



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	UMESH PRASAD Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33682
Center	ORN.	Date	03/08/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
2	10		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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 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।

1000 AD to 1800 AD of medieval period saw the emergence of Bhakti cult and Sufi tradition which opened the spiritual space of common and down-trodden people.

It had impact on Indian literature, ~~and~~

(1) God was invoked in prayer and songs

① Dohe of Kabir: He wrote in Awadhi and Braj language

Guru Govind Dou Khade,

Kake Lagu Paaye,

Balihazi Guru Apne.

Govind Diyo Bataye.

② Bhajan by Mira Bai who was devotee of Krishna and most of them are in Braj Bhasa.

- ③ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu developed poetry in Bengali.
- ④ Maharashtra witnessed many Bhakti propagators. In Marathi language songs of Anant Das got developed

Thus the Bhakti poetry dominates almost all the national languages.

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।

Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy was one of interesting subjects among early Indian scholars/scientists.

It started with Aryabhatta writing "Aryabhatiya" in 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

"Siddhant shiromani" was written during Gupta period in 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

"Panch Siddhantika" was another book written by Indian scholar during 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

"Khagol Vigyan as known earlier proved many geology astronomical facts well before western world

came to know about them.

Example: The round shape of earth  
Q was established in 5<sup>th</sup>  
century AD only.

later on muslim ruler developed astronomical  
utilitise such as stars, planets study.

Thus the astrology of Indian scientific  
development started during 4<sup>th</sup> century  
AD and ~~ended~~ continued for 1000  
years.

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.

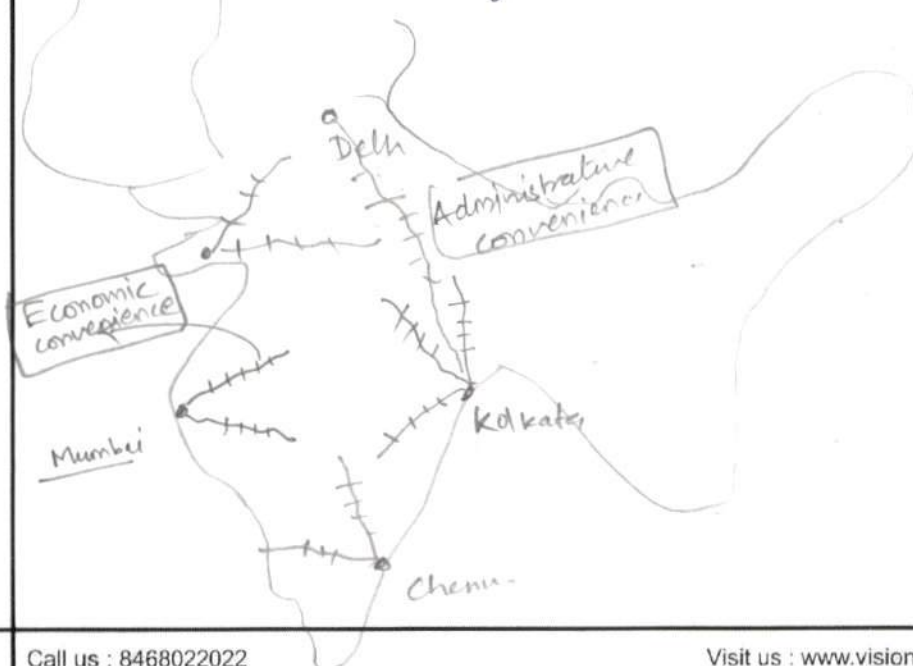
(150 words) 10

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।

India witnessed railway in 1853 by Governor General Lord Dalhousie. It proliferated to cater business interests of British

It was built to serve imperial, colonial and strategic objective of British:-

- ① Transport was needed to bring raw material from hinterland to ports on East and west coast of India



- ② To make the imported goods to reach the hinterland market
- ② Rail lines nearby ports were developed earlier only
- ③ Administrative convenience : quick movement of officials and traders.
- ④ Military movement for quick mobilization of force and protect its territories.  
Thus serving strategic requirement.

However, spread of railway served ~~the~~ Indian cause by;

- ① Providing movement for leaders easy to mobilize masses  
→ Gandhian India
- ② The far flung areas added to main stream of colonial exploitation
- ③ Intermixing and change of ideas led to growth of nationalism.

Thus railway was not aimed to modernisation of India but by chance it contributed to integration of India.

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।

Rabindranath Tagore was awarded Nobel prize in literature. He advocated for modern education for Indian masses along with base of Indian culture.

Similarity <sup>in thought</sup> between Tagore and Gandhi  
on Education

- ① Both were in favour of elementary education in vernacular language
- ② Both advocated ~~skilling~~ in traditional economic activities.
- ③ Both promoted women education
- ④ Both wanted higher education in science and technology to be accessible by all.

Differences

- ① While Tagore was progressive ~~and~~ about western education also, Gandhi opposed any kind of foreign element.
- ② Tagore ~~is~~ was in favour of technology adoption and upgrading skills of Indians. Gandhi of the view that technology will displace human labour.
- ③ ~~He~~ <sup>Gandhi</sup> advocated everything swadeshi even Charkha and Hinduism with religious tolerance.

Tagore wanted to adopt western model of secularism and their modernisation to be imbibed in Indian culture.

Thus Both Gandhi and Tagore though having some differences over education played critical role in its development.

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

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

During end of 1960s, India was facing economic crisis due to two wars (1962, 1965) and inflation was on rise, food supply insufficient.

"Privy purses" was the privilege pension provided to the erstwhile rulers of princely states as per "Instrument of Accession" signed.

Its abolition in 1971 was historical necessity

- 1) Economic condition of the nation
- 2) It was moral hazard on part of princes, they were enjoying luxurious life, on the other hand people were starving to poverty.
- 3) It also provided a.

precedent that national interest is supreme even at cost of breaking agreement with princely states.

4) The amount of priny purse could be used for socio economic welfare.

It was a betrayal of promise.

1) Many rulers had signed the Instrument of accession due to ensurance of priny purse.

2) Breach of agreement, some claimed eroded credibility of Indian government.

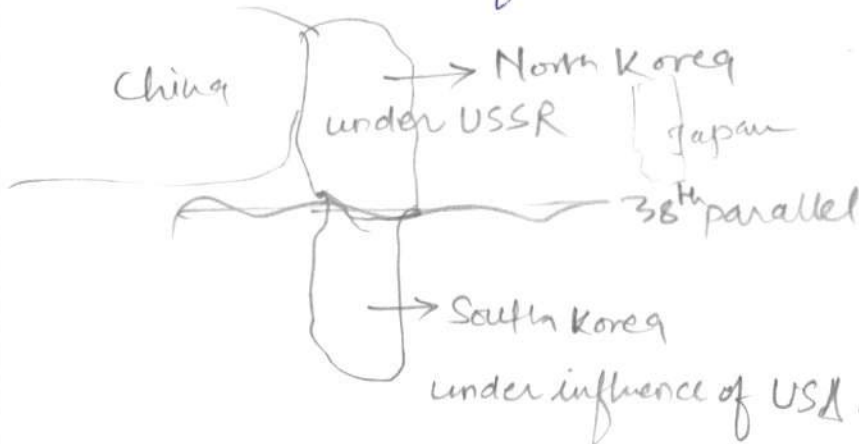
Abolition of "priny purse" was need of the hour to support the solution of economic and food crisis in 1970.

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 घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Korean war was a show of Cold war between two blocs capitalist and communist.

It started with division of Korea across 38<sup>th</sup> parallel and subsequent failure to hold election for united Korea.



Korean war was fought in extreme East Asia, far away from India.

### India's involvement

- Declared war caused due to cold war.
- Criticized US action against North - Korea

- Led the Non-alignment movement which drew criticism from USA.
- Relations with USA deteriorated.
- India sent many humanitarian measures to the war victims (such as medical relief (Doctors team) medicines, and other goods).
- India called for immediate ceasefire which resulted into end of war.

Although India involved in Korean war but could not act as the facilitator for end of war effectively. It missed opportunity of becoming credible NAM advocator.

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

बालफोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

Balfour declaration was a letter by army chief of ~~the~~ Britain declaring "Palestine" as "home land of Jews" after end of world war-I.

It is significant factor in shaping conflict in West Asia

- (1) After world war I Palestine was made a British subject, thus declaration caused resentment among Palestinians.
- (2) Large scale migration of Jews from Europe to Palestine.
- (3) ~~to~~ Genesis of Arab - Israel conflict by declaring Jerusalem natural spiritual place for Jews.
- (4) Birth of ~~Arab~~ Israel and

Subsequent wars in West Asia

⑤ Sevendays war of 1967, conflict over Sinai peninsula, occupation of Western Bank and Golan heights all are outbursts of Belfour declaration

⑥ The birth of ISIS due to conflict in West Asia can be attributed to hostility created by Arab-Israel conflict

Thus Belfour declaration was a critical event in today's West Asian crisis.

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 of process of mixing of international economic and cultural practices in terms of technology, labour movement, trade, etc.

Globalisation a double edged sword

Positives

- ① More economic opportunities and increased economic growth. Easy mobility of work force.
- ② Enhanced living standards with exchange of ideas, science and technology.
- ③ Empowerment of women, new job roles and leadership opportunities.
- ④ Breaking social prejudices,

caste, class untouchability

### Negatives

① Erodes local culture: Collectivism a value of Indian culture, now replaced with Individualism.

Impact → Tensed, stress life  
→ loneliness, depression  
→ Nuclear family, old age problems  
→ ~~obje~~

② National sovereignty:-

- MNCs have huge presence and by crony capitalism control the politics of the nation.
- Huge employment threatens loss of job in case MNCs leave country

③ Threatens economic and social stability

- Large scale population dependent on livelihood on MNCs
- Diaspora will be ~~not~~ dependent on globalisation
- women's objectification and stereotyping leading to marriage break, unrest in society
- Rising crime against women

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।

Women labour force participation has declined to 24% from earlier 31% as per ILO report.

Relegation of women in private spheres of life a cause of gender inequality and exploitation:-

- (1) Social structure is mainly patriarchal which considers male as a guardian and protector of women.
- (2) Masculinity is considered to be made for hard ~~too~~ work and female are left for only private domestic works.
- (3) Fears of sexual harassment due to lack of security.
- (4) The marriage system also leads to

exploitation by dowry and domestic violence.

This is not the only <sup>reason</sup> ~~reason~~ for gender inequality and exploitation. Other reasons are

- (I) Acceptance of women to subjugation.
- (II) Commodification and objectification of women due to globalisation.
- (III) Gender stereotyping in advertisement and pink collared jobs
- (IV) Lack of sensitisation among male population
- (V) Dual burden upon women of domestic work as well as public life.

Thus relegation of women in public/private life is a cause of gender inequality which is declining but new forms of inequality are emerging with participation in public

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 बाजार 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।

India' more than 90% of workforce is employed in informal sector.

Informalisation of labour market a barrier to economic potential :-

- ① Lack of social security makes the labourers in informal sector vulnerable to health and other problems.
- ② Fear of losing the job
- ③ Inhuman and difficult working conditions
- ④ No grievance redressal of workers
- ⑤ Leading into large scale under-employment.

Above factors contribute to not letting individual realise their true potential.

Hindrances to Economic development and poverty reduction:-

- (1) Daily wage earners have hardly any saving for hard times.
- (2) The wages are very low, since regulation under minimum wages Act is difficult.
- (3) The informalisation reduces importance of skill development.
- (4) Middle man or contractor do not adhere to government norms regarding provident fund contribution and paying entitled wages.
- (5) Informal sector employees tend to become poor once their age of employment ends early than those in formal sector.

Informalisation leads to exploitation of labour force and restricts the true potential of economy and demographic dividend.

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 is one of the philosophy among Samana tradition which rose during 6th century BC. It challenged the orthodox vedic tradition.

Enriched Indian philosophy

- (i) by providing simple techniques for enlightenment.
- (ii) opposed the vedic rituals and traditions
- (iii) Prescribed middle path and gave the 8 limbs to be followed by its followers
- (iv) Drew large scale population from India and outside.
- (v) It gave a new direction to spirituality and sec religion.

## Impact of Buddhism on Art and Architecture

(1) Large scale rock cut cave architectures were developed.

Eg Example: 1) Barabar Hills cave near Gaya.

ii) Hanhi Gufa cave.

iii) Ajanta and Ellora caves in Aurangabad.

(2) Development of stupa and pillars

during mauryan period were mainly themed of Buddhism

Eg: ① Sanchi, Bharhut etc.

Jataka stories were narrated in Sanchi with series of sculptures

ii) Sarnath pillar

(3) Development of new art forms

1) Sarnath school 2) Mathura school

Both depicted Buddha in human form.

Example: a) Seated Buddha at Katra.

b) Buddha at Sarnath.

c) Buddha, and Bodhisattva images of Mathura and Bodhi Gaya.

(4) Emergence of Buddha and Jataka stories based mural paintings  
Ajanta: Vajrapani and Padmapani  
Ellora similar paintings

Thus we can say that Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also had a profound effect on art and architecture which reached its zenith during Gupta period temple art and architecture.

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।

Peasant protests and revolts were against the British rule and its exploitation of peasantry. The span from early 19<sup>th</sup> century till 1940s.

Peasant movements were due to local grievances such as against land revenue policy, forced displacement, conversion to Christianity and commercialisation of agriculture.

Their influence was localised and had no regular organisation due to absence of nationalist feeling and social division ~~among~~ based on caste, religion, class etc.

- (1) Ahom revolt of Assam was against British Inclusion of Assam in Bengal.
- (2) Santal rebellion of ~~west~~ Bengal due to agricultural crisis.
- (3) Pabna agrarian revolt in West India.
- (4) Sanyasi revolt against discrimination among saints.
- (5) Kuka revolt
- (6)



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 सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Early nationalists such as Dada Bhai Nauroji, RC Dutt provided economic critique of British rule and social-reform movements. Education policy of British government made it clear that the aim of British rule was exploitation of India as a colony.

### Contradiction

→ British claimed their aim was to civilize and modernise India but, their policies of commercialisation of agriculture and rendering India as a source of raw material and destination (market) of finished goods, exposed their claim.

→ policy of divide and rule had started after revolt of 1957.

### Aims and interests of Indians

- newly educated middle class wanted egalitarian society
- Self rule in line of British government in Britain
- Self control over economic sphere was immediate demand
- Spread of modern ideas such as equality, liberty, rule of law, no tax without representation etc

### Role of Intelligentsia in growth of Indian nationalism.

- ① provided economic critique.
- ② By press and propaganda moderate leaders exposed true character of British rule.
- ③ Spread of education among masses was proposed by intelligentsia.
- ④ Demand for Indian participation

in executive, judiciary and administrative

- (v) Large scale mass mobilisation among by later nationalists
- (vi) contemporary world events such as defeat of Russia by Japan, in 1905 were spread to masses by Intelligentsia.
- (vii) Russian revolution and socialist ideas were reached to mass through journals, newspapers

Thus Intelligentsia played a crucial role in developing feeling of nationalism among Indian masses and a mass based movement could be organised later on culminating into freedom of India .

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।

Communal politics as a tool of "divide and rule" policy was one of weapons of British India.

Communal politics engulfed India which led to partition.

It started developing in start of 20th century

① Division of Bengal 1905; British divided Bengal on the stated objective of administration but ~~the~~ hidden agenda was weaken the nerve centre of Indian nationalism

② Formation of Muslim League in 1906 and British supported it. League supported British government's decision to divide Bengal.

- (3) Morley minto reforms in 1909 introduced separate electorate, thus providing a rift between Muslims and Hindus.
- (4) Appeasement of Muslim leagues in the name of protecting minority rights, hidden agenda was to weaken congress.
- (5) Round table conference during civil disobedience movement of 1932 and participation by Muslim league.
- (6) Jinnah's 14 point formula, which demanded unacceptable claims to congress.
- (7) Desai Liaquat pact failed to make consonance between Congress and Muslim league.
- (8) Direct action day by Muslim

League led to large scale communal riots, and

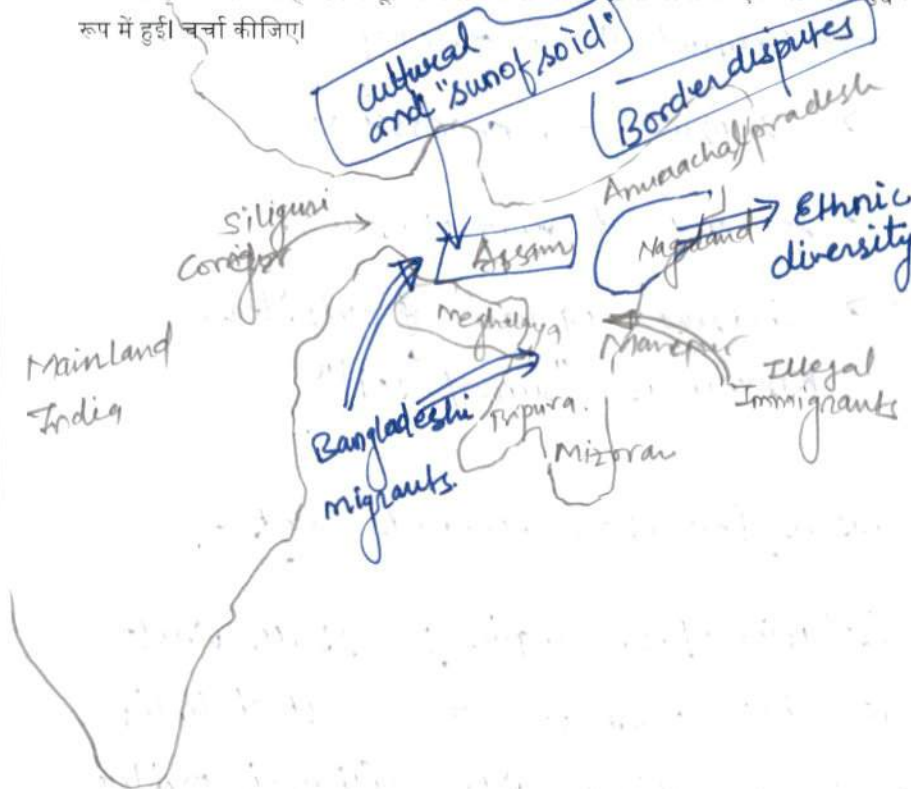
- ⑨ In constituent assembly, Muslim League leaders obstructed discussions on demand of "Pakistan first" and independence later.

Above incidents which started with partition of Bengal in 1st decade of 20th century finally led to partition of Indian subcontinent.

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 essential for India's strategic, economic and political integration.

The region consists of 7 states Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam, also Sikkim.

These states have complicated sets of demands after independence.

- Demand of autonomy.
- Demand for secession.
- Demand of development.
- Demand against outsiders known as "sin of soil".

The reasons for above demands are:-

- ① Isolation of the region: North-East (N-E) is connected to rest of India through a 35 km wide siliguri corridor.
  - it has hindered their movement and assimilation to rest of country.
  - It has made development difficult to bring in the region.
- ② Complex social character :- The region is inhabited by tribals and various ethnic groups who have different

socioeconomic past and aspirations.

- The Gorkhas of Assam want a separate Gorakhaland.
- The Bodo dominated area people want a greater Bodoland around Nagaland and Manipur.
- Influx of migrants from Bangladesh have changed demographic profile and a race for resource sharing and conflicts.

### ③ Backwardness and under development

- a) The infrastructure development is ~~not~~ nowhere comparable to mainland India
- b) Industries are averse due to insurgency and political instability.
- c) Lack of modern amenities and public services leads to sense of deprivation.

The sense of alienation and deprivation among NE further leads to instability and hostility thus forming a vicious cycle.

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।

Monroe doctrine was formulated to end address the racial discrimination in South America.

It was welcomed by South Americans:-

- 1) It asked for giving them political right and right to self determination.
- 2) The South American movement against apartheid gained some success.
- 3) It was a move to establish egalitarian society.

It's later interpretation

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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।

The year 1979 is marked with Iranian (Islamic) revolution which impacted the cold war and world politics.

### Events in West Asia

- (1) Oil crisis started in 1973 had long lasting impact on world politics and west Asia.
- (2) Arab-Israel conflict was at its peak after Israel occupation of Arab territories in 1967 war.

Events in Afghanistan:

- 1) Birth of Taliban as terrorist outfit
- 2) Russian attack on Afghanistan which made it one of the theatres of cold war.
- 3) Setback of Russia after ~~the~~ the invasion.

These events had deep <sup>and long lasting.</sup> impact on the region

- ① Afghanistan is still facing war against Taliban.
- ② US is still fighting against Taliban in Afghanistan.
- ③ Enmity between USA and Iran started by the event of Islamic revolution of 1979.
- ④ The nuclear proliferation got a boost with Iran's entry.

- ⑤ The events were so strong that terrorism and disturbance is still present in Syria, Iraq etc.
- ⑥ Conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran has resulted in instability in the west Asia.
- ⑦ Rise and spread of Terrorism in Asia including India can be attributed to this. Thus we can conclude that events that took place in West Asia had a long lasting impact. The recent <sup>signing of</sup> revolution of Joint comprehensive plan of Action deal with Iran is one of such many fallouts of events.

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

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

Industrial revolution refers to the large scale production of goods in factories with help of machines in Europe in 18th century

Industrial revolution provided with

- increased production, catering large demand
- enhanced living of standards
- Enabled colonial exploitation by European countries.

Fallouts

- large scale destruction of handicraft industries
- Exploitation of labour in inhumane conditions inside factories

The exploitation of labour led to movements for their rights.

Luddite movement was one such movement



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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?

Urbanisation is process of movement of people from far flung scattered settlements to a localized places where all the basic amenities are available.

As per 2011 census 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas.

Urbanisation creates potential for integration

- ~~Urban~~ Anomymous life leads to decline of untouchability and caste consciousness
- Bring equality in gender and class.
- Intermingling of various cultures provides tolerance, cooperation and competitive environment.
- Avenues for women empowerment and economic participation.

### Potential to economic opportunity

- Large population, huge market for products and services.
- spread of easy accessible education
- Health facility enhances the demographic dividend.
- Easy mobility due to public transport
- Encouraging participation of every section in economic sphere

Paradox of Indian cities is that they are providing for segregation and exclusion:

- (1) Social attitude :- Still remaining and leading to emerging class consciousness thus rising economic inequality
- (2) Withdrawal of women from economic participation (declining female

Labour force participation)

- ③ Prevalence of patriarchy leading to violence and gender discrimination
- ④ Poor sanitation and drinking water facilities rendering poor people vulnerable to diseases
- ⑤ Unplanned urbanisation, expansion of slums and lack of inclusive infrastructure leading to exclusion
- ⑥ Environment degradation causes more harm to poor.

Thus urbanisation has transformed Indian cities into inclusive and egalitarian society but same time has led to new forms of discrimination, inequality and exclusion.

Urban ~~are~~ poor and rich divide can be addressed through

- 1) behaviour change
- 2) Inclusive infrastructure
- 3) participative governance

- 4) planned urbanisation
- 5) providing urban facilities in rural areas -

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 विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is the youngest country of the world with 60% of its population below 35 years of age.

Early identification of risk factor among young children is key to making them demographic dividend.

Risk factors are

- Exposure to internet at early age.
  - Inability to judge the wrong and right.
  - Risk taking attitude
  - High energy needs to be channelised.
  - Lack of effective parenting
- Impact of above risks in child delinquency:-
- 1) Addiction to drugs and Alcohol
  - 2) Loss of control over action.

- 3) Crime such as rape, murder, theft for pity gain.
- 4) Attracting towards terrorist ideology such as Jihad.
- 5) Misuse of technology by young brilliant minds.

### Growing incidence of child delinquency

- 1) As per NCRB data rise in number of juveniles in crimes (cheerous) such as rape, murder, ~~terror~~.

Example: Juvenile convicted in Nirbhaya case.

- 1) Joining of youth to ISIS outfits

Thus if effective steps are not taken child delinquency can get escalated to chronic criminality.

### Steps required

- ① effective and quality education
- ② counselling of parents and

teachers

- ③ Effective monitoring by police and law enforcement agencies
- ④ Curb on illegal drugs supply
- ⑤ cyber monitoring.
- ⑥ Creating employment opportunities
- ⑦ Skill training and adequate number of ~~job~~ educational opportunities

This child is today's investment which will reap in terms of economic and social development of humanity and not in chronic criminality.