

# NEXT IAS

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail: mts@nextias.com | Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Siddharth Bansal

Roll No. : PTTP220361

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 25/8

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. : .....

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ज में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

1.

Ans. India had been oldest civilisation in terms of exchanging culture & trade to foreign countries starting from Indus Valley Civilisation (4000 BCE)

Ancient Trade Routes exchanging culture

- ① exchange of seals and script  
(eg) Indus valley with Magan (Oman)
- ② exchanging religious ideas and their teachings

(eg) Buddhism via South East Asia  
Trade route to China, Vietnam, etc.

ii) Hinduism to Cambodia, Indonesia  
through same route by Guptas

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Literature exchange of various  
dynasties

(eg) i) Indo Greeks by Megasthenes

ii) Fa Hien, Hiuen Tsang took texts  
from India to China

④ Silk Route further promoted  
art & culture along with trade

⑤ The art of sculpture making  
exchanged.

(eg) Indo Greco & Roman influence  
on Gandhara Art as trade with  
these dynasties.

Thus study of  
ancient trade routes help us determine  
origin & dissemination of culture.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

2.

Ans. Quit India movement began in 1942 and was last of Gandhian mass movements, which saw massive people involvement

[QIM cutting across class divide]

- ① Gandhiji's call for action & his 'last battle' led to massive support
- ② Students and government employees left jobs and entered movement
- ③ Support from Muslims & all religion
- ④ Peasants, women, workers, all participated
- ⑤ Support by Industrialists to

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

overthrow British

Women's leadership mark on QIM:

⇒ emerged into most revolutionary form

- ① Underground radio setup to broadcast message & rally masses  
eg) Vsha Mehta
- ② Leading 'revolutionary battles' in form of small militias
- ③ Helped in forming independent <sup>bodies</sup> governments eg) Balia
- ④ Promoted consciousness and rallied women, students & supported men in struggle against British

Thus 'QIM' was a  
significant movement challenging  
foundation of Empire

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस स्थान में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

Q.3.

Ans. 'To achieve India's rightful place in  
community of nations', India starting  
since Pt. Nehru's time began  
striving in science & technology.

Modernity via Science & Technology

- ① Five Year Plan & setup of heavy industries  
allowed urbanisation setup of  
modern infrastructure
- ② Setting of 'ISRO' and role of  
'Vikram Sarabhai', 'Homi Bhabha'  
allowed India complete HS space  
and nuclear programme.
- ③ The adoption of modern technology

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

In Agriculture led by MS Swaminathan  
led to 'green revolution' and rise in  
farmers income & lifestyle

(4) The adoption of IT programme  
since Rajiv Gandhi's time &  
post LPG reform made India champion  
of service sector → development of  
IT hubs i.e. Bangalore, Gurgaon.

(5) Greater access to education, health  
due to modern technologies →  
allowed to break social barriers  
→ increase in employment, literacy  
of women, SC/STs post independence

Thus India's motto is

still as PM Modi point 'Jai Vigyan,  
Jai Vigyan, Jai Kisan, Jai Anusandhan'.

# UPSC

Don't write anything this margin  
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4.

Ans. The recent Ken-Betwa river interlinking has brought this issue in discussion.

India's 50% area is water stressed (high to extreme high) as per NITI

Aayog.



Fig: River interlinking projects

Benefits of river interlinking → diversion of flood water

- ensuring supply is distributed
- greater water availability in non-monsoon period

Feasibility of Interlinking river

I. Issues in project:

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

- ① Geographical → Terrain height non uniform
- ② Environmental → loss of biodiversity  
↓  
deforestation (eg) Panna Tiger reserve in Kan-  
Betwa
- ③ Rehabilitation issue of tribals & others
- ④ Economic cost is high & huge  
investment is required.
- ⑤ Political dispute due to lack of  
agreement on share of water  
→ damners dispute.

\* However it can become feasible by  
↓  
proper environment assessment  
↓  
including green investment bonds  
↓  
rehabilitation plan.

Thus considering  
water stress & climate change govern-  
ment is adopting solutions to  
promote feasibility as seen in Kan-  
Betwa.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

5.

Ans. India's NDCs targets submitted at COP27, aims at 50% renewable energy generation by 2030 from present 40% (Feb23)

It will reduce coal based power production (currently 50%).

This shift impact human development on coal producing states

2. Positive impact

① Better air and water quality as coal power production led to pollution  
eg. Bokaro & Korba region

② Prevent environmental degradation as soil erosion, fragile land ecosystem  
↳ life protection

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Reduce ~~the~~ dependence on Coal → State forced to shift from coal to other sector → greater job opportunities.

## II. Negative Impacts

- ① loss of jobs at large scale
- ② loss of development funds given under schemes like DMF

③ low revenue with states  
↓  
less spending on social welfare  
↓  
low human development

Way forward → gradual shift to renewables  
↓  
skilling of labor force.  
→ PLI based manufacturing of renewable resource in coal areas

as  
Thus, 'Welfare State'

India should ensure equitable development

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस स्थान में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

6.

Ans. Soils are formed from multiple factors like rocks breaking, temperature, precipitation, etc.

I. Impact of temperature on soil

① Decides the moisture evaporation rate of soil

(eg) Dry soil in areas with high temperature

② Temperature variations on day and night define the speed of breaking of rocks & formation of soil

(eg) Day & Night variations as expand on day & contract at night  
(faster in desert region)

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

- ③ Temperature determine presence of microbes, humus defining fertility of soil  
(eg) Average temperature ideal & high in tropical forest

## II. Precipitation impacting soil properties

- ① Defines the humidity / moisture  
(eg) heavy rainfall → peat / marshy soil
- ② Decides the rate of erosion and leaching  
(eg) laterite soils
- ③ Leads to mixture of minerals & soil properties.

Thus temperature variations & precipitation pattern all are in understand formation of soil.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस माल में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

7.  
=

Ans. Cyclones like Biparjoy, Fani in recent years shows an increasing intensity of these in Arabian Sea region

Conditions  
require for  
cyclone  
formation

- ① Temperature  $> 27^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ② Low pressure region
- ③ Coriolis force
- ④ less variations in vertical wind

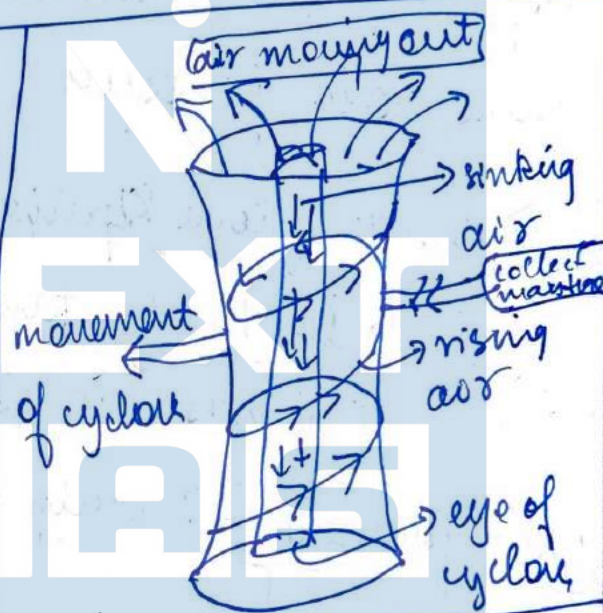


Fig: Formation of Cyclone

~~Key~~ Arabian Sea experiencing more cyclones because:

- ① Increase in sea surface temperature

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

Q. IPCC' AR6: more intensity cyclones  
in future on Indian ocean as temperat-  
ure high.

② Continuous low pressure region

③ Further aggravated by El Niño  
La Niña phenomenon keeping  
more low pressure

④ Recent cyclone Biparjaya in Gujarat  
↳ due to high temperature +  
low pressure (IMD reported)

Way forward → Early warning  
system  
↓  
community preparedness  
NDMA  
training

Recent mobile notifica-  
tion initiative is good step to  
ensure resilience to cyclones.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

8.

Ans. India having 720 languages, home to all religions, etc. is <sup>Island</sup> ~~making~~ <sup>melting</sup> ~~bowl~~ of ~~our~~ cultural diversity.

Southern States seen as distinct cultural units with respect to rest of India.

I. Perception exist because:

- ① Linguistic controversy due to Hindi imposition and backlash by south.  $\Rightarrow$  3-language formula
- ② Large number of regional movements for greater autonomy on ethnic lines  $\Rightarrow$  DMK
- ③ Historically, Southern States

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(कुछ मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

remain out of control of mainland  
rulers like Guptas, Ashoka, Mughals.

④ The existence of Dravidian identity.

II. Kanher's perception is wrong because

① Southern states themselves are culturally  
diverse

② The constitutional arrangements  
and political concessions allowed  
greater unity

③ Rest of India also has various  
identity. (eg West Bengal vs Rajasthan  
culture.)

Thus this myopic  
view doesn't justify Indian  
culture based on single Indian  
way of life.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस मार्ग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

9.

Ans. India is projected to be largest populated country as per UN (1.42 Bn population). However, irony lies in the fact that it is also home to highest poor (16.8% as per MPI)

Factors leading to population growth

- ① Lack of population education
- ② 'Son'-men's preference (Economic security)
- ③ Illiteracy prominent
- ④ Low usage of contraceptives as per [NFHS-5]
- ⑤ Early marriage prominent in poor family (NFHS-5)

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

## Population Growth sustaining resources

- ① 'Malthusian argument' → resource scarcity with population growth
- ② Declining natural resources
  - ↳ water stress (2/3<sup>rd</sup> area by 2030) (NITI)
  - ↳ food stress
- ③ State's fiscal capacity is limited
- ④ Lack of job opportunities
- ⑤ High unskilled labor force
- ⑥ Low productivity in agriculture.

Thus following  
Ananya Sen's 'Capability Approach',  
focus on education, health, skill  
help break this vicious cycle.

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

10.

Ans. The recent UGC proposal push for entry of higher education ~~foreign~~ institutions in India

Heritage of Internationalization of Education

① Taxila  
was centre  
for learning  
for whole  
Central Asia

↓  
Nalanda, Vikramshila  
during Pala Period

attracted all foreign  
teachers

Impact of recent push:

I. Society

① ~~Greater~~ Positive impacts:

① Greater choices to study

② Better quality of education

③ Reduction in fees of private institute

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(कुछ शायद में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

## ③ Negative Impact

- ① feel structure of new institute may be high
- ② Regional disparity

## II. Cultural Exchange

### A. Promotion

- ① greater exchange of ideas, values
- ② introduce new practices, customs

③

### B. Negative Impact

- ① May lead to homogenisation
- ② Distortion of Indian culture

Thus promotion of dialogue between different countries will be enhanced promoting cultural pluralism by this education move.

# U.P.S.C.

11.

Ans. Gandhara and Mathura School of Architecture are the oldest school and developed around 1 BCE.

Difference between both schools

| In terms of                          | Gandhara Art                                                                                                   | Mathura Art                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① <u>Location</u> :                  | <br><u>North West India</u> | <br><u>Central India</u>             |
| ② <u>Patronage</u> given by:         | <u>Indo Greeks, Kushans</u><br>mainly<br><u>Kanishka</u>                                                       | <u>Post Mauryan rulers</u> , although<br><u>Kanishka</u> also <u>influenced</u>                                          |
| ③ <u>Religion</u> portrayed were:    | ① <u>Only buddhist</u><br><u>images</u>                                                                        | <u>Buddhism</u> , <u>Jain</u> ,<br><u>Hindu</u> ( <u>Vishnu</u> ,<br><u>Shiv</u> ), also <u>several</u><br><u>images</u> |
| ④ <u>Foreign</u><br><u>Influence</u> | ① <u>Grecro + Roman</u><br><u>art influence</u>                                                                | No foreign influence<br>↓<br><u>indigenous</u>                                                                           |

# U.P.S.C.

|                                |                                                                                                             |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                | eg. Buddha portrayed in <u>drapes</u> , body figure like greek gods                                         |                                                                    |
| ⑤ Material used were           | Blue Grey Meg schist                                                                                        | White spotted Red sandstone                                        |
| ⑥ Features of images<br>Danhok | <u>Curly hairs</u> of <u>buddha</u> , <u>body</u> was shown in <u>real form</u> , halo <u>non-decorated</u> | Body volume light, <u>internal beauty focused</u> , halo decorated |

Thus despite differences both schools influenced Amravati school in following manner :

- ① Influence of Maya Buddha was portrayed of both schools
- ② Jataka stories, avlokitesvaras depicted Mathura & Gandhara style

## U.P.S.C.

- ③ Use of secular images in form of kings like Mathura School of art
- ④ white marble was carved and used in Amravati School by taking help of Mathura Art Sculptors.

Thus the three schools of art formed the golden age of ancient Indian architecture.

# U.P.S.C.

12.

Ans. With development of <sup>technologies like</sup> steam engine, England spearheaded Industrial revolution in 18<sup>th</sup> century which made it most powerful imperial power of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

IR transforming England

①. Economic landscape:

① 1.1 England became mass producer of textiles, steel and iron and thus huge exports

1.2 Rise of wealthy middle class as rise of financial market

1.3 The imperialism further was

600

# U.P.S.C.

boosted by IR as colonies became market of finished goods and supplies of cheap labor

1.4 Shift from farming/agriculture to industrial base.

## II. Impact on Society

### 2.1 Positive impact

- Increase in daily income
- Better standard of living
- Rise in life expectancy

### 2.2 Negative Impact

- Rising inequalities in society
- Overcrowding of cities like  
Liverpool, London
- Rising socialism and  
communist protests

## U.P.S.C.

### II. Cultural Impacts.

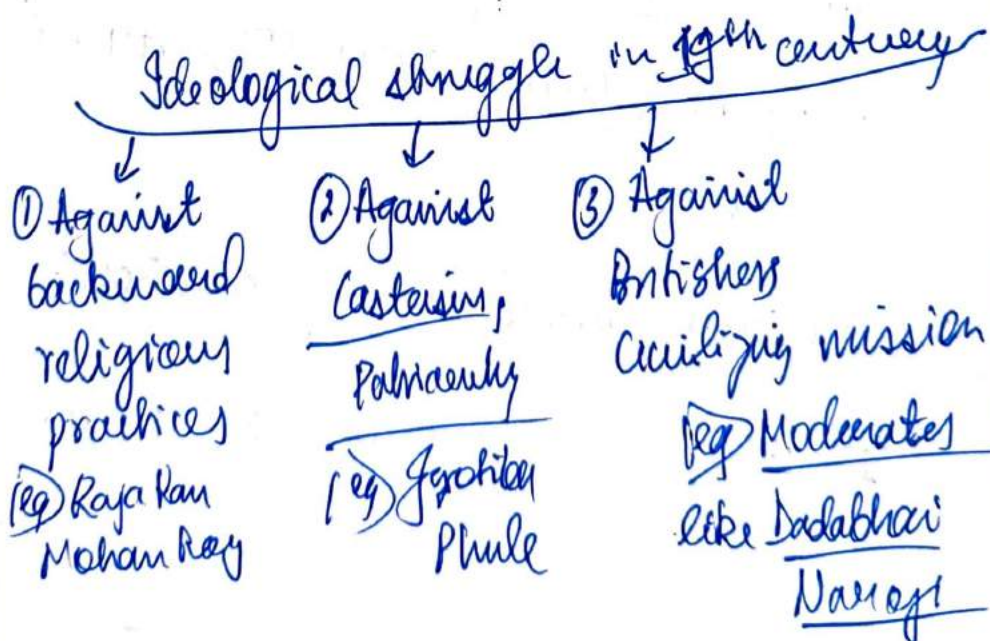
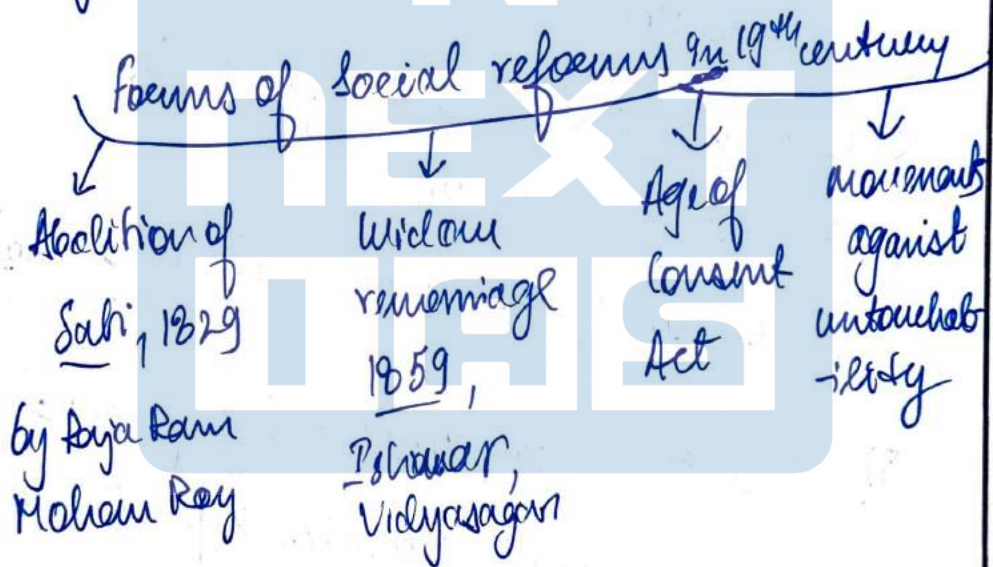
- ① The emerging middle class (bourgeoisie class) gave rise to a renaissance period lead to glorious revolution.
- ② Authority of Church questioned and rolling back of church from political sphere → rise of democracy
- ③ Status of women improved with introduction of democracy
- ④ ~~Peace~~ More equality and freedom of speech & expression
- ⑤ Rationality promoted leading to inventions.

Thus though it had few side effects, Industrial Revolution change the countries around the world.

# U.P.S.C.

12.

Ans. The nineteenth century period was a renaissance period which led to growth of rationality and questioning of hegemonic traditional & colonial culture



# U.P.S.C.

## Social Reforms & Ideological struggles led to:

### I. Distinct cultural identity

① ~~India~~ The backwardness of Indian culture was questioned

② More egalitarian approach of leaders  
 ⇒ abolishing 'Sati', focus on women education

③ Reforming Indian philosophy by removing bad practices

⇒ ~~India~~ Vivekananda's Vedanta philosophy

④ Society unity was being focused and cultural pluralism promoted

⇒ Bankim Chatterjee is 'Bharat Mata' image.

### II. National consciousness promotion:

① India as a nation promoted.

## U.P.S.C.

- ② Rationality and renaissance promoted dialogue among different group leading to national unity.  
(eg) formation of IWC by merging 4 organisations
- ③ Britisher's hypocrisy and 'white man's burden' was exposed  
↳ promoted unity against British  
(eg) 'Drain of Wealth theory' showing economic exploitation
- ④ Refusal of British to give rights similar to one in England further fueled anger and national consciousness.

Thus this renaissance period further received by Aurobindo's 'Theory of nationalism', and Gandhi's 'Satyagraha' in 20<sup>th</sup> century helped India gain a national consciousness to drive British out.

**U.P.S.C.**19.  
=

Ans. Temperature inversion refers to the phenomenon where on going above in vertical moment, temperature increases.

Impact on atmospheric conditions

- ① High pressure conditions on the ground level seen.  
eg on long cold winter night
- ② Vertical wind speed and disturbances are at minimum.
- ③ In stratosphere, temperature inversion occurs, thus increase as we go above tropopause layer.

## U.P.S.C.

### Implications for local weather

- ① Clear, starry sky at night
- ② Formation of dew in the morning
- ③ In hilly regions where temperature inversion occurs, cold in valley region; thus people prefer living at higher altitude

### Impact on air pollution levels

- ① Pollution increases due to presence of high pressure region of ground
- ② Formation of smog in the region as small PM<sub>10</sub>, 2.5 particles

**U.P.S.C.**

stick on dew drops and float in air.

→ Cause for high pollution during winter

③ Valley regions more polluted

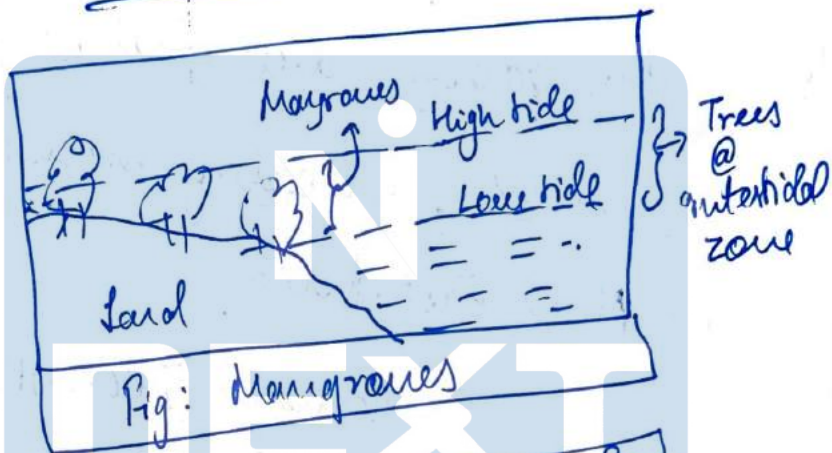
④ Presence of Ozone particles in stratosphere is the reason for temperature inversion.

Thus temperature inversion phenomenon has multiple impacts on local atmospheric, weather and air pollution.

# U.P.S.C.

15.

Ans. Mangroves are the trees present at intertidal zones near water bodies



Geographical factors responsible for mangroves in India

- ① Presence of marshy/peat soil, good for mangroves growth.
- ② Very long coastal line → 1500 km; thus, huge intertidal zone. eg Sundarbans (Bengal)
- ③ Availability of Deltas bringing

# U.P.S.C.

nutrients for mangroves growth.

ie) Ganges delta → Sunderbans.

- ④ Rich biodiversity promoting growth
- ⑤ Rainfall pattern are ideal due to monsoon, rebreating monsoon.
- ie) North-East India.

However IPCC AR6, report has highlighted risk to mangroves, wetlands, corals due to climate change.

Climate Change threatening Mangroves

- ① Rise in Sea level (fastest in South East Asia: IPCC AR6) → may lead to submergence ie) Nicobar Island mangroves are disappearing.

- ② Extreme weather events are rising especially Cyclone

# U.P.S.C.

in intensity

eg Bhitarkanika Mangroves destroyed  
during Cyclone Amphan

③ changing rainfall pattern, leading  
to drought, low rainfall may  
threaten their existence

④ Increase in salinity level, water  
temperature may promote their  
decline

Other reasons for threat → unsustainable  
→ tourism  
→ land  
→ encroachment  
→ overusage for  
→ human purpose

Steps required → implement CRZ  
→ part of Mangrove for  
→ Alliance (COP 27)

Further government's  
Mangrove scheme in Budget 23 is good  
step to promote their growth.

**U.P.S.C.**16.

Ans. Sugar industries have a global market production of 200<sup>Mt</sup> (2019), thus becoming one of major agriculture industries.

Geographical factors influencing location of sugar industries

① Availability of rainfall should be high as moisture dependent (sugarcane → raw material) (eg) Tropical countries

② Soil should be alluvial or rich with nutrients

(eg) Brazil thus dominant

③ sunlight requirement is also throughout growing season

## U.P.S.C.

this doesn't suit non-tropical regions.

Economic factors influencing location

① Availability of cheap labour force  
eg in developing countries like India, Brazil

② The structure of economy is agriculture  
dependent  
eg India: 45% in agriculture (PLFS-5)

③ Good connectivity to markets  
and export infrastructure.

eg India → UP, Maharashtra good  
connectivity to markets.

④ Government incentives promoting  
sugar production

eg India → MSP for sugarcane  
production

⑤ Technological support or advancement

## U.P.S.C.

of the region

ie) Green revolution → promoted sugarcane  
production & promoted sugar  
industries in India

Thus both Economic  
and geographical factors promote  
growth and development of sugar  
industries.

# U.P.S.C.

17.

Ans. Dryland Farming refers to doing agriculture in the areas with rainfall below 75 cm a year or arid and semi-arid region.

Need to promote Dryland farming in India

- ① Only 60% area rain fed in India as per PMF.
- ② Increasing water stress with <sup>2/3rd</sup> ~~1/3rd~~ region going under it by 2030 (NITI Aayog)
- ③ Only 50% agriculture use irrigation practise (Economic Survey)
- ④ Promotion of water, in arid region can ensure their growth

## U.P.S.C.

- ⑤ Will help prevent soil erosion in arid & semi-arid regions.
- ⑥ Will reduce ground water level reduction.

### Strategies used in Dryland farming

① Overcome water scarcity

1.1 Low water crops used eg Ragi, (Millet)

1.2 Traditional rainwater harvesting system promoted

eg Johads, Banalis, Shalans

1.3 Use of natural fertilizers, no or low water used to spread them

eg use fertigation (to save water)

1.4 Irrigation best practices used

& ↳ Drip, Sprinkler irrigation

## U.P.S.C.

2. Maximising agriculture productivity

2.1 Using natural farming to reduce pollution of soil, water

2.2 Using less water intensive crops to maximise production

2.3 Promoting multi-cropping to ensure soil productivity

2.4 Using legumes for nitrogen fixation

Way forward → Technology assimilation  
→ Precision farming  
→ farmers education

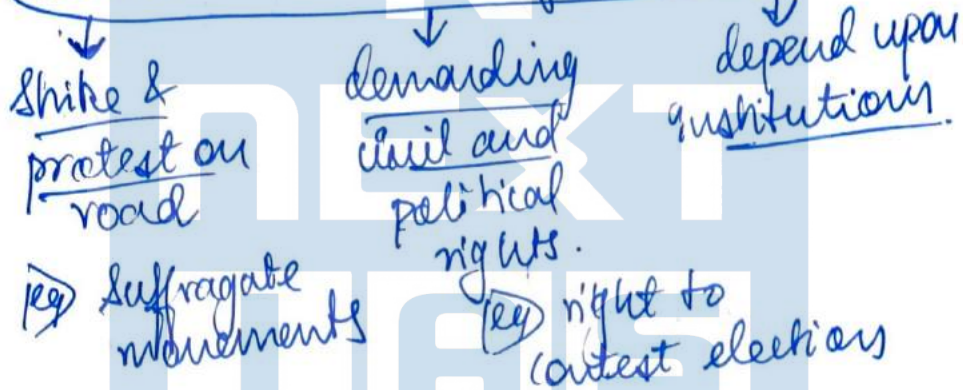
Thus Budget 23' attempt at Zero Budget Natural Farming, Millet production can boost dryland farming & help doubling farmers income by 2024,

# U.P.S.C.

18.

Ans. Women movements are aimed at breaking the walls of patriarchy and gaining more equitable positions.

Traditional methods of women movements



Contemporary movements diverse approach beyond traditional methods

- ① Going for pressure group & interest group actors like lobbying.
- ② Aimed at raising consciousness to turn 'class for itself' into 'class in itself'.

## U.P.S.C.

### 'class for itself'

- ③ Aimed not at gaining political power but fair distribution of cultural and social power
- ④ Using new age technologies to promote movement like Social Media campaigns, web series
- eg) Taimur # MeToo movement triggered by a web series

### Unique contribution of contemporary women movements

- ① Highlighted 'intersectionality' among women discrimination  
eg) anger against 'Mathura Case'
- ② Highlighted challenges in capitalist model of economy by showing:
  - 'pink-washing of job'
  - 'wage/glass ceiling'
  - 'double-burden' on women

## U.P.S.C.

- ② emergence of global civil society to protest against any movement
- eg Iran's Hijab ban protest supported globally

### Challenges of these movements

- ① Lack of leadership by man
- ② Lack of political mobilisation
- ③ Still disinterest of election doesn't revolve around women issue
- ④ Divided on basis of race, religion, caste (Indian case), diluting their impact

However the adoption of UN's 1325 resolution of women, feminist foreign policy by countries like Sweden, gender budgeting by India shows their achievement

# U.P.S.C.

19.

Ans. The modernisation led to rise of rationality which made us question social evils and led to their eradication.

forces of modernisation includes

↳ Western education promoting equality (abolishing caste)  
liberty (women education)

↳ Constitution adoption abolishing untouchability (Article 17) → against caste system.

↳ Democracy promoting discussion, freedom of speech and expression allowed to abolish practices like Triple Talak, Homosexuality as crime

# U.P.S.C.

These forces impact on cultural values and ethos

I. Threatening culture & ethos:

- ① Rise of ~~poor~~ nuclear family concept
- ② Traditional marriage & family structure as given in religious texts questioned by 'live-in relationship'; 'same-sex marriage'; 'single parent family'.
- ③ 'Westernisation of traditions' as 'pizza culture' replacing 'Indian food'
- ④ 'Career and self' given priority over 'family' and 'society'
- ⑤ The patriarchal notion of ancient culture based on 'Mansuuti' questioned eg ~~the~~ 'Househusband' or women pursuing career

Although these challenges are not truly a challenge to Indian

## U.P.S.C.

culture because:

- ① Indian culture based on 'toleration', thus we absorb good practices of all (Aurobindo)
- ② Eradicating serial evils like 'patriarchy' has reformed Indian culture
- ③ Good practices are being promoted and adopted globally due to modernisation.  
eg. 'Yoga' or fusion of hip-hop & Indian classical dance.

In the era of globalisation, we live in interconnected world, thus modernisation has allowed us to reform ourselves and today Indian soft power lies in vision of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

# U.P.S.C.

20.

Ans. Regionalism refers to <sup>mobilising</sup> an ethnic identity based on a particular region on socio-economic, -cultural basis.

## Regional Disparity and Regionalism

① Due to 'culture of scarcity' (given by Mark Jurgensmeyer) in a region  
 eg → 'Vadarbha' region in Gujarat

② Due to 'uneven development' (Robert Hardgrave) of a region

eg → North East → Bodoland demand

③ Political mobilisation based on 'son of soil' theory (Myron Weiner)

# U.P.S.C.

- (eg) Maoist mobilisation by Shir Sena
- ④ 'Hill-Valley' divide leading to regionalism  
(eg) Kuki-Mekis in Manipur
- ⑤ 'Secessionist trends' based on injustice by national government  
(eg) Khalistan demand
- ⑥ 'Greater Autonomy' demand (eg) Ladakh.

## Regionalism and Nationalism relation

I. Antagonistic when

- ① demands lead to secessionist trends  
(eg) Kashmir insurgency

- ② Harms national interest in name of regional demand  
(eg) Linguistic based movements

- ③ Supported by foreign elements  
(eg) 'Nagalin' demand by Chinese support

# UPSC

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

However as <sup>Prof</sup> Paul Brass

says regionalism has been a long term  
trend and nationalism is new trend  
promoted after Independence.

II. Thus regionalism overall promotes  
nationalism as:

- ① Promotes cultural pluralism
- ② Ensure regional equality
- ③ Ensures substantive democracy
- ④ Allows regional parties to present  
their demands.

Thus to ensure  
the negative effects are resolved  
as Sankarua Commission suggested  
greater Democratic Decentralisation  
is need of the hour.