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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Soumya Ranjan Dash		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	999178
Center	Online	Date	15.12.2021

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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.

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba Phule was a key social reformer of the 19th century who along with his wife Savitribai Phule worked towards emancipation of women and lower castes.

Key social reformer:

- 1) Setup a girls college in Pune along with his wife.
- 2) set up Satyasodhak Samaj to work for welfare of the lower caste people.
- 3) Fought for widow remarriage.

He also had numerous literary works which he used to spread the message for the ills of caste system.

Jyotiba Phule was a true leader of the lower caste who worked towards an egalitarian India.

2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

cave paintings have been famous in India from the ancient times. It started with secular paintings using techniques like fresco painting and petroglyphs and later took the religious influence.

Religious attributes:

- 1) Paintings on the walls of caves depicted scenes from mythology.
e.g. Buddhism in Ajanta caves (Avalokiteswara image)
- 2) Many caves were used as prayer halls of religion.
e.g. ~~viharas~~ chaityas in Buddhism.

Secular attributes :

- 1) Many caves represented the daily life of people.
e.g. Hunting images in Bhimbetka.
- 2) Buddhist caves were also used for the residence of monks which influenced the paintings there.
e.g. Viharas.

Cave paintings have been a great source of ancient culture and needs to be conserved and studied more to unravel history.

3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal on religious grounds was announced by Lord Curzon citing administrative feasibility. As a result, Swadeshi movement was organised in 1905.

Factors that moulded it to a multifaceted mass movement:

- 1) Unrest among Indians against British rule.
- 2) Non fulfilment of Indian aspirations like inclusion of more Indians in legislature and administration.

- 3) Drain of Indian wealth
as revealed by Dadabhai
Naoroji's book.
- 4) Inclusion of Indian masses
into the struggle and
leadership by extremists.
- 5) Rise of revolutionary terrorism
propagating the struggle
beyond Bengal.
- 6) Declaration of "Swaraj" goal.
by INC.

The multifaceted mass
movement led to the
announcement of Morley
Minto reforms 1909 increasing
Indian representation in
legislature.

4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

India invoked National Emergency of 1975 under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi which lasted for around 18 months.

Emergency of 1975 as a temporary blip in Independent India:

- 1) Federal structure of India was disregarded.
↳ central government gained maximum control.
- 2) Mass vasectomy of Indian males to control population was against right to privacy and dignified life.

- 3) Other organs of India like judiciary was undermined.
e.g. the review of emergency by judiciary wasn't paid heed.

Emboldened spirit and resistance of democracy:

- 1) The change in government after emergency signifies the power of public's mandate.
- 2) Indians rose up to the occasion and utilised their right to speech.
- 3) Control in population & related measures helped Indian democracy to grow in future.

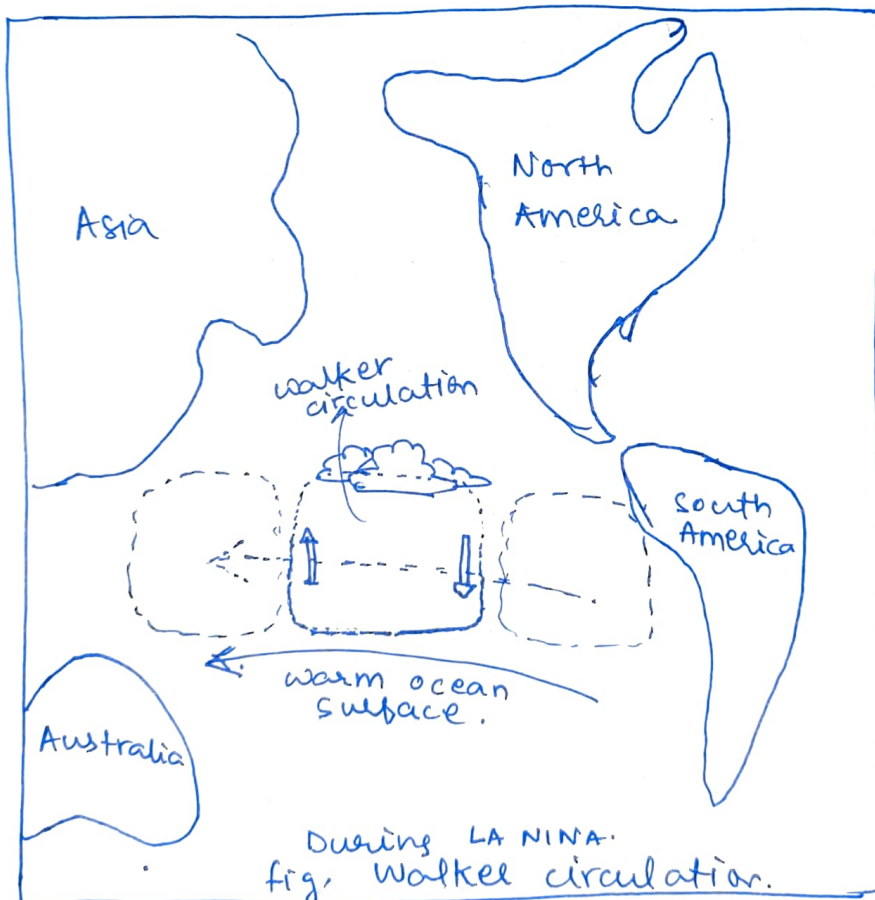
The emergency has shown the resilience of a democratic society like India's which must be conserved at present.

5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon.
(150 words) 10

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Walker circulation refers to the circulation of air above the surface of pacific ocean.

It influences the El NINO southern oscillations which in turn influence indian monsoon.



Relation with Indian monsoon.

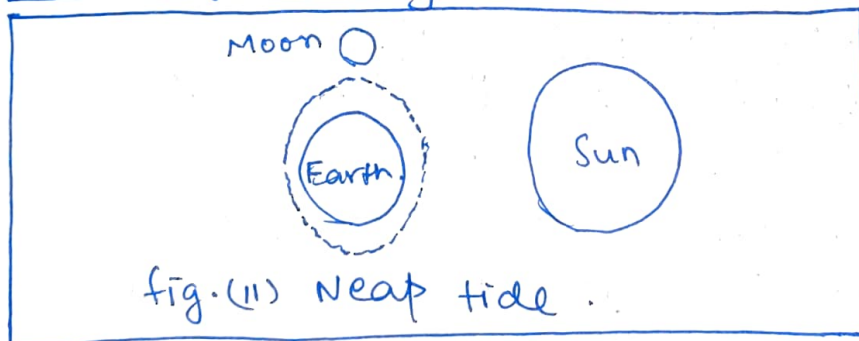
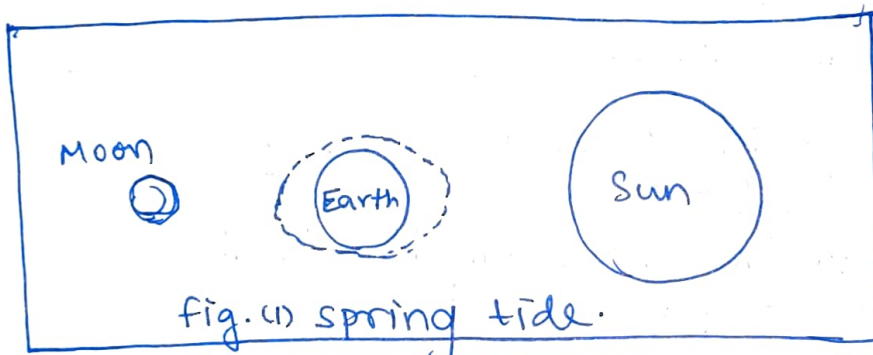
- 1) During El Nino years,
the walker circulation
moves to east pacific.
 - ↳ Rainfall in Indian
subcontinent decrease.
 - ↳ Indian monsoon weakens.
- 2) During LA Nina years, the
circulation moves towards
western pacific.
 - ↳ Moisture in Indian
subcontinent increase.
 - ↳ Monsoon strengthens.
 - ↳ Prolonged monsoon with
colder climate.

walker circulation plays
significant role in Indian
monsoon and must be studied
more in relation to the
current climate changes.

6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. (150 words) 10

ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are the vertical movement of water in seas and oceans that occur periodically forming high tides and low tides.



Factors responsible for formation.

- 1) Gravitational force exerted by moon.

2) Gravitational pull or attraction between earth and sun.

3) Centrifugal force due to rotation of earth on its axis

Geographic & Economic significance.

1) Helps in coastal fishery production.

↳ fishes brought to shallow water from deep sea.

2) Navigation of ships,

↳ Dockings of ships in shallow water region.

3) Influence coastal vegetation

4) Sustains mangrove ecosystem.

Tides must be monitored effectively at real time to exploit maximum benefit out of it.

7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. **(150 words) 10**

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Afghanistan has become a theatre of big power withdrawal and global rivalry over influence.

Key players like China, Russia, India hold special interest over the natural resources in Afghanistan.

Natural resources riding global interest:

1) Afghanistan host many copper reserves.



- 2) Untapped lithium reserves in Afghanistan is lucrative for the current electric mobility market.
- 3) Other natural resources like gold, silver, etc. are also available due to its geographic location.
- 4) The highly exploited natural resource there i.e. narcotic plants is a matter of concern for other countries.

India must keep watch on Afghan issue and engage to ensure its natural resource interests in Afghanistan.

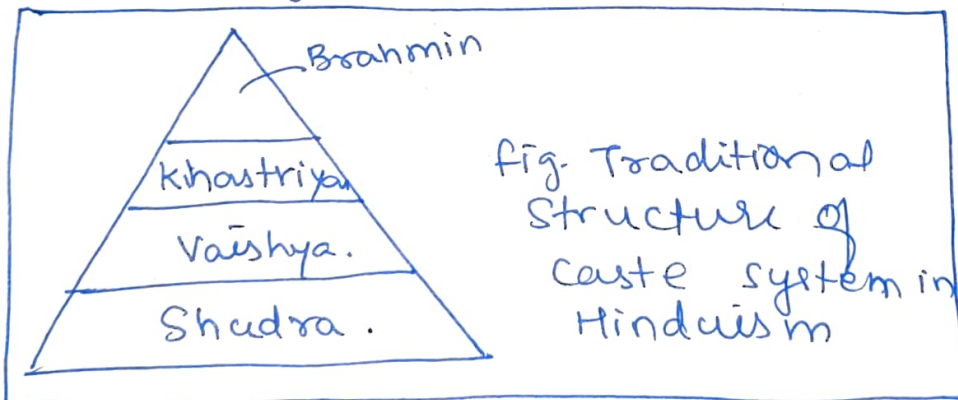
9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste system has been persistent in the Indian society since the vedic period. Introduction of western liberal principles and the compulsions of cities has led to paradoxical changes.

Examples of change:

- 1) Inter caste marriages.
- 2) Reservation for the lower caste people.
- 3) Backward class people heading organisations.



Factors leading to the paradoxical change:

- 1) Decline in social control of elders
- 2) Compulsions in cities . for e.g. a doctor may belong to lower caste.
- 3) Influence of historical leaders like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- 4) Government policies like reservation system.
- 5) Social media - diluting the rigid caste divisions

India. is progressing in the Gandhian vision of attitudinal change towards the ills of caste system and must continue to do so.

10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

As per census 2011, women constitute around 48% of Indian population. Yet, there are several social ills prevalent against women like rape, low dignity in family, child marriage, etc.

Economic empowerment can ensure social empowerment

- 1) Financial independence can provide greater say in family's decisions.
- 2) Women leading economically can act as role model for other young women.
e.g. Falguni Nayar

- 3) Raising voice against crimes on self and the crimes in society gets boost with financial capability.
- 4) Care work mainly done by women can be accounted in economy to grant dignity

Yet Economic empowerment has its limitations:

- 1) Patriarchal mindset is more social than economical.
- 2) Prevalent social structures like girls go to husband's home post marriage, etc.

India must take steps to sensitize its youth towards gender equality and continue to empower women equally, to achieve its SDG commitment.

11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages. (250 words) 15

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Endangered languages are those that lost its prevalence in the society significantly. India being a land of diversity hosted many languages that got eroded with time.

Factors that endangered native languages in India.

1) Mainstreaming of English and Hindi as most-Important languages during late British rule and since independence.

- 2) states reorganisation on linguistic lines gave representation to some languages while missed out many.
- 3) Due to globalisation, job opportunities were more available with competence in English.
- 4) Immigration and increase in tourism culture diluted prominence of native language.
- 5) The need to find a common language of communication for a large region eroded varying dialects.

- 6) The competitive pedagogy encouraging parents to force children learn English hindi, more than native language.

Steps taken to conserve:

- 1) Declaration of Classical languages by Government like Oriya, Telugu, etc.
- 2) Recent National Education Policy encourages pedagogy in native language
- 3) calls by leaders like Vice President of India for parents to encourage mother tongue.
- 4) Article 29, 30 of constitution mandating conservation of the culture.

As, NEP 2020 explained, learning is best in mother tongue hence it must be preserved.

12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. (250 words) 15

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Subsidiary Alliance was used to control the effective sovereignty of subsidiary states. This policy was introduced by French general Dupleix but was popularised by lord Wellesley to establish British control in India.

subsidiary alliance helped control internal affairs

1) Stationing of permanent residents in the state to monitor the subsidiary's actions vis-a-vis British interests.

- 2) Subsidiary states need to consult the British governor before entering into a war.
- 3) Britishers ensured an anti Napoleon buffer in northwest as a policy without any coercion.
- 4) British troops had to be maintained by the Indian rulers without impacting British rulers.
- 5) Any alignment of the rulers of subsidiary states to any other European powers was prohibited.
- 6) Indirect control over the revenue & territory of state, as failure to comply led to loss of territory.

This had ^{low} ~~no~~ direct impact or liability on British:

- 1) No stake in British revenue.
- 2) Securing alignment for British rule only.

Still, the British had to bear liability in some cases:

- 1) Loss of lives of troops commissioned by British, although mostly Indian soldiers.
- 2) Anguish among states led to revolt like 1857 revolt.

Subsidiary alliance acted as a great power consolidating policy for British rule.

13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment.
(250 words) 15

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग में कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British gained administrative significance in India post 1757, which followed many imperial policy. The anguish of Indians during 1857 revolt led to the change in policy approach of the British rule.

Before 1857: working against traditional grain

1) Wars for territorial expansion.

e.g. Battle of Plassey 1757,
Battle of Buxar 1764.

- 2) Doctrine of lapse denying rulers to adopt sons as legal heir.
e.g. Against Jhansi, Satara, etc.
- 3) Subsidiary alliance tendering effective loss of sovereignty of princely states.
e.g. Mysore, Poona, etc.
- 4) Discrimination against Indian soldiers on racial lines denying promotion & higher posts.
 - 4.1. Forcing to travel beyond seas against culture.
 - 4.2. Greased cartridge in rifles, bone dust in atta,
 - 4.3. Ban on religious marks.
- 5) Enactment of social reforms like abolition of sati, etc.
- 6) Immigration of christian missionary post 1833.

Queen's proclamation led to British rule working with Indian tradition;

- 1) Queen's proclamation 1858 :
 - 1.1. Promise to stop further territorial expansion.
 - 1.2. Right to profess religion of choice.
 - 1.3. Indian's ensured promotion in army and equal treatment.
- 2) Admission of Indians into legislature & executive council.
e.g. Morley Minto reforms.
- 3) Non-interference in disputes among different regions.
- 4) Promise of good governance

The change in approach of British rule due to 1857 revolt led to the rise of our freedom movement under Indian National Congress.

14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. **(250 words) 15**

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India is one of the largest producer as well as second largest importer of coal in the world. This dicotomy exists due to the types and geographical distribution of coal present in India.

Classification:

- 1) Anthracite: High quality, low ash content, oldest, found in low quantity in India.
- 2) Bituminous: lower in quality, high ash, found most in India

- 3) Lignite } low use in industrial
4) Peat } applications due to
low quality.

It is mostly found in the
eastern part of India like
Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha
etc.

Recently, there was coal
stress in India, so much that
it was inadequate for 3
days of use.

Reasons for coal stress.

- 1) High energy needs and
dependence on coal based
energy.

↳ India set to double its
energy needs by 2040.
(India energy outlook).

- 2) Low quality coal available in India for technical use like metallurgy.
- 3) Untimely monsoon in September led to decline in domestic production.
- 4) Soaring international coal price.
↳ Countries declined their imports
- 5) Government policies like captive mining restricting optimal utilisation of coal reserves

Government must procure international coal in short term and change approach like allowing commercial mining for effective utilisation of coal reserves.

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can help India realise its potential. (250 words) 15

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue economy refers to the exploiting of ocean based resources. to contribute to the economy of country raising exports.

Distribution of key ocean minerals.

- 1) Poly metallic nodules.
has multiple applications in biomedical industry, etc.
- 2) calceer deposit from sand is a great source of mineral extraction.

- 3) Salts are also extracted from ocean waters. for domestic consumption and export.

Apart from these minerals, the other resources like marine resources can also help. India realise its potential.

In this view, importance of Blue Economy:

- 1) Boost to export growth of India.
- 2) Optimal extraction of value from fisheries.
- 3) Deep sea mining for the minerals.

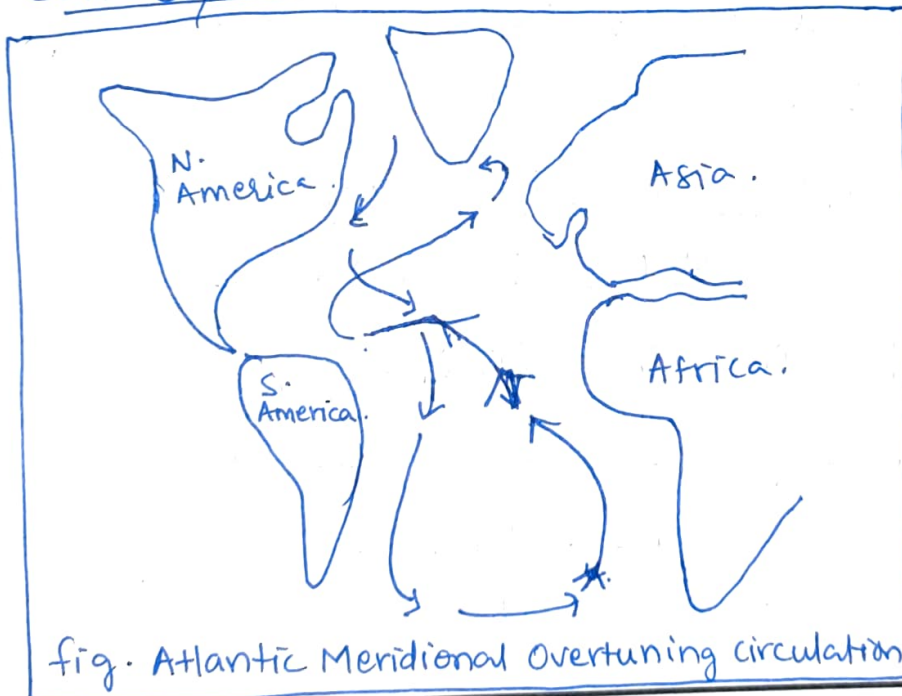
India has taken
initiatives like Deep
oceanic mission to
explore the potential minerals
and other resource to help
achieve new India vision
2030.

17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.

(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) refers to the circulation of surface and sub surface ocean currents in the atlantic ocean. It is part of the larger global conveyor belt.



Reasons for recent decline in AMOC as observed by Intergovernmental Panel on climate change in its 2019 special report on Oceans:

- 1) Glacial melt especially Arctic melting
- 2) Sea level rise due to global warming.
- 3) Influx of cold water and fresh water from rivers.
- 4) Decline in salinity in the polar region reduces the vertical motion of ocean current.

Impacts of slowing AMOC:

- 1) change in climatic conditions of western Europe.
↳ Harsh cold weather and rain in west Europe.
- 2) Slow AMOC accumulates water in east coast of USA
↳ leads to coastal submergence.
- 3) change in speed of other oceanic currents across the world impacting world climate.
- 4) Influence on the air mass above atlantic ocean.
- 5) Decline in fishery in west Europe.

AMOC must be constantly monitored as it is one of the 9 tipping points of climate change.

18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures.

(250 words) 15

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

National Family Health.

Survey is a survey that is conducted after every 5 to 10 years.

The recent NFHS-5 showed drastic changes in Indian demography.

Key shift in demography:

1) The total fertility rate of India is 2.0 below the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1.

↳ High disparity among states like Bihar and Kerala.

2) The population of females has exceeded males as per NFHS-5.

Challenges that it will pose

1) Below replacement level fertility implies an ageing population in the near future.

1.1. Need to build elderly suitable infrastructure.

1.2. Strengthen health infrastructure to bear the increased burden

2) sex ratio is high but the sex ratio at birth is still low

2.1. Balance in gender is still not present.

2.2. Prevalence of social crimes like female foeticide.

Remedial measures!

- 1) There is a need to induce behavioral change using schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- 2) Rise in female population must not be confused with women empowerment.
- 3) Elderly favourable public infrastructure must be built.
- 4) Indian healthcare must be equipped with skilled professionals to cater to the growing need.

We must keep in mind that NFHS-5 is based on a sample and thus align policies in concurrence with upcoming census.

19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per povetty and shared prosperity report by world Bank, India hosts nearly one-fifth of the total poor in the world.

In India, there exists a dicotomy between the poor in urban areas and the poor in rural areas.

Difference between urban and rural povetty in India.

Urban Povety	Rural povetty
1) In monetary terms, <u>povetty line is higher</u> .	1) <u>Povetty line is lower</u> compared to urban.

2) Relative poverty is more prevalent

3) Major factors affecting poverty is poor health, unhygienic housing, etc.

4) Basic needs mainly comprise of housing, cloth, food, health, fuel, etc.

2) Absolute poverty is more prevalent

3) Major factors for poverty is low income, low job opportunity, etc.

4) Basic needs mainly comprise of food.

Rural conditions to urban problems will not yield result

1) Needs of urban people highly differ from those of urban areas.

- 2) While collective growth is the need in rural areas forming cooperatives, urban areas need infrastructure development.
- 3) Inequality is higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.
- 4) Prevalence of agricultural economy in rural areas narrow the scope of poverty i.e. disguised unemployment, crop failure, etc.

Rural and urban poverty ~~different~~ significantly and must be handled with different policy approach.

20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regional movements are often centered to the specific regional issues like tribal and peasant movements.

Hence, sometimes they align themselves to the prevalent social norms.

Regional movements are conservative

1) The movement by Andhra people for separate state on linguistic lines.

1-1. Was opposed to the administrative feasibility.

1-2. led to hunger strikes.

2) Abrogation of article 370:

2-1. Deemed to be a age old pending reform to include

Jammu & Kashmir with mainstream Indian society.

2-2. The region greatly opposed the move.

3) Farmers agitation recently.

3-1. There is a need to modernise the farming landscape in India.

3-2. The move was deemed to be against the Punjab, Haryana region.

Regional movements when shared interest becomes progressive:

- 1) The revolt of 1857 although initially regional later became nationwide movement.
- 2) Bhoodan, Gramdan movement which initially was perceived to be ~~non~~ against ~~demo~~ private ownership later got the progressive recognition.

Regional movements often reflects the aspiration of the society. A consensus must be built to take progressive steps in this approach.