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NEXT IAS

# GS - MAINS ADVANCED COURSE 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : GSMAC2401 | Test No. : 01

Name of Candidate : RISHABH SHARMA

Roll No. : GSMACT24A1108 Start Time 9:30 End Time 12:30

Date of Examination : 03/09/2024 Medium : English ☑ Hindi ☐

| Q. No | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| TOTAL MARKS - 100 | | |

| Q. No | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |
| TOTAL MARKS - 150 | | |

GRAND TOTAL - ..... / 250 EVAL CODE: ..... EVAL DATE: .....

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 20 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.

## सामान्य निर्देश

1. QCA पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर कृपया तुरंत जांच लें कि इस QCA पुस्तिका में कोई पृष्ठ या सामग्री आदि गलत छपी हुई या फटी हुई या गायब तो नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे एक नई QCA पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. अभ्यर्थियों को सभी प्रासंगिक विवरण जैसे नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर, मोबाइल नंबर आदि का आवंटित स्थान पर उल्लेख करना होगा ।
3. अभ्यर्थियों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह आवंटित समय-सीमा के भीतर ही सभी 20 प्रश्नों के उत्तर-लेखन का प्रयास करें।
4. प्रत्येक उत्तर, प्रवेश के समय चुनी गयी भाषा के माध्यम में ही लिखे जाने चाहिए।
5. अभ्यर्थियों को विशिष्ट प्रश्न के उत्तर संबंधित प्रश्न के नीचे ही लिखने होंगे। आवंटित स्थान के बाहर लिखे गए किसी भी उत्तर को क्रेडिट नहीं दिया जाएगा।
6. कृपया साफ-सुथरा लिखें। अपठनीय लेखन से बचें।
7. QCAB में अप्रासंगिक तथ्यों को न लिखें / न ही चिह्नित करें।

REMARKS: .....

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## MACRO COMMENTS

*The purpose of evalution @NEXTIAS is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.*

### STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

### AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

### IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

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Q1. प्राचीन भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक इतिहास को समझने में सिक्काशास्त्रीय साक्ष्यों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। विशिष्ट उदाहरण भी प्रदान कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Examine the role of numismatic evidence in understanding the political and economic history of ancient India. Provide specific examples. (10 marks)

Numismatic evidences refer to the coins and the motifs and art found on coins that provide an understanding of a historical period.

Numismatic evidences from ancient India
- → Indo-greek coins
- → coins from Kushana period (1st cen. BC to 1st cen.)
- → Gupta era coins
- → Mauryan era coins

**Role of numismatic evidence in understanding political history**

① Presence of punchmarked coins signify absence of sophisticated diestruck technology
Ex. Mauryan era

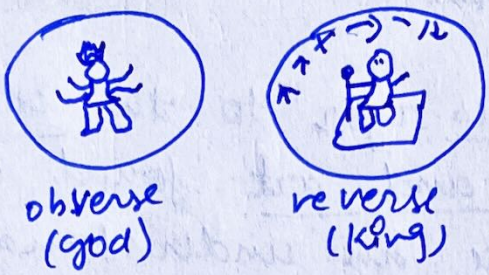
② First diestruck (double) coins found in Indo-greek era

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which contain potrait of king on one side & a god on other.



observe (god) reverse (King)

③ Kushana period also had coins with king period → ruler figure being reversed.

**Numismatic evidence in understanding economic history of ancient India**

① Punchmarked coins of Mauryan era made of iron alloy.

② Gold coins in Indo-greek period represent improved technology & using double-die struck method.

③ Extensive use of gold in kushan period → prosperity & trade

④ Gupta gold coins → good trade with other empires.

Numismatic evidences are a reliable source to dive deep into politico-economic history.

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Q2. स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व भारत में विविध सामाजिक-आर्थिक और क्षेत्रीय पृष्ठभूमि में महिलाओं को संगठित करने में महिला संगठनों के प्रभावों का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Assess the impact of women's organizations in mobilizing women across diverse socio-economic and regional backgrounds in pre-independence India. (10 marks)

Various women's organisations had mobilised women across the socio-economic realms for the cause of women's rights & an independent India.

**Impact**

① Gave a voice to women to assert their demand for equal rights

② Rise against social evils like Sati, widow remarriage ban, child marriage.

③ Women's educational rights

Ex. Savitri Bai Phule's organisation

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④ Improved economic conditions of women by providing work
Ex. cottage industries

⑤ Voice of Depressed classes women
Ex. Ambedkar's Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha

⑥ Dhondo Keshav Karve fought for cause of widowed women of Bombay Presidency.

Women's organisations played crucial role on emancipation of women on pre-Independent India.

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Q3. गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति किस प्रकार भारत तथा अन्य नव स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रों को अपनी संप्रभुता बनाए रखने और औपनिवेशिक दबावों का प्रतिरोध करने की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिंबित करती है? (10 अंक)

How did the policy of non-alignment reflect the aspirations of India and other newly independent nations to maintain their sovereignty and resist colonial pressures? (10 marks)

The policy of Non-Alignment was propounded by first PM Pt. J.L. Nehru in India which provided new nation states an alternative to the two international blocs.

**Policy of Non-Alignment**

1. Advocated for non-joining of either of the US-led or USSR-led blocs
2. Assert sovereignty in international space and take un-influenced decisions
3. Helped resist colonial pressures in a polarised world order
4. Formation of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) by leaders of India, Ghana, Egypt & Yugoslavia together.

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How it reflects aspirations of India & other newly independent nations

① As new nations, we wanted to focus on our own development.

② wanted technological & financial support from both U.S.A, U.S.S.R.

③ Policy of reconciliation rather than retribution was followed.

④ Most NAM members also a part of commonwealth, so refrained from taking clear sides.

⑤ Helped new nations in their own reconstruction.

Non-Alignment was a successful policy which helped us achieve our aspirations post-independence.

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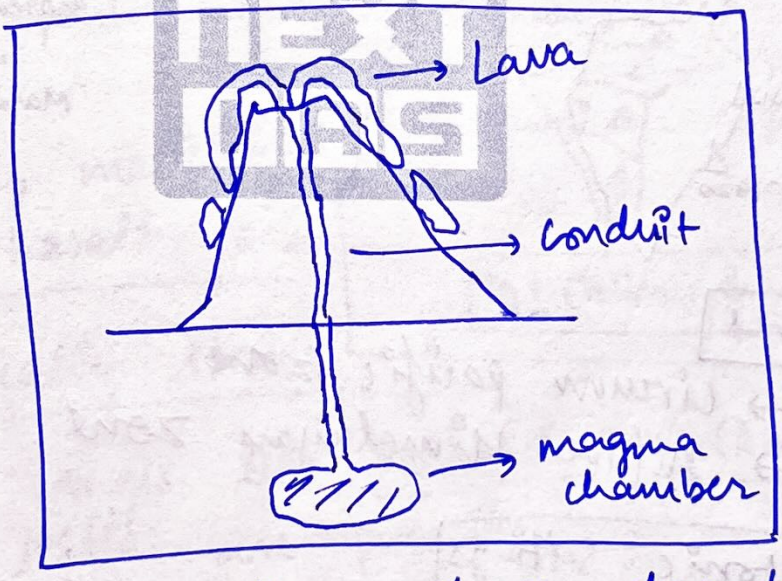
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Q4. ज्वालामुखीयता में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही विश्व के प्रमुख ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्रों और उनसे संबंधित विवर्तनिक विन्यासों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक)

Discuss the processes involved in volcanism. Highlight the major volcanic regions in the world and their associated tectonic settings. (10 marks)

Volcanism is a geographic phenomenon characterised by release of molten rock and metals (magma) from inside of the earth as a result of residual geological heating.

## Processes involved in Volcanism




① Heating in asthenosphere due to radioactive uranium & potassium.

② Heat increases energy which is released once forces break the balance.

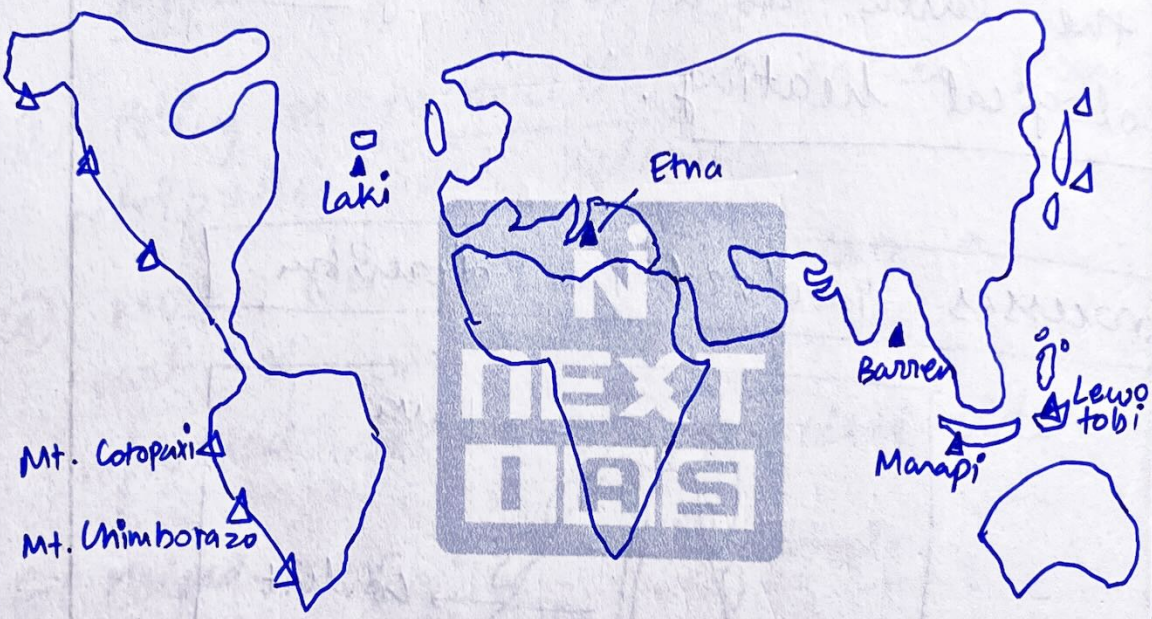
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③ Increased energy causes magma to rise and erupts where the earth is weak or conduit present.

④ This lava forms igneous rocks both intrusive & extrusive.

## Major volcanic Regions in world




**Zones**
- Circum pacific zone
- Alpine Himalayan zone

**Tectonic settings**
- convergence of oceanic plates
- convergence of continental & oceanic

Identification of major volcanic regions helps in disaster resilience planning.

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Q5. पूर्वी घाट की भूवैज्ञानिक विशेषताओं और पारिस्थितिक महत्ता का वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Explain the geological features and ecological importance of the Eastern Ghats.

The Eastern Ghats are a chain of mountains and valleys located on the east of Deccan peninsula.

## Geological features

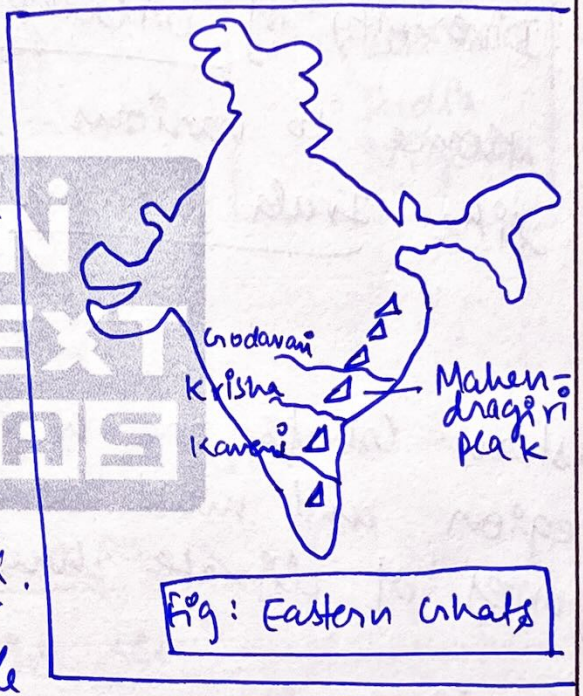



Fig: Eastern Ghats

1. Eastern Ghats are residual mountains found close of east coast of peninsular India
2. Primarily made of granite, basalt rock.
3. Tectonically stable
4. various ranges like Veliconda, Palkonda, Palani Hills are present.
5. Cuts by various east-flowing rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Mahadi.
6. Cover Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

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## Ecological features

1. Highly lush and rich vegetation present on windward side.
2. Endemic species of plant like Red sanders found in Seshachalam hills area.
3. Diversity of wildlife found.
4. Home to various tribes of India like Irula, Kadars etc

Eastern Ghats are a very biodiverse region and must be protected from forces of climate change & deforestation.

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Q6. मोटे अनाज के रूप में प्रचलित फसलों (मिलेट्स) को सरकार ने 2018 में पोषक अनाज के रूप में पुन: ब्रांड किया है। इस संदर्भ में मिलेट्स के पारिस्थितिक और पोषण संबंधी महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक)

Earlier known as coarse cereals the government rebranded millets in 2018 as nutri-cereals. In this context discuss the ecological and nutritional significance of millets

Millets are coarse grains which are rebranded as nutri-cereals by government & have traditionally been called 'Shri Anna' in India.

Types of Millets
- Ragi
- Jowar
- Bajra

Largest Producers
- India
- Nigeria

## Ecological Significance

1. Not very water-intensive & are water-efficient crops.
2. Can be grown in semi-arid regions & arid regions with some modifications
   Ex. Marathwada, East Rajasthan, Northern Andhra Pradesh.
3. Good for soil as require less urea based fertilizers
4. Climate resilient and can bear heat of moderate level.
5. Provide fodder for livestock

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## Nutritional significance of millets

1. High in dietary fibres & hence good for digestion
2. contain various micro-nutrients which are not found in wheat & rice
3. contain less sanitary & phytosanitary residues as low quantity of pesticides & fertilizers applied
4. significance given in Ayurveda

The year 2023 was designated as International Year of Millets by UN as a tribute to the ecological & nutritional benefits of millets.

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Q7. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बर्फ के पिघलने से जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर कौन-कौन से संभावित परिणाम हो सकते हैं? ये परिवर्तन वैश्विक पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक)

What are the potential consequences of Arctic ice melt on biodiversity and ecosystems? How might these changes impact global ecological balance (10 marks)

Exacerbated melting of Arctic ice has caused Arctic Amplification which has various potential threats to biodiversity & ecosystems.

## Potential Consequences of Arctic Ice Melt

↳ on Biodiversity:

① Revival of various bacteria & microbes which were dormant under Arctic Ice
Ex. Anthrax

② Melting causes sea level rise hence threatening survival of fauna in coastal areas.

③ Reindeer's habibat being degraded.

④ Mosses & Lichens area being reduced & shifted

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↳ on ecosystems

① Tundra ecosystem will be disturbed

② Ecological balance between the tribes like Saami & their hunt reindeer will be affected.

③ Microbial attacks can be spread to entire world.

## Impact on Global Ecological Balance

① Coastal ecosystems affected
Ex. change in fish population due to sea level rise

② Increased melting due to reduction in Albedo → further ecological disbalance

③ Global seed vault at Svalbard may need to shifted.

④ Migration of species to non-traditional areas may cause human-animal conflict

We must mitigate the climate change and save the earth from serious consequences of arctic melting.

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Q8. क्या आपको लगता है कि समान नागरिक संहिता भारतीय समाज में धार्मिक बहुलवाद और सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता के विचार का खंडन करती है?

(10 अंक)

Do you think the Uniform Civil Code contradicts the idea of religious pluralism and cultural differences in Indian society?

(10 marks)

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) refers to a system where all communities are governed by a uniform & secular law in areas of marriage, divorce, inheritances etc.

Constitutional Backing → Article -44 of Directive principles

Judicial Backing → Supreme court in Shah Bano case stressed on need of UCC

UCC contradicting religious pluralism and cultural differences

1. It takes away right of religious institutions/denominations to govern their personal laws
2. Dilutes the cultural differences as all will be treated as same in cultural matters like marriage

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③ Derecognises religious pluralism as all religions will follow same personal laws.

**UCC not contradicting religious pluralism and cultural differences**

① Aim is to bring uniformity so that gender discrimination & other cultural evils ends. Ex. Triple Talaq unconstitutional

② Recognises various religious practices but not the regressive ones, so religious pluralism is only regulated

③ cultural differences being celebrated as all will be treated equally despite the differences in culture

UCC has been implemented in Uttarakhand recently, it's performance there will provide an insight to other states & nation as whole.

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Q9. भारत में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में स्वस्थ सक्रिय आयु वृद्धि की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह सामाजिक समावेशन में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (10 अंक)

Discuss the concept of healthy active ageing in the context of demographic shifts in India. How does it contribute to social inclusion? (10 marks)

Healthy active ageing refers to the concept of taking care of health & nutrition so that elderly populations remain active

**Demographic Shift & Healthy Active Ageing**

① India is shifting towards a demographically elder population soon, so we must keep our elders healthy.

② This will ensure elderly also contribute in their later years

③ Burden of geriatric care will be reduced

④ Lower expenditure of health from state & citizens both

⑤ Utilization of expertise

Ex. Vietnam Model of Resident welfare Asso.

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## Social Inclusion

① It includes the elderly in the population which works for nation building

② Increased life expectancy makes them active for longer duration.

③ Active participation in social matters

Healthy active ageing will ensure that India's demographic dividend is reaped beyond its duration

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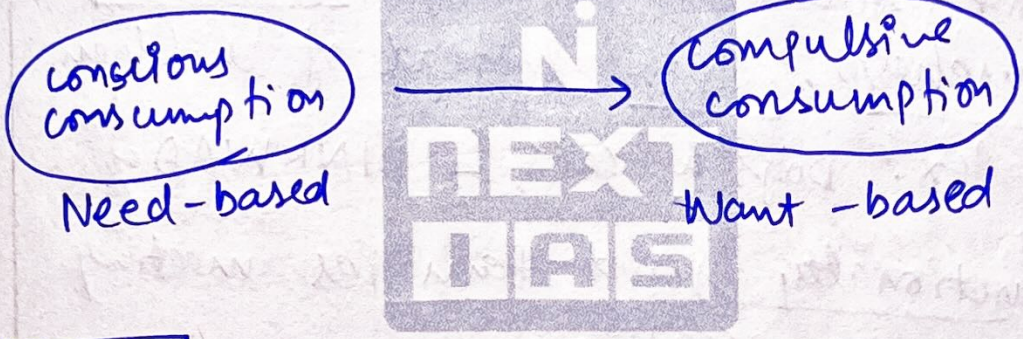


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Q10. "सचेत उपभोग" से "बाध्यकारी उपभोग" में संक्रमण (परिवर्तन) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पारिवारिक संरचना और गतिशीलता को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (10 अंक)

How is the transition from 'conscious consumption' to 'compulsive consumption' impacting family structure and dynamics in urban areas? (10 marks)

Westernisation & Industrialisation have led us to shift from conscious to compulsive consumption, thus affecting the social dynamics of urban areas.




**shift**

① Earlier we consumed what we needed as resources were not branded as today

② Now, due to capitalistic forces & western culture of individualism prompt us to spend extravagantly & consume unnecessarily

Ex. Processed food, expensive fashion brands.

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11.

## Impact on family & Urban Dynamics

1. Reduced size of family from joint to nuclear as per-capita requirements increased.
2. Rise of childless couples in cities.
   Ex. DINKs → double income no kids
3. More focus on having servants, househelps, pets instead of children
   Ex. Dogs & cats - DINKWADs
4. Functionally joint families meeting only on occassions
5. Maternal dyads
6. High health & education costs in urban areas
7. Increased waste production

compulsive consumption is an unsustainable practice not in line in SDG-12 of responsible consumption

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Q11. विजयनगर वास्तुकला की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। उनके स्थापत्य में इंडो-इस्लामिक तत्त्व किस प्रकार दिखाई देते है?

(15 अंक)

Discuss with examples the key features of Vijayanagara architecture. How did Indo-Islamic elements manifest in their structures?

(15 marks)

Vijaynagar empire was started by brothers Harihara & Bukka with capital at Hampi in Krishna-Tungbhadra basin.

**Key features of Vijaynagar Architecture**

1. Dravida style temple with large gopurams at the entrance.
2. various concentric perkota wall around the temple complex
3. Presence of Kalyan Mandapam for marriage ceremony in temple complex
4. Mahanavmi Dibba for King's seat on ceremonies.
5. Intricate carvings on temple walls

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⑥ Flat-roofed mandaps for various purposes like a stay for travellers.

⑦ Potrait of kings with his queens.
Ex. Krishna Deva Raja with Rani Chennakeshwari statue

## Indo-Islamic elements in vijanagar structures

① Contact with Sultans of Golconda, Bahmani kingdom etc. caused Islamic influence

② Use of Jaali & dome-shaped tops present.

③ Occassional usage of batter technique

④ Presence of Mosque (Masjid) made in mandap style with flat-roof.

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⑤ Geometric patterns which are of Islamic influence

⑥ Presence of water tank, just like in Islamic gardens of Charbagh.

Vijayanagar architecture is an interesting example of culmination of multiple cultures.

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Q12. नालंदा और तक्षशिला जैसे प्राचीन भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों की तुलना भारत के आधुनिक राज्य-वित्तपोषित विश्वविद्यालयों से कीजिए। आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालय अपनी प्रभावशीलता को बेहतर बनाने के लिए प्राचीन विश्वविद्यालयों से क्या सीख सकते हैं? (15 अंक)

Compare and contrast the features of ancient Indian universities like Nalanda and Takshashila with modern state-funded universities in India. What lessons can modern universities learn from ancient ones to improve their effectiveness? (15 marks)

Ancient Universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila etc. were important cultural as well as educational centres which can guide our modern universities.

**Features of Ancient Universities**

① Received patronage of kings & emperors
Ex. Nalanda foundation laid by Kumar Gupta - I

② Multi-cultural in nature
Ex. Hinduism, Buddhism texts coexisting

③ Provided text and education about diverse fields.

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Ex - Astronomy, mathematics, science, Ayurveda, literature all at Nalanda

④ Received and trained foreign scholars who visited
Ex. Hsuen Tsang at Nalanda

⑤ cultural exchange with foreign universities

⑥ Robust Architecture

**Features of Modern State-funded Universities**

① Government funded

② Specialised education
Ex. IITs for Engineering
AIIMS for Medical sciences.

③ Provide secular education and no religious instruction in state funded universities

④ Modern architecture but not as spectacular as ancient universities

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## What Modern Universities can learn from Ancient

1. Enrich & learn from foreign scholars & universities
2. Make lasting architecture
3. Provide diverse fields of education at one place for inter-disciplinary research
4. Act as think tanks

The rejuvination of Nalanda university is a moment of pride for Indians and it will guide the modern universities in various ways

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Q13. क्रांतिकारी आंदोलनों (1920–1930) और गांधीवादी अहिंसक संघर्ष के मध्य वैचारिक मतभेदों एवं समानताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इन दोनों विचारधाराओं ने एक-दूसरे को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (15 अंक)

Analyze the ideological differences and similarities between the revolutionary movement(1920-1930s) and the Gandhian non-violent struggle. How did these two ideologies influence each other? (15 marks)

Indian independence is a result of the efforts of various leaders including the revolutionaries & Gandhians or Satyagrahis.

Analysis of Ideologies of Revolutionary & Gandhian non-violent struggle

① Revolutionaries advocated for violent struggle against oppressive britishers officers. Gandhians believed in changing the heart of the oppressor.

② Revolutionaries used weapons, non-lethal bombs etc. to instill fear in British. Gandhians did protest, anshan, march.

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## Influence on each other

① Both realised British are beyond transformation and viewed Indians as inferiors

② Both believed on the power of masses, youth & women's participation.

③ Both affected university going youth in their ideas

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contributions & sacrifices of both have given us an Independent India.

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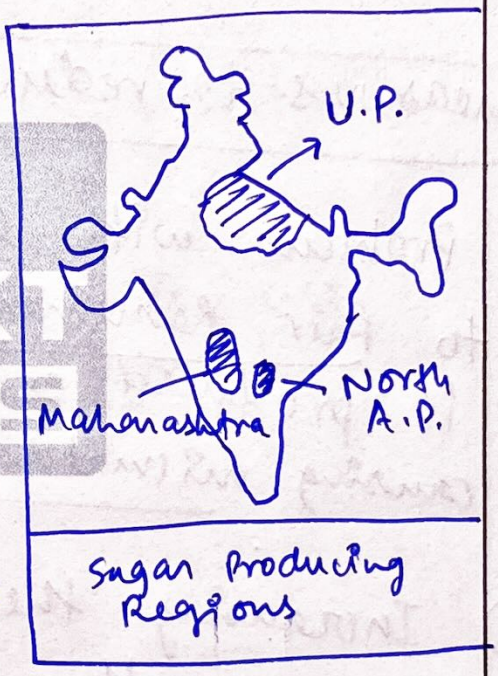
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17. उत्तर भारत और प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के बीच चीनी उद्योग में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में योगदान देने वाले प्राथमिक कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। अधिशेष चीनी उत्पादन को कम करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए? (15 अंक)

Evaluate the primary factors contributing to regional disparities in the sugar industry between North India and Peninsular India. What measures can be undertaken to reduce the surplus sugar production? (15 marks)

India is the second largest producer of sugar after Brazil. Sugarcane is produced in North & Peninsular India both.

**Primary factors for Regional Disparities in Sugar Industry**




Sugar Producing Regions

① Sugarcane is a weight-losing crop hence mostly located to sugarcane fields regions.

② The legislative measures require sugar mills to buy sugarcane from neighbouring farmers only

③ Provision of Fair Remunerative Price

④ Water-intensive crop grown in areas of water availability

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⑤ Requires good amount of fertilizers.

⑥ Traditionally a tropical crop so yield high in peninsula.

⑦ Requires fertile soil, so can't be grown everywhere.

## Measures to reduce surplus production

① Problem with sugar is that due to fair Remunerative Price (FRP) it is produced excessively, thus causing mismatch with global prices

② Increasing the Minimum Support Price on other remunerative crops like Millets.

③ Providing better and cheaper storage facilities

④ Promoting organic farming of horticultural crops as a

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replacement to sugarcane.

(5) Creating a water-pricing mechanism to reduce extensive water-use

(6) Rationalise fertilizer subsidy.

(7) Rationalise the FRP to disincentivize farmers to grow sugarcane

(8) Export to countries like UK, France who depend on Beet sugar → create market.

With the changing demands, we must produce based on market intelligence.

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Q18. "समाज में वास्तविक समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए सामाजिक गतिशीलता आवश्यक है।" इस संदर्भ में भारतीय समाज में अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गतिशीलता की बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा सामाजिक गतिशीलता पर शिक्षा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(15 अंक)

'Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society'. In this context highlight the barriers to intergenerational mobility in Indian society, and examine the role of education on social mobility.
(15 marks)

Social mobility refers to movement of a group/section of society from a social status to another.

Social mobility is essential for achieving true equality within society as it ensures that people have control over their lives and can improve their socio-economic standing.

**Inter-generational Mobility**

↳ Ability to acquire roles that were played by members of another generation.

Ex. Son becoming the decidor in economic matters in place of father.

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## Barriers

1. Indian traditional values
2. generation & communication gap
3. sometimes hostility of parents towards children
4. Lack of education & awareness

## Role of education in social mobility

1. Makes people capable & worthy of acquiring a social position.
2. People - skill improved for better inter-personal communication
3. Multi-tasking ability developed

True equality occurs when all the generations understand the importance of sustainability.

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19. भारत में प्रवासन प्रतिरूप पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन में वृद्धि के आर्थिक और सामाजिक निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (15 अंक)

Analyze the influence of globalization on migration patterns in India. What are the economic and social implications of increased internal and international migration? (15 marks)

Globalisation refers to integration of nation's economy & society with the world. It involves free flow of ideas, people, capital, good & services etc.

**Influence of Globalisation on migration patterns**

① Migration has increased due to globalisation - both internal & external.

② Exacerbated Rural to Urban migration for better income & life prospects

③ External migration to Gulf countries for blue collar jobs, west for white collar jobs.

④ Migration to Australia, Europe, Americas for higher studies.

⑤ Immigration of people from Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan

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⑥ Push & pull factors lead people to migrate to urban areas

⑦ Open-border policies
Ex. Nepal - India

## Economic & Social Implications of Internal migration

① Rise in income for rural migrants to city due to waged employment

② Increased expenditure due to high cost of living in urban areas

③ Poverty and congested housing

④ Incidence of vector borne diseases due to unhygenic conditions in slums

⑤ Drug & alcohol abuse

⑥ Loss of kinship ties in village

⑦ Marginal man due to two social realities

⑧ Women more vulnerable to city problems - water, crimes

⑨ Education of children improved

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## Economic & Social Implications of International migration

1. Higher income to emmigrants
2. send back remmitances to home.

Remmitance sent to India → High income → High Demand → Domestic Economic Growth

3. Better health & education.
4. weakened social ties & individualistic living
5. Loss of Indian values due to western influence.
6. Dietary habits may change

Globalisation is a double-edged sword and has both positive & negative implications.

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Q20. चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में लिंग आधारित हिंसा किस प्रकार पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति है। इस संबंध में कानून में आधुनिकीकरण ने किस सीमा तक महिला सशक्तिकरण के साधन के रूप में कार्य किया है? (15 अंक)

Discuss how gender-based violence in India is a manifestation of patriarchal values. To what extent has modernisation in law served as an instrument of women's empowerment in this regard? (15 marks)

Recent happenings in R.G. Kar Hospital provide a view on the horrific gender-based violence culture in India, which is rooted in patriarchal values.

**Gender-based violence as manifestation of patriarchal values**

① Patriarchal norms see women as sub-ordinate, causing violence towards them

② Freedom of women curtailed and she is subjected to household chores only

③ Economic freedom saw as a non-compliance to patriarchal standards, thus doing violence towards them.

④ Autonomy & authority are not given to women and if they assert, it is viewed as an offense

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Forms of Gender-based violence
- → Domestic violence
- → sexual abuse
- → Marital rape
- → Gang rape
- → Sexual assault in public

## Modern Law as an instrument of women's empowerment

① Constitutional safeguards provide protection of women against violence & upholds their dignity.
Ex. Fundamental duty to uphold dignity of women

② Judicial Activism by giving Vishakha guidelines for women protection at workplace

③ Legal safeguards like –
- → Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- → POSH Act, 2013

④ Modern technology like women helpline and online complaints mechanism.

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These have acted as an instrument of women's empowerment.

## What more is needed

1. Certainty of punishment rather than just severity for abusers
2. Gender sensitisation in schools & organisations
3. Collaborative efforts of all the stakeholds

   Ex. NCTO Taaro ki Toli gives gender-equality education

Gender-based violence must be curbed for inclusive development of India.