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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	MELVYN VARGHSE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	141971
Center	ORN	Date	30/9/17

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	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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.
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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 उसका 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 बदलने 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 in India started in the Gupta period (4th century AD) which saw many changes such as change in worship, skills and funding.

Changes seen in Gupta period:

a) Worship → Increased influence of Bhakti Movement and focus on worship of Shiva and Vishnu and their various avatars.

→ Declining influence of Buddhism and Jainism

→ New focus on themes such as Puranas, Ramayana and Mahabharata.

b) Skills

→ Skills of craftsmen reached its zenith

→ They had become experienced

in rock cut architecture,
cave architecture.

→ Now, there was a transition
to free standing temple architecture.

→ New advances in mathematics
and geometry (Sulvasutras)
also aided this.

c) Increased funding :

→ There was predominance of
guilds (shrenis) of merchants
which became rich and provided
funds Chandelas

→ Kings like Chandragupta II,
and Samudragupta also gave
funds.

Results : As a result many
early temples such as Deogarh
Jhansi, Nachana Kotara & Sanchi
temple were built

→ It reached its zenith in Nagara
style Khajuraho temples (9th century).

Current Relevance →

This temple building was a result of new changes in worship, skills and funding seen from 3rd century AD onward.

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 पेग्द्यू या "लॉस्ट वैंक्स" (नरगल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Lost wax technique has been used since ancient times to especially make bronze statues and sculpture

Lost wax technique:

- First a wax model of sculpture is made
- Then it is coated with clay
- Then, the hot metal (bronze) is ~~be~~ poured in liquid form into the mould, and is fired.
- Thus the statue is made.

Various examples:

- a) Indus valley bronzes → Dancing girl with bangles on arm, bronze bull

- b) Jain bronzes of Tirthankaras found in AKota (Gujarat) and chausa.
- c) Hill bronzes found in Kashmir of Ganesh, Shiva idols.
- d) Sultangung bronze → which is an enormous statue of Buddha in standing position
- e) Chola bronze idol → of Shiva as Nataraja performing the cosmic dance with ~~various~~ legs kicking away illusion of the world, represents the zenith of bronze manufacturing in India.

Significance: Thus this technique evolved over 1000's of years right from Indus valley civilization to the Chola bronzes, which are the most refined of all.

Thus, this technique is unique very significant and used

even today in many areas
and temples to make bronze
models.

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 starting from the 8th century and continuing till 17th century saw new forces of Bhakti and sufism produce such literature.

Philosophy: These traditions stressed

- on:
- Devotion to God (f) → Krishna-Radha worship
 - Less stress on rituals
 - Produced texts in regional languages (Hindi, Marathi) - -
 - Stress on music, Kirtans, bhajans, ziker, sema and Qawwalis.
 - Personal communication with God

Works Produced:

- By Alvars and Nayanars saints of Tamil Nadu:
 - Divya Prabhandanam (collection of works)
 - Tirumurai (of Nayanars).

- Andal (women saint) and Karaikal Ammaiyar also produced many works.

b) Bengali saints

Jayadeva → Critya Govinda

Santar Mahadeva → Sathriya

Sri Chaitanya → promoted Krishnaism and Krishna - Radha worship.

c) Women Saints

Meera → 'Pads'

Laldeo → poetry on Krishna

AKKa Mahadevi

d) Maharashtra Bhakti saints

Eknath, Tukaram produced many works

e) Punjab → Juru Arjun der produced Guru Govardh Sahib

f) Kannada and Telugu literatures such as Vachana literature by Bassavana, translations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

g) Hindavi poetry → by Amir
Khusro combining Hind and
Persian elements.

Significance → Thus such
literature combined Native
and Persian elements and
gave rise to a common
culture and communal harmony.

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 में 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 WWII took place during Congress led government which were set up according to GOI Act, 1935, and divided nationalists.

Various opinions :

a) Gandhi → believed that British were fighting a fair war against Nazis, but didn't want to withdraw the national movement.

b) Nehru → believed it was a war between imperial powers, and want to continue the movement. However he had sympathy for the British cause.

c) Subhash Chandra Bose → wanted to use this opportunity and take Germany's help to throw the British out of India, which was opposed by Gandhi.

Factors leading to Quit India movement:

a) Congress at Ranigesh session authorised Gandhi to start Individual satyagrahas and 'Delhi Chalo' movement.

b) Failure of August offer and Cripps Mission, which offered dominion status only after the war and allowed princely states to secede from India.

c) War time unemployment, poverty

d) Continued British repression -

Thus the above factors broke the patience of Gandhi who gave slogan of 'Do or Die' and asked

The British to Quit India
permanently -

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 में विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

British policies led to creation of new class of Industrialists who also contributed to the freedom struggle as they were also discriminated against by British.
Initial contributions:

- a) Swadeshi Movement → Here capitalists like V.O Chidambaram Pillai and P.C Rai contributed by setting up Indian navigation company and Bengal chemicals company respectively.
- b) Sumati Morarjee helped conduct the 1st Indian merchant ship voyage from Bombay to London.
- c) JRD Tata → set set up many iron & steel plants, cotton mills which gave employment to Indians.
- d) These contributions of funds were made.

Emergence of socialist trend and its effect on industrialists

- a) After 1920 → many trade unions like AITUC, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association were set up which saw dominance of radical leftist elements like Bose, M.N Roy.
- b) There was also a formation of many peasant and farmers organisation.
- c) Thus, many industrialists were alarmed at this prospect and supported the British. (Cusham Das Tandon).
- d) However many continued to support the freedom movement as they knew that British policies weakened them.

Thus, industrialist made both positive contributions and negative contributions to the freedom 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 movements helped unite the country by infusing new ideals of humanism ~~but~~ also and thus prepared the ground for freedom struggle.

Various reforms brought about :

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy → opposed Kulin polygamy, Sati and advocated property rights for women. Thus British govt abolished SATI (1829)
- Dayanand Saraswati → promoted modern education, intercaste marriage
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar → promoted widow remarriage.
- Swami Vivekananda → promoted communal harmony.

Preparation of society for Freedom struggle

- a) These reformers were also the first to argue for freedom of press, Indianization of civil services (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)
- b) By advocating inter faith harmony and criticizing the ills of all religions, such as in Vivekananda's speech in U.S.A in 1893, they helped unite ~~to~~ all religions -
- c) By calling for improvement in position of women and Dalits (Jyotiba Phule) they increased future participation in mass struggle.
- d) Also gave Indians confidence in their own culture and traditions

Criticism → however certain movements such as Shuddhi Movements, Tabligh and Tanzeem

movements led to division of society on communal lines, due to stress on revivalism.

Thus, even though they had certain drawbacks, the 19th century reformers helped prepare society 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.

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।

The 19th century saw several conquests by British in Maratha areas and Mysore resulting in expansion.

Conquests by British, (during governorship of Wellesley).

a) Conquest of Mysore → which was done over 4 wars, and finally ended in 1799, with defeat and death of Tipu, resulting in replacement of his dynasty with Wodeyars.

b) Conquest of Maratha Kingdom → which took place through 3 wars, especially the Battle of Assaye fought by Wellesley which ended in Treaty of Bassein.

c) Subsidiary Alliance policy of Wellesley :

According to this, each princely state had to :

- ① Allow a British resident into his Kingdom.
- ② Could not maintain a standing army.
- ③ Could not employ Europeans.
- ④ Could not conduct external relations without British approval.

→ States which signed this include Hyderabad, Mysore, Tanjore.

Effects of Wellesley's actions.

- a) British gained capability to fight all over India
- b) Rulers gained license to harass their people.
- c) Disbanding of army led to unemployment and formation

of rebel groups like Pindaris

Thus, Wellesley policies helped build a ring fence around princely states and was continued by Dalhousie who annexed states using Doctrine of Lapse.

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।

U.S.A entered the Vietnam war in an incremental ~~at~~ fashion through different policies of successive Presidents like Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

Historical Background :

- a) Cold war had started from 1950 onward with events like Communist takeover of Eastern Europe.
- b) With Ho Chi Minh's victory against French and his rising popularity in 1954, U.S.A decided to support South Vietnam's govt of Ngo Dinh Diem which would have lost elections.

c) This was done to prevent Communist takeover of East Asia in line with policy of Brinkmanship and Eisenhower doctrine

Steps taken

a) Kennedy initially started the safe village policy where USA funded South Vietnamese army and deployed limited troops and advisors.

b) Lyndon B. Johnson then embarked on policy of Militarisation which saw huge ^{number of} troops deployed in Vietnam, and intense B-52 bombings.

c) Nixon later advocated policy of vietnamization.

Reasons for failure

a) Guerilla warfare and good knowledge of territory by

North Vietnamese army .

- b) Huge unpopularity of war among public in U.S.A and huge number of deaths of soldiers .
- c) Increased unpopularity due to napalm bombing, My Lai massacre by U.S.A .
- d) Incapability of South Vietnamese army.
- e) Popularity and good strategy by Ho Chi Minh was seen in Tet offensive .

Thus , U.S.A entered the war in a gradual war but ultimately to stop Communist takeover of 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 कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The EU had its roots in European Economic Union and came into being ~~in~~ through Treaties of Lisbon and Maastricht.

Various Steps taken by European Union

- Creation of common currency → 'The Euro'
- Creation of common Central Bank, common European Parliament,
- Increased inter country interaction due to Schengen zone of ^{visa} ~~passport~~ free travel.
- Promoting increased trade and investment in Europe

Criticism

- Lack of Joint fiscal policy has led to Eurozone crisis seeing huge indebtedness

among Portugal & Greece.

b) Feelings of contributing too much and receiving too little ~~leading~~ in countries like UK, leading to them leaving the Union (BREXIT).

c) Increased anti immigration sentiment in European countries

d) Decreased economic growth and investment

e) Loss of jobs of lower rung works due to globalisation.

Achievements of EU

a) Creation of common currency leading to better collective bargaining of nations.

b) Increased pan European unity -

c) Strong support to pro environmental causes such

as Paris deal and Kyoto Protocol.

d) Increased voice of European
nation in UN.

e) Strong support to Human
rights & anti war measures
taken by EU (Nobel prize awarded)

Thus even though ~~a~~
EU is criticised, its achievement
cannot be discounted either.

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। विन्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The 1848 revolutions were a watershed event in history as it led to increased representation of people and helped unite Italy and Germany.

Historical context:

- a) The revolutions of ~~1830~~ 1830 in France had led to coming of 'citizen king' → Louis Phillippe and formation of new states of Belgium and Greece.
- b) All over Europe, ~~people~~ ^{there} was a wave of nationalism and anger against despotism and monarchies.
- c) Karl Marx had just published his 'Communist Manifesto'

calling for workers to unite.
d) Many economies like Britain were in financial crisis.

1848 Revolution

There began a wave of revolutions which started in France and later spread to Italy & Germany as people rose up demanding a Constitution.

The main participants were the workers and middle class.

Aftermath and significance:

- a) These revolutions were brutally suppressed.
- b) Rulers were alarmed at middle-class & workers unity and decided to grant Constitution to appease middle class, while suppressing workers.
- c) This laid the foundation for unification of Italy and

Germany by 1870's and their emergence as modern industrial powers

d) France finally became a republic fulfilling ideals of the French Revolution.

Thus, due to the above ^{Revolution} reasons, 1848 was a watershed event even though it failed.

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। मविम्नार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रांति पर अमेरिकी क्रांति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The events of American Revolution were rooted in unique social, economic, political, ideological context due to geographical reasons and British policies.

Causes of American Revolution:

a) Social causes: America consisted of diverse population, which fostered liberal thought. They were also angry with the British for many reasons and also detached from their motherland.

b) Economic causes:
Numerous laws such as
① Navigation Policy of 1651 which forced American ships to

visit British ports before going
elsewhere

②) American were not allowed
to set up heavy industries
like steel.

c) Political causes → Greenwill's Policy.

~~In~~ In the aftermath of seven
Years War, many taxes were
imposed on stamps & sugar
on the pretext that America
had to share burden of War.

This angered Americans who
called for 'No Taxation without
representation.'

d) Ideological Causes :

Intellectuals such as

① Thomas Paine → published 'Common
Sense pamphlets',

② Benjamin Franklin → organised
'Philosophical
Societies'

③ Henry Patrick

had a huge influence.

Influence on French Revolution:

- a) Many French troops participated in American Revolution and took back its ideals.
- b) French participation created financial bankruptcy in France which angered the people against the king.
- c) Ideals of equality of all men had a great impact on unequal, class based French society.

Thus American Revolution was a watershed moment in history.

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 संश्लेषण वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Regionalism in a negative sense, happens when interests of one region are put above interests of the nation as seen in Punjab crisis due to ^{combination of} language, religion and regionalism.

Historical Background :

- a) In 1920's, the AKALI movement happened laying the foundation for future crisis. After PARTITION, Sikhs were in majority in Punjab.
- b) Post-independence, there was demand for formation of Punjab state, while State reorganisation Commission recommended against it.
- c) In 1970s and 1980's a secessionist movement took

root, calling for a separate
Khalistan for Sikhs who
were a majority in Punjab
and who shared a unique
language, religion and region.

Punjab Crisis → Thus militants
gathered arms and barricaded
themselves in Golden temple.
It took 'Operation Blue Star'
which led to loss of property
and life, to finally flush
the militants out. The
insurgency continued for
many months and was finally
ended by Rajiv-longowal accords
Aftermath

a) Rajiv longowal accords :

- promised compensation for affected
- promised Chandigarh to Punjab

b) Assassination of Indira Gandhi

and resultant Sikh riots -
Way Ahead -

Thus, such issues can lead to huge loss of life, property and must never be allowed to appear. This requires early, ~~pre~~ preventive action by government and intelligence agencies.

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 आगेषण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Emergency of 1975 was due to several economic and political factors leading to severe suppression of human rights.

Factors:

- a) Economic downturn, unemployment, food ~~set~~ scarcity, high inflation caused due to monsoon failure and 1971 War
- b) J.P. Movement in Bihar resulting in student protests -
- c) Tussle with judiciary which resulted in Allahabad Court in Raj Narain Case, declaring election of Indira Gandhi as null and void

Reasons it is considered a dark period:

- a) Arrest of opposition leaders
- b) Ban on strikes and protests
- c) curtailment of Fundamental rights including Habeas corpus
- d) Misuse of preventive detention laws
- e) Campaigns of forced sterilisation and human rights violation such as disappearances.
- f) Dominance of people without official post position like Sanjay Gandhi.

Response:

- a) Imposition of Emergency was met with shock and dismay.
- b) Several underground movements were set up to fight it.

c) Media responded by silent protests against the ban.

d) After its end, the new Janata Party government ~~impose~~ came out with the 44th Amendment imposing procedural safeguards on declaration of Emergency.

e) Masses voted out Indira Gandhi.

Thus this was a truly dark period in Indian history, which must not be repeated again.

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।

Women first came to participate in national movement ~~in~~ through Swadeshi movement (1905) and have not looked back since.

Participation of women in various movements:

a) Issues of peasants:

Organisations like SEWA, Working Women's forum have provided skills to many peasant women, allowing them to set up micro industries.

① In 1970's, Bodhgaya agitation for land rights was led by women.

b) Trade Unions → In Maharashtra Shramik Mahila Sangathan organised strikes.

③ Anti price rise fronts in 1970's was led by women.

b) On issues of women such as safety, many protests such as Nirbhaya gang rape protest (2012) have been conducted.

Organisations like Gulabi Jang in Bundelkhand have held anti liquor campaigns.

c) On tribals issues → Movements like POSCO agitation in Odisha, protests against dams were led by women.

d) Environment → Chipko movement in Chamoli, Uttarakhand was led by women against logging by sports goods company inspiring other movement like

APIKO (Karnataka).

Way Ahead:

Thus, women have led the way in many movements.

However their participation must be increased through reservations such as ⁱⁿ 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill pending in Parliament.

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 has huge cultural diversity in terms of race, language, ethnicity and religion.

Diversity in India

Races → Mongoloids, Proto Australoids,
Western Brachycephals . .

Religions → Hinduism, Islam,
Christianity . . .

Languages → 22 scheduled ones,
and many dialects.

Diversity as a Hindrance:

- Has led to numerous communal riots such as in Partition, Ayodhya case and Gujarat Riots.
- Many regional movements for secession and autonomy.

have arisen. eg: Naga and
Mizo movement -

c) Huge violence and bloodshed
due to such movements -

d) Recent movements against
reservations for SC/STs and
demands for reservation among
Marathas, Jats, Patels :-

e) Conflict on official language
between north and south India.

Cultural Diversity as a stepping
stone to nation building :-

Measures such as :

a) 5th & 6th schedule for tribals

b) Articles 371 A, B, C, D -

giving special provisions for
states

c) Linguistic diversity reorganisation
of states. ~~have to~~

d) Inter state water tribunals.
~~The~~ Such measures have
immensely helped satisfy
demands of diverse groups.

Thus we can conclude
saying that cultural diversity
is NOT a hindrance, but
~~a~~ promotes nation building
if right measures are taken.

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

Equality of opportunity requires fair access to qualifications required for certain positions is seen in context of reservations for Scheduled Castes, tribals and disabled. and rural poor

Current Status

- Currently 4% jobs are reserved for disabled in public employment.
- In addition, 10% and 7.5% jobs are reserved for SC and STs in public employment.

Problems:

- Many disabled lack ~~educati~~ access to disabled friendly schools.

b) Most schools lack specialised infrastructure, teachers and counsellors for them.

c) Many rural poor lack access to higher and secondary education schools.

d) Good institutes are mainly concentrated in urban areas.

e) Gender divide → Many ~~to~~ girls lack equal access to education.

Current Relevance of this issue:

a) Recently, Supreme Court declared that NEET would be the sole means of admission to medical courses as it was fair & transparent.

b) However, this has been opposed by states like Tamil Nadu which say that rural students lack access to

specialised coaching and CBSE schools, as NEET is based on CBSE syllabus.

Way Ahead :

While equality of opportunity requires open competition to ensure transparent admission process, fair access to necessary qualification must be ensured through measures like :

- a) Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyaan.
- b) updatation of state syllabus
- c) Promoting women's education through schemes like Nai Manzil.

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 स्टैरियोटाइप मनमनीखिज 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 महिन चर्चा कीजिए।

~~With~~ With increasing globalisation, there is an increased tendency to commodify and objectify women leading to negative consequences.

Examples :

- a) Objectification of women through song and film as seen in Bollywood item songs promotes negative, patriarchal image of women as objects for pleasures.
- b) Many advertisements stress on roles of women as homemakers reinforcing gender stereotypes.
- c) Many posters, ^{and films} portray women

in care giving occupations such as nursing, health workers, restricting ~~to~~ women to certain occupations.

Impact of such portrayals:

- a) ~~The~~ Existence of 'glass ceilings' in corporate sectors, where women cannot progress beyond certain levels.
- b) Increase in number of rapes and violence against women
- c) Institutions like Khap Panchayats restrict freedom of women
- d) Everyday life discrimination against girls seen in schools

Way Ahead:

Thus, such negative portrayals of women need to be stopped by using acts ^{such} as 'Prevention of Immoral Representation of

Women Act', as well as increasing
awareness of women's role in
society through gender education
and sensitization campaigns
in schools

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 मूल्यद्वारा अवधारणा की मोटाहण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करें और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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

India has 2% of its population, who are disabled, and it is employment which can help alleviate suffering and give them dignity.

Usefulness of employment to disabled.

- a) 55% of disabled live in conditions of poverty. Employment can help decrease this poverty.
- b) It improves sense of self worth and dignity.
- c) Reduces social stigma among people.
- d) Helps them live independent lives.
- e) Contributes to GDP and nation building process.

Steps taken by Govt.

- a) Signing of UN Convention on rights of Disabled
- b) Starting accessible India Campaign to facilitate access to buildings, public transport and ICT.
- c) Evolving National Accessibility Index to measure readiness of corporates to accept disabled.
- d) Setting up 'Suganya Pustakalaya' for education of disabled
- e) Recent Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which guarantees:
 - ① 4% reservations for disabled in public employment
 - ② Penalties in case of violation

Thus, it is employment
which can ensure empowerment
of disabled.

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 देखने हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the increasingly economic integration leading to easy movement of people, goods and capital.

This phenomenon has affected both the West and developing nations.

Effect on West

- ~~Is~~ Increased awareness of Indian traditions like Yoga, Ayurveda.
- Increased outsourcing of jobs to India in IT sector.
- Increased GDP growth due to access of cheaper raw materials.

- d) Loss of jobs due to rise of China and India which offer cheap manufacturing.
- e) Increased cross cultural interactions decreasing racism.

Effect on developing countries

a) Liberalization and privatisation in economy

b) Effect on society

- ① Abandoning of traditional food habits and language.
 - ② Westoxication → obsession with west
 - ③ Commercialization of religion.
 - ④ Walmartization → opening up of many global retail chains which promote greed based spending.
 - ⑤ Insecurity of elderly
- c) Politics → Criminalization and corruption of politics
- d) Increased access to medicine and longer life expectancies

Thus we see that globalization is a 2 way street and must be regulated but not stopped as it can lead to increased economic growth and resources.