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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG.	Registration Number	14654
Center	MUKHERJEE NAGAR	Date	3/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
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7	12.5	
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12	12.5	
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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 than 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.

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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.

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

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

- Indian classical dances include Bharatnatyam from Tamil Nadu, Kathakali from U.P., Mohiniattam from Kerala, Sattriya from Assam, Odishi from Odisha & Manipuri (Gandharva people).

- Bharatnatyam is male-dominated dance form. Now, women have also started doing it.

- Kathakali is story-telling. People used to tell these stories in courts of rulers.

- Mohiniattam is a dance-form in which Laya (feminine) aspect dominates.

- Sattriya form originates from Vaishnavism of Sankara Dev. Bhagat (performers) dance on the music/hymn composed by Saint Sankara Dev.

- Manipuri is the dance when Shiva ji visited Manipur, Gandharvas used this dance form.

- Odishi is the dance in which liberation of soul is aspired. The body is got into a shape of '8'.

Nritya : pure dance movements along with
Natya : facial expressions form ~~and~~ Nritya (Total
dance), Nritya is the form in which only physical
movements are given due weightage while in
Natya expressions also matter.

- Indian dances are manifestations of spirituality.
- Some of them for example Sattriya are done on
the religious songs (Vaishnavite). Bharatnatyam
also has its origin in Devdasi system.
 - The aim of performing dance is often liberation
of soul which directly connects them to spirituality.
 - In some of the dances, postures such as
Ohm Mudra, & mudra are formed which are
primarily aimed at spiritual upliftment of oneself.

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 was against the Brahmanical domination & ritualism prevalent in the society.

This tradition led to emergence of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivika sects in several ways.

- The propounders of Jainism i.e Mahavi Swami & Buddhism i.e Gautam Buddha both belonged to Kshatriya families and were against domination of Brahmins.
- These religions condemned unnecessary ritualism, parochial customs and therefore, they have their origin in Sramana tradition.
- In Brahmanical domination, animals were killed in the name of God as 'Bali' (gift) but now when the Agrarian economy started, need for animal husbandry arose and so, people immediately noticed the contradiction between Brahmanical domination and Agrarian economy.

- In Vedic system, the job of money lending on interest was banned. Now, when the merchants wanted to lend money, they came across the contradiction. This brought them ~~near~~ ^{far} to from too rigid Vedic rituals and they came to the fold of Jainism, Buddhism.

- Sramana tradition focusses on including Women & Shudras in their ranks too. While Vedic system treated Shudras and inferior and by & large, had some anti-women practices; the rise of Sramana tradition opened their door to Jainism, Buddhism etc.

- The undue hoopla around transmigration of soul, rebirth etc. were not given this much weightage in new Sramana tradition.

- The prevalent malpractices in Vedic system i.e. acceptance of costly gifts, anti-women tendencies, idol worship also led to Sramana tradition criticising them and paving way for Jainism, Buddhism etc.

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?

~~Dark~~
Post-Mauryan five centuries were about advent of external powers such as Greeks, Shakas, Parthians & Kushans. Considering their role on Indian architecture, way of living; "Dark Period" is a misnomer.

- Military governance
- Indo-Greek Sausenic Architecture/ Gandhara Architecture
- Patterns long coats, boots etc.
- Large scale gold coins by greeks which are definitely attributable to kings.
- Science & Technology developments; Art of growing silk.

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।

The relationship between the British Imperialists and Princely states was a dynamic one which changed as per the needs of Imperialists.

In 1857 revolt, Princely states stood tall with British empire. Before this, Imperialists followed policy of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse so that some sort of influence can be ~~maintained~~ maintained in the administration. Several states were annexed in the name of Doctrine of Lapse and misgovernance.

But as the Princely states, stood firm with the British empire during revolt of 1857, British policy towards them changed. Now, in proclamation of 1858, Annexation was done away with and princely states were supposed to consider Imperialists as the paramount power.

But as the Independence struggle proceeded, the dynamics again came into play. The Indian National Congress started taking up their cause initially indirectly and then, directly.

This led to British policy changing ~~them~~ to 'Policy of ring fence' i.e. to use them as Buffer states and then, isolating them so that they remain unaffected by the Independence struggle.

As the freedom struggle, moved ahead, Princely states now demanded independence/ more autonomy. So, to check growing discontent in the people of Princely states, Imperialists moved to 'Policy of Equal Federation' (after ~~that~~ Act of 1935)

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 which included industry-owners, wealthy merchants had quite a complex relationship with the Indian National Movement. This relationship changed from not taking part in Independence struggle at all to active participation in later stages.

- Lack of participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement

The Capitalist class by and large did not take part in the freedom struggle. During these times, when Gandhi put forth enormous faith in capacity of masses, Capitalist class stayed away citing lack of alternative vision among the masses. The British policy of 'Divide & Rule' had another dimension in the growing differences between capitalists & peasants.

- Ambivalence about Civil Disobedience Movement:

The same kind of confusion/ isolatory tendencies

were visible in the Civil disobedience movement. While Gandhiji led the Dandi March, capitalists did not come out in open supporting him.

Active participation during Quit India Movement :

- When Congress launched the 'final struggle' for Indian Independence, Capitalists now decided to join in. As the world was moving towards centaining Communism, Capitalists at this juncture thought it wise to get into the movement.

Hence, the Capitalist class stayed as a bystander during the early phases of the struggle but participated actively during the final phase of Indian freedom struggle.

6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneous 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 mutiny of 1857 had its immediate cause in use of Enfield Rifle whose cartridges were made up of cow & ~~beef~~ ~~for~~ pig meat and had to be bitten off before using. This hurt the sentiments of a Hindu soldier. With this immediate reason, the mutiny of 1857 spread.

If we go back in time, we get to see ignored state of Artisans and Craftsmen, poor state of peasants because of Oppressive land regime, Complete de-industrialisation and lack of progress, presence of Christian Missionaries (Chaplain) in the Army, response from Orthodox sections of the society, discriminatory practices against peasants etc. were some of the reason that led to it. With so many grievances at the backhand, the mutiny couldn't have been merely a spontaneous insurrection.

With Nana sahib in Nagpur, ~~Fajal~~ Hazrat Beghum and son Bijai Qadri in Lucknow, Rani Laxmi Bai in Thansi and Ruler Bahadur Shah in Delhi; with scattered leadership at so many places; the mutiny couldn't have been a mere spontaneous insurrection.

- The Southern part & eastern part remained completely unaffected by the Mutiny. Primarily, the leadership of the revolt belonged to North & Central India and there were no developed channels of communication between extreme parts of the country.

- lack of transport facilities / language barrier also allowed people from several parts to remain unaffected.

With the Intelligentsia / Capitalist class not taking part in it, the territorial spread had to be limited because you need ideological support for expanding a movement.

- lack of resources / Trained Militarymen was also a prominent reason limiting its spread.

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

The system of permanent settlement involved setting up the expected revenue at a fixed level (for 20 years) and expected Zamindars to deposit $10/11$ of total extraction to Colonial regime and keep $1/11$ th part with himself.

In this system, the land revenue was kept high and it led to disastrous economic consequences. Even when there were no rainfall less productivity, peasant had to somehow make for it as the Zamindar would anyway had to submit his share to the Colonial empire. This led to increased economic exploitation of the peasant class.

As the Zamindar had to give a fixed share to Colonial empire, he would often use force in extracting more so that he get more than his share. This led to further exploitation of masses and security of revenue for the British empire.

With the system, a new social structure emerged. If the peasant failed to submit his dues, he was to be evicted and his land confiscated, this rise to a land-less section of the society as well as another section which had land and enjoy right to extract land revenue from the peasants i.e. Zamindars.

Therefore, this diabolical system of land-less and landowners. With the prevalent caste structure, it was seen that the land-less class primarily belonged to the 'lower caste'. This further ~~infused~~ enforced the notion of casteism. Hence, the Permanent Settlement had both economic & social consequences.

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।

The time after World War 1 had Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) coming to the fore.

- Turkey was not treated well during the World War 1 and its aftermath. In the treaty of Versailles, it was not given its fair share of territories and was discriminated against.

The religious head Caliphate of the Muslims was in Turkey and so, the poor treatment meted out to Turkey, did not go down well with the Indian Muslims too.

- Emergence of New leadership in Muslims: With the formation of Muslim League in 1906, the fault lines between Congress & Muslims seemed to grow but then, rise of a new leadership which renounced Aligarh Movement thoughts, happened which called for

cementing ties between Congress and Muslims League.

- The Khilafat movement was against the discrimination faced by Turkey and was composed of Younger Nationalists like Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad etc.

- Overtime, it was felt that only joint fight can get us through the British empire.

The implications were many-fold.

- Mixing of Religious cause with freedom struggle

: As Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement, allied, questions were raised as to why a political movement should be merged with a religious cause. This also led to greater Communalization of politics at later stages with the use of responsivists such as Lala Lajpat Rai and N.C. Kelkar.

- As the people of Turkey rose in rebellion against the Caliphate, large-scale reforms were done and office of Caliphate (Khalifa) was abolished. This short term nature also came to criticism.

- But overall, with the joint alliance coming, Hindus and Muslims fought together for cause,

and became a major ally for Britishers.

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। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

The emergence of National Multimedia

~~Conglomerate~~ Conglomerates aftermath the liberalisation, changed the face of journalism.

- During early times, print Media was a dominating force which was vital for information to the people. As the large-scale Multimedia companies emerged, the landscape changed from print-Media to Digital Media. Now TV / studio-debates also go a long way in making people informed which was the primary ~~the~~ job of Journalism.

- With liberalisation, as the state control reduced and more & more companies came, this led to growing competition between them for journalism which is a good thing. But, the tendencies of sensationalization also emerged which still remains the largest menace of

neo-journalism

- Earlier, the mobilization techniques were people-centric, more force was given to mobilize people on a personal basis. Now, the TV has taken the place. During the elections too, advertisements of political parties and their vision, replaced the large-scale door to door campaign undertaken.
- With the section of society which still doesn't have access to digital media, this emergence of conglomerates has also led to increased inequality in digital information domain.

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 क्षेत्र 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 based on ideas of Cooperativisation. With several small units coming together at the principle of 'one member, one vote'; the smaller units felt incentivised to join large-scale ~~the~~ cooperative.

- Diversification: Operation flood did not restrict itself to milk-production but also, diversified into a wholesome Dairy products. This as a matter of policy, helped the cause of building strong foundation for India's dairy sector.

- Household Women empowerment: With women also taking part in activities of cooperative, this led to healthy, inclusive dairy sector and enhanced its business value.

- The milk producers who did not get fair price of their produce. Now, as a cooperative; their bargaining power increased and emergence of vibrant business took place.

The example of Amul could not be replicated in the other areas of the country.

- Reservations about Cooperativisation: In other parts of the country, people still believed in their individual bargaining power, rather than arranging themselves in Cooperatives. The lack of awareness about cooperativisation stalled more Amul-like ventures.

- Absence of charismatic leadership like Varghies Kuriën: Kuriën was a man of vision. His vision about diversification, empowerment of women etc. had no parallel in the country.

- Absence of political will: The political will required to promulgate Cooperativisation, is seen to be lacking.

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।

- After the independence, question of language became a difficult proposition to resolve.

Before Independence, there was large scale Consensus on making Hindi as the official language

But, as we became independent, question were raised in the form of opposition from other languages.

- Tamil Nadu with its language Tamil, took this conflict to streets in the form of Anti-Hindi Agitation, etc. Finally, Hindi along with English was made the official language of the union with a view of having a relook after 15 years. After 15 years, English continued to be the official language.

- Three-language formula was adopted in which in Northern states, Hindi, English & another Indian language was to be taught. Same was for Southern states.

Another language issue was reorganisation of states on linguistic lines. Dhar Commission categorically rejected ~~the~~ language as the basis for reorganisation of states. The JVP Committee also had the same view. But, amid agitation & death by Sirumulu, a separatist Telugu-speaking state was carved out of Madras.

After this, 1st State Reorganisation Commission which had Fazl Ali, Parikka & Kurje as its members, though rejected 'One state, One language' formula but more or less accepted the demand for linguistic states.

Hence, the two-dimensional linguistic question was resolved through adoption of Hindi & English both as official languages, Three language formula and formation of linguistic states.

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?

As the World war II ended, European powers went into debt-cycle, emergence of two superpowers USA & USSR happened. Both these world powers, did not come into direct conflict but kept challenging each other through various dimensions.

- Ideological struggle: USA followed Capitalism as its state policy and in several policy doctrines such as Truman doctrine, Eisenhower doctrine talked about containment of Communism. The USSR on the other hand, followed Communism & rejected capitalist ideas. The struggle for expanding ~~each other's~~ own ideology's influence is reflected in Marshall Aid & Molotov plan (USSR) (USA)

To make European countries their allies.

- Geopolitical struggle: As the ideology differed, USA formed NATO which included Britain, France etc, as a military block. USSR also reciprocated

by forming 'Warsaw Pact'. Formation of several other organisations such as SEATO, CENTO, Baghdad Pact underscore the growing geopolitical rivalry between USA & USSR.

- Economic struggle: The economic system of both countries were at variance, hence, they followed policy of expanding their influence. USA started Marshall Aid to European countries to help their reconstruction post WWII; USSR also had Molotov plan for eastern European countries.

As the cold war collapsed, ideological, geopolitical and economical rivalry came to end.

Reasons:

- Fall of Soviet Union: With Gorbachev's policy of Glasnost (Openness) & Perestroika (Restructuring) came, the core communist principles shook; opposition grew and in a coup by Yeltsin, Gorbachev had to give up power. With countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia etc. getting impatient; Soviet Union as an entity collapsed into independent states.

- Rise of Neo-liberalism / Market forces: With the liberalisation coming in, ~~the~~ communism had very few takers.

-The countries also felt the importance of sovereignty and stopped falling into trap of taking stands one way or the other

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।

Hitler's Nazism in Germany and Mussolini's Fascism in Italy had their share of similarities and differences which are as follows:

Similarities:-

- Both had Anti-democratic principles: While Hitler refused to accept verdict of election and marched ahead; the same was the case with Mussolini.
- Against Communism: Both of these had support of rich merchants, landowning class as they had to check rise of strength of peasants and workers. In this regard, fascism - Nazism were same.
- No freedom of speech & expression / Complete Totalitarian
- Extreme use of violence
- Undermining the world order
- Right wing ideology
- Militarism: Hitler also introduced 'Conscription' (Permanent Compulsory Military Service).

Differences :-

- While the Nazism in Germany even abolished the authority of the King & the Church; In fascism, Mussolini ruled by taking in confidence King & Church. Church had considerable say in Mussolini's state of affairs.
 - Hitler's Nazism had completely anti-semitic tone as he killed Jews indiscriminately and vowed to establish pure German state. Fascism though was militant, was not totally anti-semitic.
 - Nazism's militarism/militant supremacy was much greater than Fascism as evident from the setback Italy suffered in Egypt & Hitler had to come to the rescue of Mussolini. Many felt that Mussolini was becoming embarrassment for Hitler.
- Hence, Nazism and Fascism though similar on some points, also had dissimilarities.

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।

As the imperialism flourished in Asia and Africa, several reasons can be attributed to it.

- Lack of a unified Political Authority/Power:

During the times of 18th century, no unified power ruled in Africa, nor in Asia. For example India was ruled by rulers of Bengal and several other rulers at the same time. Lack of unified leadership led to colonialist powers coming and establishing their supremacy.

- Raw Material: Continents of Africa + Asia were full of natural resources + raw material. In India, raw cotton was used as a tool for exploitation. In Africa, cocoa/coffee/ivory etc were the tools for imperialist exploitation.

- Abundance of labour: With cheap labour required for economic exploitation of the countries, conditions of Asia-Africa were in favour. Soon, Britishers used slaves from Africa for their own imperialist gains.

- With Industrial Revolution taking place in several parts of the world, need for Market for finished goods was felt. Asia & Africa provided the same.

- lack of education - This came to be handy for them in ruling Asia-Africa with impunity.
Long-term impacts:

- Deindustrialization/ Under development: The conscious policy of neglecting industrialization & development in colonies, led to these regions leaving behind in the race of development.

- Neglect of education & health: Education & health was completely ignored. Long-term impacts of which are rise in prevalence of Tropical diseases, lack of health infrastructure, significant illiteracy etc.

- 'Divides Rule': The segmented societies of colonies will often clash in the form of communalism or tribal conflicts. Example: Rwanda Genocide (1994) after incitement by Belgium among two tribes.

- Racial discrimination: 'Whites' belonging to colonial powers will enforce their racial supremacy over 'blacks' / 'Natives' of the region.

- Economic exploitation/ Drain of wealth

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।

Sri Lanka is often named as 'One State, Two Nations' because of conflicts between its Sinhalese Majority population and Tamilian minority.

The 'Tamil' minority in Sri Lanka resided in Northern and Eastern parts of the country. These parts of the country were under-developed. This led to the feeling among Tamilians that they are being discriminated against as a matter of state policy.

The presence (excessive) of military in these regions also led to further alienation of Tamils. Human rights violation took place.

The Sinhalese Majority refused to come on terms with Tamil population and faultlines emerged. The discrimination took militant form ⁱⁿ with the rise of LTTE (^{Liberation of} Tamil Tiger ELM). LTTE used guerrilla warfare to advance its cause.

- India sent its Peace Keeping force there in order to maintain peace and stabilize law and order.

India-Sri Lanka 1987 Accord:

- The accord was signed between Rajiv Gandhi and Jayawardene for promoting peace in Sri Lanka.
- Northern & Eastern Provinces: Provincial Councils were formed, Principle of democratic elections in these councils was to be followed. This assuaged Tamil sentiments in the form of democratic devolution of power.
- Excess militarisation was stopped and it was promised that civilian govt will govern.
- Constitutional changes: which reduced the powers of President and promoted Parliamentarianism.
- Reconstruction/Development works at Northern & Eastern Provincial councils were to be undertaken. Such agreements of development, demilitarization, democratic devolution of power, democratic conduct of elections addressed the concerns of minority.

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 बरन् 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?

- Investing in the development/ education/ health of girl child must not be seen merely as a economic dimension but also it must be looked at from the social prism.

- A girl if educated/ skilled properly is as much as an asset to the society as a boy is. Both can contribute to economic development of the country.

- A girl if educated, not just educates herself but also educates the entire family. This leads to wider coverage of awareness.

- With prevalence of social ills such as dowry, education of girl child is often seen with the prism of economic priority. With girls taking equal part in the economic development, this needs to be done away with.

- The social attitude which is filled with patriarchy often undermines the need for

- investment in a future of girl child.
- The Male dominating notion links girl to household works and not with jobs like boys do. Here, social attitude comes into play.
 - The absence of inheritance of property by girls, despite lawful, also shapes this skewed notion.

Government schemes, if implemented fully, can go a long way in changing social attitudes:

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan: (BBBP)

This not just talks about identifying gender-discriminated districts but also talks about education through involvement of Min of HRD.

- Sukanya Smidhi Yojana: which guarantees returns to a female child after she is 18, is an attempt to break patriarchal notions which undermine the economic utility of investing in education.

- Swayam Siddha: Initiatives such as these, aimed at skilling women, would break the notion that women are only good for household works and cannot be a breadwinner.

Hence, the implementation of schemes can go a long way in ensuring that deeply entrenched social attitudes are busted.

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।

Suicide is a prominent reason of death among the youth world wide. Several reasons underscore the vulnerability of youths towards suicides such as:

- Lack of emotional Maturity: Youths are emotionally incapable/immature of handling too much pressure. This often becomes the cause of their taking extreme step.
- Peer pressure/ Cut-throat competition: The undue competition that a youth is forced into, in education/job often becomes a cause for his/her suicide.
- Under-employment/ Unemployment: ~~It~~ Even after youth are educated, lack of employment avenues often increase their vulnerability towards suicide. Peer pressure also comes into play at this stage.
- Lack of counselling/Generational gap: The generational gap stops youth from sharing

their concerns/ apprehensions with the parents/ elder. At this stage, when caught up in anxiety, he/she gets no counselling and take extreme step of killing oneself.

Strategies to reduce this menace:

- Reforms in education system: The education system must be changed to suit realities, curriculum must be linked to industrial requirements, Conceptual clarity must be given due weightage.
- Development of Hobbies/ Sports- Yoga culture: Steps like these, will also ensure easing of undue anxiety and will stop our youth from falling prey to extreme steps.
- Employment centric initiatives/ Vocationalization of education
- Proper counselling system in schools/ homes/ communities
- Societal attitude needs to change. The idea is to realize the potential of youth and not throw him in the undue competition which unnecessarily chokes his/her thought process.

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 can be viewed from several dimensions.

- Economic factors : - With the country's economy not realising its full potentials, unemployment is evident. Burden on Agriculture and declining productivity in agriculture has worsened the causes. Industry hasn't been able to take some burden off the agriculture. Only those who were skilled enough have moved to services.
- Low focus on labour-intensive industries is also a reason behind prevalent unemployment.
- Several people who are employed but earn below their full potentials further underline the economic factors for unemployment.
- Social factors : The caste system is still prevalent in the society. The so-called 'lower caste' is still occupied in jobs

- such as Manual scavenging (though banned by law). The unproductive jobs that these socially down trodden sections do, is a cause of unemployment. The reservations haven't helped either as their benefit is cornered by few sections and down troddens have been left behind.
- With these social faultlines still existing, many people still don't have fair access to education & skill development. This also leads to unemployment.
 - Personal factors :- such as huge family size and limited land availability have also worsened the case of unemployment.
 - Lack of awareness personally about the government programmes/schemes which work towards skilling people and employing them, further contribute to phenomenon of unemployment.
- Hence, unemployment can be ascribed not just to economic factors but also social & personal factors.

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 existing 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 पूर्वपिछाएँ क्या हैं?

- Amid growing urbanisation, India faces the challenge of infrastructure development and sustainable urbanization. Smart Cities Mission is a step in this direction.
- Under this mission, 100 cities (in 1st phase) have been selected. They will be helped to develop under sustainable way such as:-
 - Solid-Waste Management :
 - Upgradation of Transport facilities
 - e-governance initiatives
 - Slum Rehabilitation
 - Smart Metering in Electricity distribution
 - Piped water to each household
 - Promotion of environmentally sound practices such as Green buildings.
 - Municipal governance etc.

With such large scale reform on the Cards, Smart Cities can go a long way in ensuring that the 'urban-crisis' is mitigated.

Reservations of local bodies:-

- Absence of full-scale Tax-levying powers
- Financial dependence on state government
- Lack of separate Municipal Cadre (officers are no specialists in Municipal governance).
- The designing of project must be given to local bodies.
- Excessive bureaucratization.
- Resources for developing smart Cities: No Consolidated framework has been proposed as yet.
- No clarity on P-P-P (Public private Partnership) and its terms of reference

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।

Personal Law Boards are entities which adjudicate on the matters of personal law such as divorce, separation, marriage etc.

- ~~Some~~ Though Hindu religious practices act are governed by Hindu Marriage Act & Hindu Succession Act etc, for Muslims; Muslim Personal Law Board which is a separate entity from government adjudicates the dispute.
- With the separation of such civil law boards, their decisions are deemed to be binding on citizens as the personal customs ^(of Muslims) haven't been ventured into by the courts.
- Off late, the incongruence between principles being followed by them and that of the common law, came to the fore. Ex: Shaira Bano case, in which the lady opposed the prevalent 'Triple-Taleq' practice

Even before this, right to maintenance from a husband, has also come to the judicial scrutiny.

- The idea of reconciling the prevalent differences between these laws lies in
- Deliberations & discussions large scale consultation must be done by the government in order to secure public opinion on the derogatory practices existing and then, suitable policy option can be considered.
- Increased awareness & educational avenues among the minority, will also go a long way in ensuring that these principles which are outrightly derogatory in nature, must be done away with.
- All of this must be done in an atmosphere of Cooperation, reduced hostilities and holistic view of the issue must be taken into account.
- Timely judicial intervention can also be a key in ensuring reconciliation.

