



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R
N
22 JUL 2018
REC

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	Shreya Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	202561 - English	Registration Number	202561
Center	ORN	Date	22.7.18

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 TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. 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		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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.

VisionIAS

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।



While the medieval age in Europe are often labelled as the "Dark age" due to lack of innovation & development of feudalism, the medieval Indian literature reveals the light of the period, the torch primarily carried by the Bhakti movement.

The Bhakti movement developed in South India with the origin of the Nayanars & Alvars who created literature such as Divya Prabandham & Tiruvocakam & Tevaram to preach non-streism, Questioning of Rituals, etc.

This was carried forward in many other languages in different corners of India, such as →

- ① Hindi & Braj - Kabir, Surdas, Mira Bai, etc.
- ② Bengali - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu & Shankaradeva
- ③ Marathi - Jnanadev and Tukaram
- ④ Kannada - Makkadevi and Basavanna.
- ⑤ Valabharavi in the & Madhav-
devya in Puchimarg.

∴ It's quite visible that the most powerful trend of the medieval literature was the Bhakti poetry.

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।



The Late Post Maurya & the Early Gupta period is revealing of a greater transition in Indian intellectualism. The development of mathematical astronomy as a dominant system emerged around this period & continued for thousands of years.

The period led to emergence of scholars such as Brahma Sphuthyana who spoke about the construction of five altars & their relation to the ~~sun~~ universe.

This was carried forward by Aryabhata in his 'Aryabhatyam' where he calculated

the distance between the Earth & the sun.

The leap was further taken by Bhaaskara charya who wrote pancha siddhantika, siddhantika shironani

in an attempt to analyse the universe.

this trend continued for thousands of years where important scientific discoveries such as the 'zero' helped propel scientific progress all over the world.

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।

⇒

Lord Dalhousie has often been called as the 'moderniser of India' by many British historians due to his role in starting India's first railway line, the telegraph, etc.

Nothing could be further from the truth, many scholars from India have commented. They argue that the Railway system wasn't built for the modernisation of India but rather to serve imperial & colonial & strategic objectives of the British.

The railways encouraged the exploitation in many ways ⇒

- ① The railways enabled the British to reach hauler terrain areas and ruin the local economy & ecology there.
- ② The Railway was hardly a means of public transportation and only existed for the higher classes.
- ③ The Railway was used to extract raw material which further destroyed the forests.
- ④ It connected areas of strategic importance and not areas that would have helped the ordinary people.

This railway was just a means of greater exploitation by the British and not a benevolent gift to the populace.

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।



As a nation that was reeling under the pressure of colonialism, many great philosophers saw Education as the answer to India's problems. In this school were also Tagore & Gandhi.

Tagore & Gandhi both agreed that Education had to be decentralised & made more accessible to the common masses. Both also didn't agree with the philosophy of the 4 walled classroom which they said restricted the creative capabilities of the mind. Finally, they also wanted a reflection of the Indian civilization in the Education system of India.

While the two great men had many similarities, there also existed certain differences, such as →

Gandhi was a critique of modernisation and wanted education more was based on skill development & basic living. He wanted a detachment from machines. eg wardha scheme

While Tagore too opposed an "blind-
kened love" for the western civilization, he wanted to integrate the good of the western civilization & the Indian. Thus western literature & machines would be integrated. eg - Santiniketan.

Thus there exists similarities & differences.

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।



The privy purses were awarded to the princely states in the aftermath of Independence in an effort to integrate them into the Indian Republic. The Royal households would be allowed a pension like instrument which would help sustain these households.

Two decades and a host of economic problems later, it was decided by the Indira Gandhi government that in an effort to cut back expenses of the Indian state & equalise wealth in the society, the privy purse would be abolished.

The house received mixed reactions from the public. While the public at large & supporters of Mahatma Gandhi agreed that it was a "historical necessity" that was in violation of Article 14 of the constitution, many opposition leaders as well as rivals of Gandhi within the party criticised the move as a "betrayal of promise."

The the issue of pining pure quickly was formed into a political issue.

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।

⇒ The Korean war has been one of the longest standing conflicts in the world. The Korean war was a result of cold war rivalries that created a permanent division of the peninsula.

After the surrender of the Japanese after the world war II, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel & gained by USA & USSR with the hopes of an election.

This was breached by North Korea and the US without the permission of the security council invaded & helped liberate South Korea & pushed North to the Yalu river which was the border.

with China. This was now involving
China & escalating into a big war.

India in this situation established
its true non aligned credentials on the
world stage. It argued that US
should abide with the UN establi-
shed ceasefire line & shouldn't
violate the charter.

Similar to the division of India,
the division of Korea resonated with
Indian foreign policy that turn sought to
offer its support to the nascent
countries.

7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? (150 words) 10

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



The year 1917 was a critical time for the Zionist movement, which had started in 1898 in Switzerland to ask a return to the historical homeland of the Jews, erstwhile Palestine.

This received a serious jolt of support with the Balfour Declaration. The Balfour declaration was written by Lord Balfour, a member of the British cabinet ~~through~~ to Lord Rothschild, that they recognised Palestine as the historical home of the Jews.

Under the British mandate of Palestine that was established in the after-

month of the fall of the Ottomans, Jews from all over the world started to settle in Palestine, a move which intensified after the Balfour Declaration.

The Balfour Declaration is often seen as the first step of a long conflict in West Asia. The declaration of a National Home for the Jews without consideration of the Palestinians laid the effect to almost a century old conflict in West Asia, that would culminate in an independent Israel & a trapped Palestine.

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 can be defined as the breakdown of barriers of space & time & region to establish a more interconnected world.

Globalisation is often seen as a double edged sword, this has been especially observed in the case of Indian society.

The positives of globalisation can be seen as ⇒

- ① The quater economic growth which has in some quaters translated to better quality of life.
- ② It has helped introduce global value

systems that have made life easier for many minorities, women, LGBTQI; etc.

- ③ Introduce modern tech which has made life easier in some respects.
- ④ It has also related to greater social mobility for some.

Despite this, it also has some drawbacks

- ① It has eroded national borders & made terrorism a more potent threat
- ② Local cultures are increasingly threatened due to cheaper exports & flooding of the entertainment space with foreign content.
- ③ It also relates to lower economic stability due to greater openness - eg the Asian financial crises, Global financial crisis.

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।

→ One of the greatest critique of the feminist movement of patriarchy is the relegation of women to the private sphere.

This is especially harmful in the time today as the division between the public & private is being slowly eroded. This is creating a situation of paradox as we have incredibly successful women but one of the greatest scores on the Gender Inequality Index of the UNDP & is listed recently as the most dangerous country for women by Reuters.

[I] How has the private sphere led to inequality →

The private sphere has generated a system of belief that women are fit for only particular kinds of work & fields.

More often than not there are the fields that pay less and create a greater gender gap. More than 95% of women workers are in the informal sector.

Secondly, The private sphere also leads to exploitation. Women are often relegated to staple of the household & made to do unreasonable amounts of work without proper nutrition. In attempts to escape, women are often sucked into situations of trafficking & greater exploitation.

Thus, the private sphere is directly leading to exploitation & inequality.

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

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



It has been a noted phenomenon that in the aftermath of the 911 economic liberalisation, has led to greater informalisation of the labour force.

Informalisation has multiple effects on the health of the society. First, it reduces the potential of economic development for the poor as it restricts their security of income & ability to save.

Apart from economic consequences, there are many social consequences. There are ⇒

① Economic growth can only lead to economic development when the life of the poor class is made more security.

This leads to feeling of insecurity.

② It doesn't leave room for developing speciality which is open the way to secure higher wages & better economic conditions.

③ Security is directly related to the levels of informatization.

These measure such as the wage code Bill, 2017 work to secure the people of this country & convert growth to development.

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 was seen as the greatest counter narrative to existing vedic polity & philosophy. It came as a fresh air & enriched Indian philosophy. However, its impact wasn't just restricted to that. It had a deep impact on development of architecture & art.

In terms of architecture, Buddhism also evolved the building of the stupa. The stupa was a burial mound containing the relics of important teachers such as Buddha & Bodhisattvas.

There was also use of building such as Chaityas & Viharas, that

the prayer hall & lodging for monks.

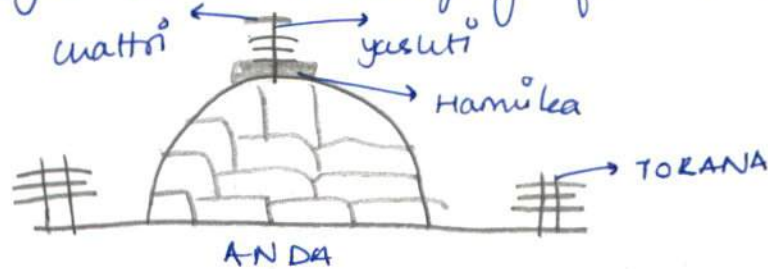
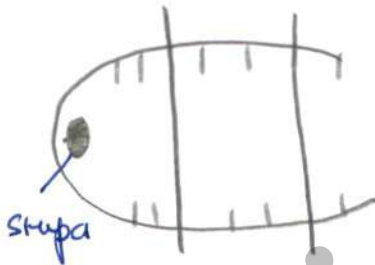
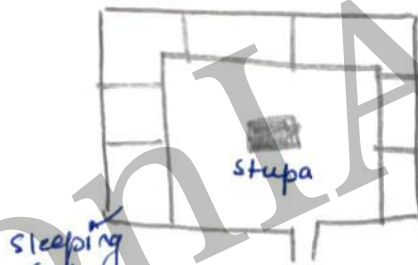


fig 1. Stupa. (eg- saucii)



Chaitya.



Vihara.

Thus, there was great impact on architecture. development of monasteries such as Kye, Nandroling took place later.

In terms of art, Buddhism is-
fused art from very early on. The
frescoes at Ajanta, Ellora & Eleph-

ten are evident to the rich anti-
stic tradition that was created
under the Guptas, Vakatakas & the
Rashtrakutas.

Regional art was also heavily
influenced. Rise of art forms such
as Thangka art of sikkim shows
regional variation.

Thus, Buddhism has left an
incredible imprint on art & archi-
tecture in India.

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।

→ Several scholars have often commented how the early nationalist struggles were often based on local grievances and problems. These were local in nature but rather they were local.

The development of Nationalism is a slow process and it was through the build up of these localised movements that Nationalism grew.

Peasants were dogged by the same kind of problems under the British -

- ① High & exorbitant taxation
- ② outsiders as many lenders, trapping the peasants in debt cycles
- ③ breakdown of centuries old relationship between the state & the peasant.

However, these starting points were often divergent. The following examples would showcase this.

The Satyagrah Resolution while showcasing peasant grievances also had a religious fervour to it. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's Anand Math slowed this view.

The Indigo Resolution showed how cash crops had disturbed the local economy & society and was documented

by 'Neel Darpan' of Deenbandhu Mitra

The Deccan agricultural crisis was fuelled against outsiders as money lenders & led to formation of the Deccan Agricultural Act.

The leadership varied immensely from Gokhale to Bengali Nationalists. It was finally in Amoyan where Gandhiji managed to make the present issue a National issue.

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।



Indian Nationalism started off from a relatively calmer note, if we compare it to the nationalist movements elsewhere. Scholars have often correlated this to the setting up of the Intelligentsia supported Congress which was meant to serve as a lightning conductor for the Raj.

The moderate or the intelligentsia while recognizing the flaws of the British rule due to its administration wanted internal changes to make it more representative, equitable, etc.

Early Nationalists such as Dadabhai Nauroji wanted an end to the 'Us-British' rule in India. Surendranath Banerjee wanted a representative government based on a permanent alliance with England.

The British adopted the carrot & stick policy. While they kept the moderates hopeful with the carrot of limited self government, it suppressed the extremists who completely saw through British intentions.

It was during the suppression of the Swadeshi movement that the true nature of the British was exposed & Indian Nationalism began to grow.

The intelligentsia played the following role in the struggle —

Firstly, it transformed the ancient national movement into an ideological struggle.

Second, it laid the foundation to the non-violent struggle that would take place.

Third, by theories such as the Economic deindustrialisation of India, it sought to displace blame of the White man's burden.

Thus it played the role of beats & brains of the National Movement.

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।

→

Communalism according to Rajiv Bhargava is a direct outcome of the policy of colonialism. Communalism that developed in the early 20th century would culminate in the partition of the country.

The colonial administration in its strategy to divide up the society so as to prevent the development of a single front against the British, gave birth to many communal institutions. After the Reolt of 1857, the Muslims were made responsible for the Reolt & perfumee was netted out to the Hindu subjects.

This led to resentment against the Hindu upper classes. The breakdown of the feudal society required full availability of jobs. But due to paucity of jobs & exclusion, there was intense competition, which pitted the middle class against each other.

This was politically exploited by leaders of both the sides who took up issues just to rally support & polarise the masses.

Further, the separate electorates that were granted by the Morley Minto Reforms made the Hindus & Muslims see each other as completely separate parts of the society.

Finally, the politicisation of Religion
or communalism started to get solidified.

This led to rise of demands of a
separate 'Pakistan' which saw the
Muslims as a separate nation.

Thus the communist political of
Morley Minto, the Ganpati festivals,
etc alienated the masses & made
partition a reality.

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।



Regionalism in India is a direct result of the complex citizenry, diversity in belief, ethnicity & regions.

This regionalism is further intensified in the North East region which has given rise to a sense of secessionist & insurgency movements.

While there are many causes to why regionalism exists in the North-East, ^{some} of the primary factors are ⇒

I Isolation of the Region.

The relative separateness of the region

have often led to such demands. Connected to the mainland by a thin strip of the isthmic neck, there have been suboptimal interaction between the two parts. This has created a feeling of alienation in the masses.

II Complex social character

The diversity of tribes that exist in the region have further complicated the issue. For eg - The Kukis, Nagas & Meitais are involved in a conflict since the past decade. Demands for tribes such as the Nagas for a "Greater Nagalim" has caused feelings of fear in the other states.

III Backwardness

The unavailability of goods and services

of access has led to further complications. Integration is impossible unless the break from backwardness is ensured.

A solution needs to take cognizance of all such factors and consist of a solution of dialogue & discussions in order to replicate the success of states such as Mizoram, Meghalaya & Tezipura is others.

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 a foreign policy instrument from the USA which aimed at constructing peace in the continent of South America & protecting it from coup d'états & Communism

The monroe doctrine is seen as an extension of the Marshall plan but had more mitigationistic application in South America.

While the South Americans had earlier embraced the idea of protection from coups, it slowly translated to just any other form of

Neo colonialism → Unwarranted US intervention.

As the administration in the US started to get more and more paranoid about the Marxist threat & afraid of the 'domino theory', more and more weapons and arms started to make way to the governments or rebel groups in South America.

This was particularly visible in the contra rebels in Nicaragua or the DEA to fight the FARC in Columbia. Slowly, the US military & CIA started to greatly interfere in the politics and societies of South America.

News of excessive interference from the
side of Asia bolstered resolve against
this intervention & thus, the Monroe
doctrine which was a source of safety
till a few decades back was looked
at more suspiciously & as interve-
ntion.

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 area of west Asia was engulfed in slow & upsetting turmoil in the start of the year of 1979.

The 1979 year represented a few watersheds in the West Asia region.

The decade of detente between US & USSR as an effort to ease cold war rivalry had come to an end.

The root cause of the end of detente was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Afghanistan was invaded by Soviet tanks and a puppet ajfi Mujahideen government was installed at the centre.

The Soviet invasion was bloody & thoroughly destabilised Afghanistan. This is because money was funneled from the side of the US to insurgency groups such as the Taliban to fight the Mujahideen.

The constant infighting ^cdestabilised the society & finally made way to the oppressive regime of Taliban. The post 9/11 suppression of these groups remains incomplete & Afghanistan is still in a state of disarray.

The year 1979 also held the Islamic Revolution in Iran which displaced the secular US installed Shah Regime with a clergy based

Islamic Republic. This posed a great threat to the nations of the middle East who were mostly Repressive monarchies backed by the West, such as Saudi Arabia and ~~the~~ saw the Revolution as a threat.

This led to the establishment of a permanent Cold War in the Middle East which continues to play a role in conflicts such as Syria & Iraq even today.

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।



The industrial revolution generated unimaginable amounts of wealth for the English nation. While the aristocrats of the newly rich nation started to establish the capitalist & luxury based system, all wasn't well in all quarters.

The industrial revolution apart from generating disproportionate wealth also created terrible hazards within the society. One of the expressions of the flaws of the industrial revolution was the Luddite Rebellion.

While the Luddite Rebellion showcased a very specific cause as a reason

for rebellion, it had many causes which meant a 'slow onset' disaster for the industrial revolution - such as →

- ① The declining quality of life for the majority of the masses which was plagued by illness, pollution & exploitation.
- ② The riches down effects were refusing to take place. The rich got richer and not wealthier while the poor could only by very hard work, manage to survive.
- ③ The state was transitioning into an all powerful 'leviathan' - turning a blind eye to the conditions of the masses.

The expansion of bubble was also replicated in the 'Hard Times'. Thus it exposed the fallout of the Industrial Revolution.

VisionIAS

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?

⇒ Urbanization is creating in India which is full of paradox. While urban India only consists of 32% of the population, there are various studies which suggest that the urban space is steadily expanding and by 2050, more than half of the population would live in cities.

But if this is the case, we must review the haphazard development of Indian cities. The paradox of Indian cities looks like this ⇒

The positive of urban centers are

- ① They have created engine of growth and are behind the rise of India's economy.
- ② The urban sector provides relative autonomy from the rural setting which is full of exploitation and often helps people escape evils such as caste.
- ③ The push factors of decreasing viability of agriculture is leading to rise of cities.

The negatives of urbanisation are ⇒

- ① Development of slums - As the migration is unplanned, this is leading to development of pockets of slums which are a social & healthcare hazard - eg Seemapuri & Dharavi
- ② Creation of 'ghettos' & not real integration. The same class of people & relative homogeneity exists in caste

in poorer areas of cities.

These efforts have to be made to encourage more inclusive migration.

This includes →

① Demolition of slums & replacement by affordable housing such as AM Aware Yojana urban.

② Connecting all areas with proper supply of water & sanitation. Sanitation is a main pillar of smart city programme.

③ Creation of more 'city' common - eg concentrate on creation of an 'opulence of common' to encourage a more equitable society.

Only smart urbanisation can cure India's ghettoised cities.

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।

⇒

The recent NCRB data reveals that there has been a rise in child delinquency in India and its translation into chronic criminality.

This poses a very serious challenge to a developing country such as India which needs to make the most of its 'demographic dividend' to prevent it from turning into a 'demographic disaster.'

The risk factors that exist at a young age need to be paid special attention to. These include: ⇒

- ① Exposure to gruesome or even petty crime at a young age & which create normalisation.
- ② Growing up in lower income neighbourhoods which may be slightly more prone to such normalisation.
- ③ The prejudiced behaviour of the administration toward these criminals which often creates a causal effect in the society.
- ④ Non-implementation of rule of law which doesn't establish a cognizance of law.
- ⑤ Factors such as Internet
The timely interventions that can take place are often easy to implement & avoid a huge social cost in the future.
These are ⇒

- ① separating juvenile prisoners & adult prisoners so as to prevent perpetual criminality, according to Mullah Committee
- ② Increasing parental supervision on what the child is exposed to on the internet - eg Blue whale
- ③ making education a preventive factor, value education is often seen as a joke and needs to be implemented in more hands on way.
- ④ Educating & Awareness among parents about these risk factors.

Thus, child delinquency can be cured by analyzing risk factors & implementing timely interventions.