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Name of Candidate : MOHIT GUPTA

NEXT IAS Roll No.: GSPM23B13010 Date of Examination : 25th June, 2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : TC048 Program : SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-2)

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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

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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 philosophical thought arose due to syncretic mix of ideas from different geographies, cultures and time period.

Contribution of Southern India

① Civilizations and Dynasties : (i) Dynasties like Cholas, Pandyas and Vijayanagara empire Contributing secular state policies.

(ii) Dravida philosophy of unity and worship of natural resources.

② Literary Sources : (i) Sangam Era Epics denoting love and peace as supreme values. Eg :- Silpadhikaram by Elango Adikkal.

(ii) Thirukkural by Thiruvalluvar – a code of

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(3) Saints and philosophers like Sant Tukaram spreading Bhakti philosophy.

Contribution of Northern India

(1) Civilization and Dynasties (i) Indus Valley Civilization contributing to ideas of purity and pollution.

(ii) Ashoka spreading Dhamma - philosophy of universal brotherhood and peace.

(2) Birthplace of Vedas (Hinduism), Buddhism and Jainism contributing religious philosophy.

(3) Birth of Vedantic schools of philosophy. Eg:- Samkhya, Nyaya, Vaisheshik etc.

(4) Syncretism of Bhakti and Sufi ideas.

Indian philosophy continue to guide organization and conduct of Indian society since time immemorial.

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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.

Ans) Trade routes served not only purpose of economic exchange but import and export of cultural ideas too.

Ancient trade route contribution to dissemination and exchange of culture

① Indus Valley Civilization :- Cultural exchange with Mesopotamian civilization. Ex:- Presence of Indus Valley seals in Mesopotamian sites.

② Access to Indian Mainland through trade routes. Ex:- Indo Greeks and Romans (Kushanas and Sakas) travelled through ancient silk route.

- Islamic rulers came to India through

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(3) Exchange of literature and language:-

Persian language came to India due to trade relations with Central and West Asia.

(4) Various travellers like Al Biruni (Kitab-Ul-Hind) Fahien and Hiuen Tsang travelled through ancient trade routes

(5) Spread of religions like Buddhism. Ex:-

→ Ashoka sending emissaries for spread of Hinyana Buddhism to Ceylon, Japan etc.

(6) Ancient maritime trade routes of Southern empire like Cholas and Pandyas.

Ex:- Presence of Hinduism in Indonesia & Thailand.

⇒ Due to above contributions, trade routes played an important role in cultural exchange and dissemination.

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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.

Ans 3) Quit India Movement was started on 9th August, 1942 and was marked by participation of various classes like Women, Peasants, Industrialists, Students, Professionals

Women's leadership in Quit India Movement

① Leaderless Movement was sustained by running of underground networks by women.
Ex:- Aruna Asaf Ali provided continuous leadership dispite seizure of her property.

② Use of mass media to relay ideas and enthuse masses with nationalism.
Ex:- Usha Mehta ran an underground radio station from Chennai.

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ni Pandit and Sarojini Naidu.

④ Student protest were led by leaders like Sucheta Kriplani.

⑤ Raids were led by women. Ex:- Matagini Hazara was shot leading one such raid.

⑥ Young women like Kanaklata Barua hoisted flags and participated in rallies.

⑦ Women leadership in picketing of liquor shops, raids on British industries etc.

⑧ Awareness Campaigns like Prabhat Pheris were mostly women led.

Quit India Movement was largely successful due to the efforts and sacrifices of women.

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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

Ans 4) British Rule Created exploitative Conditions that ~~needed~~ necessitated the impulse of social change and reform.

Social Change and Reform as response to opposition of Colonial Rule.

(1) To unify the masses Removal of religious orthodoxy and social divisions was a necessity.
Ex:- Removal of Caste System initiated by Reformers like Jyotirao Phule, M G Ranade etc.

(2) Social Backwardness was cited as main reason for rise of colonial Rule, hence reformers emphasized on social change and reform.
Ex:- Aligarh Movement to modernize Islam.

(3) Education was seen as essential tool to

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Ex:- Rabindranath Tagore setup Shanti Niketan during Swadeshi Movement.

(4) Tribal and peasant revolts also originated as response of colonial exploitation. Ex:- Munda and Santhal rebellion.

(5) Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi saw social reform and independence struggle as intertwined process. Ex:- Constructive Program during truce phase.

However, apart from colonial opposition other motives which guided social change and reform were: (i) Building a common national identity.

(ii) Economic development necessitated social reforms.

(iii) Emergence of western educated political class.

⇒ The unchecked oppression and exploitation by British laid the foundation of social reform movements

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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

Ans 5) Due to different levels of socio-economic development, availability of infrastructure and different social values, pace of demographic transition varies across state.

Population Growth a double edged sword

(1) High population growth in some states and lower in other will create profound socio-economic differences. Ex:- High disparities in per capita Gross State Domestic Product.

(2) Problems of unemployment in some states and high vacancies in other.

(3) This will lead to mass migration. Migrant population will face issues of low wages, overcrowded housing and low social security.

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(4) Differential allocation of funds can create conflicts among states. Eg:- Finance Commission consider population for tax devolution.

(5) Son of soil doctrine and growth of regionalism Eg:- Violence against North Indian workers in Banglore.

However we can reap the benefits of population growth by ensuring:

(i) High focus of government schemes with states having high fertility rates.

(ii) Educating and skilling youth along with employment to prevent large scale migration.

(iii) Promoting best practices of states with better demographic indicators in other states. Eg:- Kerala's healthcare model.

⇒ Demographic dividend can become demographic disaster in absence of balanced regional growth

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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

Ans6) India can be Conceptualised as a mosaic painting encapsulating cultural and ethnic diversity within itself.

Factors Contributing to cultural unity of India:

(1) Accomodative Hospitality: Recognition to diversity rather than uniformity. Ex:- Various foreign dynasties made India their home.

(2) Indian Values: Guided by dictum of Tolerance and Brotherhood. Ex:- Mahaupani-shad talks about Vasudhev Kutumbkam.

(3) Unity in Diversity: right from ancient times to modern society. Ex:- Gupta Kings

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Modern Constitutional Design :- Promoting diversity and protecting rights of various minorities. Ex :- Art. (25) : Right to Freedom of Religion.

(5) Cultural incorporation :- welcoming attitude to cultural syncretization. Ex :- Taj Mahal and Humayun Tomb as excellent Indo-Islamic Architecture.

(6) Inclusivity :- ~~Subsuming~~ Integrating all differences and diversity along a common thread of national identity.

⇒ PM Modi has rightly said, "Diversity is an ancient Indian virtue. We Indians, even respect Mother Nature as a part of diverse society".

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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

Ans 7) Caste refers to Vertical system of stratification where certain Castes are Ranked above others on the basis of birth.

Dichotomy in public and private life as a barrier to annihilation of caste

① Secularization of public values but private life guided by traditional values.

Ex:- Constitution prohibits untouchability while it remains still rampant in domestic sphere.

② Continuation of Caste based traditions.

Ex:- High prevalence of Caste endogamy; Marriage Alliances along caste lines.

③ Reinforcement by social relations. Ex:- Rural areas still observe caste based occupational segregation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) ~~Hose~~ State cannot enter private domain to dismantle caste structures. Ex°- Reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs) in government jobs but private sector jobs are still dominated by upper Dwija castes.

(5) State apathy further reinforce caste biases. Ex°- High percentage of SCs in sanitation workers.

(6) Social barriers such as lack of inter caste marriages, rise of caste based politics, caste based violence etc. reinforces caste in private domain.

However, due to continuous efforts by both State and Citizens, caste as an institution has weakened considerably in rural spaces and almost vanished in urban spaces.

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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.

Ans 8) India's cultural diversity is like a mosaic painting consisting of various cultures and identities.

Southern states as distinct cultural unit

(1) Largely unaffected by political disturbances of Northern India. Ex:- South Indian Dynasties like Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas were relatively stable.

(2) Evolution of different cultural symbols and artforms. Ex:- Tamil language has Dravidian origin as contrasted to Indo-Aryan languages of North India.

(3) Relative Cultural Homogenity vis-a-vis North India.

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Southern India along a cultural Continuum

(1) Presence of Common religions like - Hinduism and Jainism

(2) Cultural and social exchanges throughout centuries. Eg:- Presence of Vesara architecture reflect the continuity of cultures.

(3) Presence of common social traditions owing to common value structure. Eg:- Gerontocracy as important characteristic of families.

(4) Philosophical Unity. Eg:- Emergence of Bhakti tradition.

⇒ South Indian states represent an important part of Indian cultural system and they exist along a continuum rather than being a distinct cultural unit.

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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.

Ans 9) Poverty and population growth show high correlation owing to their reinforcing tendencies.

Poverty leading to population growth

(1) High fertility rates due to the belief that more children means more hands to work.

(2) Menial wages, lack of social welfare policies lead to poverty.

(3) Limited accessibility to nutrition and healthcare & incentivizes more reproduction as fewer children tend to survive.

(4) Limited educational opportunities and

Control facilities → "Culture of poverty" leads to high population growth.

Population growth leading to poverty

(1) Fragmentation of resources. Ex:- Land fragmentation in joint families

(2) Ineffective social welfare schemes.

(3) Strain on public infrastructure like healthcare leading to their limited availability.

(4) Limited availability of jobs leading to unemployment and poverty.

(5) Presence of large uneducated, manual workforce lead to informalisation leading to poor remaining poor.

Poverty can be checked by checking population growth thus leading to sustainable and inclusive development.

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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.

Ans (a) Various scholars ~~receive~~ from all over the world came to ancient institutes like Nalanda and Taxila Universities to receive Indian education.

Impacts of internationalisation of education

(1) Promote Indian System of learning globally.
Ex:- Popularity of Vedic mathematics.

(2) Open opportunities for incorporating global best practices. Ex:- Critical thinking based pedagogy rather than rote learning

(3) Import of global ideas to Indian society.
Ex:- Growth of startup culture as compared to job mindset.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Improved global exchange among Indian Universities. Ex's- Exchange Programs will foster spread of hybrid cultures.

⑤ New economic avenues for Indian students and also other countries to invest in India. Ex's- Newage jobs based on Artificial Intelligence, Opening of Australian Universities in GIFT Cities.

⑥ Innovative solutions for reaching the end beneficiaries. Ex's- Digi-education will improve global linkages to rural India.

⑦ Internationalisation of Indian cultural forms Ex's- Indian folk dances being taught globally in Art universities.

⇒ Internationalisation of Education will enormously develop global-local linkages.

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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

Ans(i) Sanskrit is known as "Mother of All Indian Languages" and has a long tradition of literary history.

Sanskrit Literature in ancient India

(1) Beginning: Advent around 400 BC with oldest source being Ashtadhyayi by Panini laying down grammatical and syntaxical structure for Grammar.

(2) Early Vedic Phase, Iron Age and Pre Gupta Period: (i) Vedas comprising → Brahmanas, Samhita, Aranyaka, Upanishads were written in Sanskrit laying down principles of Hindu way of life.

(ii) Nadhyamik

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Ethical and social organization of society.

Sanskrit literature reached it's peak during Gupta Age

(1) Composition of Khandkavyas (semi epics) and Mahakavyas (epics)

(2) Plays and Dramas : (i) Kalidasa : Abhigyan Shakuntlam and Malvikagnimitra depicting love stories.

(ii) Mudrakshasa by Visakhadatta : Political struggle during Mauryan Rule and Rise of Chandra-gupta Maurya

(3) Poetry : (i) Kalidasa → Raghuvamsa
→ Kumarsambhava
→ Ritusamhara

outlining social and political state.

(ii) Court poets like Harisena also composed Sanskrit inscription on Allygraj Pillar outlining bravery of Samudragupta

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Other Contribution of Sanskrit literature

① Royal literature · Ex:- Poems by Harshavardhana

② Scientific Literature :
- → Charak Samhita (Medicine)
- → Sushruta Samhita (Surgery)
- → Aryabhatiya (Aryabhatta)

③ Influence on Buddhist Mahayana literature.

④ Served as medium of education in Agraharams.

However, Sanskrit education was monopolised by Brahmins in later phase leading to exclusion of Shudras and Ati-Shudras. Rise of Prakrit and Pali as Common's language was a reaction to Sanskritic hegemony.

⇒ Sanskrit literary history is rich, diverse and full of knowledge. Government has also included

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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

Ans) Different schools of art originated due to different geographical locations, royal patronage, availability of raw materials and social ideas.

Differences between Gandhara and Mathura School of Art

Gandhara School	Mathura School
① Heavily influenced by Greco-Roman ideas.	① Developed indigenously without any external influence.
② Centred around Buddhism i.e. Buddha Sculptures and symbolism of Jataka stories.	② ~~Text~~ Include Buddhism, Jainism (Tirthankar sculptures) and Hinduism (Vishnu, Shiva, Lakshmi, Yakshini etc- sculptures.)

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Raw Material was blue-green stones, greylite and stucco.	③ Red Sandstone was the major material.
④ Focus on bodily postures i.e. Mudras like Abhaya Mudra.	④ Focus on facial expressions and bodily beauty.
⑤ Absence of Halo	⑤ Presence of Halo - Divinised form of Buddha.
⑥ Thick draperies with coarse folds	⑥ Fine folded draperies with high detailing.

Influence on Amaravati School of Art.

① Gandhara Influence :- (i) Symbolic narratives like Birth, Death, Jataka stories are preferred over anthropomorphised form.

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(iii) Presence of other Buddhist elements. Ex:- Wheel of Universal Law, Elephant, Bull etc.

(2) Influence of Mathura School :- (i) Indigenous creation without any mix of foreign culture.

(ii) Humanised form and naturalism are inspired from Mathura school.

(B) Unique characteristics of Mathura School :-

(i) Satvahanna (Hindu Kings) patronage.

(ii) White Marble was mostly used.

(iii) Absence of singular figure of Buddha.

⇒ All schools were attempting to present the then contemporary social ideas through art forms like sculptures.

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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

Ans (13) Social reform movements of 19th and 20th Century laid the foundation for emergence of distinct Indian Cultural identity.

Impact of movements against backward traditional elements

(1) Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar chand Vidyasagar etc. saw fragmented Indian society due to presence of backward elements like divisive Caste systems, gender discrimination etc.

(2) Religious orthodoxy was blamed for backwardness of Indian society.

(3) Social reform movements aimed to remove

Candidates must not write on this margin

na Samaj and Arya Samaj opposed caste based divisions; Aligarh Movement aimed to reform orthodox Muslim dogmas and practices.

④ Spread of education was linked to the idea of social reform. Ex°- Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule opened First Girls School.

⑤ Rise of revivalist movements also emphasized on common ancient culture. Ex°- "Go Back to Vedas" by Dayanand Saraswati.

Impact of social reform movements against hegemonic colonial culture

① Various reformers advocated the idea that backwardness and internal divisions of Indian society led to establishment of colonial rule. Ex°- VD Savarkar in his "First war of Independence"; Henry Derozio during Young Bengal Movement

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(2) Emergence of tribal struggle against colonial policies. Ex:- Munda Rebellions also revolted against spread of Christianity.

(3) Newly western educated middle class later ran various newspapers waging ideological war against colonial rule. Ex:- Maratha and Kesari by Tilak.

(4) Drain of Wealth Theory, Emergence of Congress political demands finally united Indians against colonial powers.

⇒ Social reform movements reformed internal contradictions and divisions, spread modern ideas and later led to emergence of common nationalist struggle.

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Q.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

Ans(4) Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June, 1757 between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's Army Vs British Army led by Robert Clive.

Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between Combined armies of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Oudh Emperor Shuja-ud-Daulah and Mir Qasim Vs British army led by Hector Munro.

Importance of Battle of Buxar more than Plassey

→ Plassey's war was more about conspiracies, deceit and treachery rather than real military struggle. Various important people like Mir Zafar, Rai Durlabh, Seth Brothers Omichand deserted Nawab and Nawab was considerably weakened.

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Buxar was fought between 40000 strong army of ~~Bihi~~ three rulers and 10000 strong army of British. Thousands died in this real battle firmly establish military superiority of East India Company.

→ British assumed complete political authority by establishing British Presidency post Buxar, while post Plassey they still remained a trading company.

→ Defeat of Shah Alam II, made them defacto political centre of Northern India.

→ Expansionist aims of Company along with spread of imperial power was clear.

→ British started signing political alliances and implementing policies like Ring Fence to consolidate their rule post Buxar.

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Importance of Battle of Plassey

(1) Buxar is termed to be merely a confirmation of the verdict of Plassey i.e. emergence of East India Company as a military power. (EIC)

(2) Granting of war indemnities and revenue rights after Plassey strengthened economic power of EIC which it later deployed in Buxar. Ex:- Revenue rights over 24 Parganas.

(3) Anglo-Maratha war post 1757 shows that all Indian rulers were already aware that British was the new political centre.

⇒ Some historians claim that "Plassey was merely a skirmish, while Buxar was the real war". However, it can be countered that without the success of Plassey and exploits after it, Buxar would never have resulted in British victory.

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Q.15 हमारे समाज में परंपराएँ परिवर्तन को क्यों बाधित करती हैं? प्राचीन रीति–रिवाजों 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

Ans (5) Evolution of Indian society has been marked by dichotomous struggle of traditions V/s change.

Traditions impeding change in our society

(1) Origin :- Traditions are derived from ancient social order which can be contradictory against forces of change. Ex :- Patriarchal structures against female liberty and empowerment.

(2) Preserving old social hierarchies. Ex :- Reform to caste system was opposed by Brahmins

(3) Traditions enjoy social acceptability among conservative masses. Ex :- Backlash against women's entry at Sabrimala Temple.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Traditional Values V/s Modern Values.

Ex:- Heterosexual Marriages V/s Homogeneous relationships

(5) Forces of change tend to produce social conflict as they are rapid and develop without social Consensus. Ex:- Untouchability still being practiced in rural areas.

Social legislation as a reforming tool against traditional customary practices

(1) Political Authority gives it social legitimacy and acceptance. Ex:- Constitution bans any child labour and human trafficking.

(2) Social legislation can arise out of demands by society itself. Ex:- Prevention of Domestic Violence Act was passed due to struggle of civil society organisations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Social legislation is derived from modern liberal values - Ex:- Prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act, Entire Constitution based on justice, equality, liberty and fraternity.

④ Against inhuman and immoral practices. Ex:- Ban on Triple Talaq, Sati Abolition etc.

However, Social legislations as an instrument of change is limited by:

(i) Acceptability of masses. Ex:- Ineffective operation of laws like Prevention of Corruption Act.

(ii) ~~Reasonable~~ Long held Indian Values and traditions. Ex:- Jallikattu Ban was revoked following massive unrest.

(iii) Vested political interests.

Hence, social legislation has been effectively

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Ans) Census 2011 defines slums as areas unfit for human settlement due to dilapidated infrastructure, overcrowding, absence of health and sanitation facilities, narrowly crowded roads etc.

Slums as a result of lopsided and vested urban policies

(1) Unplanned urban growth like industrial cities led to growth of slums. Eg:- High slum population in Mumbai.

(2) Rural-Urban growth divide promoting rural urban migration and overcrowding of cities. Eg:- Service based cities like Bangalore, ~~Gurgaon~~ etc

(3) Ineffective Urban Planning and neglect of slums in Master Plans for city development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Infrastructural Impairments :- (i) Urban sprawl due to unchecked construction and settlement.

(ii) Absence of affordable housing facilities.

(iii) No provisions for regular supply of clean water and continuous electricity.

(iv) Absence of health and sanitation facilities.
Ex:- Unavailability of Primary Healthcare Centres.

(v) Lopsided allocation of funds in municipalities.

⑤ Socio-economic impairments :- (i) High presence of marginalised population in slums.
Ex:- SCs / Dalits / Poor Muslims / Single women family etc.

(ii) Lack of political representation leading to neglect of slum areas.

(iii) Absence of job opportunities for slum dwelling youth leading to informalisation

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) "Social labelling" as dirty and crime ridden areas.

(v) Menial wages and lack of social security leading to growth of slums.

Resolving the developmental issues like:

(i) Presence of jobs in rural and suburban areas preventing rural-urban migration.

(ii) Affordable Housing. Eg:- In situ slum redevelopment under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban.

(iii) Provision for sanitation facilities under Swacch Bharat Mission.

(iv) Establishing Primary Health Care Centres under Ayushmann Bharat.

(v) "Marked Fund Devolution" to local urban bodies specific for slum redevelopment.

⇒ If we resolve these needs of slums, the "slum problem" will itself be solved.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Ans) Communalism is an ideology where one Community believes that secular interests of its members are similar (Communal Consciousness) and antagonistic to interests of other Community.

Origin of Communalism in Economic deprivation

(1) Uneven economic growth and control of economic resource by two communities.

Eg:- First Communal riot of Mapilah Uprising in 1921 was essentially a peasant-landlord Conflict.

(2) Unemployment leads to easy Radicalisation.

Eg:- Recruitment by ISIS of unemployed youth.

(3) Economic deprivation creates frustation and discontent which gets channelised

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Struggle for power promotes Communalism. Ex:- Direct Action Day for creation of Pakistan (1946)

⑤ Conflicting claim over resources. Ex:- Babri Masjid demolition riots (1994) was essentially a land dispute.

Thriving phase of Communalism

① Supported by political class for electoral gains. Ex:- Muzaffarnagar riots happened before state elections.

② Fear mongering, rumors and Communal hatred gains ground. Ex:- Media targeting certain minority section for spreading COVID.

③ Communal undercurrent develop exclusivist and divisive tendencies. Ex:- Anti-CAA Delhi riots 2020 witnessed Communal hostilities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Result / Impact of Communalism

(1) Division of society on communal lines - Ex:- Partition of India and Pakistan.

(2) Mutual hostilities leading to arson, riots and violence. Ex:- Godhra riots in 2002

(3) Marginalisation of minorities. Ex:- Mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits in 1989.

(4) Majoritarian Politics further reaffirming division. Ex:- Anti-Sikh riots of 1984.

(5) Communalism further leads to social and economic exclusion making it a vicious cycle. Ex:- Sachchar Committee Report on marginalisation and backwardness among Muslim.

Communalism is a poisonous snake that needs to be killed with the stick of

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Ans(b) Women Movement have been a response to gender based discrimination, violence and presence of gender inequalities.

Diverse Approaches in Contemporary Women Movements beyond traditional methods.

(i) Traditional Methods :- (i) Forming organizations and demanding for social reform legislations. Eg :- Women India Association, Bhartiya Mahila Sangh (Ramabai Ranade) etc.

(ii) Were part of broader religious reforms. Eg :- Sati Abolition as part of reforming Hindu Orthodoxy.

(iii) Usually confined to matters relating to private and personal sphere. Eg :- Reforms in inheritance, personal law reforms etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Unique Methods by Contemporary movements:-

(i) Push for training and skilling for self empowerment. Ex:- Self Employed Women Association by Ela Bhatt.

(ii) Push for financial independence and financial inclusion.

(iii) Mass protests against gender based violence. Ex:- Protest after Delhi Rape Case in 2012.

(iv) Entering political office and leading reforms. Ex:- Jaya Jaitly Committee recommending increase of marriageable age.

(v) Use of technology and social media for raising voice. Ex:- #Me Too Movement

Contributions of Contemporary women Movements

(i) Financial empowerment of women- Ex:- Working women Forum by Jaya Arinachalam

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(ii) New avenues for women empowerment.

Eg:- 80% Self Help Groups are all women groups.

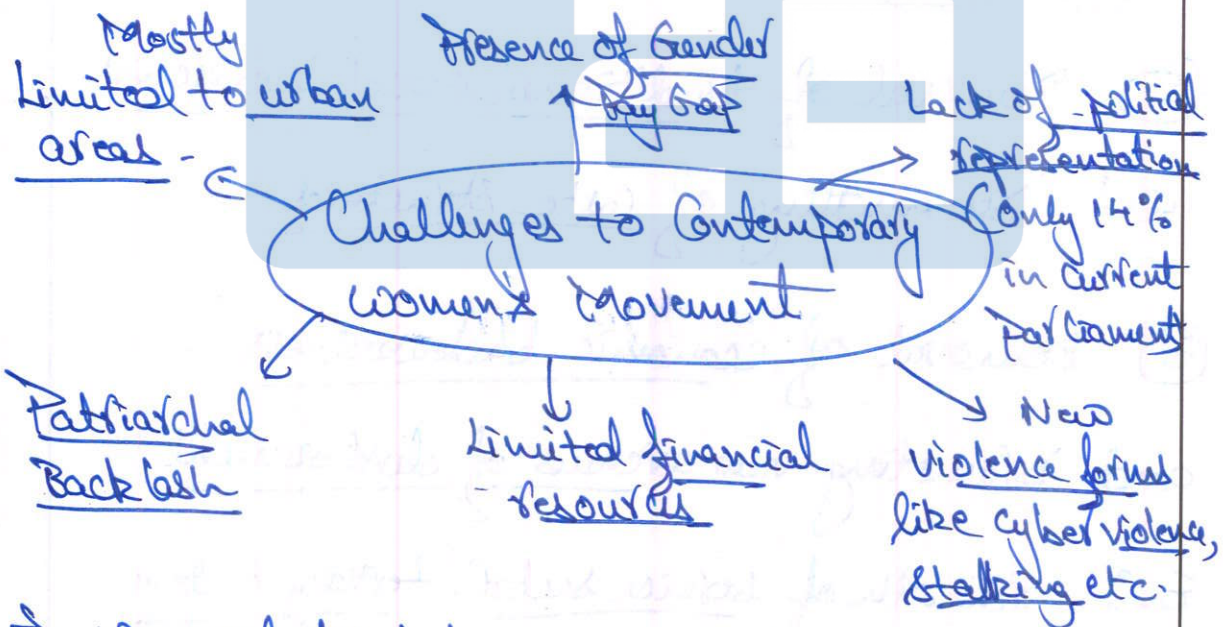
(iii) Reduction in gendered violence due to presence of stringent laws. Eg:- POCSO Act

(iv) Political Empowerment of women.

Eg:- Shramik Mahila Sangathan by Seema Shirkare

- Women entering Parliament and holding important portfolios. Eg:- Sushma Swaraj (Ex- External Affairs Minister)

(v) Safer public and work places.



⇒ We need to take women along as equal partners in development process to realise the dream of developed India by 2047.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Ans(g) Forces of modernisation include education, liberal political values, urbanisation, industrialisation, liberalization, globalisation etc.

Modernization Catalyzing the eradication of social evils

(1) Removal of orthodox traditional and religious practices. Ex:- Ban on female genital mutilation.

(2) Removal of traditional social hierarchies. Ex:- Dismantling of caste structures.

(3) Removal of economic backwardness and promoting new avenues of development. Ex:- Growth of service sector / tertiary sector.

(4) Technological development leading

Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitalization for financial inclusion.

(5) Drastic improvements in human development indicators. Ex:- Low material mortality rate; literacy improved from 15% (1947) to 74% (2011).

(6) Liberalisation removing social conservatism in our society. Ex:- women entering workforce; growth of new social relations like homosexual couples etc.

Forces of modernisation as a threat to our Culture and ethos

(1) Breakdown of traditional familial structure and emergence of new nuclear and stem families.

(2) Losing relevance of Indian artforms and cultural symbols. Ex:- English being preferred over local dialects.

(3) Commercialisation of Indian traditions. Ex:- Diwali and Holi campaigns by MNCs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Rising consumerism as against Indian values of savings and controlled spending.

(5) Threat to cultural diversity due to westoxication i.e. blind imitation of the west.

However, forces of modernization have also helped in strengthening Indian culture and ethos:

(i) Internationalisation of Indian Culture. Ex:- International Yoga Day

(ii) Emergence of hybrid cultural symbols.

(iii) Increased social cohesion. Ex:- Caste secularisation promoting Sarvadharma Sadbhav.

(iv) New forms of preserving culture. Ex:- Digitization of ancient manuscripts.

⇒ Modernization has resulted in progress, avenues of mobility and development of

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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans) Regionalism is an ideology that seeks to unite people on the basis of shared territoriality.

Relationship between regional disparity and regionalism

(1) Uneven socio-economic development creates discontent among deprived section. Common region serves as a base for unity. Ex:- Vidarbha being relatively underdeveloped as compared to other parts of Maharashtra.

(2) Discontent is channelled through demand of development articulated through lens of regionalism. Ex:- Bodoland supporters demand separate state.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Lack of political representation and state apathy towards demands further strengthen regionalism. Ex:- Dravidian nationalism due to lack of political representation.

④ Regional disparities if unaddressed may ~~but~~ lead to development of secessionist and subnational tendencies. Ex:- Demand for Greater Nagalim.

⑤ Cultural and social linkages may also strengthen regionalistic politics. Ex:- Recent dispute over Belgavm between Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Regionalism as antagonastic force to nationalism

① Tend to weaken federal structure of India. Ex:- Distrust between state government and Union govt.

② Disputes among states will impede development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ May transform to subnational and secessionist tendencies. Ex:- Dravidian subnationalism post independence.

④ May lead to violence and weakening of national integration.

Regionalism as Strengthening force of Nationalism

① Puts forward legitimate developmental needs.

② Addressing these needs and subsequent solution reaffirms faith in Indian identity.

③ All regional identities as subparts of national identity.

⇒ Thus, regionalism as long as it leads to development is positive and important, however unaddressed demands pose threat to unity of country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

