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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	Neha Bandhu		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	171485
Center	National Trust building	Date	8 / Sept / 17

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 लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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-अर्चन 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।

The architecture, art forms sculpture also reflects the condition present in the society.

Similarly from Maurya era to Gupta the form of religion, worship changed. In Maurya's times the focus was mainly upon ^{Shiva, post Maurya and} pillar, caves later from Gupta's period the evolution of Bhagvatism started which focused on BHAKTI.

Impact on temple building from changing form of worship:

Bhakti focused on 'Bhag'. Just like Tribal chief divides their share to its people. God also divide his 'Bhagya' with his Bhakta. This reflected in

the temple buildings in form of
idolatriy. Nagara style of temple
built gradually

I stage :

Earlier there were less number
of god mainly - 3 god - Brahma
Vishnu, Mahesh. skills were not
refined and funding was divided
to Buddhism, Jainism and new Bhagvatism.
Thus the temple built were at
lower platform, Open ~~ambulatory~~
ambulatory passage and single
god.

II stage :

Number of god increases.
Skilled worker and increased funding
resulted in high platform temple.

III Stage :

Panchayatana type temple
started to built. large space
is provided before Gairbhagihra
called Mandapa.

eg: Devgarh temple.

IV Stage: Temple became larger and rectangular

II Stage:

Temple started to have intricate carvings, Shikhar.

eg: Jagannath temple (Odisha)

Similarly in South India

temple form evolved called Dravidian style which was ^{having} more designed gateway Gopuram. The rich use of bronze and large temple is result of relationship with south east India and silk trade which resulted in increased funding, new skills to express the Bhakti of the people.

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।

The earliest example of metal casting is found from Indus valley civilization where bronze metal is used for sculpture making.

The finest example is Dancing Girl found in Mohenjodaro which is in Tribhanga mudra, naked, wearing only bracelet. The moulding itself surprises modern sculpture.

The method used by them was CIRE PERDUE or

lost wax technique :

In this method first the sculpture is made from

the ~~mould~~ wax then mud-brick is rounded over it. Then the wax is melted and metal is put inside the mould. Then outer mould made from mud is removed.

This form of sculpture making we found in later times also for eg during bronze sculpture making in South Indian Temple, Nataraj statue etc.

Also we found evidences of sculpture made from this technique from Indonesia and South east where it ~~borrowed~~ from India during post Maurya times.

Moreover this technique is still in use in many parts of India.

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Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मार्ज में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

India's middle ages, ^{mainly} ^{Post Gupta} started a tradition of Bhakti which reflected in the large number of devotional literature composed in this time.

for eg: Ramayana was completed in 5th ^{century} A.D. Similarly, Mahabharata which started from 2nd century B.C. was completed in 10th century A.D.

Puranas were written which showed the different Avatars of god.

Srimad Bhagvata Gita also strengthen the tradition of Bhakti.

Merit of devotional Literature:

In the middle ages
"Bhakti" was popular. Any one
from any caste could practice it
and share the 'Bhagya' of his
God.

The literature were written
for popularises the teachings of
Bhagvatism, victory of good
over ill (mahabharata), duty is superior
(Ramayana) etc.

Dark age:

The middle age of
India was often called the
dark age by many due to
the rising inequalities,
ritual, blind faith,
rajayana Buddhism, rising
love of luxury by saints

and Buddhist and Jainist, increasing
casteism, superiority to Brahmins.

Even though there were
evolving inequalities but the
literature of this time focused on
values of equality, tolerance,
brotherhood, devotion,
commitment to duty in the
relationship etc. This shows
that literature of middle age
enriched this time.

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।

With the Outbreak of World War II in 1939, Britain announced India's participation without asking for it to INC and others.

In this issues there were different views of national leaders

- 1) While Gandhi wanted to give full support as he says that democratic Britain is clearly distinct from fascist forces
- 2) Communist, Socialist and Leftist group under INC supported that India should take advantage of situation and called for internal revolution that could give India freedom.

3) Nehru did not wanted to support British in world war at the same time he also thought it is not right time for revolution given fascist forces are more evil.

Thus this intermediary path was chosen by working group of INC.

When India National Congress demanded two condition for ^{giving} support in war

- 1) freedom after war
- 2) Reason of Britain to participate in the war.

but they got no satisfactory response from Britain who declared India's support for war.

Thus Gandhi started Individual Satyagraha.

U.S.A and other country pressed British govt for ^{full} support from India. Thus diplomatic mission was send

to India.

Factors that led to launch of I.M.:

- 1) Failure of Kipps mission
- 2) War time miseries, hunger, Malnourishment
- 3) Victory of Germany over France revealing the weakness of imperialist powers
- 4) Energy in Indians influenced by the socialism and nationalist movement in Spain, Poland etc.
- 5) Truth that Imperial power outwardly fighting for democracy and not providing democracy to its colonies.

Given all these factors in special session of congress I.M. was launched by Gandhi

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।

Indian Industrialist from the very beginning supported freedom struggle.

I. During Congress' establishment
there were many industrialist supporting moderates in funding their propaganda etc.

II. During Swadeshi Movement (1905-07)
Indian Industrialist established many indigenous industries like steel industry, textile industry, contributing for boycott of foreign goods. They provided cheaper alternative to Indians.

During Gandhi's leadership, Indian industrialist carried on to contribute many were the friends of Mahatma.

Gandhi. Gandhi called for "Trusteeship"
According to which Industrialist
should consider them trustee of
workers and protect them and not
master them.

TV After 1920, increasing impact
of Russian Revolution, establishment
of Comintern & Communist and
Socialist influence on congress
increased. All India trade union
congress (AITUC) was established
in 1920s, Lala Lajpat Rai as
head and Chaman Lal as secretary.

They all called for
rise of socialism and started
to aware people about evil of
Capitalism.

Bose and Nehru also
have same thoughts. They
headed INC during this time
but INC was the

space for all sections. It didn't
make industrialist aloof as their
funding and contribution was necessary
for the movement.

Industrialist too carried on
to contribute

for example they released Bombay
Plan (1944) calling for states' role
for facilitating trade and growth of
nation.

this way industrialist played
very important role during all phases
of national 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.

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।

Socio - religious Reform movement of 19th century and 20th century ~~are~~ called Indian Renaissance period.

These are characterized by values of Humanism, Universalism and Rationalism.

Focuses of reform movement on various evil:

- 1) Sati system: Raja Ram Mohan Roy argued against this evil practice later 1828 British made it illegal.

- 2) Child Marriage: Scholar such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vidhya Sagar, Jyotiba Phule, Dayanand Saraswati argued against it. By Sharda Act 1930 it made illegal.

3) Untouchability:

SNDP movement, Jyotiba Phule's contribution, Neelhar Dayanand Saraswati called for its abolition. However it took a long time for removing this

4) Widow Remarriage:

Vatnyasagar, Ram Mohan Ray called for remarriage of widows and their rights of equality.

5) Education of women:

All reformers of the time argued for it. Main contributors Savitri Bai Phule, Bethune etc.

Reform Movement and how it prepared ground for Indian freedom struggle:

- 1) Revivalist Movement like Arya Samaj instil the confidence among Indians regarding their cultures, proving wrong the white

burden theory

- 2) Rise of Indian Middle class
- 3) These movement were the Sangam of western values of rationalism, liberalism and faith in Indian culture.

which seeded Indian Nationalism which valued democracy & western values.

- 4) It abolished the myth of British superiority
- 5) Bengali youth became aware of the exploitation of Britishers

However over emphasis on Indian tradition resulted in communalism in later time.

But overall, Reform provided seed to Indian Nationalism.

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।

After the Battle of Plassey and Buxar, Britain (EIC) started to getting larger hold over Indian territories.

Lord Wellesley (1799-1805) fueled this process by introducing subsidiary alliance.

After Battle of Buxar (1765), Britain went dual government in Bengal. But their increasing ambition needed more control over Indian ruler. In this scenario Wellesley provided Britain his weapon of subsidiary alliance Under which 1) Ruler need to maintain British (EIC) army under his rule on their own expenditure
2) No independent foreign relation

- 3) British agent in the empire to be appointed.
- 4) No foreign agent can be allowed without British permission.

In return East Indian Company will provide it protection against any aggression.

Mysore (1799), Maratha
Awadh (1798, 1801) later all
the Marathas, Sindhia, Gajpura,
Bhosle etc accepted subsidiary
alliances through Anglo-Mysore
war, Anglo-Maratha war.

In later time Sindh
(1839) and Punjab (1844)
also accepted subsidiary alliances
thus Wellesley in
true sense expanded the control
over India from north (Punjab),
East (Bengal), west (Nagpur,
Poona) etc.

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 श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

Vietnam war is one of the most famous war in the world for defeat of USA by the people of Vietnam i.e. defeat of super power by strength of indigenous people unity and courage.

After end of world war Vietnam was divided into two parts - North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

Earlier it was French colony. In its first battle of freedom, the leader 'Khai-Minh' united people against French govt oppression.

Later with the division it was assumed to people of Vietnam that it is temporary to

give them freedom and making a republic.

But later in south vietnam which was under U.S.A. denied for the unification.

People of south vietnam revolted.

USA later attacked on south vietnam. Earlier it was consolidating its position during 1950 and after the world war.

Reason of failure of America:

- 1) America's intervention was condemned all over the world.
- 2) Support of USSR for the Minh party revolution against USA.
- 3) Support of other nation's nationalist force
- 4) Unity of south and north America
- 5) Strong leadership of 'Kai-minh'

6) ^{USA} Morale got down due to
courage of people and their
commitment to continue the
battle.

later vietnam got unified and
the war ^{was} written in the world
history victory of courage and
unity over modern weapons.

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 कमियाँ हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

European Union was basically made due to both economical and political reasons as after the world war II it was needed to avoid the apprehension of west Europe against USSR increasing socialist power. and for early economic growth.

Achievements of EU:

- 1) It started to counter the impact of USSR. with 5 nation getting together.

now it is one of most developed region of the world with high number of membership

- 2) After world war economically France, Germany, Britain, all weakened. The EU provided them early economic growth

due to free trade, larger market,
~~less~~ investment and capital.

3) It mixed up with USA making
NATO as a counter to

4) It intervene in cold war
and played a role for avoidance
of third world war.

5) As countries are now
united thus having less suspicion
towards each other

for eg: Britain & France
which imparted strong hold
over the economy.

Wang of EU:

1) It alleged to intervene in
the internal matters of nation

for eg: due to common monetary
policy one nation impact other
significantly.

Spiral action starts
after that

eg: economic crisis in

P143 Nation.

- 2) It failed to protect the refugees
at one hand interest and nations sovereignty at
other hand. Moreover many nation blamed it
not to manage economy against political
instability in middle east.
eg: BREXIT.

While European Union is benefiting
many even some country are taking
its benefit being outside of it
eg: Norway, Switzerland etc

In past it was cherished
but in present time it is being
questioned. Future of EU is uncertain.

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 revolution in European history contributed in many events later in the time due to following features:

- 1) These were nationalist movement evolving in almost each country like France, Britain, Prussia but what distinguish these from earlier movement of 1839 are the nature of these movement having highest participation from workers.
- 2) These workers demanded their right over their profit. Thus Revolution was against Capitalism which was rooted in France, Britain etc.
- 3) Spanish Civil War %

In this war Communist people revolted against the aggression of state.

Country's all around the world supported their revolution. Pt Nehru landed Spanish courage and send his support

4) these revolution became instrumental in the unification of Germany and Italy.

— for eg: Before the revolution King was called as representative of God having divine right.

but after revolution in France, king was called as people's leader which later made France republic

5) 1848 revolution sow the early seed of socialism and representative democracy.

6) These revolution made Britain and France introduce many

reforms in their respective
country.

Thus indeed 1948 revolution
were watershed in the history of
world.

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

American revolution traces its history when Britain had 13 colonies in it.

The main causes :

- 1) Economical Reasons :

- i) Exim policy of Britain which monopolises over American trade.
- ii) Navigation law which made it compulsory of every American ship to go to Britain camp for checking.
- iii) Capital good industry can't be established due to Britain control.

- 2) Political reasons

British imposed sugar tax and tea tax etc but didn't give any representation to American people in parliament. American called for

No taxation without representation

3) Social Reasons

The people of America were ^{migrants} from the western countries who made America their home. They wanted to make it developed and British control suppressing it. Moreover America was land of equality where diverse people were and having strong attachment to America.

4) Ideological Reason

Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin thoughts.

'The common sense' article impacted Americans and they came to know about evil of Britain.

Impact of American Revolution on French Revolution:

The king of France Louis 16 had sent help to America for its independence. The people who were

fighting along side American deeply
influenced by their freedom
struggle and thoughts of Thomas
Paine, Benjamin Franklin, leadership
of Washington.

These french people influenced
other returning their country about
idea of equality and human
right and being instrumental against
feudalism.

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 विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक सभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis had its root from freedom struggle. As early as 1920, Akali Movement demanded autonomy and special rights but it was within the India and liberal in tone.

Later after partition, there happen change in its nature of population due to refugees.

2) Problem of

hunger, land etc.

Language: Also the main population was still seen having distinct language. They thought outsiders with language hindi, Marwari are danger to its religion, culture and community.

Regionalism:

When Punjab and Haryana, Himachal Pradesh separated again change in nature of population happened. New issue emerged as Chandigarh, River sharing etc.

Religion:

Later more extremist people called for Khalistan. They made Amritsar temple their main handling office.

Govt attacked on it. People sentiment were connected to Golden temple. This situation got worse. When India Gandhi was assassinated. Govt. came heavy to these people. Many innocent people were killed specially in Delhi.

The crisis was not instantaneous it was ripening from long time due to economical reasons, ethnicity (language, ^(Partition) Regionalism, Religion), political reason (hard

handling of revolutionist) etc.

later Rajiv Gandhi signed
longval accord. but justice
still awaited by many victims
who lost their family.

Earlier, PM Manmohan Singh
apologised for Punjab wrongs this
shows that political elite that
time could n't handle the
crisis well due to multiplicity
of factor involved.

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।

Emergency of 1975 is one of the most analysed area of Indian democracy for its unexpected causes and consequences.

Factors that led Emergency

1) Political Reasons:

Govt at that time facing high opposition due to its forced socialist policies and backwardness of economy

2) Judicial Reasons:

In 'Keshavananda Bharati case' the Supreme Court held that govt can't change basic structure when govt was introducing many Amendments. Govt replied by suspending three senior judges and making junior

Judge as Chief Justice.

3) Economical Reasons:

Due to war of 1971, hunger, malnourishment were high due to expenditure on defense. Famine of 1972 aggravated the situation.

Dark Period of Indian democracy
because:

- 1) Preventive detention of opposition party leader & dissent leaders
- 2) Gagging of Media
- 3) forced sterilisation
- 4) Suspension of fundamental right
- 5) Committed judiciary and bureaucracy
- 6) Police excesses.

Responses of Mass:

People in leadership of J. P. Narayan called for 'Total'

Revolution' to save democracy.

Response of Media:

Many new paper
shut down. Many published blank
space for protest against gagging

Response of Political class:

All political
class united and protested but
they were all soon arrested.
~~but~~ but in later election
due to emergency excesses Janata
Party came into power.

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।

The role of women during freedom struggle was very crucial specially after Gandhi took the leadership due to his Gandhian & non-violent method.

Contribution of women to women Issue:

All Indian women association leadership of Ani Basant, Sarojini Naidu called for franchise right for women, their participation in development and against evil of child marriage and excesses against widows.

Peasant, tribal, farmer issue:

The women in the

Bardoli Andolan participated larger in number under leadership of Sardar Patel against demand of Zamindar of higher rate of revenue.

Ani Basant uses home rule movement to reach each corner of village and constituting Kisan Sabha

Tribal women participated in picketing the shops of liquor during Swadeshi & NCM etc.

Trade union issue:

women ~~workers~~ acted as a shield to workers during their strike. They participated in boycott of foreign cloth by not wearing imported jewellery etc.

After Independence:

Environment Movement:

women imparted significant role during Chipko Andolan under leadership of Gaura Devi and Narmada Bachao Andolan under leadership of Medha Patkar

Women Issue:

All India Women Association
All Indian Liberal Women Federation
called against the evil of dowry,
violence against women
eg: protests during Jessimal murder,
Nirbhaya rape case.

Tribal Issue:

Anti liquor movement
in Kerala by tribal women as
they were impacted due to violence
of drunken husband.

Peasant and farmer Movement:

women contributed
in supporting Shethari Movement
and Bharatiya Kisan Union.

Trade Union Movement:

In 1930s, specially
women contributed in supporting
various strike.

Thus women movement
in India are not exclusively for
women rather there are focused on
social justice.

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।

India is a land of diversity reflected in number of religion, languages, cultures, ethnicity, race, caste etc.

No other country have this much diversity and at the same time vibrant and successful democracy which is intact since independence.

Diversity as hindrance to national building:

1) Communalism which is reflected in Gujarat riots, Babri Masjid episode and now in Miffaraga.

2) Casteism and Manual scavenging.

Caste still plays a dominant role in Indian society and polity. Caste based politics hinders to make egalitarian society.

3) Regionalism : which reflects

in term of secessionist demand
for eg: Greater Nagalim, Dravidistan,
Khalistan Movement.

4) Language: Absence of lingua
franca. Various protest of non
hindi-state against imposition
of hindi.

5) Tribal Issue:
Backwardness,
problem of mainstreaming and
Naxalism.

Diversity as a strength and
symbol of unity of India:

1) Partition and nation building:

India adopted secularist
ideology as against Pakistan. We
have provided equal rights to
every religion. Recently PM announced
special relief to the people who came
after partition. All Indian cherish Indian

identity before a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh etc. identities.

2) Reorganisation of state: While Sri Lanka, Pakistan got to face such drastic issue, we reorganised ^{states} on the basis of languages which later strengthen our unity and fueled nation building.

3) Reservation: India has provided protection to socially & educationally backward communities who are now aware and asserting their right. This is positive sign in the direction of inclusive India.

Indian culture is a synthesis of many cultures and characterised by its unity in diversity imparting strength to national building.

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।

'Equality of opportunity' is enshrined in preamble of Indian constitution. It refers to the provision of equal access to every position irrespective of any disadvantage. Moreover it include the ^{making of} condition necessary for it.

Examining this provision in Indian context we found

- 1) Special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. eg: Article 16 (Reservation)
- 2) Special programme for minorities like Naya Kshmi and Article 29, 30 which provide special protection to minority right.
- 3) Various programme for women,

Universalisation of education through
right to education Act.

- 4) Accessible India for people with
disability to access the govt building
transport and ICT.
- 5) Article Schedule 5 and 6 providing
autonomous district for tribal
culture protection and development.

Thus we found while open
competition is necessary for equality
of opportunity but its is not
sufficient condition for it we need
special protection to socially,
physically, educationally - economically
disadvantaged group so that they
could compete at the equal
basis.

In devoid of this protection
the advantaged position will only
transmitted one generation to next
generation by any one group due to
their initial advantages in terms of
economically strong position etc.

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।

With the arrival of modernity and globalisation women's portrayal is matter of debate as on one hand some argue that women are given opportunity on the other hand it modernity increasing the objectification of women?

Stereotypical sensational images and identity :-

- From ~~new~~ hindi serial to film industry and media, women body is now subjected to exhibition. They are portrayed as an object while modelling, presenting the car in show room, ~~at~~ from dances in the film industry.

- They are employed in pink colour occupation and not at

the higher level. for eg: Nurses but not doctor, Air hostess but not pilot etc. This perpetuate their identity as only care givers and not as a leader, entrepreneurs etc.

- Increasing pornography and depiction of women as a sexual object.

- Prostitution also made this objectification of women's body strong.

One ~~such~~ example of sensational depiction of women is new channel under special heads of 'Saas Bahu Betiya', body show off in movies etc.

This perpetuate the patriarchal mindset where men is seen to dominate over ~~the~~ every sphere and women is subordinated to object of desire of men.

This reflected in
1) increasing wage gap (35% in India according to World Bank)

- 2) Increasing care of crime against women eg: Rape, dowry death, female foeticide, domestic violence
- 3) Literacy gap. (16% according to census 2011)
Patriarchal structure where men rule and women only serve the wish of men is reflected in various inequalities ingrained every sphere of society.

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 मूल्यहास अवधारणा की सोदाहरण 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

Concept refers to belief that with time the value of any commodity declines and after a point of time it becomes a waste with no value.

In India, there is culture of throwaway which reinforces this planned obsolescence for eg: Throwing the old mobile & getting new one without recycling it.

Impact on Indian economy:

India is among one of the countries having largest e-waste.

1) ground water contamination:

Due to not proper waste disposal, harmful

metal mix with water spreading
arsenic in drinking water

eg: In W. Bengal there many villages
where people dying drinking water.

2.) Soil degradation

3.) Air pollution due to increasing
mixing and reaction of metal with
oxygen which in turn impact human
health due to pulmonary disease,
heart diseases. → high health expenditure

4.) Land fills, Mountain of waste
eg: Recently in Gazipur one such mountain
fell spreading diseases everywhere

5.) Mixing of this waste to soil
results into contamination of crops.
which result into restriction on
exports and loss of economy.

The value of our resources
is degrading due to pollution and
at the same time losing the
opportunity for recycling!

we have to ~~adopt~~
adopt Reduce, recycle, reuse

discarding throw away culture.

Lets make India Remaking
capital of world along with
making capital of world with
make in India.

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।

Employment is vital factor in empowerment of person with disability for the following reasons:

- 1) It instil confidence in them as the disability is not only physical but also social if we deny employment to them
- 2) It make them self dependant (currently 49% of disabled people are unemployed according centre for equity studies)
- 3) It convert them from beneficiary to active participant to the national economy.
- 4) It enable them to make use of various rights as in devoid

of employment and finances, they can't able to assert their right.

- 5) It makes India inclusive participatory and give feel to people with disability their citizenship right.

Steps taken by govt:

- 1) Rights of people with Disability Act provided the reservation for people with disability in certain employment 4% increased from earlier 3%.
- 2) India is signatory to United Nations Convention of rights of people with disability. under which India is obliged to provide certain benefits to P.W.D.
- 3) Book for blind treaty: enable them to access books for preparation

- 4.) Accessible India campaign.
- 5) Inclusion of blood disorder in the definition of disability thus increasing the reach of benefits to PWD.
- 6) Skill India Mission has component for PWD.
- 7) Various programme for training and funding for disabled people and for imparting skill.

Disability is physical disadvantage and govt is trying to convert PWD in an asset to national development.

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 as synonymous with westernisation' is considered by many as a fact. While others opposed this claim.

Globalisation is a process which facilitate free flow of capital, labour, goods, services, knowledge, belief, value etc.

Globalisation as a process of
Synonymous to westernisation:

Westernisation is process where countries are adopting western culture & values in the name of modernity.

Culture of western world like wearing jeans, values like individualism, western food are adopted by third world country. Anthony Giddens called it

process of McDonaldisation or Americanisation
Western model of development
is followed by all countries.
While other refute this claim by
giving following evidences.

- 1) Religious Revivalism in Scandinavian Countries

In spite of having secular
and individualistic orientation. Countries
in west are influenced towards the
religious values of third world
country
eg: Tourism in Banaras,
Mathura.

- 2) Yoga is accepted all over the world

United nation declared it
internationally proclaimed by announcing
world yoga day

- 3) Many ~~foreigners~~ foreigners are coming
to third world country for
adopting Buddhism.

- 4) Increasing demand of reform in
global governance.

Globalisation is thus not a one way street, it though giving way to mono culture but infusing globalism in the form of common ground on international issues like climate change, terrorism etc.