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Test - GS1 [Cohort 14 MGP+] Test 1

Forum

AS

Q1) It was ~~not~~ neither her coal and Iron Reserves, nor the inventions of steam engine and cotton mills, but her democracy and rule of law that made Britain the epicentre of Industrial Revolution. Discuss

Ans) Britain was the 1st country in the world to achieve Industrial Revolution. The reasons behind her achievement were :-

- 1) Presence of minerals such as iron & coal reserves to fuel the industries
- 2) Invention of steam engines allowed Britain to transport raw material from colonies to its industries in Britain. Eg) Raw cotton coming from India to mills of Manchester.
- 3) Cotton mills → Allowed Britain to produce at mass scale & take advantage of economies of scale.

However, these weren't the major reason and the real reason behind Britain ^{being} able to do so were :-

I) Democracy of Great Britain & Rule of Law

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- 1) Allowed predictability in economic policy which is essential for development of business.
- 2) Gave fair playing field to every business owner.
- 3) Dev Capitalism & free market can thrive only in a democratic system with rule of law.
- 4) It Democracy, gave opportunity to capitalist class, to represent their concerns in legislature through their representatives.
- 5) Business friendly policy made after discussion ^{with} of stakeholders such as business community.

However, apart from democratic values & rule of law. It was colonialisation & imperialism that formed

the bedrock of Industrial revolution in Britain, as the colonies provided raw material for British Industries & served as markets for finished British products.

Q2) Compare & Contrast the character of peasant movements in India during the 19th & 20th century?

Ans) Peasant movement became an increasingly recurring phenomenon in the 19th & 20th century with the establishment of East India Company & British Raj in India.

Comparison between 19th & 20th Century Peasant Movement

- 1) Both happened against British interfering with the local customs & traditions. Eg) Sanyasi Rebellion in 19th century & Kol Uprising
- 2) Happened against land tenure changes & other changes brought in by East Britishers. Eg) Introduction of Zamindari; Ryotwari & Mahalwari system.
- 3) Against exploitation by revenue collectors & the Zamindary
- 4) Used both violent & non-violent means.

Eg) Deccan Riots in 1859 & Champanian Satyagraha

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were Non-Violent

Contrast between 19th & 20th Century Peasant Movement

Before 1857

5) Against East India Company in 19th century:

In 20th century against British Raj. Eg) Santhal Rebellion in 1854 and the Bardoli Satyagraha of

1929

6) Against ~~our~~ outsiders ~~under~~ East India Company in 19th century. In 20th century against landlords & zamindars. Eg) Tebhanga, Telangana & Eka movement in 20th century.

7) ~~Now~~ In 19th century, movement against high land tax, whereas in 20th

Thus the above explanation shows the contrast & the comparison between Peasant movement. Now, Peasant movement which in 19th century started as a self interest localised movement, became a PAN India movement with organisation such as AIKS & became part of mainstream freedom movement

Q3) In its extent, reach and revolutionary zeal, civil disobedience Movement has a unique place in India's freedom struggle. Elucidate (COM)

Ans) Civil Disobedience Movement, began at in the beginning of 1930s. It was the successor to the Noncooperation Movement launched in the 1920s, however what made it unique was its extent:-

I) Extent of COM

↳ 1) It covered large parts of India

- ↳ 1) Khudai Khud Khidmatgar in NWFP
- ↳ 2) Rani Gaidinli in North East
- ↳ 3) K. Kelappan & Rajalokpalachari Leading salt Satyagraha in Kerala & Tamil Nadu

II) Reach of COM

↳ It covered vast strata of society

- ↳ 1) students left govt. colleges & schools
- ↳ 2) Lawyers boycotted courts.
- ↳ 3) Government servant tendered mass resignation
- ↳ 4) women involved in picketing of foreign liquor shops.
- ↳ 5) Businessman supporting Congress

III) Revolutionary Zeal

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- 1) Gandhiji leading salt Satyagraha from Sabaramati Ashram to Dandi Dhasana in Gujarat
- 2) K. Kelappan & C. Rajagopalachari leading salt satyagraha in Kerala & Tamil Nadu.
- 3) Students showed revolutionary zeal.
Annigham Circular came to warn students
- 4) Large participation from poor strata of society
- 5) Boycott of foreign clothes, liquor shops
- 6) Participation of women in revolutionary activity. Eg) Chittagong Armoury raid by Subiya Sen & along with help of female colleagues.

This civil disobedience movement truly turned national freedom movement into a national movement stretching all over the country and bringing together different strata of society

Q4) How will you explain that Vaishnavism and Shairism as followed in medieval India represent both local traditions & universal ideals.

Ans) Vaishnavism & Shairism refers to worship of Lord Vishnu & Lord Shiva respectively. These two have been the major sects and form of worship within the Hindu fold.

Vaishnavism & Shairism in medieval India represents both the local & universal ideals as:-

I) Local Traditions

1) Use of local language in mantras & scriptures

Eg) Alvars in Vaishnavism & Nayanars in Shairism wrote in Tamil

2) Use of local names or diities as a for referring to Lord Vishnu & Lord Shiva.

Eg) Lord Trupati is an avatar / form of Lord Vishnu

II) Universal Ideals

3) Both gave importance to Bhakti as a means for salvation

4) Importance given to performance of good deeds.

5) Both give ^{universal} ideas of brotherhood, love, empathy & Compassion.

Thus Vaishnavism & Shaktivism in medieval India focussed on both local traditions as well as universal ideas.

Q5) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity.

Ans) Land subsidence refers to downward movement of the land surface.

Reasons behind Land subsidence

1) Extraction of groundwater leads to land subsidence. Eg) Jakarta in Indonesia is facing land subsidence due to groundwater extraction. This is forcing Indonesia to shift its capital from Jakarta to Nusantara.

2) Developmental Pressure → overdevelopment leads to too much pressure on land. Eg) Land subsidence in Joshimath,

Uttarakhand: Himalayan ecosystem can't handle unplanned excessive development.

3) Loose soil → Loose soil or marshy areas can suffer from land subsidence.

4) Disasters such as flash flooding can lead to land subsidence. Eg, ^{Recent} flash flood in Kullu Manali in July 2023

5) Erosion due to sea ~~and sea~~ \Rightarrow Rising sea level ^{due to climate change} ~~its~~ can lead to land subsidence in coastal areas.

Measures

- 1) lesser extraction of groundwater
- 2) Building sea walls, dykes along coastal areas.
- 3) sustainable development especially in fragile ecosystem such as Himalayas.
- 4) Combating climate change
- 5) Smaller & less dense cities
- 6) Use of technology to build resilient Infrastructure

Thus a comprehensive approach of involving people, plant and progress is needed to combat land subsidence.

86) Examining the reasons behind erratic monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same.

Ans) Monsoon, comes from word "Mausam" and refers to system of reversal of wind system which brings rainfall to the Indian subcontinent.

There have been increasing instances of erratic monsoons. The reasons behind the same are:-

1) Climate change → Leading to more rainfall in lesser time.

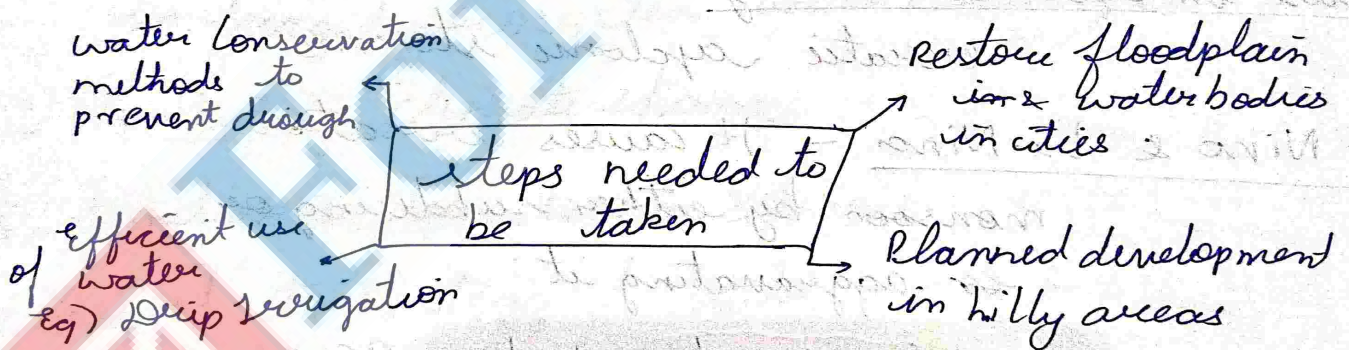
2) Increase in Cyclonic Activity → Has led to erratic cyclonic storms.

3) El-Nino & La-Nino → It causes erratic monsoon by either subduing or aggravating it.

4) Indian Ocean Dipole → Positive Indian Ocean Dipole supports rain monsoon & negative delays & disrupts it.

Possible outcome of Erratic Monsoon

- 1) Flash floods like in Himachal Pradesh
- 2) Urban flooding → Areas near Yamuna flooded in Delhi
- 3) Destruction of lives & property
- 4) Drought : Delay in monsoon can lead to drought
- 5) Threatens food security either due to flooding or drought
- 6) Can lead to water scarcity in case of weak monsoon
- 7) Higher Inflation due to weak erratic monsoon



However, we need a global effort to combat climate change & in the meantime improve weather forecasting & water storage capacity to deal with problem of erratic monsoons

Q7) Explore & evaluate the impact of new technologies on Indian society

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Ans) In today's era of rapid technological changes, technology is acting as an agent of social change, which is leading to changes in Indian society such as:-

1) Impact on Work

→ Work from home has brought office & home together
→ Work from home leading to increased participation of women in the workforce

2) Children

→ Exposure of children to social media is leading to children early becoming matured early
→ Right of Privacy of children is at risk.

3) fake news → especially on social media, leading to rise in social tensions such as ethnic, caste & religious riots / conflicts

Eg) Fake news on social media further exacerbated tension between kuki & Meitei in Manipuri

4) Nuclearisation Emergence of Joint family \rightarrow Senior

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technology enabling women to work. Hence, grandparents living with their ^{grand} children ~~to~~ to take care of them. Thus nuclear family becoming joint family

5) World becoming a global village \rightarrow Technology increasing global immigration & intermingling of population.

6) Increased Inequality: New new forms of inequality exists such as "digital divide" i.e., Inequality on the basis of access / unaccess to digital technology.

Thus as we further become a more technology driven society, we need to put in place safeguards to ensure that inclusion & humane development happens in the society.

(88) Why did Hinduism - which amalgamated and absorbed almost every diverse faith, tradition, belief and practice that arose from within or outside, within its fold - failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs and practices? Give reasons.

Ans) Hinduism has been a syncretic religion, which has been able to amalgamate & absorb diverse sets of faith, tradition & beliefs such as :-

- 1) Adopting the various tribal rituals & practices
- 2) Including local deities into the pantheon of Hindu gods
- 3) Absorption of Buddha into the Hindu fold with many believing Buddha to be one of the incarnations of Lord Vishnu

However, Hinduism failed to assimilate Islamic cultural beliefs & practices because :-

- 1) Constant Islamic Invasions from North West into India created an animosity between Islam & Hinduism

205010_611301_1910026966 (2023-07-24 15:28:59)

2) Islam recognised itself as a separate religion with strong set of beliefs, literature - customs & law. Hence, it was difficult to assimilate it.

3) Due to rule of Muslim kings in medieval India, they patronised Islam & hence it couldn't have been possible to assimilate it.

However, it wouldn't be right to say that Hinduism couldn't influence Islam as:-

- 1) Rise of popularity in Sufism, can be attributed to interaction of Islam with Hinduism
- 2) Even Muslims developed caste based stratification on the lines of Hinduism
- 3) Rise of Indo-Islamic Architecture, where Islamic architecture had elements of Hindu architecture such as lotus, Sharokhas etc.

Thus though Hinduism couldn't assimilate Islam but it did influence it a lot to form an Indian brand of Islam.

Q9) Elucidate the difference between western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement?

Ans) Preamble of the Indian Constitution defines India as a secular country. However, definition of secularism in India is different from that of western secularism.

Indian model

- 1) Based on the principle of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" i.e. all religions are equal
- 2) State can interfere with religious activities, however it can't discriminate between the religions
- 3) State and religion not completely separated from one another

western model

- 1) Based on the french principle of 'Laicite' i.e. complete separation between church & the state
- 2) State can't interfere with the religious activities
- 3) No role of religion in public lives. Complete separation.

Indian model of secularism, is criticised as for being susceptible to minority appeasement like reversal of decision to ban triple Talaq in Shah Bano case or the state not bringing uniform Civil Code. However, this criticism of minority appeasement is not valid as :-

- 1) India is a deeply religious society & hence, we need a model of secularism that suits the need of the Indian society.
 - 2) With the help of same model, state has brought reforms in all the religions, including the minority religions Eg) Ban on Instant triple Talaq.
 - 3) Indian secularism, allows state to work for welfare of all the religions equally. So no question of minority appeasement.
- Thus Indian model suits the need of the Indian society.

Q10) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation - a multifaceted phenomenon has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other?

Ans) Globalisation refers to exchange of goods, services, ideas & people across different countries of the world.

Thus ~~is~~ globalisation being ^{such} a multifaceted phenomenon has had mixed impact on the Indian society :-

I) Positive socio-economic outcomes of globalisation

- 1) # me too movement spreading from USA to India and the entire world.
- 2) India's economic growth gained momentum post LPG reforms of 1991
- 3) faster poverty alleviation
- 4) Global NGOs and global organisation working for public welfare.
- 5) Export led growth in India

III) However, globalisation has also led to widening of haves & have-nots.

II) Inequality Between Haves & Have-Not

- Oxfam report shows existence of Inequality
- Inequality exists between countries at a global level
- Divide between salary of people working in gig economy and those working in big corporates as well as in white collar jobs
- Inequality between states & regions which could benefit out of globalisation & which couldn't.

~~That~~ However, overall globalisation played an important transformational role in making India the 5th largest economy in the world.

Q.ii) Dravidian Temple Architecture that came of age during the rule of the Pallavas could reach its zenith only at the time of the imperial Cholas. Comment.

Ans) Dravidian Temple Architecture is one of the 3 major forms of architecture including the Nagara style & the Vesale style. The Dravidian style is predominant in South India and ^{gained} ~~enjoyed~~ popularity during the Pallava rule.

Pallava Dynasty: Beginning of Dravidian style

- 1) Shore Temple in Mahabalipuram
- 2) Pancharathas in Mahabalipuram
- 3) Beginning of construction of Gopuram at the entrance and ^{main} ~~as~~ gateway ~~to~~
- 4) Use of mandapas in the temple building
- 5) Panchayatana style of temple architecture
- 6) Use of water tank in the complex

However, though Dravidian style began at the time of the Pallavas. It reached its zenith during the Imperial Cholas:-

- 1) Beihadeshwara Temple by Raja Raja 1 had has a tall Gopuram & Shikhara.
- 2) Ganga Temples at Gangakondacholapuram by Rajendra Chola 1 ~~shows~~ has multiple layers of boundaries with Tall Shikhara.
- 3) Temples became centres of economic prosperity & thus huge in size.
- 4) They had ~~many~~ Gopuram on all the sides of the boundary.
- 5) Tall Shikhara became taller along with heavier kalash on top of every Shikhara.

Thus Dravidian style of architecture

reached its zenith during the reign of
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imperial cholas.

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Q12) Highlight the reasons why the pre-independence women movements were led by men. Also analyse the contribution of women-led socio-economic movements in post-independence India in mainstreaming & successfully addressing the concerns of women

Ans) Pre-independence women movements were led by men. Such as Sati Abolition by Raja Ram Mohan Roy or Widow Remarriage Act due to efforts of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc. The main reason behind the same are :-

- 1) Women were confined to domestic spheres ⇒ Not allowed in public spheres
- 2) No female leadership or women organisation to highlight the plight of the women.
- 3) Educated middle class spearheaded socio-economic movement & women were denied education initially.

4) Absence of class consciousness amongst women

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5) Lack of awareness in women about their own rights

However, today's ^{towards} the latter part of Independence movement. Women started leading women movement with emergence of organisation such as All India Women's Association etc.

Contribution of women lead socio economic movements in post Independence India in mainstreaming & successfully redressing the concerns of women:-

- 1) Movement against Custodial Rape → Now women can't be detained after sunsets
- 2) Abolition of triple Talaq → Movement led by Individual Petitioners such as Shah Bano & Shayara Bano
- 3) Entry of women in Sabarwal → Equality in religious sphere.
- 4) Women getting right to inherit property

5) Women led protest post Nirbhaya Incident
led to stricter Anti Rape law & changes
in Timeline Justice Act

6) # Me too movement bringing in light
sexual harassment at workplace

⇒ Women led socio economic movement have
mainstreamed the concerns of women
be it gender equality, crimes against
women etc.

Such movements have made India a much
more gender equal country today. However
more steps such as criminalisation of
marital rape, equal pay & job opportunities

are needed so that women are able to
break the glass ^{ceiling} ceiling in all the
spheres

Q13) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences & potential solutions.

Ans) Salinity Ingress refers to spread to either saline water or salinized salinity in general over the larger landscape.

Causes behind Ingress of salinity

1) Ingression by sea

↳ Due to decline in flow of river water (either due to dams or excessive water usage). Sea water intrudes coastal river water & ground water.

2) Global warming → is leading to higher degree of salinity in sea.

3) Cyclones & Tsunamis → lead to ~~more~~ intrusion of saline sea water in the coastal areas.

4) Excessive extraction of groundwater → leads to increase in concentration of salts & minerals in the soil.

5) Excessive Irrigation: use of methods such as flood irrigation, leads to salinisation of soil

Various consequences of Ingress of salinity

- 6) Contamination of groundwater due to ingress of salinity.
- 7) Non Availability of drinking water
- 8) Water becomes unfit for use for daily activities.
- 9) Soil becomes unfit for Agriculture
- 10) Distorted pH of soil, ~~it~~ can harm soil dwelling organisms such as earthworms, centipedes etc.
- 11) Can threatening local forests & fa flora
as trees can't survive in saline soils

Solutions to prevent Ingression of salinity are :-

- 1) Avoid making multiple dams ^{on rivers}
- 2) Interlinking of rivers only after detailed study } maintain ecological flow of river
- 3) Plantation of trees along coastal areas to prevent intrusion of sea water during Tsunami & cyclone \Rightarrow coastal greenbelt
- 4) Combating global warming & climate change
As IPCC report suggests global warming is leading to alkalinisation of ~~sea~~ seawater
- 5) Use of Gypsum to reduce soil salinity.
- 6) Growing salinity resistant plants such as Mangroves.

thus multifaceted approach is needed to combat Ingression of salinity to achieve sustainable development goal to healthy land & groundwater.

Q14) The actualization of a seamless urban ~~mass~~ ^{mass} transport is heckled by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport.

Ans] Seamless urban mass transportation refers to multi modal transportation system, where one ^{mode} system is connected to another mode seamlessly.

Eg] New Delhi Railway station connected with Metro station, Bus stand & Taxi stand.

However, actualisation of seamless urban mass transport is heckled by a slew of factors, such as:-

1) Lack of Integrated Transportation Planning

→ Different ministries work in silos

→ different modes of transportation competing with each other.

2) lack of funding & finance

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3) Unplanned urban growth

4) Existing infrastructure not planned to work in a seamless fashion.

• Re Measures needed to create Robust Paradigm for urban mass Transport are:-

- 1) Interministerial & Interdepartmental Coordination
- 2) Integrated urban mobility Policy is required.
- 3) Creation of more multimodal transportation hubs such as Bangalore Airport & those coming near Patna Junction.
- 4) Develop last mile connectivity in order to make multimodal transportation more popular with the public.
- 5) Complimentary development of most favourable means of transportation in order to ensure

best utilization of funds

- 6) Use of PPP models such as hybrid Annuity Model in order to develop multimodal transportation.
- 7) Integrating upcoming new transport Infrastructure with the existing old Infrastructure
- Eg) connecting upcoming metro line in Mumbai with the existing mumbai local infrastructure

This multimodal urban transportation will help in ensuring ease of living & make our cities 'SMART' in true sense.

815) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India.

Ans) Recently lithium reserves were found in J&K and Rajasthan. In light of above findings economic & strategic significance of mineral wealth can't be seen in isolation.

Economic & strategic significance

- 1) lithium is fuel of future.
- 2) It is part of list of critical minerals released by Ministry of Mines.
- 3) lithium important for manufacture of batteries for electric vehicle.
- 4) Maximum Lithium is with Bolivia, ~~Colombia~~ Argentina & Chile. So present

discovery makes India Atmanirbhar \Rightarrow No need to rely on global supply chains which can be disrupted due to uncontrollable external reasons.

However, despite the economic & strategic importance, we can't ignore the socio-ecological impact of extraction of lithium:-

- 1) Mining of lithium causes lot of pollution
- 2) loss of biodiversity due to mining
- 3) lithium found in ecological & geologically sensitive zone of Jammu & Kashmir
- 4) Women involved in mining in India.
- 5) Lack of safety norms followed while mining
- 6) Use of bonded labour in mining

Ecological
Impact

7) Labourers not even paid minimum wage.

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8) Long ~~and~~ working hours

9) Hazardous working condition. Many incidents have happened during mining

Social
Impact

In view of the above, we need to take care of the socio-ecological impact & undertake following steps:-

- 1) Find alternative of lithium
- 2) Use of emerging tech to make mining of lithium less polluting
- 3) following all environmental norms & safeguards while extraction of lithium.
- 4) Regular inspection by Labour & Mines Department to ensure minimum wages are been paid & working condition is safe.

Thus with help of such measures we can use lithium for economic & strategic purpose without much socio-economic impact.

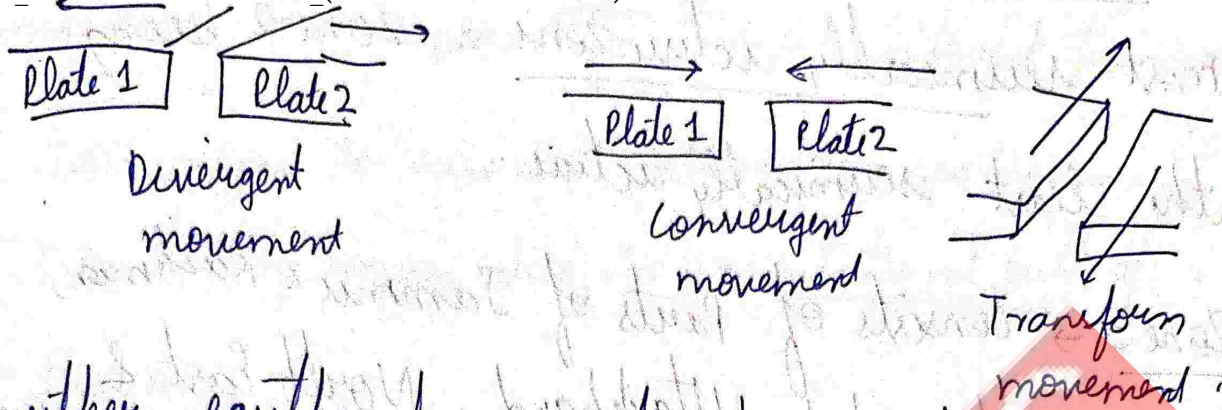
Q16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below, throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disaster.

Ans] Earthquake happens due to fracture of tectonic plates, which release of ~~some~~ immense energy within the surface of the earth.

Mechanism & Occurrence of Earthquake

- 1) Tectonic plates, float on semi molten asthenosphere. This leads to movement of tectonic plates.
- 2) This movement leads to building up of stresses and when the stresses build up too much it leads to faults.
- 3) When tectonic plates move along fault, then it leads to release of energy which in turn leads to earthquake.

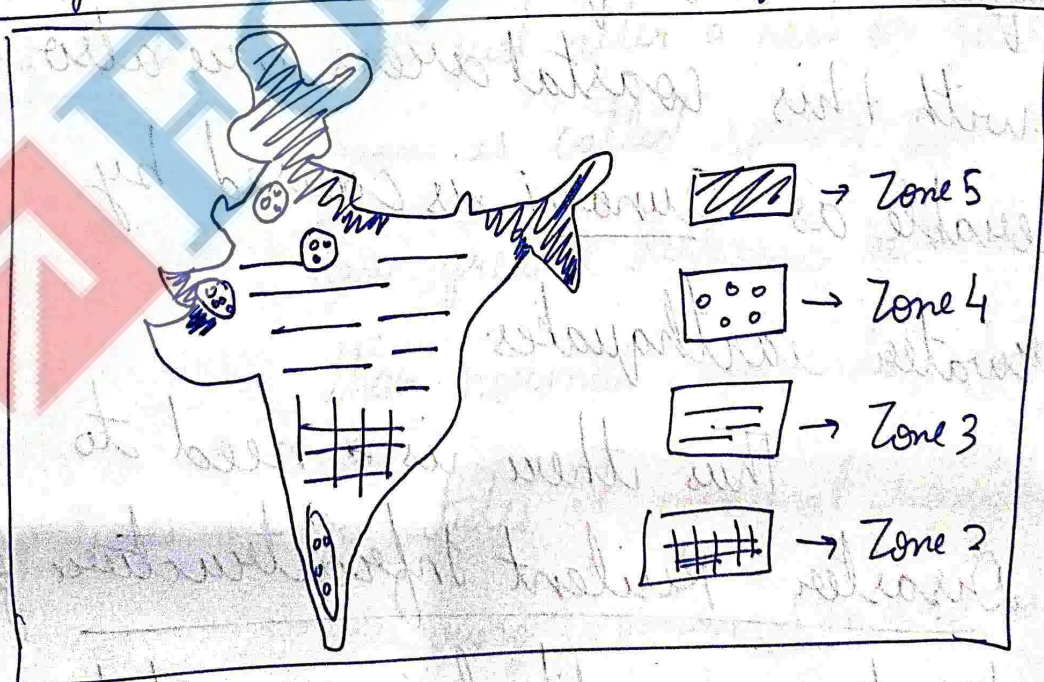
4) Tectonic plates can move in 3 ways:-
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5) Further earthquake can also happen because of volcanic activity & human induced activity such as underground bomb blast.



II) Regions vulnerable to Earthquakes



~~Zone 5 is the~~ India is divided into 4

seismic zones; with zone 5 being the most seismically active zone & zone 2 being the least seismically active.

Zone 5 → consists of parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal, Uttarakhand, North East & Gujarat [Bhuj]

Zone 4 → consists of ~~the~~ regions of Shivalik & Himachal ranges along with parts of Northern Plains such as Delhi

These 2 zones are at the highest risk of earthquake & earthquake related disasters. Along with this coastal areas are also vulnerable as Tsunami is caused by underwater earthquakes.

Thus there is a need to build Disaster Resilient Infrastructure in order to save life & protect property.

Q17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain ~~how~~^{how} tides are different from waves

Ans) Tides refers to rise and fall of the sea / ocean. Tides mainly happen due to gravitational pull of the moon.

Different Types of Tides

- 1) Diurnal Tides: when cycle of low tide & ~~head~~^{once} high tide happens twice a day.
- 2) Semidiurnal Tides: when cycle of low tide & high tide happens twice a day.
- 3) Spring Tides → Tides just after a new or full moon, is called spring tide. ~~They~~ They have greater difference between them than normal high & low tides.
- 4) Neap Tides → Are tides of minimal range occurring when sun and moon are at 90° .

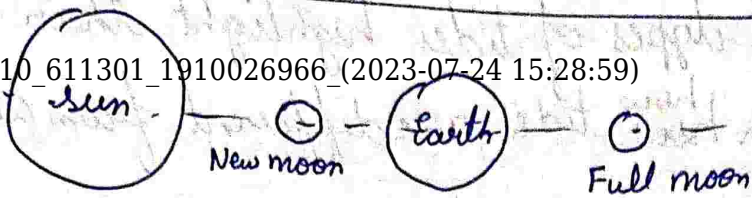


fig 1: Spring Tides

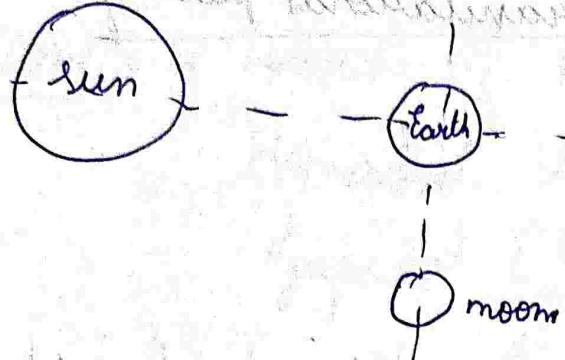


fig 2: Neap Tides

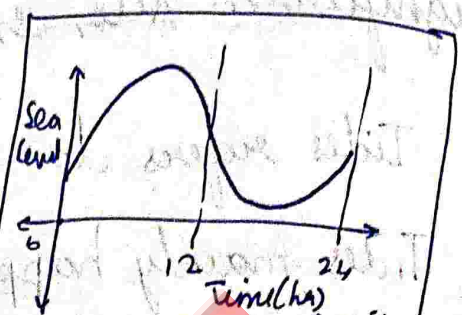


fig 3: Diurnal Tides

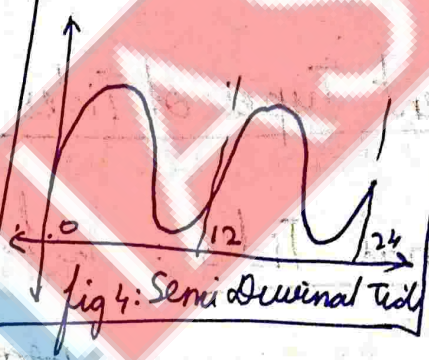


fig 4: Semi-Diurnal Tides

Tides are different from waves in the following manner:-

Tides

1) It is ^{vertical} horizontal movement of water sea/ocean

2) Tides occur due to gravitational pull of moon & the sun

waves

1) It is ^{horizontal} vertical movement of water in sea/ocean

2) waves are ~~nothing~~ caused but due to friction between air & the water surface

3) There is actual transfer of water

3) waves mainly transfer energy & not water.

4) They either occur diurnally [once a day] or semi-diurnally [twice a day]

4) They are continuously formed and there is no fixed number of waves that occur.

Thus, both tides & waves are an important surface water phenomenon which explains the movement of ocean.

Q. In the contemporary times, the conventional conceptualization of the institution of marriage as well as family is facing evolutionary changes. Do you agree? Justify. To what extent have the state and market played a role in this?

Ans] In contemporary times, conventional concept of marriage & family as an institution is undergoing evolutionary changes.

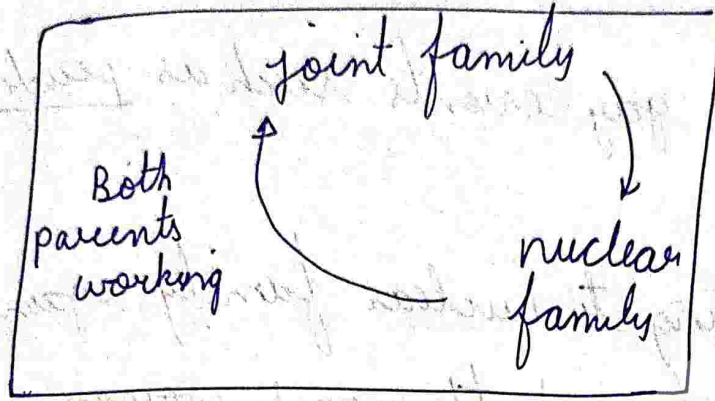
Changes in marriage & family

- 1.) Rise of Homosexual marriages, Live-in relationships
- 2.) Marriage no longer a sacred institution.
Thus divorces are on a rise.
- 3.) Divorces leading to situation of serial monogamy
i.e. children out of different marriages living together.
- 4.) Rise of single parent household
- 5.) Younger generation either going for single kid

or no kid

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- 6.) Family again turning joint due as grandparents are required to take care of children as both parents are now not working.



- 7.) Friends taking place of family especially of extended family members.

Role played by state & market in bringing evolutionary changes to marriage & family are:-

I) Role of State

- 1) Decriminalisation of Homosexuality under section 377 by Supreme Court
- 2) Courts by recognising live-in relationships to grant safety to women living with their partners.

→ 3) Government also trying to prevent some of the changes. Like government opposing legalisation of homosexual marriage

Role of Market

- 1) Corporates promoting gay events such as pride month
- 2) Market forces, leading to nuclear family again becoming joint family as both man & woman working.
- 3) Movies & TV serial showing divorces, making divorce much more socially acceptable & less of a taboo.

Thus state & media are playing an important role in bringing change in the institution of marriage & family.

Q19) Bring out the reasons & consequences of the spurt in child marriage in recent years. What steps can be taken beyond the legal realms to tackle the menace?

Ans) Child marriage refers to a marriage in which either groom is below the age of 21 or bride is below the age of 18 or both.

Reason behind spurt in child marriages

- 1) ^{Rise} Increase in Poverty post COVID-19 Pandemic.
- 2) Increase in dowry as girls become more educated
- 3) Increase in reporting of child marriages
- 4) Traditional customs & religious beliefs leading to child marriages

Consequence of child marriage

- 5) Increase in maternal & infant mortality
- 6) Harmful for the health of mother & the child

- 7) Rise in population as girls have more biologically reproductive years \therefore High fertility rate
- 8) Hampers girl education, as they are married off early.
- 9) Against the principle of consent, free will as children married off at an early stage, where they can't make a decision for themselves.
- 10) Can't choose their own partners
- 11) Sometimes, a child married to an adult can lead to child abuse & sexual abuse.

To stop the socially regressive practice of child marriage, government has taken legal steps such as :-

- 1) Ban on child marriage under Prevention of Child Marriage Act.
- 2) Jaya Jaitly Committee recommended to increase marriageable age of women to 21 years.
- 3) POCSO

However, legal steps alone can't stop the menace of child marriage & requires a comprehensive multipronged approach to do so such as:-

- 1) Roping in community & religious leaders to ^{raise their} voice against child marriage
- 2) Creating awareness amongst people, about the negative impact of a child marriage, on a child.
- 3) Focusing on girl child education & supporting them through schemes such as Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- 4) Crackdown on the social evil of dowry
- 5) Developing a reporting system, to report instances of child marriage to the administration
- 6) Roping in civil society organisations, NGOs, pressure groups to help prevent child marriages.

Thus a multipronged approach can help to tackle the menace of child marriage.

Q20) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism?

Ans) Regional sentiment refers to feeling of subnationalism, where people are more emotionally attached to the region they belong to, instead of the entire Nation.

Reasons behind generation of Regional Sentiments

- I) Linguistic Reason → Language can be a strong binding factor and it provides a sense of common identity to people who speak the same language. Eg) Dravidian movement against imposition of Hindi on South Indian states
- II) Ethnic Reasons → People of same ethnicity can develop a feeling of regional sentiment on the basis of their race or ethnicity. Eg) sub regionalism in North-East.

III) son of the soil reason → Politics, unnoticing the "son of the soil" sentiment can lead to regional sentiment. Eg) "Marathi Manas" sentiment leading to anti-South Indian & anti-North Indian protests in Mumbai.

IV) Religious Reasons → Regional sentiment in Jammu & Kashmir or the "Khalistani" movement can be attributed to religious reasons.

Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness can lead to separatism because :-

- 1) Nagas & Mizos insurgency had separatism at its core. They considered themselves to be different from rest of the India on the basis of their unique ethnicity.
- 2) Kashmir Insurgency & the Insurgency in Punjab in 1980s & 1990s wanted a separate country for themselves.
- 3) Earlier dravidian movement was also a separatist

movement, especially in states like Tamil Nadu
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4) In many places, tribal grievances of tribals and their desire to have autonomy was exploited to fuel the separatist Naxalite Movement in India.

Thus, we need to promote a feeling of brotherhood & fraternity amongst all the citizens of the country through programs like "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat" to combat the separatist forces. An inclusive & consultative developmental program can also help to reign in the forces of regionalism & separatism.