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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

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Center

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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:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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.

Temple building architecture in India reflects a rich part of tangible heritage and culture. Temple architecture evolved during ancient India due to multiple reasons:

1. Changing form of worship
 - The people in Indian civilisation and the vedic people followed nature worship. They conducted pythas and idol worship had not evolved. Thus structural temples are not found.
 - Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism brought new forms of temple architecture. For eg. Chaityas were constructed from rock cut caves for Buddhist worship such as Kare Chaitya.
 - Buddhism also led to construction of stupas. eg. Sanchi Stupa.
 - Emergence of idol worship in late vedic society and its flourishment in Gupta period led

to expansion of structural temples
with Gaura Gohiya, Sukhar,
Marolap etc.

2. Improvement in skills of Craftsmen

- Earliest structural temple at Sanchi (temple No. 17) is a single room - flat roofed structure.
- With improvement in skills of craftsmen elaborate styles emerged such as Nagara style, Devalidhar style and vesara style for eg. Kunj Rao temples with their extensive carvings show high levels of skill.
- In cave temples also, skill of craftsmen improved over years. Initial Chaityas at Barabar caves have simple - polished interior. Later under Ashtabhadra cave temple architecture reached its pinnacle. For eg. Ellora temple (Kailash temple) created from single rock cut cave.

3. Funding from kings and merchants Funding and patronage provided

- support to craftsmen.
- e.g. at Sanathu Gupta, the gentry of royal houses provided funds for construction of railings.
 - different styles flourished under patronage of different rulers.
 - Gupta period → saw development of Nagara style temples (e.g. Varanasi temple).
 - In south Pallavas and Cholas created grand temples. e.g. city of Mahabalipuram under Pallavas.

This way temple architecture evolved due to growing, change in form of worship and improved skills of craftsmen.

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.

From the emergence of Chalcolithic age, metal casting had ~~been~~ emerged in India.

Cire-perdue (lost wax technique) is widely used. In this method a mould is prepared by using a wax pattern. The mould is heated, leading to melting of wax pattern, and leaving hollow inside. This method is used right from Harappan period onwards.

1. In Indus valley civilisation - copper sculptures are found - eg. dancing girl.
2. During Gupta period metal casting was used to produce images of ~~the~~ God - eg. Sultan-ganj image of Buddha is 7½ feet statue made of bronze.
3. Cire perdue method reached to

zenith during Chola period.
Chola bronzes were made during
Raja Raja Chola. eg. image of
Nataraja.

In contemporary times, many
Indian traditional statues have
been smuggled to western
countries. This needs to be
addressed through amending
the Antiquities Act and creating
national archive of Indian statues.

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.

Middle Medieval period in India
saw the rise of Bhakti and
Sufi movement. These were
religious reform movements that
led to rich tradition of devotional
literature.

1. In Bhakti movement Ramayan and Mahabharata were re-written. For eg. Tulsidas wrote Ramcharita Manas.
2. Teachings of various saints were written. eg. Kabiradas wrote Bijak.
3. ~~Dante~~ There was development of literature flourished under Nandev, Tulsidas, Gyaneshwar.
4. New dialects were used for devotional literature such as Braj, Avdhi.
5. Emergence of Sikkism and

- writing of Guru Granth Sahib.
6. Some devotional works were written in Sanskrit too for eg. Jaydeva wrote Geet Govinda
 7. Sufi movement led to development of Persian and Urdu literature. For eg. Khusrav was disciple of Chisti order.
 8. New forms of songs emerged such as Qawalis written by Amir Khusrav
 3. Hindu devotional literature was translated into Persian by Dara Shikoh.

Therefore middle ages were not a dark period as it witnessed developments in devotional literature.

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.

The World War II started with attack of Germany over Poland in 1939. In India, nationalists were divided on future course of action.

1. Mahatma Gandhi was completely against fascism. He argued believed that no movement should be started during the war and Congress should unconditionally support British war efforts.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru distinguished between fascism and British ~~imperialism~~ ^{imperialism} too. He too believed that justice laid on ~~the~~ ^{both} side of allied powers. However he was against unconditional support of Indians in the war.
3. Sethbas Chandra Bose believed that war was between different imperial powers. He saw no difference between fascism and British. He argued that India

should utilise this opportunity to push for independence. He was even ready to get help from fascist powers. ~~eg~~

ultimately at Rangpur session, 1940 INC decided not to launch a mass struggle.

Quit India movement was launched in 1942 due to the following factors:

1. Failure of Cripps Mission - Cripps mission ~~was~~ did not offer complete independence as demanded by Indians.
2. Increasing war time miseries - eg. famine and food shortage.
3. The threat of Japanese invasion into India had increased.
4. The evacuation of British from Japanese controlled territories in Burma disillusioned ~~the~~ Indians - there were separate roads for white and brown people.

Thus while initially INC had

decided not to launch mass
movement during the war. The
war time miseries and imperial
policies of Britain created conditions
for launch of Quit India movement.

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.

In India capitalists emerged in 19th century with emergence of few Indian controlled industries. Indian industrialists were against imperialism and supported freedom struggle through different means:-

1. They provided financial support to Congress. eg. Ambalal sarabhai funded Sabarmati Ashram.
2. Some industrialists were members of INC and directly participated in Gandhian movements. eg. JRD Tata, Jannadas Bajaj etc.
3. They helped in negotiating with the British. eg. Taj Bahadur Saper conducted negotiations with government during civil disobedience movement.
4. They took anti-imperial stand in councils. eg. industrialists voted against the Public Safety Bill and Trade Dispute Act.
5. They boycotted first Round Table conference because congress did not

join it.

The emergence of socialist trends deterred industrialists:

1. They preferred peaceful movement as increased radicalisation was antithetical to business.
2. The radicalisation of workers was harmful for their interest.
3. They did not favour boycott of councils because they feared that then they will be captured by other groups.

However even then industrialists remained anti-imperial. Gandhi's ideas of trusteeship was based on class-consensus instead of class-conflict. This helped industrialists to remain part of the movement for instance Bombay Plan of 1942 had capitalists such as J.R.D. Tata, J. Mathai etc. Yet it supported partial nationalisation of industries, land reform, better working conditions of workers.

This way Indian freedom struggle
reconciled interest of capitalists
and workers and was a mass
movement.

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.

The Socio-religious reform movements represent Indian renaissance and led to positive improvements.

1. Attack on existing social evils
Reformers such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, B.M. Malabari etc. helped purge Indian society from social evils:
 - i) Efforts led to abolition of sati in 1829.
 - ii) These movements promoted widow remarriage (Act was passed in 1856)
 - iii) B.M. Malabari, Pandita Ramabai & argued against child marriage. British brought Age of consent Act.
 - iv) Reformers attacked caste system and untouchability. For eg. Ayya Sanyal under Dayananda Saraswati advocated to against untouchability.
 - v) Muslim reform movement under Syed Ahmed Khan attacked purdah system and other orthodox evils in Islam.

vi) Parsi reform movement under
Dada Bhai Naoroji focused on
improving status of Parsi women.

These movements prepared ground
for Indian freedom struggle.

1. The educated social reformers
were inspired by new ideas of
French Revolution. and for eg.
Young Bengal movement carried
ideas of liberty, equality and
fraternity. These promoted modern
values of nationalism.

2. The revivalist movements instilled
pride for own culture. These for
eg. Swami Vivekananda inspired early
extremists such as Aurobindo
Ghose.

3. By removing evils of caste etc,
these movements promoted
unity and development of
nationalism.

4. Revivalistic movement among
Muslims under Deoband

movement were very critical of British. They supported Indian National Congress and national movements.

Thus way the social reform movements prepared ground for freedom struggle.

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.

The British during ^{dawn of} 19th century followed the policy of subordination isolation

After the Battle of Buxar in 1765, British had acquired Diwan Rights and became equal to in status to Nawabs of Bengal or Awadh. In 19th century, the focus shifted to expanding the British empire. This was especially seen under governorship of Lord Wellesley.

1. Second Anglo-Maratha war was held under Lord Wellesley. After the war British entered into treaties of Sajidpur Gaon and Pengao and captured large parts of Maratha empire.

2. Fourth Anglo-Mysore war - Tipu Sultan was killed and Mysore came under British rule.

3. Policy of Ring fence - Wellesley followed this policy to protect British territories from Maratha and Mysore attacks.

4. Subsidiary alliance system - This was system the princely states agreed to station British army and ambassador in their court. Wellesley in turn promised to protect the states from attacks by other rulers. Such treaties were signed with Karnataka, Hyderabad, Marathas etc.

The process of expansion continued even after Wellesley. British followed Policy of subordinate isolation from 1813 till 1856. In this phase large scale annexation were held.

- i) Under Governor Hastings, Anglo Gorkha war happened and British got major hill stations such as Nainital.
- ii) Third Anglo Maratha war in 1813,

- Marathas were completely routed.
- iii) Under Dalhousie's Doctrine of lapse Thanse, Nagpur, Satara were annexed.
- iv) Awadh was annexed on pretext of misrule.
- v) After Anglo-Sikh war Punjab was annexed.

This way large scale expansion of British kingdom continued till 1856. It was only after Revolt of 1857 that British stopped policy of annexation through Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

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.

After world war II, the anti-imperial struggles got strengthened in Asian colonies. This was also the phase of Cold War. Thus super powers like USA got involved into the struggles. USA's entry into Vietnam war is one such incident.

Phase 1: Struggle for independence

Vietnam was a French colony. Viet Minh (Vietnam Congress) was carrying out struggle for independence under leadership of Ho-Chi-Min. Viet Minh was supported by Russia and China. Thus USA supported French in the struggle. Vietnam & Viet Minh defeated French army at Dien Phu war.

Phase 2: Post independence Reconstruction

According to Geneva Conference,

Vietnam was divided along 11th Parallel, and elections had to be held. However USA believed in 'Domino effect' and did not want communist govt to come to power in Vietnam.

- i) It supported south Vietnam against elections
- ii) It supported south Vietnam to quench civil war
- iii) It undertook bombing of North Vietnam - used chemical weapons such as orange gas.

America failed in the war because:

1. North Vietnam was supported by USSR and China.
2. Ho Chi Minh provided strong leadership and Viet Minh followed guerrilla tactics in war.
3. American soldiers faced problems such as unfriendly terrain, rain and tropical diseases.
4. International community and civilians in USA were against US Policies - Anti war protests

were organised in USA.

Thus finally America had to
concede defeat and elections were
held in Vietnam in 1956.

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

After world war II, Europe moved towards building European unity to prevent future wars and support reconstruction. European Union emerged in 1992 after the Maastricht Treaty. However it had its origins in European steel and coal community.

There are problems with European union:

1. Monetary union without having a financial union has been responsible for economic crisis eg. Eurozone crisis of 2011
2. It is criticised to be undemocratic eg. austerity plan was forced on Greece and Portugal
3. Anti European union favour is increasing. eg. Brexit in 2016.
4. It has not been successful in promoting human rights eg. persecution of Roma community and refugee crisis.

However it has important achievements too

1. It has promoted European unity through Schengen visa and barrier free entry.

2. It led to economic development. Europe emerged as largest economy within decades of massive destruction of world war.

3. It has supported Eastern European countries post breakdown of USSR for eg. Poland, Croatia etc.

4. It has been successful in preventing future wars and hostility among European countries.

5. It has promoted human rights for eg. abolition of capital punishment is precondition for joining EU.

Thus despite limitations, EU has been a major success. It needs reforms such as promoting democratisation and dealing with economic crisis to reduce Euro-skepticism.

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

The ideas of French revolution did not die out with defeat of Napoleon and Battle of Waterloo. These were visible in the 1848 revolutions across Europe.

The revolutions in 1848 carried socialist ideas and were supported by workers against the capitalist regimes. Although they failed, they represent watershed event.

1. They shook the existing political order

→ Metternich had to flee from Austria
→ Louis Philippe fled from France and French Republic was set up.

2. These took steps for German unification

The Frankfurt Parliament supported Monarchical Republic of Germany under Prussia. Although Prussian ruler refused the idea, but this led way for German

- unification under Bismarck took place.
3. These encouraged development of socialist ideas and later in ~~1889~~ first communist international took place
 4. It saw emergence of European brotherhood. Leaders like Garibaldi, Lord Byron etc supported each other.

Thus although the ~~1848~~ 1848 revolutions failed to bring lasting change, they caused severe dent to the feudal structures and the old ^{guard} ~~rule~~. Thus they prepared ground for German and Italian unification in 1870.

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.

American Revolution or American War of independence was a historic event that led to America's independence in 1783.

Causes of American Revolution

1. Economic
 - British control over American trade
 - Stamp Act imposed stamp duty on all products
 - ~~that~~ America was not allowed to trade directly with any other European power
 - Lord North's Tea Policy imposed tax on tea. Americans responded by 'Boston Tea Party' when large amount of tea was thrown into Atlantic

2. POLITICAL
 - 7 year war between Britain and French weakened British
 - Britain was facing unrest in Ireland too. Thus they agreed to

grant independence to America in 1783.

3. SOCIAL

→ America witnessed unity between different classes.

4. IDEOLOGICAL

→ People were inspired by leaders such as Thomas Jefferson who argued for inherent rights of colonised people.

→ Benjamin Franklin wrote pamphlets that explained drain of wealth from America.

→ The motto 'no taxation without representation' became ideological bases for American Declaration of Independence.

American revolution influenced the Russian revolution of 1789.

1. French government's support to America aggravated economic ruin in France.

2. ~~The~~ The Declaration of Independence inspired French people. The French revolution led to

Declaration of Rights of Man and
citizens.

3. Direct participation of French
personnel in American revolution
eg. Lafayette, who later led the
fall of Bastille.

This way the two historic events
of American and French revolution
led to spread of modern ideas
of independence, liberty, equality
and fraternity.

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.

Punjab reflected a unique amalgamation of language (Punjabi), religion (Sikhism) and regionalism. The crisis unfolded in different phases:

1. Phase I → Demand for Punjabi Suba
 - The State Reorganisation Commission under Faizul Ali had rejected statehood demand of Punjab because it was based on religion.
 - However Punjab was created in 1966 when Akali Dal leaders like Master Tara Singh argued that demand was solely based on language.

2. Phase II - Rise of Communalism
 - Akali Dal could not get political support because people did not vote on religious lines.
 - Thus there was increased communalisation of politics and regionalism.
 - eg. Anandpur Sahib resolution by Longowal reflected regional aspirations.

- Khalistan movement under Bhindranwala witnessed heightened use of religion he moved into ~~the~~ Golden temple and

3. Phase 3 → emergence of explosive situation

- Increased terrorism finally led to 'Operation Blue Star'. But it led to damage to Golden Temple and killing of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi
- Punjab Accord of 1985 tried to find peaceful solutions through removal of AFSPA, sharing of water through Tribunal etc.
- But insurgency restarted after Longowal was murdered. It could be finally addressed only after Operation Black Thunder.
- Thus Punjab crisis is an important lesson that communal politics should be nipped in the bud itself.

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.

In 1975 ~~Prime Minister~~ ^{President} ~~Indira Gandhi~~ declared National emergency under Article 352. This continued for 18 months.

Factors leading to emergency

1. Indira Gandhi's election was cancelled by Allahabad High Court on petition by Raj Narain
2. JP movement called for quaras of government
3. JP Narayan exhorted public servants to not follow government's orders
4. There was threat of emergence of anarchy.

Emergency is considered dark period in Indian democracy :-

1. Fundamental Rights were abrogated. At the Jabalpur DM case, Supreme Court said that even Right to life stands dismissed during emergency.
2. The long period of 18 months was not justified.

3. Decisions were taken not by the Cabinet but by committee headed by Sanjay Gandhi - eg forced sterilisation
4. All political opposition was suppressed through brutal measures such as imprisonment.
5. 42nd Constitutional amendment act brought drastic changes in constitution - impacting separation of power.

The masses, media and political class did not accept emergency completely passively.

1. Media → some media channels and newspapers lost independence and became passive supporters. But some media houses remained independent and criticised emergency. Journalists and editors were jailed.
2. Political Class → People belonging to party in power followed orders of committee. But opposition still existed outside legislature. large number of politicians such as J P Narayan, Atal Bihari

Vajpayee were jailed
in's masses - Masses responded by
voting against Indira Gandhi
in 1977 elections.

Thus masses, media and political
class kept democracy alive.

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.

Women ~~movements~~ participation in social movements had continued since national movement itself. Women were active participants in Gandhian struggle and revolutionary movements. After independence too women have actively participated in movements for important issues:

1. Tribal movements
women have raised issues of liquor banning, displacement of tribals etc, for eg. women participated in Chhattisgarh mines sweamile sangha.
2. In Uttarakhand, women participated in chipkoo movement against cutting of trees.
3. They raised concerns of Bhopal gas victims through Bhopal Gas Bidit Mahila Udyog.
4. New farmers movement saw participation of women Eg. Samastha Mahila Aghadi was linked to

Sharad Joshi's ~~Shetty~~ Shetkari sangathan
5. In 1970s women raised issues of
price rise and political corruption
by participating in JP Narayan's
Total revolution

6. The textile workers of Bombay and
Mumadabad participated in Trade
Union movements. eg. SEWA was
formed under Ela Bhatt.

Post 1980s, Autonomous women
organisations rose. Women studies
were promoted in institutions
such as Osmania University.
The autonomous women movement
raised women specific issues

i) Protest after Mathura rape case
led to reforms in rape laws.
ii) After Roop Kumar case, strong
act for ~~criminal~~ abolishing sati
was brought

iii) Magazines such as Sanki,
Durveshi, Manushi gave voice
to women.

Two women have been active
participants of social movements.

In contemporary times, ~~notable~~ protests
like Nishchaya rape case, Narmada
Bachao Andolan, and not in my
name protest show that women
participation has continued in
different social movements.

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

India has been a country of vast cultural diversity. This exists in form of multiple ethnicities, language, religion, caste etc.

Some people argue that vast cultural diversity is a hindrance to nation building as:

1. It promotes regionalism. ~~and conflict~~
eg. Tamil Nadu's protest against Hindi language.
2. It has led to violence and conflict. For eg. Bhum Sena in UP.
3. It leads to communal conflicts.
For eg. Muzaffarpur riots
4. It promotes separatist tendencies
For eg. demand of separate nation by Nagas.

However India is a unique blend of unity in diversity. Nation building has continued despite vast diversity.

1. The struggle for independence

brought diverse groups together -
promoting progressive nationalism.

2. Constitution tries to reconcile aspirations of various groups. For eg. fundamental rights under Article 29 and 30 protect linguistic and religious minorities.
3. ~~Just~~ 5th and 6th schedule under constitution recognise unique way of life of tribals and promotes democratisation.
4. Institutional mechanism such as zonal councils, interstate council promote unity.
5. Economic unity is promoted by five year plan now by NITI Aayog.
6. Philosophy of secularism is enshrined in India which means equal respect for all religions and culture.

thus cultural diversity has strengthened instead of hindering nation building. Indian nationalism

is different from the ~~inward looking~~
European nationalism and has
progressed by inculcating different
cultures within it.

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.

The Indian constitution is founded on two principles of equality and Justice

Equality of opportunity is procedural equality which means that every individual has equal access to all positions. This is guaranteed under Article 15(1) and Article 16(1). Thus state will not discriminate in public employment based on religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, or residence and dissent.

However we also need substantive equality which implies principle of justice. Some people have faced historic discrimination that prevented them from access to qualification, education etc. Thus equality of opportunity can only be a reality when marginalised communities get access

to qualification through affirmative action. This is guaranteed through.

- i) Reservation for & economically disadvantaged communities under Right to Education Act
- ii) Reservation in higher education for socially and educationally backward (under Article 15(5) of Constitution.

iii) Increasing access to education for girls through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, building girls toilets in schools etc.

iv) Increasing access to qualification for children with disabilities through inclusive education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

v) Promoting women and dalit entrepreneurs and skilling under Stand up India, Mudra etc.

This way ~~India~~ we aim at providing quality of opportunity along with fair access to qualifications.

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.

Women have been portrayed in stereotypical ways through different forms of media. In movies, movies create sensational images through item songs. ~~also~~ Such images create following problems:

1. They lead to objectification of women through lyrics in songs and item dance.
2. They promote and validate crime against women. For eg movies like Ranjhana validate stalking and voyeurism.
3. They ~~promote~~ ^{promote} pornography and sexual violence - eg increasing use of cyber space for pornography.
4. They reinforce patriarchal structure through following:
 1. ~~The~~ Idea of consent is not shown in media images as movies show that women give in to stalking. This promotes

patriarchal crimes like marital rape
2. women are not shown as engaged
in economic activities - movies
create ~~them~~ 'damsel in distress'
image of women. for eg.

3. TV shows promote patriarchal
structures in kinship and
family by reducing women to
housewife role.

4.
Thus media portrayal of women
should change to bring attitudinal
change in society. Movies like
'Pink' that focus on consent
and 'Lipstick under my Burkha'
that focusses on women sexuality
need to be promoted.

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.

Planned obsolescence means that a policy which aims towards producing consumer goods that rapidly become obsolete.

It is seen in communication technology. For example new models of smart phones are launched and old models do not get software updates. Other example is automobiles. Car companies stop making old models and spare parts.

Impact on Economy

Positive Impacts

1. It encourages innovation and developing new models
2. It fuels consumer demand - leading to favourable levels of inflation.

3. It promotes modernization -

Negative Impacts

1. It enhances hedonism - as people keep on replacing their smartphones.
2. It creates problem of waste management -
3. It goes against sustainable development which promotes reuse, reduce and recycle.

Planned obsolescence has created 'throwaway culture' in India. The new models are cheaper than investing in repair. Thus consumers buy new products and throw away old ones. This has led to increased e-waste.

Thus there is need to promote reuse and recycle. Extended producer responsibility in e-waste management rules is important step in managing throw-away culture.

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.

According to census 2011, 2.1% of India's population is living with some form of disability.

Employment becomes a vital factor for their empowerment

1. It leads to Economic independence
2. They are able to meet their health needs such as medicines, physical supports like wheelchairs.
3. It ~~prevent~~ protects them from being pushed into poverty.
4. It leads to self confidence and true inclusion in society.
5. Other co-workers' attitude also changes - this reduces biases against persons with disabilities.

Government has taken multiple measures to promote employment of PwDs

1. Under Government of India rules PwD get reservation for government

employment

2. National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation provides financial support for self employment.
3. Inclusion and Accessibility System provides corporates a tool to evaluate level of inclusion in their companies.
4. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 prohibits discrimination in employment on grounds of disability.
5. Skill India program includes focus on providing skill training for PwD
6. The scheme for Inclusive education in secondary school and sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to enhance education attainment for children with disabilities. This prepares them for future ~~ed~~ employment.

These steps will help ~~act~~ implement the UN Convention on Rights of PwD and ensure

inclusion of PwD in economic sphere.

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

Globalisation is the process of increasing exchange of ideas, people, products across nations. It has enhanced post 1991 reforms in India.

Some consider globalisation to be synonymous with westernisation

1. western products such as clothing, food habits entered into Indian market (for eg. McDonalds, Dominos etc)
2. social institutions are following western values. For eg. there is shift to nuclear family from joint family post globalisation.
3. value modernity occurred under influence of cyber space - eg. rise in values of individualism.
4. westernisation seen in culture - for eg. dance forms like hip hop, jazz music are becoming popular in India.

However, globalisation is a two-way phenomena. Indian economy, culture and values are also becoming part of western countries.

1. Indian handcraft and textile finds market in USA and Europe
eg. E-commerce through Craftville, Jori etc.

2. Indian culture ~~is~~ impacting west - for eg. yoga has reached USA, Europe

3. Indian philosophy and religion inspiring new cults and sects in west eg. Krishna consciousness

4. Indian cuisine spreading in Europe eg. chicken tikka masala is national dish in U.K.

5. Indian companies emerging as multinational companies.
for eg. Tata steel has significant control over iron and steel industry in Britain.

6. Indian diaspora is politically active in European

countries and USA. There are 15
parliamentarians in UK who are
persons of Indian origin.

Therefore globalisation is a two
way process.