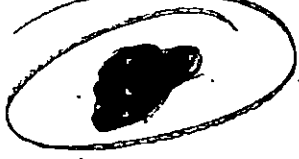


1:50

# 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"> <li>There are 20 questions.</li> <li>All questions are compulsory</li> <li>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.</li> <li>Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

*Bansal*

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Suroj Gorore

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 12/9/2017

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

--	--	--

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 movements of 19th century aimed at reforming ~~saxi~~ society & religion, stop practices like purdah, female infanticide, sati, untouchability etc.

Prominent reformers were

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo samaj
- Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
- Dayanand Saraswati - ~~Arya Samaj~~
- Sayyid Ahmed Khan & Aligarh movement

They used means like educating people in western education which was more liberal, rational.

- ~~for~~ creating awareness about ridiculous of practices like idol worship, sati etc.
- They asked for people to unite to eradicate such practices
- They emphasised on women empowerment
- They used means like journal, newspaper, speeches to eradicate these evils
- tried to revive past glories

Their efforts led to new awakening among masses which is known as Indian Renaissance

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

- this help rise of nationalism.
- as people understood rather than fighting among themselves they must fight the common enemy i.e. British Raj
- New ideas of western education led to free thinking.
- participation of women in large number during gandhian phase was result of the effort of these reformers

But the excessive use of religious symbols, excessive glorification of past and violent speeches of some leaders led to communalism.

eg. Shuddhi movement

Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan - started believing that british rule is needed for protection of minorities.

This led to communalism starting in Indian society & politics. Some incidents led to rise of communalism - socio-religious movements played very important role in national movement by awakening conscience of people.

62  
Good ans.

Avoid informal style of writing  
(Use proper language for formal expression)

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)

National Movement started becoming a mass movement post-1920s with different sections participating in it like women, peasants, workers.

New socio-economic orientation and their reasons are

- (i) Increasing awareness of impact of British raj - colonial policies - due to efforts of D. Naoroji, R.C. Dutt etc. explained drain theory.
- (ii) Political awareness about democratic rights, human rights due to Western liberal education & efforts of social reformers.
- (iii) Emergence of garshiji on national movement - his leadership galvanised masses to participate in freedom struggle.
- (iv) International factors - 1st W.W. and Noni starts with capital letters offshoot - Indian soldiers fought for British; shoulder to shoulder with them - this led to breaking of myth of white supremacy.

Remarks

Great Depression  
of 1929

(v) Influence of socialistic values after rise of socialist Russia - this led to increased participation of masses & peasants

Aims of these orientation

- There was a common aim to fight against British raj.
- To fight against social evils like poor, untouchability - as promoted by Gandhiji.
- To increase participation of masses in national movement.
- promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

Also discuss the outcomes

4/2

Q3. The debate of Indian participation and support to British during the WWII gives a clear difference in the approaches of J.L. 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)

J.L. Nehru and Subhas Bose were towering personalities in Indian national movement. Both were on same line during 1920s & 30s about approach to freedom struggle. ~~Both supported socialist ideas.~~

But differences emerged regarding India's role in Freedom W.W. II.

① J.L. Nehru

Regarding participation in W.W. II

- Nehru view was that - British are fighting against fascist forces and in this time of crisis India should support Britain

- India should support only when British agree to take steps towards establishing interim government in India. & take steps for constitutional reforms

Regarding path to independence

- Nehru supported Gandhian struggle of peaceful & non violence  
- struggle from within the country

Remarks

Made sharp distinction between  
democracy and Fascism.

- Not to take support of out side forces  
like Japan, Germany & countries  
Freedom

Sustash Bose Views:

- S. Bose was against participation in  
World war. but he advocated that  
India should take advantage of  
situation and take help from Japan  
and Germany to achieve freedom

- S. Bose considered both sides are  
fighting an imperialist was India  
would gain nothing after war  
to safeguard their  
colonies and  
Regarding path to Indian independence  
none is better than

- S. Bose took efforts to organize a military  
and attack British India for other  
of Indian independence  
cause

- He believed in power of masses and  
was ready for viol violent struggle  
if needed.

4 1/2  
Remarks



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) Revolution of 1789 - French revolution gave world ideas of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. This started a process of new awakening in world which led to freedom movements in many parts.

eg:-

- Italian unification
- German unification
- European revolution 1850's.

all were influenced by these ideas:

But even French revolution of 1789 was product of different factors

(i) an Renaissance in Europe which promoted ideas of rationality, rights of man, limitations to state, etc

(ii) American Revolution - its democratic working also led to new awakening among masses world over. } Popular Sovereignty

(iii) Industrial Revolution led to new values of competition & hard work, new classes which furnished ideas of enlightenment

Remarks

Constitutionalism

## (B) German unification

### (i) Role of Napoleon:-

- Rhine Federation - he united many (300) German states into 37 and forced this forced unity helped Bismark to unify Germany

(ii) Napoleon in initial years - promoted ideas of French revolution in these areas.

(iii) He challenged authority of Pope in this area.

### Role of Bismark

How Napoleon's policies united people? Explain.

(i) This (Catherine) ~~was~~ helped propose ground for role of Bismark with his policy of Iron & Blood unified Germany.

(ii) Bismark used diplomacy - to get neutrality from ~~Russia~~, France against Austria

(iii) Alliance with Italy to defeat Austria.

(iv) ~~used~~ used power of economic capitalism rising in Germany to get voluntary acceptance by people of Prussian leadership.

This way Bismark achieved German unity.

Remarks

3+3 1/2

Good ans

Q5. Mahatma Gandhi and JL 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 JL Nehru and MK Gandhi differ from each other in their conception of modern India? (12.5 Marks)

Intro

① Views regarding state:-

② Gandhiji - believed less state intervention in people's life.

- He believed that state has overpowering tendency and would exploit people

- He was against bureaucratic state

- Believed in local level democracy -

concept of swaraj - where people would decide their destiny

③ Nehru view

- Believed in strong state for national unity and development

- Believed in strong center (top down approach)

Remarks

Views on conception of modern India

(a) Gandhi

- Modern India should focus on

(i) indigenous education

(ii) Local self government

(iii) Rural Development

(iv) Indigenous model of development -

like focus on agriculture, artisan work, small industries

(b) Nehru:

(i) Western education

(ii) state planning with strong center

(iii) Urbanisation

(iv) Western type of development - better

infrastructure, like - Dams, Roads etc

(v) Heavy industry

Comparatively discuss their ideologies in all major domains  
 (Separately discuss each domain) (Ref. hints)

Remarks

Q6. Discuss the role of Hindi Cinema in national integration, especially during the tumultuous decades of 50's and 60's? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

--	--	--

*Remarks*

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)

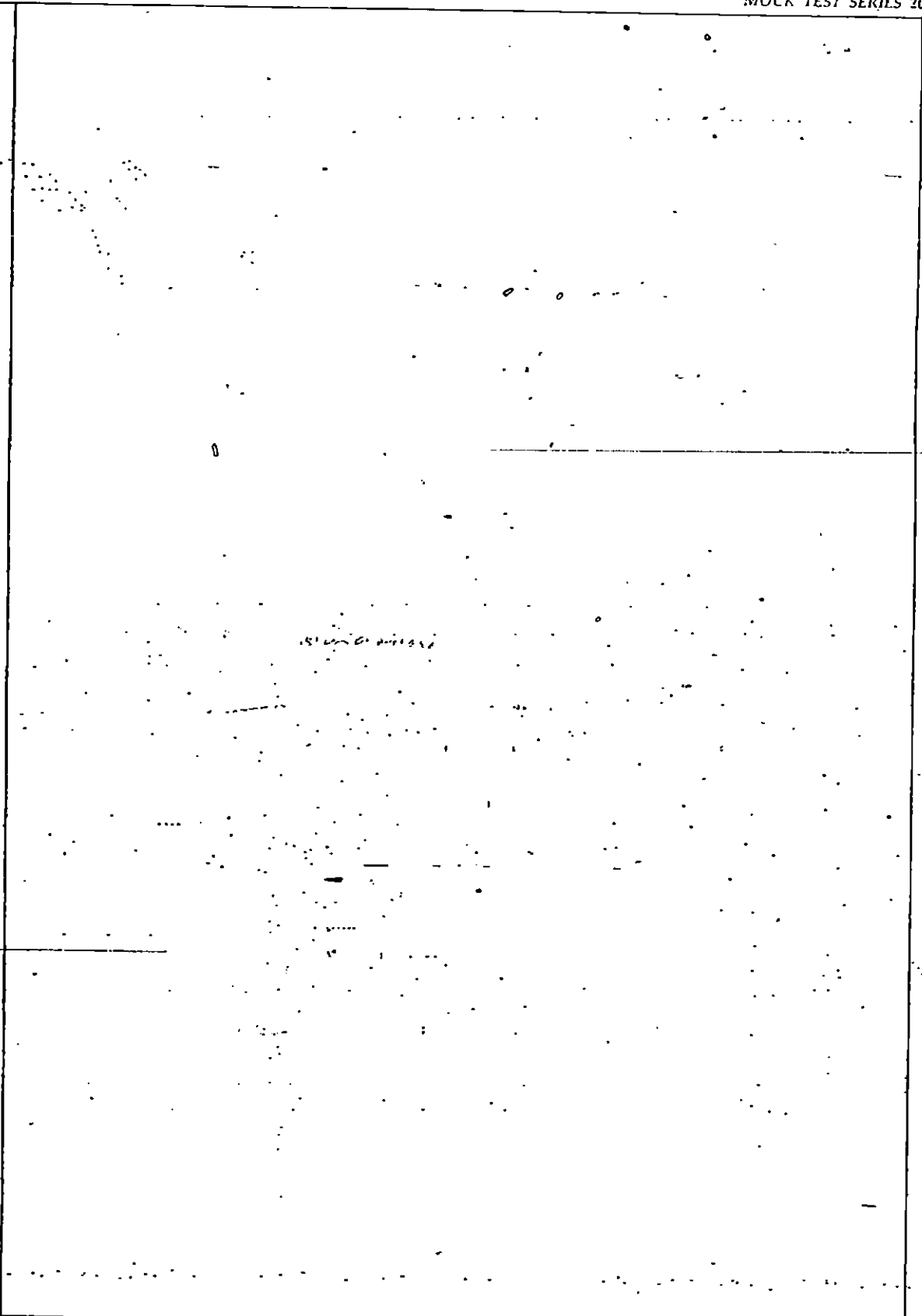
Complete art form refers to art which involves dance, drama, music, theatre, sculpture and traditional theatre involves all of these.

Theatre forms like Tamasha in Maharashtra, Bhand Pather in Kashmir, Jaha in Bengal are some examples which promote ideals of society in form of living in harmony and peace & celebrate together.

Theatre through its stories & drama convey the values society holds. It also shapes values of society. For the same reason during Indian Freedom struggle - Theatre was used to awaken nationalist feelings.

Detailed analysis required

Remarks



Remarks



Q8. The main reason behind the failure of League of Nations, was the undermining of the idea of collective security. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

League of Nations was global body formed post-WWI. It aims 4 objectives were

- (I) promotes global peace
- (II) solve disputes amicably
- (III) promote idea of decolonisation, self determination
- (IV) Avoid another world war
- (V) promote global justice

To some extent it succeeded as it promoted education, health, reconstruction of Europe, solved disputes of Poland.

But largely it failed as can be seen in incident - 2nd WW. Within twenty years because it undermined idea of collective security i.e. all nations should come to promote security in work, there should be no discrimination between countries or sexes if were sidelined it would lead to failure.

Remarks

- League failed to include Germany pressing.
- Japan left it to promote its own interest.
- U.S.A didn't joined it.
- France & U.K promoted their own interest through league.

So league was not able to win all countries for promoting idea of collective security.

No force of its own

Sanctions and punishments not specified

Briefly about Ethiopian and Manchurian crisis

Remarks

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) Gharana 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. (12.5 Marks)

- ② Gharana system is followed in
- Hindustani music - which involves different gharanas having a particular specialisation in music
  - eg:- Kiran Gharana
  - It allowed diversity in music as different gharanas promoted their own style
  - It followed Guru-shishya parampara - where Guru taught the music to his disciple & this tradition continued for ages
  - Hindustani music allows modification (as against Karatic) this allowed different gharanas to emerge and diversify
  - Gharana system

More features and more name of Gharanas

Remarks

(a) Bharata's Natyashastra was first literature which specified different musical instruments.

(i) Ahara Vadya eg. →

(ii) Sushir Vadya

(iii)

Briefly about all four categories and their examples.

3+1

Remarks

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)

~~River Link Project~~ Rivers Linking project  
 is promoted by government of India,  
 It was also suggested by Supreme  
 court to tackle challenges of drought  
 and associated issues.

Relevance :-

- (i) 62% of India is ~~marked~~ drought prone heavily depends on monsoon - prone for floods & drought & unequal spacial distribution.
- (ii) Northern Himalayan Rivers :- Has surplus water availability while ~~southern~~ rivers go dry in summer (seasonal).
- (iii) Linking rivers would support agricultural growth, demand of population, and industry.
- (iv) will lead to effective use of surplus water.
- (v) Linking of Krishna-Godavari in Andhra Pradesh has shown positive impact of scheme.

Overall challenges  
in brief

Remarks

→ Ken-Betwa linking project is one of the component of the larger project

① Prospects

- would provide water to water scarce region of Bundelkhand.
- would help agricultural growth, drinking water - which will reduce poverty in region.
- success or failure of this project would give data for next projects.

Hydropower

② Problems

- It passes through parma national park which will lead to deforestation, fragmentation of habitat, would affect

the population

will need land acquisition, which is difficult in such area.

These challenges would also be faced by other projects along with

- need for ecological flow in ocean
- challenge of storing water during storage period.
- huge cost involved - financial & ecological.
- Displacement of people

Remarks

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)

Food security is availability, accessibility, affordability of nutritious food, clean water and sanitation practices. (FAO)

FAO report stated that climate change which will leads to changes in weather pattern would affect food security

→ Challenges

① Availability of food

→ With increasing droughts - shortage of food production - due to low production

- shortage... in availability of drinking water

- salinity of land, is increasing, soil

bacteria is not able to cope with increase in temperature which affects agriculture productivity

- Marine food - Decrease in fish catch while increase in sea level, salinity

- Increasing pollution - Reducing quality of food & water

② Affordability :-

→ Pricing inflation of food & shortage of

water eg:- drought in India, California

Consequences of floods, cyclones, longer summers, etc.

Remarks

(11) Accessibility - Women have to go long for water, people especially climate refugees are not able to get timely food.

Along with these rise in disease burden, increase out of pocket expenditure due to some also increasing food security

Suggest more Measures tech. and improved mode of agriculture.

(i) Supply side

- Increase production - by investing in technology to improve produce (foodgrains)

- Desalination of water
- Drip Irrigation

- global collaboration - World Food Bank could be established to supply during crisis - eg:- SAARC Food Bank

(5) Incentivise farmers to produce eg:- reform marketing practices eg:- APMC in India

(ii) Demand side

- control population size

- Reduce wastage eg:- FCI inefficiency in India

- Awareness generation for judicious use of resources.

(iii) Global, rational, collaboration for reducing pollution and climate change.

Remarks



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)

Instance of drought in form of severity and frequency has increase as can be seen in last 3 years, mostly due to effect of el nino which is a result of climate change.

Climate change refers to changing weather patterns due to rising global warming due to release of green house gases.

India has 62% area drought prone so, climate change would be affecting it badly.

(i) Drought and relation to climate change

- el nino - reduced rainfall due to weak monsoon

- Rising temperature leads to more evaporation

transpiration and demand for water.

Also affects soil humidity bacteria which hold moisture

Types of Drought  
and specific reasons for them

(ii) But, drought is not totally result of climate change

- Rising population

- excessive ground water extraction

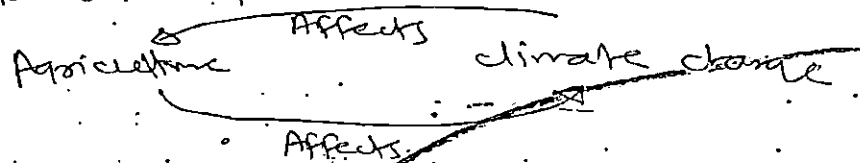
Remarks

- inefficient use of water by household, industry, agriculture.
- lack of awareness about necessity for storage, importance of water in future

Specific impact of drought on agriculture

Rising urbanisation & water use  
 These, on one side, increasing demand side of water while supply side is fixed or even reducing.

- steps to mitigate impacts of climate change of agriculture



- ① Improve capacity
  - Drought tolerant seeds - focus on R&D
  - promote drip irrigation
  - Awareness generation about water saving
  - promote water harvesting, watershed management with use of MNREGA
  - effective implementation of Fasal Bima Yojana, Krishi Sindhayi Yojana, etc.

- ② Reduce emission from agriculture
  - burning residue - should be stopped eg. Punjab, Haryana
  - Reduce excessive use of power, fertiliser
  - promote organic farming

Remarks

Q13. India has a 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 has coastline around 7500 km which is a potential resource, it also provides exclusive economic zone of recognised by UNCLOS - upto 200 Nautical miles.

→ potential resource benefits of coastline & EEZ

① economic

- Fishery sector: could provide employment, nutrition & forex to country
- Mineral resource - like petroleum, polymetallic nodules, methan hydrates,
- Tourism → shipping, corals tourism, cruise tourism etc.
- Trade → 80% of Indian trade by volume is sea based
- Water - with storage on land ocean deterioration provides new opportunities.
- Noroon as source of socio-economic benefits

② Political

- geostategic - as oceans becoming more important for geopolitical - India could use its presence of important sea line of communication to promote strategic interest.

Remarks

ii) avoid geographical challenges like -  
no link to ~~afghanistan, iran etc.~~

At some time coastline of such length  
provides challenges like, piracy, terrorist  
infiltration, most importantly climate change  
related

→ climate change challenges -

- Increase in cyclones due to ocean warming -

This leads to human & economic loss

- Rising sea level - which would lead

to climate migrants, salinity ~~in~~ ~~water~~,

submergence & erosion of land

This would also increase poverty - as  
less fishing catch, loss of employment,  
land etc

would lead to excessive rainfall over

the subcontinent - due to increased sea

surface temperature.

Impact on  
mangroves

Coral bleaching

As climate change is reality as  
highlighted by IPCC report we must address  
this issue at national & international level:

i) National - Reduce domestic pollution,  
embarkment of coast, afforestation

ii) International - effective implementation  
of Paris deal, international solar

Remarks alliance etc.

6  
Good ans.  
Highlight  
challenges  
and consequences

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?

(12.5 Marks)

Migration is a demographic phenomenon which leads to people moving from one region to other, which may be for employment, education, marriage, due to distress, climate change etc.

(i) Rural to urban migration & its impact

- Increased pressure on urban infrastructure
  - Increase in slums, crime rate in urban areas.
  - pollution problem
  - woman headed household in rural areas, feminisation of agriculture
  - elderly left alone in rural areas
- positive → (i) increased availability of cheap labour

(ii) New educational opportunities for youth

(iii) Utilisation of demographic dividend

(iv) Migration between states:-

- promotes regionalism in receiving states - as people believe that migrants eating their jobs.
  - spread of soft doctrine
  - imbalance regional development
- positive → Better national integration due to cultural exchange.
- increases economic activities

Remarks

Precisely explain on Source and Destination regions (Stick to the requirement of question)

(i) Migration - International

- leads to ~~employment~~ cultural exchange among countries
- promotes soft power
- help generate economic activity in receiving country

Negative → regionalism - as can be seen in USA - protectionist policy - as countries think migrants taking away their jobs

 (ii) Trends of migration in india

- (i) Rural Urban migration increasing -  
Reasons - (education oppor.) + district imbalances employment

 (ii) Intrastate

states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Karnataka - ~~are~~ receiving high level of migration

while UP, Bihar are outsourcing

- (iii) Migration for jobs & higher education increasing eg. - IT sector jobs, technical education

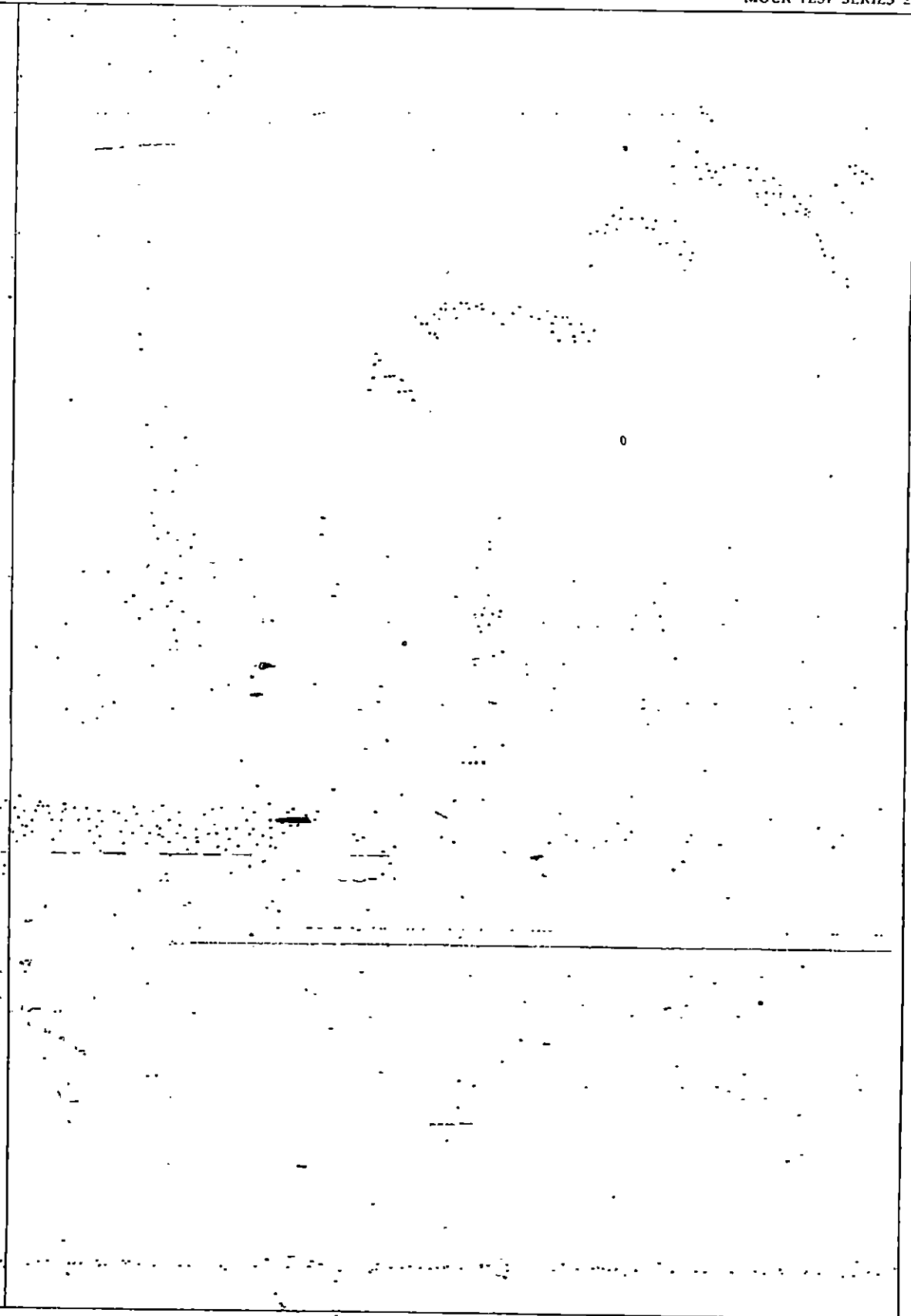
(iv)

Trends as per some recent Report or Study

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)

Remarks



*Remarks*



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

Polar front refers to meeting point of cold and warm airmass in higher latitudes

Cold polar airmass from → polar side  
 Warm airmass from → Tropical side

This meeting leads to development of cyclones in temperate regions

(i) As cold air moves towards slow/steady warm airmass - it uplifts warm airmass this leads to creation of occluded front

(ii) This creates instability due to temperature difference and leads to development of cyclone

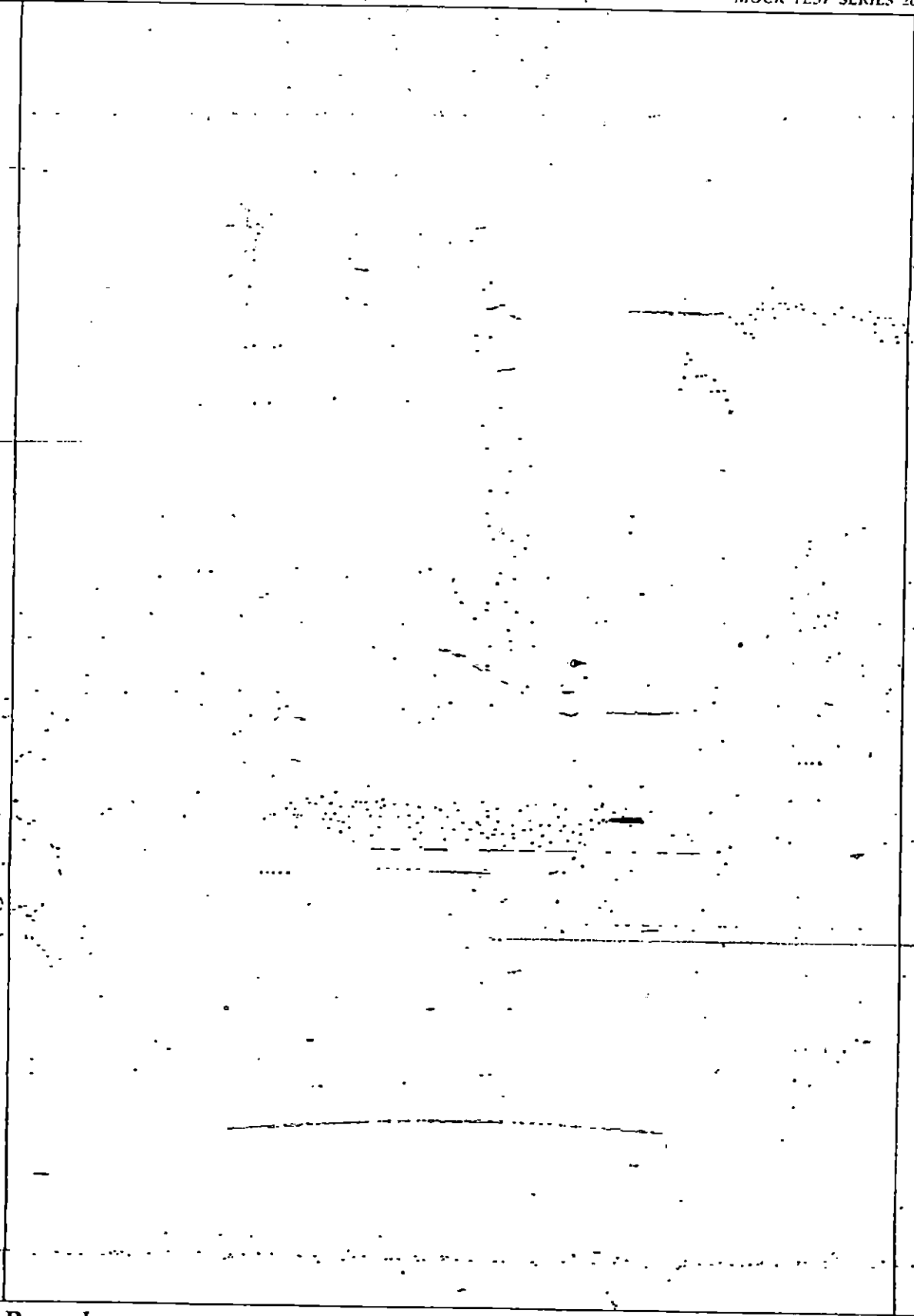
Precisely explain all six development stages of formation of temperate cyclones

Weather conditions associated with →

- (i) leads to rainfall.
- (ii) development of cumulonimbus clouds
- (iii) leads to distribution of global heat from equator towards pole.

2

Remarks



*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) (12.5 Marks)

India adopted gender budgeting in 2005 - to sensitize policy makers about gender issues. It Budget includes - gender statement

- (i) schemes having 100% Women allocation
- (ii) More than 30% allocation

### Objectives of gender budgeting

- Women empowerment.
- Highlighting women concerns & include ~~the~~ special focus on their needs
- Increase financial allocation to women related schemes
- Include gender perspective in policy making

### Implementation

- Recent times there has been reduction in women related schemes like ICDS.
- No allocation for implementation of domestic violence act

It is considered as merely an accounting exercise & real purpose of sensitization or policy making & people is not seeing progress.

Rural - Jile - Nibhaya fund remains underutilized.

Examples of positive outcomes first and then analyse the existing challenges

Remarks

→ <sup>Also</sup> ~~There~~ in past 17 years there has been improvement seen in progress of gender budgeting.

- Most of states adopted this practice
- schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samidhi, Tan Dhan Yojana are helping promote gender budgeting or in direction of same.

Along with financial aspects we need to work on other aspects also to eradicate gender inequality.

- ① Political - Reservation of women in parliament bill must be passed
- Training women legislatures at local levels

- ② social - attitudinal change of men

by generating awareness, sensitising  
 eg:- Through including gender perspective

in syllabus  
educate women, improve their nutritional status - so they themselves would get empowered

- ③ Implement schemes like STGs, increase employment rate of women - at least 25% - ~~person~~

Remarks

Conclusion

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)

Dalit capitalism refers to - organizing of Dalits into entrepreneurs class to improve their economic status - to fight ~~and~~ social injustice.

Post independence it was believed that with democratic principles, constitutional safeguards & values of justice, equality, promotion of education would eradicate social injustice.

But ~~the~~ social injustice still dominant in form of casteism can be seen in - social boycott

- Attitudes against Dalits

- Not allowed effective participation

in political process especially at

local level.

→ Is Dalit capitalism is way out -

- It is based on belief that economic status which is valued in globalised India would remove caste barrier & lead to empowerment.

- It is also a way to highlight injustice meted by Dalits.

- It is way to organise, mediate, agitate

Remarks

Analytically discuss challenges to Dalit Capitalism in economic domain.

against caste oppression.

Its results - C

- It is possible that OJ Dalits would become job givers than just job seekers which would improve their status.
- It would give value to class than caste.
- It would lead to employment opportunities and educational opportunities to Dalit youth - taking them outside rural areas where caste dominates.
- psychological empowerment - that they would be independent.

5 But at same time this could also increase divide in society & and highlighting more on caste values than liberal values.

For empowerment<sup>Dalits</sup> we need efforts in

- (i) Political - effective participation in decision making
- (ii) Social - giving them their rights & implementation of laws against social boycott eg - ~~Mohamada~~
- (iii) Economic - Muzra banks Stand up India

This holistic approach is needed to be effectively implemented

Remarks

Analyse the potential of govt. initiatives

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)

India has around 8% of its population tribal, whose culture is different from other people in following way

- more primitive living - forest dwelling, from cultivation, naturalism,
- More egalitarian - no bias between male female, caste etc
- Tribal medicine
- Attachment to environment forests etc.

As India is transforming towards high development economy - there emerged paradox of environment vs growth, tribal rights vs needs of development - this is causing unrest, discontent among tribals

→ Major factors for unrest

- Displacement - 60% of displaced people due to development projects like dams, roads etc are tribals
- encroachment by outsiders - outsiders migrating to tribal areas & changing socio-economic order
- corrupt bureaucracy - which exploits their illiteracy & unawareness  
eg:- while distributing - PDS entitlement

Remarks:

- environmental laws - ~~They~~ victimise tribals eg: ~~removing them from forests,~~ banning collection of forest produce etc.
  - Marginalisation - tribals are ~~unable~~ to identify themselves with mainstream culture.
- All these are leading to tribal unrest
- can be seen in rise of Naxalism, protest against mining (Niyamgiri), Dong (Narmada - Sardar Sarovar) etc

Government which is guided by constitutional values of justice, equality, democracy has taken measures like

- Tribal policy of 2008 - for welfare
- 5th & 6th schedule - to improve governance in tribal areas according to their need
- Reservation - in P. Local self government (13)
- Nutritional support - through mid-day meals

6  
Good coverage

- FEDS, NFS A etc
- Forest rights act - give legal status to lands held by forest dwellers.
- PESA Act

All these measures needs effective implementation to ~~avoid tribal unrest~~ or if it threat to brotherhood in society, rational security & democratic rights

Remarks

Analyse the Consti rights also



Define as *Intro*

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 its structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India. (12.5 Marks)

With evolution of human society - it moves from rural-agrarian to urban. India is on same path.

Major characteristics of urbanism

- (i) Rising population in urban areas
- (ii) high educational, health facilities
- (iii) focus on achievement values like merit rather than ascriptive - caste, religion.

- (iv) cosmopolitan culture - less divide on basis of caste, culture, all come together in harmony

- (v) changing food habits - consumption of processed food, focus on vitamin rich, protein rich diet etc.

- (vi) changing values towards women - more liberal, towards adults etc.

→ Indian scenario:

2011 = 31.1% Urban Rural =  
2030 = 40% Urban Populm.

This shows India is moving towards urbanisation very fast

Also its impact on society is visible. can be seen in nuclear family etc.

Remarks

# Reasons behind the transition

- ① Impact of urbanism on family
- from joint to nuclear family
  - from male domination to more equal status to women
  - children - value of individualism, while in joint family it is collectivism
  - elderly - mistreatment as they are considered burden to be borne. children also, not getting association of grandparents which is important for getting value.
  - urbanisation also impacting rural families - women-headed households, due to migration of male members, elderly left in villages.

⑤ (iii) Impact on caste system

- urban areas are more liberal, egalitarian values economic status than social.
- for some reason lower castes in rural areas are migrating to urban
- liberal education to youth - which also spreading issue of caste system in rural areas (rural youth in urban universities)
- presence of media also conveying urban values in rural - which also impacting caste system in rural areas
- there is also issue of class system in urban areas in place of caste - inequality

Remarks