VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 04 APR 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

Name of Candidate	Nikita Yadav		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	28019
Center		Date	21.03.17.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ठ लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ हीं, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Distinguishing features:

- Indian classical dances are considered to be the mystic manifestation of the five metaphysical elements of nature in the human body - fire, earth, air, water & ether.
- They have hand movements depicting some particular meaning.
- They are centred around 9 emotions.
- They are centred around 5 things which they derive from various Vedas - Words, gesture, music, chant & emotions.

Nritta : Abstract dance movements with rhythm. No expression or emotion.

Nritya : Interpretive dance using facial expressions, hand gestures body movements to portray emotions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Nattya : dramatic aspect. includes spoken dialogue and mime, to convey meaning.

Classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality due to :

- Origin from Brahma, the Creator to enjoy the bliss of the Absolute Truth.
- Lord Shiva performs dance to maintain the balance in this world.
- Cosmic connection - performed in a way that the dancer considers his body as the temple and dance as the offering to the lord.
- Also used as a medium of conveying spiritual message to the followers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Sramana tradition started around 8th-6th BC. It emerged as a new philosophy which was non-Vedic and challenged the dominant authority of the vedas.

Shramanas renounced married life and adopted ascetic path to achieve liberation.

It led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

Emergence of Jainism:

Jainism was propagated by Mahavira who left his domestic life at the age of 30 and achieved Kaivalya (Jnan) at the age of 42.

Jainism philosophy has 5 doctrines:

- do not steal
- do not speak a lie
- do not commit violence
- do not acquire property

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- observe continence (Brahmcharya)

Jainism is regarded as the earliest example of the Sramana tradition.

Emergence of Buddhism:

Gautama Buddha, left his palace as a Sramana at the age of 29 and after fasting nearly to death, realised that extreme austerity is useless in attaining enlightenment.

Therefore, Buddha recommended a "middle path" between the extremes of self-mortification and hedonism, unlike Jainism which continued with extreme austerity.

Emergence of Ajivikas:

Ajivika means following the ascetic way of life. It was founded in 5th century BC by Gosala. Ajivikas were organised renunciates who formed discrete communities. They believed in the all mighty rule of Niyati.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

After the disintegration of Mauryan empire, several local rulers emerged in eastern, central India and the Deccan and there were several foreign invasion from the western part. Scythians, Greeks, Kushanas, etc. were among the foreigners invasions by whom are referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian history akin to the Dark Ages of Europe.

But on the religious, economic & social front, there were various developments.

Trade and commerce flourished in India during this time. There were intimate contacts between India and central Asia. Crafts developed during this time. Kushans controlled the silk route which passed through their empire. Kushans were the first rulers to issue gold coins on a large scale.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Urbanisation made a lot of progress during this time. Towns & cities emerged due to the development of trade and commerce

On religious and cultural front too, foreign invaders assimilated into the Indian society. They were absorbed as Kshatriyas. Sanskrit was patronized by the rulers and art and craft developed with influence of both cultures as can be seen in Gandhara school of art.

Thus, it is not appropriate to refer to the Post-Mauryan period as the Dark Ages as there was progress on all fronts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the beginning, British had economic interests which they tried to safeguard by winning favours or winning over a state.

① Equality with Princely States (1740-65)

With the end of Anglo-French rivalry in 1751 and by capturing Bengal in 1765, it became a co-equal power to Nizam, Mysore, Marathas and competed with them for power.

② Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1783)

This was pursued to create buffer zones between them and other states to save their frontiers from Afghan & Maratha invaders. It aimed at controlling states that were weak and acquire their territories to depend British frontiers. This policy eventually led to their military & economic supremacy.

③ Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-57)

States were to surrender completely under this policy so British could hold paramountcy over

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

whole of India and exploit its resources fully.

(4) Policy of Subordinate Union (1858-1935)

After the Revolt of 1857, it was realised that princely states could be used as allies to maintain its rule & supremacy. Final control will rest with the British & local rulers can rule as representatives of crown. Thus, policy of annexation was ended.

(5) Policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947)

To pacify princely states and weaken the national movement, British provided representation to the states in the assembly by passing GoI Act, 1935. This union never came up due to non-fulfilment of conditions & lack of support by princes.

Thus, British policy towards Indian Princely states kept changing according to their changing needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class emerged around the middle of the 19th Century and came into its own in 1930s.

In 20th Century, they began to realise that their long-term interests lied with the nationalists. ~~and~~ When their businesses made profits during Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation Movement, they understood that imperialism was not good for their class interests. Thus, after that they took an anti-imperialist position openly.

They contributed to the activities of Congress & refused to negotiate with the British govt. without the approval of Congress.

However, it is true that the capitalist class didnot contribute as much as they could.

They didnot support non-constitutional methods like boycotts and civil disobedience since they

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

feared that it would hamper the law & order situation and hence, their business.

They were also scared that such movements can become socialist which would be against their ~~to~~ interests.

Though they supported the Congress, neither their contribution was enough nor did they influence the movement in any decisive way. Their support remained conditional on their class interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Revolt of 1857 was an expression of the discontent caused by British administration and economic exploitation. All section of society including sepoys, peasants, traders, artisans, rulers of princely states, were adversely affected by the British rule.

Organized Revolt

- There was communication between sepoys of various cantonments. Panchayats were common in Kanpur sepoy lines indicating planned and collective action.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote to all Indian rulers of princely states to take part in the revolt to drive away the British.

Spontaneous Insurrection

- It started due to the simmering discontent which burst in the form of a violent storm.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It didn't start at all places together. It spread slowly. Sepoys in other cantonments joined as and when the news reached them.
- There was lack of leadership in certain areas indicating that it was not planned.

Spread of Revolt

- The Revolt couldn't spread to South India. Punjab and Bengal also remained largely unaffected.
- It is said that only one-fourth area was affected.

Reasons for limited spread

- Lack of leadership and long-term vision
- Absence of participation of certain classes eg. the big zamindars.
- The movement was crushed by the British before it could reach South India.
- The reasons of fighting were localised. There was no broad vision.

Yet, it provided a jolt to the British rule & forced them to change their policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोवस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa + some parts of Madras in 1793 under which the zamindar was made the hereditary owners of land and his right over the land depended on payment of revenue to the British treasury.

This system brought economic as well as social changes in the Indian society.

Economic Consequences:

- ~~The peasants were reduced to~~
- It led to the development of "absentee landlordism".
- The condition of ~~gov~~ agriculture deterioratid because neither the landlord nor the govt. invested in improving it.
- The revenue was so high that most of the times the zamindar found himself unable to pay and his land was put for sale.
- Land became a commodity freely traded in the market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Changes in Social structure :

- It ended the self-sufficiency of Indian villages.
- A new class of Zamindars emerged who were primarily money lenders & merchants thus, land transferred from cultivating to non-cultivating community.
- Peasants were reduced to a low status of mere tenants and had no rights over the land
- Emergence of many intermediaries eg. Jotedars, Talugdars etc.

Thus, Permanent settlement affected not only the economy but also the social structure of the Indian society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NCM and Khilafat Movements were started in 1919-20 against the British rule.

Circumstances that led to their alliance:

- All sections of society suffered from economic hardships ~~and~~ after the World War I which led to strengthening of anti-British attitude.
- Muslims were angered at the treatment metted to the Sultan of Turkey by Treaty of Sevres.
- Gandhiji saw an opportunity in it to bring together Hindus and Muslims for an all-India struggle against the British rule.
- Radical nationalist Muslims in Muslim league like Hakim Ajmal Khan became more influential than their conservative elements.

Implications:

Positive:

- Urban Muslims were brought into the National Movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- All sections including artisans, peasants, traders, urban poor, women were politicised and took active part in the Movement.
- The movement reached places hitherto untouched by the nationalist sentiment.
- It gave a boost to the Swadeshi spirit.
- British rule was challenged and capacity of people to take part in nationalist politics was demonstrated.
- Boosted self-confidence of Indians who overcame fear.

Negative:

- Official recognition to Congress as a Hindu representative and Muslim League as Muslim led to strengthening of communalism.
- Religious political consciousness couldn't be converted into secular political consciousness.

Despite its shortcomings, NCM & Khilafat succeeded in spreading national consciousness among masses and laid down the path for future mass struggle for independence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदहारण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimedia Conglomerates refers to a company which owns various companies in different mass media - Television, Radio, print media etc. This is also known as horizontal integration of media.

Effects on the nature of journalism :

Positive :

- More resources with companies can be deployed for in-depth analysis of a news rather than just reporting of facts.
- Can criticise the ~~pr~~ state institutions for the unfair practices going on in them.
  eg. publicising of the Coal scam, 2G scam.

Negative:

- Increased competition leading to increasing sensationalism rather than news reporting based on facts.
- Entertainment given more priority due to higher TRP rather than issues related to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

society.

Effects on Democratic Mobilization :

Positive :

- More resources available with the media houses help cover and pursue social issues at a larger scale. Helps build public opinion
  eg. Nirbhaya case.
- More and more people are mobilized about various issues due to their increased reach.

Negative :

- Sometimes ownership of these companies by vested interests can lead to conflict of interest and use of media in to drive public opinion in a particular direction.
  eg. as seen during election times.
- Propaganda comes in the way of credible information.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्रक को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Operation Flood was started by the government in the 1970s to organise milk cooperatives into a national milk grid.

It affected the economic and social aspects of the rural population.

Economic Impact:

- Raised income in rural areas thereby helped eliminating poverty.
- Helped diversify sources of income for rural poor.
- Provided employment to the rural population & thus checked urban migration as well.
- Introduced Modern Technology like artificial insemination to increase the yield of livestock.

Social Impact:

- Helped raise the number of children enrolled in schools due to raised income levels.
- Improved health conditions of the rural population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Empowered women by giving them employment thereby increasing their financial power and decision making ability.

Cooperatives didnot achieve success in other areas as they lacked the farmers' wisdom, democratic set-up, professional management, adoption of right technology, which made Amul a success story.

Farming Cooperatives couldnot succeed because they were formed only to evade land reforms or to access incentives offered.

Service Cooperatives, Credit Cooperatives couldnot benefit the poor and marginalised and all benefits accrue to the rich and landowning community contributing to ~~st~~ their limited success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.
पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Official language was a daunting task both during and after framing the Constitution. The Constitution provided for English and Hindi to be the official languages until 1965 after which, it would only be Hindi.

- This created problems, especially in non-Hindi speaking Southern states. For them, it meant an end to their culture.

- Another major challenge was the issue of govt. employment. Having only Hindi as the language would put non-Hindi speaking states at a disadvantage.

To address such concerns, Official Languages Act, 1963 was enacted to ensure continuing use of English beyond 1965 as well. But

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

it failed to satisfy parties like the DMK and their fear ~~was~~ came true when the Official Language Act of 1963 said that Hindi will become the sole official language in 1965.

As the time for that approached, tensions grew. Riots broke out in south India, Students came out on the streets putting pressure on the Central govt. The govt responded by passing ~~a~~ an amendment to the Official Language Act in 1967 which guaranteed the current "virtual indefinite policy of Bilingualism" of the Indian Republic.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

After World War II, it was realised that war now only meant the end of human race due to development of nuclear weapons. Hence, US led West and USSR led communist Block fought through economic measures, propaganda, building of allies instead of war. This was referred to as the Cold War.

There were various differences:

Geopolitical

Both US & USSR knew that allies were important to maintain its hegemony. USSR invested in Eastern Europe & brought communist regime in countries like Poland, East Germany, Hungary etc. US invested heavily through its Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe. Japan, Turkey, Britain.

NATO and Warsaw Pact were signed which was a geopolitical development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ideological

Basic struggle was due to ideological differences between Capitalism and Communism. Capitalist states didnot want Communism to spread to their nations and newly independent states naturally preferred Communism or socialism.

Economic

US led capitalist countries preffered open trade while USSR led communist nations preffered closed self sufficient economies. Also, there was competition in providing economic aid to developing and newly independent nations to develop allies.

Factors responsible for the end of the Cold War:

- ~~The~~ ~~to~~ Collapse of the Soviet union in 1991, which ended the concept of second world.
- Election of Gorbachev as soviet President and his policies of Glasnot and Perestroika
- Failure of policy of containment
- Economic crisis in Soviet union which led to its instability and dependence on Western World.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fall of communist regime in Eastern Europe weakened the bloc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Fascism refers to ~~ring-w~~ right-wing governments in the country. Both Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism were right-wing.

Similarities :

- Anti-Democracy - Both wanted to build a Totalitarian state with one leader.
- Radical Nationalism - National prestige to be the highest. Both believed in expansionism.
- Autarchy - self-sufficiency of nation, control of state over everything.
- Anti-Communist - drew support from all classes
- Militarism - war only means to resolve disputes.
- Populist Approach - pleased people by saying what they wanted to hear.

Differences :

- While Monarchy still continued in Italy and the king could dismiss Mussolini, no one could dismiss Hitler.
- Extreme violence was practised in Germany

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

where millions were killed

- Nazis were strongly racist while Italian fascists were not. Jews were brutally killed under Hitler's rule.
- Pro-peasant bias was observed in Germany because Hitler considered them to be the purest blood. No such bias was seen in Italy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Conditions that favored imperialism in Asia & Africa:

- Military and political instability so these countries could not fight against the might of European powers.
- Lack of development of strong nation states in the modern sense. People were loyal to local princes. Did not have sense of nationalism.
- Lack of Industrial Revolution or modern technology in these continents.
- Lack of unity due to diversity.
- Lack of central authority due to the large size and absence of means of transport and communication.
- Industrial Revolution led to requirements of cheap labour, raw material and market which were found in these continents.
- Acquiring colonies was considered a sign of national prestige among European nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Long-term Impacts:

- Plunder of natural resources of the colonies.
- Economic exploitation through policies of taxation and revenue.
- Economic backwardness due to lack of development of local industries.

  eg. Indian textile industry was destroyed and India was made an exporter of raw cotton & importer of British finished goods.
- Racial discrimination

  eg. In South Africa, intermixing of whites & blacks was made a criminal offence.
- Pattern of Agriculture was also changed from sustainable to commercial to suit ~~British~~ imperial interests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

The Northern part of Sri Lanka saw ethnic insurgency in 1980s by LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) which fought against the Sri Lankan government.

Issues that led to its rise :

- Sri Lankan politics was dominated by the Sinhala community which discriminated against Tamils who migrated from India and settled there.
- Language Issue : Sinhalese was made the only official language infuriating Tamils.
- Citizenship Issue : Their citizenship Act made it virtually impossible for Tamils to get citizenship rights.
- Quota system in colleges which required Tamil students to ~~to~~ get much higher scores to get admissions.

The Tamil community, facing discriminations in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

so many respects, turned violent in 1980s. Govt. reacted by severe repression which led to many Tamils fleeing to India in 1983.

This led to signing of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord in 1987 to address the issue.

According to the Accord

- Northern & Eastern areas of the country with Tamil majority were made a separate province.
- Devolution of power to the northern province.
- LTTE would be dissolved & arms surrendered.
- Indian Army would come to the aid of Sri Lanka if the need arises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

Investment in the future of girl child is linked to issues of gender equality and women empowerment, besides an economic priority.

According to a report by McKinsey, India could add 60% to 2025 GDP by bridging gender gap at work. That figure speaks lots about the need for gender equality in economic sphere.

Investment in girl child can also help change the social attitude.

First and foremost, it will help in making women aware of their rights so they don't accept discrimination as a way of life.

It will help in making more male involved in the fight for gender equality.

Govt. schemes can go a long way in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- They help in creating an environment where girls are treating well so they can realize their full potential.
- Facilitate equal access to health, education, work, employment, social security etc. for women.
- Help in better enforcement of laws aimed at curbing gender discrimination.
- Help in changing societal attitude towards women in the long run.
- Empower women by giving them decision making powers.

Govt. has started various schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Ladli to fight against female foeticide, ensure equal access to education, prevent child marriage and overall empowerment of women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), around 60,000 youth commit suicide annually, apart from ones which go unreported. Suicide among young people is a leading cause of death globally.

Reasons:

- Youth is a vulnerable stag in life full of doubts and confusions about one's image and aspirations. A lot of young people go through an identity crisis.
- Stress as all major life decisions regarding career and relationships are to be made.
- Distance from parents and the feeling that they don't understand.
- Depression, which is gradual and ~~can~~ affects a majority of our youth.
- To Confusion about sexual orientation
- Gap between one's aspirations and societal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

expectations.

- Poor family environment, alcohol consumption
- Sexual harrassment

Strategies to Address the Problem :

It requires intervention at all levels - individual, familial, social as well as institutional.

- Removing the stigma associated with mental health so medical help can be sought without any fear.
- Easy access to trained professionals to deliver psychological treatments in schools, colleges.
- Training to build emotional intelligence as a part of school curriculum.
- Parental interventions so they don't pressurise kids for grades and give them freedom to decide whom to marry.
- Strengthening of laws to ensure freedom from violence, sexual exploitation etc.

Our youth is extremely important for our future hence, it is important to tackle the problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of youth suicide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Unemployment refers to a situation wherein a person actively searching for employment is unable to find work.

Generally, unemployment is a mirror of the state of the economy. When there is inadequate economic growth, unemployment results. Other economic reasons can be :

- low investment
- more automation

However, social and personal factors also equally contribute to unemployment.

Social Factors :

- Inefficient Education System

Our education system focuses on cramming and rote learning and not on developing market valued skills.

- High Rate of Population Growth

When rate of growth of population is higher than

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rate of growth of economy, unemployment results.

- Discrimination based on caste, gender makes it difficult for women and people from lower castes to find work.
- Sometimes, unemployment results from the inability to migrate.

Personal factors :

- Lack of technical qualifications required in today's world.
- Lack of vocational training
- Lack of experience
- Illness and disability which prevent a person from achieving his/her potential.

Thus, unemployment is a result of economic, social and personal factors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of exisiting cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

Indian cities suffer from unplanned urbanization. There are problems of traffic, lack of physical infrastructure like public transport, hospitals, schools, housing etc. Migrants to cities end in living on outskirts in slums with low/no hygiene.

Smart Cities Mission attempts to upgrade existing infrastructure and ensure sustainable development. It involves upgrading certain areas of an existing city into a smart city through:

- City Improvement (Retrofitting)
- City Renewal (Redevelopment)
- City Extension (Greenfield Development)

Its aims include:

- assured water and power supply
- improved public transport
- proper waste management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- IT Connectivity
- e-governance
- citizen participation

If implemented properly, smart cities Mission has the potential of changing the urban landscape in India.

Reservations of Local Bodies :

This Mission is to be implemented by an SPV formed for this purpose which will make a plan, appraise, approve, implement, monitor, review and evaluate the projects.

Such an SPV can enter into PPP contracts as well.

ULBs fear that this against the spirit of democracy as it will reduce their autonomy and increase the influence of private players in urban governance.

These concerns need to be addressed to make smart cities Mission a true success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Each religion in India follows its own personal laws relating to issues like marriage, adoption, succession etc. Personal Law Boards aim to protect these personal laws and ensure their continued applicability. These Boards act as the representative of religious group opinion in the country and primarily defend personal laws from any law that they consider as infringing on them.

Their decisions which are backed by legislations like The Hindu Law Act, 1955, Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Applicability Act, 1937 are binding on citizens. However, decisions which are in contradiction to Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution are not binding. ~~Its~~ Their violation though may lead to other repercussions like social boycott, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts can be reconciled by:

- A comprehensive review of personal laws keeping in mind the conditions of today's society.
- Having more women on such boards so they can be a voice of women's concerns regarding personal laws.
- Better & clear interpretation of the Constitutional provisions.

All this requires a platform for various Board Members, Judges, Religious leaders, Law makers, community leaders to interact and come up with solutions to do away with the differences in principles followed by PLBs and regular courts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)