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SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 705)

Name of Candidate	TINA DABI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13773
Center	NEW DELHI	Date	19.10.15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

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).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks-carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
8. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

With the establishment of Delhi Sultanate, an interesting amalgamation of architecture came into being. While, the Hindu palace and monuments were kept intact, new features from Persian architecture were introduced — domes, arches, calligraphy of Quranic Verses. This gave rise to a hybrid architectural style — that of Indo-Islamic Architecture.

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2. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.

"मुगल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

Mughal Paintings were introduced in the times of Akbar, who though illiterate was a great patron of art forms. In his times ILLUSTRATIVE PAINTINGS became very prominent with which accompanied books like Ramnamna, Akbarnama etc. ~~Part~~ These paintings were MINIATURE SIZED, and reached its zenith in the reign of Jahangir, who put emphasis on PORTRAIT MINATURE PAINTINGS.

Mughal Paintings represent an amalgamation of various cultures. It borrowed Indian depiction of nature, as well as, pomp and glory of the

courts of Kings. From Persia it borrowed the floral and geometric patterns, along with the practice of writing verses of Quran in beautiful calligraphy. From the Europeans, it adopted the style of portrait paintings.

Thus, Mughal Miniatures were a beautiful and innovative combination of three techniques. Its features were as follows:

1. Its themes were secular - royal court scenes, hunting scenes. It showcased Mughal splendor and pomp. It was ARISTOCRATIC.
2. It used earthy colour tones and the treatment of pictures were 3-D.

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3. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss. शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्य-कला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

Bharat Muni's NATYASHASTRA dated between 200 BC and 200 AD is said to be the oldest treatise on music, drama and dance. It said that Lord Brahma revealed Bharatnatyam to Sage Bharat who then codified it into the Natyashastra.

It cannot be said that Indian dancing has changed little with the centuries.

Bharatnatyam has undergone drastic changes in its costumes after Rukmini Devi Arundale's intervention. Kathak has got split into two schools — Jaipur school which focuses on technical mastery, and Lucknow Gharana which focuses more on expressions. Kathakali has also seen changes with different postures and hastmudras being invented to portray different Epics and legends.

Therefore, a lot of changes have been brought about in Indian classical Dances, however, the basic foundational movements, postures, hastmudras and facial expressions have remained the same, as per, Natyashashtra.

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4. "Pali and Prakrit literature played an important role in ancient India". Explain.

"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें

Pali and Prakrit literature played a very important role in ancient India because they were the languages of the masses. Ancient India under the grip of Brahmanism kept education and literature in Sanskrit so as to keep it limited to upper classes and away from the masses.

Pali, the language of Buddhist literature and Prakrit, the language of Jaina literature had come into being with a reformist agenda against Brahmanical tyranny. With Pali and Prakrit, the oppressed masses finally had access to education and literature.

With this education of the masses: Buddhism and Jainism became successful in getting more and more people into their fold away from Brahmanism as they were progressive. This forced even Brahmanism to re-think their stance and led them to translate Mahabharat, Ramayana and the Puranas for the benefit of the masses in Prakrit and Pali.

Hence, Pali and Prakrit brought about momentous changes for the masses in ancient India.

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5. Business groups in colonial India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.

औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और कांग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

Business groups in India were in a dilemma during the time of freedom struggle. While, British Raj had always discriminated against them and given their British counterparts various privileges and incentives to do business in India. This is the reason why industrialization in India took place so late. Indigenous bourgeoisie were not allowed to work by the foreign bourgeoisie.

However, on the other hand, the Indian freedom struggle against colonialism and imperialism was slowly turning against even capitalism. The Congress Resolutions were again and again calling for establishing

socialist pattern of society (Haripura session 1938). This went against the interest of Indian business groups.

It is for this reason that business groups in India neither joined the British state, nor the Congress, but kept an equal distance so as to allow them to support whichever party promised to protect their interests.

6. The Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.

बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

After the decline of the Mughals and the subsequent conquest over the successor states of Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Rajputana states, the only real competition left for the British in the way of their establishing supremacy in India were the Marathas.

The British had carried a long struggle against the Marathas in the Ist Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782), which had ended in the Treaty of Salbai (1782) calling for peace between the two parties.

It was after a series of succession of strong Maratha leaders that a weak and incompetent leader finally came to throne - BAJI RAO II. Therefore, when faced by internal factionalism and crisis

in the Maratha Confederation, this leader rushed into the arms of the British and signed the Subsidiary Alliance, also called the Treaty of Bassein (1802).

Thus, the Treaty of Bassein proved to be a watershed event in the history of India, since after this Treaty, the final obstacle to British supremacy in India was removed. Now, the British go for consolidation of its power in India. It was the only powerful actor left on the Indian scene. It is after this treaty that India truly became part of the British colonial empire.

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7. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was the first movement which broke from the earlier approach of political mendicancy of the moderate leaders. Under the extremist leaders, the Swadeshi Movement went beyond the '3 Ps' - Prayers, Petitions and Propaganda, and embraced the strategy of PASSIVE RESISTANCE, which relied on boycott of British goods, Swadeshi, Self Reliance or Atma - Shakti and defying the state.

Swadeshi Movement was also the first movement to include the masses. Moderate leaders never had faith in the masses. The Swadeshi Movement under the extremist leaders utilized mass energy and this is the reason

why the movement was so successful and could even pressurize the government to annul partition in 1911.

These methods of defying the colonial state, boycotting British goods, emphasizing on Indian traditional goods, utilization of mass energy, were taken up by Gandhi.

However, the introduction of Passive Resistance remains the most novel aspect of this movement and which signaled the end of ~~begging the~~ the approach of begging to the colonial state to address their grievances.

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8. The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate. ग़दर क्रान्ति में न केवल ब्रिटिशों की शस्त्र शक्ति और उनके सांगठनिक बल बल्कि उनके शासन के वैचारिक बुनियाद को कमतर आंका गया। ऐसा तर्क दिया गया है कि ग़दर क्रान्तिकारियों ने व्यर्थ ही ये लड़ाई लड़ी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The Ghadar Movement was started by the Ghadar Party based in USA and San Francisco, comprising Punjabi ex-soldiers, farmers and servicemen who had migrated abroad. They had believed that they would be able to send men and material ^{to India,} adequate ^{to} enough to destabilize colonial rule in India, however this did not happen so.

For starters, they publicized their preparation of an armed campaign against the British which immediately alerted the British and gave them ample time to take counter measures. Second, there were based thousands of miles away from India and this served ^{as} a big hurdle in

communication problems with their counterparts and comrades in India.

Thus, the Ghadar Movement was easily crushed by the British. The British passed the Defence of India Act, 1915 which enabled it to take ~~more~~ coercive measures to completely destroy their movement. The Ghadar Party workers were arrested even before they could start the movement.

Moreover, an important limitation of the ~~band~~ Ghadar Party was its inability to widen its social base. It could not find support among the masses with its revolutionary tactics and thus it could not successfully challenge the ideological foundations of the British Raj.

However, it cannot be said that the Ghadar Movement was a total failure. It ~~is~~ was able to add ~~to~~ to the momentum of national struggle in India, as well as, generate sympathy and

support for the Indian cause abroad.

9. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.

"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना, भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

It was the introduction of Printing Press in India which actually laid the foundations of nationalism and freedom struggle in India.

The coming of the press enabled the national leaders across the country to exchange their ideal and chalk out a common strategy to fight against the colonial rule.

It was due to the printing press only that nationalist writings could reach to the masses and awaken the people against the excesses of the colonial rule. In fact, the Renaissance in Bengal and the subsequent rise of the Middle class Intelligentsia was due to the contribution of books and nationalist writings.

The printing press served another purpose! It made available the nationalist writings from different countries. People in India could now access socialist writings after Russian Revolution (1917), they got hold of Nihilist and Revolutionary writings of the Irish and French. Then even got an understanding of how people in different parts of the world had stood up to oppressive regimes, eg. American and French Revolution.

The revolution brought about by the printing press was so momentous that the colonial government often had had to ^{CENSORSHIP} impose censorship right from the time of Lord Wellesly in 1799 till the time of Lord Wavell in 1939.

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10. Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy the unity of India. But India dealt with it in an exemplary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate and consequently suffered. Comment.

एक समय भाषा के मुद्दे के कारण भारत की एकता के नष्ट होने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया था, किन्तु भारत ने आदर्श रीति से इस मुद्दे को मुलझाया, जिसका अनुसरण इसके पड़ोसी न कर सके और परिणामतः उन्हें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। टिप्पणी करें।

demands for creation of states on the basis of language were made even pre independence. The Congress in its Nagpur session of 1920 committed to linguistic reorganization of states and was supported in this endeavour by Gandhi.

However, partition of the country on the basis of religion, made Nehru hesitant on the linguistic question to prevent further disintegration of the country. However, due to popular protests and pressure, including the death of P. sriramulu in 1953, compelled the Indian state to re-think its stance and finally it carved out the first state on Linguistic basis - Andhra Pradesh.

To quell movements from other parts of the country for similar linguistic re-organization, the Indian

State constituted States Reorganization Commission (SRC) under Fazl Ali in 195³₆ to look into the matter. The SRC accepted creation of states on linguistic basis but rejected the principle of 'ONE-LANGUAGE ONE-STATE' to prevent any segregation. In 1956, on SRC's recommendations, 14 states and 6 Union Territories came into being, successfully quelling any protests or resentment of the people. In fact, history proves that peaceful acceptance of people's demand for linguistic states has only strengthened Indian democracy.

However, India's neighbours did not follow India's example and have paid heavily for the same. Pakistan before 1971, did not respect the wishes of its Bengali citizens and instead went to suppress Bengali culture and dominate it with Urdu language and Punjabi culture. This finally ended with liberation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese majority has continued

to suppress the Tamil minority and this embroiled the country in two decade long civil war, the consequences of which are still being felt.

11. Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss the statement in the context of post-independence environmental movements in India.

भारतीय पर्यावरणवाद पश्चान्य पर्यावरणवाद से गुणात्मक रूप से भिन्न है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता पश्चात होने वाले पर्यावरण संबंधी आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

Western Environmentalism can be categorized as "DEEP ECOLOGY", whereby the environment is protected for its own sake. Environment protection in the West is taken up from the platform of organized formal politics, for instance, we find 'Green Parties' contesting elections in the West.

However, environmentalism in India is qualitatively different from the West, since India is still a developing country grappling with poverty. In India, environmentalism can be described as "SHALLOW ECOLOGY" in which the environment is protected not only for its own sake, but for the utility it has for people, especially for their livelihoods. Moreover, in India, people advocating the cause for environment are not part of formal politics. Environment is not an election issue in India. People resort

to street politics - dharnas, Rail-Road Roko, Gherao, demonstrations, protests, etc.

This can be explained via two examples. The CHIPKO MOVEMENT in 1973 was not so much about protecting the forests, but revolved around the bread and butter issue. Felling of trees for commercial purposes was directly impacting the livelihood of people who were not able to collect forest produce for their survival.

Similarly, the Narmada Bachao Andolan is not so much about protecting the fragile ecosystem getting submerged by the dams, but the rehabilitation and resettlement of 2.5 lakh villagers.

Hence, Indian environmentalism is qualitatively from its Western counterpart. It is yet to mature and protect the environment for its own ecological value and not for materialist concerns.

12. The framing of a uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment to secularism and modernisation. Critically analyse the statement in the light of post-independent developments in India.

समान नागरिक संहिता का निर्माण धर्मनिरपेक्षता और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की अग्नि-परीक्षा है। भारत में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात की गतिविधियों के आलोक में उक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Uniform civil code (UCC) mentioned in Article 44 of the Directive Principles in the Constitution, aims to set to a standard, common civil code for all its citizens regardless of their religion and ethnicity, to replace the various personal laws of different religions.

It is believed that bringing UCC would be a progressive liberal reform, that would unite the country, as is seen in the West. However, UCC is very sensitive issue in India because like the West, it is a multireligious and multicultural society. Religion is intrinsically connected to politics in India, and thus UCC has the potential to get politicized and even bring political instability in

the country .

There have been numerous cases , the most prominent being SHAH BANO CASE of 1986 , where Personal Laws have been discriminatory to vulnerable sections within a religion , such as women and in Hindu society , Dalits . Therefore , there is often a hue and cry to bring UCC to prevent such discrimination .

However , it is to be remembered that UCC may be seen as an attack ^{on their} of religion and culture by people , and therefore in a multicultural society like India , it is advisable to introduce UCC only after consensus is ~~received~~ achieved from all sections of society . Till then , the state can try to ~~refr~~ bring reforms in the discriminatory provisions of Personal Laws .

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13. 'Dalit Movements for empowerment of dalits in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics.' Discuss.

'स्वतंत्र भारत में दलित सशक्तिकरण हेतु हुए दलित आन्दोलनों का उद्देश्य अनिवार्य रूप से चुनावी राजनीति के माध्यम से राजनीतिक पैठ को अंजाम देना है।' चर्चा करें।

Ghanshyam Shah has classified Dalit Movements in India in two categories :

1. REFORMATIVE MOVEMENTS

These movements aim at reforming Hindu society to tackle untouchability.

2. ALTERNATIVE MOVEMENTS

These movements provide an alternative to Hinduism, such as conversion to a different religion, to escape untouchability.

However, what is clearly observable is that Dalit movements, be it Reformative or Alternative, have since the very beginning tried to carve out a political space for themselves through electoral politics. In pre independence times, Dr. Ambedkar had demanded reservations in Legislative Assemblies. The practice of having reserved seats has continued ever since then.

Post independence, this trend of mobilizing people for political empowerment continued. In 1978, Backward and Minorities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) was established under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. This culminated into the formation of BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY, to work for the interests of the 'bahujan', the weakest sections of society which have a numerical majority.

The BHOPAL AGENDA of 2002 for the 21st CENTURY DALIT, also continues using electoral politics as a means of empowerment of Dalits. It has committed itself to demanding reservation for SC and ST women as a distinct sub category within the category of women in Parliamentary and Assembly seats.

Thus, Dalit Movements are continuing the practice of going for political empowerment to bring out social and economic empowerment.

14. "India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one." In light of the given statement, trace the roots of Nehru's tribal policy and also outline the basic features of his policy in brief.

"भारत उन्हें न केवल एक संरक्षक शक्ति बल्कि एक मुक्तिदायी शक्ति प्रतीत होनी चाहिए." उक्त कथन के आलोक में नेहरू की जनजातीय नीति की मौलिक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करें और संक्षेप में उनकी नीति की आधारभूत विशेषताओं को दर्शाएं।

India has many tribal belts and tribal pockets within its territory and the problem of tribal consolidation emerged as one of the important nation building challenges post independence.

Nehru was dissatisfied with the approaches being suggested for the problem. He rejected the ASSIMILATIONIST APPROACH as it would mean a loss of tribal culture. He also disapproved the ISOLATIONIST APPROACH which would mean leaving the tribals to their fate.

In this context, Nehru came out with a third approach - the policy of 'TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL', which emphasized SELF-EMPOWERMENT by SELF PARTICIPATION.

The salient features of the policy are :

1. Development of tribal areas by 'tribal genius'.
2. Tribals to have full control and ownership rights over their lands and forests.
3. promotion of tribal culture and language.
4. No overadministration, government to just act like a caretaker.
5. The state to provide full safety and security to tribals.

Thus, Nehru's policy was indeed a protecting force as well as an liberating one. ~~Free To~~ This was recognized by the United Nations which adopted this policy as the ideal model of tribal development to be promoted across the world.

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15. Briefly discuss the evolution of Socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also comment on the success of Second International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

19वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में समाजवाद के उद्भव पर संक्षिप्त चर्चा प्रस्तुत करें। यूरोप में देशों के बीच आपसी प्रतिद्वंद्विता पर नियंत्रण पाने में द्वितीय इंटरनेशनल की सफलता पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

Evolution of socialism in Europe lies in the havoc brought about by Industrialization based on the principle of Capitalism which made life miserable for the workers, peasants and even the middle class in 19th century.

Growth of cities and manufacturing centres, though increased the production of goods and the profits of capitalists, it did nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. The poor classes were suffering from overcrowding, housing and sanitation problems, abject poverty, long working hours, low wages among other problems.

Karl Marx, in this context, gave brought out his COMMUNIST MANIFESTO (1848) which called for

"Proletariat Revolution" (proletariat refers to the oppressed classes). In this ideology of socialism had a wide appeal. The masses immediately began uprisings across Europe (REVOLTS OF 1748) demanding an improvement in their conditions. They began demanding STATE SOCIALISM whereby the state guarantees safety and security to workers.

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16. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.

'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

Fascism and Nazism both had their roots in the inability of the governments of Italy and Germany not being able to deal with challenges post world war I. Both Hitler and Mussolini, therefore, went for sweeping political reforms aiming at centralization of power, social reforms aiming at uniting the people and economic reforms aimed at consolidation and revival of economy.

However, Nazism was more extreme than Fascism. While Fascism gave the call for 'OLD GLORY OF ROME' and went for aggressive nationalism, Nazism went a step ahead with not

only aggressive nationalism, but aggressive racialism. They propagated the myth of the superiority of the ~~the~~ Aryan race and then went out on a killing spree against the Jews ('Gas chambers').

Thus, the 'SHINING ITALY' campaign was nowhere near the atrocities carried out by the German regime against its Jewish citizens as part of aggressive racialism / racism.

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17. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.

नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

After conquering territories and signing pacts with Austria, Prussia, Russia and Italy, the only real rival for France under Napoleon was Britain. France wanted to humiliate the British into submission and for this Napoleon came out with his CONTINENTAL POLICY which meant economic boycott and blockade of British goods to starve the country of its profits by isolating it. It used its influence over other countries of Europe to boycott British goods.

However, the policy backfired since the European economy was too much dependent on British goods. Finally, it ran into abrupt failure when other countries could no longer boycott British goods.

Continental Policy proved to be Napoleon's biggest blunder

because by this policy it made Britain its enemy and thereby propelled Britain in taking hostile stances to France.

Thus, Britain helped the Spaniards defeat Napoleon's army ~~in 1814~~ during the war in Spain between 1808. - 1812. Britain also later united with Austria, Prussia, Italy ^{and} Russia in the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, in which France suffered a humiliating defeat. Britain also fully participated along with other European powers on 15 June 1915 Battle of Waterloo, which ultimately vanquished Napoleon.

Thus, the continental Policy proved to be the un-making of Napoleon.

18. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.

सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The 'Shock Therapy' was introduced in post communist states, most prominently in Russia under Boris Yeltsin in 1991. The Shock Therapy referred to the abrupt introduction of free market economy and other capitalist reforms. The Shock Therapy resulted in the rolling back of the state from the economy.

However, the results of Shock Therapy were not what was envisaged. It was envisaged that the shock therapy would bring peace, prosperity and development, industrial advancement as was seen in the West. However, instead, the shock therapy resulted in :

1. It resulted in the free fall of

ruble, the Russia currency to an extent that people had to carry a cart load of money to buy a single piece of bread.

2. Inflation and food prices soared, along with fall in purchasing power of the people.
3. Without the state, there was massive ~~employe~~ unemployment of the people in the free market economy. The welfare state has vanished, people had no safety nets and poverty prevailed.
4. It gave rise to Black Market Economy, with so smuggling ~~and~~ becoming the most prominent.

Thus, Shock Therapy instead of improving the conditions of post communist states ended up putting them in a situation even worse than what they had suffered under communist rule.

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19. British decolonisation process has been markedly different from the French decolonisation process. Do you agree? Analyse.

उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की ब्रितानी प्रक्रिया फ्रांस द्वारा उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया से स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न रहो है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? विश्लेषण करें।

British decolonization has been qualitatively different from French decolonization :

The British exited their former colonies peacefully, without bloodshed and by constitutional transfer of power. For example, in India, the British exited in response to the popular nationalist struggle and after even laying down the foundations of the post colonial state by establishing even a constituent Assembly. The same was the case in British colony of Sri Lanka and Burma.

However, in the case of French colonies, the same cannot be said. The French did not exist exit their colonies ~~is~~ gracefully. Their exit was

marked by bloodshed and large number of human casualties. They did not even lay any constitutional grounds for the post colonial state, but exited abruptly. A case in point is Vietnam. Vietnam was a French colony till 1941 till Japan liberated it in 1941 during World War II. However, after Japan's defeat in the war, rather than peacefully leaving Vietnam, they re-colonized it and this resulted in an ~~armed~~ war for 10 years from 1945-1954. When it became clear that Vietnamese will would not be broken, they abruptly left the country and did not even oversee the transition, which was then overseen by US and USSR.

Thus, French decolonization should have followed the British example and exited their colonies with grace and good faith.

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20. Even before he had accepted the peace terms at the end of Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein began his next act of aggression. Elaborate.

ईरान-इराक युद्ध के अंत में शान्ति शर्तों को स्वीकार करने से पूर्व ही सद्दाम हुसैन ने आक्रमण की अगली कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी थी। विस्तार से समझाएं।

21. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.

"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन में उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Cultural Globalization, it is feared, would end in cultural Homogenization. This is very well explained in Dipankar Gupta's concept of "WESTOXICATION", whereby too much imposition of western culture and lifestyles, make other cultures feel inferior and marginalized.

This can be very well be seen in India today. The traditional community values are fast disappearing and are being replaced by individualist values. Elders no longer command the same respect. Indian youth is blindly aping the West in relation to their food habits (MCDONALDIZATION), dressing styles and lifestyle (AMERICANIZATION). India is also being propelled towards CONSUMERISM.

and materialism (WALMARTIZATION).

However, there have been some positive impacts too. Marriages which were considered sacred, especially in the oppressive sense for women, are now treated as contracts which women can exit if mistreated. Increasing westernization has also allowed women to work outside homes and aid their financial empowerment. Tribal cultures and festivals are being promoted and marketed in the world markets.

However, Globalization in the sphere of culture and religion has generated more fears than alleviated fears. This is because American/Western culture and lifestyle have become hegemonic and are threatening the very existence of other cultures. This led to cultural Nationalism/Chauvinism, for eg., Shiv Sena banning Valentine

Day Festival in Maharashtra. It is leading to Religious Fundamentalism and Radicalization, what Samuel P HUNTINGTON calls, "CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS".

22. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem.

भारत में अत्याधिक शिशु मृत्यु दर के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण कौन से हैं? भारतीय महिलाओं पर इनके पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा करें। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा करें।

High Infant mortality rate in India is due to POVERTY, MALNUTRITION of ~~mothers~~ ^{children}, ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE, POOR SANITATION and Hygiene practices.

India Women are directly impacted by high infant mortality because this phenomena has a gender dimension. Among mortality of infants, it is usually Female infants outnumbering male infants. This is because of the patriarchal mindset of Indian society, which perceives the birth of a girl child unwelcome. Girls are seen as a burden to their families and thus are not given proper

nutrition, child care or even love.

The steps taken by the govt. to address this problem are:

1. Launching various schemes, especially those of financial incentives, to incentivize parents to properly raise their girl child for future monetary benefits. An example is Sukanya Samridhi Yojana.
2. The Government has taken various poverty alleviation programmes to target hunger and malnutrition.
3. The Government has undertaken the SWATCH BHARAT ABHIYAAN to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions.

However, what is really needed is a multi pronged attack on the patriarchal mindset, which first requires awareness campaigns for eliminating this social ill.

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23. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?

भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

With the coming of Globalization, Privatization and Liberalization, the Government has relaxed its oversight and regulatory mechanisms to attract more and more FDI and MNCs to India. This has led to a lot of problems for workers working in the informal sector, which is not under the protection of the state.

1. Workers are put in unhealthy and unhygienic working environment.
2. Workers are paid poorly.
3. Working hours have been stretched to almost 12 hours a day.
4. "Feminization of Labour": employing women in soft industries because they are docile, can be easily exploited for capitalist motive.

All of this has led to poverty and poor health of workers in the informal sector.

The government has recently made some efforts in improving their debilitating conditions:

- (i) ATAL PENSION YOJANA — to encourage workers in the unorganized sector to save for their retirement, with the assistance of the government.
- (ii) It has taken strides in improving the health of workers by prescribing Health Standards to be followed by Industries.
- (iii) It has introduced subsidies on various essential commodities, eg: LPG and PDS Ration, to help tackle poverty and low purchasing power among the people working in the informal sector.

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24. Social determinants of malnutrition in India necessitate a multi-pronged approach to tackle the problem. Comment.

भारत में कुपोषण की समस्या के सामाजिक निर्धारकों से निपटने हेतु बहु-आयामी उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। टिप्पणी करें।

Malnutrition is a menace which is not only ~~sea~~ related to economic poverty, but has other dimensions which require a multipronged approach.

Malnutrition has a gender dimension. Women are more vulnerable when it comes to sharing of food. Due to the patriarchal mindset, father and brothers are given preference in consumption of food over the women in the households.

Malnutrition also has a caste dimension. Lower castes and Dalits are more vulnerable since these are the sections more likely to be in the grip of poverty.

Malnutrition is also due to lack of awareness about proper nutrition ~~to~~ due to high illiteracy in India.

Thus, malnutrition will not go just by raising the living standards of the people. It requires elimination of the gender bias, caste bias as well as ^{by} literacy enhancement.

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25. While democratic institutions in India have led to changes in the caste structure, these changes have at best led to only partial re-distributive outcomes for the backward castes. Discuss.

लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं ने भारत की जातिगत संरचना में परिवर्तन किये हैं, परन्तु इन परिवर्तनों ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए केवल आंशिक पुनर्वितरक के रूप में ही परिणाम ही दिए हैं। चर्चा करें।

Dr Ambedkar once said, "POLITICAL JUSTICE is meaningless without SOCIAL and ECONOMIC JUSTICE."

This state holds very true in the present status of outcomes of backward castes. Due to increased emphasis on political mobilization and "democratization of politics", though the backward castes have the highest number of legislators today, there is still no substantial improvement in their actual living conditions.

This is due to the simple fact that along with political changes, there were no accompanying social and economic changes and this has resulted only in PARTIAL RE DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE for them.

Though reservations in

educational institutions and government employment introduced due to their political strength, has allowed them to move out of their traditional occupations and poverty, however, their social status in society has remained the same.

The feeling of belonging of to a backward caste attacks their very self esteem, which then prevents them from fully enjoying the benefits they have secured after a long political struggle.

Thus, this requires change in people's mindset. The caste bias inherent in Indian psyche has to be eliminated. Only when the social status is improved, can economic status truly changed, and only then can political status and redistributive outcomes be really effective.

