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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	25459
Center	R.N.	Date	9/9/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 लिखे 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चना के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोतरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Worship of gods in India was as ancient as the Harappan civilisation. But the evolution of temple building in India started majoritarily with the classic age of Guptas. Basic temple structures like Nachna Kuthik, Deogarh, Chaturmukha-linga temple etc. are examples.

Changing form of worship.

① Brahminical revivalism in 5th century AD led to worshipping and construction of Shiva, Vishnu temples.

② Bhakti tradition in 7th century led to construction of Khayasano temples.

③ Jainism gained ground in Rajasthan, Gujarat. e.g. white marble temple in Mt. Abu.

Improvement in skills of craftsmen.

With Kushanas, craftsmanship improved.

In the South in 6th century,

Nangulesha was called vichittachuta because of his temple architectural skills. e.g. Vishnu caves (Chalukyas).

Increase in funding:

With glorious Hindu rule. like Cholas in South, monumental temples displaying grandeur began to be constructed. e.g. Rajarajeswara temple, Vaikunthaperumal.

Rajasekhara gave patronage and built temples like Shore temple.

Hence, various Nagara, Shikhara and Dravidian, Vesaka styles bloomed over years in ancient India which reached its epoch during Vijayanagara empire and Indo-Islamic architecture.

2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions.
Discuss the significance of cire-perdue or "lost wax" technique in the
sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरद्यू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Examples of metal casting is
found even in Harappan crafts.

e.g. Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro.

Lost wax technique is the
molten metal and mould technique
which gives shape to the
sculpture.

Significance :-

① It describes the skills and
crafts ability of artists of India.

② It depicts the metallurgical

achievements of ancient India

Lost wax technique reached its
climax during the reign of
Cholas kings like Parantaka,
Rajendra Chola.

Nataraja sculpture of South
Indian Cholas, Pallavas and
Pandya depicting Shiva in dancing
form is an example:-

Ganesh sculptures in Brass
have been found in North India
and Chalukyas of South India
also.

Lost wax technique describes
the metallurgical and chemistry
of mining different metals to
form alloyed, shining and
lustrous sculptural tradition
of India. Idol worship reached
its climactic beauty with the
flourishing of this technique.

3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

भारतीय मध्यकाल ने उल्लेखनीय विशेषता वाले भक्तिपरक साहित्य की एक अत्यंत समृद्ध परंपरा प्रस्तुत की जो भारतीय इतिहास में एक अंध-युग की अवधारणा को खारिज करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The period under consideration

is 750 AD - 1200 AD. It is

regarded as the dark period or

decline of glory of Indian rule.

But this period also marks

a transformation in following ways:

- ① This period saw the rise of Bhakti literature like Bhagavad Gita which started Vaishnavism, Bhagvatism and especially Krishna

cult of a large scale.

② In Tamil poetry, we see emergence of Alvars and Nayanars. Alvars were Vishnu devotees. While Nayanars composed hymns in praise of Lord Shiva.

③ We also witness the emergence of Tantra, Nathpanthis and other such sects like Vajrayana Buddhism in North India.

These Bhakti literature like Gita Govinda of Jayadeva, Ativaracan of Alvars like Andal,

Shankaracharya's translation of
Vedanta, Ramagnyami's Advaita
Vashishtha Vedanta led to egalitarianism
 and evolution of personal god
concept. It attacked at the
 roots of feudal mindset like
Caste, Brahminism, etc. and called
 for brotherhood, harmony, and well
being spirituality through hymns,
 songs, poetry in vernacular
languages leading to mass
awareness and education. But
the political instability could not
fructify the goals too early.

4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Britain dragged India into WWII without consultation from the Congress ministers. As a result, there led to commotion within nationalist leaders also regarding the question of support to Britishers in WWII.

- ① Subhash Bose wanted active and immediate mass movement. It led to his resignation and formation of Forward Bloc, INA.

② Communists wanted to support Britain because Russia was on the Allied side. This led to alienation of Communists from the freedom struggle of India.

③ Gandhiji wanted Limited Satyagraha and mass consciousness before launching nationwide civil disobedience.

Factors that led to launch of Quit India movement:

① Failure of Cripps Proposals.
Gandhi called it a post dated cheque. Gandhiji was in an unusually militant mood.

- ② No promise of Complete freedom
(Purna Swaraj) by Cripps Mission.

Also it had provision for
Partition of India.

- ③ Over 20,000 Individual Satyagrahis
were jailed. Mass awareness had
been aroused.

In this light, on 9th August,
1942 at Gandhi's Tent in
Bombay, Gandhi called for
'Do or Die' with a fiery speech.
and launched Quit India movement.
It was a spontaneous movement with
sporadic violent incidents also.

5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Initially, Congress did not take the socialist issues of labour (1885-1900) so as not to tick Indian industrialists. Hence, their participation in Swadeshi Movement was limited. But with Gandhi's arrival, industrialists contributed a lot to the freedom struggle in many ways:

- ① JRD Tata opened Tata Steel.

firm and it led to self sufficiency,
employment and improve working
conditions to Indian labour.

② G B Birla, Jinnah Bajaj

Contributed funds to Congress.

Party to help them mobilise
resources and carry out Non-
cooperation movement proactively.

But the emergence of socialistic
trend like HSRA of revolutionaries,

Karachi Resolution of Congress,

National Planning Committee of

Bose and Nehru, formation of

Congress socialist Party and rise of

Communist wave did lead to
detering of Industrialists from
freedom struggle. Some contend that
Gandhi Iruin part of 1931 was a
retreat due to bourgeoisie pressure.

But this view is partially
correct. Industrialists knew that
it was only if India achieves
freedom (self-rule) that fair
industries would flourish. This
was explicit in Bombay Plan of 1944,
formation of FICCI in 1927 ~~etc.~~
they continued active support to
nationalists so that after freedom
they work collaboratively with them.

6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

19th century is a period of
Indian Renaissance and cultural
change. Rammohan was the
first liberal followed by Ishwar
Chandra Vidyasagar and others.

Purged various social evils:

- ① Sati in 1829 was abolished.
- ② Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
- ③ Bethune school for female literacy.
- ④ Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule.
- ⑤ Anti-casteism by Prarthana Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj.

Prepared ground for India
freedom struggle also.

① Social reforms like widow remarriage,
women education led to proactive
women participation in politics of
India (INC). e.g. Kadambini
Ganguly, Sakojini Naidoo.

② Anti-Casteism led to Horizon
programmes, Dalit consciousness and
gave a broad framework to
the aims of Swa-raj. It led to
freedom movements ~~led~~ like Temple
entry movements, Ambedkar's political
reforms etc. (Social migration).

③ It led to Hindu-Muslim
unity - e.g. Lucknow Pact,
Khilafat-Non-Cooperation agitation.

④ Cultural revivalism led to
Gandhi festival by Tilak in
Maharashtra during Swadeshi-
Boycott struggle.

On the whole, it gave a
holistic, participatory mass
movement in India under Gandhi's
own Bhakti influence. (Narsingh
Mehra) which led to non-violent
way to achieve freedom in
India

7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

19वीं शताब्दी की आरंभिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेल्लेजली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

With Treaty of Allahabad of 1765, East India Company consolidated its gains in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and for long followed the policy of Ring fire (fence) to evolve allies who could become buffer states or shock absorbers. eg. Awadh...

Dawn of 19th century, especially under Wellesley, an imperialist, saw large scale expansion of British

Empire in India.

- ① His subsidiary alliance system was followed aggressively.
- ② Through this, he made Mysore, Pune, Nagpur his subordinate allies. The Marathas were made impotent. British Resident controlled any rebellion. EIC's army was maintained through the offers of subordinated kings.
- ③ Treaty of Bassein was his big achievement. Integration of Marathas led to British supremacy in India.

- ④ Individual or subjugated rulers could make no treaty with neighbouring states. They could not employ any European without British permission.
- ⑤ Acts of 1813, 1833, led to Centralisation of administration in 19th century.
- ⑥ Finally, with Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse > outsight annexation happened. It led to a reaction in 1857 but after crushing the rebellion, British Roy dominated and India was subjugated till 1947.

8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध शृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

After WWII, two superpowers
blocs like USA, USSR emerged.
Capitalism and Communism was
or logjerkheads. China became
Communist in 1949, followed by
Kim Il Sung's North Korea in 1950.
Eisenhower, US President feared
a domino effect and feared spread
of Communism in entire Asia.
① It abandoned its isolationist
policy and became active in Asia-Pacific

region.

- ② It established South East Asia
Treaty Organisation (SEATO) to
check Communism in Asia.
After French loss in 1956 on Vietnam,
US entered the scene proactively.
Vietnam was divided along 17th
parallel. US supported South Korean
liberal against Communist Ho Chi
Minh's North Vietnam. But nationalist
sentiments in entire Vietnam led
to civil war which eventually
became Communist war.

US's approach in Vietnam War:-

- ① JF Kennedy's
Richard Nixon's approach:- ~~Self~~
Isolated villages
policy
(safer village
policy)

But it failed because peasants themselves were Vietcong.

② Lyndon Johnson followed bombing Vietnam cities. It led to heavy criticism in US.

③ Nixon's approach ÷ Vietnamisation.

Supporting them with arms, ammunition.

Reasons for America's failure:

① Guerrilla warfare by Vietcong

② Foreign territory for US soldiers.

③ Nationalism in entire Vietnam.

④ US's extreme aggression turned against them only.

⑤ Ho Chi Minh trail — supplies were regular.

⑥ Chinese and Russian support along with North Vietnam's support to South Vietnam rebels.

9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

यद्यपि यूरोपीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

After WWII, Europe wanted to recover from war ravages and misery to develop itself once again.

It started with:

- ① BENELUX (1949)
- ② Treaty of Brussels
- ③ European Coal and Steel Community (1957)
- ④ European Community - (1960s)
- ⑤ European Union (1992)

Ways with EU:

- ① Social charter was abandoned in Treaty of Maastricht which compromised safe working conditions and other basic labour rights.

- ② Inclusion of Greece, Portugal and Spain led to inclusion of weak economies leading to instability and Euro fluctuation.
 - ③ Skewed contribution (budget) by different countries leading to conflicts.
 - ④ Britain withdrew recently.
 - ⑤ tramples down the economy and political sovereignty of nations
eg. Brussels Parliament.
- But in spite of this, its achievements are worthy ÷
- ① European Recovery with more collaboration,

cooperation.

- ② France and Germany become friends and are no more hostile.
 - ③ Free labour movement and inclusion of satellite states post Cold War led to economic prosperity in East Europe. [Schengen Zone, Common Euro]
 - ④ Common economic and foreign policy led to evolved defense and security.
 - ⑤ It checked Communist wave across Europe.
 - ⑥ It in fact led to elimination of Iron curtain in Europe.
 - ⑦ Inequalities reduced in Europe.
- Hence, EU has been an innovation of mutual cooperation in international relations and world history.

10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

यद्यपि 1848 की क्रांतियाँ विफल हो गई थीं तथापि ये यूरोपीय इतिहास में ऐतिहासिक घटना बनीं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

1848 revolutions in Europe with the onset of French Revolution of 1848 led to many positive outcomes :-

- ① Metternich system was abolished
- ② Fall of Austria's glory after Metternich's fall: Student demonstrations in Austria and Hungary led to mass consciousness of Republicanism
- ③ Republic in France and ideals of Napoleon resurfaced after the abolition of Bourbon dynasty.

- ④ British demanded more political reform after 1832 Reformation Act. It led to Charter Movement and right to vote to common men in 1867. Labour reforms were significant.
- ⑤ Significant nationalism wave in Italy led to Cavour's rise, Victor Emmanuel II's determination to unify Italy and throw off the yoke of Austria and foreign elements.
- ⑥ It led to rise of Bismarck in Germany and more consciousness in Europe about republic and modern nation state concepts.

Here, 1848 revolution led
to re-emergence of fresh
values like liberty, equality,
fraternity and led to nationalism
wave in entire Europe and
led to more people's rights
in 19th Century.

11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थीं। सविस्तार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American Revolution brought the
sentinel of democracy to the
world.

Causes of American revolution:-

- ① Social :- Hybrid culture (
Americanisation) and love for freedom
led to struggle against British
imperialism. Americans were Spanish,
Italians, Mexicans, Britishers,
Protestants, Catholics who were
liberal and did not want any
connection with Britain.

- ② Economic ÷ Passage of trade
laws like Stamp Act, Molasses Act,
by Greenville's, Lord North's
Tea Policy, Navigation Laws,
Industrial Regulations led to
heavy resentment. 'No taxation
without representation'
- ③ Political ÷ Many colonies had their
own constitutions which were
liberal.
- ④ Ideological ÷ Education (Harvard)
evolved early in USA, intellectuals
like John Adams, Locke's philosophy,
Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson
etc. led to fiery speeches

and ideological consciousness leading
to love for liberty, life and
pursuit of happiness.

These factors eventually led to
Declaration of Independence, 1776
and American Constitution on 1787.

Influence on French Revolution:-

- ① Ideas of democracy, liberty, freedom
- ② to challenge status quo, conservatism,
feudal order. Lafayette, a French had
fought alongside Americans
- ③ equality - to challenge Estates.
- ④ Meritocracy in governance.
- ⑤ Ideas of Revolution and philosophy.
- ⑥ Republicanism in France.

American Revolution was epoch making

12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित बिस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis refers to the volatile situation in Punjab in 1970's and 80's. It was marked by terror incidents, secessionist movements, and destruction of union.

Factors responsible for crisis:

- ① Border state ÷ Influence of Pakistan and breeding ground for terrorists to get trained and hijack Indian union. Period was contemporary with Kashmir crisis. (1989 onwards)

- ② Religion ÷ Fuelling Sikh separatism

from across the border led to formation of Khalistan Movement, leader of which was the fierce Bindsrahsala. Sloganeering on Kashmir was at the time (bordering state of Punjab) - 'Muslim-Sikh Bhai Bhai Hindun Quraan Kahen Se Aayi'.

③ Police Misgovernance, Power greed by local politicians led to growth of regional parties like SAD which based itself on strong religious sentiments.

④ Drug trafficking, led to youth being misguided into terrorism.

⑤ Low bureaucracy and no centralised

action (in fact tacit support to
Bindra-wala's by political elites)
led to worsening of situation.

Had it not been KPS Gill's:

Punjab Endgame strategy and
less political work of Mrs. Gandhi
(Operation Blue Star) and able
leadership of Major Kuldeep Brar,
Punjab crisis would have led
to secessionism and destruction
of Indian Union.

13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Declaration of Emergency in 1975

was an aberration on Post Independent
free Indian democracy.

Factors responsible were:-

- ① Judicial Activism by court to
check legislative powers. It led to
Mr. Goolbsy's conflict with
judiciary leading to flout the basic
separation of power doctrine making
Parliament the sovereign body in India.
- ② Rise of regional parties, different

political parties in states
and lack of cooperative federalism
led to unitary tendencies in the
centralised ruling elites to impose
emergency.

- ③ Media criticism and opposition
became wide of many central
government policies and their failures

Dark period of democracy:

- ① Dictatorial policies
- ② Quelled entire Part III - Fundamental
rights, free speech, expression.
- ③ Jailing of media activists, politicians
- ④ Appointment of favouritism governments
in states.

- ⑤ Position of President's rule in
non-Congress states.
- ⑥ Media gagging.
- ⑦ State Forced Sterilisation.
- ⑧ ADM Jabalpur Case - Right to
Privacy is not a fundamental right

⑨ 42nd Constitutional
Amendment - Mini
Constitution

Response:

- ① United opposition led by Jayprakash.
- ② Rise of many parties like
Janata Party, BJP, JDU, BSP etc.
- ③ Mass propaganda by politicians like
Subramaniam Swamy. in USA against
Emergency and Congress government.
- ④ Activists continued vociferous criticism
spreading awareness among masses,
leading to demonstrations, mass
movements.

⑤ Mass
Jail Bhara

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It led to the loss of Congress party in
1977 elections. leading to Morarji Desai's
governance.

14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pre-independence era saw women's active role to emancipate themselves from patriarchal society. After freedom, in 1947, role of women has widened to many spheres:

- ① Peasants: New farmers movements has led to issues resolution like feminisation of farm labour and better agricultural facilities to women
- ② tribals: 5th and 6th schedule, formation of ADCs, Regional Councils, Panchayati Raj system etc, political

representation of women has introduced
due to tribal reservation and
women reservations in these bodies.
Similar movement is right now led by
women of Nagaland to get representation
in ULBs of Nagaland. SHGs of
tribal women has led to economic
empowerment and better decision making.

- ③ trade unions : SEWA of Ila Bhatt
has led to labour reforms, better
women labour organisations across
India. Their efforts have recently
led to Maternity Benefit Law and
discussion about equal pay for
equal work for both men and women.
(DPSP) - Demand for more labour
force participation rate is
a new struggle.

- ④ Environment : Chipko Andolan was led by women as it affected their livelihood the most. Recent Andolan started agitation is seeing enormous women participation, similarly my Dargawa Kandhas. tribal women fighting along activists and NGOs for preserving their symbiosis with nature. Here, the role of women though continues to struggle for their own female rights. ~~still~~ (e.g. Vernika (stalking), Kudru, Anti Dowry, Child (infanticide)). it has evolved to various other domains also because it affects them directly or indirectly.

15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

Cultural diversity of India.

Constitutes linguistic, ethnic,

religious, Caste, Sexual,

food customs, beliefs, and such
other innumerable diversity.

It has been a hindrance in following
ways:

① Linguistic Chauvinism as seen in

Tamil secessionist movement, Anti-

Hindi Agitation, Masathi supremacy

have impeded unity of India.

② Ethnic differences like Bodoland

movement, Gorkha Movement,
Kashmir Crisis is leading to
many internal security challenges.

- ③ Caste Assertion like Bhim Army,
Patidar and Reservation demands
growing among Jats, Reddy's is
leading to social tensions and
conflicts

- ④ Different food customs has led to
beef ban, lynchings, vigilantism
leading to Chaos, break in
social fabric and rise of radicalism
leading to communal riots. eg.
Muzaffargarh, Malda riots.

But it has been a cause of unity
in spite of challenges :-

① Syncretism - Hindu-Muslim
liberalism

② Multilingualism leading to better
cognitive abilities leading to
better skills and jobs.

③ Linguistic reorganisation of states
has led to decentralised administration,
limited autonomy and more federal
character to Indian polity.

④ Tolerance, Assimilation and Universal
Acceptance - evolution of Bhakti, Sufism.

Hindrances are due to regionalism
fuelled by political considerations and
vote bank politics of caste, religion, etc.

16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Advantaged positions in India are posts like civil services, medical examinations, IITs, IIMs etc.

Equality of opportunity is guaranteed by Indian constitution like Affirmative action and various states statutes governing reservation policies.

In this context, open competition are held for various posts in

institutions, bureaucracy and
universities in India. e.g. JEE for
IITs, CAT for IIMs, NEET for
Medicine, UPSC - CSE for IAS, IPS.

But fair access to quality
are necessary too to ensure
ethical behaviour of candidates,
free and fair, level playing field for
all candidates to compete with
elite sections of society.

Example: Recent NEET, no doubt
brings opportunity across India,
but equitable access to resources,
ability to compete on parity terms
to rural hinterlands has become

difficult due to elite pattern
of NEET exam syllabus.

Another example would be open
competition in CSE. Here, ethical
uprightness is also needed as
an added qualification for such
an advantageous post.

Here, it is fruitful if equal
opportunities to all are provided
in terms of resources, education,
infrastructure, social benefits
in order to compete on equal terms
in an open competition. It would
bring about more equal terms
of level playing field for all

17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

महिलाओं की स्टीरियोटाइप सनसनीखेज छवियों का निरूपण न केवल उनकी पहचान को एक तुच्छ चाह वाली वस्तु तक सीमित करता है बल्कि समाज की पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को भी पुष्ट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Media and motion pictures are prime sources which accentuate building images of women which are flooded with prejudices, stereotypes.



- ① Matrimonial Ads - "Fair and beautiful ~~bride~~ required"
reinforces the concept of superficial beauty.
- ② Motion Pictures : "Main to tandoori
murgi ho yaar, Gatka
se Alcohol se", "Tu cheez
sadi hai most mast" →
Misogynistic lyrics. have
commodified women;
- ③ It has led to gender violence,
domestic violence, stalking
incidents (Vernika Kunder) incident in
Chandigarh)
- ④ Dilution of Anti-Dowry Law
shows the reinforcement of

Patriarchy in India society.

honour killings by Khats has
led to skewed gender justice in India.

- ⑤ Weak law enforcement agency and
insensitive police - leading to
non registration of FIRs - eg. Resect
Asola Sanctuary molestation case with
JNU girls. ⑥ 'Geri Culture' and
'Geri Routes' in Chandigarh.
Way forward :

- ① Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a
move in right direction.
- ② 'Lady oriented movies' to be promoted.
- ③ NGOs to spread awareness.
- ④ Gender sensitive education to be
introduced. ⑤ Political representation
of women to be increased.

18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

नियोजित मूल्यह्रास अवधारणा की सोचहरण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करो और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Planned obsolescence refers to the changing values in Indian society due to factors like westernisation, hybridisation, Globalisation or Globalisation.

Examples:

- ① Emergence of Nuclear families
- ② Rise in live-in culture
- ③ De-institutionalisation of marriage
- ④ Rising consumerism - Materialism
- ⑤ Leaving parents to old age homes etc.

Impact on economy:

- ① More GDP due to rising consumption
- ② Economic growth in terms of GDP.
- ③ But social-economic development suffers.

- ④ Depression, lifestyle disorders increases
hypertension, isolation, mistrust in
relationships, increases.

India society's move towards
throwaway culture:

- ① Aspirational India - wants
more. Media ads like 'Ye
Sil Menge More' leading to
more wants than needs.
- ② This is leading to environmental

degradation - Throwing away
smartphones, e-waste leading to
contamination

③ Cultural revivalism has checked
this growth, though.
~~Still~~ ~~though~~ this curve will grow due
to more globalised and homogenous
world. influenced currently by
western parameters of consumption and
pleasure.

Way forward :-

- ① Yoga
- ② Balancing material and spiritual aspects.
- ③ Building trust in relationships.
- ④ Needs more than wants → austerity

19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities.
Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
 विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को
 विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Persons with disabilities (Divyansh)

are excluded in society not
 due to their inherent disability
 but due to inability to provide
 them their basic rights like jobs,
 education, non-availability of
 inclusive infrastructure. Hence, they
 become marginalised and vulnerable.

Employment is a vital factor;

- ① Economic decision making.
- ② Diverse talent pool.
- ③ Financial soundness.

But more than that, it is required social and behavioural, attitudinal changes which alone will aid or further the employment prospects.

Example: State responsibility to build intelligent transportation, Braille books, pathways on pavement audits are required so that accessibility of PWDs increased to access resources.

Steps by government:

- ① Suganya Bharat Aahyan
- ② Accessibility Index will evaluate firms on their inclusive approach to diverse talent pool.

- ③ Marrakesh treaty
- ④ Ratification of UNCRPD.
- ⑤ Passage of Right of persons with disability Bill, 2017
- ⑥ Reservation in jobs increased from 2 to 4%. Also in educational universities
- ⑦ Uniform All inter-sect for accessing social-economic benefits.

These steps will go a long way
in financial as well as
social inclusion of disabled
abled people

20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street.
Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation is interconnectivity,
accentuated by knowledge
economic boom for the last three
decades. (Global Village Concept)
Many see it as westernization:-

① Macdonalization of culture.

② Consumerism

③ Mass culture

④ Teens, Denims and more homogeneity
Pop culture.

Critical Examination of views

- ① Double sided flow
- ② International Day of Yoga
- ③ Indian software giants like
Infosys, TCS in US (Silicon Valley)
- ④ Globalisation → suitable to Indian
needs
- ⑤ Modernisation but within Indian
framework . China is a better
example
- ⑥ Interconnected knowledge economy,
outsourcing .
- ⑦ Cultural Revivalism and blending
of Indian food, clothes like

Geographical Indicator to India
tea, coffee, khadi in US,
hygiene in US etc - are examples
how Globalisation has been a
two way streamlined flow for
decades.