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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : MTS 23 RCA PA 113
Registration Number : Date of Examination : 30/Aug/23
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar Bhopal Online

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA 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

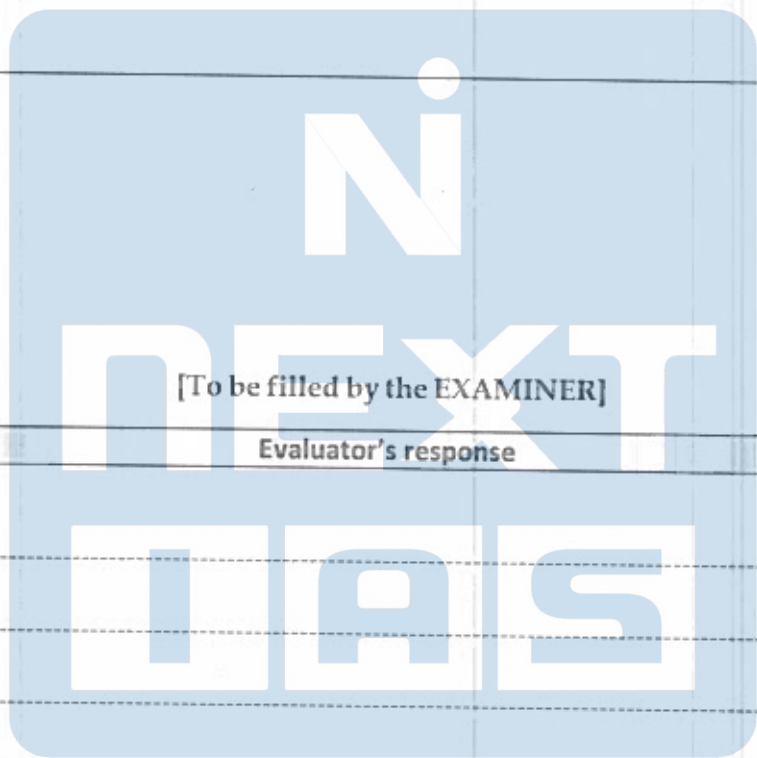
Invigilator's Sign. : 

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response



(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



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

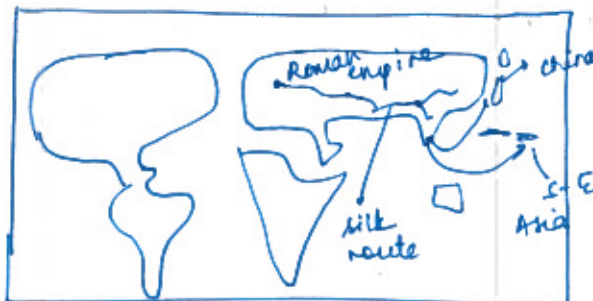
How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India right from the Indus Valley civilisation was well connected with the foreign countries through trading relations. These trade routes promoted exchange and dissemination of culture.

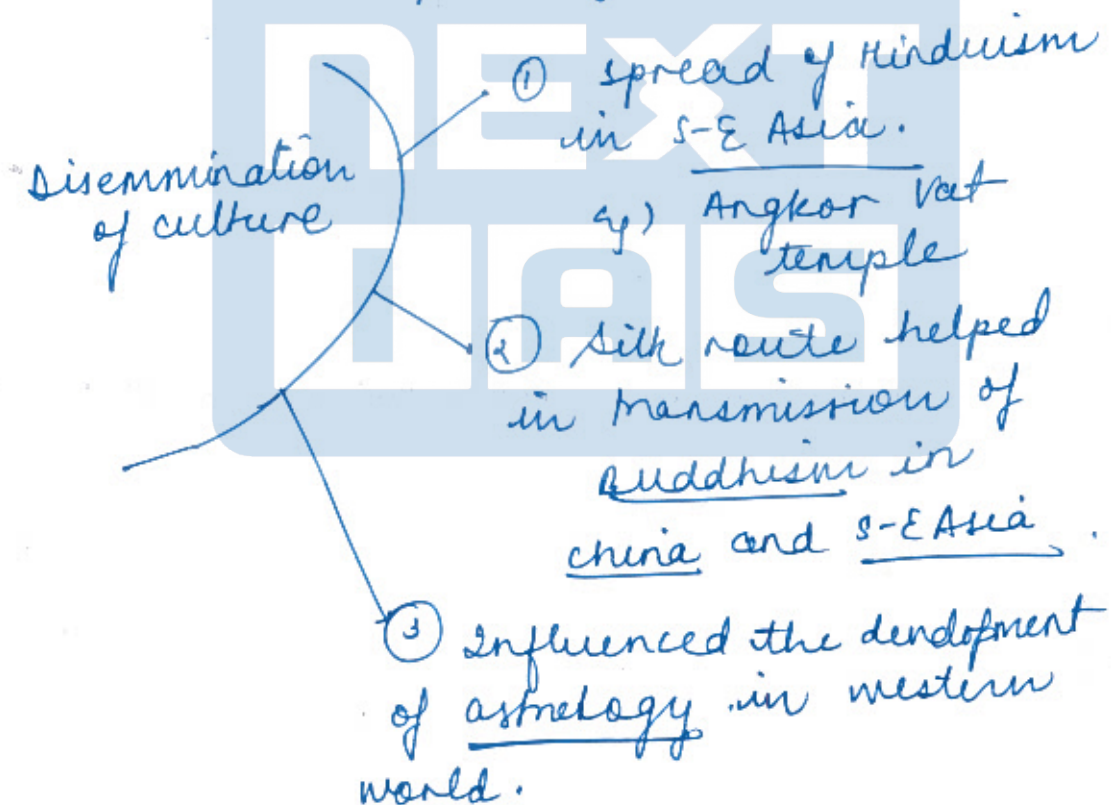
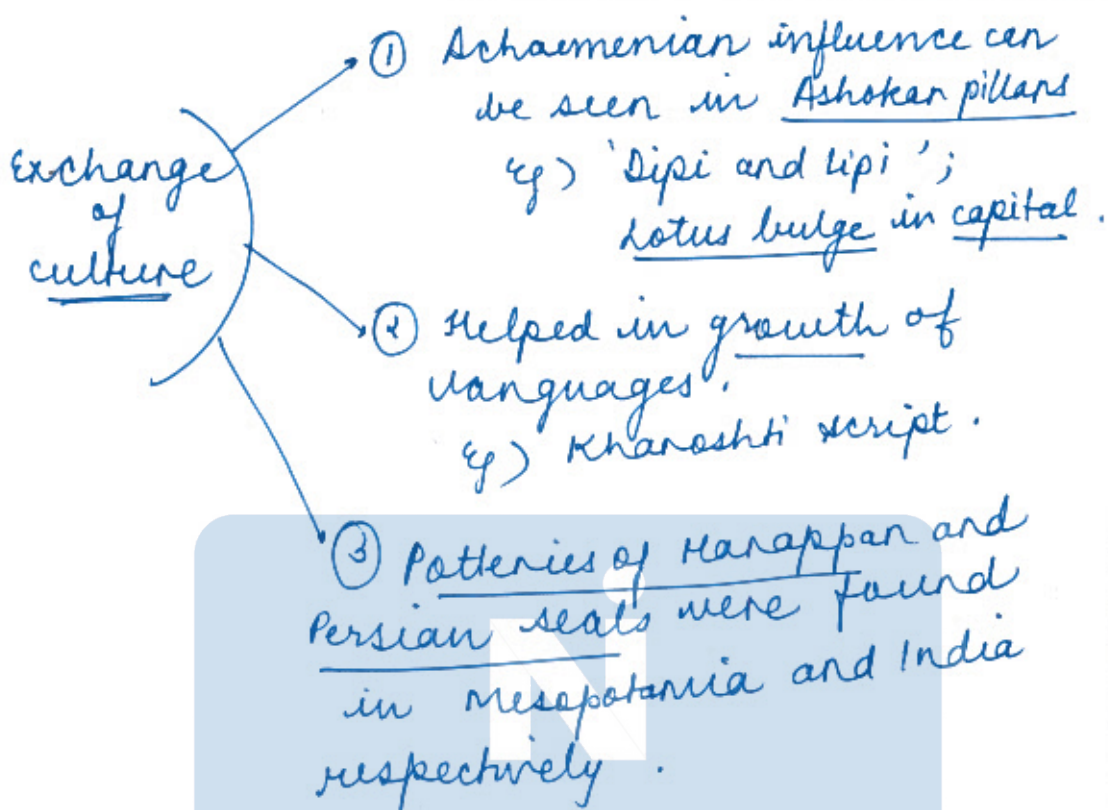
Ancient Trade routes



A Trade routes during Harappan



Trade routes during Post Mauryan and Gupta times; Cholas

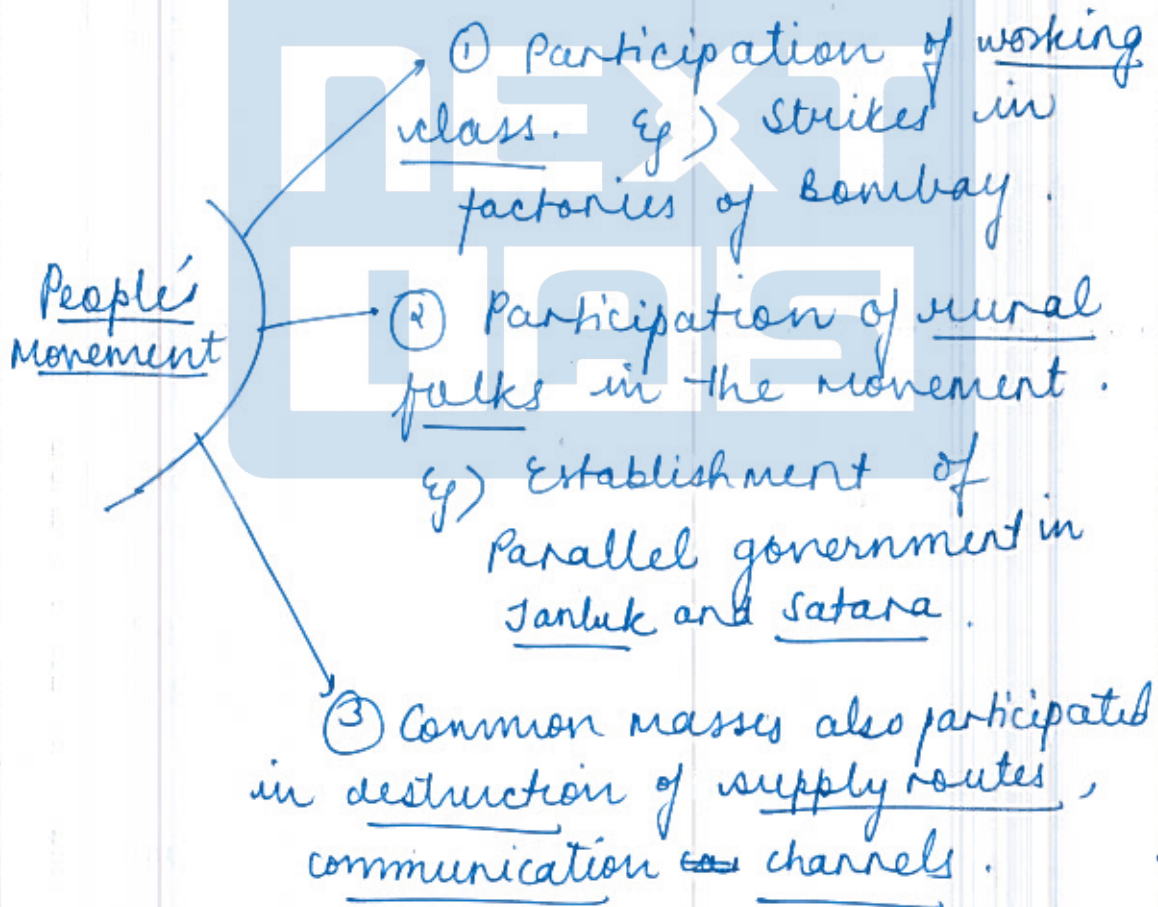


Even today, trading relations have promoted the growth of globalised world order.

2. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Quit India movement is known as the 'August Revolution' in popular culture due to its expanse in including various social groups.

Quit India movement - a people's movement



women's
leadership
left a clear
mark

- ① Gandhian method was represented by Sucheta Kriplani who initiated mass civil disobedience
- ② A clandestine channel was initiated by Usha Mehta which helped in dissemination of message
- ③ Revolutionary methods undertaken by Aruna Asaf which was a clear break from past.
- ④ Moreover, many women from common masses participated and courted arrests during the movement.

Thus, it was the participation of women in large numbers that made it truly a people's movement.

3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The hallmark of post-Independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

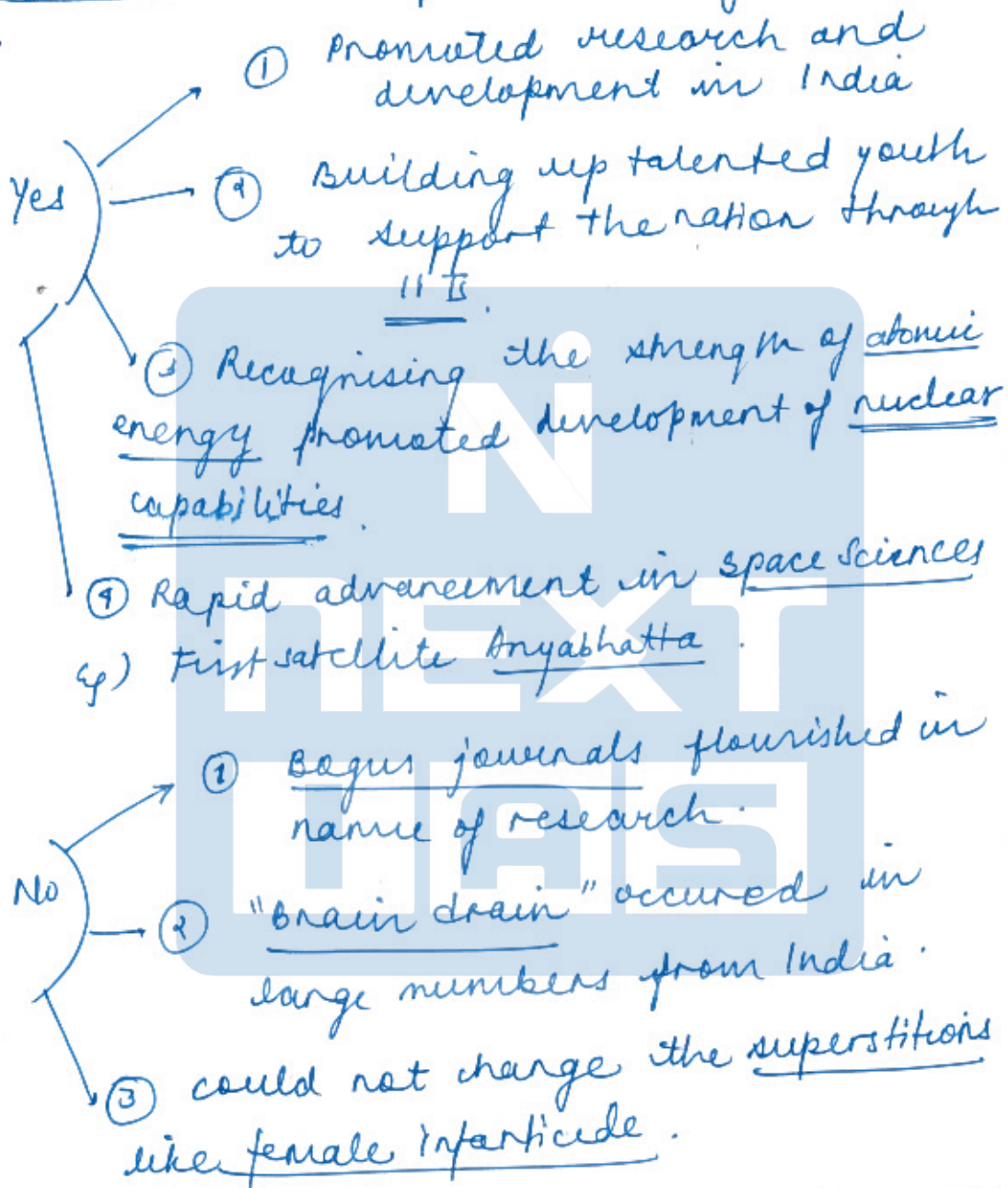
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Post independent India was faced with twin problem of poverty and technological backwardness. Both were seen as interconnected by JN Nehru who provided base for S&T developments.

Remarkable strides in S&T

- Developments
- ① Establishment of National Physical Laboratory in 1948
 - ② Research was promoted through CSIR which was headed by Nehru himself.
 - ③ Establishment of INCOSPAR - space agency which later became ISRO.
 - ④ IITs were established -
g) Kharagpur.
 - ⑤ Atomic Energy Commission.

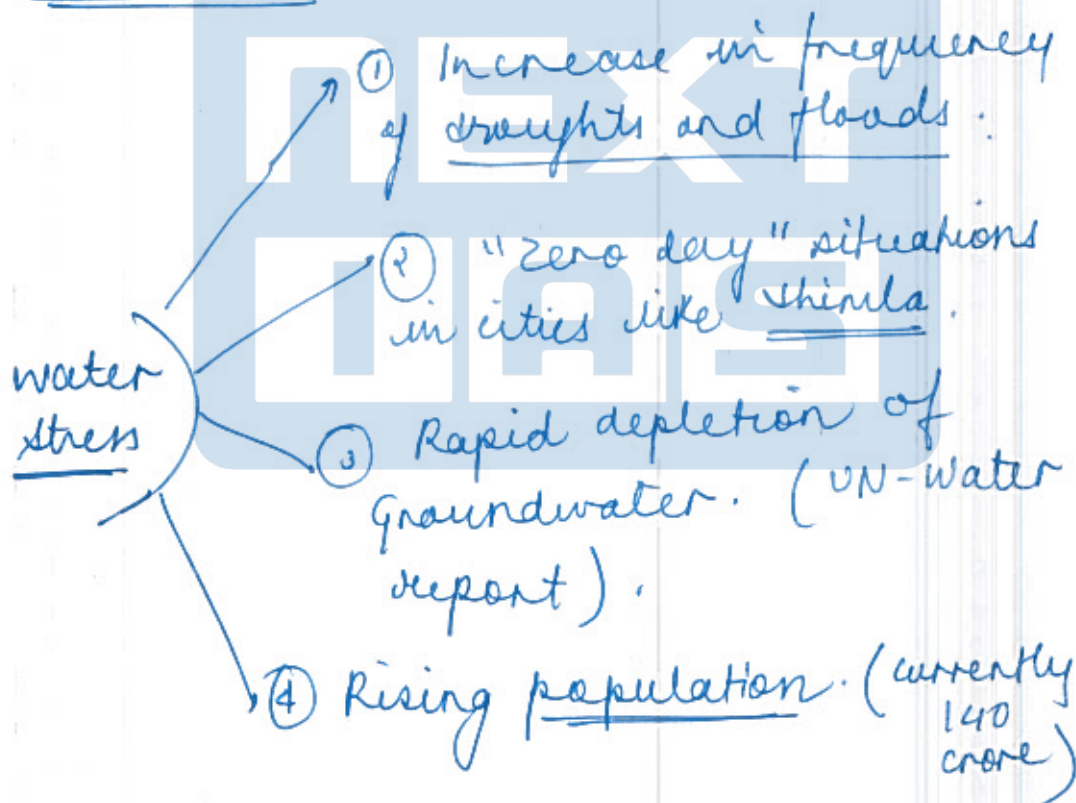
Scientific Developments Putting India on path of modernity



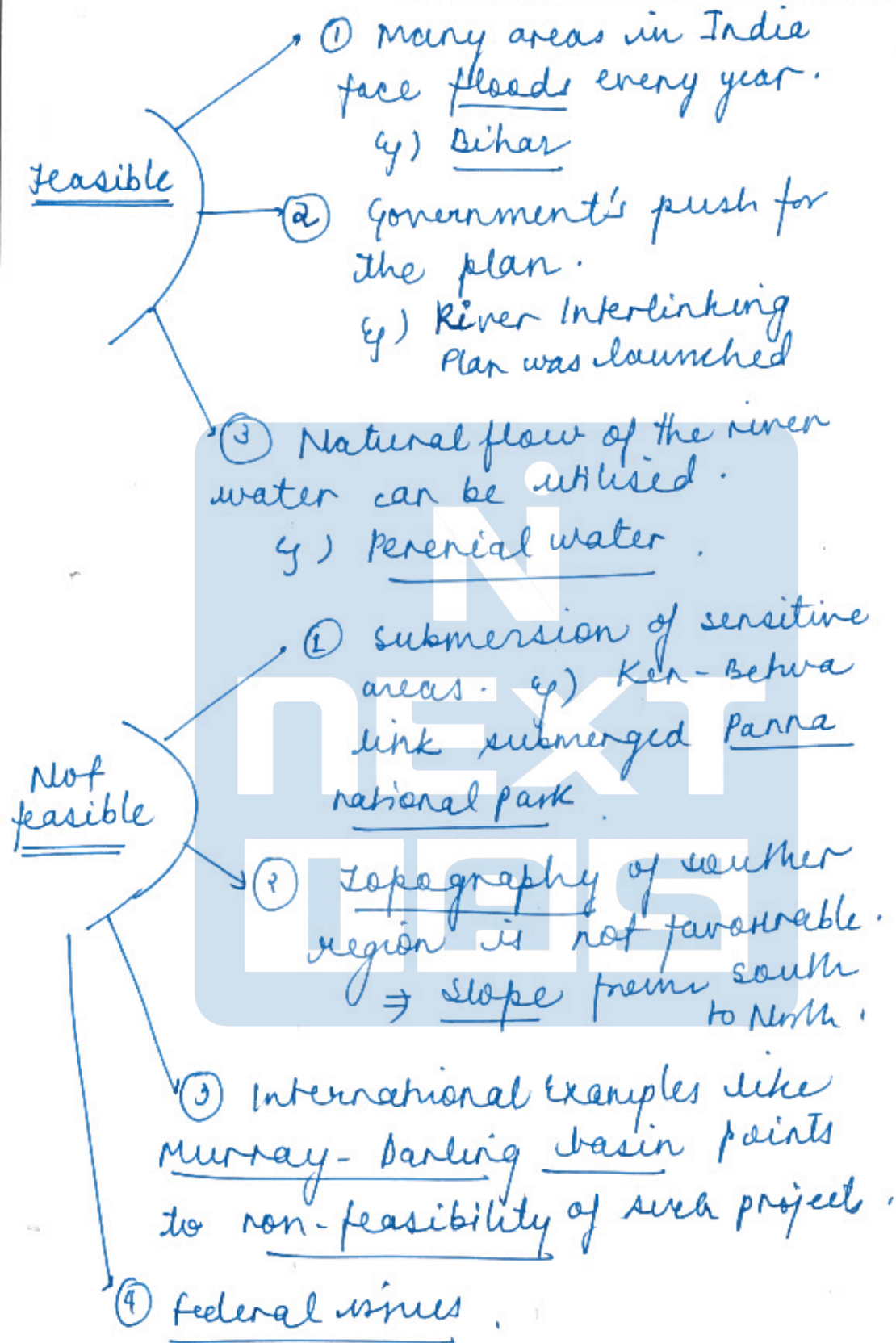
However, recent success of Chandrayaan-3 points to the accomplishment of these scientific advancement.

4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Interlinking of rivers from areas of overflow to underflow areas has been mooted as a solution for water stress. According to NITI Aayog, 600 mn Indians are facing water stress.



River Interlinking - as a solution



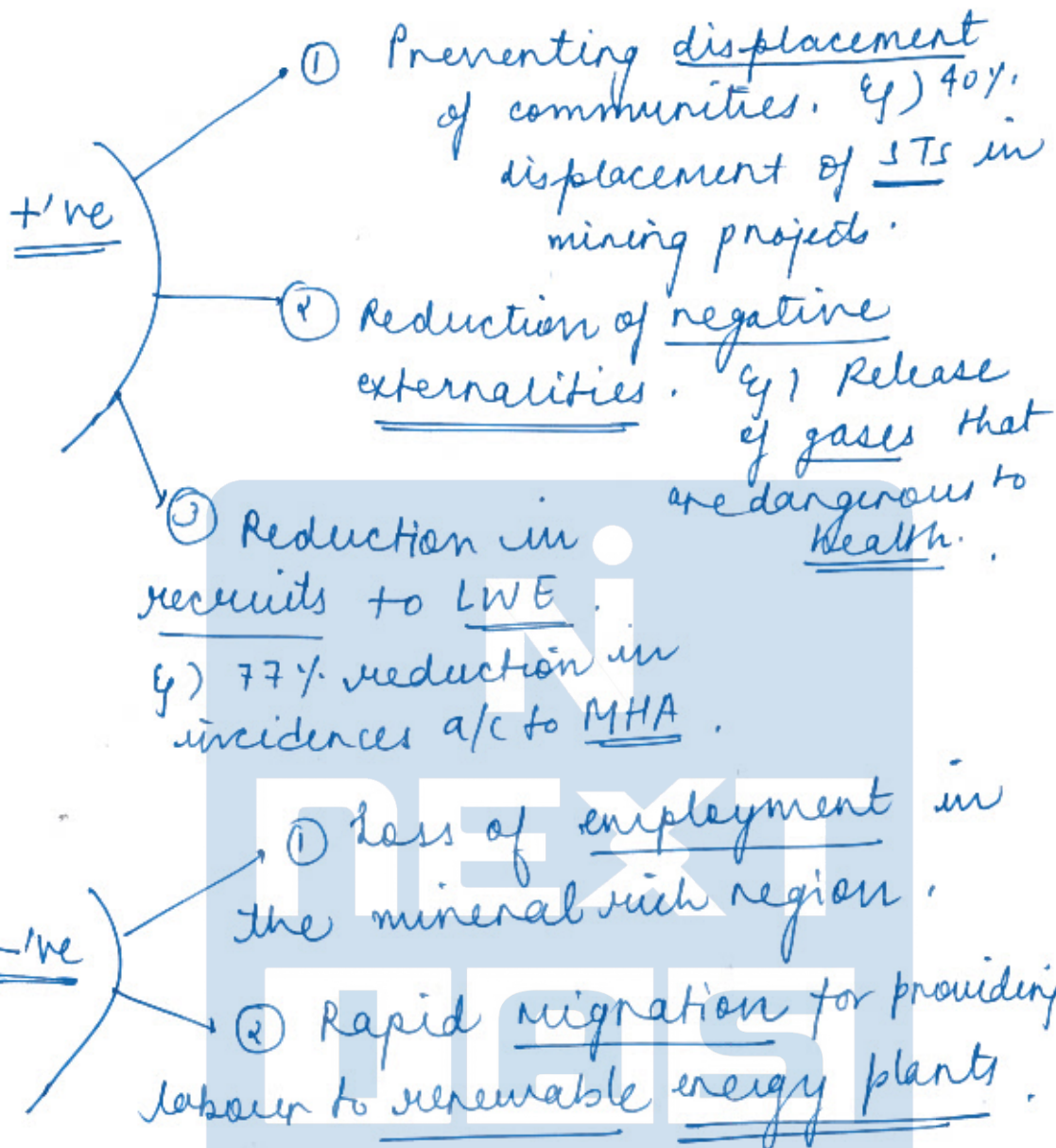
Thus, there is a need to build wide consensus for the project to be successful.

5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to M. N. Khurana and Renewable Energy, coal-based power production has reduced from 60% to 57% in recent years.



Impact of the shift from coal based plants to renewable energy has been mixed.



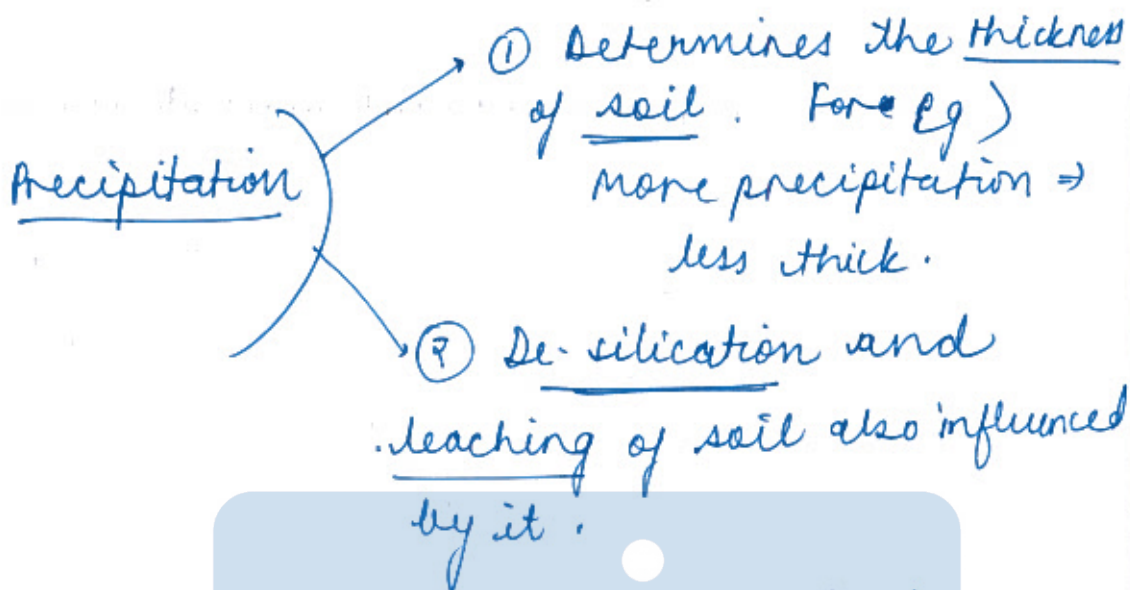
Thus, the structural shift from coal based plants to renewable energy has been mixed in its impact.

6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

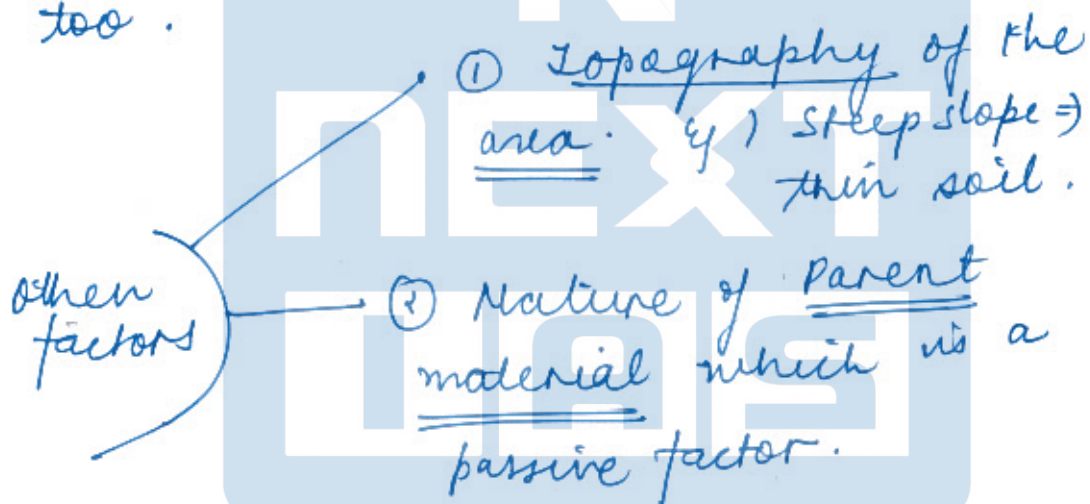
Soils and its characteristics are determined by varied factors, temperature and precipitation playing a major role.

Temperature and Precipitation as major factors





However, there are other factors too.



These varied factors influences soil development differently and supports different crops.

7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

According to IPCC report, there has been increase in cyclones in Arabian sea by 50%.

Severe and intense cyclones becoming regular phenomenon in Arabian sea

Reasons

- ① Global warming.
According to IPCC, rise of 1.5°C by 2030.
- ② Changing topography in the coastal regions.
eg) Rapid developments.
- ③ Natural factors like frequent El Niño events.
eg) 2023 - an El Niño year.

Other
reasons

① Areas of dissipation of heat are absent in coastal region of Arabian sea due to rapid urbanisation.

② Intense production of aerosols due to human activities

Recently, India was hit by ~~the~~ cyclone Biparjoy which had its base in Arabian sea.

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.

Cultural diversities of India differs from one region to other drastically. Southern states differs starkly in their diversity from northern states too.

Southern states - as distinct cultural units :-

- Distinctiveness of culture
- ① Linguistic diversities.
eg) Dravidian language vs. Indo Aryan language of north.
 - ② Historical roots.
eg) Southern areas under sway of Cholas, Sangam Age, Rashtrakutas etc.
- Northern area rule did not percolate down with much efficiency.
 - ③ Festivals like Onam, Pongal etc. differs from North India.
 - ④ Economically more developed regions. eg) Kerala.

However, they cannot be considered as distinct cultural units from rest of India as they are:-

- Bound together by Globalisation
- Geographical phenomena like monsoon are common to both regions.
- Economic integration through GST and Article 301 - movement of goods.
- Common constitutional spirit.
- Historical commonness under British rule.

Moreover, Government events like Janit-Kashi Samagam promotes unity between the two.

9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

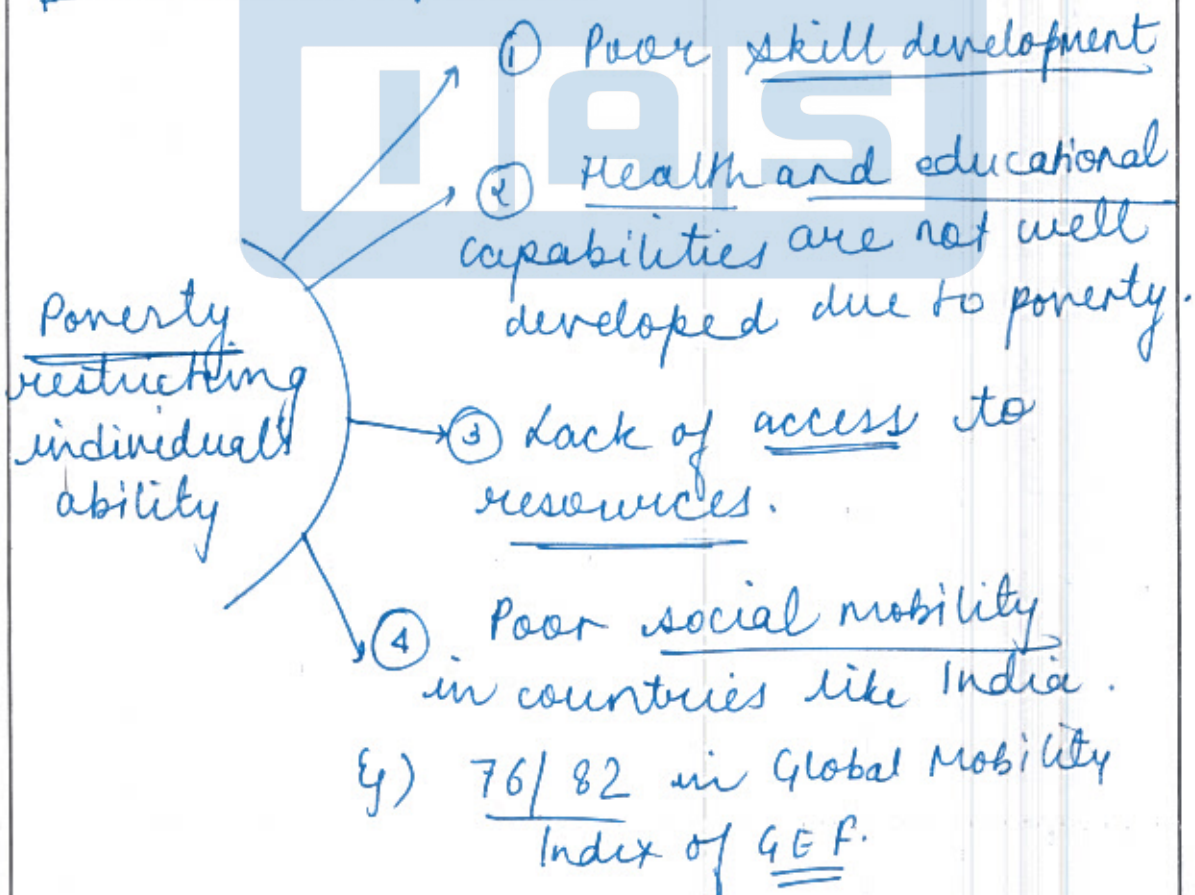
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

According to UN, India is the new the most populous country of the world. According to NITI Aayog, 21% of Indians are multidimensionally poor.

Population growth and poverty are vicious cycle



- Population straining resources
- ① land area in India only 2% \Rightarrow excessive population pressure exist per unit area.
 - ② water resources only 4%; leads to water crisis.
eg) 600 mn Indians under water stress.
 - ③ strain on mining resources causing land degradation and displacement of communities.

However, demography of India is favorable with people < 35 years forming largest population in India in entire world. This can be leveraged to deal with poverty through human development initiatives.

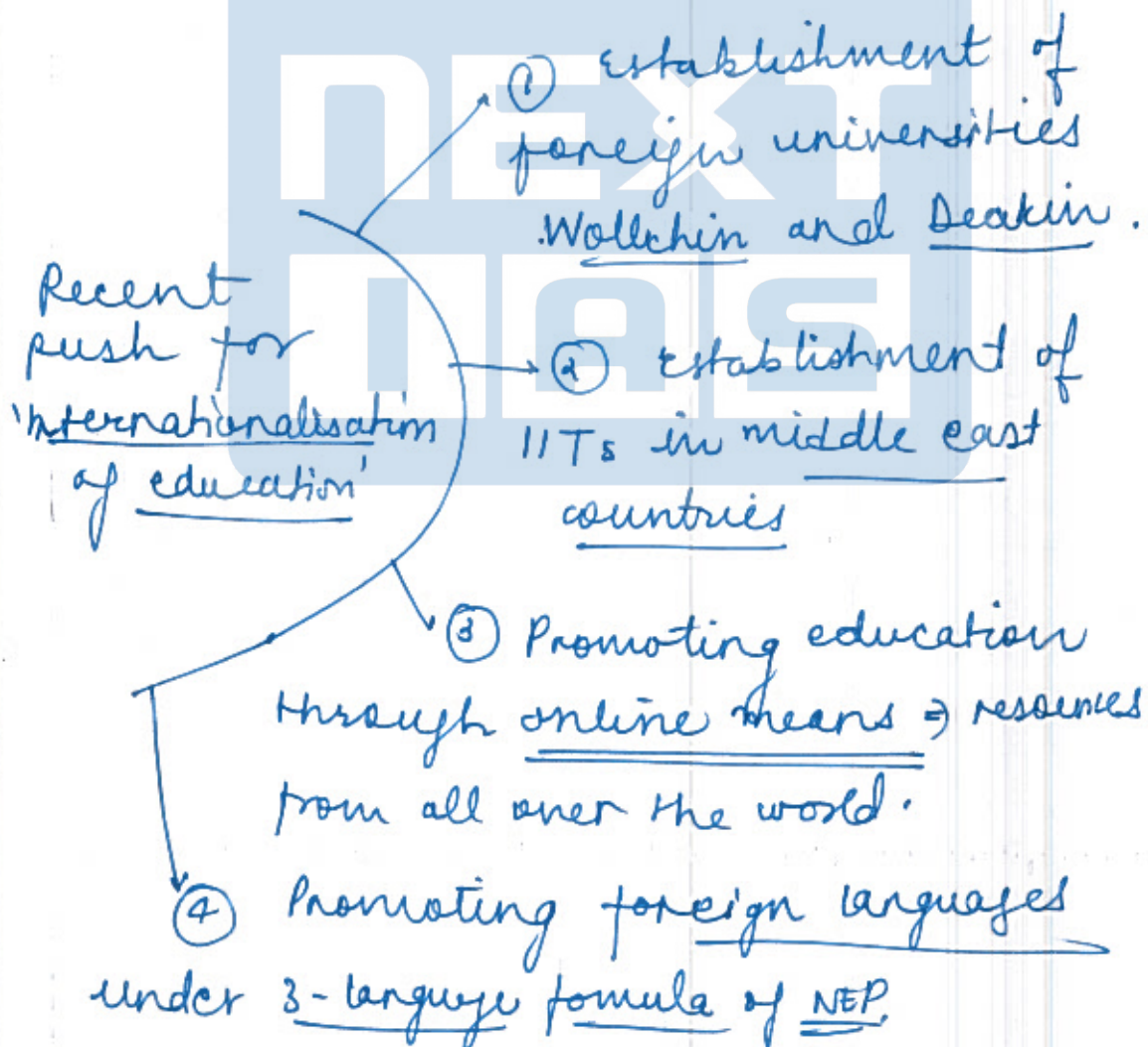
10. शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में 'शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण' पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(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.

Internationalisation of education in India has been continuing since the ancient universities of Taxila and Nalanda, it has contributed to a rich heritage growth.



Impact of society

+ve → expansion of mental-horizon
 ↓
 ↓ democratisation of education.
 ↓ use of modern methods ⇒
 digital means.

-ve → high education fees from
 foreign faculties.
 ↓
 ↓ depletion of indigenous
content and methods.
 eg) 'Phad Se Padh' of Rajasthan.

Impact on fostering cultural exchanges

+ve → promoting globalisation.
 → making India - a hub of
education.

-ve → dominance of foreign languages
 in Indian education.
 → skewed outreach of newer
 universities. eg) presence in
 economic advanced areas like giff City.

Therefore, internationalisation of education
 must be pushed along with preservation
 of meditational means.

11. यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया। सविस्तर 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

Post Mauryan Age promoted the development of varied schools of art. These were Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools.

Differences between Gandhara and Mathura schools

<u>Gandhara</u>	<u>Mathura</u>
→ green-grey sandstone are used.	→ red white sandstone are used.
→ influenced by <u>Greek art</u> .	→ <u>indigenously developed</u> .
→ Physiognomy of <u>Buddha</u> in <u>Gandhara</u> in <u>semi-meditative state</u> .	→ Buddha is shown to be in <u>pleasant state</u> in this school.

→ Presence of Greek symbols like hair styled.

→ Roman features like Syrian caps, Roman sandals etc.

→ Halo behind Buddha are mostly plain with minimal decoration.

→ Buddha is shown to be divine.

→ Hair style of Buddha in typical Indian style, tied in knot.

→ Absent in this school.

→ Profusely decorated halo.

→ He is shown to be earthly.

Both these schools influenced Amravati school of art in varied ways :-

(1) Production of human images (Iconography) of Gods was influenced by these schools.

↳ ② The use of locally grown material for development of art.

↳ ③ Mixing Indian features with the foreign ones. e.g) Gandharas Greek style on Indian themes.

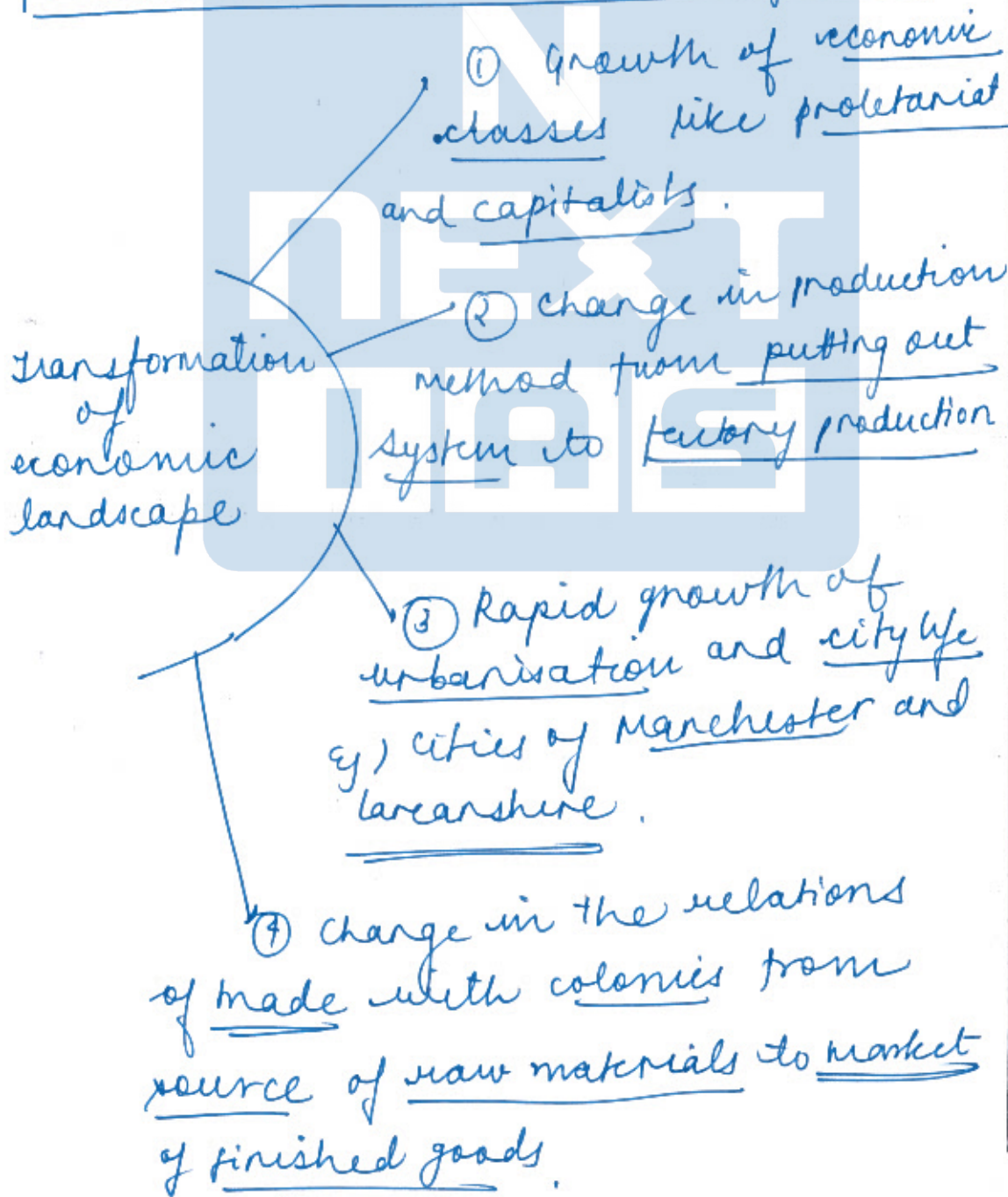
↳ ④ Construction of stupa which began in northern Indian art of Maurya.

These schools of art provided artistic variations in India that contributed in development of art rich cultural heritage in India.

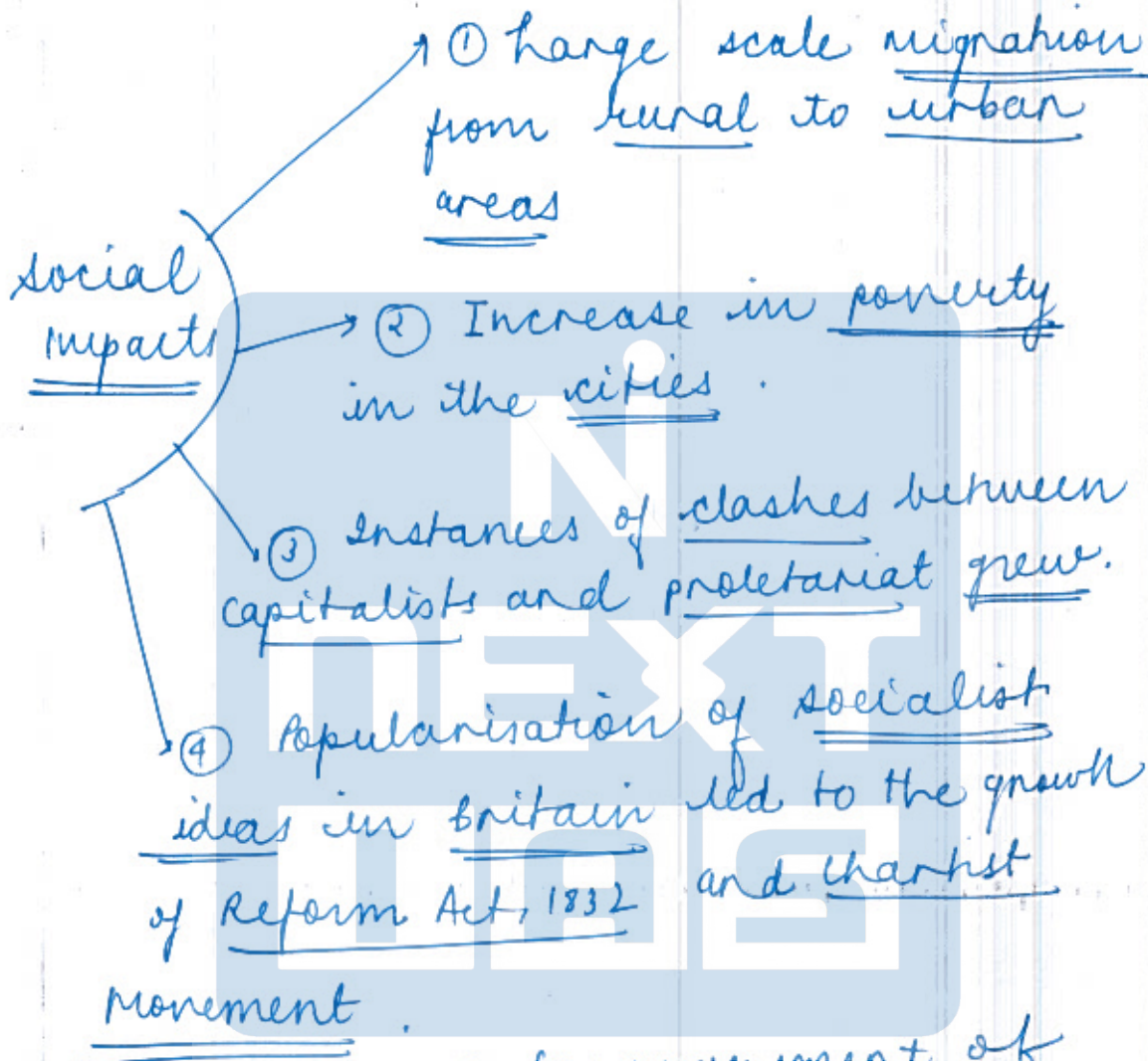
12. 'इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े'। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

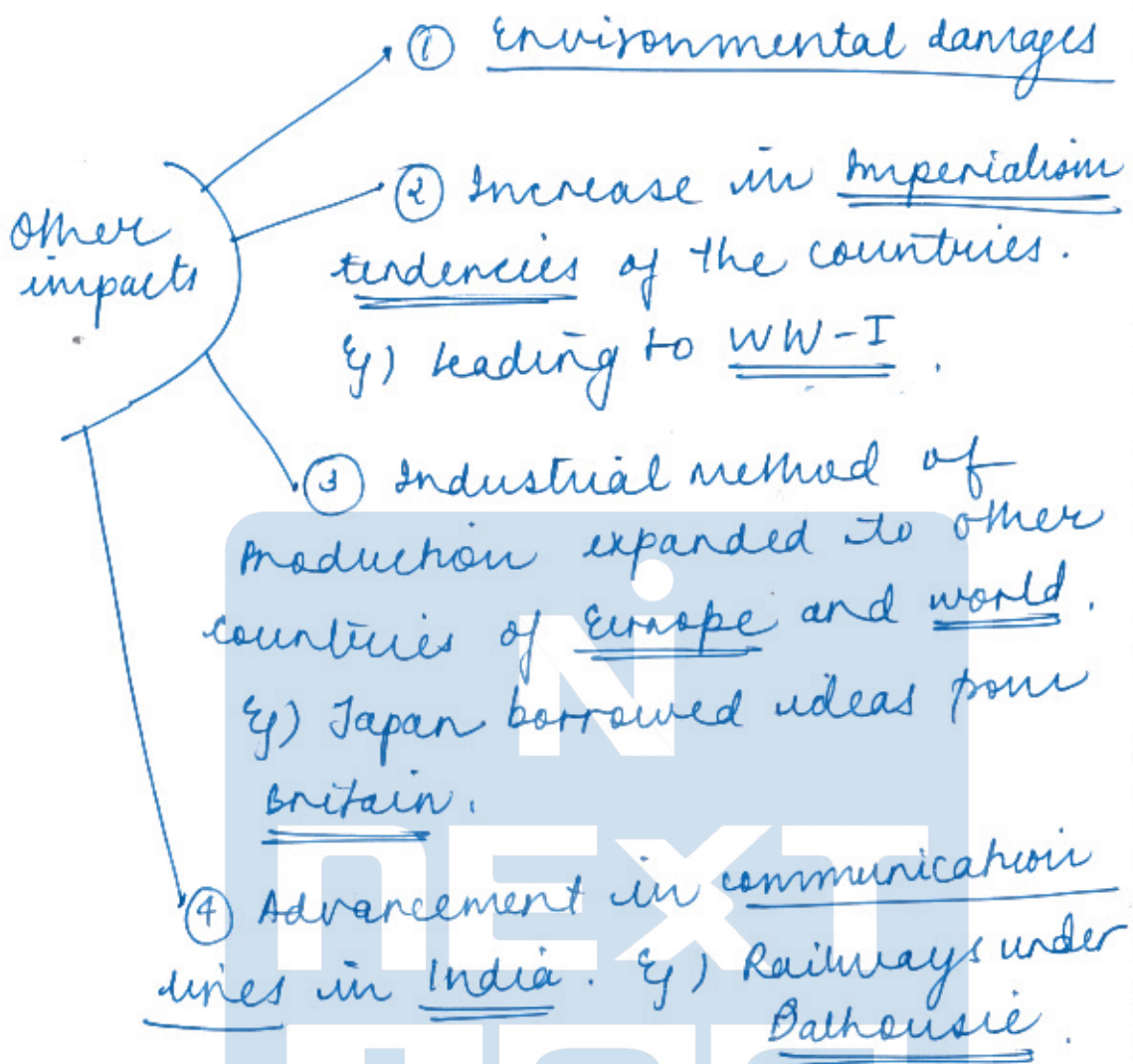
England was the first country to industrialise and it placed mobility in the place of stability there.

Industrial Revolution in England



far reaching social and cultural impacts





The overall impact of Industrial Revolution has been mixed while it put the world to rapid economic development, it destroyed the environment and rural life.

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 उदभव 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.

19th century is known as a period of reform and struggle against british ideas. It influenced the emergence of a distinct cultural and national identity.

Social Reform and Ideological Struggle against backward traditional elements

Social Reform

- ① movements like those under Anya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj.

- ② fighting against religious backwardness in terms of idolatry, caste-structure, polytheism.

- ③ Reforming position of women and backward castes.

Eg) Rammohan Roy translated Vedas and Upanishads to show that untouchability was not justified.

- Ideological struggle
- ① challenging ideas of political backwardness.
eg showing democracy under cholas.
 - ② White Man's Burden was also challenged by economic critique of the Moderates.

These struggles influencing emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness

① fighting against social evils led to the development of a united national identity.

② These reform movements promoted the idea that backwardness of India is because of colonial rule. It later helped in developing national struggle.

③ The use of ancient texts and symbols provided cultural

consciousness among the Indians

↳ ④ It promoted a faith in their capabilities to fight against colonial rule.

However, there were certain shortcomings of these movements as well :-

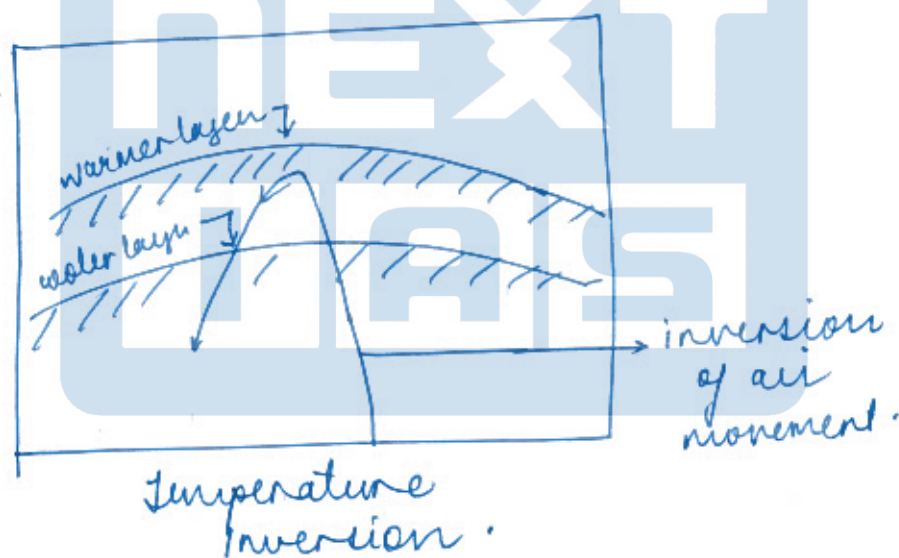
↳ ① Over-emphasis on ancient civilisation and use of Hindu rhetoric alienated sections like Muslims.

↳ ② They did not challenge caste-system, most of them upheld chaturvarna system.

All these factors made the reform movements and ideological challenge a mixed-response.

14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature inversion is defined as inversion of air movement due to placing of a warm layer over cooler one. This is contrary to the fact that temperature decreases with increasing height.



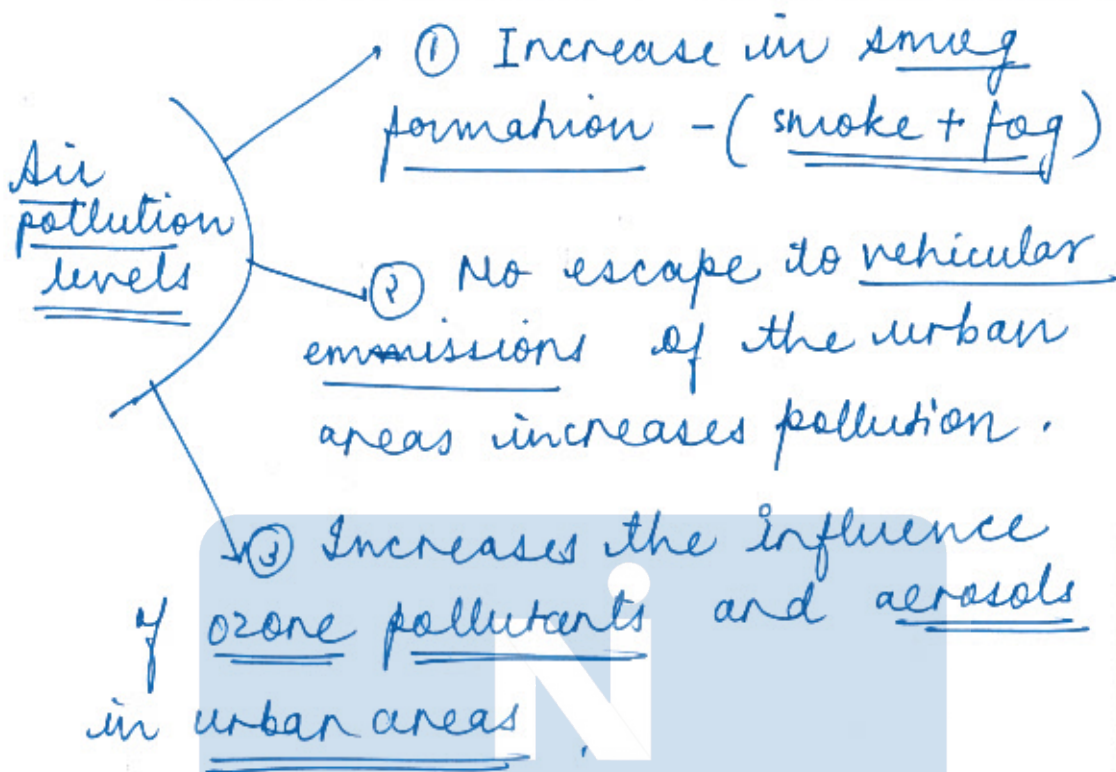
Influence of temperature inversion on atmospheric conditions

→ Prevents movement of air upwards.

- change in atmospheric circulation of the air.
- since the inversion also occurs at junction between troposphere and stratosphere, it influences the upward draft.

Implications on weather patterns and air pollution levels

- Weather patterns
- ① Stagnancy of local weather conditions → Urban Heat Island effect.
 - ② In hilly regions, temperature inversion causes frost conditions.
 - ③ Prevents movement of air and hence a high pressure condition is created.
 - ④ Prevents rainfall.
 - ⑤ creates fog in northern areas of India.



Various steps have been taken by governments like National Clean Air Programme, BS-VI vehicles to reduce the impact of inversion in increasing pollution levels.

15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are small trees / shrubs that grow in salt water of tropical regions. eg) Sundarbans • Mangroves

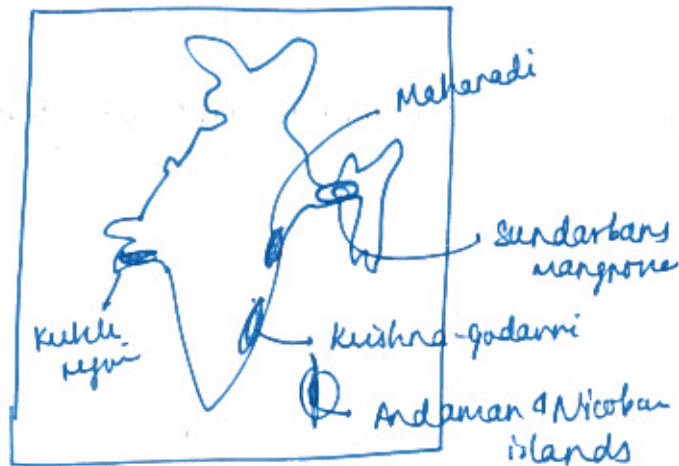
Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India

↳ ① tropical warm waters with temperature around 27°C in order to filter salts from saline waters.

↳ ② they prefer saline / brackish waters.

↳ ③ Vast continental shelf to promote growth of roots of mangroves.

↳ ④ inter-tidal zones and coastal areas.



Areas of Mangroves
in India

Climate change posing threats to
mangrove vegetation

① Rapid change in temperature
of coastal waters.

② Increase in frequency of
cyclones due to rapid global
warming. (y) Cyclone Mocha/
Tauktae destroyed
Sunderbans mangrove.

③ Changes in salinity of the
waters due to mixing of fresh
water from glaciers.

④ A/c to IPCC, 18% of mass would
be lost from glaciers by 2050.

Government of India, thus has taken various steps :-

- (1) MISHTI programme for promoting convergence of CAMPA and MGNREGA for development of mangroves.
- (2) Joining of Mangrove Alliance for Climate Change led by UAE and Indonesia in COP27.
- (3) Putting mangroves under greatest protection regime - CRZ-I.

In order to promote development of mangrove and protect it, we need to follow best practice of West Bengal where mangroves and shrimp farming are going side by side.

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन-कौन से हैं, और वे भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

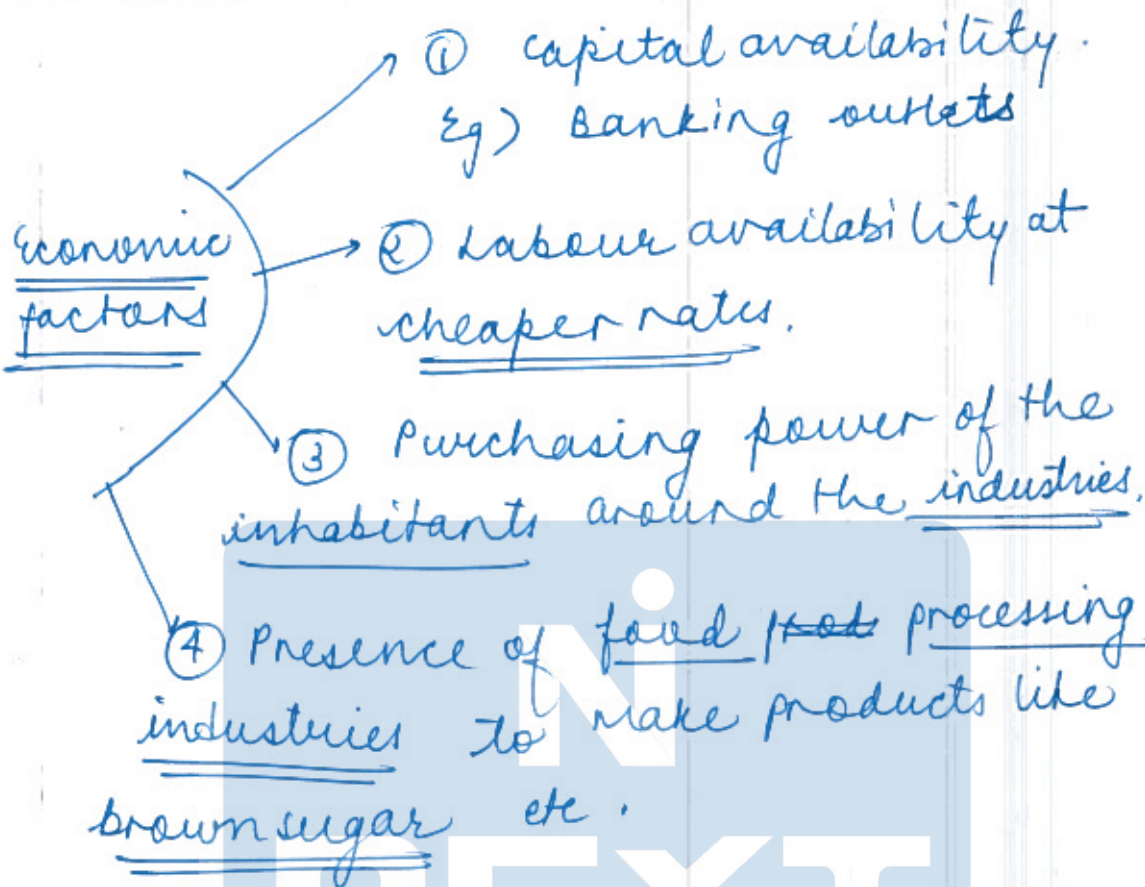
What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar industry forms a part of varied products that are obtained from sugarcane production like gur, khandsari etc.

Factors influencing the growth of sugar industry:-

- Geographical factors
- ① Presence of sugarcane growing regions, as sugar is weight losing industry. Eg) UP
 - ② Presence of minerals or natural resources like rivers to produce electricity.
 - ③ Presence of port-locations (coastal regions) for overseas market. Eg) JNPT port for Mumbai ~~Bombay~~ sugar mills.



These factors contributing to the growth of industries in India and world :-



sugar industries of India



sugar industries in world

↳ In India, sugar industries of the north are supported from sugarcane growing regions of the UP, Bihar.

↳ In world regions, these factors are present in Brazil - (largest producer of cane sugar) and hence there has been rapid growth of sugar industries in South American countries.

Overall, geographical and economic conditions both must be equally favorable for the growth of sugar industries.

17. शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क-भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क-भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dryland farming in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Dryland farming is defined as the agricultural processes that are followed in arid and semi-arid regions of the world.

Key strategies to overcome water scarcity and maximising productivity

- ① Promotion of hardy crops like bajra, jowar (millets) in place of water guzzling crops.
- ② Rainwater harvesting and traditional water structures like well, tank for storing water.
- ③ Following grey water irrigation strategies in the regions.

- ↳ ④ moreover, irrigation methods like drip irrigation are also followed.
- ↳ ⑤ Artificial farming methods like vertical farming for using available resources judiciously.
- ↳ ⑥ Mixed cropping methods to manage soil productivity.

Need to promote dryland farming in India :-

- ↳ ① geographical factors like mean deviation from average rainfall in areas like Rajasthan, Ladakh.
- ↳ ② Depletion of groundwater resources. according to UN estimates, India uses $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ of groundwater of the world.

↳ Extreme climate events like droughts are increasing in present times.

eg) Droughts in Bihar and Jharkhand in 2022.

↳ ④ For food security of the nation at present and in future,

Dryland farming in India has been promoted through :-

- emphasis on millet. eg) 2023 - International Year of Millet.
- Irrigation methods like drip irrigation under PM-Kishe Sichi Yojana.
- Biotechnological methods like Sansha Masoni - drought resistant rice.

These methods like dryland farming are essential for completing SDG-goal

② - No Hunger.

18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूटे 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.

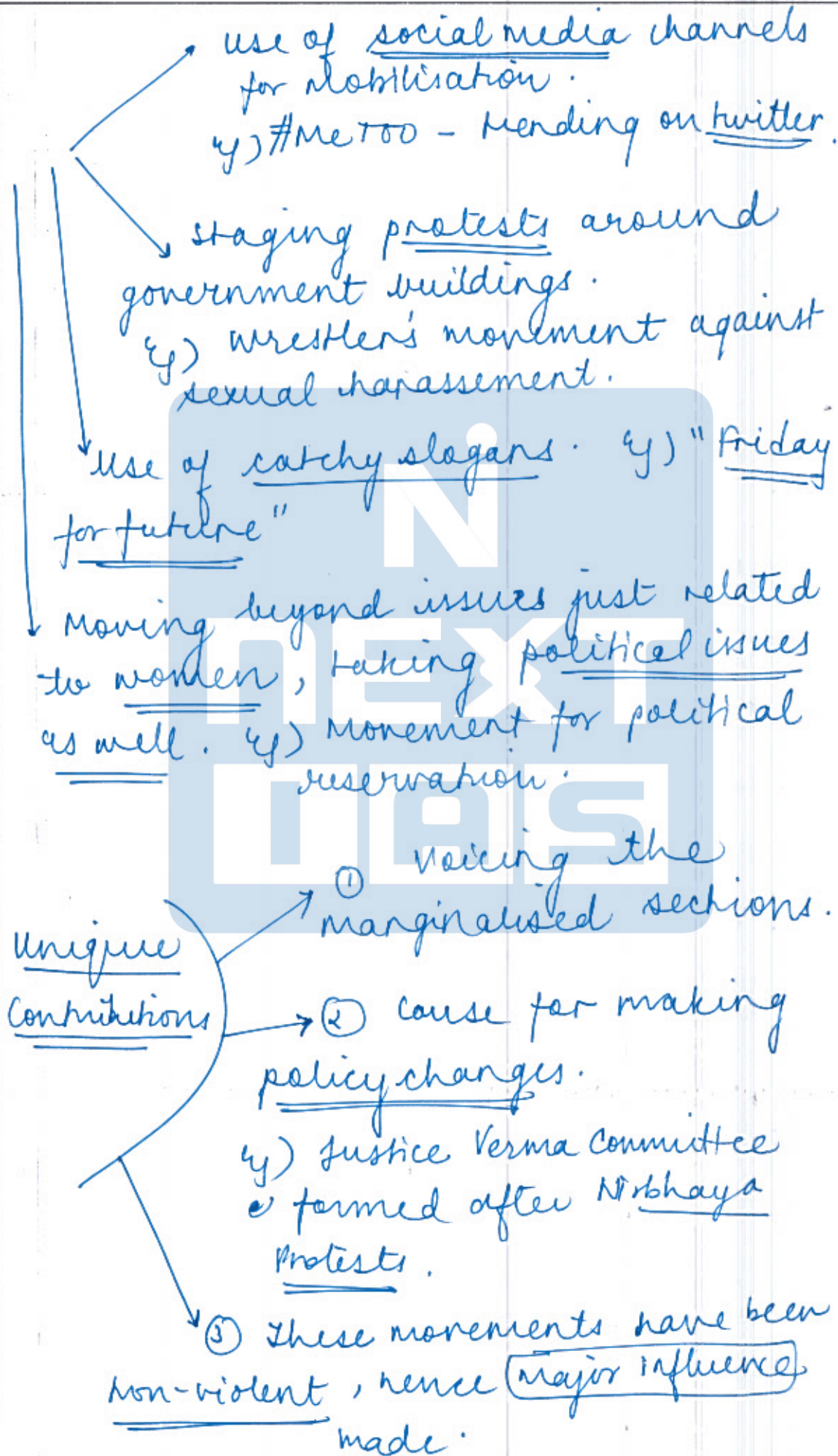
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Women movements that began under colonial rule, continues till date in changed forms of cause and mobilisation.

Contemporary woman's movement

- Environmental movements like that under Greta Thunberg.
- Anti-sexual harassment. eg) Me too movement
- Movements for policy implementation and justice.
eg) Nirbhaya Rape Case.
- Anti-policy movements like CAA protests in Shaheen Bagh.

encompassing diverse approaches beyond traditional methods :-



- challenges of contemporary movements
- ① No ideological commitments as these movements are mostly online.
 - ② women, are often used a weapon in larger protests. (eg) manipur crisis
 - ③ Clamdown by the channels of authorities. (eg) silencing workers' protesters
 - ④ Foreign fundings to the movements making it anti-state in nature.

However, despite these challenges, these contemporary women movements has helped in formation of a true global citizen - a cosmopolitan outlook.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Modernisation is understood as shaving off of the shackles of superstitions and backwardness in society.

Modernisation catalyzed eradication of social evils :-

- Against evils regarding women. e.g.) sati
- Against caste-structure through rapid industrialisation.
- Transitioning from despotic rule to democratic order.
- Warding off superstitions of purity-pollution, ritualism etc.

Forces of modernisation threatening
our cultural values and ethos.

- ↳ ① Rapid growth of nuclear families (51% acc to census 2011) led to disregarding of Elderlies.
- ↳ ② Depletion of languages that were indigenously spoken.
- ↳ ③ Modernisation → often equated to Westernisation has led to the loss of cuisines, dressing style etc.
- ↳ ④ Traditional marriage customs are getting challenged with growth of modern families like same sex household, single mother etc.

However, modernisation has not led to the depletion of many of our cultural values and ethos, as is seen in :-

- expansion of traditional ideas like Yogas throughout the world.
 - (y) celebration of international Yoga Day.
- mixing up of foreign ideas with indigenous culture.
 - (y) Jeans with Khadi kurta
- we are also preserving our cultural values through steps like TKDL library that contains traditional methods.
- modernisation is also used to preserve these values.
 - (y) Video calls to connect with the parents.

International events like G-20 presents an opportunity to showcase our cultural values to the world.

20. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Regionalism is understood as excessive attachment to one's region sometimes over and above national sentiments.

Relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism

Regional disparity

Regionalism

- | | |
|--|--|
| - <u>Economic backwardness</u> | - <u>Regionalism in Punjab region</u> |
| - <u>Geographical isolation</u> | - <u>N-E region regionalism</u> |
| - <u>presence of mineral resources</u> | - <u>Left wing extremism in N-E India (Jharkhand, Bi Orissa)</u> |
| - <u>skewed outreach of political channels</u> | - <u>Telangana region (from Andhra Pradesh)</u> |

Regionalism antagonistic to Nationalism

- Yes
- ① Promotes secessionist tendencies.
 y) N-E region
 ↓
 NSCN (IM)
 - ② De-stabilisation of federalism.
 y) Inter-state water dispute
 - ③ Attacks on national embassies in foreign countries.
 y) Khalistani attack on Canada and British Indian embassies.
 - ④ Separatist tendencies within state also destabilise national order.
 y) demands for Gorkhaland.

- No
- ① Regionalism has helped promote democratic ideals.
 - ② ~~y) 2~~ Authenticity of diversity of India also gets promoted.
 y) Regional languages under states like Gujarat.

No) (3) International examples like that of Sri Lanka and Pakistan, shows us that providing space to regional culture is necessary to prevent downfall.

Thus, constitutional of India and governments has provided enough space for positive rationalism while simultaneously suppressing the negative ones.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

