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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	Yogesh Patil		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	325713
Center	ORN	Date →	03/08/18

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
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- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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.

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।

Bhakti movement which started around 9th century promoted love, tolerance through poetry in local language for masses to understand.

- Kabir through his Dohe, Bijak in Hindi promoted his thoughts
- In Maharashtra, Gyandev, Namdev Tukaram promoted poetry in Marathi
- Gyandev wrote Janeshwari in Sanskrit.
- Tulsidas the promoter of saguna bhakti wrote Ramayana in Awadhi language.
- Guru Nanak promoted his thoughts

like Nam japna, kirth parana
in Gurmukhi language.

- Poets like Surdas who wrote Surasagar in Hindi which had Krishna leela.
- Poets like Amir Khusro, Malik Muhammed Jazasi who were part of Sufi movement wrote in Persian, Urdu.
- The local language used by the poets and bhakti saints for understanding of masses and promotion of love, tolerance in people.

Thus, all languages were given thrust by Bhakti saints which created a composite culture.

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Siddhanta started in Indian civilization around 3rd-4th AD and promoted astronomy which was later taken by arabs and diffused to Europe.

In 4th AD Aryabhata through his Arya
bhata promoted Khagolshastra for

- understand rain pattern.

Navigation — Aryabhata — Horoscope
calendar

He also propounded that earth is spherical and rotate on own axis around Sun.

- Varanminira

Through his Brihadsamhita he

propounded that moon revolves around earth and earth revolves around sun.

Bhaskaracharya (12th century)

Bhaskaracharya wrote Leelavati in which one book was on Khagolshastra, in which he talked about formulae to calculate planets position.

Traditions continued for establishment of astronomical observatory by Sawai Jai Singh in Delhi, Jaipur, Benaras, Ujjain, Mathura.

Thus, throughout Indian history, Indian civilization contributed to the growth of Indian astronomical knowledge.

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।

Railways in India introduced by Dalhousie in 1853, first from Thane to Mumbai, which later spread to entire country.

Though British claimed that it was introduced for modernisation of India, but it was more for British purpose of conquest of India

Imperial Purpose

• It helped British exploit India easily as hinterlands connected by railways and finally to ports which lead to economic exploitation of country.

• Capital invested in railways was from Britain and with 5% interest which led to financial colonialism after 1860s

Colonial Purpose

- Railways help British to conquer Indian territories easily as they could mobilise the troops easily.
- British used railways for exploitation of rural people and deindustrialisation of India.

Strategic

- strategically railways helped British to fight wars strategically as was observed in 1857 war.
- It served for conquest of not only Indian territory but Burma also.
- Used railways to check uprising in any part of country.

Though it ~~was~~ served British purpose fully, it led to integration of India.

4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. (150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji were supporters of education in traditional way but modern education for holistic growth of Indian education.

Tagore promoted Shantiniketan for education, which was somewhat similar to Gurukul education in ancient India.

Gandhiji through Wardha scheme of education was trying to promote education by learning through his Nai Talim. Gandhiji supported physical labour to inculcate discipline in students and make them healthy.

Differences]

Tagore was for promoting both education in Indian literature and modern education. He also promoted cause for English.

Grandniji was against use of English from school, as he thought that education in mother tongue will bring greater understanding in the students.

Thus, both promoted the cause for education in India.

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।

Princely states integration in India by Sardar Patel and Nehruji was necessary for Indian state.

To give some autonomy and flexibility, privy purse used to be given to kings. But its ~~abolition~~ abolition created different opinions in Indian polity.

Historical necessity

- India under Nehruji adopted model of Democratic Socialism which was against princes and kings, so abolition was necessary.
- Due to dire state of Indian economy, burden on exchequer for maintaining princes was illogical.

- princes were already rich and hefty sum of money was just added benefit to them.
- To destroy remaining status of kings in India it was a historical necessity.

Betrayal of promise

- some sections felt that Indian state betrayed from promise of autonomy and privy purse to princes after integration.
- many kings tried to oppose the demand for privy purse abolition.

Economy was under stress due to famine, war with China, Pakistan, so privy purse abolition was necessity of time

6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Korean war which was fought between S. Korea and N. Korea between 1950 to 1953 was a first confrontation for superpowers in cold war.

In 1949, USSR gave command of N. Korea to Kim Jong Il

• S. Korea was under Syngman Rhee supported by USA.

• N. Korea attacked S. Korea in 1950 and captured most of its territory along with capital Seoul.

• USSR and USA gave support to N. Korea and S. Korea respectively in war which led to loss of



many lives and world was under threat of war.

INDIA'S ROLE

- Because of stand on non alignment UN invited India as a problem solver in crisis.
- B. N. Ray, India's representative to UN started initial role, which was later taken by V. K. Krishna Menon.
- Pandit Nehru supported cause for unification and demilitarisation.
- India was a part of S country Neutral countries group under UN to solve crisis.
- Forces under K. J. Thimmaiah also helped the cause for stopping war.
- Armistice Agreement signing was major success for India.

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

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

Arthur Balfour in 1913

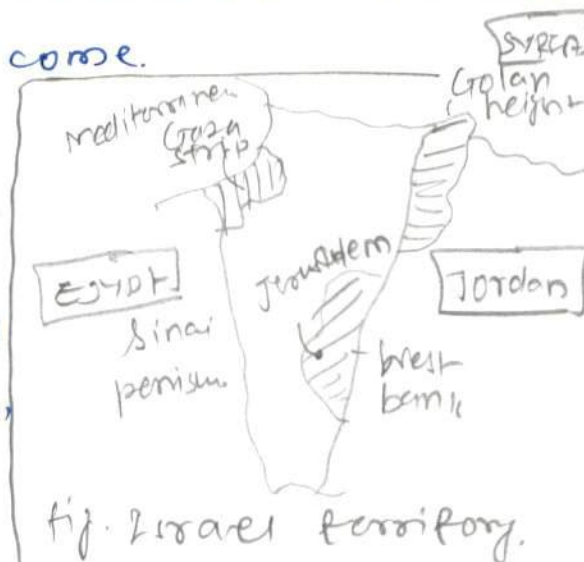
declared that British will help Jews to settle in their holy land in Palestine.

By this declaration, Britain accepted the long pending demand by the Jews started in 1897 by Zionist movement started by Theodor Herzl.

This declaration proved to be bone of contentions in W. Asia in years to come.

• Due to influx of Jews after 1919, Arab national movement against them.

• In 1933 started



Clashes between Jews and Arab
nationals.

1948, Israel declared its
independence, which led to war
in which Israel defeated Arab
nations.

1956, Suez canal crisis led to
another war between Britain,
France, Israel on one side and
Egypt on another.

Six days war in 1967 led to
snatching of Gaza strip, West
bank and Golan heights by
Israel.

Formation of PLO (Palestine
Liberation Organisation) and
violence its impact in later days.

Problem is not solved yet, but
aggravating with declaration of
Israel as JEWS NATION by
Israel govt.

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 is integration of world economically and which impact culturally, socially, politically in all parts of world.

Globalisation led to opening of world economies and increase in trade and commerce which created employment and promoted economies all around world.

WTO, IMF, WB helped countries across world for economic upliftment.

But globalisation created some negative impacts on Indian society.

National sovereignty

• decision making today is limited due

to global consideration eg. Peace Clause
under WTO.

- Terrorism spread all across world eg. ISIS
- cyber sovereignty eroded eg. Cambridge Analytica

LOCAL CULTURE

- Due to macdonaldisation and Walmartisation Indian food, festivals, culture, language changed completely.
- Due to promotion to English, local language are dying fast.
- Indian products are getting less value due to brand culture.

Economic and social stability

- Crisis like 2008 impacted India economically.
- Import-export policies hurting farmers eg. pulse import from Mozambique
- creation of nuclear families, social value degradation affected social stability

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।

According to Economic survey 63 mn women are missing in India due to gender inequality.

Traditional role of women in Indian society was viewed as mother, sister, wife and no independent identity was provided to her.

Due to patriarchal mindset women were not let to take education, not allowed decision making.

IMPACT

Gender Inequality

- Women are less educate than male counterparts, (65% female are literate as compared to 82% male)

- Due to this only 27% Labour force participation rate (World Bank)
- Due to no education access, women are treated as liability which culminates in feticide, infanticide (sex ratio 933/1000 male)
- child marriages are rampant in India
- bodily integrity is denied to women.

Exploitation

- NCRB data shows 7000 dowry death in 2016.
- crimes against women increased in recent years due to patriarchal mindset.
- wages are paid low to women.
- sexual harassment at work place as women are not empowered to speak out.

Comprehensive reforms like Beti, Bachao Beti Padhao are in right direction

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।

Informalisation of labour market means lack of access to well paid, regular salaried jobs in economy.

In India, around 20% workers are in informal sector doing odd jobs to earn for living.

This informalisation is becoming cause for underdevelopment in India.

Barrier to economic development:

- Due to informalisation, no taxes are paid regularly. Only 3% of Indian population pays income tax.
- GDP growth is lowered in the economy.
- Economic progress is marred due to underdevelopment of informal

sector in economy.

Hinderence  economic development
poverty reduction.

- As informal sector is unorganized mostly, economic exploitation of labour is common.
- trade malpractices, which leads to decrease in economic potential.
- Still 22% Indian remained poor due to informalisation.
- Govt. welfare measures like maternity leave, pension is not extended to informal sector.

Govt steps

- MUDRA loan, stand up India.
for formalisation and economic growth.
- Skill India mission, to skill and place workers in formal sector.

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।

Gautam Buddha and his principles influenced Indian civilization from 6th century onwards.

Buddhism enriched Indian philosophy and made it very composite. →

- The teaching of Buddha in terms of 8 fold path and 4 noble truth contributed to enrichment of moral fabric.
- The stories of Jataka and Tripitaka contributed to growth of Indian philosophy.
- Buddhism gave less importance to rituals and more importance to worldly life which contributed to growth in materialism.
- peace loving buddhism promoted

trade and commerce

• ASHTOKA'S DHAMMA and concept of cultural conquest was greatly influenced by Buddhism.

• Also Panchsheel of Nehru, Upliftment by Harijan, Art 46 are influenced by Buddhism.

Imprint on Indian Art & Architecture:-

• Rock cut caves:

- Ajanta, Ellora, Kanheri, Bhaja shows importance of Buddhism.
- Buddhist painting are unique feature of these caves.

• STUPA:-

- stupa making started from Buddhism.
- Sanchi stupa, Amravati show great example.

Statue Worship

- Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath style were mainly influenced by Buddhism.
- Buddhist statues were first made in subcontinent.
- Nalanda, Taxila, Vikramashila and their grand architecture was gift from Buddhism.
- Jataka stories engraved on it show contemporary socio-cultural features.
- Ashoka stambh, Ashok chakra in our flag is gift of Buddhism.

Thus Buddhism made Indian civilization composite

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।

Due to exploitative policies of British, Indian peasant revolts started early from the 18th century.

- Movements like Sanghasi rebellion which started due to land revenue and forest laws of British.

• Local grievance:

Most of rebellion were due to local exploitation of British and not an all India revolt.

e.g. Indigo Revolt in eastern part of country was due to exploitation of planters.

Deccan riots: Deccan riots in Ahmednagar district started for

demand of more price for cotton and exploitation by moneylenders, sahukar and zamindars.

Localised

• Most of the revolts were localised and did not spread to other parts of country.

eg. santhal rebellion, pabna revolt were localised in nature

Organisation

• these movements were sporadic and led by people without any organised nature and organised leadership

eg. Mappila Revolt in Bengal, Eka revolt.

• Due to no organised nature these movements turned violent in

some parts of country

Leadership

- These revolts were devoid of organised leadership, but dependent on some messiah like figure

eg. Munda rebellion

But after coming of Intelligensia and congress these movements got a organisation
→ Kisan sabha formed in all parts of country,

Gandhiji supported peasant cause which can be seen in Champaran and Kheda. Later

Boissad satyagraha saw, Sardar Patel as leader.

Thus, though initially movements were sporadic, congress leaders in 20th century organised them for national struggle.

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 growth is attributed to the incessant work of intelligentsia to expose British policies.

Exposed British aims

1) Drain theory:

Dadabhai Nauroji, Ranade and others exposed British on draining of India wealth for the welfare of home country.

2) Benevolent:

early nationalist exposed benevolent character of British by ~~prayer~~ petition and propaganda against the British.

3) They critiqued the British view about development of India

and proposed freedom for India

- ③ They criticised british policies which divided Indians on religion, caste, language

Furthering Indian Interest

- 1) Intelligensia chalked out the demands of Indians for economic development of country,
- ② they demanded liberal economic policies for growth of Indian industry,
- ③ Indians proposed that growth of country is only possible, when it is ruled by Indians.
- ④ S. Banerjee promoted the cause of Indian in civil services.
- ⑤ They demanded less expenditure on army and more on socio-economic development of country.

Early nationalist showed that the aims of British were keeping India enslaved forever and extract as much as they can.

And by promoting the clear cut demands, objectives, aims of Indians they envisioned future of Indian national movement.

Thus early nationalist like. Nouraji, Golchak, Tilak, Banerjee promoted Indian cause by exposing British.

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।

Indian partition in 1947 was a tragic moment which killed around 10 lakh people and rendered many homeless.

Though partition happened in 1947, its seeds were sown very earlier by different policies of British and natives.

The socio-religious reform movement started its 19th century and 20th century promoted religious cause.

e.g. ARYA SAMAJ promoted shuddhi Movement to bring Hindu convert back to Hinduism.

In response of this Tabligh and Tanjim movements started by the muslims, which vitiated

the atmosphere

- The organisations like Deoband School which were orthodox in nature promoted hatred and started Jinad.
- Formation of Muslim League in 1906 was the start of communal politics in Indian Muslim promoted only the cause of Muslims and declared it as a Muslim party.
- Separate electorate demand and its acceptance by INC in Lutnow Pact was again a headway for Muslim demand.
- To further Hinduism cause Hindu Mahasabha emerged in 1915 which promoted hatred against the Muslims.

- Formation of RSS in 1925 was again promotion to Hindu interest.
- The tussle of Muslim league and RSS can be seen after securing each others demand after NEHRU REPORT, 1928.
- Last nail in coffin came after Pakistan Resolution in 1940 and Direct action day which divided India in 2 countries.

Thus, extreme communal politics of leaders like Crotwankar Jinnah finally parted India in 1947.

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।

Northeastern states due to its isolation, complex ethnic character and socio-economic problems created turmoil post independence.

Isolation

- Isolation due to geographical reasons hindered integration of N.E India to rest of India.
- Due to isolation many socio-economic policies of govt didn't reach the region and led to alienation.
- eg. After 1959 Famine states help didn't reach Mizoram which led to struggle in Mizoram under Laldenga which finally ended with statehood.

Complex social character

Complex social character of N-E is due to its many ethnic tribes and their socio-religious customs, tradition which were different from the mainland.

- eg. Naga promoted their cause for GREATER NAGALIM due to their separate social characters. under struggle started by PHIZO
- Also many tribes criticise govt for not protecting their culture due to intrusion of nontribals in the region.

Economic backwardness

Due to less economic progress the region remained backward than rest of India, which led to demand

of different states in N-E.

• economic policies of govt were insufficient for progress of the region.

But, bad govt has taken many steps for progress and keeping cultural status of tribes in N-E.

- ① creation of North Eastern Council for integration and progress.
- ② Planning commission in past gave many incentives to states.
- ③ PGSA, 1996 and Sixth schedule for maintaining cultural status.

Thus govt through progressive steps pacified the demands of secessionist sections and promotion of North east.

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।

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।

cold war era and antagonistic policies of super-powers turned world into a stage of war constantly after WWII.

USA promoted regime of Pahlavi dynasty in Iran which was pro west and oppressive for locals, which lead to resentment in Iranian population. Due to this Ayatalla Khomeini led a revolution and formed Islamic Republic in Iran. This was start of crisis in W. Asia

After the turmoil in Afghanistan, Democratic Party of Afghanistan formed govt in Afghanistan.

- But USA with the help of Pakistan proxies started to destabilise area.
- Due to weak party of Afghanistan, USSR took entry and supported pro communist govt in Afghanistan.
- This instigated USA to act against USSR in Afghanistan.
- USA supported MUJAHIDEEN and other proxy groups to destabilise area.
- This war turned Afghanistan into a graveyard for citizens, soldiers.



Due to war in Afghanistan many terrorist groups thrived in the area.

IMPACT

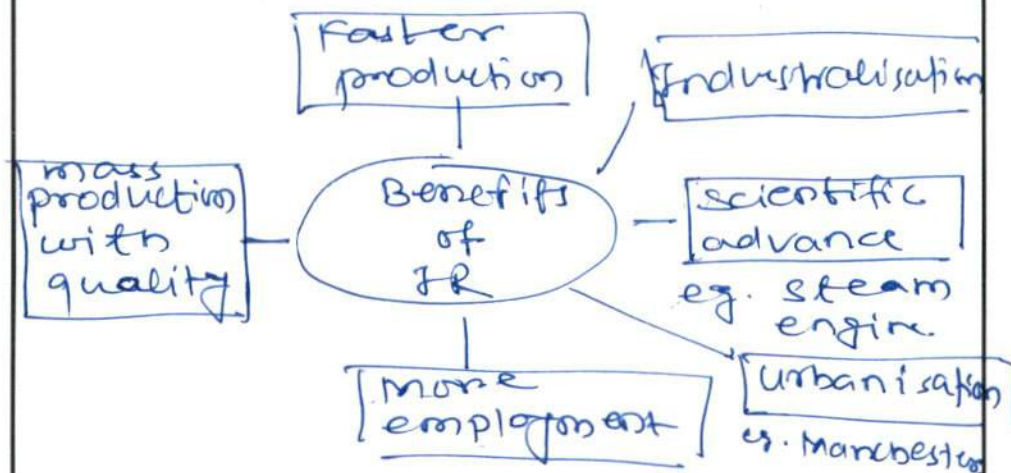
- Politics of region changed after exit of USSR in 1989 and disintegration of USSR.
- US led proxies formed govt and later turned Afghanistan as a home for terrorist.
- Iran became hostile to west specially USA and its impact seen even today.
- S. Arabia helped USA for tackling insurgency in Afghanistan which created enmity between Iran and S. Arabia.
- Indian interest also harmed due to Pakistan's closeness to USA.

Thus, 1989 year turned world into global conflict which culminated in 2001 attack.

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

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

Industrial revolution started in 18th century in Europe revolutionised production system throughout world.



Though IR benefitted the world in many ways, capitalist class was achieving progress on the toll of working class.

IR led to severe conditions of workers in cities across Europe.

Impact on workers

- unhealthy conditions in slum.
- women and childrens were facing problems of long working hours.
- unhygienic slums promoted many diseases, which led to increased expenditure.
- capitalist dictated terms and were only concerned with profit.
- low wages, no holidays led to economic exploitation of workers.

Due to such fallouts thinkers like Karl Marx ~~gave~~ gave idea of revolt by workers against capitalist and establish a classless society.

Luddite took the cause of workers in Britain and

started working against industrialist.

many machines were targeted as they were seen as problem of workers unemployment.

Luddite rebellion started movement against capitalists and attacked them for economic exploitation.

Due to fallout of this movement series of economic reforms brought out by the state like Trade Act, Dispute Resolution Act.

Thus, exploitation and negative fallout of Industrial Revolution led to Luddite Rebellion.

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?

Indian urbanised population reached 420 million according Habitat Report III and will increase to 590 million by 2030 acc. to Mackinsy Report.

Urbanisation in India creating many potential for all population.

Social integration & Economic opportunity

- Due to urbanisation caste consciousness is decreasing in Indian cities.
- According to NCRB report from 1993 onwards riots death decreased due to economic prosperity.
- economic space provide liberal ideas which promote social

Integration.

- employment in Indian cities is increasing owing to urbanisation.
- urban transport, new jobs, better standard of living promoted migration and economic upliftment for poor section of people.

Segregation & exclusion

- But this economic progress created paradox, i.e. rich are living in clean, urbanised area and poor people in unhygienic slum areas. eg. Dharavi
- Acc. to a report slum population constitute 65mn people.
- these slums are far from urban amenities and marked with lack of civic amenities.

- many migrant population from poor background and lower caste are confined to slums.

Steps can be taken

- Promote Inclusive growth of cities
- rent subsidy to poor as envisioned by NITI Aayog in 5 year plan
- Use PMAY-U for developing houses for poor in mainstream area.
- promote SBA-U to enable civic amenities in such slum area.
- some flats in every building can be reserved for these lower class people

Thus to realise NEW INDIA inclusive growth of cities is must

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।

child delinquency and associated criminality is on the rise across India as was seen in Ryan case in Delhi

To prevent child delinquency comprehensive reforms are needed from all stakeholders.

Focus on risk factors

- Emotional stress in today's child due to lack of interaction with parent is increasing.
- Increasing aspiration due to parents demand, self determination increasing stress in students.
- Globalisation increased materialism and consumerism in today's

young generation leading to
adverse impact on hormones
leading to child delinquency
eg. stealing.

- Exposure to internet and other electronic gadgets creates problem like BLUE WHALE GAME and child pornography.

Timely intervention is key

- Promote healthy contact between parents and child as parents are first teachers.
- Moral education in school along with education to keep student happy.
- HAPPINESS curriculum by Delhi govt can be a model example.
- child friendly policies by govt

to prevent child delinquency.

- Regulation on internet and empowerment of police and cyber organisation to prevent hacking, cybercrimes.
- ~~the~~ Delinquent home to help child's come out of stigma and lead better life.
- Court and Judges need to be transformed to handle child cases and prevent alienation of child.

Today's children are tomorrow's future of India which needs to be protected, strengthened and empowered.