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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 696)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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 निर्दिष्ट 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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each. NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS

1. 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।

The Indian capitalist class was different from the capitalist class of other ~~societies~~ colonial societies. This was mainly because they had developed independently and not as junior partners to British capital. In fact many of their interests were in conflict with that of the British capital.

The pragmatic approach was visible in many ways, some of them were:

- (i) They supported the Congress financially but made sure that radical elements that threaten the existence of property ownership were never patronised.
- (ii) During the Civil disobedience despite ~~the~~ overwhelming stocks the British refused to impose import duties and this showed that their interests were not in sync.
- (iii) The British always coupled a customs hike with a hike in excise duty this ensured that the domestic businesses could never take advantage.

(iv) They were initially willing to represent India at Ottawa business conference in 1926, but the British sent only loyalists.

(v) Despite their pragmatic approach it cannot be said that the business groups did not contribute to the freedom struggle. Their contributions include:

(i) Financial support to the Congress. e.g. Jamnalal Bajaj, G.D. Birla, Purushottamdas Thakurdas were Congress supporters.

(ii) Logistical support during the Quit India movement.

(iii) The small business owners especially traders were firmly with Gandhiji. Boycott of British goods helped them.

The business groups ensured during the ~~non-cooperation movement~~ ^{Civil Disobedience movement} that radical groups within the Congress do not threaten them. Also during the Non-cooperation movement they maintained distance from the Congress because they feared the radicals within the Congress.

2. 'The difference between moderates and extremists was one of degree rather than of kind'. In light of the above statement discuss the goals and methods of moderates and extremists during the Independence movement.

नरम दल और गरम दल के बीच उनके स्वभावप्रकृति के बजाय तीव्रता का अंतर / था। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दौरान नरम दल और गरम दल के लक्ष्यों और उन्हें प्राप्त करने की उनकी प्रणालियों की चर्चा करें।

The moderate phase of the Indian National Movement began in 1886 with the establishment of the INC and ended in 1905. Prominent moderates included ^{Lal Bahadur Shastri, P. M. Mehta,} Naoroji etc. Their goals included

- (i) demand of liberal and utilitarian policies by GOI.
- (ii) Indianisation of the Civil service
- (iii) Social sector spending in education, health etc.
- (iv) reduced war spending by GOI.
- (v) Indianisation of the [&] Viceroy Executive Council through indirect elections.

Their methods included

- (i) Petitioning the British Indian government
- (ii) ~~the~~ making speeches in the council and writing extensively through the newspapers.
- (iii) appealing to the upper middle / intellectual class.
- (iv) lobbying in the house of commons.

The extremist phase can be said to begin with the Swadeshi movement in 1905 and ended in the Gandhian phase of the movement in 1919. Prominent among them were Bn Tilak, B.C. Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai etc.

Goals

- (i) They made self rule / swaraj their stated goal.
- (ii) They were in favour of gradual ~~demore~~ democratisation and indianisation of the govt. of India.
- (iii) Made forays into mass politics in fragments.

methods

- (i) The methods used were certainly extra legal.
- (ii) They made an appeal to tradition, e.g. Ganapati festival in Maharashtra and Atmashakti in Bengal.
- (iii) They began the tradition of mass and agitational politics, boycott during the Swadeshi movement. They also undertook political education programs. However before the beginning of the Gandhian phase there was no fundamental difference between the moderates and the extremists.

The similarities included:

- (i) none of them demanded 'Purna Swaraj'.
- (ii) none of them resorted to illegal activities.
- (iii) none of them resorted to large scale mass politics.
- (iv) The rural peasantry remained unaffected.
- (v) They did not break laws.
- (vi) None of them supported violence though some sections of the extremists sympathised with revolutionaries.

3. Though the Khilafat movement petered out but the religious emotions which it had articulated continued to persist long after its demise. Discuss.
यद्यपि खिलाफत आन्दोलन धीरेधीरे समाप्त हो गया किन्तु जिन धार्मिक भावनाओं -
को इसने अभिव्यक्ति दी थी, वे इसकी समाप्ति के बाद लम्बे समय तक बनी रहीं।
इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें।

The Khilafat movement was started by the Ali brothers in 1919. The main reasons were:

- (i) The treaty of Sevres had hurt the muslim pride by humiliating Turkey and the Caliph.
 - (ii) They wanted to channelise the anti British sentiments in India to consolidate the muslims against the British.
- Their main demands were:

- (i) Muslim sovereignty in the Arab world.
- (ii) Restoration of the Caliphate and its pre World War I boundaries.

However these demands were used only as a rallying point for Indian muslims. Gandhi gave full support to the Khilafat movement. It started out as a non-violent and secular movement however towards the end it took an ugly turn.

In 1919 the Moplah peasant revolt under the influence of Khilafat transformed from anti landowner to anti-Hindu and thus communal riots broke out.

Gradually the communal elements of Khilafat surfaced. The Ali brothers too began to articulate that Hindu and Muslim interests were different and irreconcilable. Dr. Kitchlew for whom the Jallianwala Bagh meeting had happened also started making openly communal speeches. The Muslim sentiments that were initially radicalised against oppression and British took an anti-Hindu colour with the result that communal clashes became common.

These sentiments found a fertile ground in the All India Muslim League and many Khilafat leaders joined it. Ultimately this contributed to the partition of India in 1947.

4. "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 आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

It is often remarked that the main reason for the decline of Indian Science & Technology as well as political consciousness was that the Mughals declined the printing press. This underscores how important the printing press was. It played a pivotal role in the development of India's freedom struggle. This includes:

Socio-cultural

- (i) The press played a very important role in propagating social ideals of the Indian National movement.
- (ii) Leaders like Raja Rammohan Roy, A.K. Dutt, J.C. Vidyasagar all used the press through their journals to propagate progressive values.
- (iii) It helped underline social evils like Sati, widow plight and plight of women.
- (iv) It helped the spread of modern liberal ideals that formed the bedrock of the Indian National movement.

Political

- (i) The press along with railways helped politically unify India.
- (ii) All our major leaders like Gandhi (Indian opinion, Young India), Nehru (National Herald), Ambedkar (Mandakya), Azad etc wrote / edited newspapers. This helped them hone their anti colonial credentials as well as spread the ideas of nationalism.
- (iii) The press helped expose the British govt.'s repressive and undemocratic nature.
- (iv) It helped in the political education of the youth.

The revolutionary nature of the press is clear when we see the number of attempts at muzzling it. The Censorship act, licensing act, newspaper press act, press censors act were all meant to silence dissent through the press. The Indian print media adopted innovative means to circumvent these laws e.g. the Amrit Bazaar Patrika became an English paper overnight. The press was the most critical element in raising political consciousness in India.

5. 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।

The treaty of Bassein was signed between Peshwa Bajirao 2 and the British in 1803 during the second Anglo-Maratha war.

The background:

- (i) The Marathas were the most powerful Indian empire during that time.
- (ii) They were the only true challengers to the British.
- (iii) However the Marathas were stifled with internal bickering between Sondas and various houses. e.g. Holkar, Scindia.
- (iv) Peshwa Bajirao 2 was not very competent.
- (v) He got the Holkar Sonda's brother killed.
- (vi) The Holkars defeated the joint forces of Peshwa and Scindia.
- (vii) This led the Peshwa to sign the Treaty of Bassein.

The terms of the treaty:

- (i) It established a subsidiary alliance.
- (ii) The Peshwa had to pay the British.
- (iii) The Peshwa could not go to war or sign treaties without the

British consent.

- (iii) The British maintained a contingent at the Peshwa's court.
- (iv) The Peshwa became an adjunct to the British.

The significance:

- (i) The Treaty of Bassein effectively ended the Maratha power in India.
- (ii) The Sardars did not agree to it so the British had to first defeat the Sardars in the battle of Anas.
- (iii) This underlined that the British were by far the most powerful force in India.
- (iv) It consolidated the British position economically since they started collecting taxes from all major cities under the Peshwa's command.
- (v) The treaty was symbolic of total capitulation of Indian powers.
- (vi) It highlighted the weaknesses in the political spectrum of India. The Maratha fragmentation was an important reason for their defeat.
- (vii) It showed that the British would use Indians to control Indians in the future.

6. "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।

The Turks came into India as invaders and hence no architects/artisans/artists accompanied them. After the establishment of the slave/mamluk dynasty they began their building activities using Islamic style but Indian architects and workers. This marked the beginning of what we today know as Indo-Islamic architecture.

Some of the key features were:

- (i) In the beginning, the rulers needed ~~to~~ mosques as well as vast spaces for public gatherings. This led to the development of open areas in front of mosques and raised platforms for making speeches. e.g. Jama Masjid.
- (ii) Many temples were initially converted into mosques hence they retain their distinct styles. e.g. The Conchbagnika was covered with walls and ceramic inscriptions were engraved upon them.

- (iii) The Trabeate style of Rayputs was converted into an arcuate style of the Islamic architecture.
- (iv) Indo-Islamic architecture showed concentration of wealth in the hands of the rulers.
- (v) In the beginning many false arches were created but gradually, Indian artisans developed the art of making true arches.
- (vi) The material used e.g. lime, mortar were also an amalgamation of Indo-Islamic traditions.
- (vii) Babbar's tomb built during the Tughlaq reign has a kalash atop the dome.
- (viii) gradually various provincial styles ~~as also~~ ^{were also} integrated into the architecture. Over a period of 3 centuries of constant exchange Indian and Islamic traditions got completely fused.
- (ix) The Charbagh style, gol gumbaz, triple arches, domes of the golden temple all are examples of the finest traditions in Indo-Islamic architecture. Even the British borrowed from the tradition. During the Mughal period especially that of Shah Jahan the tradition reached its zenith.

7. "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 are an important part of India's heritage. Orthodox readings of the Quran prohibited painting but it is accepted in the liberal and sufi traditions.

The Mughal art and especially painting took real shape only during the time of Akbar. The key features in the development of Mughal paintings were:
during Akbar

- (i) Persian influence was dominant in the use of themes as well as colours.
- (ii) Akbar got the 'Hamzarama' illustrated which was the chronicles of a persian hero called Hamza.
- (iii) The themes were mostly secular.
- (iv) Akbar also ordered the translation of many Indian works, these works were invariably accompanied by illustrations. These miniature illustrations had a huge Indian imprint. The themes were borrowed from 'Krishna stories' as well as the Mahabharata & Ramayana.

(v) Under Indian influence the miniature style took a completely new form. Outdoors and village scenes were rare but the court was frequently depicted.

Jehangir's reign

- (i) The beginning of European influence.
- (ii) He was himself a painter, drew many self portraits, a hint of despotism was evident in his portraits.
- (iii) Initially the artists just copied the lines from European paintings and filled them with Indian colours.
- (iv) He ordered the full development of free style European paintings.

Shah Jahan's reign

- (i) The European influence reached its zenith.
- (ii) The king was drawn with a halo behind his head like Jesus.
- (iii) Most paintings tried to conceal the empire's decline.

We see that the European style that came only with European ambassadors to the court ultimately became an integral part of the Mughal paintings like Indian and Persian themes.

The interplay of light & shades and
3d perception in the paintings were also
European influences.

8. "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।

After Panini standardised Sanskrit grammar, an element of rigidity crept in the language. This led to the development of a group of languages called 'Prakrits' (natural) as opposed to 'Danda Krita' (perfect). Pali was one of the later day Prakrits that was in frequent use during the Buddha's time.

Their contributions include:

Prakrit:

- (i) It was the language of the masses.
- (ii) Most pre Gupta edicts including the Ashokan pillars are in some form of Prakrit.
- (iii) Even in plays of Vishakhadatta, the people belonging to the lower classes are shown talking in standardised Prakrit.
- (iv) They included languages like Magadhi, Ardha Magadhi as well as literary languages like Sanskrit.
- (v) Maharastri was a language of N-W Deccan that has an extensive poetry written in it.

- (vi) The Jain monks adopted Prakrits
due to their mass nature.
(vii) ~~of~~ The Prakrits helps gain information
on the popular culture of ancient India.

Pali

- (i) Pali was adopted by the 'Sthava-
vadin Buddhists'.
(ii) The Tripitakas are composed in Pali
(iii) Buddhist monks adopted this
language for religious purposes.

We see that as the history of ancient
India unfolds Sanskrit becomes more
and more ornate and artificial. The
Pali & Prakrits were used for day to
day communication by a majority in
North India. Thus they give us
information about the polity, society,
economy and culture of the Non
Dravidian world.

9. The Punjab crisis of 1980s was an unanticipated consequence of the Green Revolution. Examine.

1980 के दशक का पंजाब संकट हरित क्रांति का एक अनपेक्षित परिणाम था। इस कथन की समीक्षा करें।

The Punjab crisis of ^{the} 1980s has been considered one of the most dangerous for the assimilating nature of our democracy.

Some evidence that links the Punjab crisis to the green revolution include:

- (i) The Green revolution was most successful in Punjab. This transformed the economy of Punjab.
 - (ii) Punjab had one of the highest per capita income among states in India.
 - (iii) In the 1970s the Alkali govt. of Punjab refused to share the three 3 river waters that flowed through it with other states. This was emblematic of how important the green revolution was for Punjab. This also led to bitterness between Punjab on one hand and Rajasthan & Haryana on the other.
 - (iv) The economic prosperity contributed towards a sentiment of separation among common Punjabis.
- However we must remember that GR was only a proximate cause and the ultimate factor responsible for separatism is always

- political. Some other factors include:
- (i) ~~The~~ Some foreign governments actively abetted the separatism in Punjab.
 - (ii) Ever since partition in 1947 a sentiment of Punjabi Nationalism was simmering. It was first evident in the movement for a Punjabi Suba and later in the Khalistan movement.
 - (iii) Sikh militant nationalism and revivalism were also important. Some militants notably made an appeal to the golden past during the reign of Ranjit Singh.
 - (iv) The Anandpur Sahib resolution too underlined the demand for autonomy for the states.
 - (v) The partition of India had also divided Punjab and this left deep psychological scars.
 - (vi) The leadership of terrorists like Bhindranwale can also not be discounted.
- Like most other political phenomena the Punjab also too had many revolts.

10. '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।

Dalit movements in Independent India owe their ideological foundation to the politics of BR Ambedkar. Even though his own political outfit the 'Schedule Caste Federation' was unable to gain any significant political mileage it became a symbol for Dalit resurgence.

Electoral politics in Independent India provided a significant channel for mobilisation of Dalit forces. This is evident from political parties like the 'Bahujan Samaj Party' founded by Kanshiram. The BSP developed from a civil society movement among Dalit professionals called the BAMCEF.

Reservation of seats for Dalits in the legislatures at all levels provided a significant incentive for Dalit consolidation both at the state level as well as the national level.

The Dalit electoral movement has
2nd agenda

(i) Reformative

This includes reform through social justice. As the economic, educational status of Dalits will improve their political & social status will automatically improve. Most mainstream Dalit political leaders subscribe to the reformative agenda. The Bhopal declaration that demanded social justice, enforcement of untouchability laws was an important assertion.

(ii) Radical:

The radicals have so far been on the fringes of electoral politics. Prominent figures include people like Namdeo Dhasal & Dilip Chitre. They aim towards an alternative dalit politics and breaking the hegemony of the upper castes. They adopt a confrontational approach. Their inability to form caste coalitions renders them marginal to ~~cast~~ electoral politics.

11. "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।

Jawahar Lal Nehru's Tribal policy was greatly influenced by the thoughts of the great anthropologist Verrier Elwin.

He formulated the Tribal Panchasheel. The key elements of this policy were:

(i) Social justice to the tribals through education, health and gainful economic activity.

(ii) Autonomy to the tribals.

(iii) Protection from alienation of land.

(iv) Protection of their distinct culture.

Nehru was willing to even to allow separate judiciary for the tribals in some parts of the country.

The manifestation of this policy was that the constitution of India adopted an asymmetric federal structure

with respect to tribals. This includes the fifth & the sixth schedule for tribal areas, these schedules give a significant amount of autonomy in all spheres to tribal areas.

Nehru was also influenced by the tribal leader Jaipal Singh from Jharkhand. He consented to give reservation to STs under his influence.

- The tribal policy can be deemed a success especially in the tribal regions of central India like Maharashtra, Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh. Although Nehru was not willing to make separate states for tribals he was willing to concede sufficient autonomy.

However in the North Eastern region especially Nagaland this policy cannot be called a complete success since insurgency and separatism still exist.

12. 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।

The drawbacks of the continental policy were:

- a.) Napoleon remained cut off France for lengthy periods of time.
- b.) A huge strain on financial resources of France.
- c.) Huge stress on the army of France.
- d.) All national resources were spread thin.
- e.) Napoleon's ambition was deemed to be detrimental for Europe.
- f.) It was one of the major reasons for Napoleon's downfall and ultimate defeat.
- g.) He opened too many fronts at the same time so tactically also he made a mistake.

13. '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।

The Fascist as well as Nazi regimes were totalitarian programs of action that were essentially a societal response to economic depression.

The key similarities in the two ideologies include:

(i) Totalitarianism: ^{both the} ~~The~~ states were of an absolute nature. They wanted to control all aspects of the individual's life.

(ii) Corporatism: Both Nazism and Fascism incorporated systematically the interests of 'big business' and industrialists.

(iii) Cult of the leader: The leader was the absolute here and had a monopoly on all opinion. He was always right.

(iv) Gender discrimination: The women's roles were confined to breeding and bringing up children.

(v) Suppression of dissent.

(vi) Anti nationalism.

(vii) The cult of war & bravery were eulogised.

(viii) Complete submission of the individual to the collective state and sacrifice ^{as} of the supreme ideal.

The differences however were also significant. They were.

(i) Nazism in Germany had an important component of racialism and Aryan supremacy. Fascism in Italy did not have this racial component.

(ii) Fascism became antisemitic only after the influence of Nazism became heavy on Mussolini.

(iii) Hitler's Nazi state was much more brutal & efficient when compared to Mussolini's Fascist state.

(iv) Fascism also found purchase in Franco's Spain and pre WW II Japan while Nazism was confined to Germany.

Despite important differences we can safely say that they were both extreme ideologies that brought the world to the brink of destruction.

14. 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।

After the collapse of the USSR and the Comintern, 'Shock Therapy' was forced upon most east european states. In most of the states this Shock Therapy had a disastrous impact. What is Shock Therapy:

- (i) Shock therapy implies a sudden transition from extreme statist socialism to free market capitalism.
- (ii) It was prescribed by the Bretton Woods' institutions for the post communist economies of eastern Europe and post soviet economies.
- (iii) It had a strong content of free market fundamentalism.
- (iv) It was envisaged that the prevailing economic structures of Eastern Europe would transform overnight into free market economies.
- (v) The social sector & state ownership was dismantled without giving time for transition.

The economic as well as social impact of the so called 'Shock Therapy' were regressive. They included:

- (i) The economies especially that of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia rapidly shrank.
 - (ii) Absence of market mechanisms meant that consumption levels fell precipitously.
 - (iii) Dismantling of the social sector infrastructure led to falling human development indicators.
 - (iv) The economic problems led to ethnic conflict in the Balkans.
 - (v) Even the Central Asian and Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian economies could not cope up with the pace of reforms.
 - (vi) Export levels were close to zero for Eastern Europe. Unemployment became very high. This led to a spate of immigration to Western Europe. The policy & society were not open enough to quickly adapt to an open economy.
- The 'Shock Therapy' experience exposed some weaknesses in the doctrine of free market fundamentalism.

15. 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 रही है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? विश्लेषण करें।

The Indian ~~hike~~ historian RC Luha has often remarked that Gandhi would have found it much more difficult had the Indians been colonised by the French, as we should thank the British for keeping them out.

Some of the key differences between the British & French decolonisation process are as follows:

- (i) The French decolonisation from Indo-China & North Africa especially Morocco, Tunisia & Algeria was much more protracted than the British decolonisation from ~~East~~ Egypt, Sudan, India etc.
- (ii) The French decolonisation process was marked much more by violence than the British decolonisation process.
- (iii) The French had to face much heavier unrest and invariably greater domestic unrest for the decolonisation. On the contrary the British domestic sentiment was (as in case of Indian independence) in favour of decolonisation.

Some key reasons for the differences are:

- (i) The basic philosophy of colonisation was different for both the countries. The French treated their African colonies as a part of France. They extended citizenship ^{to} them hence found it hard to break the bonds. The British on the other hand had a patron-client relationship which was much easier to sever.
- (ii) The French army was much more brutal in repressing the nationalist movements than the British.
- (iii) British colonies especially India, Egypt etc had a much higher level of education hence the transfer of power to the elite was easier.
- (iv) The US created much more pressure on the British than on French.
- (v) The domestic politics in Britain favoured decolonisation (especially the labour party).
- (vi) The French colonies in North Africa were physically much closer to the metropole i.e. France. Britain had the advantage of being an island.

16. Urbanisation and migration have increased the vulnerability of elderly in India. Comment. Also, discuss the measures, which should be taken to address their vulnerabilities.

शहरीकरण एवं प्रवासन ने भारत में वृद्धों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुभेद्य बना दिया है। शहरीकरण एवं प्रवासन ने भारत में वृद्धों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुभेद्य बना दिया है। शहरीकरण एवं प्रवासन ने भारत में वृद्धों को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सुभेद्य बना दिया है। साथ ही, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर ध्यान देने हेतु किए जाने वाले उपायों की चर्चा करें।

India is urbanising at a breakneck speed. By some measures it ~~is~~ ^{has} one of the fastest growing urban populations in the world.

This rural to urban migration has impacted on the vulnerable and the elderly are one such group.

Some of the impacts are:

- (i) Urbanisation typically encourages a nuclear family. This has led to a breakdown in the traditional social security system of the joint family in India.
- (ii) migration is helpful to productive labour but the elderly are past the working age and a majority of them are unskilled so urbanisation has no intrinsic value for them.
- (iii) The urban clusters are a hub of technology enabled services which most elderly are unable to use.
- (iv) Even in the urban / peri urban areas the elderly residing in slums or conurbations have to face difficulties related to health, connectivity, sanitation

and other basic amenities.

(v) They often face loneliness due to lack of companions.

Some measures that can be taken to address some of the vulnerabilities include:

(i) Provision and implementation of social security net that includes an old age pension & health insurance. ~~and~~ The govt. has launched programmes like the Atal Pension Yojana, Vriddha Pension scheme etc. but their penetration and implementation leave something to be desired.

(ii) Provision of well maintained old age homes.

(iii) Beefing up rural & urban health infrastructure.

(iv) Leveraging the use of ICT to enable speedy delivery of services to the elderly. e.g. cash transfer

(v) Inculcating a healthy respect for the elderly through school education.

(vi) General awareness campaigns like marathons for the elderly.

(vii) Implementation of laws that encourage seamless transition into retired life by facilitating provident fund, pension etc release automatically.

17. "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 से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalisation is the process by which the world is moving towards an interlocked whole rather than a collection of different countries.

Some key features of globalisation are:

- (i) Increased economic interaction across national borders.
- (ii) Compression of time & space due to development of communication technology.
- (iii) greater influencing of or hybridisation of cultures.
- (iv) political integration. e.g. European Union.

If we take the Indian case there is evidence of both for and against the homogenisation of cultures:

For

- (i) The homogenisation is evident in our everyday lives. We are much closely integrated with the world. India today has a similar consumer culture.
- (ii) There is a hybridisation of culture. Chinese food, Indian Yoga and American consumer goods are a common feature of all globalised societies.

- (iii.) We are much more aware of hollywood, ~~American~~ ^{European} TV than we were a few years ago.
- (iv.) Global universities have students from all over the world.
- (v.) In cities like Mumbai people are beginning to identify themselves with global citizenship and cosmopolitan culture.

Against

- (i.) Globalisation of culture is actually a euphemism for Americanisation.
- (ii.) Economic globalisation in India has helped only a tiny sliver of the elite. The vast majority remain unaffected.
- (iii.) Our markets are flooded by only Chinese consumer goods, this cannot be true globalisation.
- (iv.) There are countervailing nativist forces that are coming up in a protest of globalisation. e.g. cultural organisations.
- (v.) Globalisation is actually causing a shift of power away from states to MNCs.
- (vi.) It is resulting in invisibility of local cultures.

We can make a case both for and against homogenisation. At the worst stage however the ~~case~~ ^{evidence} for hybridisation is much stronger than homogenisation.

18. 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?

A large portion (50% by some accounts) of our GDP comes from the informal sector. More than 90% of our workforce is employed in the informal sector.

However the workers in the informal sector face huge challenges. Some of them are:

- (i) Absence of social security. e.g insurance, pension etc.
- (ii) The temporary nature of employment.
- (iii) Absence of opportunities to get skilled.
- (iv) Extremely challenging living as well as working environments.
- (v) Lack of bargaining power due to absence of organisation.
- (vi) Lack of opportunities for social mobility.
- (vii) Poor health, education and recreation infrastructure for children.
- (viii) Uncertainty and risk without commensurate rewards.

Some of the steps that have been taken by the government to improve the situation include:

- a) passing of the Unorganised Worker Social Security Act, this gives a minimum level of social security to workers.
 - b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides cashless ~~to the~~ secondary health-care for workers in the unorganised sector.
 - c) The govt. under the New Pension System has instituted 'Swabhiman' for pensions to the unorganised workers.
 - d) There is a concerted effort to skill & certify the ~~lab~~ workers in the unorganised sector. ^{MNREGA} ensures employment to the unskilled.
 - e) The govt. has also launched low premium insurance schemes like ~~that~~ Jeevan Jyoti & Jeevan Shiksha Bima Yojana.
 - f) There is an effort towards financial inclusion through the PM Jan Dhan Yojana.
 - g) The NCEUS makes available credit to unorganised workers for starting new enterprises.
- We have only taken baby steps towards full formalisation and a lot more needs to be done.

19. In what ways do gender stereotypes influence the social position of women in Indian society?

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति को लैंगिक रुढ़िवादिता किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है?

The position of women in the Indian society has remained paradoxical since ancient times.

On the one hand we had great vedic scholars like Gargi & Maitreyee and on the other hand the plight of widows and female infanticides.

Let us examine the relationship between gender stereotypes and social position of women.

a) The sexual division of labour:

The female has traditionally been confined to the household. It is considered her domain, but this has negatively impacted the public & economic life of the female in India. She is considered unfit for wider public roles.

b) The weaker sex: Women are still not allowed in combat roles in the Indian army. Most developed countries allow women in combat roles. This stereotype has led to the narrative that they need to be protected by a male.

c) Objectification of women:

This is a big problem for our country and needs to be remedied.

d.) women are a burden on the family:
We see in India today that some of the states with highest per capita incomes have the worst female gender ratios. A girl child is widely considered to be an economic liability and this impacts negatively on her development right since childhood.

e.) The fear of empowered women:
A lot of attacks against women at the local ~~seema~~ level take place against women who are perceived to be independent. e.g. Panchayats, teachers etc. The patriarchal mindset is badly entrenched in our society.

Recent scientific advances have all shown that most of the stereotypes have no evidence and that if provided with similar circumstances ~~was~~ a female child is equally capable of succeeding as a male child. A case in point is the Civil Service Examination result in India which have shown a significant shift in the gender profile of the selected candidates.

20. 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।

~~India~~ Malnutrition is one of the biggest problems faced by our country. Research done by Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze shows that:

- a.) India has the most number of malnourished children in the world. In proportion it is at par with Sub Saharan Africa.
- b.) This has led to severe stunting and no. of underweight children in India.

Some of the key social determinants as shown by Dreze & Sen are:

- (i) The girl child is invariably undernourished than the male child.
- (ii) Invariably the first born of any Indian family is better nourished than the subsequent children.
- (iii) The role of sanitation, clean drinking water & malnutrition has still not been widely recognised.
- (iv) Received conventional wisdom in rural India is often unscientific.
- (v) e.g. the initial milk of the mother is considered impure by some women

scientific evidence shows that a child must be breastfed for at least the first 6 months.

(vi) The role of immunisation has still not been recognised completely.

We need a multipronged approach to tackle this problem. This includes:

(i) Universalisation of schemes like ICDS.

(ii) Special focus towards Iron deficiency in the girl child and 100% immunisation e.g. the Indradhanush is a recent initiative.

(iii) Convergence of the clean drinking water (IRDWP) with the Awaaz Bharat Abhiyan.

(iv) Capacity building and awareness through Anganwadis and schools.

(v) Educating the parents on the ill-effects of malnutrition.

(vi) Strengthening health finances & rural as well as urban health infrastructure.

(vii) Ensuring physical, economic as well as ecological access to nutrition via food security.

Human Resource is India's biggest asset and we cannot let it be marred by the issue of malnutrition.

