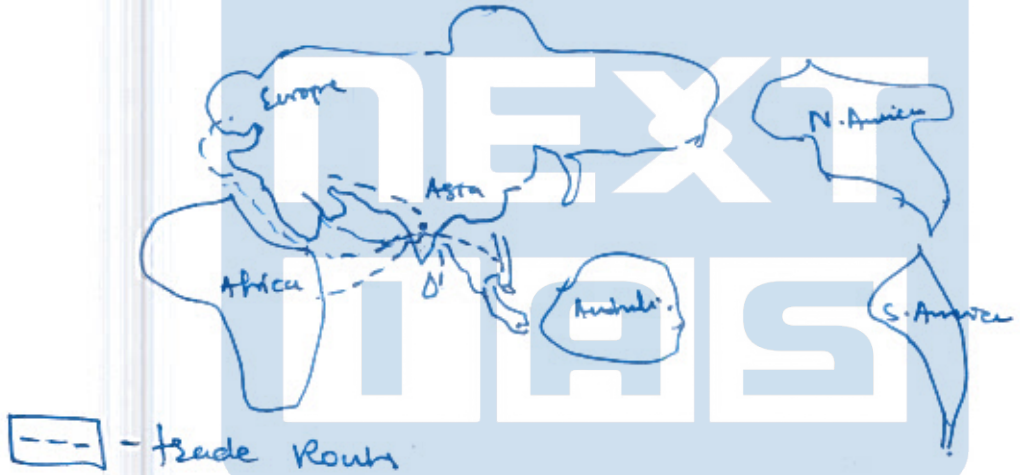
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6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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1. 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.

Trade and Commerce of goods and services is not limited to tangible things but have high potential of cultural exchange and dissemination of Culture.



--- - Trade Route

~~1) Exchange~~ Trade Route contributing to cultural exchange & cultural dissemination

1) Exchange of Food, Vegetables

Many fruits, vegetables came to India through traders.

eg Potato, Tomato from Europe

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2) Spread of Spices in Europe

Indian spices reached to Europe and ~~other~~ West Asian countries through trade

3) Religious exchanges & Spread

(a) Indian monks, traveling to South East Asian countries, Milinda to Sri Lanka, Xi-Jian, Fa-Hein to China led to exchange/spread of Buddhism.

(b) Sufis from West Asia introduced islamic values in Indian soil

4) Music and other Art form: were affected by this cultural exchange through trade routes.

eg impact on Amaravati school by Mathura & Gandhara school of Art.

Hence Trade routes could created gated globalised could leading to great intermixing of values & culture

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2. 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.

Quit India movement was the final call against British colonialism which saw highest participation from masses.

→ Peoples participation came across various classes, - peasants, landlords, workers, professional etc, ~~men and women~~

→ Even women participated very ~~active~~ actively in the movements

1) Aruna Asaf Ali

- She managed Radio communication during the quit India movements

2) Manjari Sena in Maharashtra were women groups helping in Quit

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British activities

3) Mitata Vaddedar, Bina Das.

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3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The hallmark of post-independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Post Independence, Indian state focused on modern heavy industry and scientific development in the country under Nehruvian model of development.

1) Green Revolution:

With Efforts of Dr. Swaminathan the use of High Yeild Variety (HYV) led to green revolution in country. leading to food security.

2) Foundation of ISRO

With vision of Dr. Sarabhai, foundation of ISRO lead to Space endevous of country.

eg Aryabhatt, Chandrayan, PSLVs.

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(3) White Revolution

With efforts of Dr. Kurian, project of Amul could achieve ~~operation~~ flood producing high quality of Milk

(4) Bhabha Atomic Research Center & Pokhoran I and Pokhoran II

These endeavours in field of Nuclear energy led to make India a Nuclear state on global map., also ensuring nuclear energy (Bhabha Atomic early However, With these development in field of Science came with shortcomings like → Regional disparity & inequality due to green revolution

Food insecurity is still a problem

~~Yet to get go beyond~~ Nuclear energy is just around 2%

Nonetheless, these developments in field of Science provided much needed boost for path of modernity in country.

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4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोडने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to composite water management Index of NITI aayog, majority area of country is under 'water stress'

Benefits of Interlinking rivers

1) Supply of water from water surplus to water stressed region

2) Equitable distribution of Resources

3) Help in Agricultural productivity

4) Help to achieve Water Security

5) Can boost Food Security

6) Help in Addressing regional disparities

7) Addressing federal disputes about water sharing

8) Prevent burden on women

eg Water Wife in Marathwada region

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However, there are Challenges

Challenges

1) High cost of operation of interlinking rivers
2) Displacement : of population while interlinking
3) Biodiversity loss - can happen damaging flora & fauna in particular region
4) Terristial & Hydro Ecosystem may undergo stress.
5) Geographical features ~~and~~ can act as impediment like Hills, forests et
6) State - State, state - center Co-operation is required.
7) Course of River changes in time can hamper the project.

Hence there is need of 'Pilot Project' experiment first and step-by-step approach is required before grand plan is executed

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5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indian energy demand is largely completed by using fossil fuels, Coal contributes around 56% of energy production in India.

Shift from Coal to renewable energy generation would impact Human developmet in following ways

Current issue	Possible impact Positive
1) Urban Heating in the region due to presence of Coal dust	→ Reduced coal dust, lower temprature better working condition
2) Pulmonary diseases prevalence and other issues like skin allergies	→ Clean air, leading to reduction in pulmonary diseases & skin allegies.

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3) Excessive transportation, ~~traffic~~ traffic congestion on Road, Heavy truck movement	→ low congestion, ease of living, low air, sound pollution
Existing Benefits	Possible Negative Impact
1) Employment opportunities	→ loss of employment opportunities in the region
2) Cascading & multiplier effect on regional economy	→ would hamper regional economic growth & development opportunities would be lost.
3) Government investment and infrastructures on ECL, WCL	
4) Regional Development, Contribution to state fiscal capacity	→ loss of development can lead to out migration of population

While shifting towards green renewable energy there is need to create Skilled Human Resource to accomodate in new employment opportunity

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil - its composition and properties are characterised by various factors like temprature, water, parent stones, availability of humus and anthropogenic activities as well.

Temprature

1) It affects the water Holding capacity of the soil.

2) High temprature and High evaporation leads to ~~ext~~ increase in Salt concentration in soil

3) Some soils shows properties like Cracking in Summer eg Black soil

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) High temprature. Creates Heating and cooling effect on Parent Rock - which decides the physical properties of soil

Precipitation

1) High precipitation can alter the chemical composition of nutrients in the soil.
   (eg) in Equitorial Rainforest soil is devoid of nutrients due to heavy rains.
2) It impacts acidity and basicity of the soil
3) Leads to formation of various oxides in soil
   eg Iron Oxides in Red soil

Hence Temprature and Precipitation have impact on physical, chemical and nutrient properties of soil.

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7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Cyclones are the low pressure systems storm formed in Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal, they are called as typhoon, willi-willies, tornadoes in different part of the world.

* Recently there were many cyclones were observed on Arabian sea as Nisarga, Vayu, Okhi, Tauktae etc

Why on Arabian Sea?

~~1) Increased~~

1) Global Warming - has lead to rise in temprature. Accordingly to IPCC - 1.2 to 1.6 °C higher temprature is observed

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2) Continuous Supply of Energy

- Due to high sea surface temprature, Arabian sea can provide continuous energy to the cyclones leading to its intensification.

3) Increased Depth of Temprature: The sea surface temperature is high upto 200 m of the sea, studies shows. leading to intensification

4) Lack of Intermixing of Hot & Cold water:

It is highly possible in Bay of Bengal due to constant fresh water supply from Ganga & Brahmaputra, limited in case of Arabian sea

5) low wind shear and Aerosoles presence in the upper level of atmospher allows cyclone to trap more heat.

these cases of cyclones are going to be frequent, ratio of cyclone in Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea has already changed from 4:1 to 4:2.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Indian Society is mosaic of different caste, religion, cultures with huge variation across geography.

* Southern states are distinct in culture because

1) Language : Very different from Hindi Belt of northern India eg Malayalam

2) Festivals : Some festivals of southern states are exclusive to southern states

3) Food Habits : are very unique and confined to southern states.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Clothings: Northern states have adopted western style relatively higher to southern state.

However there are overlaps like

1) Harvesting festivals are similar with different names
   eg Lodhi, Onum, Makar Sankranti, Pongal

2) Some festivals like Holi Diwali etc are celebrated in both region

3) Impact of globalisation through movies, cinema, songs etc

Here southern states are unique and distinct from northern states yet with overlapping cultural practices.

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई 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.

India with 1.4 Billion population has ~~low~~ high population under poverty.

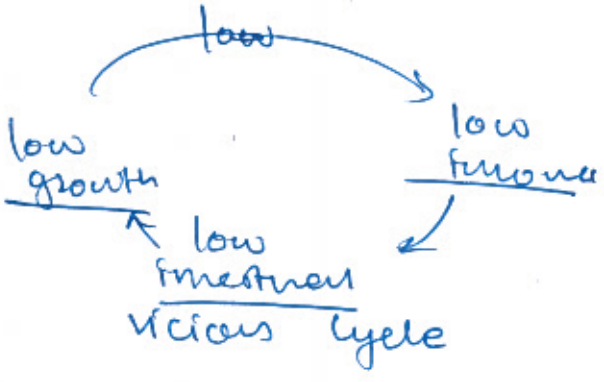
Poverty impacts

1) Purchasing power of individual

2) Investment Capacity on development

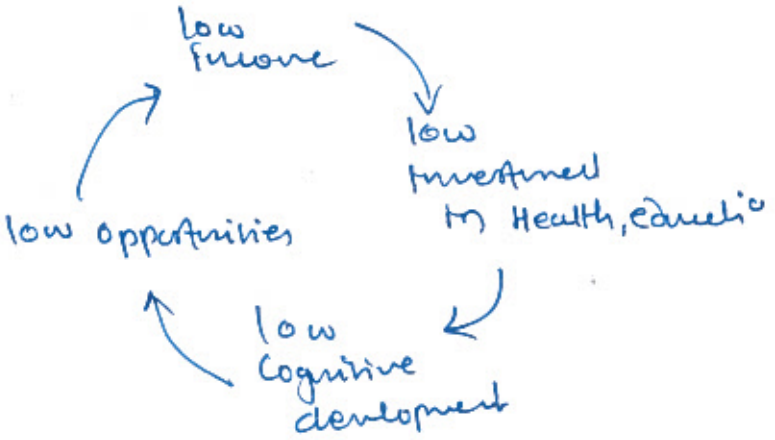
3) ~~low~~ Nutrition and Health

4) Education, Sanitation etc



Vicious cycle

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To take benefit of Demographic dividend, there is need to invest in capacity building to realize full potential, through schemes like PM Kaushal Yojna..

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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.

India's heritage of Internationalisation of education hails from ancient examples of Taxshila and Nalanda University as center of education

Internationalisation of Education

Impact on society & cultural exchange

1) Exchange of thoughts and ideas among different students, universities

2) Intermixing of values, traditions among students.

3) Tolerance : With more cultural interaction, it will lead to improved tolerance in society

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Heterogenity: With presence of students from different part of the world., Society will be more heterogeneous.

4) Impact on daily habits - like eating, clothing etc would ~~be~~ increase.

5) Cultural exchange would be fostered ~~by~~ through celebration of festivals ~~as~~ Diwali, Christmas, Halloween.

6) Knowledge of Culture and tradition would penetrate in society through students will change the perception about other. countries, people.

Hence, internationalisation of education would lead to 'give & and take' reciprocatory relationship among people

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. 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

Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati School of Art have ~~lot of~~ similarities and differences simultaneously

Gandhara school	Mathura school
1) B Grey Stone is used	1) Red stone is used
2) Buddha with Muschtache and Beard	2) Without Beard and Muchtache

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Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. 'इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े'। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Englands industrial Revolution had transformed economic landscape and also had social & cultural impact

Social ~~impacts~~ & Cultural Impacts

1) High supply of Resources - with use of Machines

2) Growth of Capitalism → leading to poor condition of workers.

3) Over or crowding of factories and lack of facilities also lead to development of slums.

4) The gap between rich and poor increased significantly in country there

5) led to migration of workforce from rural region to industrial towns

Candidates must not write on this margin

6) led to Commercialisation of Agriculture from self subsidence model of Agriculture.

7) led to exploitation of farmers, peasants particularly in colonies like India, Sri Lanka

8) With Industrial Revolution - search for more raw material and resources led to ~~increase~~ spread Colonialism across the world.

9) Production by Masses replaced with Mass production ~~leading to~~ led to huge production

10) Industrial Revolution led to search of different territories, improved exchange of culture, spread of religions by missionaries etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

11) Industrial Revolution and growth was done on the exploitation of colonies

eg Asian theory in India.

12) It also led to bonded labor practices getting strong in colonies like African to work in mines.

13) Trade of Slaves also increased to fulfill the needs.

Here Industrial Revolution left for lasting impact on society and culture.

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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.

Indian national movement was amalgamation of different movement acting at subnational level.

1) Social Reform & ideological struggle

↑ It led to bust the myth of White man's burden theory

2) Re-invention, Re-investigation of glorious history was carried out by different leaders like L.Tilak, Arobindo Ghosh

3) It strengthen india as nation as old and organic concept against colonial opinion of geographical

Candidates must not write on this margin

expression

4) Efforts to solve peasant issues, Dalits issues brought them into the fold of National struggle.

5) There efforts made national movement representative in nature against colonial idea of 'Congress as - elite & Brahmin party

6) Struggle against colonial culture and untouchability, inequality, etc made national movement more cohesive.

7) It blurred the lines of caste, class and gender by the beginning of Quit India movement.

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Candidates must not write on this margin

14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks



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15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are salt water resistant vegetation which covers 0.1% of total landmass of earth.

Geogsaphical feeters responsible for mangsove vegetation

1) Marshy coast

On the eastern coast of India, the coast is emergent one and have marshy land provides good condition for Mangroves eg Sundarban.

2)

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Candidates must not write on this margin

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और ये भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is one of the major producer of sugar in the world along with countries like Brazil

Sugar industry in India is influenced by various factors, particularly dividing it into north and south.



Factors Responsible

1) Water availability:

Gangatelic planes in north and irrigation facilities along with rivers like Godavari krishna provides enough water

2) Shelf life of Sugarcane

It is high in the southern region than norther region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Sugar Content

Though there is difference in sugar content in northern & southern part. yet it affects location of industry

3) Market availaibility

Centers of economic markets like Mumbai, Delhi, Pune etc affects the location

4) Supply of Sugercanes

Since most of sugarcane production is ~~toca~~ concentrated in northern & Southern Indian, industries are there

5) Government Policies & Co-operative Sector

gt ~~s~~ provides conducive condition for industry's growth

eg Co-operative companies in Maharashtra

6) favourable Climatic Condinons : suitable for sugarcane and further processing

7) Fair Remunerative Price for farmers

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution to Growth of Industry in India and Different part of world

1) Contribution to GDP

Agriculture contributes around 17% to Indian GDP,

2) Integration with global supply chain, with export of sugar to abroad.

3) Forward - Backward linkages: provides for other industries to sustain and grow.

eg Sugar products, sweets.,
use in food processing.
input function of machinery, fertilizers

4) Employment generation with Multiplier effect

Industrial location have multiplier effect on area - leading to growth in MSMEs and employment.

Hence Sugarcane industry has diverse impact on economy, ~~can~~ and have potential to help in achieving goal of Doubling Farmer Income

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शुष्क और अर्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dryland farming in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Indian agriculture contributes around 17% to GDP with 47% population dependent on agriculture, At the same time more than 50% population depends on irrigation for agriculture

Key strategies used

1) Modern irrigation systems

1) Sprinkler system
2) Drip irrigation

} Both use relatively less water and have high efficiency.

2) Canal systems : to connect to nearby rivers for more supply of water. eg in Marathwada region

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Connecting Rivers: Although the idea is in nascent stage, but it is being explored for better water sufficiency.

4) Diversification of Crops: Many famers have started shifting from water intensive to water efficient crops
eg from Sugarcane to Millets.

5) Scientific methods: like use of Soil health cards, to understand suitability of crops in the region
→ Also helps in understanding fertilizer requirement → improving efficiency.

Need to promote Dryland farmings

1) India has only 2% of the global water resources.

2) Population: With largest population
→ more agricultural demand requires efficient agriculture

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Water Scarcity : According to NITI aayog's composite water management index, different part of country are already facing water scarcity.

4) Food & Water Security : can be ensured with improved dryland farming.

5) Agricultural income : can be improved in regions like Vidarbha, Bundelkhand. Agri. income 10218 Rs (2022)

6) Lower farmer Suicide : With better dryland farming -, we can ~~ext~~ prevent farmer suicide (highest in Maharashtra)

7) Migration : Can reduced migration and overcrowding of cities.

8) Prevention of Forest from deforestation for agricultural land claim

Hence, the Dryland farming can ~~have~~ offer a solutions to diverse problems in agricultural & socio-economic realm.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 movement has been the feature of India society since pre-independence time implicitely, and explicitely after publication of "towards equality report"

Diverse Approaches beyond tradional methods

1) Social Media

Use of facebook, twitter to call out women's problem in society, eg MeToo movement

2) Play - Drama - Music

Use of Dramas, Nukkad Natak, and songs to highlight women's plight

eg O ri chirraiya song (Satyamev Jayate).

3) Petition, Court:

legal methods to assert rights., and claims

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Literature, books, Editorials :

They are being used to create feminine discourse across the field.

5) NGOs : like Sakhi, Saheli, Jagori etc are coming up with mass mobilisation of women.

6) Contribution

1) Vishakha Guidelines : trough Supreme court was result of new women movement.

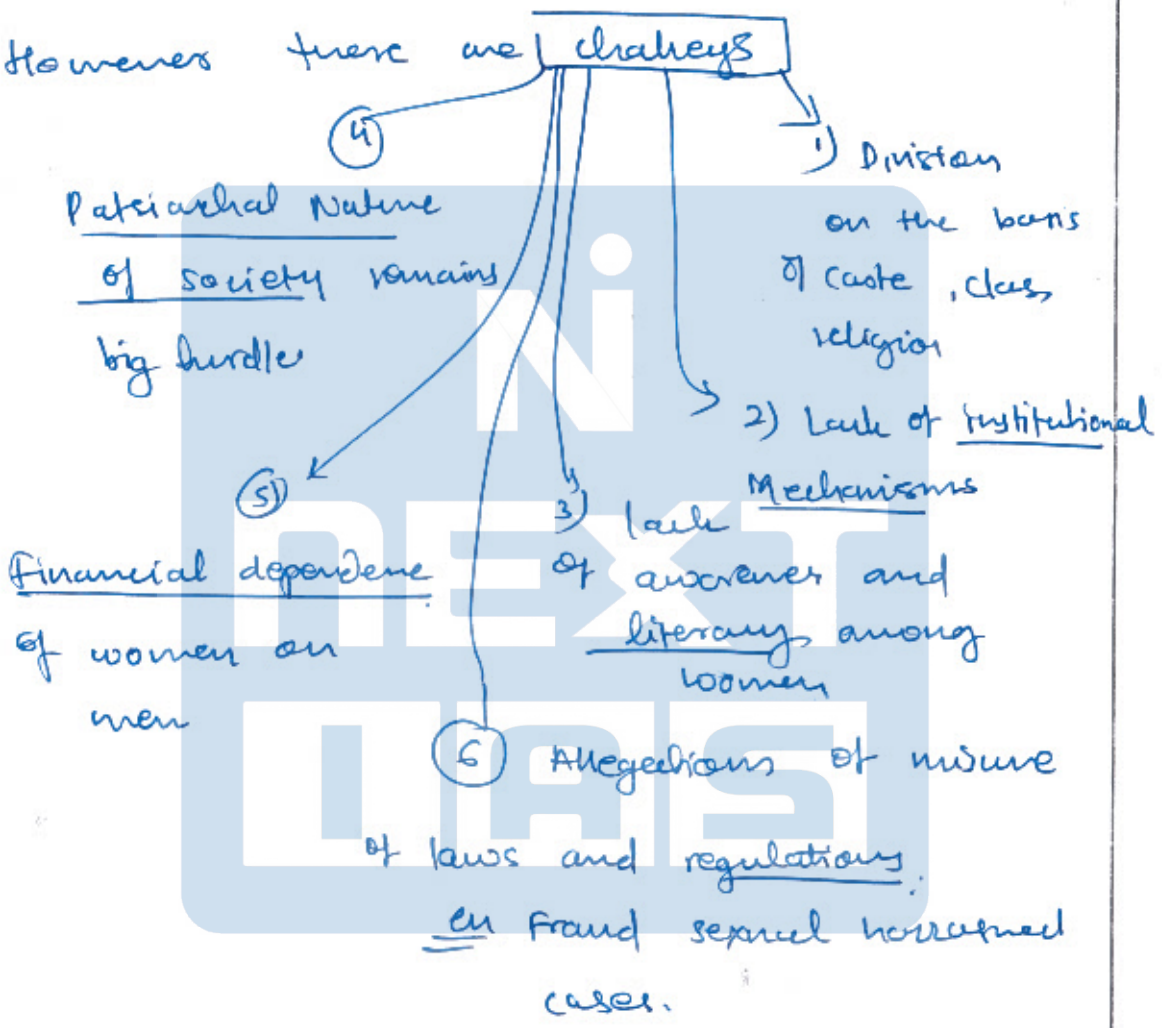
2) Nirbhaya Fund : Post Nirbhaya rape case in Delhi, called for government initiative of this fund.

3) Change in Penalty & Punishment by amendment in POSH Act, Juvenile Justice Act. etc

eg reduction of Age of Juvenile from 18 to 16

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Voice to the voiceless : by coming up in public. Me too movement had multiplier effect in Indian society.



Hence, women's movement has to diminish various lines among women to achieve goal of New Women of New India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 150 words) 15 marks.

Impact of forces of Modernisation in spheres of living habits, food habits, culture and practices have been multi-dimensional in Indian society where modernity and traditions exist simultaneously

Yes, forces of Modernisation has helped in eradication of social evils.

1) Practice of Untouchability

2) Practice of Sati (Roop Kunwar case of Rajsthan 1986)

3) ~~Diminishing~~ Patriarchy : Diminished to greater extent.

4) Blurring Caste-divisions : among so called upper & lower castes.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Ending Taboos : like talking about menstrual health, sexual health, contraceptive etc.

But, Forces of Modernity have not threated our cultural values and Ethos since

1) The traditions, cultural values are still Continuing

eg celebrations of Diwali, Rakhi, Holi, ~~Id~~ Eid., Lodhi.

2) Importance of Religion : In Indian society religion is still ~~held~~ very important.

3) Values & Ethos like respecting elders. valuing family relations etc. still Continues.

4) Importance of social institutions : like Marriage is still significant in India, hence rate of divorce is very low.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Social Identities : Even with ~~Hhhhhhhhhh~~ modernisation social, religious identities are still continuing in Indian Society

6) Heterogeneous Society : Even with modern forces, Indian society is heterogeneous in various aspects

However there are new trends like

1) Combination of traditional & modern ways of celebration
   eg Online Rakhi, Diwali.

2) Destination Weddings in society

3) Cosmopolitan identities of people living in urban areas specifically.

Here Indian society has remained Salad Bowl of identities, values and ethos.

Candidates must not write on this margin

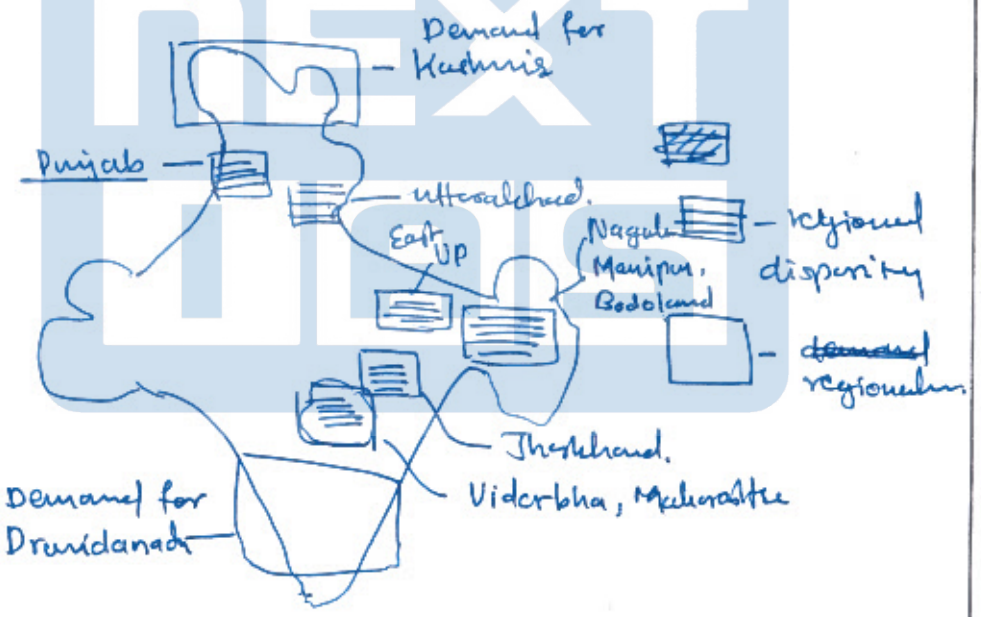
20. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 150 words) 15 marks.

Regionalism is association with identity based on region, sometime to the extent that it is antagonistic to others.

eg - Son of Soil movement
- Idhalitan movement etc.

Overlap of Regional Disparity & Regionalism.



eg Regional Disparity & Regionalism

1) Some states were formed based on demand for development

eg Jharkhand, Utteralchand. etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) There is demand from Vidarbha and East UP for separate state on account of lack of development

3) States in northeast like Manipur, Nagaland have underdevelopment as one of the reason for regionalism.

However, Regionalism in India is not just based on regional disparity.

1) Khalistan Demand : based on religion identity of sikh nation

2) Kashmir : Demand based on the religious and ethnic identity of 'Kashmiri'

3) Greater Nagalim, Bodoland : Based on the tribal identity of the people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Dravidnadu : Based on lignistic and regional identity. , the region is highly developed.

Regionalism is antegonistic to idea of Nationalism if

1) It is going agaist the interests of nation and its sovereignty

2) It is at the cost of lives of people and social harmony.

3) If Regionalism is outside the constitutional framework

eg Violent Methods - like Khalistan.

However Regionalism within constitutional framework has helped in

→ Democratising development

→ Addressing regional Aspiration

eg Chattisgarh, Jharkhand.

→ accomodating differences of people

Hence Regionalism as tool of assertion for development is expected to lead to Sabkaa Saath Sabkaa Vikaas

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS