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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	SIKHA SURENDRAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103737
Center		Date	

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	

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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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।

Temple building provides an excellent example about the architectural capacity & talent of Indians.

- Changing form of worship \Rightarrow Harappan civilization doesn't provides any specific example of worship. But the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro can also be attributed to some form of religious culture. Then came up the Hinduist culture given by Aryans which lead to construction of Siva & Vishnu temples. Buddhism & Jainism led to construction of Viharas, Chaityas, Cave temples etc...

- Improvement in skills of craftsmen \Rightarrow From the construction of great Bath & Mother Goddess of Mohenjodaro, skills are celebrated. The monolithic pillars of Maurya period, monolithic cave temple eg: Kailashnath temple at Ellora, Gopura kind of temples at Maha-

balipuearn etc... shows the improvement in architectural talent

- Increase in funds → Each administration provided patronage to different religions. It was Buddhism for Ashoka, Hinduism for Guptas, Shaivism for Cholas etc... So the ruling class provided funds for temple construction. They claimed to be ruling behalf of God. Also temples were the symbols showing strength of the Kingdom.

eg: Vitthala & Virupaksha temple of Vijayanagara

In addition these, local merchants, traders, guild members also provided funds to temple constructions with respect to their beliefs.

These factors still influence the construction of temples today also. The maintenance of existing temples, recent construction of largest Christian church at Assam etc... are examples of such changing forms of worship, political patronage & funding from people.

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

India possess the golden history of metal casting and a lost tradition of high quality casting. The 'Urukku', a kind of metal alloy which was used in the sword ~~of Mysore~~ of Tipu Sultan kingdom gained appreciation of Western society as well.

Lost wax technique is the age-old method of metal casting which was prevalent since Harappan civilization.

Technique :

- Wax mould is prepared first
- It is covered by a clay layer then
- It is kept for drying
- Then it is burnt under an optimum heat such that wax is melted
- Molten metal is then poured inside the clay covering.

- When the metal hardens, clay cover is removed leaving the metal sculpture

Significance :

- This lost wax technique is used in contemporary society also
- The architectural & sculptural ^{scientific} innovation of our ancestors is revealed from this
- The bronze image of dancing girl of Harappa is an excellent example
- The Shiva Thandava idol / Nataraja idol of South India also utilizes this technique
- It is used by the tribals of Jharkhand in producing metal sculptures
- The Ganapathi idol of Jammu & Kashmir also uses this technique

So, the innovative method of our ancestors is still prevalent. It shows the peculiarity & artful

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So, the innovative method of our ancestors is still prevalent. It shows the peculiarity & artful

specialities of such an old 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 dark period history of literature concept is actually based on the dark ^{middle age} periods in Europe. So, it can't be generalised in India. India's middle ages have a very rich tradition of devotional merit

- Bhakti movement happened during the middle age which produced literary works
- Alvars & Nayanars movement in Southern region denied caste system. Nalayiradivya prabandham & Teraviam are examples of ^{their} literary works
- Basavanna started Lingayat movement in Karnataka which also contributed to literature
- Shankaradeva in Assam produced devotional songs of Vishnu

- Kabir Das produced his Bijaks which fought against caste system & promoted secularism
- Rambas & Surdas contributed through their 'dohas'
- Women participation was also remarkable. The bhajans written by Mirabhai about Vishnu in N. India & the songs written by Andalas, a women Alvar are examples of this.

In general, those literary works were meant to remove darkness because

- Against caste system
- Against superstitions & rituals
- Women inclusion
- Inclusion of lower strata of society

So, these works can be

remarked as the carriers of literature
which brought the Indian culture
from the darkness of casteism & disci-
mination to the light of equality &
tolerance.

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।

The outbreak of World War II had led to some major differences & incidents in freedom struggle movement

— Idea of supporting world war ⇒

It was raised by communist party as they saw the war is a fight against Nazism

— Gandhiji was not in support to give help to British on the war nor in support to take the opportunity to wage war against British

— Nehru had a socialist ideology. But he tend to line up with Gandhiji

— Subash Chandra Bose was far more determined about taking the opportunity to launch a complete war against British.

— There was confusion whether to wage the war through a constitutional means or mass movement or violent protest.

• Britishers didn't accept the demand of India for independence. They themselves declared India's participation in war. Congress ministers resigned.

— August offer of 1940 was made regarding dominion status which was rejected by INC

— Cripps mission was sent in 1942 which was also rejected by INC

— INC was sure that the government is not going to accept their demands

Led to
↓

Quit India Movement, 1942.

Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' and individual satyagrahas were also launched.

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 also played a role though not substantial in the freedom struggle.

- They supported INC with funds & contribution
- FICCI was formed in 1927 which tried to boost Indian industrial base.
- Industrialism of India was purely by domestic capital base which provided a base of some sort of self sufficiency post independence
- Bombay Plan of 1944 prepared by the industrialists supported the idea of planning & public sector participation in industries
- Industrialists support was within the constitutional means of British India

which does not irritate Britishers -

Impact of socialist ideas :

- Industrialist class was based on the idea of capitalism. So they in a way feared socialism.
- Anyway, they tried to gain the support of Jawaharlal Nehru & such other socialists through funds & economic contributions.
- The elimination of Communist party from INC was better a relief for industrialists.
- The resignation of Bose from Congress President's position who was at extreme socialist position also was hopeful for industrialists.

So concluding, industrialists were aware about the socialist ideas of INC leaders. Through Bombay Plan they too accepted a

government planned economy. So rather than fearing socialist ideas, they tried to take the socialist leaders into confidence.

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

The socio-religious reform movements initiated by the Indians which had a legislative support of Britishers tried to remove social evils. At the same time, it acted against Britishers by giving more powers during freedom struggle.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked against Sati which was later banned by a legislation.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar fought against child marriage. He encouraged women education & talked against caste system.
- Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent methods to end untouchability among Indians.

- Satyashodhak Samaj of Jyoti Bhai Bhule struggled for women empowerment & against caste system
- Savitri Bhai Bhule's women empowerment initiatives supplemented these efforts.

Impacts on freedom struggle :

- Gandhi was a critic about elite phenomena in freedom struggle
- Gandhi was sure about the failure of freedom movement in case of non-participation of masses
- The poor & lower class people were alienated based on caste & untouchability
- The 1932 Communal award to Dalits can cause more division among masses
- So, in all these cases, it was inevitable that social evils are removed & mass participation is ensued.

So the fight against social

evils increased the mass base of
freedom struggle. It further united
the people for a common cause.

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 आरम्भिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेल्लेस्ली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The governorship of Wellesley led to expansion of British empire in India

— Subsidiary alliance policy was introduced by him. It initiated with the friendship tie with local rulers & further emergence with British territories later.

— Carnatic wars were dictated by Wellesley. He was strict about the struggle against French competition.

— The wars against Mysore kings & Maratha powers also showed his urge of expansion of power.

So, by these steps followed by Wellesley, it can be said that he marked a large scale expansion of British empire in India.

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।

USA entered the Vietnam war as a proxy war against Communist expansion & as a part of Cold war rivalry.

- The Korean failure gave a feeling to USA that it should show his power in Vietnam
- The American citizen were against a war then
- So the leadership decided to give military advisory help to French who were fighting for power in S-Vietnam
- Russia was not directly involved again making US direct intervention impossible without a reason
- Tonkin incident happened when an American warship ~~were~~ ^{was} destroyed by

Vietnamese struggles

- USA then directly intervened into the war scenario.

Reasons for America's failure :

- It lacked popular support of Vietnamese people
- Unfamiliar topography to fight a war there.
- The enemy guerrilla force was well versed with topography which gave them an upper hand
- Political inefficiency of S. Vietnamese Rule.
- Ho Chi Minh of N. Korea was well determined
- Invisible support of China & Russia
- USA fought a war against the spread of Communism
- Vietnamese waged a war for their nationalist aspiration.

The reason for the inspira-
tion of fighting a war for nationalism
was far more than the proxy reason
of US intervention which lacked its
people's consent. These led to failure
of USA in Vietnam.

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 आँका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

European Union formed in 1992 was seen as a best example of regional integration & cooperation among different regions.

Achievements :

- Establishment of a common market
- Evolution of a new currency
- Schengen agreement which led to free trade & better cooperation
- Ideal example of war reconstruction of nations after World War II
- Ability to solve international issues within itself
- International stand on environmental issues, peace process etc...

Challenges

- Refugee influx caused contention among nations about single border.

- Economic challenges & Greece depression causing disruption in Economy
- Brexit which led to more recessionist & protectionist tendencies among nations.

Reasons :

- EU includes nations of different ideology
- Romania & Austria are examples of ethnic determined nations
- Refugee influx created chaos among such nations
- Immigrants created loss of opportunities for inhabitants
- Terrorist attacks were somehow attributed to free border concept
- Inability to figure out Greece economic depression at an early stage.

Anyhow, it still exists as a major voice in the global issues echoing from anti-korrupt calls to Paris climate change agreement.

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 was a call of protest against the regime existing in Europe

- Fight against monarchical regime
- Against stratification of society
- Demand for better working conditions in industries

Positive effects :

- There was a regime change from monarchy to other elected regimes
- Universal men adult suffrage was given
- Better industrial working conditions.

In a better way, it scattered the seeds for further struggles for

equality, fraternity & democracy
in Europe - It boosted the confidence
& aspirations of depressed & suffering
classes of Europe.

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 रही, 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 was the effect of changes in social, economic, political & ideological context.

— Socially, there was discrimination towards native ^{Americans} Indians

— Racism was supported.

— Economically, British merchantile trading system gained immense profit

— Workers were pushed into poverty

— Triangular trade of Britishers created slavery.

— There was huge taxes, but no political representation.

Hence there was a slogan 'No Tax without political representation'

— The ideas of freedom was spread.

- France supported American civil war.

Effects in war :

- Awareness among French about democratic ideology behind war
- It created similar aspirations among French.
- It boosted the confidence that local people can success wars against great powers.

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anything this
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(इस मार्ज में
कुछ ना लिखें)

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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 संश्रान्त बर्षों में संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis was a serious blow to India's integrity which culminated in the assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Historical perspective: (Pre-independence)

- Akali Dal, a party of Punjab Sikhs was formed to remove corrupt Mahants from the administration of gurdwaras.
- Active participation in freedom struggle while upholding ethnic culture of Sikhs.

Post-independence:

- All India Akali Dal meeting was held.
- Demand of a separate Punjab Suba on the basis of Punjabi language which was rejected by government then.
- Differences between Hindu lined ruling party.
- Again, demand of separate states by Hindi speaking areas & Punjabi speaking areas.

- Separate Punjab state formed in 1966.
- Even after new state formation, the % of Punjabis were not more than 60%.
- Among Punjabis itself, there was classes with respect to converted Sikhs which failed the power dream of Akalis.
- Anandpur sahib resolution was brought up demanding more regional power, federal power, imposition of Punjabi language etc.. which was not accepted by union.
- Chandigarh also remained as a bone of contention.
- Akalis started mobilising people on communal lines. Hatred towards other religion was encouraged.
- It gave rise to unstable law & order condition.

Immediate cause :

- D.G. of Punjab was shot dead at Amritsar temple.
- Operation Blue star by Indira Gandhi government.
- ~~- Assassination of Indira Gandhi~~

Effects

- Assassination of Indira Gandhi
- Further mass killing of Sikhs in Punjab
- Operation black thunder suppressed the violent situation & achieved a stable condition

- Language → was the basis of demand of separate state
- Religion → Crisis was due to differences between other Hindu class & Sikhs
- Regionalism → Demarcation of boundaries Chandigarh ownership and demand for a separate Khalistan state worsened the crisis.

The inefficiency of union government has led to the assassination of Prime Minister & mass killing of Sikhs. Language, religion & culture are core values of people on the basis of which mass mobilisation can occur tremendously & violently.

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।

The emergency of 1975 imposed by Indira Gandhi was full of controversies which led to the fall of Congress in the next elections.

Factors that led to Emergency :

- War of 1971 → diversion of funds for war purpose. Lack of funds for general welfare schemes
- Drought → led to agricultural distress & inflation
- Industrial distress due to drought
- Unemployment & poverty
- Protests by students in Gujarat which forced Union government to suspend Gujarat assembly & held fresh elections
- Gujarat protests triggered Bihar protest which was headed by Jyotsnabask Narayan on a national basis.

Immediate cause :

- Indira Gandhi's prime ministership was

declared unconstitutional by Allahabad High Court. Later Supreme Court stayed the ruling

- Jayaprakash Narayan called for a mass protest against India Gandhi in the ~~india~~ capital city
- Mass unrest & India Gandhi declared emergency.

Dark period of Indian democracy :

- Fundamental rights were suspended
- Censorship on media
- Wide arrest of political persons
- Judicial review power arrested
- Internal democracy within Congress & inter democracy ~~between~~ in different parties were curtailed.

Response of media :

- Stable atmosphere of Emergency boosted confidence initially
- PM brought 20 point programme under Gharibi Khatao slogan which was accepted.
- Monsoons removed agricultural distress + controlled inflation

- But these were short lived. Again inflation & unemployment surged. People feared about an authoritarian rule. Voted against Congress in next election.

Response of media

- Censorship on media raised opposition
- But media persons were arrested
- It led to fear of losing jobs which suppressed media persons to protest.
- Some newspapers still protested against Emergency.

Response of political class

- Opposing leaders were arrested
- Democracy was curtailed
- Authoritarian rule which was opposed by Congress itself.

So in all these aspects, Emergency of 1975 impacted the lives of poor + rich, internal democracy & freedom of press.

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 women have played an important role not only for their empowerment but also for the demands of peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions & environment.

- Peasants — Tebhaga movement saw the mass participation of women
- Tribals — Women are more sensitive to tribal issues & their sufferings. The tribal movement against Coca-cola company in Kerala was led by a woman named Mayilamma.
- Environment — There is wide participation of women in Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc...
- Trade Unions — increased participation of women in industries led to their increased participation in trade unions

and protesting for humane working conditions, incentives, maternity leave etc.

There was a general feeling that women issues were addressed by the constitution since independence. So women widely participated in protesting for other issues. But as the perception of equality was not done in letter & spirit, they against raised voices for women issues.

- Protest against wage discrimination
- Protest against sexual violence & rapes
- Protest against domestic violence led to enactment of Domestic violence prevention act
- Protest against sexual harassment at work places led to notification of Vishaka guidelines.
- Nirbhaya protest

So the participation of women started from the history of freedom

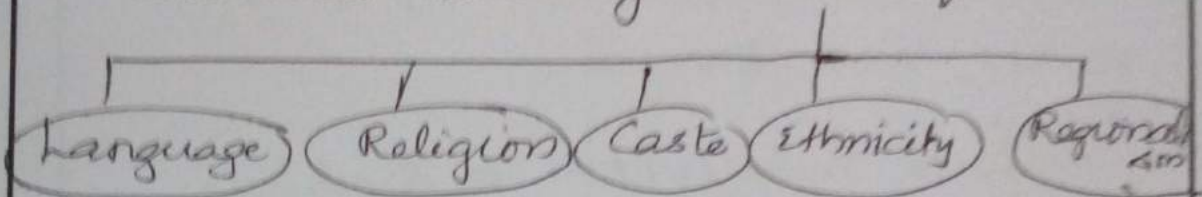
strategy 4 is still continuing in the
form of Temple Entry movement,
SHC campaigns - Anti-rsape movements
etc...

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।

Unity in diversity is the integration slogan of India. India has faced some crisis due to cultural diversity during nation building which arised under set back of Pakistan creation.

- Cultural diversity consists of



- Official language act issue & imposition of Hindi language led to anti-Hindi agitations threatening national integrity.

- Reorganisation of states based on language was contended but government was forced to do it under the violence created after death of Potti Sreeramulu.

- North Eastern states demand for more autonomy have led to creation of states.

by dividing Assam

- Ethnic issues during nation building gave rise to insurgency in NE
- Sub regionalism & 'soil son policy' of Maharashtra is a threat to unity
- Secessionist movements in Vidarbha & Bombay region underlines this phenomena.
- Communal mobilisation of people in UP, West Bengal
- ^{Recent} Cultural mobilisation of Gorkhas demanding a separate Gorkhaland

So by analysing the issues which are continuing even today underlines the fact that cultural diversity is creating hindrance for nation building. Anyhow, the Union government through its initiatives like Ekta Diwas, cultural interaction between states etc... are removing such hurdles.

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 व्यापक पहुँच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Equality of opportunity sufficiently requires fair access to qualifications required for competing for a post. There is a doubt regarding the implementation part of such a principled ideology

- Stratification of society is there which divided people into rich, middle & poor classes.
- The educational facilities provided to a poor child in government run institutions are falling behind the quality standards of private institutions
- The lack of access of poor children to entrance coaching class was a contended issue for implementing NEET

— The infrastructure like internet connectivity, digital library, good facilities, international collaboration classes are mostly available for elite city students which are denied for poor rural students.

— The nutrition level to compete & the training efficiency to compete is differently provided for rich, poor.

So, it ~~is~~ ^{can be} ~~seen~~ analysed that equality of opportunity is not easily implemented. Government has taken some initiatives in this head.

- Access to entrance classes to poor
- Residence schools for tribals
- Reservation of seats for SC/ST and SEBC.
- Digital library of government accessible to all
- Bharat Net program to provide connectivity to villages.

— SWAYAM program for e-distant learning

— Reservation of seats for women in IITs.

So the government is striving to achieve the real goal of equality of opportunity. It can be further supported by mass participation.

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.

सहित्यजी की स्त्रीचित्रण में संवेदनशील छवियों का चित्रण न केवल उनकी पहचान को गहरा करने का एक मात्र साधन है बल्कि समाज की विविधताओं को भी प्रकट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Stereotypical sensational images has already led to objectification of woman body. There are suppl-
emented by the orthodox & unequal
attitudes of society

- Perception that women are generally loving & nurturing → They are given the burden of doing household chores & care work like nursing.
- Perception that ~~she~~ woman is physically weak → It led to violence, sexual assaults & rapes
- Perception that women has soft skills imprisoning them into pink collar jobs
- Perception that women can't control emotions & work intelligently - It led to glass ceiling effect which

denied supreme positions in all institutions.

- Patriarchal society considers women inferior to men.
- Manusmriti & such religious notions curtailed women freedom.
- Advertisements portrays women as eye candy's only.
- Maternity Benefit Act, reimburses the double burden of women & stereotypical attitudes.
- The tradition of triple talaq, nikah halalah etc... shows religious intolerance to gender equality.

It is a disappointing fact that women themselves sometimes seems to be happy about objectification of body.

It lies on the societal attitudes imposed on women since

childhood that they are inferior to men. Societal attitudinal change combined with political participation can bring change to this scenario.

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 is the economic strategy where a product is innovated in such a manner that it will become redundant after a short period of time.

- Capitalism is the driving force of planned obsolescence
- Innovation is necessary for its strategy
- Demand for products should be increased by advertisements.
- The new product in itself is planned to have some defects that will be cleared by an updated new products
- The consumerist culture is reinstated through advertisements &

sale strategies

- People are forced to buy products based on brands & updatation & not on the basis of what they need.
- The planned obsolescence in technology sector & fashion industry are examples.

Impact on economy :

- Economy boosted due to more demands for goods
- Easy sale of new products.
- Technologically upgraded products are usually imported affecting trade balance
- Consumerist culture leads to luxury, more loans leading to NPAs and all.
- e-commerce boosted
- Advertisement industry growth.

Throwaway culture

- Indian society is consuming their

greed & not need.

— Branding of products leading to throwing away of old products.

It has reached a position where there is a chance of throwing away our culture itself.

But as a cosmopolitan society which has succeeded several foreign invasions without much damage to the culture, it has the ability to sustain itself.

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।

Empowerment of persons with disabilities have been a main agenda of the present government

- Disabled itself is a negative term which can be ^{rather} ~~further~~ told as differently abled.

- They have less access to
 ┌──────────┴──────────┐
 education employment infrastructure.

- Society has a negative attitude leading to discrimination

- Employment can bring a stable income to differently abled.

- They should be first made capable by quality education

- Proper infrastructure should be provided like public transportation, lifts in buildings, wheelchairs etc...

Steps taken by government

- Reservation of seats in buses
- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan for infrastructural upgradation
- Reservation in educational institutions
- Reservation in employment
- Persons with Disabilities Act

So government is in the right path to address issues of differently abled. The attitudes of society should also be transformed to bring in the desired result and their well being.

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 has emerged the world into a single market, single family & exchange of culture. The results are

• Westernisation

Indian culture now seems to be imitating the Western culture. The acceptance of jeans, shirts, school uniforms etc. shows the change. There is 'McDonaldisation' of food & 'KFC' culture of eating. Emergence of night parties & DJ nights shows its influence. English language has emerged as a symbol of social status.

• Cultural exchange

At the same time,

Indian values are also accepted by other nations. Yoga is now practised all over the world. The traditional medicinal practice of Ayurveda is accepted by world. Diwali celebrations in UN secretariat shows the cultural convergence. Enjoying Indian music & Indian movies underlines this convergence.

So globalisation has come with a cultural exchange in between nations. But the process of westernization is seeing a growing trend suppressing local cultures. Anyhow government is taking initiatives to preserve the culture & showcase its glorious culture & assets to the world.

