

GS SCORE

TEST - 01

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length,• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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23/8/2017

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Amrita Pangi

Roll No. IAS 6138

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 28th July '17

Signature Amrita

REMARKS

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Q1. The socio-religious movements of the 19th century helped in growth of nationalism, but they also gave rise to communalism. Evaluate the role of the socio religious movements in the light of this statement. (12.5 Marks)

Socio-religious movement began with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj; the reforms were aimed at emancipating Indian society from its regressive practices.

→ Impact

1. First instance of ideological struggle to rationalise Indian masses.
2. Abolishing sati, popularising child education, widow life reconstruction, empowering lower classes, women empowerment, education etc.
3. Ramkrishna Mission and Theosophical Society gathered international support for Indian cause and glorified Indian past and heritage, confidence among Indians.

Remarks

Also briefly discuss the factors which ignited the reform movement.

4. Propagation of nationalism, national unity; individual dignity etc.
5. Universal Brotherhood and Hindu-Muslim unity were propagated.

Despite the above positive impact the movement brought about communalism as it was perceived as Hindu oriented (go back to the vedas, shuddhi movement). Initially propagating unity, Aligarh movement was later used to increase Hindu-Muslim discord.

Good analysis The socio-religious movements provided firm foundation for staying anti-ideological and anti-hegemonic struggle against Britishers.

Remarks

Q2. National movement received a new socio-economic orientation during the late 1920s and afterwards. While explaining the aims of this new orientation, explain what were the reasons for emergence of such orientation? (12.5 Marks)

Before the arrival of Gandhiji in 1915, the national movement was confined to the upper classes and intellectuals of British India. The proportion was evidently very low and the activities remained limited to petitions and pleas.

After Gandhiji arrived in India, his first speech to the public when he was invited by the Congress leaders to the opening of Banaras Hindu University was that he declared Congress was not inclusive of the real population and problems of India which is why it could never truly represent Indians and their interests.

Gandhiji had toured India for a year to truly understand her.

Remarks

He knew that true India was in her villages and he strongly advocated including all sections of the society, from the poor to the untouchable in the national movement. He was at first apprehensive to include women but later welcomed them too.

Committees and small groups were set up to reach to each village throughout the country. Gandhiji knew that for India to attain swaraj, all its her people had to be united. He understood the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity, equality for untouchables to solve India's problems.

2. For the first time since the British came and called her India, her people united to truly make her a nation.

Remarks

Discuss reasons, aims and objectives in light of Socialist ideology and its growing influence.

Q3. The debate of Indian participation and support to British during the WWII gives a clear difference in the approaches of JL Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. What were the viewpoints of both with regards to participation in 2nd World War and path for Indian independence? (12.5 Marks)

Though ^{INC} India had supported the British in World War 1, when it came to supporting the British during World War 2 they had made it clear that India must be independent before India would support the British. The Congress leaders were against the Nazi-Germany but were adamant on the demand for independence.

When the viceroy did not heed the advice of the recently elected government and declared India's participation the INC declared the 'Quit India Movement'. Immediately thousands of leaders were arrested among whom were Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru etc.

Jawaharlal Nehru was insistent

Remarks

Avoid story narration

upon the demand for independence but preferred the non-violent struggle. He believed that the Nazi government was a greater evil and hence supported the British but only if India was granted independence.

Subash Chandra Bose, another crucial Congress leader quit the party and joined hands with Germany and Japan to form the Indian National Army. The only goal he had in mind was the independence of India and the means adopted for that end did not hold much importance for Bose.

The different approaches of J.M. Nehru and Bose were made evident in the crucial moments.

Remarks

Elaborate

Q4. This question contains 2 parts and both are compulsory:

- (a) Long before the revolution of 1789 there had occurred a revolution in the world of ideas. Elucidate.
- (b) Napoleon kindled the national sentiment, but German unity was achieved by Bismarck. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

(a) French revolution was ignited due to ideas that had had emerged long before 1789. The ideas that emerged during Renaissance, whose literal meaning is rebirth. This occurred during the 15th and 16th century after the end of middle ages in Europe.

Scientific inquiry started to be favoured and the rise of urban class and merchants lead to need for a new order. Many geographical discoveries were made and a new cosmic order was established (Sun is the center)

Art, literature, inventions followed and this changed the course of history and the future of the world. Later enlightenment increased the use of

Remarks

What were the political ideas?

Discuss

reason to understand the universe and one's own condition, leading to ideas of ethics, god and humanity.

(b) Napoleon came to power after the popular government formed after the French Revolution fell. He won wars and kindled the spirit of nationalism in France.

But it is the efforts of Bismark who was a German statesman that lead to the actual unification of a nation - Germany. He ~~for~~ lead Germany through

Specific facts regarding their contribution

a series of wars that created the powerful German empire.

He used his skills to manage world world affairs and despite fighting numerous wars Germany remained at peace.

But his annexation of few french territories strengthened french nationalism and also set stage for

the destructive World War I

Remarks

Q5. Mahatma Gandhi and J.L. Nehru emerged as two most important leaders of Indian Freedom Movement, but both had contrasting views regarding world, state, society and on various issues of freedom struggle. How did J.L. Nehru and MK Gandhi differ from each other in their conception of modern India? (12.5 Marks)

The father of our nation and the builder of modern India had a deep teacher-disciple relationship. The Indian Freedom struggle and the people owe them a lot. It is these ideas and conviction to see the struggle through, that India became free.

In brief

They had freedom of the country and the ideas to achieve them that made them come together. Yet, they had contrasting views on a few matters which started to show during independence and after.

→ Gandhiji was wary of technology and felt that it was the reason for suffering and exploitation of the masses. Nehru thought that science

Remarks

and technology were the pillars of modern world.

→ Gandhiji was strongly convinced ^{about} ~~for~~ the idea of trusteeship while Nehru thought that the people should be the real owners of the country's property. (socialism)

→ Gandhiji favoured division of labour in the society as long as it did not lead to exploitation of the vulnerable. Nehru believed in equal rights and equal freedom for all.

5 → Gandhiji insisted on keeping the country together even when it meant passing the leadership to the Muslim League. Nehru, on the other hand, did not agree with this along with the other congress leaders, which led to the creation of India and Pakistan.

Remarks

Include more contrasts in their thought process

Q6. Discuss the role of Hindi Cinema in national integration, especially during the tumultuous decades of 50's and 60's? (125 Marks)

"Mere desh ki dharti sona ugle"

It is hard to imagine any generation of Indians who have not heard or come to love the above lines from a film produced in the 1960's. Not only have these films and their power to integrate touched generations but also swept the whole country, specially during the defining times of 1950's and 60's.

The period right after the independence of our country was marked by a number of issues that threatened the very idea of India. The movies of the time were made keeping in mind these very issues. These films and their release across India almost killed off the anti-Hindi language agitation in the south.

The leaders of the time recognised

translate in English
Time line of the evolution of Hindi

Remarks

the potential of these films and encouraged them to touch more topics. Several films related to farmers, the poor and the hardships and overcoming were made produced.

Films with the theme of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' like Uphar were extremely successful in kindling a patriotic feeling among the masses during the time of war.

Films of the time were directed towards the poor and farmers and were made with the intent of inculcating values. These films managed to instill in the people a feeling of pride and service towards the country. We owe the Hindi cinema as a country to always remind us of oneness. The release of Bahubali swept the whole world.

Remarks

the diaspora to Indians North Indians, everyone took notice and interest.

Keep the name of the movies, their storyline and associated personalities at core of your discussion

Q7. Traditional art forms reflect the ideals of the society, its determination to survive, its ethos, emotions, fellow-feelings, and so on. In this reference Drama i.e. traditional theatre in itself is a complete art-form. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Man's desire to express himself is as old as humanity. From the ancient cave paintings to invention of language everything ~~of finds its origin in the need~~ of man to express himself.

Art is a beautiful reflection of the ideas and ideals of a society. changing trends in society have been captured in traditional art forms. Drama is one such expression.

Almost every culture, region has its own form of traditional theatre such as Bhavaai in Gujarat and Rajasthan, Nautanki in UP, Tamasha in Maharashtra etc.

Theatre has reflected the contemporary reality of everyday life, it has been used to propogate ideas to the largely uneducated population

Remarks

Substantiate with examples

Elaborate upon how epics contain ideals of the society

and pass down values from one generation to another. The themes used in these theatres range from a depiction of epics such as Shappadhikaram parts are used in traditional theatres of the south.

This art form has also been used to propagate ideas of the freedom struggle and to inculcate the feeling of nationality in people. Theatre was considered as the art of common people as even the uneducated would enjoy and learn from it as they were depicted in regional language and dialects.

The preservation of these art forms has allowed us to learn about the past, specially appreciate the society's determination to survive through it all.

Remarks

Q8. The main reason behind the failure of League of Nations was the undermining of the idea of collective security. Comment. (25 Marks)

League of Nations (LON) was established post World War I and the Treaty of Paris to avoid another world war and to resolve conflicts by deliberation and discussion.

League of Nations managed some crucial victories such as the resolution of conflict between Iraq and Turkey and establishment of some of the world's most important organisations such as the International Labour Organisation and World Health Organisation.

1948

Yet, it suffered from various weaknesses, it did not invite important powers such as Germany and Russia to become members. The US Congress refused to join it due to the clause in its agreement that if one of the members was attacked, the rest will

Remarks

join in its defence, USA wanted to pursue its isolationist policy. Later, members such as Japan on issue of Manchuria and Italy on issue of Ethiopia did not choose to pay heed to the advice of the organisation. Also the major powers of LON were still recovering from World War I to exert any influence.

The issue with LON was that the major ~~two~~ powers did not see security as a common concern which lead to ~~USA being forced~~ in the World War II by due to attack on its territory. USA did not learn the lesson and continued to disregard terrorism as problem of the East until it was attacked itself. History has many lessons, we must be wise to learn ~~these~~ from them, the history of LON was one such lesson in the

Remarks

idea of security.

Analysis of inherent flaws with collective security system

Q9. This question contains 2 parts, and both are compulsory:

- (a) Musical instruments are the tangible and material representation of music which is an auditory art. In this reference discuss major categories of Musical Instruments prevalent in India taking reference from Natya Shastra, compiled by Bharat Muni.
- (b) Charana system is the unique aspect of Hindustani music which sustained the diversity of style of singing and provided for traditional mode of musical training and education. Discuss. (125 Marks)

(a) Performing arts are a link between the past and the present, they are performed ~~in~~ with the same techniques. And music is as old as sound itself. Music instruments were categorised by Bharat Muni in 2nd century BC book - Natyashastra.

He has divided music instruments in various categories -

- (i) Stringed instruments - sitar, veena and the more modern and regional variations such as ~~guitar~~, ~~toomba~~ etc.
- (ii) Wind instruments - flute, shurai etc they are played by controlling holes in a hollow tube.

Remarks

(iii) Percussion instruments - dhol, tabla,
they are probably the most used
Idiophones ~~and variations can be found in almost~~
all cultures.

(b) ~~How~~ Hindustani music has a very
melodic quality, classical music was
hybridized only in the 13th century
to form auratic and Hindustani music.

Hindustani music is practiced
in North India and also some parts
of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Ragas, Rhythms and Gharanas
are part of Hindustani music. Gharanas
were formed when different areas
influenced by different cultures wanted
to retain their unique styles.

Gwalior gharana is the oldest and
other gharanas such as Agra, Jaipur,
Rampur gharana still exist and flourish
today.

Remarks

Major characteristics
of Gharana systems
required

21

Explain the project as intro.

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Q10: Examine the relevance of linkages of rivers in India. Also, critically examine the problems and prospects of Ken-Betwa river link project. (12.5 Marks)

India, gets her name from River Indus and was historically called the land of seven rivers. Rivers are vital for the survival of India and her people. The land of India is fed by hundreds of rivers, which are being threatened by climate change and over-exploitation.

The idea of river-linkage is not a new one, some rivers have good flow throughout the year, while others do not. If it is possible to connect two such rivers, it will provide huge relief to many areas.

The Ken-Betwa river link project is one such project which is to be implemented in the state of Madhya Pradesh, but a project of this scale comes with its own problems.

Avoid unnecessary points

Remarks

Precisely mention all major benefits and overall challenges

→ Problems

1. A large area of forest land will be submerged.
2. Many people, specially the poor forest dwelling tribals will be hit most vitally. ~~Parma~~
3. The Kanha Tiger reserve will be submerged leading to loss of habitat for tigers and other animals.
4. Submergence of forest area will mean release of green house gases, loss of flora and cultivate fertile land.

→ Prospects

1. Transfer of surplus water from River Ken → Betwa; ~~settle~~ relief for drought prone Bundelkhand region several districts of UP and MP → irrigation, drinking water and electricity.
3. Boards have been set up to ensure minimum damage and maximum utility by the project with clearance

Remarks from National Wildlife Board and Supreme Court.

Way forward

Q11. Discuss the challenges of climate change posing to food security in the world. Suggest measure which can provide sustainable way out to these challenges. (12.5 Marks)

Climate change is not only threatening the existence of a number of animals by changing their habitat, but is also threatening the survival of humans by challenging food security of the population.

→ Challenges

1. Uncertain rainfall and drought is threatening standing crops.
2. Increased temperatures → increase in pests.
3. Shorter winters → threatening Rabi crops.
4. Change in ocean temperatures → threat to fish population
5. Longer summers → drying up of rivers → irrigation is hit.
6. Increased evaporation → soil saturation

Remarks

- Sustainable measures
1. Water management - check-dams, ponds, rain water harvesting should be made a priority
 2. Drought resistant crops should be introduced.
 3. Natural pesticides - like ones made from neem plants etc, ~~various~~ friends such as snakes, lizards must be used to protect crops.
 4. Sustainable and responsible fishing guidelines, proper time to regenerate and not venturing into breeding grounds
 5. Food processing - 40% food is lost to wastage - should be avoided.
 6. Milk and milk products, horticulture should undergo processing.
 7. Traditional knowledge - should be tapped in order to fight climate change, and food insecurity.

5/2
 Good coverage

Remarks

More agriculture related measures

Q12. The instances of drought have been increasing in recent. How far these are related to climate change? What steps must be taken to mitigate the adverse consequences of climate change on agriculture? (12.5 Marks)

Climate change and ~~the~~ rise in global temperature have lead to rise in uncertainty over many weather phenomena especially rainfall.

Rainfall ~~is~~ has reduced on an average and instances of El-Nino have increased which is caused due to increase in ocean temperatures and has been linked to lower rainfall specially in India.

Climate change has lead to higher longer summers causing loss of moisture in the soil, drying up of rivers, etc severely affecting the agriculture. Rise in sea level due to climate change has lead to salination of ground water and of fertile coastal lands, affecting agriculture.

Types of Drought and reasons for them

Remarks

Analysis of impact on agriculture

→ steps for mitigation

1. Effective implementation of irrigation schemes - PMKSY
2. Crop insurance should be strengthened PMFBY
3. Traditionally nutritious crops must be grown → barley, millets etc.
4. Rapid crop diversification and training of farmers.
5. Allied sectors must be pushed eg Vietnam → raise fish and ducks in rice fields.
6. Emission intensive foods must be controlled → meat
7. Switch to drought resistant and low water intensive crops.
8. Protection of forests and afforestation
9. Investment in R and D for better varieties
10. Reduction of food wastage and efficient

4

Remarks

food procurement.

Q13. India has large coastline and EEZ, which provides it with huge resources, but also put forth the challenges arising from climate change. Elucidate. (12.5 Marks)

India is blessed with over 7500 kms of mainland and island ~~coastline~~. This means India has over a million km² of Exclusive Economic Zone in the rich Indian Ocean waters.

→ Resources

1. ~~ONGC~~ ONGC is rapidly expanding its oil resources in ~~the~~ India's EEZ with Bombay high providing majority of India's crude domestic supply.
2. India is the third largest exporter of fish resources which also feeds its own population.
3. Poly metallic sulphide nodules from the ocean will aid India's growing industry.
4. Tidal and wind energy ~~across coasts~~
5. Tourism industry
6. Important sea lanes and ports

Remarks

- Challenges from climate change
1. Rising sea levels have already started to submerge a lot of coastal land
 2. Loss of land leaves people vulnerable with the coastal states being highly populated.
 3. Flooding leaves fertile land salinated leading to food scarcity.
 4. Climate change brings uncertainty in rainfall.
 5. Inward instances of cyclones leading to huge damage to lives and properties.

Satellite data, traditional knowledge, disaster management plans & can all help alleviate the situation but without addressing the real challenge of climate change these instances will continue to threaten the coast of India.

Remarks

Initiatives like
NAFCC, SLACC, etc.

Q14. What do you understand by migration? What are the impacts of migration on source and destination regions? What have been the recent trends of migration in India?

(125 Marks)

Migration is the physical movement of persons from one place to another in search of better opportunities, due to a variety of problems in their regions ranging from lack of employment to security issues and climate change.

→ Impact on source region

1. When the bread earner of family is forced to migrate, his family is left at the mercy of his remittance leaving them prone to ~~malnutrition~~ extreme poverty.
2. It increases the number of dependent in one region like elderly, children and females.
3. Economy is hit and it increases the pressure on government.

Avoid
 Precisely mention the impacts

?

Feminization of agriculture

Remarks

→ Impact on destination region

1. Unplanned, unhealthy urban expansion → ghettos, slums
2. Increased labour supply → decreased daily wage.
3. Pressure on public services like transportation, health etc.
4. Increase in security issues
5. Brain drain → in case of country migration

Source region →

→ Recent trends in migration

1. Droughts, floods → crop failures forcing people out of farming to become daily wagers in cities.
2. Availability of better jobs and better pay leading to migration of jobs to other countries.

4/2

Demographic trend of migration required

Remarks

Q15. Elaborate the concept of seismic micro-zonation. Discuss the need and relevance of seismic micro-zonation studies for urban areas. (12.5 Marks)

Seismic micro-zonation is the process of dividing an area based on seismic activity. India is divided into 5 zones from Zone-I being most prone to earthquakes to Zone-V being least prone. Microzonation is further dividing this zone into smaller units based on the amount of damage possible. With fast growing urbanisation and densely populated areas, the relevance of seismic microzonation has increased to minimise the amount of damage in case of an earthquake.

Remarks

→ Need for seismic microzonation

1. Same magnitude of earthquake has deadliest consequences in a more densely populated area with dense construction.
2. Increasing urbanisation → better designed cities need to consider seismic activity.
3. Huge investments being made in developing cities under various programs → this aspect needs to be accommodated.
4. In case of disaster, knowing the need of the area, the NDMA can prepare itself by building needed bases.

Remarks

Q16. What is polar front and how does cyclone develop along this front? Describe the weather conditions associated with it. (12.5 Marks)

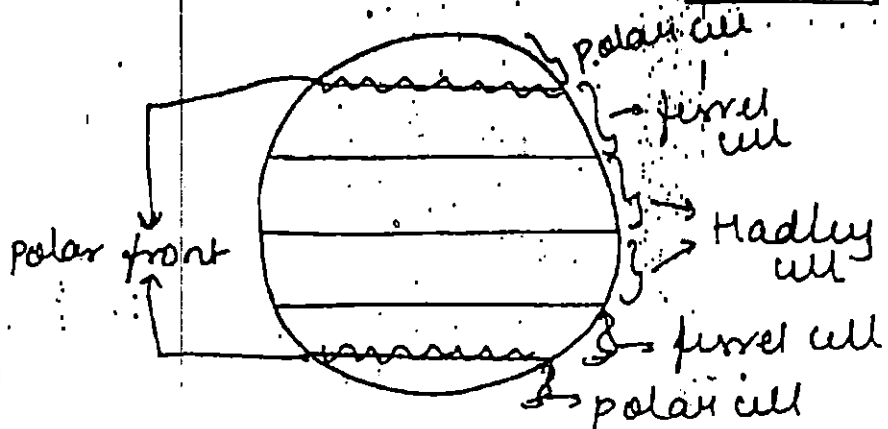
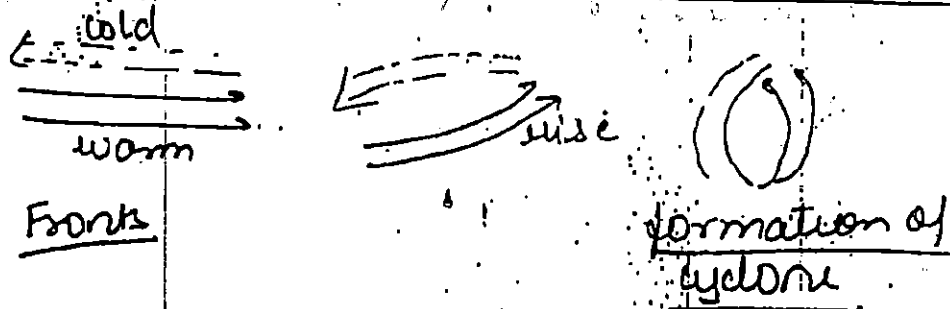
When two different air masses meet, the boundary between them is called a front.

A polar front is the boundary between polar cell and ferrel cell in both, North and South hemisphere. A sharp temperature gradient is created which leads to warm air rising and cold air taking its place setting in motion as a cyclonic circulation → anticlockwise in north and clockwise in south.

This leads to formation of an extra tropical cyclone in the mid latitudes. They are also known as temperate cyclones or frontal cyclones.

Remarks

Six development stages of temperate cyclones



4

Temperature cyclone causes precipitation in form of hail, rain, snow etc. It causes storms and blizzards.

Discuss more in detail

Remarks

Q17. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. In this reference, critically analyze India's success in adopting gender budgeting since 2005. Also suggest ways to eradicate gender inequality in Indian society. (125 Marks)

Gender budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender equality, by ensuring that the benefits of development reach women as well. Budget impacts men and women differently and it is important to ensure resource allocation to women and protect them against vulnerability.

→ India's success in Gender Budgeting

Gender budgeting was mentioned for the first time in 2001 General Budget after which such studies were started. Later all ministries were required to have separate Gender Budgeting Cells. Schemes are divided as - Women specific schemes (100% allocation)

Remarks

Examples of positive outcomes

Analysis of existing challenges

and pro-women schemes (30% allocation for women). Separate sub targets were formulated for SC, ST women and women of North East. Efforts are on to institutionalise gender budgeting at state level.

→ Measures to eradicate gender inequality

1. Social factors: must be addressed which hold women back, it can be done by promotions by personalities.
2. Politically, we must extend reservation to women in Parliaments, as we suffer from very low representation.
3. Economic empowerment of women is crucial which may be achieved by more favourable conditions of working, effective implementation of schemes such as Stand up India etc.
4. Laws must be examined and made more friendly towards women to provide them safety and empower them.

Remarks

Q18. Critically analyze, whether Dalit capitalism is the way to empowerment of exploited section of Indian society when castes consciousness in upper castes still dominates. (12.5 Marks)

A few years ago two dalit ~~entrepreneurs~~ entrepreneurs were awarded the Padma Shree, this was not so much a sign of their material wealth but an ode to their strength of overcoming odds and empowering themselves.

The Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICC) believes that job reservation are not the way to bring about equality, but the dalits must become job creators themselves. DICC believes that only economic development will help the dalits attain a good position in the society.

If we examine the number of industries owned and managed by Dalits, we will find them to be too few compared to the upper castes. Also the type of industries owned is very

Remarks

Avoid essay writing approach while writing an ans.

stereotypical. The dalits own majority of leather related industries which they share in owning food industries is extremely low.

Few castes in India are born to entrepreneurs in the way that they have ready access to network of suppliers ~~an~~ passed from one generation to another. The success of dalits is also combined with their strength to break this chain.

3. Economic empowerment has definitely lead to improvement in positions of dalits specially in the urban areas, but they have to work hard every day to maintain the position they hold specially in the midsts of upper caste who feel that it is their right to be the dominant voice in the society.

Remarks

Define Dalit Capitalism

Challenges to Dalit Cap.

Taken initiatives and way forward.

Q19. Tribal culture in India is facing a serious threat of extinction which is creating tribal unrest and discontent. Discuss various factors contributing to this unrest. Also highlight government's efforts to protect tribal culture. (12.5 Marks)

Tribals are inhabitants of India who chose to reside away from the mainstream population and live and maintain their unique culture amidst nature. The only contact they made was economic after which they preferred to return to their lands.

Industrialisation, mining activities, fragmentation of forests are all threatening to destroy tribal way of life. Building of dams, deforestation, tourism in their areas are also to blame.

They are the biggest losers when any such projects are envisaged as they lose their ancestral lands, their forests and are not adequately

Remarks

Precisely mention all major factors for unrest and discontent

compensated leading to extreme poverty and misery. The benefits of development are denied to them and they are stripped of their livelihoods thus leading to extreme issues of Naxalism and other problems.

→ Steps by government

1. Forest Rights Act have given tribals and gram sabhas right over their lands.
2. Scheduled Areas can be declared by President if he feels that special protection is needed.
3. Tribal Research Centres / Institutes
4. Education reservation and scholarships
5. Reservation in services
6. Welfare departments of states
7. Efforts to preserve language, literature and traditional knowledge.
8. Identification of sacred ^{grooves} forests in forests.

Remarks

Consti rights with Articles

Q20. In current times, urbanism is a way of life. Highlight major characteristics of urbanism. India is also transforming itself from rural to Urban, thus urbanisation is significantly impacting Indian society and structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India. (12.5 Marks)

Urbanism is the way of life for the inhabitants of towns and cities. The world is being rapidly urbanised as people move away from rural areas to urban areas in search of livelihood and there is a drastic change in the way they live their life.

Urbanism is increasingly being marked by utility and individualism. People only keep relations with people who satisfy their needs and only to the extent. There is a lack of deep, meaningful relations. ~~These~~ These relations keep changing and new acquaintances are made as fast as old ones are lost. Relations are marked by superficiality.

Remarks

Precisely mention the characteristics of urban inhabitants

People prefer to stay with people who will aid in their way of life and not be a liability. ~~Nuclear families~~ Nuclear families are an example of this change where a couple prefers to live by their own. The neighbours hardly know one another and are busy in their own lives.

People prefer to bond with people who share their interests and economic status. Caste has almost lost its meaning when it comes to social gatherings and friendships. ~~Inter-caste marriage~~ Inter-caste marriage has become increasingly acceptable and the barriers of religions have started to blur as well.

But this has also led to a more homogenous population and loss of culture. Along with stressed minds and lonely living.

Remarks

4 1/2