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03 JUN 2018

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	025609
Center	JP	Date	8/7/18

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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 उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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

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 movement developed as a reformist movement in religion. It contributed immensely to development of major languages as well -
examples -

- ① Tukaram and others led to development of Marathi
- ② Narsi Mehta wrote in Gujarati - as did Mira Bai
- ③ Dadu Mir wrote in Rajasthan
- ④ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularised Bengali
- ⑤ Sri Chandidasa wrote ~~in~~ in and popularised Assamese.
- ⑥ Kabir wrote in simple language as well

Following were its features -

- ① Preached personal relation with god
- ② Secured role of Brahmins and rituals
- ③ Didn't encourage idol worship
- ④ God was prayed to as lover, consort ~~etc~~ by ~~the~~ Mirā.
- ⑤ Against caste based divisions.

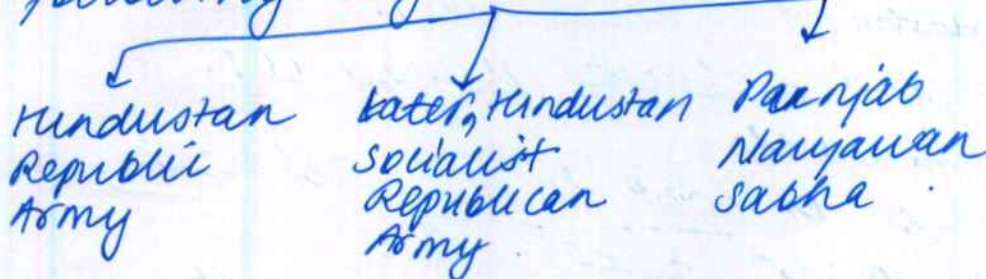
To propagate these novel ideas local languages as listed above were used. Thus all these languages are dominated by Bhakti literature -

2. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bhagat Singh and his colleagues were part of ~~the~~ following organisations:



I Ideology and goals

- * They propagated communism
- * Classless, casteless society
- * No exploitation by either Britishers or even ~~the~~ other Indians like landlords or industrialists
- * ~~They~~ practiced agnosticism.
Bhagat Singh ensured separation of religion and Punjab Naujawan Sabha.
- * Thus these goals were to have a peasant and worker led country which was

independent of foreign influences and undivided on religious or caste lines.

II Forms of struggle

- in the initial years they practiced revolutionary terrorism (~~in that~~ (so called then). These included train robberies, killings etc.
- They ~~to~~ tried to bring attention to their cause with acts like bomb blast in court
- later the intention was to bring a non violent revolution
- even in jail their struggle was unique, like mass hunger strike.

Their ideology, the path they showed to the youth, and their forms of struggle were all unique. It was a breakthrough as it brought these ideas into the mainstream.

3. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Paikas were a well to do class of officials in Orissa's Kingdom. They led the 1817 rebellion against Britishers, under Jagabandhu

Context :

The Kingdom was annexed by Britishers.

Reasons

- Ill treatment of erstwhile ruler by Britishers
- illegitimate revenue demands by Britishers
- Dispossession of property with Paikas and loss of their traditional position in Kingdom

Consequences

- led to the Battle of Khanda,
between the Paikas and
Britishers.
- empowered them as well

4. 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।

Dadabhai Naoroji in his 'Unorthodox Rule of India' recognised the true nature of railways as an imperial tool of subordination.

Objective of Railways :

① To create a means of transport that connects hinterlands to main economic centres. This would :

ensure supply of raw material from hinterlands to economic centres and make exports easy.

ensure markets for goods that are imported are easily accessible.

② This made it easier to deindustrialize India. Local producers had to compete with British products, driving them out of business.

③ To ensure easy mobilisation of troops to quell any rebellion swiftly.

④ Investment in Railways was British. Thus returns on investment also accrued to the British only.

⑤ The guarantee system which ensured a 5% return on investment further bankrupted India.

⑥ Unfortunately railways also became a means of transfer of diseases.

There were ~~seen~~ many benefits that could accrue to India but didn't like help during disasters or a cheap form of ~~car~~ travel. Railways did help develop a common national identity and transfer of ideas. However as listed above it was mostly a British enterprise for British imperial, colonial and strategic objectives.

5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. (150 words) 10

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In October 1917 the Bolsheviks overthrew the existing regime in Russia, ~~disturbed~~ it had multiple consequences-

① Introduced the use of ideology of communism being practiced in real life.

~~at~~ many countries later followed this model eg. China, Cuba etc.

② The new economic system that was introduced ~~at~~ affected the newly independent countries. For example India was influenced by Russia's socialism and five year plan system.

③ ~~too~~ It led to fight between communism and capitalism as seen in ~~at~~ the Korean war, Vietnam war, cold war etc.

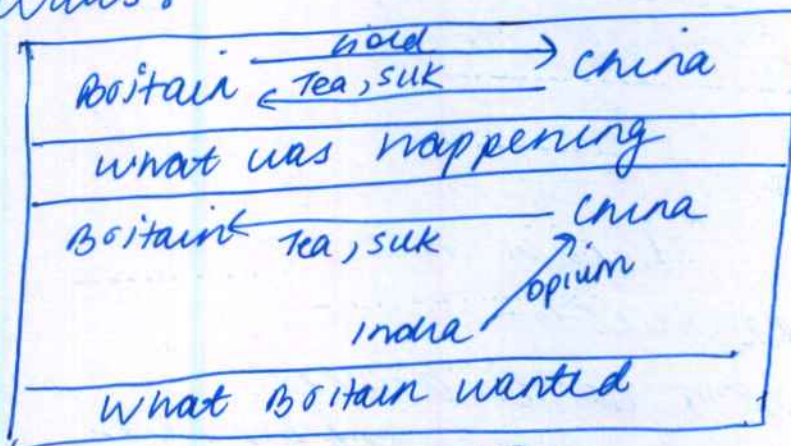
- ④ For Russia itself communism has had mixed results. As a result it has been replaced by market based economy since 1991.
- ⑤ It also introduced Russia to personality based leadership with a strong leader still at helm in Putin.
- ⑥ It eventually led to division of world in first and second world.
- ⑦ Industrial development and autonomous development happened in Russia.

It influenced independence struggles the world over and is relevant even today in Russia's dynamic with other countries.

6. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

China followed a policy of isolation right upto the middle of 17th century. It was however an important participant in global trade, exporting tea and silk. ~~This~~ It had a positive balance of trade which led to opium wars:



Why war happened?
Britain wanted to reverse policy of isolation and establish base in China. It wanted to pay China in opium to preserve Gold. China refused and war ensued in 1840. China lost both the first war and 2nd war.

significance:

- ① After first war china had to allow british trade ports.
- ② Britain also got hold of Hongkong, i.e. China lost its territory.
- ③ It was forced to trade more.
- ④ After the second war the interference expanded.
- ⑤ Other European countries also established themselves.
- ⑥ This is what led to eventually ~~China~~ China becoming a sphere of influence of various countries.
- ⑦ led to weakening of country internally. led to loss against Japan + loss of Manchuria.
- ⑧ This led ~~was~~ to a modern China that is not ruled by a king. As a result China now strives for independence and autonomy.

7. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवतः भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The national emergency of 1975 was the first emergency for internal reasons. It was the greatest test for democracy as —

- ① Executive took over powers of legislative.
- ② Citizens were denied their fundamental rights like right to expression.
- ③ Dissent was curbed
- ④ state machinery was used against political opponents
- ⑤ country came to be ruled by a few individuals
- ⑥ checks and balances failed.
- ⑦ As reported later by the Shah Commission, civil servants and judiciary failed their mandate and were committed.

③ Preventive detention was misused and rights of many were denied.

It can be said that our democracy withstood this grave test as—

① Excesses of emergency were reverted eg. 44th constitutional amendment reversed many changes made in 42nd CA.

② We could return to a democratic structure under the constitution.

③ Public pressure, despite dissent, led to reversal of emergency.

Democracy in India was strengthened by this episode ~~and~~. Ample checks and balances have been put in place to ensure a similar situation doesn't arise again.

8. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. (150 words) 10

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In Abraham v/s Union of India Supreme Court ruled that under representation of People Act 1951 appeals based on caste by politicians are illegal. Yet, caste and politics are very closely linked.

○ Caste has become a vote bank in India. It was meant as a representation of one's occupation. But now many political parties use caste based calculus to win elections. For eg. Bahujan Samaj Party is for Dalits. etc. While this politicisation of caste does empower the weaker castes, it has grave consequences

as it will ensure caste based discrimination and prevent elimination of caste

② Casteization of politics is the increasing use of the caste card. In the past political campaigns were run on futuristic vision, economic plans etc, now caste has become the rallying point, which is dangerous.

The Supreme Court ruling must be paid heed to ~~and~~ caste and politics should be kept separate.

9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. (150 words) 10

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

southern states are expected to peak in 2020 while for northern states it varies and can be as late as 2060 for Bihar as per Economic Survey 2016-17.

Implications :

- ① Dependence ratio of southern states will increase -
 - this will imply need for additional resources from State and centre
 - need for creation of old age support homes and geriatric services is needed
 - employment opportunities may be filled by immigrants from North
 - challenges faced like social security, transfer payments will increase

As youth population increases in north, following policy imperatives must be kept in mind -

- need human capital investment in health and education
- productive employment opportunities are to be provided
- skilling must be undertaken
- as youth saves more, resource transfer from north to south can be undertaken

policy priorities for north and south will differ. Aim must be to ~~maximize~~ maximize demographic dividend while providing for the ageing.

10. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Urban crimes vary in nature from kidnapping, rapes, thievery, murders etc. They have been on the rise as

① Urbanisation in India is rapid such that there is high inequality. The resultant social friction between the haves and have nots leads to such crimes

② Improper planning leads to urban paradoxes like slums. They become centers of organised crimes and ~~are~~

③ Urbanisation related stress and isolation also leads to increased crimes.

possible measures

- ① provision of basic urban amenities to all
- ② Development of peri-urban areas to reduce pressure on urban areas
- ③ planning for future expansion in a strategic manner
- ④ providing counselling services to alleviate stress
- ⑤ targetting hot zones which are more prone to crimes and ensuring monitoring
- ⑥ Use of smart solutions like ICT, in urban problems like electricity metering, traffic etc.

60% India is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.
Above steps must be taken to prevent urban crimes.

11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Artistic remains include pottery, sculptures, seals, paintings etc. Various types of these remains have been found in ancient India, right up to the 11th century. These include -

I These made for religious purpose

a) upto neolithic times -
Paintings in caves of Bhimbetka depict ritual practices like collective worship.

b) Harappan civilisation -
→ Pashupati seal depicts a vacant seat that is said to represent god
→ Mother goddess terracotta bust was also found
→ Fire altars for worship were found
→ Amulets that had detailed writings have also been linked to religion.

c) Vedic period -

→ literature found like vedas are religious in nature

d) Mauryan period -

→ stupas and -Viharas and chaityas had been constructed for Buddhism
→ Pillars that detailed religious teachings have been found.

e) Gupta period and afterwards -

→ Sculptures of Buddha, Yakshis etc. have been unearthed
→ Paintings at Ajanta and Ellora are also religious in nature
→ Architecture during Chola, Pandya etc. age was also temple centric
→ Chola bronzes were mostly gods.
Yet, there are various artistic remains from ancient India which are for non religious purposes -

a) Harappan period -

→ secular black and red pottery ware was found
→ Jewellery, ornaments, seals have been discovered
→ Terracotta toys etc. by common men have been discovered.

- b) Gupta period -
- mehrauli pillar is an artistic marvel
 - similarly, gold coins had pictures of rulers
 - literature during this time was secular in nature
- c) Mauryan period
- pillars were installed for administrative purposes as well
 - manuscripts like Asthashastra deal with state building etc
- d) Later times in ancient history
- sculptures found in chola period were secular
 - miniature painting too developed by Palas had various reasons.

therefore it can be said that ancient remains found are both for religious and non religious purposes.

12. 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 सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian nationalism
arose towards the end of the
nineteenth century with establishment
of political organisations like
Indian National Congress (1885).
Intelligentsia played an important
role in this -

I Economic reasons -

→ ~~the~~ Nationalists like Dadabhai
Narsaji, C.K. Chokhale etc.
played a very important role
in unearthing the economic
exploitation of India.

→ ~~they did~~ in books like 'The
unbritish rule of India' etc.
they highlighted the Drain
theory which detailed how
instead of developing India

economically the British were weakening it.

→ This weakened the Britishers image as benevolent masters and the true picture of exploitation came out.

→ Other examples include R.C. Mahabadi's national GDP estimates that showed stagnation, ~~etc~~ studies on how Indian railways were actually being used to make India a raw material exporter.

II Popularising above information

→ The intelligentsia used the tools at its disposal, namely prayer, petition, protest, to make the general masses aware of the contradictions in the British rule.

→ Speeches by Cokhale in the parliament along with use of

newspapers weakened the Britishers' moral position.

III Social reformation

→ Given before the above two points, the intelligentsia brought about social change in society to make them aware of Britishers

→ eg. Raja Rammohan Roy's work toward education, women etc. empowered the masses

→ ~~the~~ education made them open to new radical ideas as well.

Thus the intelligentsia, by countering the Britishers' 'white man's burden' theory and detailing economic exploitation helped more public opinion against Britishers. This led to growth of nationalism in India.

13. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

British policy towards princely states changed from appeasement to paramountcy over the course of time.

I Upto 1799-

states were left alone. Rulers were kept in good faith to ensure smooth functioning.

II Policy of annexation - upto 1858

states were actively annexed under various policies like subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse etc. The idea was to deprive states of their independence and bring them in fold of British rule.

III Paramountcy - From 1858-1935

states here were rewarded for helping the Britishers during the revolt of 1857. As a result

policy of annexation was stopped. Yet the Queen became the paramount of princely states and ruled her subordinates.

IV All India Federation - 1935

While this never came into existence the aim was to create an all India federation with princely states being given ~~the~~ equal status and rights.

National movement in the princely states ~~also~~ differed from the rest of the British India in the following ways -

1. It came later -
As princely states were backwards in terms of education and awareness it took some time for nationalist movements to begin.

2. Against Rulers
While in the rest of India this movement was targeted against

Britishers, in ~~to~~ these states the Rulers were targeted -

3. No Pan India identity -

The fight was against oppressive rule of Kings. No collective national identity or movement developed initially -

4. Involvement of Congress -

Till the 1930s Congress was not associated with princely states and left them to their own device. However after Mr Nehru was chairman at the All India States Federation, Congress got involved.

Thus national movement in princely states developed differently.

14. 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।

West Asia is significant as interests of various countries clash there. Afghanistan has been the centre of the Great Game since a long time. Events in 1979 in these regions hence proved ~~to be~~ significant -
events in 1979

- ① Iran - Iran's secular, pro western government was overthrown in the Islamic Revolution of 1979. It became a theocracy, upsetting the balance.
- ② Iraq - The dictator Saddam Hussain came to power in Iraq in 1979 and stayed in power till 2003.
- ③ Afghanistan - Russians intervened in Afghanistan in 1979 toppling the government.

Significance

- ① Wars: These events led to wars and ~~economic~~ losses -
- Iran-Iraq war • 1980-1988
 - Gulf war I and II
 - War between Russia and Taliban
 - War between USA and Taliban

All these have not only caused loss of life but also made the region insecure.

- ② Terrorism: These events in Afghanistan led to creation of Taliban and other groups. They partake in various terrorist activities.

③ Economic impact:

- The cost of sanctions imposed on Iran are high
- Fluctuations in oil market also costly.
- The loss of property has been high.
- Afghanistan underwent a phase of de-development.

④ Social Impact:

- The Shia - Sunni divide in West Asia has worsened and polarisation has happened
- Afghanistan went from a liberal country to a fundamentalist one

⑤ Geopolitics

- Due to Russian intervention and failure, USA had to enter Afghanistan. This has changed the dynamics in the region further
- Role of Britain in West Asia declined even as USA intervened in Iraq.
- Led to nuclear weapons development in Iran.

Therefore these events have had a long lasting impact which is still visible with presence of Taliban in Afghanistan and instability in West Asia.

15. 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 पश्चात्कर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe doctrine was developed by the United States of America in 1823.

As per this doctrine -

- USA would not allow any ^{external} interference in either of the Americas (North/South)
- Americas would be USA's backyard and area of influence.
- With respect to the rest of the world USA will follow a policy of isolation.

South Americans welcomed this doctrine as it -

- Answered no country other than USA would intervene in their functioning

→ USA would come to their aid as and when needed.

However the later interpretation has become a pretext for US intervention -
Examples -

① Cuba -

USA is known to provide refuge to anti establishment Cubans along with material support. They placed an embargo on Cuba to punish it for forging an alliance with Russia.

② Colombia -

It has been said that USA pumped money into Colombia to counter rebels of FARC. This was done to ensure communism doesn't succeed. However Colombia has had to pay a large cost for this. USA is similarly known to intervene in many South American

countries and topples governments which are anti-USA or pro communism.

3. Dependence -

US is the largest trade partner or aid provider for many of these countries.

eg. Haiti was given US aid post disaster,

Panama depends on revenues from US owned Panama canal.

This has led to loss of sovereignty for many of these countries.

Thus these examples show how USA's interventions have backfired and kept these countries underdeveloped. ~~that~~

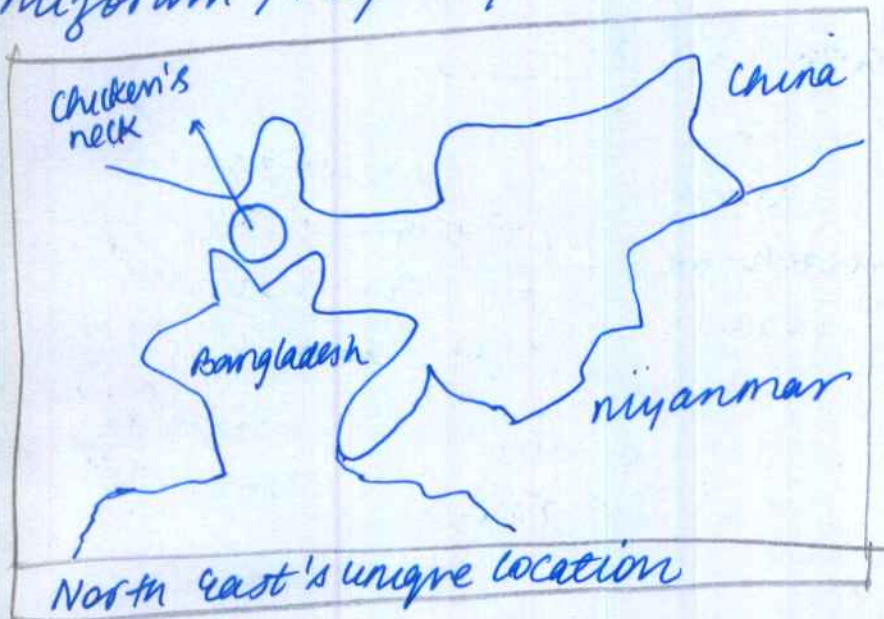
✶

16. 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 consists of the 8 sister states of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura.



① Isolation - Not only is the North East isolated from the rest of India, it is also landlocked. A small Chicken's neck connects it to rest of India.

② social character - The region is made of various tribes of different ethnicity. They

have different religions and cultural practices. This prevents intermingling

3. Backwardness -

The above two reasons along with poor economic development due to ~~be~~ difficult terrain and less access make the region socially and economically backward.

Resulting demands

① Statehood :

Since independence various regions have demanded statehood. As a result Assam was divided into Meghalaya, Nagaland etc.; ~~and~~ union territory of NEFA became Arunachal Pradesh etc. This is due to differing aspirations.

② Autonomy :

Due to special character of the North East they have periodically demanded less centralisation and more autonomy. This is to give voice to their needs and ensure representation. It is guaranteed via their special status under schedule 6 of constitution and laws like PESA 1996.

3) Secession :

At separate times states like Nagaland, Mizoram etc. had placed a demand for nationhood via insurgency. This is as they believe they don't naturally belong to India. Most of these have been addressed by giving more autonomy.

4) Migration :

Various states like Assam and Tripura have resisted migration of outsiders. They believe this will dilute their presence and reduce their powers. The Assam Accord of 1985 is an example of the same.

5) Cultural protection :

Due to their typical practices they ~~have~~ we have special provisions in Article 371's subparts to protect culture.

Government has various mechanisms like a separate DNER ministry, special category states status, North East Council etc. to address the unique challenges and demands of North East.

17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

(250 words) 15

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में ही क्यों विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

Since independence the son of soil theory has been used by various states. As per this theory a particular state or city should provide employment and support to ~~the~~ ~~people~~ natives. This is an example of acute form of regionalism and doesn't bode well for unity of India.

Issues raised

- ① Regionalism -
It paints a divided picture of India and violates the rights to equality and movement that our constitution promises.
- ② Bias against outsiders -
It creates a stigma for outsiders.

Political parties like the MNS in Maharashtra use this to polarise people as seen in Mumbai since the 1960s. It increases threat to life for these immigrants.

③ Against balanced regional growth
migration ensures people move to areas with more economic and social opportunities.
This theory prevents that

④ Ethnic clashes

The violence between Tamils and native Bangaloreans in 2017 shows that this regional divide further leads to division on ethnicity lines.

It has been noticed that such demands develop in only few states and not others as -

1. Economic centres -
Only states or cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc. which

are centres of economic opportunities witness such clashes. Places that suffer from out-migration can't have such movements as there are no opportunities.

2. Crowding out

migration happens in other states also eg. workers migrate from UP-Bihar to Punjab-Haryana. Yet there are no such demands as these states provide employment opportunities for all. As there is no crowding out, there is no complaining.

③ Environmental concerns-

immigration creates environmental issues. for eg. lakes in Bangalore were releasing fumes due to pollution. ~~this~~ ~~the~~ This leads to such demands.

Proper urban planning, ample employment opportunities and balanced regional growth are needed to counter this theory and ensure unity.

18. 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 stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. (250 words) 15

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 as a process is bringing people closer by reducing economic, cultural and social boundaries. It has both advantages and disadvantages associated -

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Economic level globalisation - ① trade ② invest - ment ③ stock markets etc.	→ Brings customers more choice → Ensures optimal resource allocation → Increases growth due to comparative advantages and specialisation → Increased trade creates more jobs and opportunities.	→ Trade creates interdependencies which lead to national policies being affected by trade partners and resultant loss of sovereignty → Increases volatility of economy as seen in 2008 crisis, leading to loss of stability

- expands markets for products
- Beneficial for developing countries

- may lead to loss of jobs if firms shift to better locations

② Cultural

- Brings international best practices to home country
- Increases diversity of culture
- As countries like India export their culture, eg. Yoga, dances etc, they gain economically and as soft power.

- Culture's homogenization leads to loss of local culture
- As people adopt western cultural practices, local culture is lost.
- Cultural appropriation also happens eg. in piracy etc

③ Social

- creates awareness about social issues at international scale.
- eg. human rights issues.

- As world comes together, use of tools like internet have potential to create havoc in societies via cyber terrorism etc

social

2) creates an opportunity to tackle social problems like poverty, hunger etc. at global stage.

3) Increased global aid

2) Increased employment opportunities in developing countries come with ~~new~~ problems like hiring of labor at cheap rates without security etc.

thus while it brings economic growth and other associated benefits, there are issues too. Therefore globalisation is a double edged sword -

19. 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 विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has a large population of children with 25% below 15 years of age. It is important to address child delinquency. This can be done by identifying following risk factors—

① Nutrition: Availability of healthy and adequate nutrition is key for proper development of child.

② Family system: It is important to ensure a child grows in a healthy social environment. A supportive family is important for the same.

③ Education: must be ensured, as promised under Right to Education Act 2009.

④ Access to narcotics/alcohol

Delinquents are often addicts or alcoholics. It is important to choke supply of these and create awareness about their negative consequences.

⑤ mental health -

It is crucial to invest in mental health of children, especially adolescents. This is to counsel them and provide emotional support when needed.

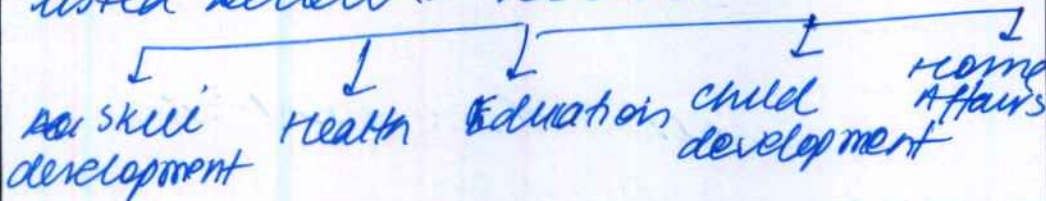
⑥ Organised crime nexus

many children fall into trap of various organised crimes like trafficking, prostitution, begging, theft etc. It is imperative to prevent them from these by awareness creation. Stricter implementation of laws to prevent these crimes is also important.

⑦ Institutional support

in form of shelter homes, vocational training etc. also crucial.

Thus a collective effort from various departments listed below is needed:



Recent increase in crimes by children ~~cases~~ like rapes, killings etc. are being addressed in following manner -

- ① We have a Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 to protect juvenile offenders
- ② Shelter homes, counselling centres etc. are provided to juveniles ~~in~~ in custody
- ③ Schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, STABLA scheme etc. target children at various ages.
- ④ Education for 6-14 years has been made compulsory.

A comprehensive strategy must be evolved to address this problem.

20. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

under India's constitution we allow secularism along with right to religion in the following manner -

- 1) Preamble calls India a secular state
- 2) Right to religious freedom is guaranteed in Article 25
- 3) Discrimination on basis of religion is not allowed in Article 14 etc.

Yet following interventions by state are allowed -

- 1) state can intervene if religious practices are against other fundamental rights. Thus
- unlike the secularism of France where state and religion are separate, we allow overlap.*

2) minorities are to be promoted and protected.

India's above notion of secularism is adequate as -

- ① It allows religious freedom to all along with right to propagate and profess.
- ② state has no religion and is thoroughly secular
- ③ Religion is not a point of discrimination.

Yet, following concerns

exist -

- ① Excessive intervention by state in traditional religious practices can destabilize the country.
- ② Use of state apparatus to target religious minorities is a concern.

- ③ Different law codes are used for different religions
- ④ Forceful conversion also a concern.

The above concerns have been addressed by judgements like Supreme Court essential practices rule, laws that prevent forceful conversion & setting up of Minorities Commission etc. All this ensures India is an adequate secular state.