Next IAS ID: MT23SLTPN037, TC075, 02-09-2023 12:27 PM

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Amit Meena

Roll No. : 0819715

Registration Number : NIAS 2200012613 Date of Examination : 02/09/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 5

Code : TC075

MTS IGP 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.

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				

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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.

The spread of Indian culture and civilisation can be attributed to the development of ancient trade routes that connected India to various countries.

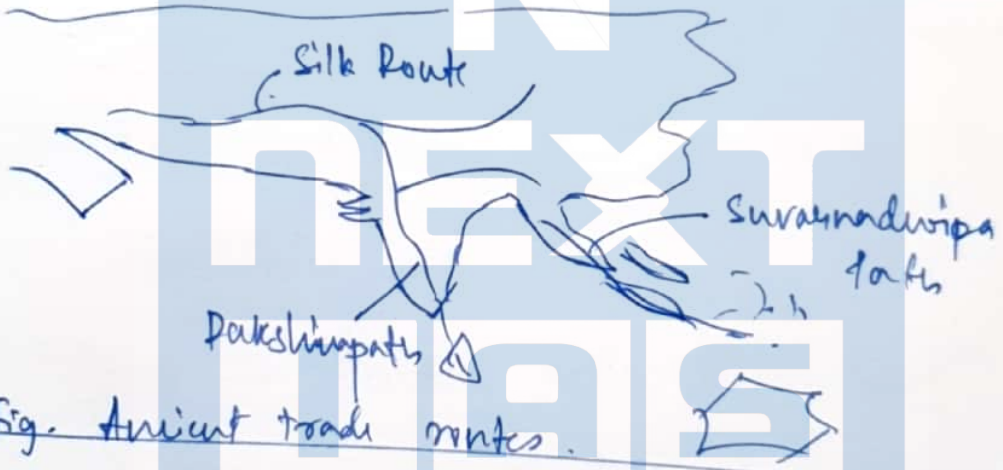


Fig. Ancient trade routes.

Trade route — exchange & dissemination of culture

① Silk Route → connected Indian subcontinent to rest of Asia and Europe. eg- Buddhism to central Asia & China.

② Traders & merchants → tried establishing

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cultural links.

③ Universities like Nalanda, Vikramshila lie on silk route.

④ Exchange of Art. eg: Gandhara Art.

⑤ Spread of ideas & philosophies

eg → Huein Tsang's Si-Yuki.

⑥ Sri Lanka → Ashoka sent missionaries via "Dakshinapatha" ⇒ Spread of Buddhism.

⑦ Rome → trade with South India
↳ exchange of literatures.

Thus, they have been important for the spread of culture as well as maintaing ties with other countries.

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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 which was launched in August 1942 with the slogan of "do or die" had a tremendous impact on the British rule.

People's movement

① Arrest of Gandhiji & various prominent leaders led to violent protests.

② Students → went on strikes in schools & colleges.
→ became carrier for emerging underground network.

③ Workers → strike in cities like Ahmedabad, Bombay paralysed the cities & lead to violent clashes.

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④ Peasants → attack all symbols of govt authority.
→ est. parallel govts.

⑤ Businessman → supported by donating & providing hideouts.

Women's leadership

① Aruna Asaf Ali → hoisted Indian flag.

② Sucheta Kriplani → coordination efforts among masses.

③ Usha Mehta → started underground radio station.

④ Others like Nandini Devi, Matangini Hazra didn't even fear for their lives.

This movement made the British understand that their time was limited.

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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

The recent successful landing of Chandrayaan-3 made India the first country on the south side of the moon. Such are the remarkable strides in science & technology.

Scientific Achievements → modernisation

(1) Visionary leaders like Pandit Nehru, LB Shastri, Vikram Sarabhai etc. → importance of scientific temper.

(2) Institutions like IIT, ISRO, BARC
↳ strong foundation & created interest in modernisation.

(3) Defence tech → DRDO enhanced national security.

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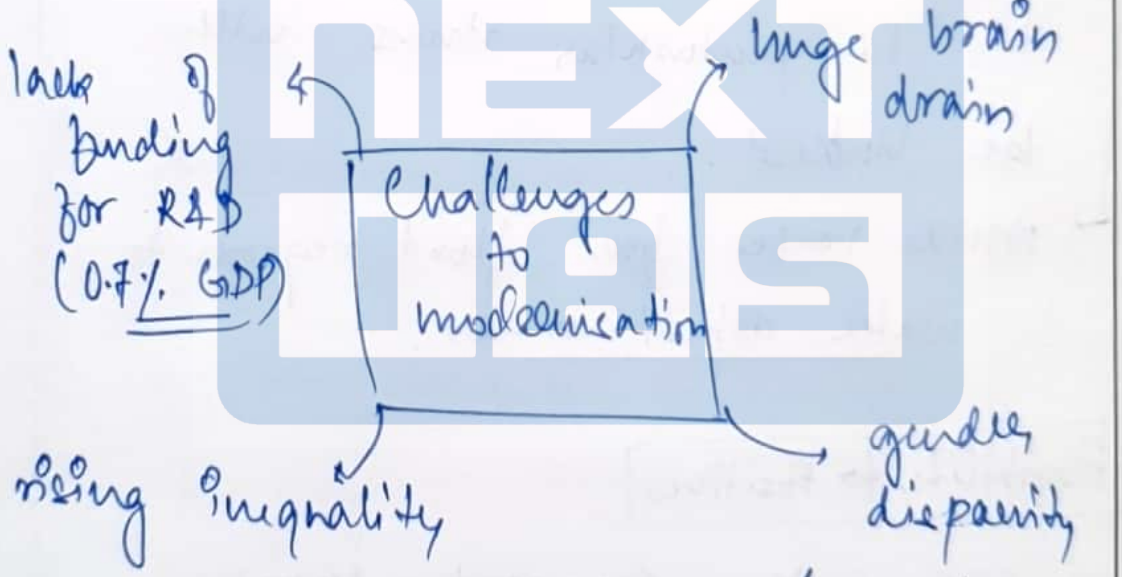
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④ Nuclear energy → Dr. Homi Bhabha
↳ energy security.

⑤ ICT → economic growth & digital education.

⑥ Health → drug discovery & innovation.

⑦ Agriculture → green revolution, mechanisation etc.



Thus through proper physical & social infrastructure along with schemes like PMKVY 4.0, Digital India, we have reach new height.

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4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने 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

Due to the non-uniformity & spatial distribution of monsoon, to bring in water parity, the idea of Interlinking rivers was proposed.

NRLP → 14 Himalayan rivers & 16 peninsular rivers will be linked.

→ provide water from flood region to water deficit areas.

Feasibility ↔ Positives

① Reduce the demand - supply mismatch.

② Improve water availability & ensure hydrological balance.

③ Flood control & drought management

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④ May recharge the groundwater table.

⑤ Protect against the erratic nature of monsoon.

⑥ Ensure food security through irrigation facilities.

Challenges

① Huge environmental impact → may led to salinisation & desertification

② Submergence of areas due to dams.
eg- Panna Tiger Reserve.

③ Long term benefits? → glaciers melting at high pace.

④ Demand based supply is not possible.

⑤ Inter-state disputes on water sharing.

Thus only after proper EIA, CIA and benefits can such projects be implemented.

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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

Coal is the largest source of energy accounting for India's 55% needs. However, there is a need to phase down coal.

Coal bearing states → Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, MP, WB etc.

Impact of structural shift

⇒ Negative :-

① loss of livelihood → more than 13 million people employed.

② poor status in HDI → further aggravate the issue.

③ Infrastructure and facilities provided by the coal companies ⇒ closure.

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(4) Destruction of the environmental quality → no rejuvenation.

(5) Loss of revenue to states.
(eg) coal mine auction.

⇒ Positive :-

(1) Reduce pollution & can improve overall health of region.

(2) Prevent mining led displacement especially of tribals.

(3) Better state policy focused on skill devt & transform it to a manufacturing hub.

(4) Get rid of resource curse & dutch disease.

(5) Way forward → NGO led coordinated efforts
→ reskilling

Help in achieving the goals of Panchamrit & net zero by 2070.

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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

Temperature – soil properties

1. Weathering of rocks by high temperature.
2. Microbial activity leading to humus formation → optimal temp.
3. Better soil fertility.
4. Soil compaction & strengthening

Precipitation – soil properties

1. weathering of rocks due to pressure.
2. Root growth based on water availability.
3. Reduces soil strength.

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(4) leads to erosion & leaching of nutrients.

Other factors

- parent material
- topography
- Anthropogenic
- Biodiversity

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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

Arabian sea → more cyclones

- Increased by 52% from 2000 to 2020
- eg Cyclone Tauktae
- changing routes & pattern.
  - eg Ockhi

Reasons

(1) Rise in sea surface temperature

(2) Provides energy for intensification

(3) El Nino Modoki favours cyclogenesis

(4) Rise in aerosol emissions.

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(5) Lack of wind to dissipate heat.

(6) Submerging coast.

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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.

Southern States – distinct

(1) Linguistic identity of Dravidian

(2) Food & Culinary habits.
↳ similar (eg) → Dosa, idli

(3) Temple Architecture & literature
↳ Vesara style vs Dravida

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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.

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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.

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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

Both the Gandhara and Mathura art came into existence between the 2nd and 5th century BCE, and have had a huge impact on the Amravati school.

Differences between Gandhara & Mathura art

Gandhara	Mathura
① flourished in the region of Afghanistan	① Indo-gangetic plains
② influenced by the Greek and Persian art.	② was purely indigenous.
③ based on Buddhism	③ Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism
④ Grey sandstone	④ Red sandstone

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⑤ presence of Halo	⑤ not present
⑥ focuses on external beautification and sculpting	⑥ not much focus on external feature.
eg → Buddha - masculine	eg → Buddha → humanistic

The Amaravati school of art flourished during the Satvahana period and was heavily influenced by ~~the~~ both the schools.

Influence of Gandhara

① Focus on intricate carving and bodily features.

eg → prominent shoulders.

② Detailed enlightenment process of Buddha → depiction of Bodhi tree, Mudras.

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③ Exotticism, Grace and spontaneous energy were also present.

Influence of Mathura

① Focused on more humanistic features of Buddha. eg: as a king rather than God.

② Brahmanistic → use of red robe, chandan etc.

③ Secular themes like seated Kubera etc.

Indigenous features as well

- use of green marble
- nature art
- miniature sculptures

Thus all these art schools have left behind a rich heritage and it is our duty to protect these.

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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

The Industrial Revolution (IR) which originated in England in the late 18th century was a period marked by the introduction of new technologies, mechanisation & factories.

IR ⇒ transform economic landscape

① Marked a shift from an agriculture based economy to an industrial one with large factories.

② Rapid growth of manufacturing due to technological advancements.
eg → steam engine.

③ Increased productivity and efficiency
↳ mass production.

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④ Rapid urbanisation and growth of cities → industrial hubs.
eg → Manchester.

⑤ Facilitated international trade making it an economic powerhouse.

Far reaching socio-cultural impacts

① Shift in class structure and reshaping social hierarchy
↳ rise of capitalists.

② Creation of a working class.

③ Massive influx of people resulting in overcrowding & growth of slums.

④ Cheaper and increased availability of products → better lifestyle.

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(5) cultural transformation → growth of consumerism, mass media etc.

(6) Family structure → fragmentation due to men migrating.

(7) formation of Trade Unions to voice the concerns of the workers.
- fight for improved wages
- rights protecting
- working conditions.

(8) Intellectual & Artistic Response as a reaction to industrialisation.
- eg → Romantic movement.

Therefore the Industrial Revolution was a turning point in the lives of the people, which changed the complete landscape forever.

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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.

The rise of Indian nationalism, though was influenced by various factors, was a ~~response~~ impact of the social reforms and the ideological struggles, as well as against the colonial culture.

Emergence of distinct cultural identity & national consciousness :-

(A) Social reform & ideological struggle

(1) Participation of all sections of the society.

eg → untouchability, illiteracy.

(2) Self confidence and respect for their own culture was reignited.

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eg → Dayanand Saraswati → "Vedas"
↳ Swami Vivekananda

(5) Modern education was promoted and spread ⇒ ~~prom~~ new ideas like liberty, equality etc.

eg → Raja Rammohan Roy → schools, colleges.

(4) Participation of Muslims → more inclusive & acceptance of common identity. eg → Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan

(3) Removed the differences between people and promoted harmony.

(6) Emancipation of the weaker sections.

eg → Jyotiba Phule.

(B) | Hegemony of colonial culture |

(1) Opposition to racial supremacy & "white men's burden".

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(2) Expose the exploitative policies of British.
   - eg: Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt.

(3) Imposition of colonial culture
   - religious leaders came together.
   - eg: against missionaries & conversion.

(4) Western Education → brought new ideas of justice, freedom etc.
   - English acted as a binding force.

(5) Raising voice against these led to formation of organisations like INC (1885).

Thus emergence of national consciousness helped the Congress steer through the Indian Freedom Struggle and bring independence.

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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

Temperature inversion refers to the process of reversal of the normal behaviour of temperature, in which a layer of cool air is overlain by a layer of warmer air.

Ideal conditions for this
- longer night
- clear sky
- calm & stable air

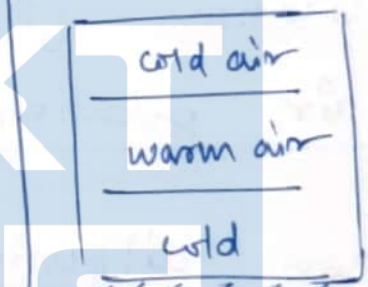


fig. Inversion

Affect atmospheric conditions

① Accumulation of air pollutants, as air can't move upwards.

② Reduced rainfall due to the convection clouds not able

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to go high enough.

③ It might also lead to intense thunderstorms & tornadoes.

④ The diurnal variations are very small due to trapping of cold air.

Implications for local weather & air pollution

① Less diffusion of pollutants leading to smog formation. eg → Delhi.

② Lesser cloud formation and precipitation in the region.

③ Higher AQI and huge presence of PM, in the air.
↳ affects health & productivity.

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(4) Reduced visibility.

(5) Light or no wind as inversion restricts advection.

(6) Cropping pattern → valley bottom has lower temperature leading to plant frost bites.

(7) Lower valley → pollutants get trapped at the bottom and thus cause problem for the habitants.

Thus, temperature inversion has huge impact not only on the local weather and air pollution but also the people and biodiversity of that region.

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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

According to the ISFR 2021, India has a total mangrove cover of around 5000 km^2, distributed across 12 states.

Factors responsible for mangrove vegetation

① High temperature and high rainfall region ⇒ tropical & subtropical

② Intertidal regions → huge nutrients are brought in.

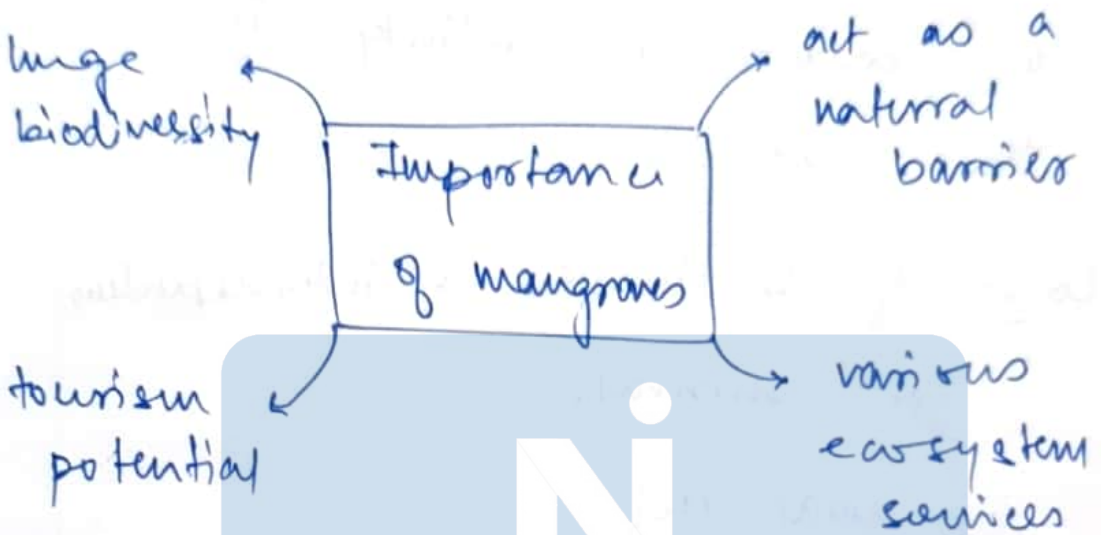
③ Ecotone → best region for flourishment of mangroves. eg. Sundarbans.

④ Freshwater and sediment deposition eg. mouth of river deltas.

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③ Specific water depth → can't survive in too low or too high.



Climate change ⇒ threat to mangrove vegetation

① Rising sea level leading to coastal erosion & respiratory issues (pneumatophores)

② Extreme weather events like droughts can reduce resilience.

③ Increased frequency of storms & cyclones → uprooting.

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④ Change in precipitation → disturb the balance of salinity in the water.

⑤ Loss of biodiversity → interdependency for survival.

eg → coral reef.

Remedial measures

- following the Ramsar Convention on wetlands
- regulating activities such as logging, fishing etc.
- Afforestation & regeneration processes
  - eg → fish-bone technique.

Thus the mangroves hold huge importance for the ecology and steps should be taken the ensure resilience against climate change.

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16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और वे 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

The sugar industry is an important agro based industry with around 50 million farmers growing sugarcane.

Geographical & Eco. Factors

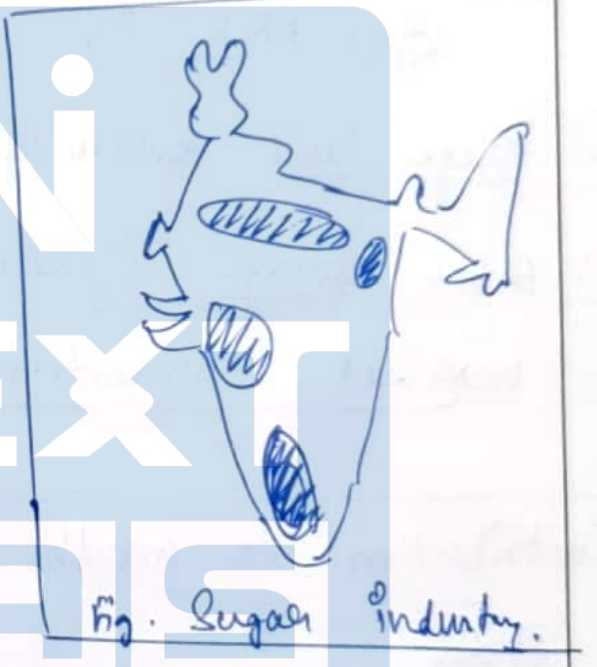


Fig. Sugar industry.

① Raw material availability
- weight losing crop.
- located near sugar cane growing areas

② Transportation ⇒ sucrose content drops up after harvesting.
- near cultivation

③ Water intensive crop → critical factor.

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④ Labour availability → cheap & unskilled.

⑤ Capital intensive industry → operated where higher credit availability.
eg → RRB, PACS.

⑥ Huge land ownership or cooperatives.

⑦ Better storage infrastructure and market connectivity via road.

Contribution to growth of industry in India

(*) In India :-

① Better quality & higher sucrose content → formation of industries in South India.

② Better infra & transportation facilities
eg → Maharashtra.

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③ Climate → long crushing season & maritime influence ⇒ Tamil Nadu.

④ Market and closeness to ports for export potential. eg- Mumbai.

⑧ In world :-

① Australia & Brazil have favourable conditions ⇒ better quality.

② Contract farming → economies of scale.
eg- Australia.

③ Most industries located near market areas or ports for export
eg- Queensland (Aus)

With bringing in certain reforms to ensure the sustainability of sugar refineries, India can increase its export potential.

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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

Dryland farming refers to the cultivation of crops in regions of limited moisture with less than 50 cm of annual rainfall.

Key strategies used in dryland farming

① Better crop selection → using plants which have short life cycle and extensive roots.

② Reducing evaporation by mulching & shelter beds.

③ Wider spacing between plants to reduce competition.

④ Better weed control.

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(5) ~~What~~ Zero Budget Natural Farming
↳ prcss of Whapasana to conserve moisture.

(6) Climate resilient crops like millets. Eg: jowar, bajra.

(7) Strip cropping to control erosion and increase water absorption.

Need to promote dryland farming

(1) 52% of the agriculture area is still rainfed.

(2) Rising water scarcity and depleting water table ⇒ more sustainable.

(3) Food & Nutritional security → millets have high protein, low glycemic index etc.

(4) Soil conservation and preventing

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land degradation.

(5) Net water exporter → water guzzling crops like rice, instead focus on pulses.

(6) Oilseeds are part of dryland farming ↳ can reduce import burden.

Steps
- PM KSY
- "Shree Anna"
- FPO & cooperatives
- zero budget natural farming
- rainwater harvesting

Best practice → Israel's water conservation ~~work~~ measures.

Thus, with the current global warming it becomes imperative that we take steps in this regard to promote dryland farming.

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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.

Post 1980s, the women's movements have garnered huge importance and the several contemporary issues like dowry, sexual harrasment etc. have brought them back to the discussion.

Traditional methods
- through pressure groups
- protests and strikes
- awareness parades
- debates & discussions

Diverse Approaches

(1) changing nature of demands with better understanding of dignity & self worth. (eg) → reproductive rights.

(2) Use of technology and social

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media. eg → #MeToo.

(3) globalisation → share experiences & create a pan world movement.

eg → Iran protests.

(4) leaderless movements → coming together for certain demands.

(5) Judicial interventions → to ascertain certain rights

eg → Sabrimala case: temple entry.

Joseph Shine case: adultery.

Unique contribution

(1) Bringing equality between men & women. eg → Triple Talaq.

(2) Personal Liberty & Bodily Autonomy.

eg → POSH Act, MTP Act

(3) Rights for the LGBTQIA+ community.

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④ Shift from men led women movement to women led.

⑤ Brought in more sensitisation of general public

Challenges

① Reactionary approach and thought to destroy agency of males.

② Only legislative & political acceptance but no social acceptance.
eg: temple entry.

③ Violence against women still on the rise.

④ Low human development and high unemployment (poor wages).

Thus, we must stand up for the rights of women, so as to ensure "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

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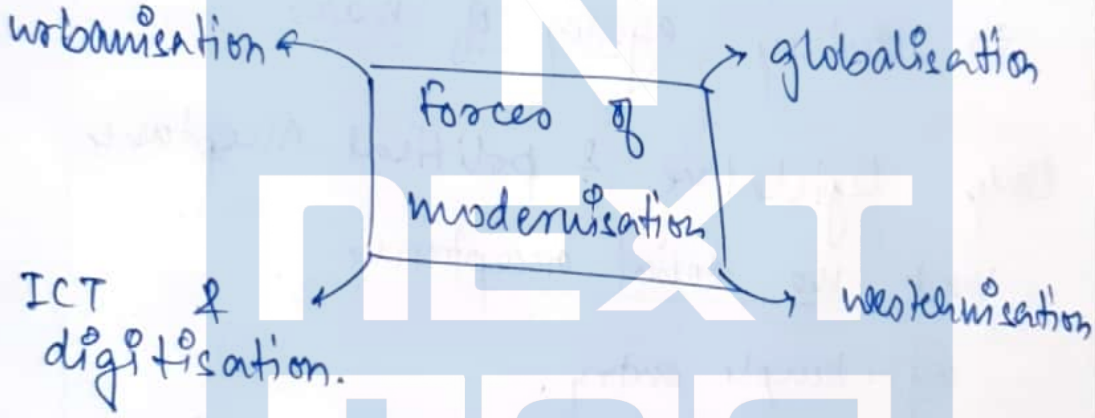
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19. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को उत्प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है?

(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.

Modernisation is the process of taking up several new modern values and thus bringing in changes in life.



Modernisation ⇒ social evil

- fight against untouchability
- promoting women education & rights.
- removal of superstitions
- improved standard of living.

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Modernisation ⇒ threaten cultural values & ethos

① Homogenisation of culture due to influx of western culture.
   ↳ declining indigenous clothes.

② English as the sole language.
   ↳ affects vernacular education.

③ Food: Healthy → Fast foods
leading to obesity, malnourishment

④ Family → disintegration of joint families & rise in nuclear family.

⑤ Materialism & Consumerism → focus on wealth creation.

⑥ Marriages based on love & respect have become transactional.

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⑦ Destruction of traditional art forms.

Modernisation → Positives

① Better technological advancements leading to ease of living.

② Promotion of values like liberty, equality, fraternity.
eg → inheritance rights

③ Cultivates scientific temper & critical thinking (Art 51A)

④ Breaking caste barriers and upliftment of the vulnerable sections. eg → ST, SC.

In this regard, we must bring in value laden education system (NEP) which promotes a mixture of both modernisation & tradition.

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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 the sense of belonging & love of a group of people to a particular region. India being a multicultural, multilingustic country, regional feelings are common.

Regional disparity ⇒ Regionalism

① Relative deprivation leading to demand for separate state.
eg- Jharkhand.

② Sons of soil movement due to lack of employment.
eg- Maharashtra.

③ Politico-Administrative failure can give rise to subregional movement.
eg- Vidarbha.

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④ Inter state disputes → resource constraints.
- boundary (eg) Belgaum
- water (eg) Kaveri.

Regionalism – Antagonistic

① Overpowering national identities giving rise to secessionist tendencies. (eg) Khalistan movement

② Rising hatred to people of other regions (eg) North South divide.

③ Can lead to riots & violence (eg) Bodoland demand

④ Goes against national interest by creating hurdle in international diplomacy (eg) Tamil Nadu LTTE crisis

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Not Antagonistic to Nationalism

1. Sense of belongingness & not always hatred.
2. Promotes competitive federalism leading to growth & development.
3. Helps in bringing in policy measures in underdeveloped regions.
4. Rise of regional parties ⇒ better political representation.
5. Self determination of people
   - → compassion
   - → harmony.

Thus the issue of regionalism should be tackled with ease to ensure "Ek Bharat, Shreeth Bharat".

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