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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	58233
Center	NA	Date	6-Sep-2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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 उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. (150 words) 10

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti literature was a form of religious poetry which dominated the Indian landscape for the last millenium.

It differed from the established religious model and was led by wandering ascetics who preached in the form of poetry ~~to~~ and songs to attract commoners to their message.

As a result of attracting commoners this movement was mostly in local languages instead of Sanskrit, the language of the elite. These local languages depended on the region and often, like in case of Punjab where Baba Farid is credited with founding it, led to the birth of those languages' modern form.

Some prominent examples are :-

- Tamil Nadu was where the movement started and moved northwards.
- Marathi, short folk narratives were used. Tuktaram was a prominent saint.
- Baba Nanak preached in Punjabi and his version of Bhakti eventually led to birth of Sikhism.
- Kobir, Mirabai, Surdas etc. preached in languages akin to Hindi and eventually these languages led to Hindi.
- In Kannada saint-writers like Basavanna enriched the languages and introduced variants of Hinduism in Lingorajya sect.

Thus, Bhakti poetry phenomenon was pan India and truly despite being regional in character truly united India.

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ancient India had always been an astronomically curious culture. With many religious rites and ceremonies centered around the position of the planets or phenomena like solar or lunar eclipses a greater understanding of astronomy was born. This was reflected in Siddhanta tradition which combined mathematics and astronomy.

In the Golden Age of Gupta India, this tradition can be said to have begun.

Aryabhatta, for more precise astronomical understanding and prediction worked in fields as varied as digits of π , quadratic equations, trigonometry and

solars and lunar eclipses. Brahmagupta in the 6th century CE is said to have invented zero. Bhaskara I in the same period expanded on the works of Aryabhata in the fields of quadratic equations and trigonometry. Bhaskara II in the 10th century CE gave proof of the Pythagorean theorem and even conceived of differential calculus.

Even after this period new discoveries and commentaries on the ancient works continued. Other civilisations like Arab or Chinese came to India and translated these texts and disseminated the information.

The legacy of Siddhanta continues in India with the naming of satellites launched as tribute to Aryabhata by ISRO

3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. (150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The 1st railway line was laid down in British India in 1830 from Bombay to Thane. Thereafter the pace of installation increased at an exponential rate. The reasons behind the railway system were:-

- To source raw materials from hinterland of India to the ports and then to Britain.
- To expand market for finished goods from Britain in India.
- These factors ensured that Indigenous industry was destroyed in India.
- As a place for excess British investment to be used with guaranteed returns paid for by tax revenue in India.
- It would help in rapid mobilisation and transport of troops to help secure the borders and to quell internal rebellions.

- Thus, it like the Telegraphs and later Telephone helped ~~to~~ British imperial designs of effectively ruling India.

However there were certain unintended positives:

- It brought people living far away in contact, generating a sense of nationhood.
- It helped Indian traders and businessmen in expanding their market.
- It helped mass leaders and politicians to disseminate their message.
- It brought different regions into closer contact and aided modernisation.
- It helped in employment.

The Railways can ultimately be considered a blessing in disguise.

4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. (150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore believed in education as a tool to help an individual grow to his full potential and as a means to liberate the masses. This substantive model went beyond mere literacy.

Grandhi's Views

He was against the western model imposed by the British as he felt this made Indians feel inferior. He wanted to combine education with religion and ethics and felt that Indian languages instead of English should be the medium.

Tagore's Views

He wanted a holistic education model combining science, arts, literature etc.

He wanted creativity instead of the rigidity of discipline. His school Shanti Niketan is the best example of his vision.

Similarities

- Both believed in the liberating potential of education at personal and societal level.
- They both were against western model imposed on India.
- Both emphasised mother tongue.

Differences

- Gandhiji was against western education science, technology etc. whereas Tagore taught these subjects.
- Tagore integrated best practices of western education and literature whereas Gandhiji wanted a traditional guru-shishya model.

However we can see that both thinkers were influenced by their own experiences and their ideas had both similarities and differences.

5. While to some the abolition of the Prity Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Prity Purses in 1971. (150 words) 10

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ समर्थकों के लिए प्रिन्सी स्टेट्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिन्सी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षा कीजिए।

Prity purses are annual pensions granted to the erstwhile rulers of Prity States in British India who agreed to accede to the Indian Union in 1947. Along with some rights like hunting or titles, these were granted to them and their descendants by the Indian Government and even entered into the Constitution.

In 1971, as part of a broad move towards socialism and reducing inequality Indira Gandhi abolished them by amendment.

Reasons For Abolishment

- They went against the constitutional norms of equality.
- They were inherently arbitrary and medieval being based on accident of birth.

- The wealth surrendered by rulers was actually wealth of their citizens subjects and not personal.
- It led to perpetuation of a feudal and unequal social culture.

Arguments Against Abolition

- It was betrayal of a solemn promise.
- It made the other promises made by the Indian govt. seem hollow and led to a general distrust of the govt. stand on principles over populism.
- The princes had by and large been positive agents in their dealings, avoiding bloodshed by peaceful integration and later on serving India by acting as ambassadors, governors etc. This was needless provocation.

The rationale for not having privileges based on birth is sound and the scheme itself had provisions for reduction. Thus, abolishing it was an idea whose time had come.

6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की चमिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

After WWII USSR and its allies had control of Korea upto the 38th Parallel and USA led groups from that till the sea.

While the hope was for democratic elections to take place, ideological war broke out between communism and capitalism soon followed by actual conflict in 1950.

South Korea, pro west and supported by USA, UK etc. against North Korea, Communist and supported by China, USSR fought. India was neutral or ~~so~~ more accurately allied to both sides in the conflict.

India was a member of the UN Commission set up to oversee elections in 1947.

When war broke out it condemned N Korea as the aggressor but didn't back US military action. It sent a medical ship as a humanitarian gesture.

India's role during the conflict was a mediatory one. It oversaw the conduct of both militaries and reported any violation of international warfare law.

Both sides ceased fighting in 1953 and led to the present borders of North and South Korea. The India sponsored resolution was accepted for this.

This ~~was~~ ^{conduct} was criticised by the West for being too favourable to Communism.

However, the war elevated India's position in the world and gave a boost to its non-alignment strategy.

7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? (150 words) 10
बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

Due to intransigent riots by Jews in the first century AD, the Roman Empire had ethnically cleansed the Palestine region of Jews and forced them to settle elsewhere. The Zionist movement was a 20th century movement for creation of a Jewish state back in Israel with in accord with Old Testament Prophecies.

The Balfour declaration indicated British support for Zionism in 1917 and was significant as control of West Asia was very contested at the time. The Arabs demanded independence from Ottomans and bitterly opposed Zionism, Palestines wanted self rule and other major powers like France

wanted colonies.

The British facilitated immigration of Jews there which led to ethnic strife, Post WWII when the area was under UN administration, de facto British rule, they pushed for ~~and~~ the creation of Israel which just after creation was attacked by Arab nations.

Regional conflicts have been on going since. Moreover the Palestine Arabs have been pushed into small strips of autonomous territories in Gaza Strip and West Bank.

The legacy has been an increasingly unsettled ~~pace~~ situation in West Asia, where none of Israel's neighbours even acknowledge the state.

8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the deepening of, widening and speeding up of global interconnectivity driven by trade, technology and movement of people rendering time and geographical barriers immaterial.

Effect on Economy

Globalisation is linked to Capitalism, Free markets, freemovement of goods and services etc. Based on the principle of comparative advantage it has led to growth in global trade and productivity.

In India we have witnessed unprecedented rate of GDP and GNI growth.

However it has also increased global inequalities, both intra and inter country.

Effect on Sovereignty

Global institutions driving globalisation like WTO or IMF are not democratic institutions.

They impose laws and condition on member states to standardise norms across the globe. Issues like Subsidies, IPR laws impact sovereignty of countries.

This has led to backlash with election of protectionist leaders and policies. Like Trump's Trade Wars or UK's Brexit.

Effect on Culture and Society

Globalisation has exported cultures across the globe along with facilitating movement of people.

It has also led to homogenisation of culture with western norms dominating.

Due to the interconnectedness crises in one part of the world are reflected in economic instability elsewhere (2008 Subprime Crisis leading to global depression). The concentration of wealth and immigration leads to social instability.

9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender Inequality is socially sanctioned discrimination on the basis of gender.

It has its roots in cultural norms built through history, religion, climate and geography. In the Indian context the patriarchal society had different

roles ~~roles~~ for men and women, where women were relegated to the private sphere.

Traditionally women have been confined to homes through compulsory domesticity.

Their roles as mothers and housewives meant that they had no place in public life. Women didn't get an education, profession or business.

Depriving women of education has led to their poor standards in literacy in modern times. ~~Women~~ ^{Crinal} education is still subordinate to Boy education. This leads to them not getting jobs, loss of financial autonomy, leaves them dependent on husbands.

These tendencies are then stereotyped and employers don't employ women as they feel that they will prioritise family life more. Women have to suffer Gender Pay Gap and have less representation at the top of various fields because of time off due to childbirth.

However, with feminism, gender equal laws and societal change the gender inequality is reducing. Women have greater access to quality healthcare, education and job opportunities.

10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. (150 words) 10

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारिकरण को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Informal market/economy is that which is outside of government provision and attendant regulations on labour, employee welfare, minimum wage, taxation etc. The labour market in India is ~~is~~ increasingly getting informalised, around 80% of the labour force (acc. to NSSO) is in the informal segment.

The drawbacks of this are →

- They deal in black money and increase size of parallel economy. This gives birth to money laundering, tax evasion etc.
- The employee benefits given by law like Pension schemes, EPFO, healthcare insurance, minimum wage etc. are not given.
- They exploit their workers in terms of working hours, safety laws and other regulations.

- They waste the potential of the human resource by tying them up in low skill and productivity sectors.
- There lack job security. Thus these exacerbate the inequalities in society, increase poverty and reduce future growth potential.

The reasons for growing informisation are +

- Stringent labour laws, which necessitate contract labour.
- Tax evasion possibility ..
- Lack of Formal Jobs in Public and Pvt. Sector.
- Government officials either turn a blind eye or collude with corruption
- Illiterate and poorly skilled labour force.

The govt. has recently been taking steps to curb this like : GST enactment; Voluntary Tax Disclosure; Demonetisation; Skill India; Entrepreneurship facilitation measures (~~the~~ Stand up India); Mah in India etc.

11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism emerged in 6th century BC at a time of great intellectual churning in India. Philosophies like Upanishads, Ascetics, Jainism, Ajivikyas and Buddhism vied with each other. Among these Buddhism left an indelible mark on Indian Philosophy:

- Buddhism advocated the middle path, rejecting the extremes of the ~~soo~~ forest going ascetics who propounded measures like starvation or physical pain.
- Buddhism rejected the Vedas, freeing Indian thought from adherence to a set of beliefs. (Nastika)
- Buddha rejected God and became a prominent Nastika Philosopher.
- Buddhist political tradition of a virtuous, just and moral king (like Ashoka) rejected the 'ends justify the means' Machiavellian king of Kautilya's Arthashastra.

- He rejected suffering and his ~~re~~ method of rejecting material joy and desires was novel.
- Buddha rejected the idea of a permanent soul and gave a radical formulation of Karma which became a prominent discourse.

Buddhist Contributions to Art & Architecture

- Buddhists initiated the idea of temples and monasteries. Viharas were temporary seats in Caves during monsoon season and led to formation of Chaityas (Worship Places).

Eg. Rock Cut Caves are Barabar Caves (Oldest),

Eg. Ajanta Caves. Eg of Monasteries are Nalanda.

- Buddhist Stupas were among the 1st stone based buildings erected over relics of Buddha eg. Ashoka made Sanchi Stupa or renovated Bodhi Gaya.
- Buddhist statues were made in different regions eg. Gandhara, Mathura etc.
- Pictorial representations of Jataka tales and symbolic representation of scenes from Buddha's life were carved on the outer edges of Stupas.
walls

- Buddhism led to development of Prakrit language initially as a means to connect with the locals. Many forms of literature such as poems, morality tales, songs etc. were composed in that language.
- Wall paintings and Frescoes in Ajanta Caves.

Thus we can see that Buddhism has had a massive influence on the land of its birth and has spread that influence to regions as varied as China, Japan, Thailand, Afghanistan etc.

12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The British Imperial Rule on India was particularly brutal on the farmers. High rents, taxes, zamindari rule, commercial agriculture, droughts, moneylending issues etc. led to justified outrage and frequent protests.

19th Century

- Protests were localised, spontaneous and precipitated by a single issue.
- Protests weren't focussed against colonialism or the British. They would focus on a single issue for eg. Indigo Revolt against foreign traders' exploitative tactics to grow Indigo in contracted lands at exploitatively low prices instead of food crops.

- Riots sometimes were even against Indians, like moneylender riots in Deccan after collapse of cotton prices.
- The territorial reach was limited. Eg. Deccan riots confined to cotton growing belt.
- To sum up, ~~these~~ this phase was one of frustration boiling over but because they lacked understanding of how colonialism was responsible for their woes no lasting relief was found.

↳ 20th Century

- With the onset of Swadeshi movement and growth of anti colonial mindset there was a shift in the struggles.
- Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji had shown by 'Drain Theory' how colonial rule was impoverishing India. This meant that farmer movements had a bigger target.

- Gandhiji integrated farmer struggles in the broader movement. For eg. Champaran Satyagraha was a test for Satyagraha strategies
- During Non Cooperation movement and Civil Disobedience Movement there was active farmer involvement. Gandhiji also ensured that the struggle was against British by asking that ^{need} tax not be paid but the rent owed to Zamindars be paid.
- All India Kisan Sabhas were organised both under and outside the Congress with peasant leaders emerging, movements like Eka movement took place.

Thus, we can see the profound shift in method and success of these movements.

Indeed in the Post Independence Era, the energy generated by these movements led to land redistribution, abolition of Zamindari, land ceiling acts and land tenancy reforms.

13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction (between the aims and objectives of the British rule) and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Nationalism is a phenomenon which emerged in Europe with the growth end of monarchy and the growth of democracy and the concept of general will and popular sovereignty. A nation is a collection of people who feel they belong together due to shared history, ethnicity, culture, language, religion etc.

By the 19th century India was not considered a nation because of its diversity. However the leaders of the freedom struggle laid the groundwork for nationalism by :-

- Economic exploitation was exposed. Drain theories given by Dadobhai Naoroji, RC Dutts explained the negative effects of British rule.

- Reformers like Jshuar Chandra Vidyasagar and Ram Mohan Roy cleaned hinduism of its regressive practices like Sati and Widow remarriage bans.
- Reformist movements like Arya Samaj led to a more inclusive religion and created a fraternal feeling.
- Aurobindo Ghose inspired by Swami Vivekananda gave the theory of Cultural Nationalism. He argued that India was as like a soul that lived in the subcontinent and manifested through a shared culture, epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata; bhakti saints; Vedas and Upanishad; sacred rivers; Matts of Adi Shankaracharya etc.
- VD Savarkar wrote ^{about} 1st was of Independence to change narrative of it as a Sepoy Mutiny and awaken militant pride.
- Use of newspapers and magazines. Almost every prominent national leader had

his own magazine and publication. Eg Grandhi has Young India and Harizan. Through this they could reach the masses and awaken consciousness and mobilise support.

- Swadeshi movement and Swaraj increased interdependencies and economic ties within different parts of India. Railways and jobs and labours migration too played a role.

Thus, we can see that the British act of educating the middle and upper class in British education didn't have the effect of creating a loyal base but the effect of creating a class of Indians who led the intellectual war for freedom.

14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment.

(250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British consolidated their rule in India by divide and rule policies.

Post 1857 mutiny they were scared of Hindu Muslim Unity and wanted to forestall this in the future.

To this end they reshaped the army only ~~so~~ hiring 'martial races' like Sikhs and Gurkhas who were minorities. ~~seen that~~ As they were mistrustful of Muslims at this point Hindus started to be given preference in jobs. Some Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed were alarmed. They encouraged Muslims to be loyal to the crown as a way of earning trust and access to jobs and resources so that their community is developed.

- This process was exacerbated by Hindi-Urdu Controversy at which point the 2 nation theory took birth. Hindus and Muslims are 2 separate people who can't live together.
- The British stoked this flame by dividing Bengal in 1905 on religious grounds. This was vigorously opposed but the usage of Hindu cultural symbols and festivals (Bal Gangaधर Tilak with Ganesh Pooja) alarmed some Muslims.
- The Muslim League was formed in 1907.
- The 1909 Moley Minto reforms introduced separate communal electorates. Muslims could now stand in reserved constituencies where only Muslims would vote for them. This exacerbated separatism ideology.
- There was a brief rapprochement with signing of Lucknow Pact in 1917 and Khilafat movement jointly launched by Congress and Muslim League but events like

Moppla riots stopped that .

- The Hindu Mahasabha and RSS were formed in 1920's to counter communal moves by communal politics of their own.
- Events like Cow protection, mosque music, temple desecration sharply divided the 2 religions.
- The Muslim League formally put forward demand for Pakistan. They wanted independence for muslim majority regions in Bengal and Punjab along with our Princely States. They used violence in form of Direct Action Day and the elections of 1945 to legitimise their demands.

Thus, we can see the inescapable spread of communism in India, fanned by the British which ultimately led to formation of Pakistan and then Bangladesh

15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

North East India is ~~consider~~ the region comprising of 8 states; Sikkim; Assam; Meghalaya; Manipur; Arundehal Pradesh; Nagaland; Mizoram and Tripura. They have faced many problems like lack of development; insurgency; terrorism; border conflicts; natural disasters; isolation; racism; illegal immigration etc. since Independence.

Isolation of the Region

For Sikkim the route the NE is through a narrow corridor barely 30km long called Siliguri Corridor or Chicken Neck of India. Lack of adequate rail network and roadways is the cause of isolation along with minimal

albeit subsidised air transport .

Complex Social Character

The region has great diversity. More than 200 different tribal groups, languages, customs, religions (Hinduism, Christianity and Arimism majority). Moreover this region has seen demographic change due to refugees coming from Tibet, Bangladesh and Myanmar exacerbating conflicts over scant resources.

Backwardness

Due to historical reasons this area had low standards of education, industrialisation and economic growth. Compounded by terrain, weather, climate, insurgency and connectivity issues which still hampers growth potential. Tea estates are almost the only

Commercial activity besides tourism.

The effect of these have been unrest and disturbances.

- Many regions demanded more political autonomy which was met by dividing state of Assam to create new states. Constitutional Provisions like 6th schedule ensure tribal customs and laws are respected.
- Secessionist Movements like those in Nagaland and Mizoram have taken place. However there has been Nagaland Peace Accord signed recently.
- Movement against outsiders, Bangladeshi migrants have changed demographic especially in Assam. The recent implementation of NRC is a consequence of that and this issue should be tackled in a humane manner to avoid further unrest.

16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe doctrine was a foreign policy doctrine made by US President James Monroe in 1823. He essentially demarcated the New World and the Old World and said that the US considers Americas to be within its zone of influence and that no european power is to interfere here. In return the US will not intervene in Europe.

This was a bold move at a time when there were still many political interests and colonies of the old European powers in American continent
Eg French in Haiti, Spain in ~~Caribbean~~ etc.

This move was welcomed by the South American and Central American, newly independent countries. They felt that the doctrine would guarantee protection against colonisation and military intervention by the European powers. The success could be seen by Venezuela taking US protection against Spanish actions.

However the fears of a few countries came true with the addition of 'Big Stick' to the doctrine wherein the US could protect its financial and commercial interest by intervening militarily in the internal affairs of these countries. Events like the Panama Canal intervention or intervention on behalf of Banana Corp. showcased the

The advent of Communism marked the true misuse of the doctrine. US forces often overthrew elected govt. because they were socialist like in Chile and installed authoritarian dictators (Pinochet).

They sought to intervene in Cuban affairs (Bay of Pigs invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis) to overthrow USSR supported Castro.

Ironically what started as a noble gesture against colonialism soon became a way to guarantee neo colonialism.

17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

1979 was a watershed year in the history of West Asia and Afghanistan.

The 1st event was the Iranian revolution which overthrew the Shah. The Shah was installed in Iran by a CIA coup in 1940's as a way to safeguard British Oil interests which the then democratically elected govt. wanted to rationalise.

The deeply unpopular Shah was deposed by a hard right led movement of Islamists who installed the Ayatollah Khomeini as the ultimate ruler in Iran. The religious govt. rejected outside influence and antagonised the West who

imposed sanctions on the country. Iran being a Shia country antagonised the Sunni led Saudi Arabia and Israel (Whom Iran has vowed to destroy). This has created geo-political instability in the region as evidenced by recent events. Proxy wars in Syria and Yemen, Pro Iran govt. in Lebanon, Houthis and Hezbollah, nuclear and ballistic missile development etc.

The other major event was Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Soviets invaded to install a communist govt. but the US and Pakistan used non state actors in Taliban to fuel an insurgency. The Saudis too supported with money while Pakistan and USA gave arms support.

The impact of this can be seen today in ongoing conflict in Afghanistan.

It legitimised terrorism strategy of Pakistan which has hurt India in J&K and Punjab. Afghanistan became a lawless failed state and launch pad for various terrorist attacks like 9/11.

Thus, we can still feel the repercussions of events that transpired in the fateful year of 1979.

18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

लड्डाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Luddites were a bunch of industrial labourers who realised that the invention of the Spinning Jenny, a yarn ~~se~~ threading machine threatened their livelihood. They went on a rampage across cities in UK and broke these machines where they could do so.

This was just one of the ^{negative} reactions to Industrialisation :-

- Mass migration to cities from villages.
- Unhygienic living conditions and inhumane working conditions.
- Growth of Utopian Socialism (Robert Owen) and Communism (Marx).
- Legislation such as factory acts.

- The negative effect of industrialisation were :-
- Lowering of avg. life span.
- Rise in epidemics of cholera, dengue etc.
- Rise in lifestyle diseases like Asthma.
- Increased pollution and lower quality of life.
- Glorious social and economic inequalities.

The change in Social Profile was permanent, workers had shifted to cities and left alternate forms of employment in farms. Even women and children worked.

Workers feared that the machines would take their jobs leaving them powerless and starving.

The govt. took many methods to stop it like banning protests, increasing workplace security etc.

However the fact is Luddite revolution was not anti technology. They were only destroying new machines and was a reaction against their pitiful working conditions.

The enactment of minimum working wage, labour standards, sundays off etc. can be seen as a response to legitimate concerns.

19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? (250 words) 15

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

As a country develops urbanisation automatically take place. Urbanisation can be the movement of immigrants from rural to urban areas as well as the transformation of rural to urban areas. In India urbanisation is such that we are expected to have 40% of population to be urban by 2030.

Potential for Social Integration and Economic Opportunity

- Urban areas break down caste, region, language barriers as everyone is new there.
- Modernisation reduces hold of regressive customs and practices.

- o Cities contribute massively to the economy.
- o Cities & have greater potential for social mobility and education, skilling and employment opportunities.

Urbanisation Causing Social Exclusion

- o Cities break down traditional support systems of family and community.
- o This alienation can cause psychological diseases and mental issues.
- o Cities exacerbate divide between rich and ~~not~~ poor and social and economic inequalities rise.
- o Migrant workers face exclusion on basis of not knowing the language or due to Xenophobia by residents.

- Cities might reduce effect of costs, but class based divides increase.
- Due to unplanned growth slums are made. This leads to perpetuation of poverty as healthcare, education, etc. problems limit the opportunity for poor to escape this cycle.

Steps to Ensure Inclusivity

- Decades power and responsibility being devolved to Urban Local Bodies
- Govt. schemes like Housing for All being implemented.
- Provision of affordable quality healthcare and education for all.
- Better proactive city planning.
- Smart cities measures to be taken

This is a way we can truly translate India's economic growth to social growth.

20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. (250 words) 15

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विवेचन कीजिए।

Juvenile delinquency is when a Child (under 18 yrs of age) comes into conflict with the law. They are treated more leniently than adult offenders and focus is on rehabilitation than punishment.

Recently incidents like Nirbhaya case have increased focus on juvenile delinquency cases, NCRB data shows an increase in number and seriousness of these cases.

In that light we have to look at causes of these crimes →

- Broken homes, homes where there is a culture of violence, abuse and neglect. For instance many rapists

inhibit regressive ideas about women here.

- Poverty causes lack of opportunities to lead a fulfilling life.
- Peer group factor.
- Lack of education.
- Mental issues and disorders which are undiagnosed and not treated.
- ~~the~~ Emotional issues. Adolescents are unable to maturely handle their emotions.
- Lack of job opportunities and a place in society.

If we don't address causal factors then only strict policies can't deter them sufficiently. However some measures which should be taken are :-

- Prevention
- Need to combat these known conditions causing delinquency at

the local level by sensitising teachers and parents.

- Establishing Child Guidance Clinics and Counsellors at every school.
- Spotting symptoms of mental disorders early and giving apt treatment

Rehabilitation

- It was observed that sending offenders to prison turns them into hardened criminals ^{and repeat offender} and instead they should be sent to counselling and skill learning centres.
- Reformation and not retribution should be the aim.

Child delinquency stems from a multitude of factors, but the fact remains that spotting the problem early and addressing it is the best possible action.