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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	ABHAY DAGA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1060011
Center	ONLINE	Date	15/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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6	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Chalukyan architecture
or Vesara architecture of
temple building incorporated
best of Nagara (North Indian)
and Dravidian (South Indian)
architecture.

Chalukyan style

- ① Large vimanas inspired
by Dravidian architecture.

Ex: Papnath Temple

- ② Presence of water tanks /
bodies / lakes around the
temple.

Ex: Temples in Aihole.

- ③ Elephant - back. temple
structure at Durga temple,

Aihole -

④ Panchayatana layout of temples - inspired from Nasara architecture.

⑤ Narratives and reliefs in temple walls.

Ex: Virupaksha temple,

Thus, Chalukyan architecture borrowed features from various school of temple building to make its own hybrid style. It went on to inspire Haysala, Vijaynagara temple architectures in future.

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ghadar movement was established in San Francisco by Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand etc. around the early 1910s.

Role played

- ① Organize ^{Indian} prisoner of wars across colonies.
- ② Arrange arms and ammunition
- ③ Bring out revolutionary literature.
- ④ Gather support for freedom abroad.

Ghadar Movement and Komagata Maru incident

① After stalling of Indian travellers off the Komagata Maru ship and consequent violence at Kolkata port, Ghadarites planned revolutionary action against British.

② However, their plan was exposed and led to arrest of many and deportation of others.

Despite setbacks and failures, Ghadar movement was able to give direction to future revolutionaries like Bhasat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Jaganbar, Anushilan Samiti to carry out armed struggle against British.

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhian idea of "Sarvodaya" implies welfare and upliftment of all. This concept inspired Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan movement.

Bhoodan movement and Sarvodaya

① Propagated donation of lands for redistribution amongst landless - for their socio-economic uplift.

② Promoted idea of equitable distribution of resources - aligned with Sarvodaya.

③ Underlying principle of socio-economic equality by land donation was an important pillar of Sarvodaya.

- ④ Cooperative and collective efforts in Land pooling and tilling was inspired by cooperative fundamentals of sarodaya.
- ⑤ Vinobha Bhave was himself a staunch Gandhian which found ~~is~~ Sarodaya principles forming basis of Bhadran movement.

Thus, Bhadran movement can be regarded as extension of Gandhian thoughts in post-independence India.

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonics Theory - developed during 1960s states that earth surface is formed by mobile lithospheric plates which float over outer mantle.

Evidences

① Palaeomagnetic data and its similarities in various rocks across continent explains they were joined together before the plates broke apart.

② Rise of Himalayas due to convergence of Indian and Eurasian plate.

③ Presence of trenches due to subsidence of plates.

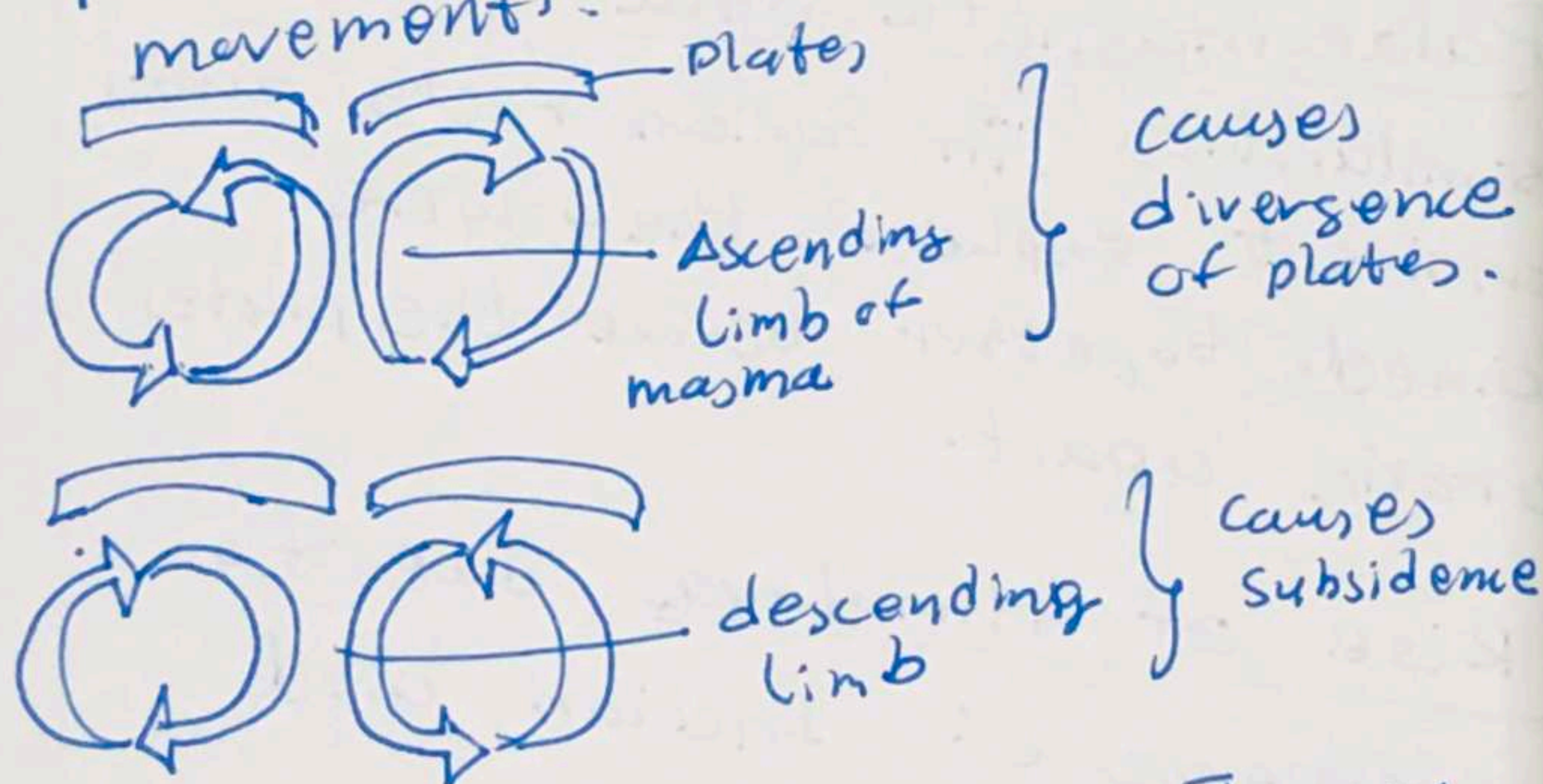
Ex: Mariana trench, Aleutian trench.

④ Earthquakes due to fault lines in plates and the resulting geological formations.

Ex: Red sea and its rift valley

Movements of plates

① Occur due to radioactivity and movement of magma below the plates which provides energy for tectonic movements.

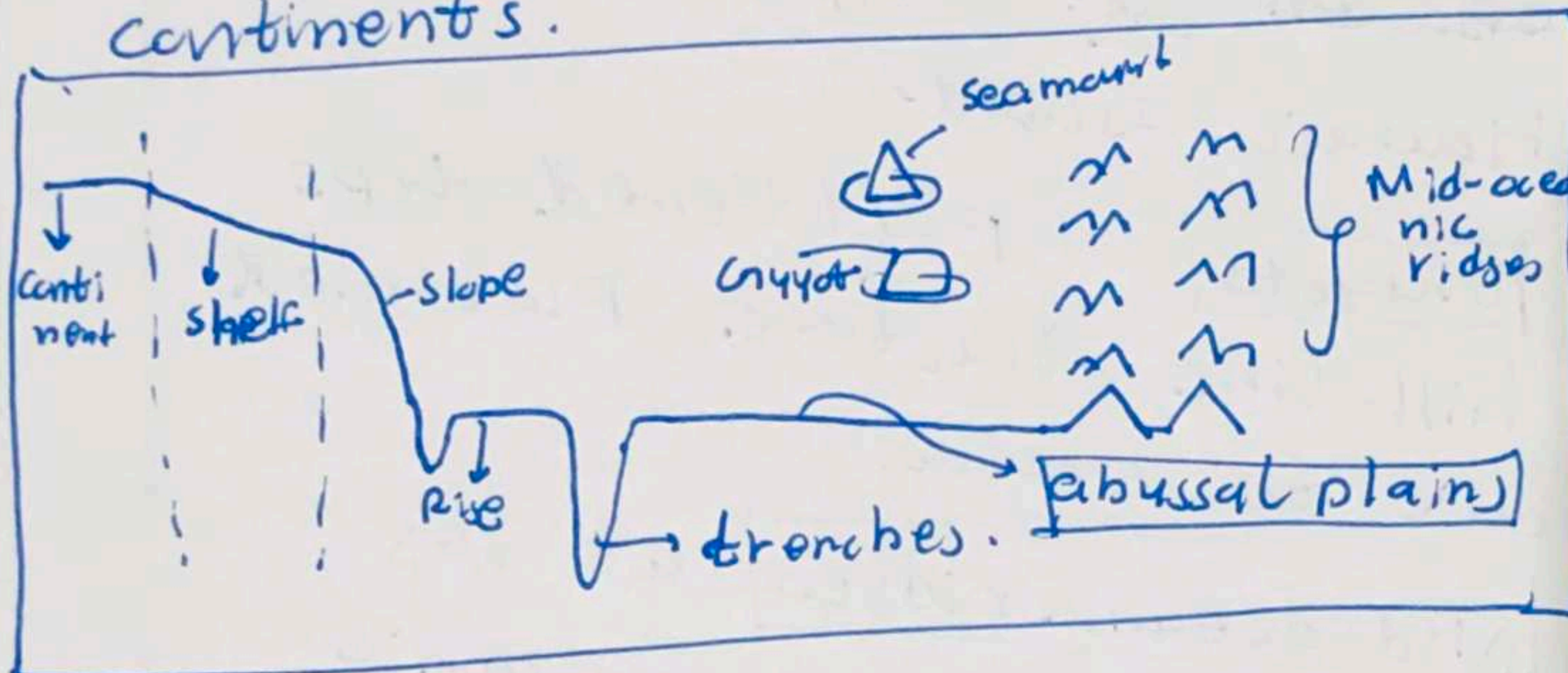


Thus, Plate Tectonics Theory continues to play important role in studying geological timeline of earth and understand its inner workings better.

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10

वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ocean floors are more diverse in terms of geological formations in comparison to continents.



Abyssal Plains

- ① Formed by fine sediments carried by rivers, seas deep into the sea.
- ② Flattest surfaces on the ocean floor.
- ③ Generally devoid of any major features

④ Found in the middle of oceanic expanse.

Relief features

① Seamount - Pointed peaks
~~are~~ Ex. Emperor seamounts
Hawaii Islands.

② Guyots - Flattened tops
hill-like structure. Flattened
due to erosion.

③ Mid-oceanic ridges at its
edges - centre of volcanic
activities that contribute
to sea floor spreading.

Abyssal plains are often
source of minerals, polymetallic
nodules. With growing resource
needs, abyssal plains can
potentially witness ~~feature~~
human activities in future.

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.
(150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of tea in the world - signifying its favourable climatic conditions for tea cultivation.

Geographical and climatic conditions needed

- ① Well-drained soil.
- ② Well-distributed rainfall
- ③ across the growing season.
- ④ Temperature below 25°C.
- ⑤ Frost-free conditions.
- ⑥ Hilly areas.
- ⑦ Bright sunshine for harvest.

Tea cultivation in Duar region by British

① Favourable climatic and geographical conditions as mentioned before.

② Hilly regions.

③ Availability of land and labour

④ Expansion in production for exports.

Thus, tea cultivation is an important agricultural activity in India which generates large employment both at farm and processing level.

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

While conventional droughts occur over a period of time due to lack of water, soil moisture, precipitation, flash droughts are more rapid and intense altering the hydrological settings of region rapidly.

Causes

Conventional ~~Drought~~	Flash Drought
① Lack of precipitation	① Intense evaporation
② More use than replenishment	② Fall in water levels due to excessive use
③ Loss of soil moisture	③ Poor storage capacity

Increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts

① Rapid urbanization and concretization, causing poor seepage.

② Rising incident of heat waves causing intense evaporation.
Ex. Recent heatwave in North India led to flash draughts in some parts of M.P, Rajasthan.

③ Exploitation of water reserves - further accentuating flash draughts.

- Water-sucking crops like sugarcane in central India.

Thus, flash draughts are seeming to come across as man-made disaster unlike conventional draughts. Rainwater harvesting, sustainable use and recycling of water, climate-resilient agriculture - coarse cereals etc. are some of the ways to mitigate consequences of flash draughts.

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Code of social security, 2020
was released to provide
social security to informal
~~and~~ and unorganized sector.

Initiatives

- ① National Food Security Act, 2013
- ② PM Shram Yogi Mandham
Yojana
- ③ PM - Jan Arogya Yojana
- ④ PM - Garib Kalyan Yojana
- ⑤ Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.
- ⑥ Atal Beema Yojana
- ⑦ MGNREGA
- ⑧ e-shram Portal

Existing gaps

- ① Lack of public awareness.
- ② Beneficiaries often lack required documents leading to exclusion
- ③ Accessibility issues
- ④ Lax implementation by employers.

These gaps need to be addressed to ensure universal social security - a social right according to International Labour Organization.

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, an amendment bill to raise the marrying age of women in India to 21 years was introduced in Lok Sabha. Child marriage is governed under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Benefits of increasing age limit

- ① More educational opportunities for women
- ② Economic empowerment due to employment opportunities.
- ③ Delayed pregnancies
- ④ Better outcomes in terms of fertility rate, IMR, MMR.
- ⑤ Gender parity with men who have age threshold of 21 years.

Issues

- ① May lead to invalidation of marriages in Scheduled castes and tribes.
- ② Doesn't resolve poverty issues which is prime cause of early marriages.
- ③ Tends to supersede personal Laws.
Ex: Shariat Law for Muslims allows marriage in puberty.
- ④ while people can vote at age of 18, but can't marry.

Raising the age limit is only one step to empower women. What is also needed is accompanied improvement in educational, employment levels.

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुनः केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Recently, Haryana government enacted legislation to provide ~~75%~~ 75% job reservations for locals in private sector with salary threshold below ₹30,000/month. However, it was invalidated by the high court.

Reservation and Regionalism

① Regionalism refers to excessive interest for a region, over the nation which has potential to threaten unity and integrity of nation.

② Reservation for locals fuels "son of soil" doctrine - Leads to preference of

resion

③ Discriminates against migrants and their right to freedom of movement and ~~profession~~ profession.

④ Further accentuates regional imbalance - which has been cause of regionalism - linked issues in past.

Ex: Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand-Bihar etc.

⑤ Regionalism often leads to violence against outsiders - proving antithetical to national unity and integrity.

Ex: Maharashtra Navnirman Sena's attack on Bihari migrants.

Instead of reservation of locals, focus should be laid on skill upgradation of locals so that are employable not only in their region but also across India - thus strengthening unity of India.

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

While Harappan Civilization (2500-1950 BC) is regarded as first urbanization, the second wave of urbanization occurred during (1000-500 BC) in ancient India.

Characteristics

Agriculture

① Discovery and use of iron implements helped in clearing lands in lower and middle Ganges valley which were thickly forested.

② Earlier, bronze tools were used which were n't effective in clearing of such lands.

③ Availability of fertile land due to alluvial soil promoted agriculture - especially rice cultivation.

④ There was agricultural surplus and was ~~enough~~ enough to not only feed the peasant's family but also the entire population.

⑤ This propagated the population rise and consequent urbanization.

Crafts and Trade

① This period saw the phase of North Black Polished Ware (NBPW) which was in vogue - promoting craft of pottery.

② With settled life and food surplus, people could engage in new trades.

③ Proximity of iron reserves

in middle Ganges valley, near
Rajgir gave rise to metallurgy
in iron - iron arms, sickles,
swords etc.

Growing population

- ① With food security and
flourishing trade, availability of
arms - this period saw the
rise of proto urban sites like
Kaushambi housing urban population
- ② This phase eventually gave rise
to Mahajanapadas of Rajgir,
Sravasti, etc.

Thus, the second phase of
urbanization saw growth in
human endeavours which set
the stage for future empires
of ~~Maha~~ Nandas, Mauryas.

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India was witnessing spectre of fragmented polity in the 18th century after the fall of Mughal empire - which helped Europeans take advantage of and convert India into a large colony.

Economic Slowdown

- ① Rising land pressure due to proliferation of jasirdari and zamindari system lead to impoverishment of peasants.
- ② Stagnancy in agricultural production and innovations, accompanied by fall in fertility further pushed economy to back burner.

- ③ Only Indian trade was flourishing, with its cotton clothing like calicos, muslin in huge demand globally.

Cultural stagnancy

- ① Proliferation of caste-based divides, relative isolation from outside world prevented "Indians" from reading the European ill-intentions.
- ② Outdated knowledge system with low focus on secular learning.
- ③ Fragmented polity post Aurangzeb's death (1707) led to division of India into numerous mini-states constantly fighting with each other.

Social degradation

- ① Untouchability, child marriages, rich-poor widening gap etc.

These conditions prevented the natives from uniting against foreign rule which further exploited India through its policies of ruining traditional handicrafts, lack of industrial development, interference into social fabric of tribals.

If India could have kept in check the socio-economic and cultural fault lines, it would have not only prevented it from collapse but also further enhance its power and influence in the world.

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

With drawal of Civil Disobedience Movement after Gandhi - Irwin Pact (1931) divided the course of freedom struggle into various ~~factor~~ modes:

① Struggle - Truce - struggle faction.

② Believed in continuing constructive work after period of struggle during Civil Disobedience Movement.

③ Included promotion of Khadi, cooperative production, education, disaster relief etc.

④ Leaders of this group included Sardar

Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad.

(d) They believed that it was not possible to continue mass struggle for longer time and people needed redirection to gather strength for future struggle.

(2) struggle - Victory faction.

(a) Believed in continuation of civil Disobedience and mass struggle till the British were evicted.

(b) Wanted to maximize the steam within masses to compel British to accept their demands.

(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru, Subash chandra Bose were part of this faction.

③ Revolutionaries

- ① Another faction that vouched for heroic individual actions to make the deaf British ~~hear~~ listen to their demands.
- ② Were disappointed with withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Even though, the freedom struggle course took new turns, all these pathways were tied with the strong thread of independence demand - which eventually brought India its freedom in 1947.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution (1917)
led to overthrowing of the imperial Czar regime and establishment of democratic regime in Russia. However, the democrats were soon to be overthrown by communist Bolshevik party in the Civil War.

Causes of Civil War

- ① Inactivity of democratic party in power.
- ② Didn't conduct elections after the interim transfer of power post Russian Revolution.

- ③ No effective power in hands of public.

Course of Civil War

- ① The Bolshevik party - a communist party took charge of restoring the ideals they fought for in the Revolution.
- ② Outsered the democratic party in power by overtaking important spheres of government - finance, defence, etc.

Outcomes

- ① Establishment of communist ~~party~~ regime in Russia.
- ② Abolition of private property.
- ③ Control over means of production to ensure equitable distribution.

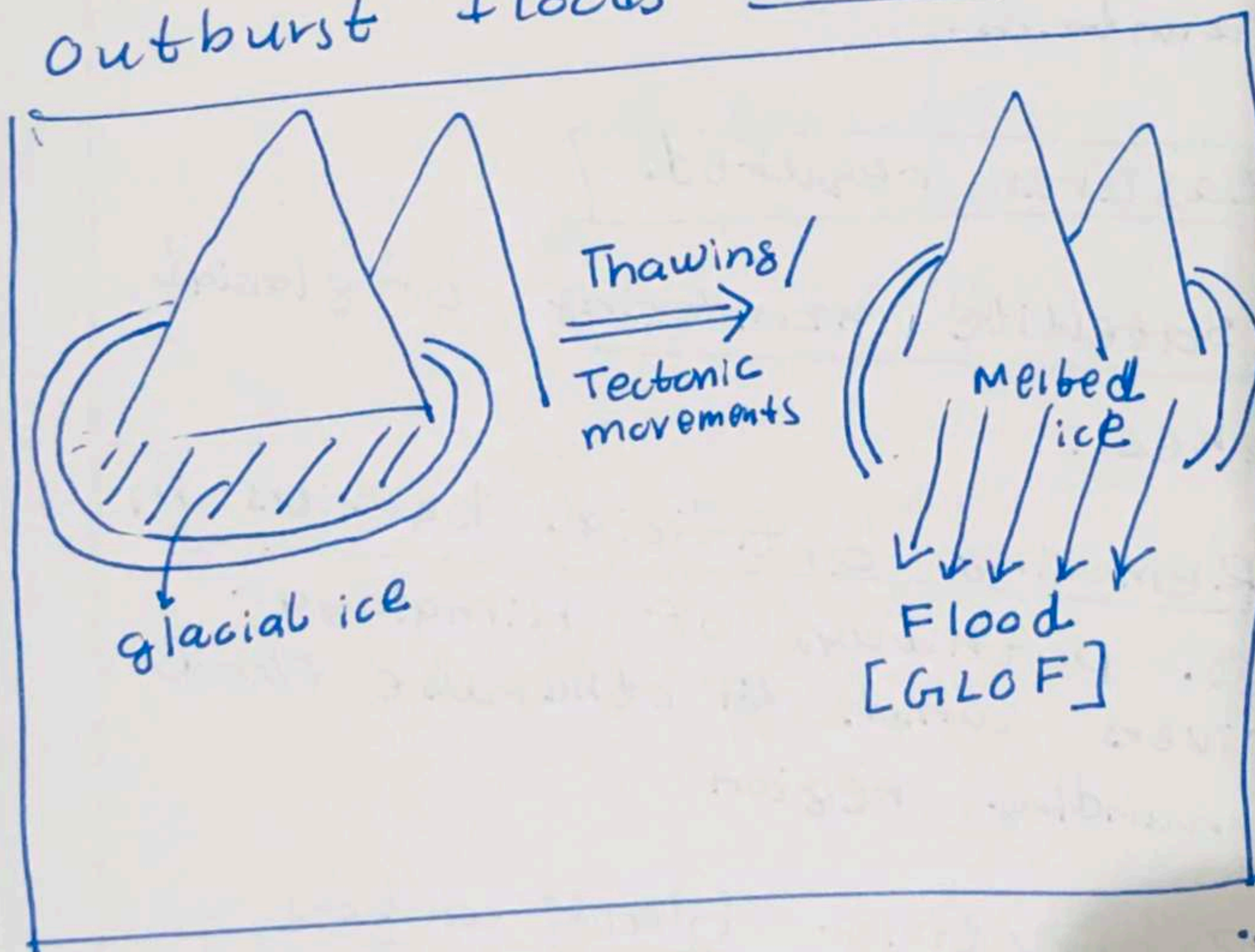
④ Russia witnessed economic progress while the rest of the world was facing economic recession due to World War I.

Thus, the Civil War led to Bolshevik victory and demonstrated the world the power of collective labour that led to spread of communism across the globe.

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial Lakes are formed by damming of glacial water and ice by moraines, gravels. When the dammed ice thaws, it leads to breaching of the barriers - causing glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).



Susceptibility of Himalayan region

- ① Rising temperatures and thawing in summers.

Ex: Chamoli floods in Uttarakhand 2021 was caused due to GLOF.

- ② Tectonic activity in Himalayas - region of convergence of Indian and Eurasian plate.

- ③ Receding snowline in Hindukush mountains.

Measures required

- ① Satellite monitoring of glacial lakes.

- ② Removing artificial barriers in ~~the~~ pathways of Himalayan rivers which ~~are~~ otherwise floods surrounding region.

- ③ Restricting black carbon pollution - caused by unburnt

fuels, brick kilns. Black carbon is absorber of heat and accelerates thawing.

④ Limiting human activities around the course of glacial lakes - especially on steep slopes.

⑤ Restricting large hydroelectric plants in the region which lead to cascading damage due to overflow.

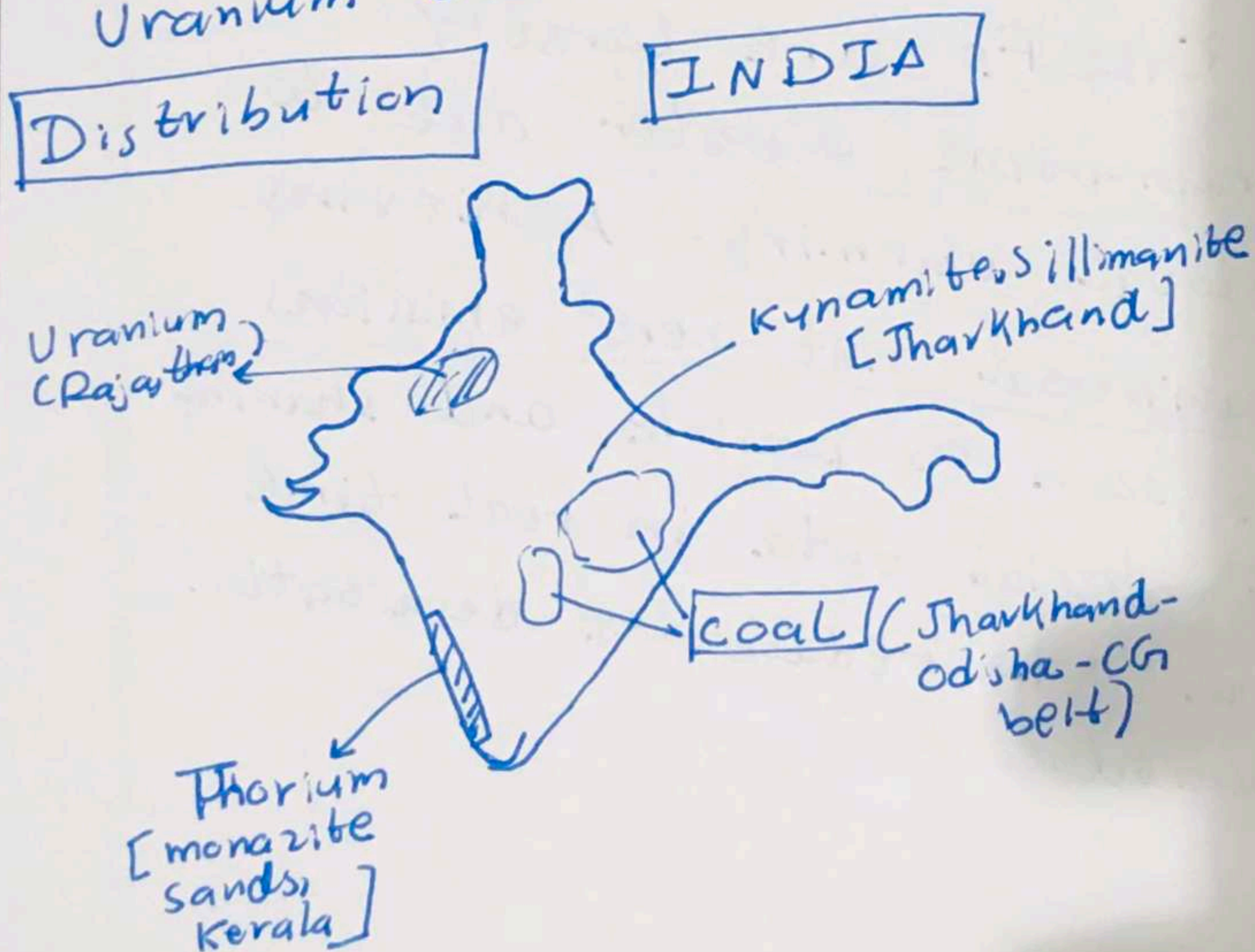
GLOFs are largely man-made disaster due to global warming. Achieving universal net-zero emissions as soon as possible and sharing of glacial data in real time can help reduce the devastation caused.

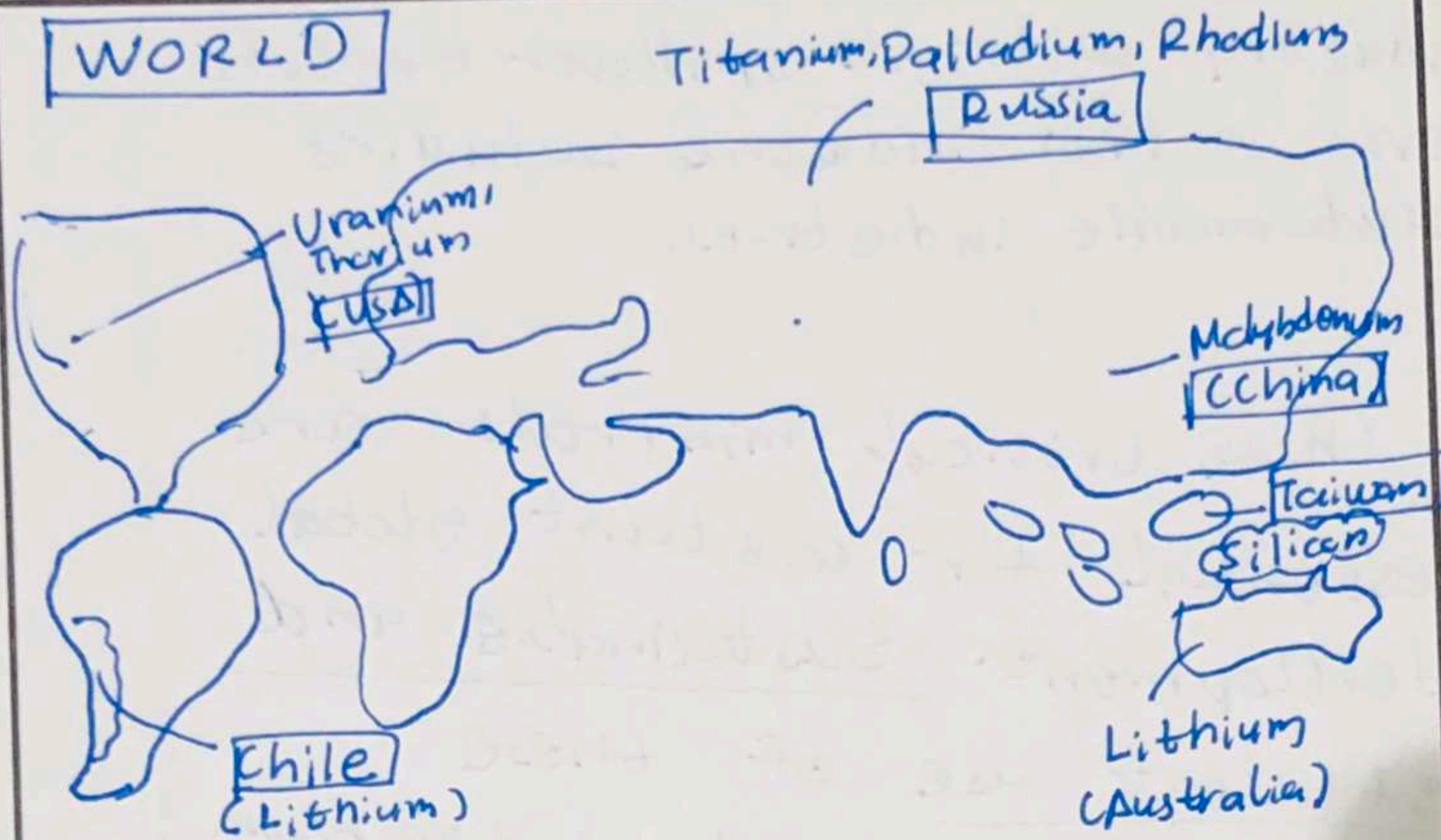
16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are those minerals that have sophisticated use and there is no viable alternative available to them and have limited availability.

Ex: Lithium, Palladium, Rhodium, Uranium etc.



WORLD**Significance**

- ① Used in military grade aircrafts, vessels, machines
- ② Lithium-ion batteries are the future of energy storage
- ③ Titanium, Palladium, Rhodium are used in manufacture of sensitive electronic instruments.
- ④ Silicon is the bread-and-butter of the semi-conductor

industry with its spillover effects
on ~ 170 industries including
automobile industries.

Thus, critical minerals are
essential for constant global
development. Sustainable and
efficient use of these
minerals is need of the hour.

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

When the water over a region freezes and is relatively still, it forms ice sheets.

Importance

① Prevents the water below the sheets from further cooling.

② Preserves the geological history of the region.

Ex: Antarctic and Arctic ice.

③ Helps in carbon sequestration preventing carbon from escaping into atmosphere.

④ Potential water reserves

⑤ Source of rivers during thawing season.

Impact of melting of ice sheets

① Rise in sea level - causing ~~flooding~~ of coastal regions and submergence small islands.

Ex: Indian coast is vulnerable to coastal flooding and submergence by 2050 [IPCC AR-6]

② Accelerates global warming due to released carbon below sheets.

Ex: Receding snowline of Himalayas

③ Threat to perennality of rivers if more ice melts than that forms.

Ex: Himalayan rivers.

④ Excessive melting more than carrying capacity of region causes floods.

Ex: GLOF in Uttarakhand, 2021.

⑤ Destruction of archive of
geological history trapped
under Arctic and Antarctic
ice.

Thus, melting of ice sheets
can have cascading effect not
only in the region but across
states as it impacts water,
food and nutrition security.
It is important for us humans
to curb emissions thus
slowing down melting and
creating a sustainable planet.

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Census 2011, women comprise of 49.2% of population - yet we see the gaps between males and females - socially, economically and politically.

Women upliftment in Post-Independent India

① Welfare Phase [1950 - 1970s]

Ⓐ Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961 helped in restoring gender equality.

Ⓑ Improving access to ~~maternity~~ maternity relief and healthcare [as envisaged in Article 42]

- Maternity Benefit Act,
Equal Remuneration Act.

② Development phase [1970s - ^{early} 1990s]

- ① strengthening food and nutritional security of women via Integrated Child Development Scheme
- ② Employment generation via cooperative means.
Ex: AMUL cooperative.
- ③ Efforts to ban liquor in states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh were led by women organization.

③ Empowerment phase [1990s onwards]

- ① Reservation of ^{seats for} women in panchayati Raj Institution, and Municipalities.

② Gender-budsetting since 2006
to acknowledge needs of
females in development.

③ National Commission of
Women [1992] to handle
women grievances.

④ Self-Help Groups empowered
women to become socio-
economically independent and
create micro-enterprises.

Thus, India has witnessed
steady progress in terms of
women empowerment.
Initiatives like Beti Bachao,
Beti Padhao, Sarva Shiksha,
Abhiyan, Saving schemes for
girl child are positive steps
to further this goal.

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalization is socio-economic inter linking of nations due to exchange of ideas, goods, services, finances, technology and people across their borders.

Globalization and poverty alleviation

- ① Availability and choice of products has helped keep prices in check due to competition.
- ② Inflow of insurance products due to globalization has protected people from economic uncertainties.
- ③ Better access to education and opportunities to uplift their economic status.

However, India being a labour-intensive nation, globalization also had aggravated poverty.

Globalization - led poverty

- ① Jobless growth and automation has led to unemployment and casualization of labour.
- ② Globalization induced consumerism has increased resource demand thus affecting its availability for poor.
- ③ Tribals - who are largely poor are often displaced due to developmental projects.
- As per NCST, ~49% of tribals are below poverty line.
- ④ Rise in prices of basic essentials has further reduced the savings of poor.

⑤ Low levels of skills and knowledge makes poor uncompetitive in job market in globalized economy - which demands skilled labour.

⑥ Advent of e-commerce giants have ruined brick and mortar shops which can't compete with their discount leverage - thus pushing them to brink of poverty.

Thus, globalization has done more harm than benefit to poor in India - thus further widening the rich-poor divide. Promotion of labour-intensive industries, skill development initiatives - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana etc. can help in poverty alleviation amidst the rise of globalization.