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Name of Candidate : NISHCHAL JAIN

NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23SLTON009 Date of Examination : 03.08.2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test Code : 048 Program : SLT ☑ SLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023
(SECTIONAL TEST-2)

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.

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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

Candidates must no write on this margi

India has a rich heritage in philosophy across its geographical divisions right from the Vedic age till modern times.

Philosophical thought – Northern India

1) Shad-darshan.
   - → Nyaya (Gautam) → Samkhya (Kapil)
   - → Vaisheshika (Kanada) → Mimansa (Jamini)
   - → Vedant (Badarayana) →

2) Shuddha Advaitavada by Vallabhacharya (in Gujarat) – Pushtimarga.

3) Bijak Philosophy by Kabir.

4) Sufi Philosophies
   - e.g. Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq., Wajahat-ul-Wajudi (Unity of Being).

5) Akbar's universal peace philosophy
   - ↳ Sulh-i-Kul.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Philosophical thoughts → Southern India

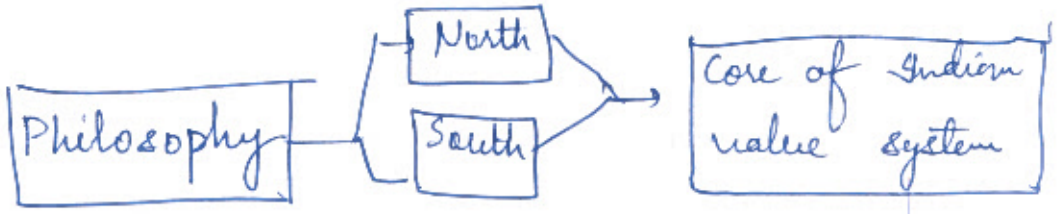
1) Advaitavaad by Adi Shankaracharya. (born in Kerala) – singularity of Brahma and Atman.

2) Vishishtha Advaitavada by Ramanujacharya (in Andhra) – Brahma and Atma have different degrees but same form.

3) Dvaita Advaita by Nimbarkacharya.

4) 'One God, One Religion, One Caste' by Sri Narayan Guru in Kerala (against untouchability).

5) Tirukkural (book on Ethics) by Thiruvalluvar



Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

The excavations in Indus valley civilization ~~poted~~ pointed our attention towards trade routes which would cater of India and world's needs in times to come.

Fig. Trade Routes



Ancient trade routes contributing to exchange and dissemination of culture as.

1) Brought in travellers from countries like China.
   e.g. Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien.

2). Study of religion and culture at Universities
   e.g. Id. I-tsing studied at Nalanda.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Convergence of sharp brains at crucial trade points [e.g] Taxila University.

4) Trade routes also facilitated invaders who brought their culture to India

[e.g] Kushanas brought culture of pure gold coins and Satrap system, female bodyguards.

5) Influence Indian art and architecture

[e.g] Ashokan Pillars influenced by Persian Pillars.

6) Indian religions flourished in foreign land.

[e.g] Padmasambhava in Tibet and Mahendra in Sri Lanka

7) Exchange of literature

[e.g] Hieun Tsang took books along with himself.

Thus trade routes facilitated two-way exchange of culture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Quit India movement resolution was adopted on 8th August, 1942 at Gowalia Tank in Bombay. in the wake of second world war.

Quit India movement — people's movement

1) Student left their studies and volunteered with our leaders.

2) Substantial participation of Muslim population

eg → NWFP - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

3) Lawyers and govt employees leaving their practices and jobs

eg → Shows middle-class participation

4) Refusal of army to fire against own citizen eg → in Pochampalli

Candidates must not write on this margin

Women's leadership leaving mark

1) Aruna Asaf Ali – flag hoisting in absence of senior INC leaders as they were arrested.

2) Usha Mehta started underground Radio to establish channel of communication amongst leaders.

3) Sarojini Naidu complementing other INC leaders by giving her arrest.

4) Picketing of liquor shop and foreign shops by women in villages.

5) Women promoting Gandhi marriages in Satara to ~~ann~~ abolish untouchability.

Thus, our struggle for freedom could not be articulated without mentioning sacrifices of women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Late ~~mean~~ eighteenth and nineteenth century India witnessed a series of socio-religious reform movements which ultimately prepared foundation for Independent India.

Impulse for social change → Response to its opposition to colonial rule

---

1) Drain of wealth theory by Naoroji, R.P. Dutt, P.C. Ray, Gokhale.
↳ Educated the reformist middle class.

2) They were aware that society with fissures and evils could not easily overcome colonial aspirations of British

3) Educated and modern youth was needed to fight colonial masters.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4). Social reforms and freedom struggle complemented each other well.

eg Arya Samaj — { against caste
national consciousness.

5) Every section of the society was to be taken along.

eg Gandhi's fight against untouchability
↳ he was aware that Dalits needs to participate in freedom struggle

6). ~~Have~~ Establishing united front against Britishers

eg Non-cooperation ~~movement~~ — Khilafat movement.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The 1991 reforms in India played a big role in changing demographics of various regions and states.

Pace of demographic transition
- → Wide-scale migration
- → Improving sex ratio
- → Declining child sex ratio
- → Regional disparity in fertility rates.

Population growth – boon.

1) Large population in working age group.
   - ↳ reaping demographic dividend.
   - ↳ 556 76.2 Crore in working age group.

2) Exchange of culture among states
   - ↳ integration of India's culture.

3) Increasing opportunities for jobs.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Population growth may turn bane

1) Lack of skill development of youth.
   ↳ Only 40% youth are employable.

2) Overburdening on the resources of certain states like Maharashtra -
   ↳ Son of soil theory — hate crimes

3) Poverty and disparity due to resource crunch in states like Bihar.
   ↳ fertility rate - 3.2.

4) Declining child sex ratio may lead to skewed sex ratio in near future
   ↳ threat to institution of marriage.

5) May widen regional divides and conflict due to regionalism.

To harness demographic potential, India must ensure equitable growth of regions and needs optimum migration to prevent future conflicts

Candidates must no write on this margi

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 with tens of religions, hundreds of ethnicities and thousands of languages presents a good case of unity in diversity.

Proof of ethnic and cultural unity
- minimum conflicts since 1947
- No major civil war like situation
- Conflict resolution through dialogue.

Factors contributing to cultural unity of India

1) Historical legacy: India welcomed travellers, invaders and traders of different ethnicities and cultures and assimilated into its culture (e.g. Turks, Mongols, Shakas, Greeks etc)

2) Tolerance: it saved us from conflicts during adverse times.

Candidates must not write on this margin

e.g. gurudwara offering places for Namaz

3) Value system :- inherently inculcates compassion towards other beings.

4) Legislations and constitutional provisions :

e.g. Article 15, 16, 25, 26, 29, 30 and Places of worship Act, 1992.

5) Building on peaceful stories during riots.

e.g. Mumbai recovered within a week after 1993 riots

6) Ideals of freedom fighters.

↳ assurance to minorities regarding their safety and well being.

Firaque Gorakhpuri famously said.

'Sar Zamin-i-Hind, Aqwa-i-Alam ke Firaque Kafile Basate Gaye, Hindustan Bantа Gayа'.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Caste system is the system of social stratification consisting of closed, endogamous hierarchical strata in which membership is ascriptive and mobility is restricted.

Dichotomy in public and private life → Barrier for annihilation of caste

1) Public upholding ideals of constitution and personally practicing untouchability

2) Politicians taking oath and playing caste-based politics.

3) It may help in achieving political and economic equality but not social equality.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Forming caste-based grouping in workplace and virtually blocking growth of backward caste person.

e.g. Umrao Salodia (IAS) resigned accusing his seniors of discrimination.

5) Caste-based slurs on colleagues may ~~use~~ enhance caste-consciousness.

6) Not allowing Dalits to perform ceremonies in temples — violating Article 15.

7) Loyalty to caste-grouping and organisation may subconsciously influence our decisions ~~to~~ in public life.

eg.

8) ~~Stereotyping~~ of jobs for particular caste may ~~accetuate~~ accentuate this mentality.

e.g. 97% manual scavengers are SCs.

Laws for annihilation of caste may only be successful if we can change the attitude of people

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Southern state has shown their diverse cultures since Sangam age and are still contributing to enrich our diversity.

Southern states - distinct cultural units

Yes -

1) They primarily follow Dravidian culture which includes their language and cuisine.

2) Similarity of words in Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada which is rooted in Tamil.

3) Largely unaffected by Islamic invasions
eg ↳ hence more indigenous and ancient.

4) Known for Carnatic music - different from Hindustani music

Candidates must not write on this margin

No.

1) Religion

- Hinduism, Jainism: Shaivism and Vaishavism has rich history in South — Cholas.

2) Similarity of works in Tamil and Sanskrit

3) Cultural unification by Adi Shankaracharya.

4) Similar kind of literary device.

↳ literature mentions about North and Northern literature mentions about south.

5) Sense of Unity ~~since~~

↳ Chanakya unified whole of India to confront invasion.

6) Similar cultural value system.

↳ tolerance, respect for elders, cult system etc.

South India need to preserve its culture but its similarity with North can't be ignored.

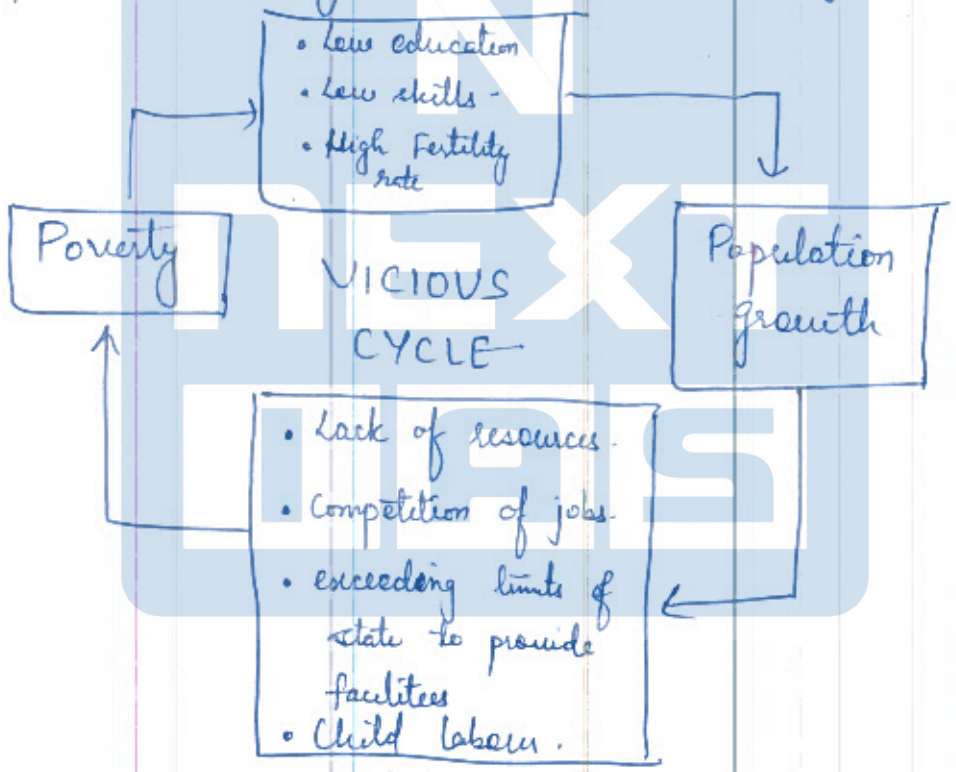
Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Tendulkar Committee highlighted that 22% population in India is poor whereas. India is set to be world's most popelous countries in next few years.



Poverty restricts - ability to breakfree from cycle

1) Lack of education means lack of awareness about contraceptives

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Low skill development ⇒ need more hands to survive family ⇒ more fertility ⇒ more child labour.

3). Lack of good employment opportunities

Population growth strains resources.

1) Mutual competition for limited resources.

2) Limited job opportunities

3) It hinders govt. ability to fulfill its role of being welfare state

4). Population growth → inability of private sector to meets the needs.

Way Forward

- Free and compulsory education till 12th.
- Good healthcare facilities
- Focus on job oriented skill development
- Fair implementation of already existing schemes rather than starting new one

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 Nalanda and Taxila to Somapura and Vikramshila, India has always been welcoming for foreign scholars and students.

Recent push for internationalisation of education
- → Legislation passed in parliament for foreign universities establishing Campus in India
- → Indian students studying abroad (e.g. MBBS in Ukraine)

Impact on society + cultural exchange.

POSITIVES

1) Foreign collaboration: bringing best practices in India — more diverse thoughts.

2) Education being privatised.

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ may lead to inequitable opportunities for higher education

3) New curriculum in accordance with global benchmarks.

4) Skilling as per need of international markets needs.

NEGATIVES

5) Brain drain : Indian students going abroad tend to settle there
eg applying for USA green card.

6) Erosion of values : may lead to westernisation of Indian value system.

7) Consumerist culture : which may tame down the spirit of social responsibility

8) Inferiority complex : among Indian students as foreign student gennally have luxury of headstarts.

Rising competition is good by 'Indianness of education' should be preserved.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Sanskrit, being the language of learned scholars in ancient times has presented various literary masterpieces in our history.

Sanskrit literature - setting high watermark

1) Deep Philosophies : Upanishads are written in Sanskrit in Question - Answer format.

2) Language of Vedas - Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda.
↳ encompassing Sanatan ideologies.

3) Two great epics - Ramayana (Valmiki) and Mahabharata (Vedvyas) - revered even today as most worshipped books.

4) Assisted female sages like Gargi, Apala, Maitreyi for their literature.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Language for Mahayana Buddhism.

- Buddhacharita – Ashvaghosha.
- Milindpanho – Nagasena.
- Mulamadhyamaka Karika – Nagarjuna.

6) Aranyakas. — forest books.

7) Puranas – Garuda Purana, Panch purana etc.

8) For inscription eg Aihole inscription

9) Grammar – Ashtadhyayi (Panini), Mahabhashya (Patanjali)

Sanskrit Literature in Gupta Age

1) Language for Mahakavi Kalidasa.

- Raghuvanshum, Meghdoot, Malvikagnimitram,

↳ which were great poems and dramas.

2) Mudrarakshasa and Devichandraguptam by Vishakhadutta – known for happy ending

3) Mrichchhakatika by Sudraka.

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Language for Mathematics, Science and astronomy

Eg Suryasphutasiddhatika, Baudhayan sutra.

5) Used by Aryabhatta, Varahamihira etc.

6) Sushruta Samhita by Sushruta and Charaka Samhita by Charaka.

7) Swapnavasavadatta by Bhasa.

Sanskrit not only helped in articulating Shruti and Smriti literature but also catered to the needs to Science, Mathematics and astronomy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools of art were three major schools of sculptures and paintings in ancient India.

Differences between Gandhara and Mathura schools of art

Gandhara school.	Mathura school.
1) Mainly in north-west Indian ~~con~~ subcontinent (modern Afghanistan).	1) In Gangetic plains near modern day Uttar Pradesh
2) Used bluish-grey sandstone / stucco mud.	2) Used red sand-stone for art.
3) Patronage by Indo Greeks and Kushanas.	3) Patronage by Kushanas (esp. Kanishka),

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Buddhist art

5) Buddha has influence of greek god.
eg> Blissful state without any expression.

4) Buddhist, Jain and Hindu sculptures (eg Jain sculture in Kankali Tila),

5). Sculpter showed action and activity and not dormant

Influenced Amaravati School of art.

1) Mathura school brought element of narration to Amaravati school.

2) Mahayana Buddhism influence visible in Amaravati due to Gandhara, Mathura

3) Jataka stories narrated in the art
↳ Buddhist stories of previous births.

4) Indo-greeks and Kushanas had cultural exchanges with Satavahanas

Candidates must not write on this margin

which inculcated elements of both the schools.

5) Amaravati school used white marbles. whose flare is similar to ~~blue~~ Gandhara (Indo-Greek) school.

6). It showed Padmapani and Vajrapani Buddha around main deity.

7) Amaravati school had lot of sculptors from north India ~~which~~ who brought Mathura touch to Amaravati school.

Above three schools have left us with immense heritage showing integration of different cultures and architecture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

From Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Swami Vivekanandar and Ambedkar, Indian freedom struggle is filled with number of sub-plots of social reform movements.

Struggle against traditional backward elements
- against Sati
- against untouchability
- against child marriage
- against infanticide

Struggle against hegemony of colonial culture
- drain of wealth
- mercantilism
- westernisation
- English education

Above two leading to emergence of cultural identity as

Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Forward looking attitude : new middle class has no respect for social evils.

Eg Brahmo Samaj for Sati abolition.

2) Believed in equality : Girl's education efforts by I.C. Vidyasagar.

Eg J.E.D. Bethune school.

3) Learning rationality from English.

Eg Satyashodhak Samaj by Jyotiba and Savitribai Phule.

4) Adherence to good ancient practices

Eg ~~Reformist no and~~ revivalist movements like Arya Samaj.

5) Intra-religious reforms.

Eg Aligarh movement, Satnami Revolt etc, Gurudwara Reform movement etc.

Emergence of national consciousness

1) Setting up a common ground.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Naoroji's 'Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India' highlighted economic exploitation

2) Feeling of Indian-ness.

Eg Swadeshi and Boycott to counter British hegemony

3) Protest against English education

Eg National Council for Education in 1906.

4) Converging the plight of all Indians

Eg Gandhi's Champaran and Kheda Satyagraha

5) Celebrating Festivals of all states

6) Participation of leaders for each part of country

Eg Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930.

All these struggles and movements began to reminded Britishers of their limited power and authority in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Bengal was important breakthrough for British ambitions in India as it opened wide range of resources and geographical and trade advantage to British.

Consolidation started in Plassey culminated in Buxer.

1) Plassey - favourable treaty with Mir Zafar
   - ceded major regions to British for revenue purpose.

2) War indemnity by Britishers

3) Learnt trick to find and accentuate gulf among Indian elites

Quick Recap.

- 1700 Mughal Rule.
- 1717 Farukhsiyar Farman
- 1724 Murshid Quli Khan declared independence.
- 1748 Alivardi khan on throne.
- 1756 Siraj-ud-daula on throne
- 1757 Battle of Plassey
- 1764 Battle of Buxer.
- 1765 Treaty of Allahabad (dual govt. in Bengal)

Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Buxer – defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam-II.

5) Establishment of double govt by ~~Clive~~ Clive in Treaty of Allahabad.

Buxar more important than Plassey

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1) Defeated Mughal Army: brought down morale of Indian rulers.

2) Showed might against large number of Indian ~~soliers~~ soldiers
   ↳ established supremacy of British on battlefield

3). ~~Good~~ Britishers were granted revenue rights of Bengal – sustainable source of revenue

4). Created Awadh as buffer state in Treaty of Allahabad (1765).
   ↳ against Afghans and Marathas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Provided safe trading route to British and ~~tod~~ unilateral dominance in the region
↳ already defeated French in Wandiwash (1760)

Plassey more important than Buxar.

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1) British diplomacy at work: Turned Mir Jafar, Omichand, Jagat Seth to their side.

2) Signal to Indians of their future.

3) Modus operandi of Plassey applied in many battles later.
e.g. ~~Carnatic~~ Anglo-Mysore wars.

Nevertheless, dual govt in Bengal (est. by treaty of Allahabad) ~~sig~~ single handedly killed millions of Bengalis in man-made famine of 1769-70 which was responsible for Sanyasi uprising.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian society has this salient feature of holding onto age-old traditions even if they may not find reference in modern day society.

Traditions impeding social change.

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1) Generational memory: It forces us subconsciously to adhere to it without ~~testes~~

2) Lack of rationality test of traditions.

e.g. Sati continued in India even after thousands of years.

3) Respect for forefathers: Changing traditions considered as insult to our forefathers

4) Moral muteness in society: couldn't eg gather courage to ~~raise~~ voice

Candidates must not write on this margin

against unjust traditions

eg Youth silent while Khaps ordering social boycott

5) Lack of modern education in society (esp ~~out~~ our elders).

↳ Considers traditions as auspicious

6) Divine command ~~theory~~ : Tradition are words of god.

Social legislations instrumental against old customary practices

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Q) YES (May help realise UCC).

1) Changes initiating within the society have more impact than ~~imposed~~ top-down imposition

eg Sati abolished in 1829, annihilated in 1987.

2) Sanction of elders act as a catalyst for youth to act in that direction

eg Samuhik Vivaah.

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Authority for enforcement of social legislation is more near to us than our state → better deterance and results.

eg Jaat Samaj banning dowry in Rajasthan

LIMITATIONS

1) Social legislations are fair or not — should be couldn't ensure this.

2) Status Quoist approach of social organisation — resist changes.

3) May lead to creation of parallel state authority — dangerous for rule of law.

4) Lack of modern outlook of few social leaders may impact society.

eg Honour killings by Khaps.

Social legislations should be promoted given that they are formulated in good faith and pass the test of constitutionality.

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

As per recent data by Ministry of Housing ~~affairs~~ and Urban affairs (MoHUA), 18% of urban population live in slums.

Slums - not problems.

1) They consists of huge chunk of our population
   ↳ Rendering them as problems is insult of their dignity.

2) Puts blame on slum-dwellers rather than our administration machinery.

3) Deviate our focus from real issues like urban planning and lead to victimisation of slum-dwellers.

4) ~~State~~ Welfare state has responsibility of providing them with basic amenities

Candidates must not write on this margin

Slums - Result of lopsided urban policies

(I) INFRASTRUCTURE

1) Lack of accessible public infrastructure for migrants.

e.g. Affordable Rental houses etc, Housing facilities

2) Paucity of space in urban areas.
   ↳ mainly due to horizontal proliferation of urban centres.

3) Inadequate facilities in sub-urban areas.

4) Lack of transportation facilities.
   ↳ from home to workplace.

(II) SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES.

1) Unsustainable migration due to poverty in source region.
   ↳ Over urbanization e.g. Mumbai

2) Lack of job opportunities in source region

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Costly rents – unable to cover it with inadequate salaries.

4) Long distance between govt. housing projects and industrial hubs of city.

5). School and healthcare facilities near slums make it favourable ~~to settle there~~.

Way Forward.

1) Affordable Housing by govt.
   - → near workplace.
   - → basic amenities like sanitation, water.
   - → healthcare and education facilities.

2) Promote industrial development in suburbs.
   eg> Thane to deburden core areas of city.

3) Comprehensive policy on ~~non~~ rural to urban migration → bridging rural–urban disparities.

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

Communalism is extrapolating religious interests of a particular community to secular spheres like social, political and economic aspects.

Collective communalism breeds violence, hate crimes and riots.

e.g. Muzaffarnagar Riots, 2013.

It gaines gains strength from economic depriation

1) Subjective realisation of objective reality of poverty may fill vaccum vacuum vacuum with feelings of religious orientation

2) Unemployed youth hit by economic deprivation could easily be brainwashed

Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Deprivation → feeling of injustice → motivation to take arms against the state and other communities.

4) Seeing the gap between 'haves and have not' through lens of religion may aggravate hatred among communities

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Thrives in social exclusion

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1) Feeling of alienation → support by communal group → Pledging loyalty to that group.

2) Exclusion may deprive one of basic human rights → polarisation against other communities

3) Social exclusion may have political manifestations which may lead to communal politics.

eg → ghettoisation of minority in favour of a political party

Candidates must not write on this margin

Fertile ground for discontent and division

1) Provide communal groups with charged manpower to implement their agenda.

2) Taking steps against particular community may lead to equal response from other side – vicious cycle

3) Communally charged environment may cause riots even due to petty issues
   eg 'Nuh' riots over children fight

4) Lead to polarisation and counter-polarisation in society

Way Forward

- Value based education – tolerance
- Separate religious aspect with secular aspect
- Sound law and order
- Curb hate speeches eg Haridwar, Hyderabad.
- Regulate social media.

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

Women movement essentially raises voices for women issues to secure equality and rights to dignity - However it has taken different approaches with time -

Traditional Methods
- Peace marches - eg Nirbhaya
- Strikes - eg Wrestler's protest
- Pressure groups like - SEWA.

Diverse approaches taken

1) Legislative lobbying:
eg: lobbying for 'liquor ban' in Bihar.

2) Using social media:
eg: #MeToo movement against sexual harassment.

3) Using policy & designing platforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Women using ORF and PRS for pushing for 108th constitution amendment bill (Women reservation in Lok Sabha).

4). Revealing identity of victims of sexual harassment to impose more pressure over administration.

5) Associating / collaborating with other social movements.

Eg Hathras protest collaborated with Dalit movement.

6) Using judiciary as a tool to enforce their rights.

Eg Hindu succession act – daughter's rights

Unique contribution

1) Sabrimala and Haji Ali – entry to religious places.

2) Confidence to women to speak up against sexual harassment Eg #Metoo

Candidates must not write on this margin

3). Gender bu specific budgetary provisions.

4) Maternity Benefits Act, 2017 - increased paid leaves to 26 weeks.

Challenges to contemporary movement

1) Apathy from other sections of society.
   ↳ not much support from male.

2) Lack of women representatives in Legislative bodies (14% in 17th LS).

3) Excessive use of authority of state against women.
   eg> Lathicharge against women wrestlers.

4). Isolationist tendencies

5) Rural - urban divide - most contemporary women movements are urban centric.

Way Forward -
- → adequate state protection
- → Shedding away patriarchy
- → Provide them resources.
- → Tangible issues should be dealt with first.

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

Modernisation is ~~true~~ rational transformation of social, cultural, religious and economic sphere of the society.

Forces of modernisation
- English education
- Consumerist culture
- rational mindset
- scientific outlook
- values of equality, likely

Eradicated social evils

1) Rationalised education system gave us the tool to question the already existing authorities of society

2) Women education increased — literacy rate 1991 : 39 %, 2011 : 65%.

3) Scientific and rational argument generated against practices like female infanticide,

Candidates must not write on this margin

dowry system etc.

4) Universal values like Liberty, equality, Fraternity — eradication of evils like caste system, manual scavenging etc.

LIMITATIONS.

- Society may not accept certain modern values which may help social evils to survive.
- Some social evils like commodification of women are by-product of modernisation in India.

Threatened our cultural values.

1) English education system diverting us from reading our ancient literature which consists of value systems

2) Secularization of social sphere has is in loggerheads with rational and just cultural values.

e.g. Bowing down in front of elders

Candidates must no write on this margi

3). Consumerist culture is making us more individualist. rather than collectivist

4) Threatening joint family culture.

However, modernisation inherently is not a bad predisposition but ~~westernisation~~ blatant westernisation in the garb of modernisation is threat to our culture ethos and values.

Thus, all we need is a rational outlook towards our culture with picking good things from modern value system.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Regionalism is a collective feeling and loyalty towards a region which leads us to identify 'us vs. them' on the basis of region.

Relationship of regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism

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(I) SOCIAL sphere.

1) Feeling of relative deprivation in development - deficit state/region
eg> Vidarbha.

2) Poverty and emotions driven by it could be channelised to to have more strong regional consciousness.
eg> Telangana.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(II) ECONOMIC Sphere

1) Competition for resources.
   ↳ Son of soil theory – Maharashtra.

2) Employment opportunities in backward region is less → migration → ~~threat~~ perceived as threat to culture of destination region.

3) ~~@ labour~~ Cheap labour from source region.
   ↳ skewed standard of living.

(III) POLITICAL Sphere.

1) Speeches by ~~politicaters~~ politicians.
   ↳ M.P. CM blaming youth from UP from unemployment in his state

2) Legislations – ~~see~~ local youth reservation in private jobs – Haryana.

Regionalism Antagonistic to nationalism

YES

1) It supersedes the nation in terms of loyalty ▷ eg Naga pride – secessionist tendencies

Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Create fissures in society
   eg Maharashtra - Bihar divide.

3) May have conflicting interest with national interests.
   e.g Politics of relocation of tigers

NO

1) Positive regionalism may catalyse growth of regions — contributing to national growth
   eg Gujarati industrialists

2) May promote healthy competition among state and result into net benefit for nation.

3) Regional pride may be integrated with national pride
   e.g 'Marathi asmita' with Indian nationalism.

Regional emotions, if channelised positively may provide us with plethora of success stories in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS