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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : RAHUL HIJAM

NEXT IAS Roll No.: GSPM23B13025 Date of Examination : 01/07/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test Code : TC048 **Program :** SLT ☐ SLT+ ☑

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-2)

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.....

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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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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

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India is a land rich in culture and philosophies. The Indian philosophy is one of the richest philosophical thought in the world. It owes its contribution to both Northern and Southern India.

Northern contribution:
The orthodox philosophies like:

1. Samkhya by Kapila
2. Yoga by Patanjali
3. Nyay by Gautama
4. Vaisheshika by Kanada.
5. Uttara Mimansa or
6. Purva Mimansa etc were based on the authority of Vedas.

Southern contribution.

Bhakti movement started in South India which propagated Vaishnavism and Shaivism leading to many philosophies and thoughts like:

1. Establishment of Lingayats by Bhagavana
2. believing in universal ideologies of equality

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(3) removing untouchabilities and caste system.

Also, there are unorthodox philosophies which were spread throughout the country like

(1) Buddhism divided into Hinyana, Mahayana and Vajrayana

(2) Jainism where Swetambar sect are dominant in North while Digambar sect are dominant in South India.

They reject the authority of Vedas.

Thus, there is as much contribution of Southern India as Northern India in the rich fabric of Indian philosophical thoughts.

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

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

Ancient trade routes like the Silk route contribute to exchange and dissemination of culture from India.

With the establishment of trade routes and increase in connectivity,

(1) There is rise in travellers from different parts of world coming to India to study from universities like Taxila and Nalanda.

(2) Various foreign travellers like Fa-Hien and Xuxiang wrote various events happening in India and spread to their countries.
Eg:- Spread of Buddhism.

(3) With the rise in Islam and emergence of Renaissance, the Islamic culture and Christianity started merging in fabric of Indian culture.

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(4) There were huge export of Indian ~~for~~ textiles like cotton and spices throughout the world.

(5) With the richness of Indian culture many foreigners find it attractive to come to India and thus invasions also started which led to dissemination of their culture.

Therefore, the ancient trade route open a path for various cultures to be exchanged in different part of the world.

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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.

The Quit India Movement stands unique among various other freedom struggle movement in many ways.

With the start of Quit India Movement and slogan of 'Do or Die' by Gandhi, the movement was diverse in various regions however, the women's leadership left a clear ~~mark~~ mark.

(1) After the arrest of various leaders including Gandhi, it was a woman Aruna Asaf Ali that took the leadership of the movement.

(2) Usha Mehta was a prominent women who runs underground radio station to spread news to the masses.

(3) Various other women like Sucheta Kriplani, played their role in the movement.

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④ In the Northeastern part, tge Rani Gaidinly revolted against the Britishers in the movement.

⑤ The participation was wide among masses including women and students.

⑥ Women played crucial role in banning of foreign goods and picketing shops.

Thus, The Quit India movement left a clear mark of women's leadership and their major role in the movement.

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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

The Indian society was embeded with various social norms and rigidities from earlier times before colonial rule. The impulse for social change and reforms was not only a response to colonial rule, but was an opportunity that emerged from colonial rule.

Various leaders emerges out in the freedom struggle movement against colonial rule for socio-religious reforms.

Eg:-

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- He was against the practice of Sati
- He believed in gender equality and empowerment of women.
- He was inspired by Christianity and Monotheism and concluded it can be found in Upanisads too. Thus started Atmiya Sabha then Brahmo Samaj later

He appreciated Britishers for modern education and abolition of Sati however he condemned them for oppression of freedom against Press and unequal treatment in services

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Other movements like Young Bengal Movement taking inspiration from French Revolution were demanding Equality and Freedom of expression.

Prarthna Samaj, Arya Samaj etc advocated women's education

Thus, the impulse of changing social norms and reforming them was not only response to opposition of British rule but an opportunity seen in the ongoing struggle with them.

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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

Demographic transition is the change in structure of population from younger age to older age.

Demographic transition has various phases where:

① There is spurt in population because Birth Rate is high and Death Rate is high.

② There is demographic dividend where age of people between 15–60 years are dominant. Birth Rate is high and Death Rate is low. Eg:- India

③ There is Population where both Birth Rate is low and Deathrate is Low.

Eg:- Japan, Germany.

However within India too, rate of demographic transition is different.

→ In many States, the fertility rate is above 2.1. Eg:- Bihar, UP.

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→ In some States, fertility rate is below 2.
Eg:- Kerala.

→ ~~The births~~

→ The Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate is still higher in some states while low in others.

→ The Socio development index among the States also differs.

Thus while some states are making moves, others are still lumbering behind.

This makes it difficult to reap the benefits of demographic dividend. Also, the various differences now make India the most populous country in the world.

Therefore, prosperous implementation of population policy is required in order to get the ~~best~~ benefits of demographic dividend.

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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

India is a country of diversity. The diversity can be seen in various features. The cultural unity of India is contribution of many factors like:

① The philosophies of India which believes in 'Vasudeva kutumbakam' i.e. The whole world is a family.

② The culture of tolerance and adaptation to various ethnic cultrie and diversity.

③ The Mosaic model of diversity.

④ The constitution of India which provides the idea of Secular State

⑤ The idea of Equality in Social, Economic and Political activities.

⑥ The presence of multiple culture in a region which brings sense of brotherhood.

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Despite the variety of ethnicities, cultures, ~~law~~ with various languages, and living style, the foundation of Indian Society is embedded with the feeling of oneness.

Thus, it makes ~~a~~ India a country with 'unity in diversity'.

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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

The notion of public and private were conceptualised in relation of individuals with the state.

The public sphere encompasses domains of business, economy, politics ek while private encompasses domestic domains of family.

The dichotomy in public and private life as can reduce the effect of annihilation of caste in following ways:

(1) While there is right to equality in constitution, it is practiced majorly in public sphere. There still exist dominance of male in family and concept of patriarchy.

(2) Reservation in work and employment, education for minorities does not reduce the discrimination they faced in neighborhood or society.

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(3) The notion of Abolition of Untouchability is mentioned, implicit practices in household is still prevalent.

(4) Marriages are also still practiced based on caste of the individual.

Thus although state has taken various provision to eradicate caste system, the dichotomy of public and private life becomes a barrier.

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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.

There is diverse cultural identity within India. Various states in India have various cultures.

It can be said that all the states in India have their own cultural diversity but they cannot be all distinct as there are certain aspects that all the states share.

Differences in cultural aspects are:

1) Language - There are various languages and dialects in each region.

2) Food - The way in which food are taken and type of food taken are different.

3) Dress → There are high variety of regional dresses in each states.

4) Festivals → India is land of festivals where number of festivals are celebrated belonging to each region.

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Similar cultural aspects.

(1) Philosophy: All the Indians have the same philosophy of tolerance and adaptability. They consider the whole world as a family.

(2) Though festivals are different, each festivals are celebrated in all parts of the country.

(3) With rise in modernisation and connectivity, there is rise in migration for employment and work which leads to mutual assimilation.

Thus, inspite of distinct cultural aspects, all states share some common aspects which binds them together.

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

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Poverty can be defined as lack of availability of basic needs like food, shelter and clothes.

Population growth and poverty can be viewed as a vicious cycle which traps people.

Poverty creates the concept of more children more hands which can lead to more work. But it forgets that more child means more mouth to feed.

With rise in population, there is lack of resources to feed and due to lack of proper nutrition, the child cannot work properly causing malnutrition and lack of efficiency thus leading to more poverty.

To ensure that poverty and population growth does not trap people in a vicious cycle proper measures must be taken.

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Some of the Policies ~~ot~~ which can reduce both are;

1) Awareness among mass regarding family planning.
2) Proper distribution of government schemes like PDS, Midday meal etc.
3) Development of hospitals and schools which envisage inclusive growth.
4) Proper sanitation facilities and transport system etc.

Thus, poverty can lead to population growth and population growth to poverty thus entrapping a person in ~~vicious~~ vicious cycle if the government does not intervene with proper policies.

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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.

From ancient time India has rich heritage of internationalisation of education. Such can be seen from various foreign students coming to Taxila and Nalanda University to study.

The recent push for internationalisation of education can impact society in various ways :

1) It can assimilate the various international teachings in Indian education

2) It can lead to access of education to students who cannot afford to go abroad

3) It can increase the quality and standard to match International level.

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It can also foster cultural exchange in following ways:

1) Glocalisation of international cuisines.
   Eg:- Aloo tikki Burger of Mcdonald.
2) Language diversity can be improved by studying various foreign languages
3) Spread of Ayurveda and Yoga internationally.

However, care must be taken to implement proper policies in education system so that there is no westernization where our own culture is diminished.

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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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanskrit literature is one of the ancient languages which was originated as early as Vedic Age. However its values diminishes with rise in Buddhism and Jainism.

Gupta age was a high watermark for revival of Sanskrit literacy. It grew massively in the period.

(1) Kalidasa was major poet of the time who was one of the Navaratnas in the Court of Chandragupta II. He wrote various poems as plays like 'Abhijnana Shakuntala', 'Raghuvansa', 'Kumarsambhavam' etc.

(2) Bhasa was a brilliant dramatist who wrote 13 plays like Balacharita.

(3) Varamihira's 'Brihatsamhita' and Vamana's 'Kavyalankara' are some other famous literature.

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Various inscriptions also tells about the literary prowess during the era.

(1) The Mehsaulli pillar inscription

(2) The Allahabad pillar which has mention of Vakataka during Samudragupta's rule.

Various Smritis were also found during the period like Manu Smriti, Narada Smriti etc.

The philosophical work also reached its zenith during the period with work like 'Bhashitamba' which shed insight on Sankhya philosophy.

Treaties in the period were also dealt in Sanskrit language like 'Nitisara' by 'Vatsyana'. Sanskrit was also court language.

Thus, the era witnessed flourishing of Sanskrit literature.

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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

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India was rich in various school of art like Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati and Sarnath.

There were many differences between Gandhara and Mathura Art.

Gandhara.	Mathura.
(1) There was external influence	(1) No external influence
(2) Only buddhism in the art.	(2) There were buddhism, hinduism and Jainism in the art.
(3) In sculpture, there was use of blue grey stone and stucco method.	(3) Red spotted sandstone was used.
(4) Features of Buddha. → Sad Buddha with half closed eyes → curly hair → no ornamentation → bearded Buddha → forehead longer	(4) Features of Buddha → Smiling Buddha → hair is straight → ornamentation is there → shaved Buddha. → forehead smaller.

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Although there were many differences, Amravati School of Art has considerable influence of both art.

① The Amravati School of Art was patronised by Satvahanas.

② It's main themes were based on Buddhism

③ White marble was used

④ It reflects narrative themes on life of Buddha

⑤ It depicts Buddha in human as well as animal form

⑥ More elegant and sophisticated style

⑦ It also has no foreign influence.

⑧ It contains life story of Boddhisatvas however structural anatomy is more intricate

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Thus, Amravati has influence of both Mathura School of Art and Gandhara School of Art.

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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

Indian Renaissance emerged with the social reform and ideological struggle against the traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in 19th century.

Some of Backward traditional elements were:

1. Practice of Sati
2. Patriarchy and men's ownership in parental property.
3. Early Child Marriage
4. Struggle of widow and atrocities against them.
5. Caste system.

Hegemony of colonial culture can be seen in

1. Oppressing freedom of press
2. No Indian in higher rank services
3. Exploitation of peasants.

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with such struggle emerges new forms of leaders which envisaged new socio-cultural reforms. Some of them are:

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

It propagates the idea of ban of Sati and women's right in parental property. It was against the authority of Vedas.

② Prarthna Samaj by Atmaram Pandurang.

It popularised education of women.

③ Arya Samaj and Dayanand Saraswati

It propagated ~~edu~~ education of girl child and opposes early child marriage.

④ Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar

He was against ~~to~~ atrocities to widows and help in Widow Remarriage Act. He ~~Also~~ also propaged education of girl child.

⑤ Young Bengal Movement by Do Derozio

It was inspired from French Revolution and demands equality and freedom of expression.

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Q.14

Thus a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness arises with the struggles and hegemony of colonial rule.

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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

The Battle of Plasey was the major battle that help Britishers in establishment of East India Company Rule in India.

The Battle of Plasey was the battle fought between Robert Cline and Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah. With the victory in the battle, it has affected Bengal in various forms;

1) ~~Pol~~ Political effect: After crowning Mir Jafar as Nawab, he was unhappy with the position and demands of Britishers. Thus instigated Dutchs and led to Battle of Chinsura in 1759.

2) Economic Effect: The British started imposing severe rules and regulations on the Inhabitants of Bengal in the name of tax collection. Trade and commerce were controlled by the Britishers.

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3) Social effect : The idea of Nationalism was absent in Indian which led to the British policy of divide and Rule.

However, even though there was transfer of power in Battle of Plassey and exploitation of Farmaan by British ~~private~~ ~~coup~~ Companies, it was Battle of Buxar 1934 which led to real transfer of power.

When the confederacy of Nawab of Bengal, Awadh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. fought against Britishers under Hector Munro and was defeated in Battle of Buxar, the treaties of Allahabad giving both administrative right and revenue right was the crucial point of consolidation of Bengal.

It gave rise of to Government without Responsibilities.

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Thus, Battle of Plassey was beginning but the real power came after the Battle of Buxar.

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

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

Traditions are old practices ~~wh~~ that society inherits from old generations. It can impede changes in society due to following ~~reg~~ reasons:

(1) Tradition make an individual comfortable and do not want to change the comfort.

(2) ~~It~~ Change might bring many disadvantages to section of societies which were benefitted by the tradition.

Eg:- Practice of dowry, Patriarchy, Child Marriage, etc.

(3) Change can be difficult as tradition imprints a rigid ideology in the mindset of people about what is right and what is wrong.

(4) Religious sentiments are also attached with traditions. Thus changing them can hurt the sentiments,

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Social Legislation is an instrument to control, guide and restrain the behaviour of individuals and group living in society.

It can help in preventing old customary practices by having new laws regarding various matters like discrimination on ground of sex, religion, class, caste etc.

Some of social legislations are:

(1) Fundamental Rights: The fundamental rights provided in the constitution protects the citizens against inequality, untouchability and discrimination.

(2) Personal Rights: The Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act and Hindu Inheritance Act helps in changing the old customary practices regarding marriage, divorce, inheritance of parental properties etc.

Thus it can be an instrumental against old customary practices.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

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With the rise in urbanisation, there is also rise in prevalence of slums.

The slums are problems that arises due to lack of proper urban policies and planning.

Slums can be defined as highly populated urban residential area with weak infrastructure and associated poverty.

Various reasons in rise of slums are

(1) Haphazard urban planning : with rise in population and need to urbanise rapidly, the urban planning for infrastructure is not well organised.

(2) Informal Economy : Indian population is majorly consisted of informal labour and work. Thus proper record of the condition is too absent.

(3) Social factors : The inequalities prevalent among different castes make people segregated away from main areas.

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④ Rural to Urban Migration : Urban centres are not equipped to support additional population and fail to cope with rise in migrants.

⑤ Limited access to financial resources

Slum dwellers lack proper financial resource to helps them improve their living condition

⑥ ~~Urba~~ Unavailability of affordable housing

With rise in price in the economy, the gap between rich and poor widens and affordable houses are becoming lesser.

⑦ Poor Urban Governance → It leads to lack of inclusion of slum dwellers in urban planning.

Recent steps taken by Govt Government to improve the conditions are:

① Integrated Housing and slum Development Programme

② Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All

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Thus, it is the inefficiency in infrastructure provision and socio economic issues which leads to slums.

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

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Communalism is an ideology which beleives on the false fact that the interest of one section of the society is different from another and it cannot be coexisted.

Communalism can take many form in various areas like ethnicity, religion etc.
In India, it the is mainly religious communalism.

Communalism gains its strength with rise in economic deprivation.

(1) when a poor farmers start considering himself as Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or Christian instead of farmer and started aligning the interest as Hindu community due to lack of resources, it starts spreading communalism.

(2) when an individual percieves their lack of economic resources as oppression by other community and started thinking their interests cannot be aligned.

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Communalism can also thrive in environment of social exclusion.

① The inequality practiced among societies like caste inequality lead to many social exclusion of lower castes. This brings caste conflict and enmity among different castes.

② The ethnic people who are secluded from mainland also faces discrimination. Thus they start considering that the interest of each ethnic community cannot be similar.

Impact of Communalism.

① Rise in distrust and conflict.

② Increasing demands for division of regions.

③ Resource scarcity as each community considers not sharing their resources.

④ Political instability.

⑤ Rise in poverty and hunger.

Thus, in various social, political, economic and cultural aspect, communalism creates a fertile ground for discontent and division.

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

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

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The contemporary women's movement are rising and they differs in their approaches from traditional methods in many ways:

Some of them are:

1. Raising issue of Gender inequality
2. Defining feminist politics
3. Raising awareness of entrepreneurship.
4. Issues of child marriage, sex selective abortions, dowry related violence
5. Sexual Abuse, economic empowerment

While in past it was mainly concentrated on:

1. For compassion
2. inclusion, child marriage
3. girls education and widow remarriage etc.

With the changes in times, demands now range from reforms in polity, economic and social structure.

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Unique contributions of women movement are:

① Self Employed women's Association (SEWA) by Ella Bhatt which helps in women empowerment.

② Chipko movement by Gaura Devi to save environment. It followed Gandhian style of non violent protest.

③ Narmada Bachao Andolan led by Medha Patkar for protesting against construction of dams in Narmada River.

④ AFSPA Protest by Irom Sharmila Chanu ↳ to lift AFSPA from Manipur

⑤ Andhra Maha Sabha where ladies of all classes took an active interest in development of working class and labourer areas.

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Challenges faced :

1. Gender Biases and Discrimination
2. Rising violence in society
3. Practice of female foeticide, dowry, etc.

Thus, women's movement in contemporary world has widened its aspects and are more actively participating for their demands.

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

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

With the rise in modernisation, various factors catalysed the eradication of social evils in India.

Some of the social evils in India can be seen in:

a) Caste System prevalent in society
b) Practice of Sati
c) Dowry System
d) Purdah System
e) Untouchability.
f) female foeticide etc.

Factors of modernisation that catalysed the eradication are:

(1) With arrival of Britishers, there was no discrimination with respect of To caste and untouchability in jobs.

(2) Abolition of Sati and Widow Remmarriage Act.

(3) Rise in the socio-religious reform movement with leaders like Raja Ramamohan Roy and Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

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(4) Gandhi's movement against untouchability and idea of Harijan.

(5) Ambedkar's works for reservation of ~~SCs and~~ Depressed class.

(6) The reservation of minorities in the constitution.

(7) Social legislations like Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act and Hindu Inheritance Act.

These all factor is helping in eliminating the social evils, but at the same time some ~~people~~ considered it as threatening of our cultural values and ethos.

(1) It is against the notion of purity practiced in ancient time

(2) It reduces the concept of marriage in Hinduism

(3) The Varna system in Vedas are not respected etc.

However, the factor of modernisation are not threating our culture and ethos as:

(1) Varna system ~~is~~ not encouraged caste system as it was based on merit.

(2) Status of women were high in ancient time with examples such as Lopa Mudra, etc.

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③ The Indian culture is instituted with idea of tolerance and brotherhood which can be achieved by minimizing the social evils.

Thus, factors of modernisation which is catalysing eradication of social evils does not threaten our cultural values and ethos.

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Q.20 भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

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Regionalism is the ideology of feeling of oneness among people living in a particular region.

In India, regional disparity is mainly on the basis of language. The ~~seperation of language~~ Reorganisation of states on the basis of language created a mindset among people that regionalism is people with same language living in a region.

However, with formation of various committees like JVP committee and State Reorganisation committee, it was concluded that the reorganisation of states cannot be only on basis of language and other factors like administrative efficiency, economic viability etc must be taken into consideration.

Some of recent examples of regional disparity in India are;

(1) Belgaum region between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(2) Demand of separate Bundelkhand and Saurashtra etc.

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Regionalism is not antagonistic of nationalism.

There is a fine line between regionalism and sub nationalism which leads to cessation and war.

If the demand of people are not heared and they are sidelined then this causes rise in subnationalism.

Eg:- Seperation of Bangladesh from Pakistan.
Sinhalese and Tamilian in Sri Lanka

Regionalism can be seen as a positive notion if applied in proper sense as it can increase the concept of

1) unity in diversity
2) tolerance and brotherhood
and 3) strengthened the notion of mosaic model of diversity in India.

Thus, if regionalism is applied in proper sense, it is not an antagonistic of Nationalism.

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