

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. भारतीय स्थानीय साहित्य क्षेत्रीय पहचान, आकांक्षाओं और इतिहास का प्रतिबिंब है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Indian vernacular literature is a reflection of regional identities, aspirations, and histories. Elaborate with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Vernacular literature of India represents a rich mosaic of traditions and values and has evolved over many centuries right from the Bhakti movement.

Significance of vernacular literature

①

Reflection of local religious beliefs and traditions.

Dev Vithoba worship through abhangs.



②

Values of Kashmiri identity comes out through the works of Habba Khatoon & Dal Ped

- ③ History of Vaishnavism in Assam can be seen through Bhorgeets sung in the Sattras of Assam.
- ④ Aspiration for oneness and equality as seen in the vachan literature of the lingayats of Karnataka.
- ⑤ Shows the development of the language itself. Eg Ramcharitmanas and Braj literature.
- ⑥ Rejection of orthodox beliefs as seen through vernacular Bhakti literature. Eg Narsi Mehta - onjapati

Thus, regional & vernacular literature is a testament to India's diversity and our inclusive traditions that shape our culture even today.

2. ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के अधीन आधुनिक भारतीय कला के विकास को आकार देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Give an account of the key factors that shaped the development of modern Indian art under the British colonial rule. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The arrival of the Europeans to India was a turning point in the development of modern Indian art through new methods and influences.

Key factors shaping the development of Indian art

- ① Influence of European realism on Indian artists. Ex Raja Ravi Varma
- ② Rediscovery of our own ancient past and cultural accomplishments.
Ex Ajanta art influenced Abanindranath Tagore
- ③ Rise of the Indian Renaissance movement created an impetus.

④ change in the name of patrons of art from the rulers to the British officials.

⑤ Swadeshi movement also invigorated the development of new forms of art.

⑥ use of new painting methods like water colour led to new forms of expression.

⑦ Nationalist schools of art like the Bengal school emerged.

⑧ development of new centres of art at Kolkata, Mumbai, etc.

Thus, development of Indian modern art was a response to social events and the structural changes during the colonial era.

3.

भारतीय कृषि का व्यावसायीकरण करने की ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी की महत्वाकांक्षा ने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the motivation of the British East India Company to commercialize Indian agriculture affect the rural economy? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The attempts ~~and~~ at commercialisation and productivity maximisation for economic reasons changed the shape of our agriculturally-dominated rural economy.

Impacts on the rural economy

① the zatedari system of Hastings led to increased poverty due to the unreasonable demands.

② Cornwallis' Permanent settlement:
 ↳ led to land deprivation in various areas
 ↳ sub-infeudation increased
 ↳ Absentee landlordism
 ↳ low/no investment in land improvement

- ③ Rural self-sufficiency was destroyed by these new land policies.
- ④ Increased stress on rural lands as industries were destroyed.
- ⑤ Ryotwari and nahakwari areas:
- ↳ frequent famines and droughts
 - ↳ taxes of farmers for rent
 - ↳ land alienation in rural areas.
- ⑥ Rise of moneylenders as an exploitative class.
- ⑦ During the freedom movement several new organisations like Swadeshi Kisan Sabha & All India Kisan Sabha came up.

Thus, the colonial policies had a detrimental impact on the rural economy by breaking its agricultural backbone.

4.

भारत का विभाजन उन समुदायों का हिंसक अलगाव था जो अब तक एक साथ रहते थे। इस कथन के आलोक में, विभाजन की प्रक्रिया में शरणार्थियों द्वारा सामना की गई कठिनाइयों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The partition of India was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together. In light of the statement, discuss the difficulties faced by refugees in the process of partition. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Radcliffe Plan unveiled on 17 Aug 1947, opened a new Pandora's box for two newly independent nations & led to the largest mass migration in human history.

Issues with the partition plan

- ① Hasty drawn plan.
- ② Irrational boundaries drawn purely on religious lines.
- ③ Radcliffe had no expertise as he had never visited India
- ④ No consultation with locals to hear their preferences.

Difficulties created for refugees

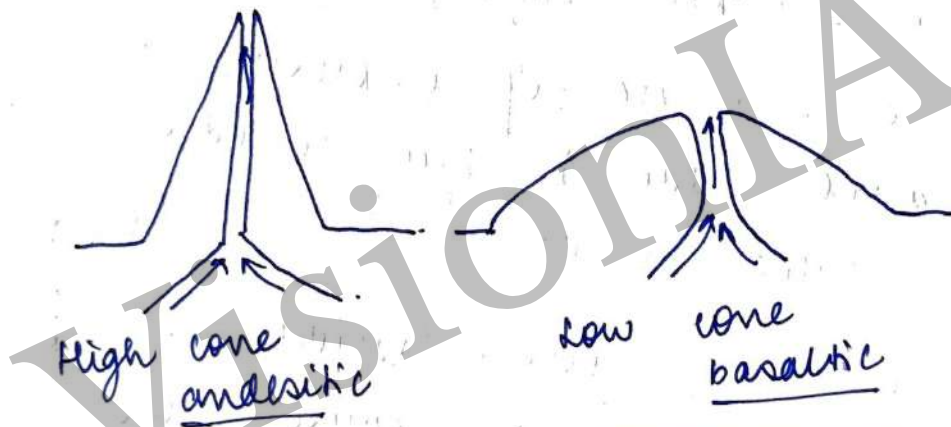
- ① Pauperisation due to loss of property
- ② Murder, loot & sexual violence faced by them.
- ③ Breaking up of families and local communities.
- ④ Resettlement took time due to large number of claims.
- ⑤ Less alienated land in India compared to what was left behind.
- ⑥ Ghettoisation in small areas of some cities.

Thus, partition was the biggest casualty of the freedom movement and its adverse effects are felt even today by the refugee families.

5. मैग्मा का प्रकार न केवल ज्वालामुखी के आकार को बल्कि उसकी विस्फोटक प्रकृति को भी निर्धारित करता है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The type of magma not only decides the shape of a volcano but also its explosive nature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The pH value and constituent material of magma can have a large impact not only on the shape but also the character of the volcano.



Type of magma & associated features

- ① High silica based magma tends to be less fluid and create high cones.
- ② Basaltic magma has high pH and tends to be more runny.

③ Calderas may be formed by andesitic volcanic lava due to explosive nature of discharges.

④ Flood basaltic provinces occur due to highly fluid magma trapped in traps.

⑤ Mount Stromboli, Topkapi etc. are classic examples of explosive volcanoes. due to their acidic and thicker lavas.

⑥ In the Pacific ocean, various underwater volcanoes cause huge tsunamis due to their explosive discharge.

Thus, the nature of magma has a direct impact on the explosive nature of volcanoes and present various challenges for local inhabitants.

6. समुद्र के बढ़ते जल स्तर और पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, तटीय शहरीकरण की रणनीति के रूप में व्यवस्थित रूप से पीछे हटने की प्रभावशीलता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Examine the effectiveness of managed retreat as a strategy for coastal urbanization in the face of sea-level rise and environmental challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Managed retreat refers to the deliberate displacement of human settlements away from high risk zones to prevent risks associated with environmental hazards.

Importance of managed retreat

- ① Rising sea levels threaten coastal urban settlements. Eg In Mumbai
- ② Ingress of water into groundwater from the sea causing salinisation.
- ③ Reducing agricultural productivity due to soil salinisation.
- ④ Reducing ecological buffers like corals and mangroves.

Challenges in coastal areas

- ① High pressure on land make retreat challenging.
- ② encroachment on forests and green spaces may worsen.
- ③ A very gradual process and cannot be rushed.
- ④ Financial and infrastructural constraints
- ⑤ Only an adapative measure - mitigation is equally important.

Thus, managed retreat may prevent loss of lives and livelihoods, and allow coastal ecology to be restored, yet we need to be mindful of its own constraints.

7.

भारत में भूतापीय ऊर्जा के लिए संभावित स्थलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। भारत अभी भी भू-तापीय ऊर्जा का उपयोग करने के शुरुआती चरण में क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

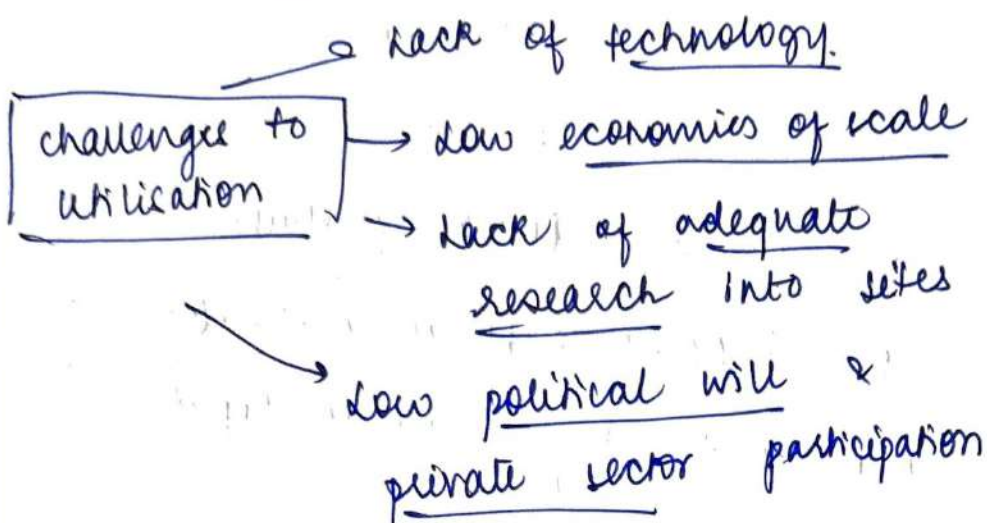
State the potential sites for geothermal energy in India. Why is India still at a nascent stage of utilization of geothermal energy? (Answer in 150 words) 10

geothermal energy is a sustainable way of tapping subterranean heat, yet continues to be underdeveloped in India.

Potential hotspots



- ① J&K and Himachal have several sites where geothermal energy from hot springs can be leveraged.
- ② The son-Narmada-Tapi belt is another important region
- ③ Parts of Rajasthan also have potential for geothermal energy.
- ④ some volcanic origin islands of A&N islands also have geothermal potential.



Way forward

- ① incentivising research by private players
- ② exploring collaborations with countries like Japan & USA.
- ③ Local industry can be promoted to use geothermal energy.

Thus, despite its limited potential, geothermal energy can enhance energy security especially in remote areas of J&K and Himachal.

8.

भारत जैसे विकासशील देश के लिए संसाधन दक्षता एवं चक्रीयता क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Why is resource efficiency and circularity significant for a developing country like India?
(Answer in 150 words) 10

For a developing nation with a large population and limited land resources, resource use efficiency & circularity are not just desirable, but necessary.

Reasons for use efficiency and circularity being a necessity.

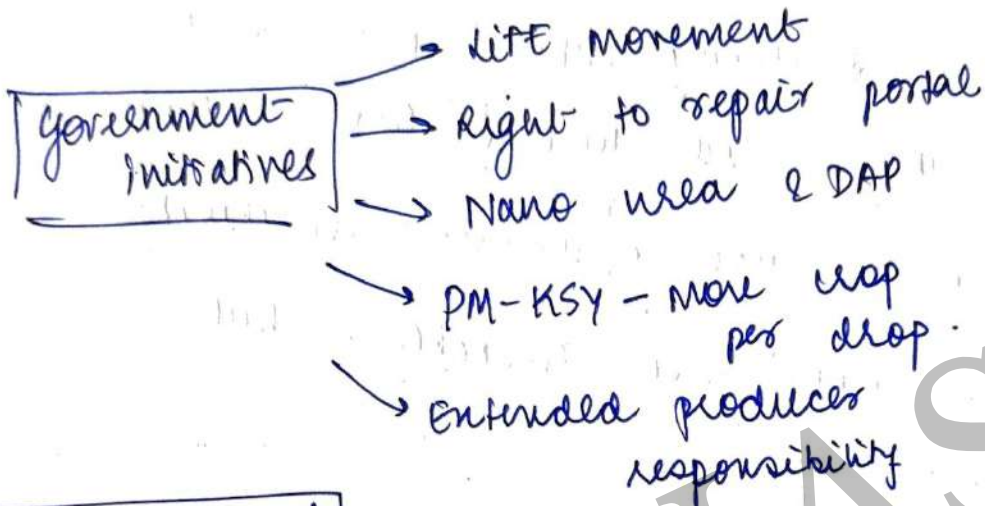
① India has 17% of the world's people but only 2.5% of its land & 4% of its water.

② stress on our ecological resources and forests is very high.

③ Important to reduce wastages and leakage of crucial resources.

④ To prevent environmental degradation through excess urea application

- ⑤ To ensure equitable access to resources to marginalised groups.



Way forward

- ① Promoting transition to clean fuels and renewables.
- ② Reducing domestic wastage
- ③ Incentivising adoption of modern tech by companies.
- ④ education and awareness of farmers through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Thus, the goal of SDG-12 (Sustainable production and consumption) requires enhanced accountability & efficiency.

9.

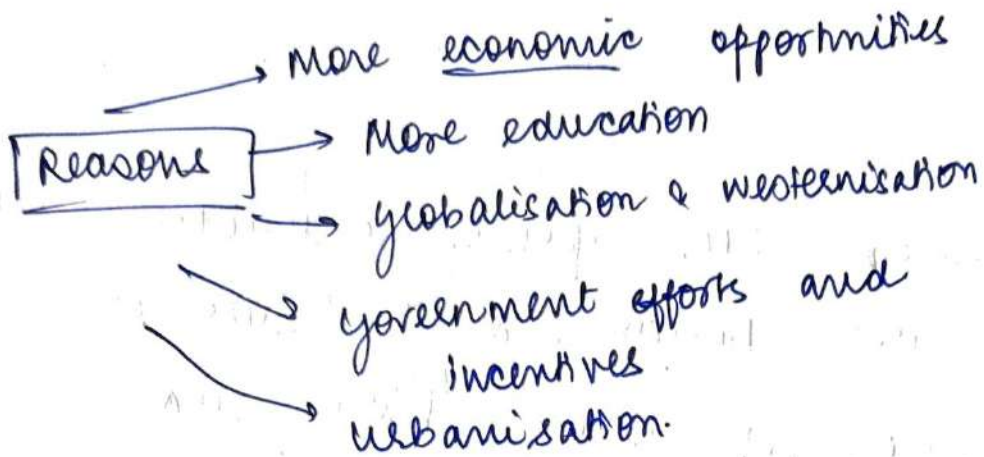
भारतीय परिवार व्यवस्था में श्रम विभाजन के पैटर्न के अंतर्गत आए बदलावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the changes in the pattern of division of labour in the Indian family system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Since the LPG reforms, the structure of the family and the inter-se division of labour have seen major changes.

Evolving pattern of division of labour

- ① greater female economic participation through more education and gender parity.
- ② fairer division of household work between couples.
- ③ segregation of parenting function to nannies in dual earner families.
- ④ Value transmission function of joint families is weakening.
- ⑤ Domestic child labour, particularly of girl child, is reducing.



However, some negative consequences

are also seen:

- Dual burden on women.
- Feminisation of poverty
- Exploitation of female labour
- Sexual crimes & harassment

Thus, the division of labour has followed the Feminisation - U theory of Claudia Goldin as female LFPR seems to be rebounding.

10.

भारतीय समाज में पंथनिरपेक्षीकरण से उत्पन्न होने वाले सामाजिक परिवर्तनों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Throw light on the social changes arising out of secularization in the Indian society. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularization refers to the process of reducing salience of traditional religions and caste identities in favour of a more modern and egalitarian social outlook.

Reasons for secularisation

- ① Constitutional emphasis → Articles 14, 15, 16, 25-28, 29 & 30.
- ② Modern education focussing on social equality.
- ③ Government efforts to reduce social barriers.
- ④ Progressive ideals of the freedom struggle.
- ⑤ Globalisation and western values.

Changes brought by secularisation

- ① Reduced religious and caste conflict
- ② Social stability and harmony allowing economic stability.
- ③ Reduced politicisation of identity and social divides.
- ④ Equitable access to resources to all without discrimination.

Some negatives

- Upping of western values
- erosion of traditional values
- local traditions are fading.

Thus, secularisation should not come at the cost of our rich diversity, and progressive ideals should be used to boost our own cultural credentials nationally and internationally.

11.

भारत में कांस्य ढलाई के विकास का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि चोल काल की कांस्य मूर्तियों को सबसे परिष्कृत क्यों माना जाता है। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Tracing the development of bronze casting in India, examine why the Chola bronze sculptures are considered as the most refined. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Bronze casting based on the cire-perdue technique goes back several millennia in India and can be found even today in styles such as Bidri art.

Development of Bronze casting!

- ① The Harappans were the first to use this method.
Fig sourcing girl of Mohenjodaro.
- ② The Kushan era chausa bronzes of Jain the terthankars show the continuation of this art.
- ③ The Peppara bronzes of the Vakatakas show Mahayana idols made using this technique during the 5th century.

- ④ The Pala Bronzes also used this method.
- ⑤ Finally, during the Chola era, this art reached its Zenith in the 10th - 11th century.

Refined qualities of Chola Bronzes

- ① Quality and precision of the Chola bronzes was unparalleled.
- ② Level of detailing as seen from the Nataraj statue ~~achieved~~ achieved new heights.
- ③ Number of bronzes produced was also more than any other period.
- ④ Philosophical themes explored like the Panigraharam or Somasakunda show artistic development.

- ⑤ even today, they command a very high price at artistic auctions.
- ⑥ They were used for religious processions being small in size.
- ⑦ Produced a dazzling monochromatic effect when under direct light.

Thus, the Chola bronzes were the high watermark in the development of bronze art, a tradition that continues to flourish even today across the country.

12.

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान महात्मा गांधी और रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के बीच असहमति के स्वरूप, जिसने भारतीय लोकतंत्र के मूल सिद्धांतों को आकार दिया, पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Comment on the nature of disagreements between Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore during the course of the Indian freedom struggle, which shaped the core principles of Indian democracy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

While Gandhi and Tagore had great respect for each other (Tagore gave Gandhi the title of Mahatma), they also had various principled disagreements over the course of the freedom movement.

Differences of approach between Tagore and Gandhi

Tagore

① He was a universalist who rejected national boundaries

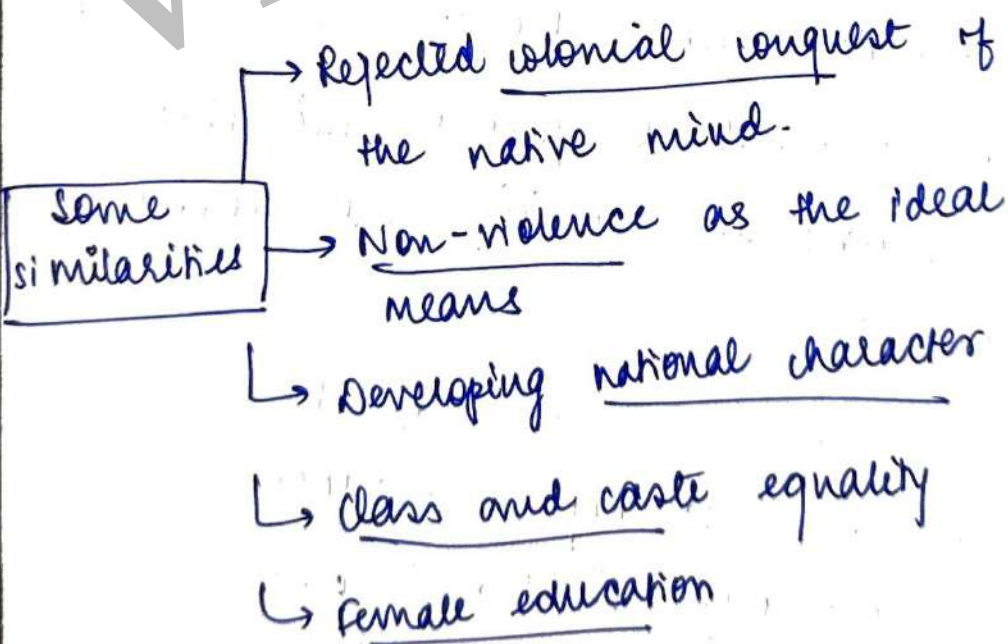
② A ~~modernist~~ modernist who saw merit in use of machinery.

Gandhi

His nationalism was based on gram swarajya

He was wary of the role of new labour displacing technology.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>③ Pushed for a <u>modern education</u> based on <u>global influences</u>.</p> | <p>His <u>Nai Talim</u> focussed on <u>core Indian values</u>.</p> |
| <p>④ He opposed the very idea of <u>nationalism</u> as <u>parochial</u>.</p> | <p>Based his entire movement on <u>nationalism</u>.</p> |
| <p>⑤ <u>Did not place a heavy emphasis</u> on <u>Swadeshi goods and products</u>.</p> | <p><u>Swadeshi</u> was <u>essential</u> to his strategy.</p> |



Influence on Indian democracy

- ① shaped our quest for self-sufficiency through 5 year plans.
- ② Nehru's foreign policy was internationalist and sought global collaboration through NAM.
- ③ Our education system balances modern education and traditional values.
- ④ Article 46 (educational & economic interests of backward classes) draws inspiration from them.
- ⑤ Tribal panchsheel follows this vision of individual genius and cultural emphases.

Thus Tagore and Gandhi have shaped our identity as a nation and our moral place in today's global politics.

13.

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध अफ्रीकी इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु को इंगित करता है जिसके परिणाम उपनिवेशों के लिए गंभीर सिद्ध हुए। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

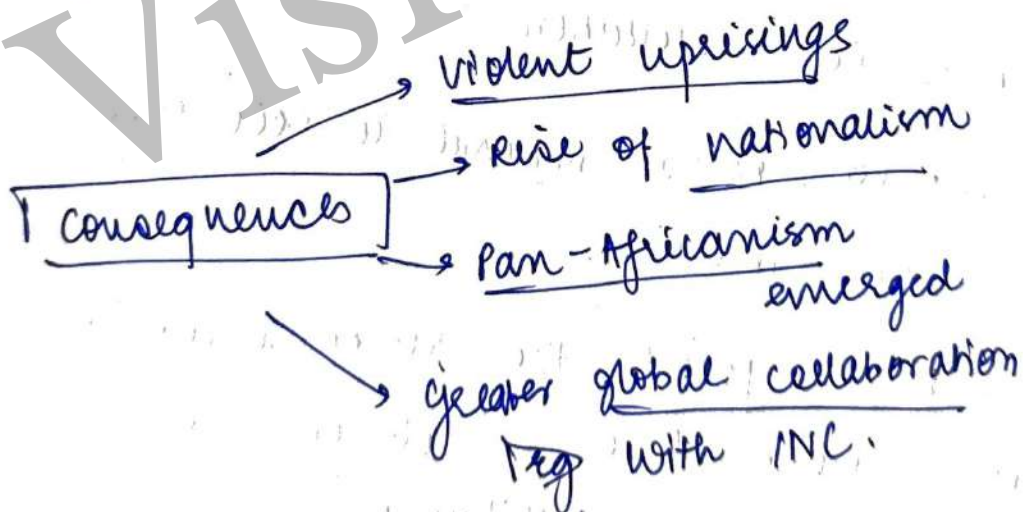
The First World War represents a turning point in African history with profound consequences for its colonized nations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The First World War was not only a natural consequence of the scramble for Africa but also a turning point in its history.

Impact on African colonies

- ① Further alienation of the coloniser & the colonised due to rampant economic exploitation
- ② Emergence of a national consciousness in the colonies.
- ③ Further exposed the European colonial project when German colonies were taken away & redistributed.
- ④ Deepened colonialism in several parts of Africa, such as in Egypt.

- ⑤ exposed African soldiers to other nations & national movements for independence.
- ⑥ gradual rise of communist influence in Africa after the formation of the Soviet Union.
- ⑦ Further economic deterioration of colonies created greater resentment against the colonisers.



Thus, the first world war set into
motion the process of gradual
liberation of Africa from colonial
rule.

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14.

भारत में चीनी उद्योग से जुड़ी समस्याएं क्या हैं? क्या इथेनॉल की बढ़ती मांग इसके स्यायित्व (Sustenance) को सुनिश्चित करने में मदद कर सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

What are the problems associated with the sugar industry in India? Can the rising demand of ethanol help in ensuring its sustenance? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has now become the world's largest producer of sugar - yet our sugar industry is beset with challenges.

Problems of the sugar industry

- ① Rate of growth of FRP on sugarcane has reduced in recent years.
- ② Massive water consumption of the crop leading to water stress.
- ③ Losses post harvest due to the weight-losing nature of the crop.
- ④ High production costs associated with the crop.
- ⑤ Low yields have been stagnant for decades.

⑥ Vulnerability due to long harvest period.

Role of ethanol industry in ensuring sustainability

Positives

- greater demand for sugarcane
- Use of residue
- greater remuneration
- Crop security through partnerships.
- Reduction of post-harvest losses.

Constraints

- arrest growth rate of production is limited.
- food security may be harmed
- ↳ Productivity of the crop needs to be increased.

Other measures to boost sustainability

- ① developments of HYVs of sugarcane
- ② Reducing dependence on monsoon and expansion of irrigation.
- ③ Promotion of FPOs and cooperatives to ensure greater bargaining power
- ④ enhancing local procurement requirement for industries to prevent weight losses.
- ⑤ Increasing FRP on sugarcane to incentivise farmers further.

Thus, demand for ethanol can be a gamechanger for the sugar industry but additional measures are also required.

15.

आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में पिघलती हिम परतों (Ice-Caps) के वैश्विक जलवायु, समुद्री पारिस्थितिक तंत्र और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of receding ice-caps in the Arctic region on the global climate, marine ecosystem, and the global economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to the IPCC Synthesis Report,
Arctic ice caps are melting much
faster than the rest of the
world and pose a great threat
to global climate, ecology & economy.

Impact of receding ice caps

① on global climate

↳ Release of trapped methane hydrates
will enhance global warming.

↳ Increasing sea water levels will
increase risk of tsunamis and
coastal submergence

↳ Disturbance of the Atlantic Meridional
overturning circulation (AMOC).

② on marine ecosystems:

- ↳ Release of primordial microbes can increase spread of diseases.
- ↳ destruction and fragmentation of the arctic ecology.
- ↳ Rising ocean temperatures in the long term will threaten marine life.

③ on global economy.

- ↳ loss of lives & livelihoods due to greater disaster vulnerability
- ↳ shipping routes may open up in the Arctic.
- ↳ increased expenditure on adaptation to climate threats.
- ↳ disproportionate impact on the vulnerable communities.

Way forward

- ① Redoubling our commitment to the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C.
- ② Reducing use of fossil fuels and switching to greener alternatives.
- ③ Urgent phase out of HFCs and CFCs as per the Kigali amendment.
- ④ Reducing methane emissions from agriculture & industrial sectors.
- ⑤ Helping small island states to adapt through CDRI-IRIS.

Thus, Arctic glaciers represent a global tipping point and urgent focus on SDG-13 (Climate Action) is required to mitigate and adapt to their recession.

16.

भारत में आई.टी. उद्योग, जो पहले कुछ प्रमुख शहरों में ही केंद्रित था, का अब टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों की ओर उल्लेखनीय विकेंद्रीकरण हो रहा है। कारण बताइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The IT industry in India, once centered in a few major cities, is now witnessing significant decentralization towards Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities. Provide reasons. (Answer in 250 words) 15

IT Industry has emerged as a major engine of growth not only for major urban centres but across the nation, making up for 5-2% of global service exports.

Reasons for decentralisation

① Government push through the Software Tech Parks of India (STPI) scheme.

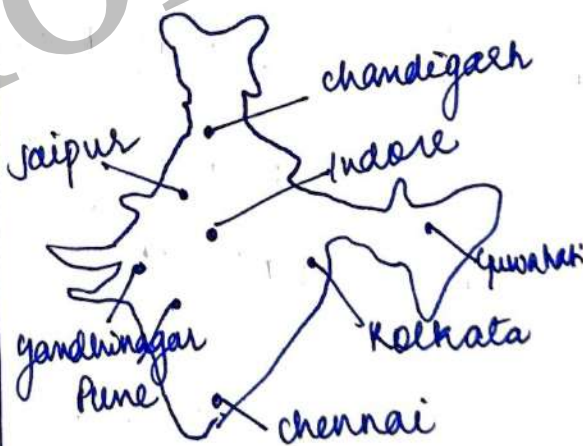
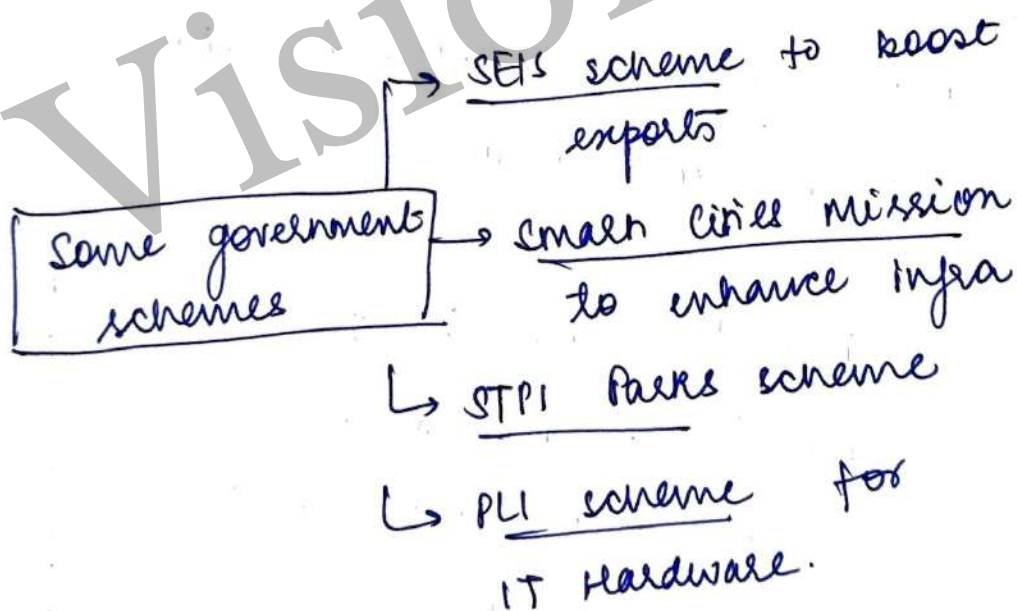


Fig. Location of some STPI Parks.

② Improvement of Infrastructure in Tier-2 & 3 cities.

- ③ cost-advantage in smaller cities over larger ones.
- ④ Availability of skilled labour is rapidly evolving.
- ⑤ Local synergy with growing industrial sector and SEZs.
- ⑥ state government incentives, tax rebates and other concessions.



Way forward

- ① Promoting the growth of auxiliary services in tier 2 & 3 cities.
- ② further emphasis on aspirant states where growth rate of IT sector is low.
- ③ continued push on infrastructure.
- ④ setting up more quality educational institutions and research facilities.
- ⑤ Promoting industry-academia linkage to enhance convergence

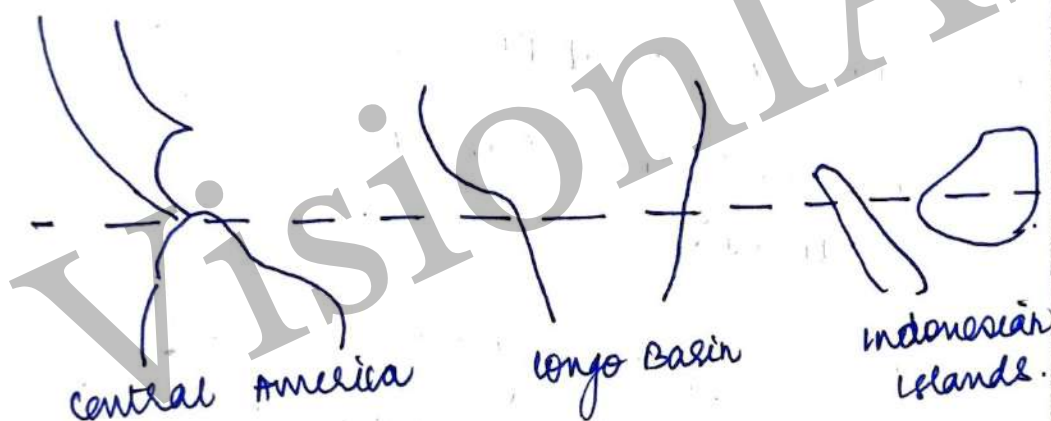
Thus, our IT sector is becoming increasingly pervasive across the country, and becoming a backbone of modern agriculture and industrial growth as well.

17.

भूमध्यरेखीय क्षेत्र में पाई जाने वाली जलवायुविक और वानस्पतिक विशेषताओं को वर्णित कीजिए। ये इस क्षेत्र में स्थित देशों के समग्र विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outline the characteristics of the climate and vegetation in the equatorial region. How do they affect the overall development of countries lying in this region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Due to unique climabological factors, the equatorial belt is one of the most productive ecological & agricultural zones of the world.



Unique characteristics of equatorial belt

- ① Heavy rainfall across the year
- ② Low variations of temperature across the year
- ③ Rich vegetation of evergreen forests

due to high productivity.

④ Very high insolation throughout the year.

⑤ several biodiversity hotspots exist here due to unique ecology and rich species diversity.

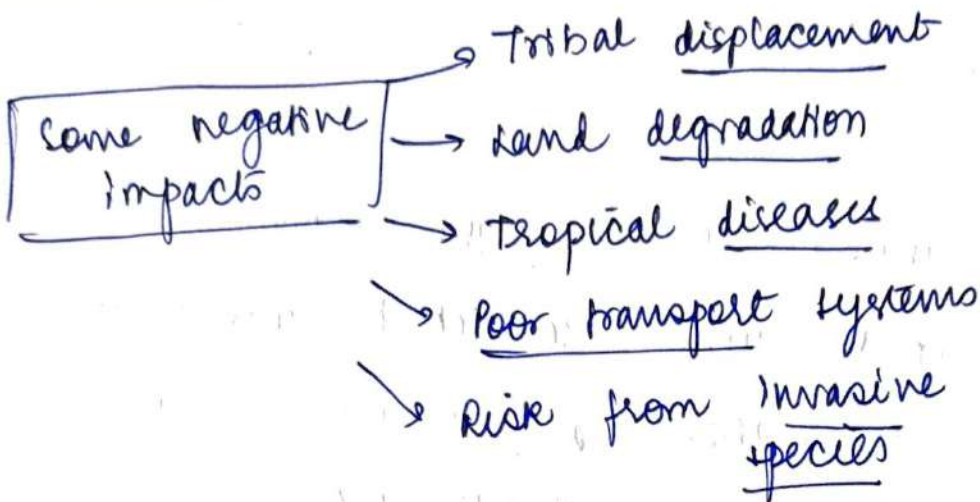
Impact on overall development

① Large scope of plantation agriculture
eg sugar in Cuba, Palm oil in Indonesia

② Production of forest goods such as tropical hardwood, medicinal herbs and rubber.

③ Vast tourism potential due to unique ecology.

④ Large carbon sinks and provision of ecological services.



Way forward

- ① Promoting sustainable plantations.
- ② Focussing on silviculture for timber needs.
- ③ Making tribals partners of growth in sale of forest produce.
- ④ Promoting services growth to reduce stress on land.
- ⑤ Tourism sector should also be made more sustainable.

Thus, tropical belt around the equator require ecologically conscious development to preserve their natural wealth and associated cultural traditions.

18.

भारत में विद्यमान सामाजिक अपवर्जन पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अपवर्जन के नए रूप कैसे सामने आते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of globalization on existing social exclusions in India. How does it result in new forms of exclusion? (Answer in 250 words) 15

globalisation refers to the process of increased global connectivity, convergence and cooperation across the social, economic and cultural planes. It has both created and erased social distinctions across the world.

Impact on existing exclusions in India

① Constructive role

(a) Greater female empowerment and female LFP (37% in 2023 - PLF data)

(b) Reduced caste and class barriers in urban areas through mutual interaction.

(c) Modern education has challenged parochial outlooks.

(d) Tribal development through better education and healthcare, and nutritional visibility.

(e) Racist attitudes have reduced due to greater global exposure.

② Negative impacts

↳ Labour exploitation in developing nations like India.

↳ Wealth inequality has increased as highlighted by Oxfam's Survival of the Richest report.

↳ Digital media has been used to fan communalism.

↳ Regional imbalances of growth have occurred.

↳ Divide between rural & urban growth has also been enacerbated through digital divide.

Way forward

- ① Leveraging digitisation to promote regional balance in human development through e-sanjeevani
- ② Focussing on skilling and education to reduce disparity of opportunities.
- ③ Emulating Singapore's ethnic integration Programme through inclusive education.
- ④ Strengthening the role of civil society organisations to boost social capital.
- ⑤ Sachar Commission's recommendation of an equal opportunities commission be implemented.

Thus, inclusive growth through globalisation requires adherence to a spirit of common brotherhood [Article 51A(e)] to minimise social exclusions.

19.

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में त्योहारों के व्यावसायीकरण ने इन आयोजनों के सामाजिक महत्व को कम कर दिया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think that commercialisation of festivals in India has overshadowed the social significance of these events? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is a spiritual yet materialistic society and this can be seen from the increasing commercialisation of our festivals also.

Reasons for commercialisation

- ① Rise of conspicuous consumption culture based on display of affluence.
- ② Globalisation has increased materialism in our society.
- ③ Increasing wealth and rise of a new middle class post LPG reforms.
- ④ Festivals and culture are dynamic and always evolving.
- ⑤ Role of social media ~~and~~ as a tool of social comparison.

However, it has not overshadowed the cultural significance of festivals.

Enduring significance despite commercialisation

① Value transmission function of festivals has remained intact.

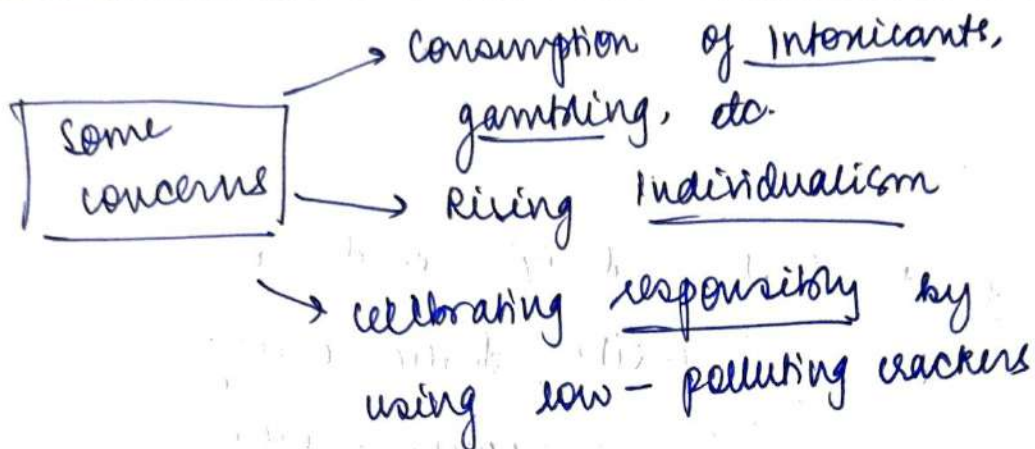
② It has enhanced our soft power and global influence.
eg. Holi celebrated worldwide.

③ Social media has also been used positively to spread timeless values of our festivals.

④ They have become crucial means of community engagement.

eg. Ganesh Chaturthi festivals in Bombay.

⑤ The spiritual element has not been altered. eg. Diwali puja is still observed.



Thus festivals and culture generally is inherently fluid and evolve over time. However, we should ensure that the true message of these is not lost and is passed over generations.

20.

स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में क्षेत्रीय पहचान की उत्पत्ति का आधार क्या था? बाद के दशकों में आर्थिक कारकों ने क्षेत्रवाद को कैसे प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What was the basis of formation of regional identities in the early years of independent India? How did economic factors in the later decades influence regionalism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

owing to British designs and our ~~national~~ own diversity, India emerged as a highly fractured polity right from our independence.

Early forms of regional identity

① Linguistic demands for statehood were the most influential criteria -
eg Uralsandhya movement.

② emergence of castes as regional political groups.

eg through the Dravidian movement

③ In some cases, religion also became a basis -
eg Sikh separatism and the Khakiyani movement.

- ④ Ethnic identity and tribal culture
Eg Nagaland
- ⑤ Cultural variations & distinctions.

Role of economic factors - later decades

- ① Regional disparities of growth
Eg Uttarakhand & Chhattisgarh
- ② Local resource exploitation and lack
of equal development
- ③ Land deprivation of locals and
perceptions of widening economic divide
Eg Telangana movement.
- ④ Agricultural distress and rural
crisis. Eg Vidarbha movement.
- ⑤ Variations in overall growth and
perceptions of bias in fiscal federalism
Eg South Indian sub-nationalism

Government measures to maintain unity

- ① Fazl Ali Commission
↳ 7th Constitutional Amendment
↳ SRA, 1956
- ② Inter-state councils under Art. 263
- ③ Zonal & North Eastern Councils
- ④ River Boards Act & ISWD Act, 1956
under Article 262.
- ⑤ Official Languages Act, 1963
- ⑥ NITI Aayog & GST Council (Article ~~24~~^{279A})

Thus, some push and pull is natural in a diverse nation. The government has been successful in managing these inherent tensions to ensure national unity & sovereignty.