



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

Name of Candidate	Varun J		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	23384
Center	OR N	Date	3/11/2016

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ट लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ ही, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Indian classical dances have developed parallel to the culture, religion and society of the time. These dances not only manifest the entertainment aspect of such dances but also Bhakti, devotion, cultural, societal and spiritual aspect.

The dance took the great leap forward with the consonance of development of Indian philosophy and epics (literature). We can see this manifestation from the fact that each dance style shows devotion to the metaphysical being. For instance Bharat natyam shows devotion to

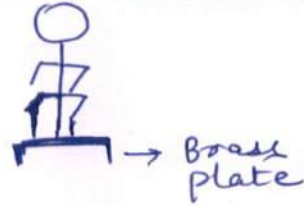
Keishna and Shiva, while Kuchipudi shows devotion towards Radha Keishna. Manipuri shows Veishnavite cult

Many such dances narrates verses of Mahabharata and Ramayana. Use of costumes also are very unique in each dance form. where Manipuri uses silk cylindrical bottom, Kathakalli uses elaborate make up and shows the hero in green make up while villain in black make up

A common step in Bharatnatyam and Kathakalli is Allaippu which is the welcoming step.

Odissi in contrast is unique with respect to performance on brass plate and chouka step.

CHOUKA

Step of Odissi →

Nritya is pure form of dance in which the main emphasis is on steps and choreography - A nice example is ~~the~~ Bharat natyam.

whereas Natya is pure form of drama where the expression is more important

However Nritya is combination of Natya and Nritya.

Natya + Nritya = Nritya  
but example of Nritya is Odissi

As discussed above and remarked by many dance experts classical dances are pure form of spirituality which is manifested through performance. The fact that performance leads to tears in eyes of performer and audience is testimony to the pure form of spirituality.

2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Origins of Sramana  
can be traced from Upanishads.

Etymology of Sramana or Soamoni  
tradition comes from the word

Srama = hard work or asceticism and  
austerity

Sramoni traditions although  
do not believe in authority of  
Vedas, still follow and adopt  
the ancient Vedic philosophies of  
birth life cycle, Karma, asceticism  
and mysticism. Many scholars believe  
that Sramana is the synonym  
to the Brahmana

The wide range of aspects  
and plural philosophies of Sramana  
tradition has led to development

of various philosophies and sects  
with sometimes very opposing views  
etc Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas

24 Tirthankars of Jain  
and their teachings and philosophies  
especially Mahavira the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar  
led to the establishment of Jainism.

The ~~the~~ tirthankars followed shramanic  
tradition of asceticism, and austerity  
and propogates shramanic path to  
attain salvation.

Similarly Buddha, when  
he left home lived under extreme  
penance and austerity where he attained  
Nirvana under shramanic affair, while  
later he chose a Middle Path  
(Madhya Patha) approach.

Mahakalli Ghoshala  
was also a shraman following  
Path of austerity to have

found Ajivika sect that believes in Niyati doctrine of absolute determinism

One aspect common in Samana tradition is "rejection of Vedas" while at the same time the 3 religions are completely different in their approach

	Buddhism	Jainism	Ajivika
Karma	Accepts	Accept	Reject
Rebirth	Reject	Accept	Reject
Soul	Reject	Accept	Accept
Penance	Middle path	Extreme	Rejects
God	Rejects	Rejects	Rejects
Text	Sutta's	Agamas	Rejects

The above table shows the diversity of sects within Samana tradition which shows acceptance of various philosophy and wide ambit of the then existing Samana Tradition

3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

Many historians believe post Mauryan to be a dark age of Indian history vis a vis European dark age. They believe so because this period saw - ~~was~~ ↓

### 1) Rise of Feudalism

The central authority declined while the provincial authority in hands of Brahmins rose. This further led to patronisation of Brahmins through land grants thus leading to temple development as economic centers

### 2) Development & Consolidation of CASTE SYSTEM ↓

With the consolidation of Brahmins as the elite class and development

of employment roles, the caste system got stronger. The "JATI" system as we see today was well developed in this period.

### 3) Position of Women declined

The period also saw a decline in the position of women socially, politically and economically.

### 4) Fragmentation of Indian Society

With the political fragmentation the society also got fragmented socially.

However, many historians also provide counter arguments to the dark age of the period. They believe to on the fact that —

1) Gupta period is called Golden age of Indian Art & Architecture

Development of Caves, sculpture, metallurgy are testimony to this. Ajanta, Ellora caves, Sultangay Buddha and lion pillae very well show this.

2) Tolerance in Religion

Although the later kings patronised Hinduism more than other religion we also see tolerance towards other religion.

3) Developments in Science, Technology & Mathematics

Development of Pic ( $\pi$ ), Decimal system, eclipse etc shows the modernity of the age and rationalism & scientific temper.

Thus, both the views seem to be correct in their own realms and it can be said that Indian history never saw Dark age & age of Renaissance like Europe.

4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The advent of British in India shows a power tussle between the then imperial power with the new British colonies. The power tussle leads to many wars and disputes where the respective power wanted to maintain their respective sovereignty on Equal terms.

Such wars gave way to British rule in many part of India directly. Moreover policies like subsidiary alliance gave way to indirect rule of British over princely states. 1858 Act provided for overall British sovereignty.

over the Princely States, thus recognizing Crown as the Emperor of India.

With the national movement taking its form, British tried to appease the reactionaries in the princely states with "Policy of Equal Federation" introduced in Government of India Act 1935 that provided for constitutional position for Princely states. This was done to pitch them against the reformist movements led by Congress. However, the princely states themselves were away of such position as they felt that this might lead to reformist movements in their states.

The above trajectory shows the contrast between

the two positions of relationship held by British Imperialists and Princely states.

Whereas they started off as each rivals for power, later on they not only accepted such suzerainty but also accepted the rule of each other in respective domains.

Both the dispositions tried to use each other according to the time and need of the society and polity.

5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The early capitalists of the modern period in the form of zamindars, bankers and merchants sought a stable polity, unified laws and policing to help them grow towards their capitalist ambitions. Further, this was supported by British policies of land such as Permanent Settlement System.

The early struggle which was based totally on the basis of individual grievance and community/collective struggle did not see their participation as advent of British was in a way beneficial for them.

The later part of National Struggle saw the development of real capitalist class with the develop

-ment of Industries. Such industrial development was the major aim of the Capitalists, who further saw political stability under the British rather than Independence.

The Capitalists knew that for their industry to succeed it is necessary for them to remain conducive to British. They rather focussed on developing good relations with British bourgeoisie and imperial power.

Indian agitations for freedom and Nationalist movements have always focussed on the demands of poor and downtrodden which never congruenced with the demands of the rich capitalists.

It was believed even by the movement leaders that where if they sought participation of Industrialists for their demands, the participation of workers will fall.

However, Indian national movements did see ~~some~~ participation of Capitalists in Salt Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience Movement), Quit India movement and Bombay Plan. Where towards the later part it became inevitable that India shall get Independence and the larger demand of freedom included various aspirations of all the classes, we saw greater Capitalist participation.

6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Seppoy mutiny of 1857 which started from seppoy ballacks reached the city storm centres and rural villages thus gathering larger support where it went.

There were some well organised elements of the mutiny such as

1) Proclamation of leaders to provide leadership. Example ~~and~~ ~~Bachadur~~ Rani Lakshmi Bai from Jhansi, Tanty Tope from Lucknow etc

2) CHAPATI system to spread message. The sepoys use chappatti passing to spread message of revolt which includes details of revolt.

### 3) Spread of Message in rural areas

The news for the revolt was constantly pressed on to rural areas for gathering support.

However, there were many spontaneous elements and unplanned aspects.

### 1) Proclamation of leaders on the tip of sword

many leaders were proclaimed deliberately & bravely - for eg → Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi.

### 2) Killing of white women & children

Such drastic step was never planned, but when the revolt got out of hands, the rebels sought to such grave measures.

### 3) Lack of Communication & Strategy

The mutiny lacked communication and coherency in different parts thus, each region was revolting individually.

The unplanned aspects of mutiny manifests the reason ~~for~~ for limited territorial reach of the national movement. Other reasons are as follows.

1) Reactionaries and Princely class  
mainly remained loyal to British as they benefited from British rule.

2) Suppression - Brutal  
British came on suppressing the revolt with a heavy hand.

3) No Common Cause  
There was no common cause of inspiration for revolt rather it was fight for individual grievances thus fragmenting the movement.

7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोवस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

System of Permanent Settlement  
introduced by Lord Cornwallis in  
India had both Economic and  
Social consequences

### Economic Consequences

- (i) Regular flow to British treasury
- (ii) Commercialisation of Agriculture
- (iii) High tax burden caused economic decline of the tenants and small land holders.
- (iv) Agriculture became unsustainable and unprofitable.
- (v) Decline of subsistence agriculture.
- (vi) Increased pressure on land
- (vii) Decline in soil fertility and productivity
- (viii) Land consolidation by zamindars.

## Social Structure & Consequences

The permanent settlement system was not just an economic change but also a social change in the sense that it gave rise to new ~~economic~~ social structure based on economy.

Hitherto, India was divided on the basis of caste, but the Permanent settlement system further consolidated such division into class divisions with the rise of ZAMINDARS as a new bourgeoisie class of the time. Who not only got economic power but also political and administrative power supplementing their already high social power.

Such class division and creation of new social structure has long drawn consequences in Indian polity and society which is plagued by huge inequality and skewness caused by the British policy of Permanent Settlement system.

The Independent India tried to solve this problem by introducing policies of Land redistribution, which was only partially successful. There is a further need for minimising inequality which has touched all realms of human life in India.

8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Non cooperation Movement (NCM) was set on the background of unfulfillment of British promises that they offered for Indian participation in World War I. Secondly the Congress was unsatisfied with the reforms made by Montagu Chelmsford reforms of Govt of India Act 1919. Further Jallianwala Bagh incident gave much needed fire to the masses for the movement to start -

Gandhiji, in a bid to gather more support of the masses and to develop Hindu and Muslim brotherhood sought to integrate

the Khilafat cause to NCM. Muslims were personally agitated on the treatment of Caliphate after the world war I and the Treaty of Sevres that

- i) reduced the territory of Caliphate state
- ii) Demanded war reparations.
- iii) degraded position of Caliphate.

Gandhiji, believed that both Hindus and Muslims fighting for each other's cause will unite them and boost the movement on a whole.

However, this unity was soon broke as the goal for each section was distinct and could not be assimilated.

This was seen from the fact that when Caliphate was restored Muslims fall out of the movement.

Further, many experts and historians criticise Gandhi for mixing religious & Political clause, thus never able to gain mass support of Muslims in political movement led by Congress.

Also, this movement exposed the stark differences of both community & later development of theories like two nation theory which further consolidated the rival positions of two communities.

9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Journalism & Media are frequently referred to as the 4th pillar of democracy. Post liberalisation period saw major changes in nature of Journalism as well as democratic mobilisation. This is evident from the fact that Yellow Journalism is on the rise when instead of intellectual debates and issues of nation, the media is focusing on consumerist aspects.

Sensationalisation of news and reports is a new

tend that ~~the~~ tampers the original news to make it more dramatic and interesting.

Further, media is a responsible mechanism for discourse setting in a democracy. Thus, when media is provided with such usual role, the concurrent agenda, collusion with politics, profitable business venture and the race for TRP has declined the real essence of media.

Democratic mobilisation of population especially the common man is sought by the discourse that is set by the Journalism & media houses. Negative

mobilisation or ~~help~~ hampering of any positive mobilisation are a dual threat to the Democracy of India.

Recent examples of Juvenile Justice case is a testimony to this fact. Further, Patidar agitation, JNU agitation and Jant agitation all points to the fact that media has power to hamper democratic & social fabric. Therefore, there is a need for self regulation of media with training for ethical journalism that not only works on the principles of profit making

10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्र को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Veghese Kurien the father of white revolution and operation flood led to India achieving its dream of surplus milk production. Taking India to the top milk producer status.

Cooperativisation of Dairy sector and collective milk production and farmers especially women to develop alternate sources of income, which help immensely in case of drought or crop failure.

Thus, making dairy a vibrant business activity not only for farmers but also middlemen and distributors.

Further, this also led

to the development of Food Processing Industries which led to further development of business

~~development~~ Moreover, the industry immensely helped in eliminating malnutrition and hunger. The dairy sector has with itself led to the development of auxiliary industries such as cheese, paneer, Khoya and sweets.

Anand a milk cooperative of Gujarat have succeeded to be a regional initiative, not being replicated in other parts of India. There are many reasons for this —

- 1) Women Empowerment in other parts of India not at par with Gujarat (Anand)

2. Fragmented Dairy Industry in other parts of India, causing difficulty in collectivisation.
- 3) Lack of political will.
- 4) Lack of leader and visionary like Veerghese Kurien.
- 5) Climate condition of Gujarat conducive to the development of dairy industry.

11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

On the eve of Independence a big question to the Parliamentarians was to choose an official language for the country to run the administration smoothly and effectively in an integrated fashion.

Hitherto English was the official language used by the British administration. Indian enthusiasts who came at help sought to replace English with Hindi to Indianise the administration. However, it was soon realised that Hindi is the language of majority only in North India.

and not everywhere else. Southern states and North Eastern states were threatened by the language hegemony of North India, in the administration that was already centralised with a Northern India bias.

Although, Congress was in power, ~~but~~ language was a big question that directly hit the cultural nerves of other lingual states and communities. It is rather believed that language is a more important tool of cultural distinction than any other factors like caste, religion or community.

Common people rose in Southern states to demand parity and equality of languages to be

used in India. The mobilisation was to such an extent that many political parties emerged out of the movement.

Importance of language can also be seen in how the states of India were reorganised linguistically for administrative convenience.

Therefore, it was well decided that English was to remain official language of Indian Union at least for the next 20 years.

While the state administration will be carried in English or state's official language

12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

End of the world War II

led to the emergence of 2 superpowers of the time. USA, which was an economic and geopolitical power and USSR (United Soviet Socialist Republic) that was a military power.

The end of war did not end the geopolitical, ideological and economic struggle between the two powers who were attempting to convert the bipolar world into unipolar.

### GEO POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Each power tried to influence the world geopolitically and militarily.

by creating allies and alliances.

Whereas USA used Marshall Plan to aid Europe out of war destruction, USSR used Molotov Plan.

USA built alliances like NATO, SEATO, CENTO while the Russian counterpart gather consensus through WARSAW pact.

### IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Whereas USA was a Capitalistic economy, USSR was socialist in its approach. This difference in terms of Economy and market was ~~the~~ most starkly visible even in iron curtain Germany. While USA wanted DEMOCRACY USSR wanted socialism.

### ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

USA's Economic structure worked on the principles of Laissez faire and free MARKET PRINCIPLES, while USSR sought to control the economy by collective ownership and

state participation. They believed that capitalist system will create inequality.

However, the cold war ended post 1990's because of the following factors.

### 1) ECONOMIC DECLINE OF USSR & DISINTEGRATION

With the economic decline of USSR it was evident that USA's method is more conducive to industrial growth.

### 2) SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF USSR

" " of USSR was declining rapidly, thus it was moving away from its own principles of welfare.

### 3) POST LIBERALISATION, IT WAS A MULTI LATERAL WORLD

With rise of new economies like China, Japan and Germany and it was a multilateral world.

### 4) ECONOMIC & IDEOLOGICAL MODEL OF USA

WERE SUCCESSFUL - giving democracy and capitalism more acceptance.

### 5) NON ALIGNED MOVEMENTS (NAM)

NAM countries helped reducing the heat and tried to be mediators where it could.

6) UN - giving way to strengthening international Organisation.

13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nazism is a form of Fascism, that was more extreme and brutal in its outlook. Both Fascism and Nazism has following similarities.

### 1) PATRIOTISM

Both Fascism and Nazism bank on the idea of extreme form of nationalism. Such is done by GLORIFYING THE NATION, FREEDOM FIGHTERS and culture of WORSHIPPING the nation's ideals.

### 2) MILITARISM

Military, in Fascism, is used as a symbol to arouse superficial patriotism. Concepts of 'conscription ad die for the country' are used to mobilise sentiments. Using WAR as a tool to gain popularity and support.

3.) Economic SELF SUFFICIENCY

Both the ideologies bank on the idea of Economic self sufficiency and Industrialisation. They also sometimes sought measures of curbing imports and increasing tariffs.

4.) PERSONALITY CULT

Another common aspect is to use Personality cult by giving emotional and arousing speeches, individual Charisma and personal cult.

5.) AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY

to gather support at home aggressive foreign policy is used.

6.) Totalitarian Regime

every aspect of state and individual is controlled by the state

7.) One PARTY SYSTEM8.) STRESS ON CREATING GREAT

NATION use of words like the "Great nation of Germany" or the "Holy People of France"

However there was some  
differences between HITLER'S NAZISM  
and MUSSOLINI'S FASCISM —

1) NAZISM WAS MORE BRUTAL

Concept of Holocaust, Conscriptio and  
mass murders made Nazism much  
more brutal

2) NAZISM WAS RACIST

Selective persecution of Jews was  
unique to Nazism & not followed  
by Mussolini until 1938, after  
which Mussolini started to follow  
Hitler.

3) CONSCRIPTION

Hitler followed the policy of Conscriptio  
while Mussolini did not.

4) POSITION OF HITLER & MUSSOLINI,

while Hitler was at the top political  
position, Mussolini was under  
an emperor, who later removed  
Mussolini and joined the Allies in WW II

5) NAZISM WAS ECONOMICALLY MORE SUCCESSFUL  
and was more deeply entrenched in  
German society than Fascism in Italy

14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Asia and Africa became the hotbed for the imperialist control and colonisation. There were several factors that allowed Asia and Africa to be comfortably imperialised.

### 1) ATTRACTION TO IMPERIALISTS

Vast tracts of land, RESOURCES, SPICES AND TRADE attracted the imperialists towards Asia and Africa. Huge capital surplus at home was waiting for this opportunity.

2) UNORGANISED STATE OF POLITICS AND FREQUENT CONFLICTS between the erstwhile rulers gave opportunities for outsiders to exploit the feud therefore DIVIDE AND RULE.

3) INFERIOR TECHNOLOGY AND DEFENSE SYSTEM - European powers with developed attack & defense systems

could easily control the population of Asia and Africa.

#### 4) DIPLOMATIC SKILLS AND ALLIANCES

Europeans were successfully able to build alliances, wherever needed, to allow them to trade. Their diplomatic skills helped them to MANEUVERE the imperial rule already present.

The imperialist rule in Asia and Africa had a long term impact which can even be felt today. Such long term impacts are both curse and boon to the society.

#### 1) ECONOMIC DRAIN

The colonisers foremost purpose was to exploit wealth and resources of colonised world to develop their own country. This actually

Created a divide of DEVELOPED & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES that is seen today.

## 2) PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

The concept of superior and inferior race that came with concepts of WHITE MAN'S BURDEN have created a long entrenched social divide.

## 3) DIGITAL & TECHNOLOGICAL DIVIDE

There have been persisting digital & technological divide not only in International arena but also in the colonized state as between the elites created by colonists and the ones left out.

## 4) GEOPOLITICAL & TERRITORIAL IMPACTS

The territories divided by ~~imperialists~~ imperialists & map drawn rather on the table than on geographical & social basis still see the countries of Asia and Africa.

## 5) UNIFICATION OF COUNTRY

## 6) BETTER EDUCATION, LEGAL & POLITICAL SYSTEM

## 7) KAWALI, COMMUNICATION & WESTERN THOUGHTS

15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

The northern Sri Lanka hosts the Tamil settlers who were introduced to Sri Lankan plantation system to work as labourers by British imperialists.

Tamils since then remained a minority community in a southern & western Sinhala dominated country.

Constitution building process of Sri Lanka and political realm of the country consistently left Tamils at their own perils. The conflict was surged when Tamil land was acquired for military purposes without adequately rehabilitating them. British take on gene communal colour to Sri Lankan politics.

This led to Tamil extremism in 1980's who created LTTE (Liberation of Tamil Tigers Eelam) garnering support from Indian Tamil community. Further "Sinhala Only" Act creating Sinhala the official language & "Policies of STANDARDISATION" render Tamil as outsiders.

Constitution adopted "Buddhism" as the state religion, thus rendering Tamil as ~~out~~ stateless.

This created a wide gulf between Tamil & Sinhala community leading to Tamil insurgency & Civil war in Sri Lanka. LTTE and other Tamil militant groups laid down violence against the state and massacres like Anuradhapura massacre, library

massage and boat massage.

Support from Indian Tamils created a pressure on Indian political who helped Tamil militants by dropping food and supplies.

This called for an Indo-Sri Lanka accord of 1980 where it was agreed the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) will be used to surrender LTTE peacefully. However, declaration from Sri Lanka and incessant stand of LTTE made this ~~the~~ unsuccessful causing a full blown war between LTTE & IPKF.

Now when Sri Lanka wanted IPKF to be out of their territory it was not agreed by Indian post administration as they wanted show their hegemony, leading to distrust. Finally the new government of 1989 withdrew IPKF. This unsuccessful attempt and militancy also caused Rajiv Gandhi's assassination by LTTE. Finally after 4 civil wars the civil war

ended with accord between LTTE and government to accommodate their demands and mitigate their civil war

16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

As rightly pointed out by the IMF chief CHRISTINE LAGARDE that India's GDP can be increased to 27% with gender parity in India's workforce.

However Investment in girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also of social attitude. The archaic mindset of Indian society has degraded the position of women politically, socially and economically. Such social mindsets have rendered women the secondary position in each sphere of life and treated only as a B grade human.

Concepts of Pink Jobs and Glass Ceiling expose the social attitude of people in a country where we "ought to respect women the most".

Where the society perceives women to be perpetually dependent and property of FATHER and later HUSBANDS, there is a need to make women independent and self-reliant.

Genderisation of roles in the Indian society from childhood where a ~~man~~ girl child plays with "Barbie doll" and "kitchen set" while the boy child plays with cars and doctor set manifests the role classification from the very childhood.

The argument that "boys don't cry like girls" is an irony of the absurd mindset.

Many Government schemes have already started working towards this

- 1) BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO  
for girl child education-
- 2) SABLA scheme  
for development of adolescent child

However, for a social change a more entrenched measures need to be undertaken. such as

- 1) Sensitisation of genders and sex
- 2) Movies, theatres, Nukkad Natak and Media awareness campaigns
- 3) Promotion of women as a social change
- 4) Drastic steps like 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- 5) Recognising women by awards and recognition.
- 6) Setting examples of leaders like Kalpana Chawla, Pratibha Patil.

17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Suicide has become a worldwide concern for causing high no. of deaths among young people. Anxiety and depression, that has become common in day to day human life, mostly entails the drastic step of suicide. Even among the youth Women seem to be the most affected by suicide.

### WHY ARE YOUTH VULNERABLE

- 1) HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS  
High competition and unemployment leads even after education causes frustration.
- 2) CONSUMERISM  
Growing consumerism has aggravated anxiety and depression, thus becoming a factor for suicide.

3) SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media has started a race for social show off and comparisons for happiness among youth, generally causing depression.

4) NUCLEARISATION OF FAMILY

With the nuclearisation of family, there are frequent cases of "no guidance" and counselling at home.

5) Peer Pressure & Societal Pressure  
for performance and comparisons6) Drug abuse and Alcoholism  
are leading factors for depression & suicide.7) PASSION - an overstatement  
Many people are not able to find their passion & its overstatement by others - can lead to one feeling inferior.

However, the society on a whole can work to eliminate this danger by comprehensively using strategies like

INITIAL STAGES

- 1) Parents to keep counselling and supporting kids and know what is happening around.
- 2) MEDIOCRE-ISM is not a fault  
being mediocre or not being a topper is completely okay.
- 3) HELP LINES & SUPPORT SYSTEM  
Anonymous helplines and support system can help a person share his feelings.
- 4) REDUCE CONSUMERISM
- 5) EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
- 6) Using MOVIES & THEATRE to sensitise people
- 7) BOOST CONFIDENCE
- 8) PSYCHIATRIST & COUNSELLORS  
To stop the development of depression at initial stages.

18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the progression of society and industrialisation, ironically Unemployment is also keeping up its pace. The developed and developing world are plagued with the problem of unemployment, this adequately supports the argument that only economic factors are not responsible for unemployment rather social and Personal factors equally contribute

### Economic Factors

Low Economic facilities leads to following.

- 1) low levels of education facility
- 2) ~~low~~ Inadequate Vocational Training
- 3) Inadequate health facility

- 4) Inadequate production of jobs and employment.
- 5) Unable to create awareness.

### SOCIAL FACTORS

Social factors also contribute to unemployment by

- 1) Affecting social mindsets of people who are not able to dream or work towards their dream.
- 2) Women are mostly affected by this factor, who are not allowed to go out and work. The genderisation of roles have rendered them paralytic.
- 3) CASTE FACTORS & CLASS FACTORS that concentrate jobs in the hands of few.

### PERSONAL FACTORS

Many personal factors have contributed to the rising unemployment levels.

1) Lack of Motivation

have rendered youth rendering  
their life without work or  
working without hard work

2) PROCASTINATION

Delays and red tapism has also  
led to creation of policy paralysis  
& stagnation leading to slow  
job creation.

3) INFERIOR JOBS

where an individual finds only an  
inferior job, he/she rather chose  
not to work.

19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission? (3)

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

In Migration by the lustre and attraction of cities and metropolitan cities have caused urban crisis with increasing pressure on land, civic amenities and facilities. The pressure not only cause delays and breakdown of administrative machinery but also leads to huge environmental damage.

SMART CITY mission has sought to upgrade the existing cities (100 cities in Phase I) to relieve the strained infrastructure for better delivery of services, and reducing the urban crisis.

## SMART CITY PROVIDES FOR

1) AUGMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

streamlining infrastructure & basic amenities to support high population

2) CAPACITY BUILDING

By retrofitting present infrastructure to support future population and effective implementation.

3) REDUCING DIGITAL DIVIDE

By reducing digital divide and integrating the urban landscape.

Digital divide includes even basic facilities of drained toilets, sanitation, sewage, drinking water,

Transportation etc.

4) CITIZEN CENTRIC PLANNING

Smart cities need smart planning keeping in mind needs of society.

5) REGIONAL PLANNING WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE

needs and knowledge of local region to be utilised while planning

RESERVATION OF LOCAL BODIES

- 1) FEAR OF LOSING THEIR PLANNING POWER  
Local bodies feel losing their power to central planning system
- 2) NON UTILISATION OF LOCAL KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE  
They believe that they are unable to utilise their knowledge in SMART CITY MISSION.
- 3) CITY WILL LOSE ITS REGIONAL FLAVOUR
- 4) TO PLAN CITY LOCAL KNOWLEDGE IS NECESSARY
- 5) INCLUSION OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES ARE IMPORTANT

Although, there are many relevant concerns of local bodies, the smart city mission is a futuristic plan. & it does includes lot of concerns. A constructive harmony between the SMART CITY MISSION & Urban local bodies can resolve such conflict.

20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Personal law Boards are Non governmental organization (NGO) created to enforce respective personal laws on their own communities using diktats and rules.

All India Hindu Law Board and All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) etc enforce their Hindu and Muslim personal laws.

These law boards enforce Acts like Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act using diktats. These bodies also call themselves the highest decision

making and opinion body in religious matters

However, there is no legal sanctity to their orders, rules and diktats, whatsoever

Nevertheless, these bodies enforce their decisions and diktats by issuing fatwas that create a SOCIAL OBLIGATION on the society to follow. Thus, making their decisions indirectly binding on the common man

The incongruence between principles followed by them and courts have created a legal conflict challenging the authority of courts and sovereignty of the country. Although many jurists and experts have sought outright abolition of such Boards, a conclusive method

Would be Harmonious Construction  
which can be sought by upholding  
both Fundamental Rights (FR) and

Personal laws.

However, where FRs are  
in conflict with Personal laws, FRs  
should prevail.

Also, there is a need for  
change of mindset using deliberation  
and education rather than imposing  
rights without their acceptance.

Recent case of Temple and Dargah  
entry by TRUPTI DESAI manifest  
that a change churned by society  
is more sustainable than by law.

However, instances of Sonthara  
and Sale-Khona in Jainism performed  
by a girl of 13 yrs old, who died  
shall be disenfranchised by the  
state and courts to uphold the  
vital fundamental right of life.