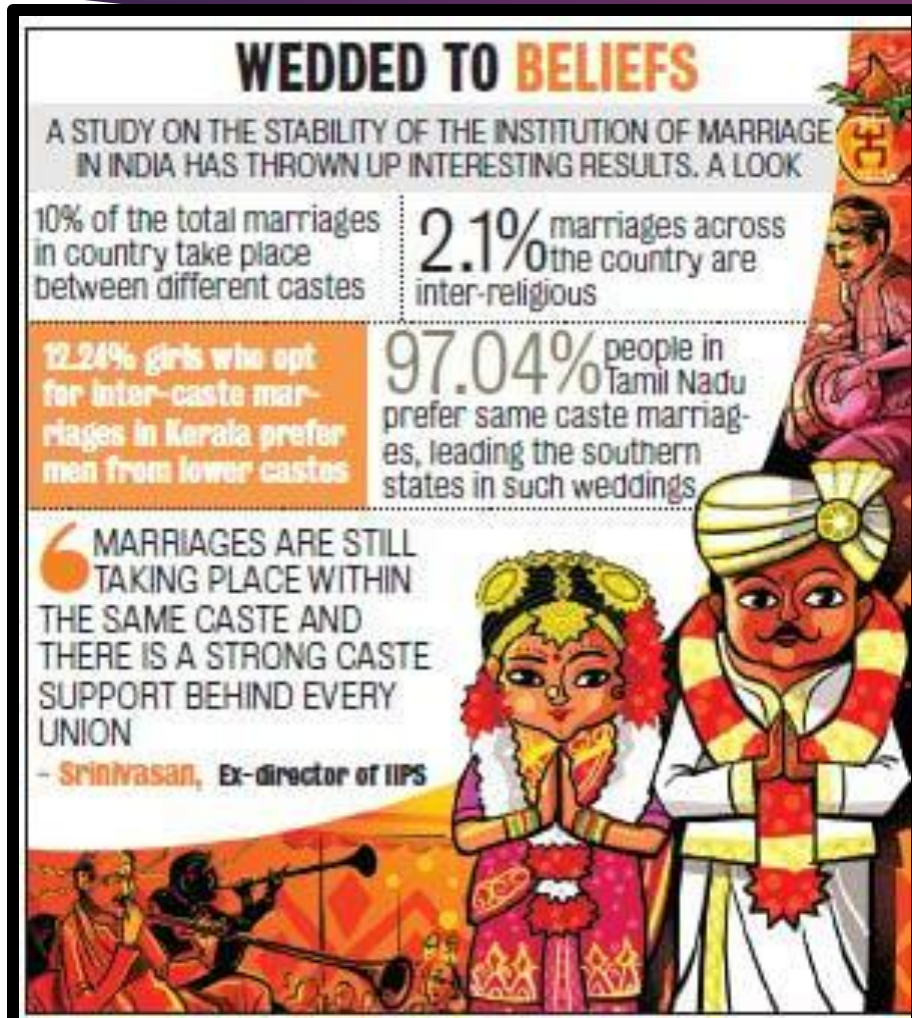




UPSC MAINS 2024 General Studies Paper-1 Analysis

BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY

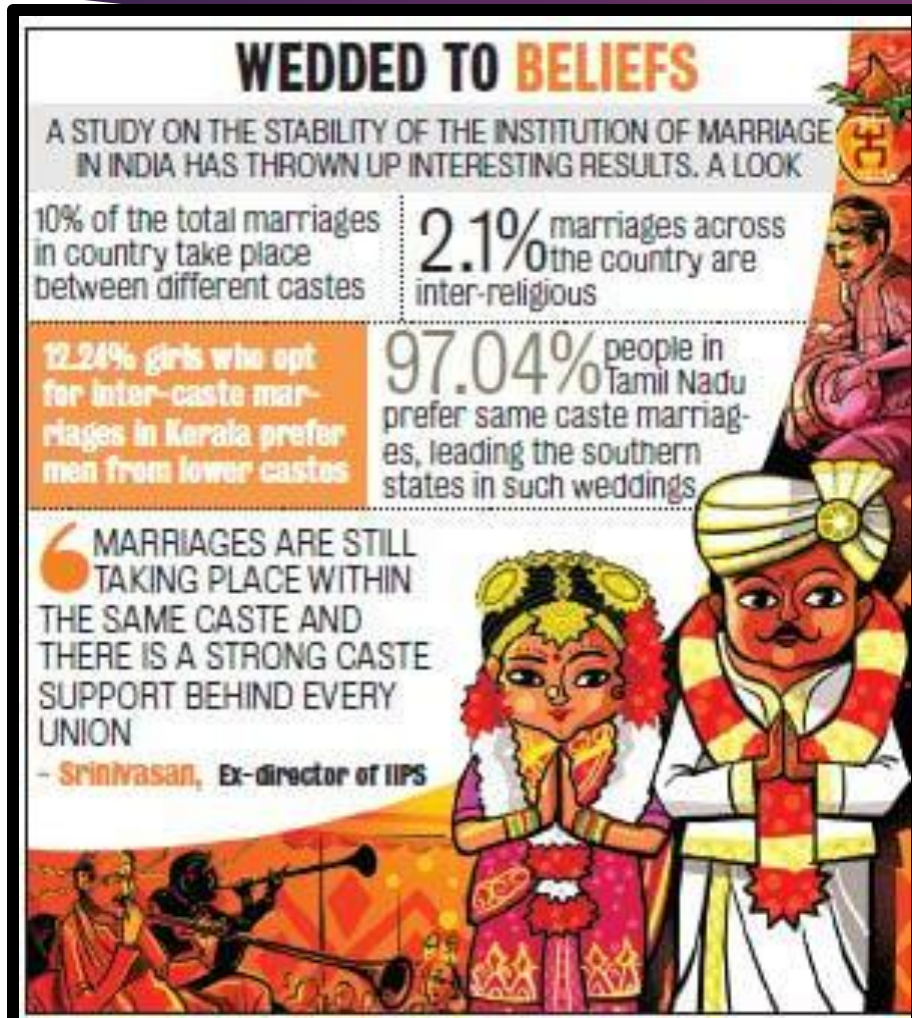
Q) Inter-caste marriages between castes which have socio-economic parity have increased, to some extent, but this is less true of inter-religious marriages.
Discuss.



Approach

- ❑ Introduce inter-caste and inter-religious marriages scenarion in India.
- ❑ Inter-caste Marriages Between Castes with Socio-Economic Parity have Increased:
- ❑ Discuss inter- religious marriages and social perceptions.
- ❑ Conclusion.

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- ❑ Conclusion.

- ❑ **Globalization and urbanization have contributed to the weakening of rigid caste barriers, especially among financially secure and educated communities.**

Interreligious Marriages:

- ❑ **Cultural and religious differences act as stronger barriers to interreligious marriages. Family, community, and religious sentiments play a crucial role in maintaining religious endogamy.**
- ❑ **Fear of identity loss, societal backlash, and legal complications (e.g., under personal laws) further discourage interreligious unions.**
- ❑ **Interreligious marriages often face more resistance from families and communities due to the fear of religious conversion and loss of cultural identity.**
- ❑ **Marriages between Hindus and Muslims often portrayed as "Love Jihad" propaganda adding to the tension.**

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- ❑ **Interreligious marriages remain contentious, often viewed through the lens of communal relations rather than individual choice.**
 - ❑ **Both types of marriages face honor killings and social ostracism, necessitating stronger legal protections.**

While socio-economic parity has facilitated some intercaste marriages, religious identity continues to be a more rigid boundary, limiting the acceptance of interreligious marriages. Broader societal change is needed for greater inclusivity in both areas.

Q) In dealing with socio-economic issues of development, what kind of collaboration between government, NGO's and private sector would be most productive?



Approach

- Introduce social economic issues of development.**
- Discuss the role of government, NGOs, and private sector in socio economic development .**
- Discuss collaborative roles between government,NGOs, private sector.**
- Conclusion.**

The social science and area of economics that examines the connections between economic activity and social conduct is known as socioeconomics. Social economics studies the economic and social issues such as: how values, attitudes, and other factors such as social standards and ethics have an impact on the economy. It helps in studying and examining the characteristics of social structure.

Role of government, NGOs, and private sector in socio economic development

Role of the Government

Policy Making and Regulation:

- The government can create a conducive policy framework that enables development and ensures regulatory compliance.

Contribution of NGOs

Grassroots Reach and Community Engagement:

- NGOs have deep connections with local communities, making them effective in engaging vulnerable populations.

Private Sector's Role

Investment and Innovation:

- Private companies can bring innovation and funding to socio-economic development projects through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility).**

Collaborative Models

Public-NGO Partnerships:

- NGOs and government can work together to provide services at the grassroots level, with NGOs implementing programs and governments providing the necessary policy support.**

Private-NGO Partnerships:

- The private sector can collaborate with NGOs to reach communities, combining funding from businesses with the implementation expertise of NGOs.**

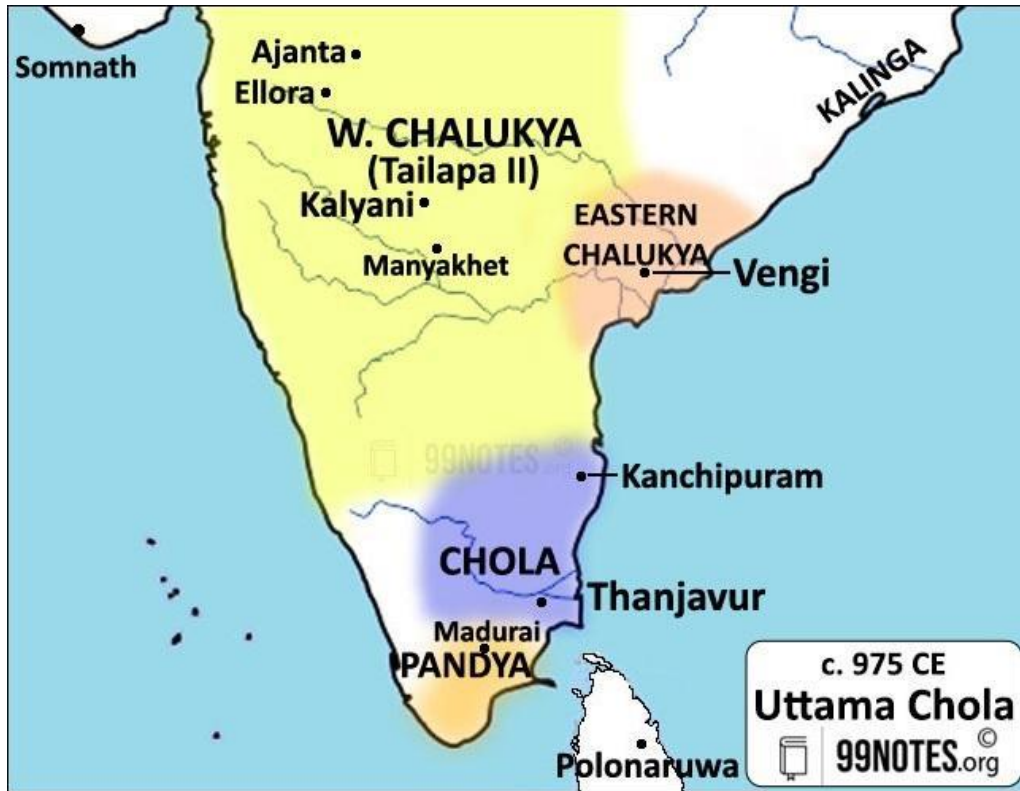


Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:

- ❑ Involving all three—government, NGOs, and private sector—creates a robust mechanism to tackle socio-economic issues, bringing together policy support, community outreach, and innovation.**

By working together, these sectors can leverage their respective strengths and resources to create sustainable and inclusive solutions that benefit society as a whole.

Q) 'Though the great cholas are no more yet their name is still remembered with great pride because of their highest achievements in the domain of art and architecture.' Comment.



Approach

- Brief description about chola art and architecture.
- Cholas contribution to art.
- Discuss temple architecture of cholas and its significance.
- Conclusion

The Chola Dynasty, a Tamil dynasty, ruled primarily in southern India until the thirteenth century. Under the Cholas, new heights of excellence in art, religion, and literature. Monumental architecture in the form of majestic temples and sculpture in stone and bronze reached a level of finesse never before seen in India.

Cholas contribution to art.

Paintings

- ❑ Scenes from Periyapuram are beautifully depicted, and the Kailasanathar temple in Kanchipuram and the Vishnu temple in Malaiyadipatti both house fine examples of Chola paintings.
- ❑ During the Chola period, Rajaraja-I and Rajendra made greater contributions to the development of the art of painting.

Drama

- ❑ Drama was promoted by the Cholas. Drama was linked to music and dance.
- ❑ Dramas were performed on a variety of stages and theatres. During the festival, two dramas were performed: Rajarajeswara natakam and Rajarajavijayam.
- ❑ The Chola kings rewarded drama actors with honours. One type of drama is Koothu. Ariyakuthu, Chakki koothu, and Santhi koothu

Dance

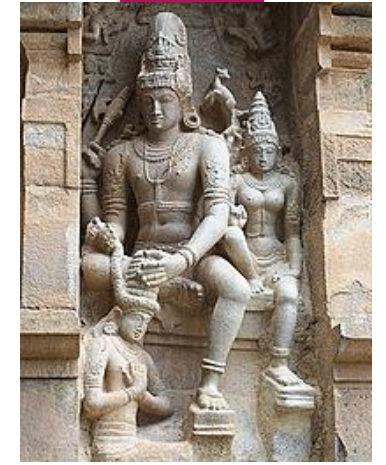
- ❑ The Chola kings supported the art of dance. During the Chola period, two types of dances were performed: Bharatanatyam and Kathakali. Lord Siva was depicted as a performer of the Karana dance.
- ❑ Lord Nataraja can be seen dancing at the Natarajar temple in Chidamparam and the Sarangapani temple in Kumbakonam.

Temple architecture of cholas.

- ❑ Innumerable temples were built and patronised by the Cholas. The royal temples of Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Chozhapuram, and Darasuram are the repositories of Dancing woman accompanied by musician, Brihadishvarar temple architecture.
- ❑ The Grand Temple of Thanjavur, also known as Rajarajisvaram and Brihadishvarar Temple, is a magnificent example of Chola architecture, painting, sculpture, and iconography.
- ❑ Rajaraja's polity was greatly legitimised by this temple. The sanctum, which has a 190-foot vimana, is topped with an 80-ton stone.
- ❑ The fresco paintings and miniature sculptures of scenes from puranas and epics in the temple walls reveal the Chola rulers' religious ideology.

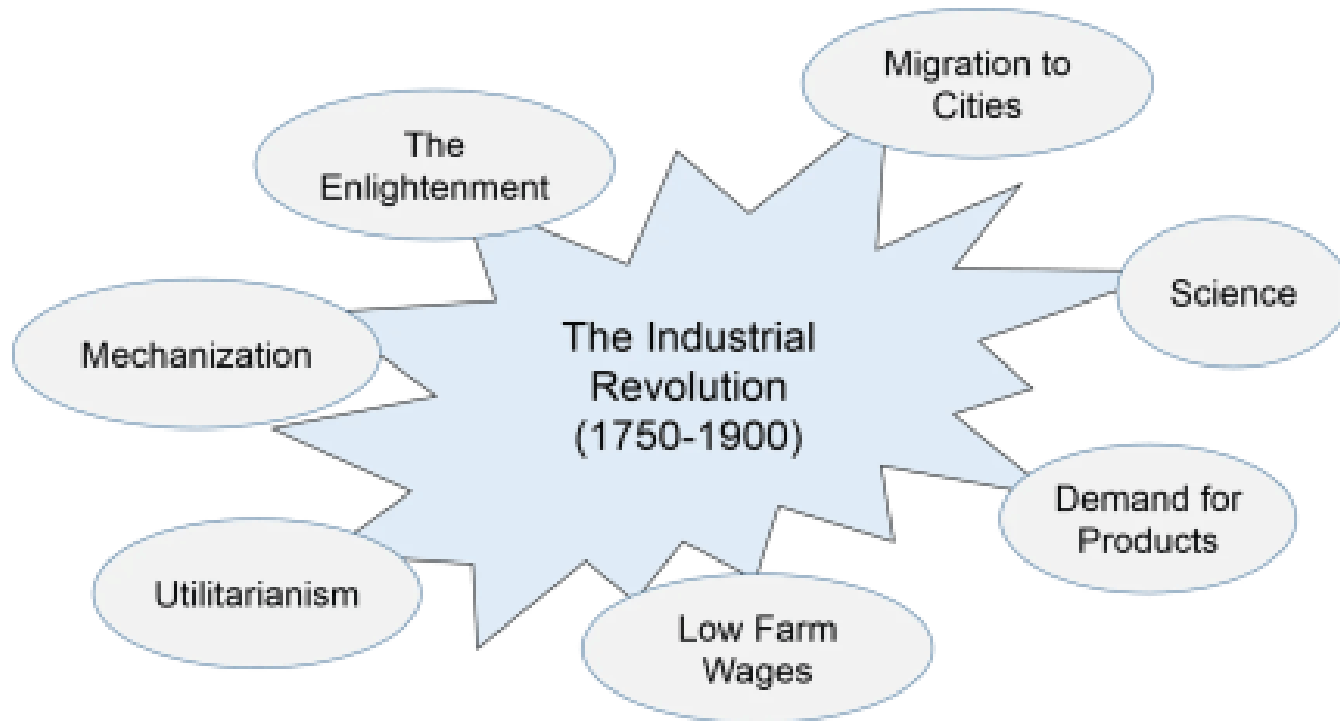
Significance of Chola Architecture

- ❑ Chola temples had a beautiful shikara stone at the top. It had intricate and meticulously carved carvings.
- ❑ It's amazing how these structures, weighing hundreds of tonnes, are placed without the use of cranes.



During the reign of the Chola Kings, however, the Kings themselves guided and advanced large donations for the construction of grand temples. The sophistication of art in these temple structures reflected the atmosphere of the imperial court.

Q) How far was the Industrial Revolution in England responsible for the decline of handicrafts and cottage industries in India?



Approach

- Introduce Industrial revolution .**
- Discuss factors responsible for decline of cottage industries.**
- Mention industrial revolution coupled with discriminatory British policies and their impact.**
- Conclusion**

The Industrial Revolution in England was a period of rapid technological progress that transformed the country from an agrarian society to an industrial one. It began in the 18th century and lasted until 1900, and had a profound impact on society, the economy, and the way people lived.

Factors responsible for the decline of the cottage industry

Factory system

The factory system replaced the cottage industry, which was based on family economies and independent craftspeople working in or near their homes.

Mechanization

The use of machinery, such as the water frame and steam engine, made cottage industries less productive and unable to compete with large-scale factories.

Mass production

Mass production in factories led to long hours of dangerous work for many people, including women and children, at low wages.

Urbanization

As factories moved from waterbeds to cities, cities grew rapidly.

Agricultural Policies

- ❑ Colonial policies focused on cash crops led to food insecurity, diverting labour from traditional crafts to agriculture.**

Innovations

- ❑ Innovations like the spinning jenny (a wooden frame with multiple spindles), the flying shuttle, the water frame and the power loom made weaving cloth and spinning yarn and thread much easier. Producing cloth became faster and required less time and far less human labour.**

Labor movements

- ❑ The difficult working conditions led to labor movements to improve the lives of the working class.**

Introduction of Railways:

- ❑ The British introduced the railways, which opened new markets for Indian raw materials. This allowed some Indian industries to expand by exporting raw materials to Europe.**



Impact on Indian Economy:

- ❑ Millions of artisans, weavers, and craftsmen were left unemployed, leading to widespread poverty. The traditional artisanal economy that had sustained India's prosperity was replaced by colonial economic dependency.**

The Industrial Revolution in England played a significant role in the decline of handicrafts and cottage industries in India. This had a lasting impact on the livelihoods of Indian artisans and craftsmen, highlighting the interconnectedness of global economic systems.

Q) How far is it correct to say that the First World War was fought essentially for the preservation of balance of power?



**World War One:
Who's Who**
Alliances in 1917

Pre-war national boundaries shown

0 600 miles

Key to Alliances in 1917

Central Powers ■

Allied Powers ■

Neutral Nations ■


Approach

- Introduce first world war .
- Discuss First World War was fought essentially for the preservation of balance of power .
- First World War: Other reasons .
- Conclusion

The First World War (1914-1918) was a complex conflict driven by multiple factors, including nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and alliances. However, a key underlying cause was the struggle to maintain the balance of power in Europe, as major powers sought to prevent any single nation from dominating the continent.


First World War was fought essentially for the preservation of balance of power

- ❑ Before the war, European powers formed alliances (Triple Entente and Triple Alliance) to balance each other's military strength. Britain, France, and Russia wanted to counterbalance the rising influence of Germany and its allies.
- ❑ The balance of power system in Europe was highly unstable, leading to a situation where any disturbance (such as the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand) could ignite a major conflict.

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- ❑ Germany's growing economic and military power was seen as a threat by other European nations, especially Britain, which aimed to preserve its dominance.
 - ❑ The naval arms race between Britain and Germany is a prime example of the power struggle that directly contributed to the war.
 - ❑ European nations were competing for colonies and global influence, which contributed to tensions.

First World War: Other reasons

- ❑ Economic rivalries, particularly between Britain and Germany, were key factors. The desire for market dominance and resource control was as important as power balance considerations.
- ❑ The war also served the interests of industrialists and arms manufacturers who benefited from wartime production.

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- ❑ The war was fought over imperial ambitions rather than just maintaining a European power equilibrium.
 - ❑ The scramble for Africa and control of Asian colonies had created longstanding tensions, especially between Germany and other European powers.
 - ❑ The immediate cause of the war, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, was tied to nationalist struggles in the Balkans rather than any direct attempt to preserve the balance of power in Europe.

While the preservation of the balance of power was certainly a factor in the outbreak of the First World War, it was not the sole cause of the conflict. Imperial rivalries, nationalism, and militarism also played significant roles in shaping the events that led to the war.



Thank you

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