

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।

The Bhakti poetry emerged all over India in medieval times

- Vaishnavites in North India.
- Shaivites in South India
- Shakti followers in East India.
- Sufis in Muslim Era.

They were different from Brahmins as they showed the power of 'Bhakti' or personal devotion in simplest manner as direct connection with God

They removed Brahmin domination and monopoly in faith by preaching in local language which had great mass appeal

as it was opposed to use of
Sanskrit by Brahmins.

This led to development of
Vernacular and Vernacular
literature eg. In South India.
Tamil, Kannada was used.

- Basavanna - preached in
Kannada.
- Meera in Rajasthani
- Kabir in Awadhi, Braj.
- Sufis in Urdu.
- Nayanars and Alwars in
South India in Tamil and Telugu.
- Guru Nanak in Gurumukhi
- Jyotiba in Marathi

Therefore there was a renewal
of vernacular languages and
mass appeal lead to greater
respect and literature in
these Vernaculars

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।

Stars have played a great role in inspiring Indian civilisation and lead to development of mathematical astronomy or Siddhant.

Aryabhatta during Gupta Age was a great mathematical astronomer. He tried to explore the origin of universe and studied the location and shapes of various planets.

It was continued since then to the present times with important contributions of

different astronomers
eg In Medieval Times the Raja
of Amber established Astronomical
units at various places across
India to observe the movem
ent of stars.

The tradition continued
to the modern times and
has culminated into India
becoming ^{one among} top 5 space exploration
countries in the world.

~~There~~ has been a parallel
~~growth in~~ ✓

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।

The Railways were introduced in India in 1854. They played a great role in Indian Integration - administrative, social, military, political.

However British policies in India including Railways were directed at protection of their own interest as -

- 1) Imperial Objective - to connect more places into the British empire and bring larger area under control.
- 2) for swift deployment of army into any place of conflict.
- 3) They were only built at places of British interest.

- eg. connected ports to centres
of raw material and to markets
- 4) Did not cater to Indian Industries
 - 5) British capital was invested into
it with high rates of return

However Railways were extensively
used by Indians, despite them
being made in Indian interest.
Mahatma Gandhi and National
Leaders travelled all India in
Rails. They increased social
mobility and connectivity
and aided in the spread of
National Movement

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।

Rabindra Nath Tagore and Gandhi both were passionate about education of the masses and saw in education as the liberation of humans

The similarities have been -

- 1) Both were not limited to education of mind. They believed in holistic education eg vocational education like sharkha of Gandhi and music for Tagore
- 2) They believed in education for as a 'means' for upliftment of mind body and spirit
- 3) did not believe in 'formal' system of education rather learning as a lifelong process

process.

- Tagore established Balutiketan to develop education without strict discipline in a 'natural environment'.

The difference between Tagore and Gandhi was with respect to 'western education'. Tagore believed in 'synthesis' of both and teaching western science and philosophy along with Indian whereas Gandhi relied solely on Indian civilisational values.

The 'Kendras' scheme of Traditional Education of Gandhi in 1937 highlights role of Indian values.

There is a need in today's time to ~~write~~ inculcate ideas of Gandhi and Tagore in Indian system.

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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।

Privy Purses were offered to the princely states as one of the methods to integrate them into the Indian union during the time of Partition.

It gave a sense of security and power to rulers and helped addressing their concern of loss of Privilege and historical position.

It was the smart diplomacy of Patel who used Privy Purses as historical necessity.

However during 1971, it was realised that a lot of money

was being diverted into such
pensions and as a result
Indira Gandhi abolished
them in 1971 as a part of
her movement towards
greater equality and nationalisa-
tion

It was seen as betrayal of promise
by the rulers. However in
retrospect, it can be seen that
abolition helped promote idea
of equality and many rulers
converted their properties
into tourist destinations and
hotels which provided them
with sustainable basis of
livelihood & prestige.

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।

Korea has a strategic location in the South China Sea. It is surrounded by superior powers - Russia, Japan and Communist China.

The Korean Peninsula was once a colony of Japan and later its Independence - culminated into war where both super powers - US and USSR were involved in the cold war environment.

India represented neutral stand reflecting its ideals of NAM. India had a close involvement in the war.

despite it being away from its shore.

- India provided moral leadership and voice for right to self determination -
- India spoke up at the International platforms for end of war and to establish peace.
- India provided soldiers to the UNSC 'Peacekeepers' which have been involved in trying to establish peace.

The end of war resulted in division of Korea into North and South and Insecurity of North led it to become nuclear state.

Indian Involvement in the war recognised by the South Korean President in meet with PM of India -

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 means free flow of Information, ideas, people goods and services across borders.

It has been going since years however accelerated in the age of digital connectivity

It is called a double edged sword because

1) It increases opportunities for people to explore the market and ideas of other countries

2) This has resulted into greater ideas of equality women empowerment.

However, the present neo liberal globalisation raises some issues such as:

- The authority and sovereignty of states diminishing eg use of Imported Technology like whatsapp - unable to control data & hate speech and fake news.
- Food security concerns raised at WTO, lower welfare expenditure, greater International pressure
- farmers exposed to International markets.
- Radicalisation of Indian Youth.
- However if used ~~etc~~ right Globalisation can provide great opportunities in field of education, employment, social solidarity. There is a need for Regulating it.

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।

Woman is historically treated to be a part of 'private sphere' and man belongs to 'public sphere'

It results into gender inequality and exploitation as

- 1) The family is the first unit of Patriarchy. The domination of father at home translates into domination of man at social and political sphere.
- 2) Relegating to private sphere deprives women to be Independent. Hence they lack decision making power even about their own bodies and children.
- 3) Private sphere has domination

and subordination of the domestic work which is neither paid nor valued.

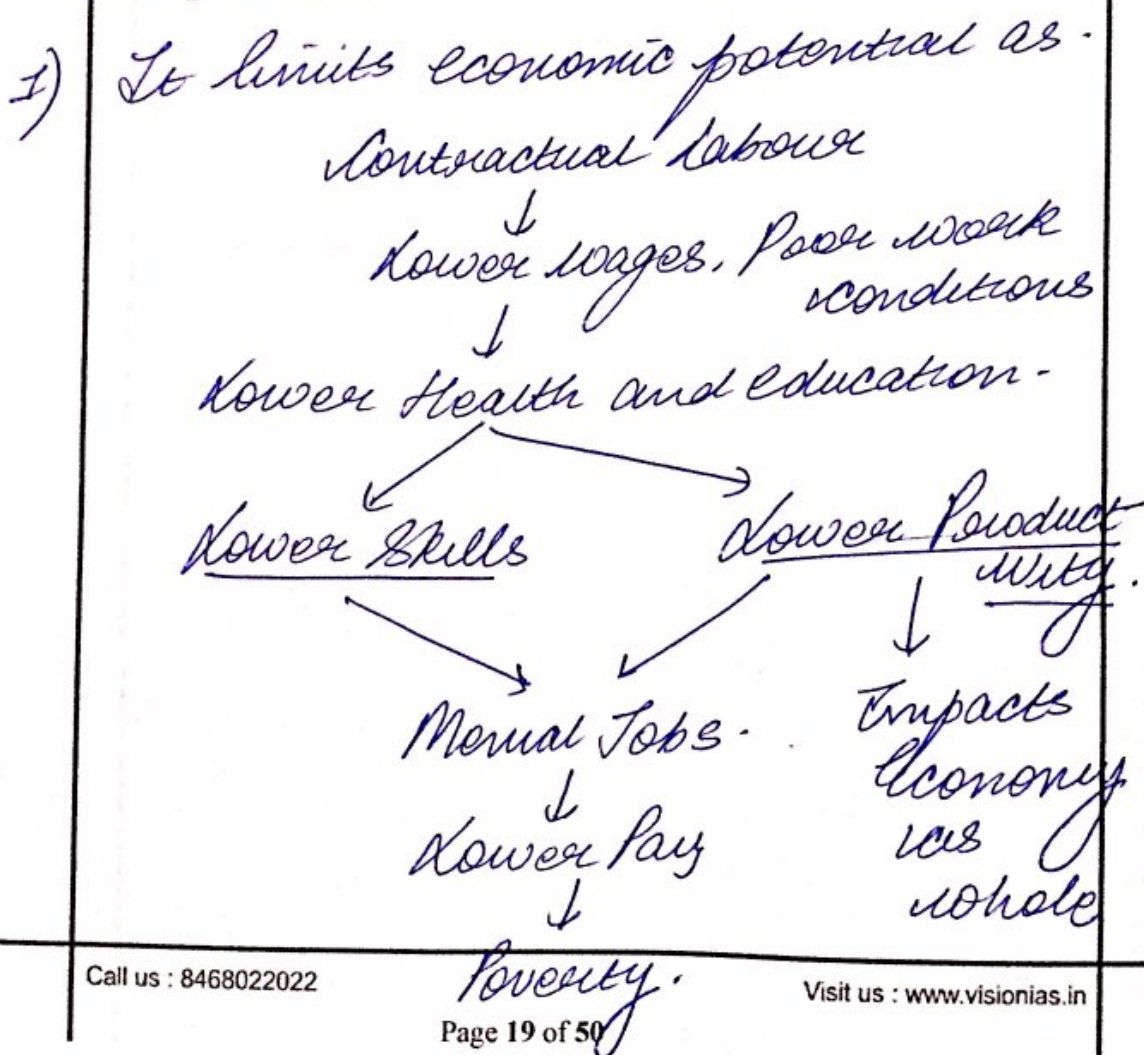
- 4) Domestic Violence, unequal violations within family.
- 5) Children see discrimination at home and consider it as 'normal' and this leads to perpetuation of Patriarchy.
- 6) Women in today's age face triple burden - of home, work and political sphere.
- 7) It leads to lesser time for leisure and development of self.

There is a need to realize this. The laws should be made gender neutral. Childcare ~~at~~ and private sphere should be seen as equal responsibility of entire family and not just of women.

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।

Due to the stricter laws regulating labour, there has been a growth in contractualisation and informalisation of labour market. It has various consequences.



Therefore it hinders Poverty Reduction as well.

There is a need to give proper health education facilities and vocational education to the workers and spread awareness of their legal rights

At the same time providing suitable incentives to Industry for hiring permanent labour force
eg

- Tax incentives
- Apprenticeship Programmes
- Industry specific Skilling
- Equal Opportunities to women.
- Better facilities like toilets, creches.
- free education.

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।

Bhikhu Parekh calls Buddhism as 'child of Hinduism' which originated as a response to contemporary challenges of ~~caste~~ caste domination and succession on Trade.

Buddhism as a philosophy is attributed to 'Buddha' who belonged to 3rd century BC. However Buddhist philosophy was compiled after his death in 3 Buddhist Councils

Buddhism { Mahayana - Kushana
- Greater wheel.
Hinayana - Lesser wheel.
Theravada.

Buddhism enriched Indian Philosophy

as
4) Buddha is regarded as philosopher of Good Governance. Various Kings

of his time visited him for Guidance.
2) Buddha taught the reason for all miseries is desire

3) Buddhist philosophy is similar to Post Modernist Thought - i.e. -
According to Buddha 'ultimate reality is beyond comprehension of human mind'

4) Buddha prescribes the famous 'Madhyama Marg' or Middle Path.

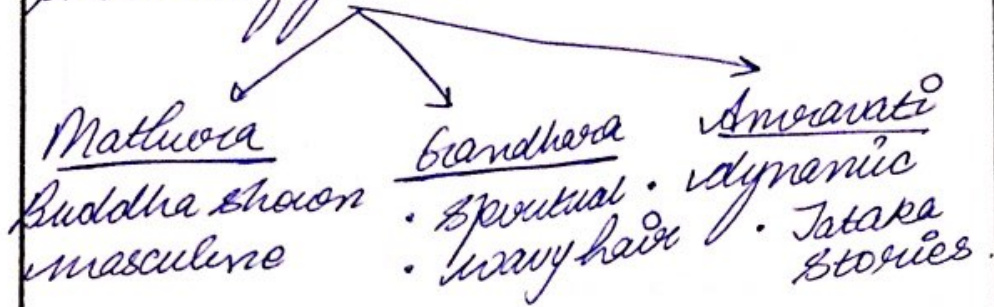
Buddhist literature - 3 books -
Digha Nikaya, Anguttara Nikaya - serve
as the philosophy of Ancient India

~~The~~ Ancient Art and Architecture

1) Stupas - are Vedic traditional structures but got boost after Buddha
eg the world heritage site - Sanchi
Stupa. At the time of Ashoka -
65000 Stupas were built

→ There Stupas were later elaborated and torans were added.

2) Sculptures - 3 major schools have Buddhist figures



3) Paintings - eg Mural Paintings of Ajanta, Ellora have Buddhist Themes.

4) Metal work - eg Sultangarj Buddha of Gupta Era.

5) Buddhist Stupas - are even spread to neighbouring countries eg Cambodia temple - Angkor Vat

Buddhism has contributed heavily in Indian Philosophy, art and architecture. The Indian foreign Policy of NAM, Panchsheel was also based on Buddhist Ideals. There is a need to Revive the tradition.

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।

The British rule in India impacted all sections of the society. The Indian peasantry suffered in numerous ways.

- 1) Commercialisation of Agriculture.
- 2) Creation of Private Property in land.
- 3) High Land Revenues.
- 4) The land reforms made Tenureholders owners.
- 5) Famines
- 6) Exploitation by Planters
- 7) Vicious cycle of Debt.

British rule destroyed the traditional Indian society which was inter dependent and self sufficient.

Also deindustrialisation, increased the pressure on land. As a result peasant uprisings took place in different parts of India.

The peasant Revolts are divided into 2 Phase- Prior and Post Gandhian

Prior Gandhian Phase

- 1) They were generally directed towards local grievances eg money lenders eg Pabna Revolt against landlords.
- 2) They had no regular organisation and leadership. They were mostly lead by traditional leaders eg Deccan Revolts
- 3) They did not have any long term vision eg Land Reforms.
- 4) They were not directed against colonialism or demanded freedom eg the Pabna Revolt ryots said -
"we want to be the ryots of the Queen and not of the Pea Moneylenders"

However after Gandhi, the peasant movements were streamlined within the Broad National Movements eg Bardoli Satyagraha

Kisan Sabhas were formed in 1920s and 1930s and leadership was provided by Nationalist leaders eg Eka Revolt / Movement

Communist Parties played a great role in organisation of these movements.

gradually they developed strong awareness of their legal rights.

Peasant Movements in India initially were localised and directed at economic grievance and immediate enemy but later became part of National Movement. Legacy was followed in land reforms

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।

India was treated as a geographical expression by the Britishers. The Intelligentsia played an important role in converting it into a 'nation'.

The role of Intelligentsia can be analysed in various phases.

- 1) During 1830s, Raja Ram Mohun Roy is regarded as father of Indian Renaissance. He saw British rule as blessing. However at the same time he demanded reforms in the rule in Interest of India.
- 2) Moderates played a great role in 'economic critique of Nationalism'. R.C. Dutt, Unbesentish

Rule of India by Dadabhai Naoroji highlighted for the first time that the cause of backwardness of India was British Rule.

They highlighted the contradictions - how India was converted into a colony working for British welfare.

3) Entrepreneurs like Tata, Amrobindo Ghosh highlighted the political contradictions. How British Rule has suppressed India of its civilisational values.

4) Social Reformers like Vivekanand talked of 'Great Synthesis' and rejected the British view that India was a weak civilisation.

Arnie Besant and Theosophical Society established period in Indian history.

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Grandhi in Hind Swaraj
showed how Indian civilizational
values were contradictory and
superior to western values of
consumerism.

Therefore Intellectuals played
a great role in the awakening
of the people towards the
'true nature' of the British
Rule.

They acted as 'Buddha' highlighting
the cause of Indian grievances
in the contradictions. The
British rule driven by domination
and profit could never serve
Indian Interest.

This realisation fuelled the
Indian National Movement and
provided ideological basis to
it.

Don't write anything in margin
(एक शब्द भी मार्ग में न लिखें)

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।

The origin of Communalism is traced to the policy of Divide and Rule of the Britishers which was supported by several other factors.

The 19th century - was first phase of communalism. 1857 Revolt saw Hindu Muslim Unity which arose fear in Britishers and Policy of appeasement - led to Hindus and Muslims seeing each other as distinct communities.

Second & Third phase of Communalism start in 20th Century. The events are.

- 1) Partition of Bengal - 1905 - directed to break unity in most nationally

active province. It saw tying
of relations between Hindus and
Muslims

2) Formation of Muslim League (1906)
against Congress

3) Morley Minto Reforms (1909)
and Separate Electorates.

4) Role of Congress

- Secular rhetoric failed to address
the fears of majority domination
which were exploited by Britishers
and Muslim leaders like Jinnah.
- Khilafat Movement - realisation
of difference in religion.

- Extremist leaders - using Hindu
idols and festivals of Ganesh
and Shiva's festival by Ulak.

5) Lucknow Pact (1916) - where Congress
accepted the separate electorate
demands.

6) 1937 Elections where

Congress refused to form coalition with Muslim League.

Electoral Politics played a great role in Communalism as in 1937 Muslim League got only 4.8% Muslim Votes. It then raised the slogan of 'Tam in Danger'

Muslim League got 97% Muslim Votes in 1946 elections in Bengal

7) The 1940 Lahore Resolution for Independence. Hindu and Quit Demand in Quit India Movement and Direct Action - 1946.

8) Role of Hindu Communalists like RSS and Hindu Mahasabha which made conciliation difficult

As a result of deadlock between Congress and Muslim League, it ultimately resulted in Partition

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।

The North East got physically isolated after the partition which resulted in its comparative isolation. The strategic location of the region - surrounded by 3 countries makes it sensitive.

The set of demands post Independence can be summed up as:

- 1) States like Mizoram - never considered themselves a part of British Empire therefore had difficult integration. It was satisfied with grant of statehood in 1962.
- 2) North East consisted majority of Assam which had multiple ethnicities and there were

demands of autonomy and self rule. These demands were met by division and reorganisation of Assam in 7 sister states

- 3) North East was majorly ignored by Britishers which led to various features like.
- Majority tribal population
 - low education, health
 - poor infrastructure and connectivity.
 - Greater reliance on social norms

Therefore demands of social and political autonomy were met through 5th and 6th Schedule in Indian Constitution

- Provision of 'Autonomous Districts' to prevent further balkanisation of the region.

- 4) They relied largely on forest produce. Therefore Indian forest Acts recognised their rights on forest produce.
- 5) Other demands of Representation were met by providing them constitutional reservation in Jobs and Government Institutions and Parliaments.
- 6) The demand for development was met by providing special category status and greater devolution of funds.

A few issues and demands remain e.g. Bodo land, Nagalim. Other demand is to be treated with equal respect and dignity. These can be met through greater development and integration to the region.

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 American policy in 1820s to prevent European colonialism in America. It made European powers to limit themselves to Europe and America would not interfere in their territory.

Monroe Doctrine allowed America to grow and become industrialised in relative isolation from the European powers. This made North America, particularly US to

emerge and evolve into a
strong industrialised nation

& South America also welcomed
the Doctrine in initial
years. However gradually
as North America became
industrialised and was
looking for greater market
and more resources, US
started interpreting the
doctrine differently

It started limiting the doctrine to Europe and started
interfering in South American
states in various forms
eg helping spread Nationalism
to help them overthrow

European Imperialism

- Gradually the Southern States gained Independence and US started exploiting its resources for its greater development needs.

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।

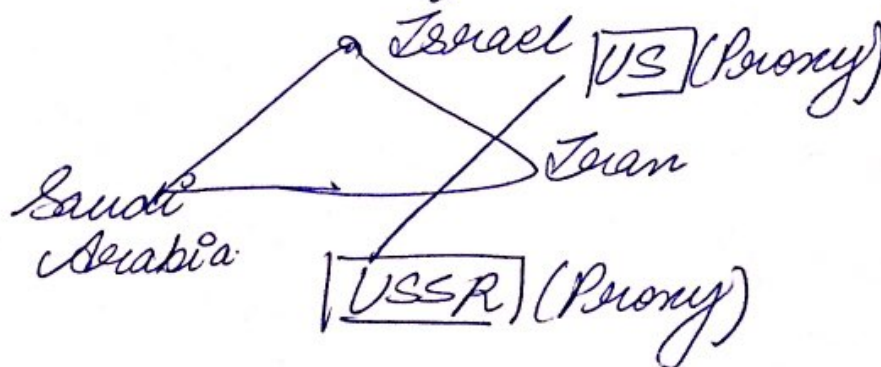
Afghanistan is known as 'grave
yard of civilisation'. It has
seen major conflicts and
declines eg Alexander in 300 BC.
The decline of US hegemony is
also related to Afghanistan
issue.

West Asia and Afghanistan
were resource rich areas of
the world - located at
strategic intersection of North
and South, East and West

The West Asia has always
been a crisis ridden and a
place for 'proxy' wars of
the the Great Imperialist
powers.

Events in 1979

- 1) The world divided in two blocks - cold war era. Both US and USSR try to influence the countries
- 2) US supports Sunni Saudi Arabia and USSR - Shia Iran. As a Result 2 centres of power develop
- 3) At the same time migration of Jews in Israel among Arab countries - lead to third centre of power.



The politics in 1979 - It disrupts the balance of power in

the region.

- It lead to lack of development and opportunities for locals.
- These countries were not able to develop institutions of democracy and self Rule
- This resulted into their permanent state of war - even continuing in the present time.

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

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

Industrial Revolution in the European countries is product of Capitalism which works on the principle of 'maximisation of profit'

In the quest of maximisation of profit - it resulted into exploitation of labour in the form of

- lower wages
- alienation.
- low quality of life

It increased the Economic Inequalities. Greater competition among Industries resulted into

greater exploitation.

At the same time, counter ideology of socialism developed which made workers aware of the true nature of Industrial Revolution.

As a Result several socialist leaders emerged from the working class guiding the workers to unite and revolt. Duddite Rebellion was one such negative fall out of the Industrial Revolution of the west.

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 अलग-अलग 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?

33% of Indian population live in cities which is expected to cross 50% by 2050. Urban areas provide great potential and social integration as -

- Economies of scale
- Better Job Opportunities
- Better Health & Education facilities
- Better Infrastructure
- Better Standard of life - liberty and freedom.

At the same time there are paradoxes eg

- 1) Slums along side high multistoried eg Shawwal - highlight Paradox of Inequality & Gini Coefficient

of India is 0.368.

- 2) Greater freedom and education and mobility for women yet Delhi is referred as Rape Capital?
- 3) Greater education and opportunities yet greater crime in cities
- 4) Greater education and legal awareness yet Intolerance eg Beef Ban, Mob Lynching
- 5) Discrimination eg against North Eastern Students in Delhi and Bangalore.
- 6) Greater levels of Pollution in Indian cities despite greater development in technology
- 7) Unemployment despite higher degrees eg PhDs applying for clerical jobs.

Steps to make it truly Inclusive

1) Bez Barriers Recommendations
in 2014. -

- a) Spread of Awareness about
Legal and Constitutional Rights
- b) Dedicated helpline numbers and
dedicated police stations to ease
filing of HR.

c) Role Modelling. Zero Tolerance.

2) Education, Developing culture
of Inclusion

3) Making Inclusive Infrastructure
eg CCTV cameras, physically
disabled friendly transport

There is a need to inculcate
inclusivity at individual, societal
and political level. There should
not be any political or social
sanction eg as available in
Honour Killings.

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 विवेचन कीजिए।

Child Delinquences as highlighted by NCRB are continuously increasing and represent menace to a stable and prospective society.

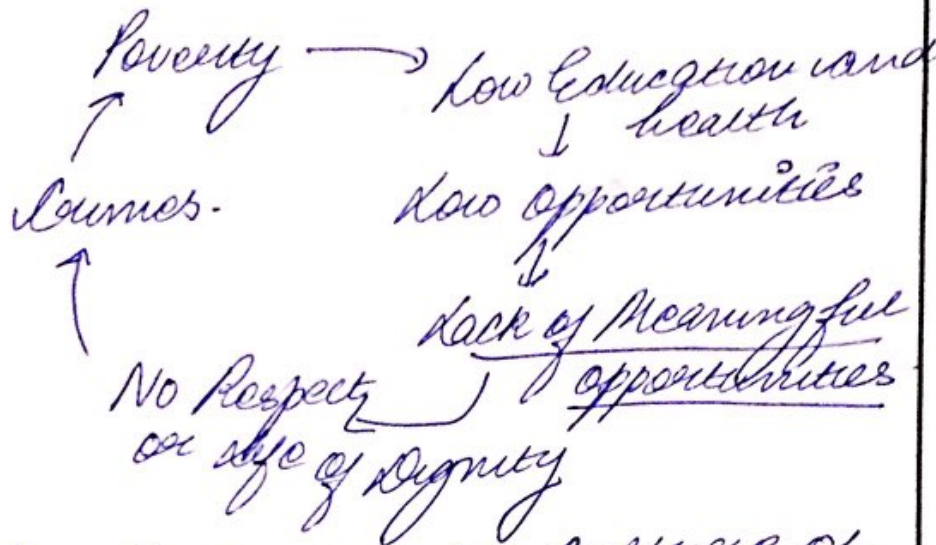
Demographic dividend $\xrightarrow{\text{child delinquency}}$ Demographic Disaster.

India with 62% of population in 18-59 years of age and highest number of adolescents. There is a need to prevent child delinquency.

The causes are.

- 1) Poverty - pushes children into petty crimes like stealing.
Poverty also develops

permissiveness in children.



- 2) The Consumeristic Culture of the present times is also pushing youth to crimes
- 3) Issues of drugs eg in Punjab
- 4) Lack of Rehabilitation homes.
- 5) Child Abuse, poor environment at home leads to psychological reasons for crime.

There is a need to protect the future generation. Through steps such as.

- 1) Role of family and Education

is supreme. The values of constitution and morality should be taught

- 2) Better quality universal education
- 3) Role Modelling
- 4) Vocational Education from the time of school.
- 5) Culture of respect for women in society.
- 6) Sports in schools to divert the aggression and help learn teamwork.
- 7) Child Helpline Numbers and Child Abuse Redressal eg started by Ministry of Women & Child.
- 8) Helpline Portal to help children against work and poverty
- 9) Focus on Rehabilitation and Integration into society post Juvenile homes