



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
M 14 AUG 2018
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
EVALUATED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

Name of Candidate	CHITRA	Registration Number	7719
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	14/08
Center	M.N		

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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 ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. (150 words) 10

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti poetry was a manifestation of response to alienate way of life, questioning the dominant form of religious supremacy, brahmanical orthodoxy, monarchical rule.

- It questioned supremacy of 'Sanskrit' as a language of elites.
- Emphasis shifted from 'rituals' to 'devotion'; from intermediaries (brahman) to direct relation with God.
- It questioned hierarchy and rigid caste notions which were legitimized by scriptures.
- It made use of common language, vernacular literature, simple

ideal of shakti, simplified way
to connect with the divine.

In case of Tamil, we have Alvars
and Nayanars.

- Eknath, Tukaram in Maharashtra.

- Kabir. - Ulatbanshi

- Tulsidas. - Awadhi

- Nanak - Punjab.

- Namdev. -

- Basavanna in his Lingayat movement

- Shankardev in Assam

- Chaibanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal.

All these Bhakti saints

and poets wrote in vernacular
language and assimilated the ideals
of reach of common masses even
without patronage of Brahmanas.

Hence it was a sort of
'social revolution' from below.

2. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

1109

VISION IAS™

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

3. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

4. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Railway saw its penetration from 1860's onward. It entailed two main aspects

— It was to provide British private capitalist avenue to make investment in colony, in return for guaranteed 5% profit.

— It was to open India's interior land that would ease the trade, and provide new raw materials and market to British manufacturers.

So, though railway seem to be a gesture of benevolence of colonial rule, a product of colonial modernity, it had internal contradiction in terms of its aim.

The imperial and colonial objective was the economic exploitation of hinterland, unexplored areas of its 'jewel colony' India. Along with this, its legitimacy to rule in India was to be ascertained in the name of setting railway, post and telegraph.

Strategically, the purpose was to also control interior land, resist any revolt of any kind in far flung areas and consolidate its position further for large economic gain.

5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. (150 words) 10

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Russian Revolution (1917) saw the overthrow of provisional government and emergence of Bolsheviks to power.
Consequences :-

- Russia withdrew from world war I and a peace agreement was now keen to restore its economy.
- Gradually, Lenin saw the period of civil war (1918-21), treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.
- His New Economic Policy was an introduction into agricultural reform, partial right to property, mixed economic experiment.
- Post Lenin, Stalin saw the five year plan and collectivisation of

agriculture carried on a massive scale. This seemed to be a real prospective opportunity in the name of socialism against the backdrop of Great Depression (1929-33).

Russia was not impacted by depression and its economic growth was simply visible. This paved way for next 50 years of superpower status in period of cold war.

Even today, socialist ideals are visible in S-E Asia (Vietnam, N. Korea, China).

On the flip side, however with the breaking up of USSR in 1991, one can question the long term manifestation of impact of Russian Revolution.

6. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, ओपियम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The famous phrase "Cutting of Chinese Yelow" is reflective of how China was shared among western colonial powers.

Initially not willing to open its territories and favourable trade surplus was gradually broken down in a manner that British was known. What began as trade treaties to open up ports, gradually made way to resemble China.

Opium war (1839-42) and role of Britain, France, Japan, Russia made the process simpler.
- Britain, through illegal opium trade via India made Chinese subject to opium addiction. In

retaliation, China lost opium wars and had to open its ports.

— Secondly, Russia was encroaching northern part of Mongolia, Manchuria, French occupied Indo-French region (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam) and Britain through treaty of Nanking occupied its port of Nanking, Hong Kong.

In this way, despite its resistance, China had to open all its ports including Macao, and what is seen is complete cutting of spheres of China for imperial motives, trade and control over Far-East.

7. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवतः भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency paved way to strengthening of Indian democracy in long run.

However, its imposition led to

- repression of political voices, discreet arrest of major leaders.
- curbing right of freedom of speech, expression, censorship of press.
- any kind of dissent in the name of internal disturbance.
- It also questioned the very basis of democratic institution, multi-party system, role of opposition.
- In addition, it violated the basic fundamental rights in the name of law and order.

In the aftermath of its revoking, it emerged to be a major positive for Indian democratic ideals.

- 44th constitutional amendment was brought to undo all the excess, considerable restriction on the imposing was laid, *keemi* internal disturbance was removed.

- It also led to reworking & reinterpretation of many ideals of constitution leading to amendment of provisions.

Thus in the long run, emergency enabled India to pass the test of democratic principle where authoritarian rule was brought down heavily in the 1977 election.

8. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. (150 words) 10

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste politics is one of the major identity politics, to seek political, social, economic escalation subject to hierarchy from age old times. Be it 1940's Dalit Movement, (or) demand of reservation post Mandal Commission, (or) rise of 'Madaw' politics in UP & Bihar post 1990's, Indian political representation has gone into transformed phase in last three decades. Is it a grave challenge?

— While it represent sectional interest, it also enables to raise voice & concerns of unheard section of population.

Due to effort of Ambedkar and later Kanshi Ram, we now have national political parties like that of Bahujan Samaj Party.

- Non-Brahmanical movements has been part of Southern & Western States since 1920's. They gave voice to deprived sections of people.

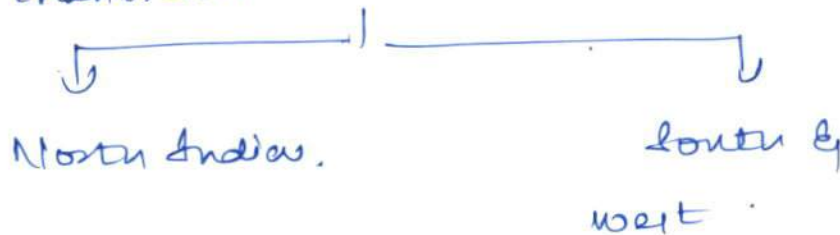
However, there are concerns :-

- so long as it can represent a consensus with priorities of growth, development in manifesto, it is desired. It should not be a limited attempt to wage caste battle.
- Secondly, adequate representation should be given as per constitutional provision (reserved seats for SC, STs) so that there is representative democracy.

9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. (150 words) 10

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जनसांख्यिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is undergoing demographic transition.



- | | |
|--|---|
| ✓ Marked by high fertility rates. | ✓ Low fertility rates. |
| ✓ More younger population. | ✓ Ageing and matured population. |
| ✓ Need for more grants in education, health. | ✓ More emphasis must be on social measures for old, elderly, pension, disabled. |
| ✓ More employment generation, skill development. | ✓ Social security schemes. |

Because there is marked difference, policy priorities must be suited to enhance the following.

In North India :-

- ✓ utmost care must be to prioritise neo- and maternal mortality rates, hunger and malnutrition,
- ✓ More emphasis to turn the demographic burden to dividend.

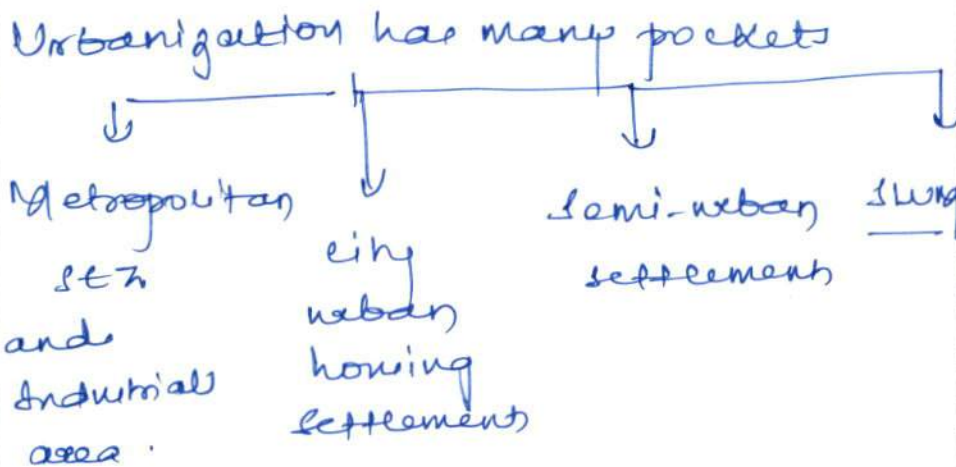
In South India :-

Owing to literacy, there will be lesser population, but more funds need to be allotted to social welfare, insurance, health.

It is certain that more IT penetration and work may lead to more migration from North India to South India. Such changes should also be dealt in policy framing stage.

10. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।



Urban crimes are an outcome of rapid and unplanned urbanisation. It is also due to pull effect of urban opportunities, to evade poverty in rural areas.

India faces massive urban challenge, with 2011 census hinting 31% urbanisation and it is estimated to reach 60% by 2050. This threat looms large owing to following factors.

- Search of livelihood opportunity
- economic growth and prospect
- rationale of personal and social escalation.
- education, health and infrastructure facilities.

Despite having dedicated Ministry for urban housing, we have haphazard cluster of urbanisation.

Urban crimes are largely due to

- casual work opportunity
- poverty in slum area with lack of basic infrastructure,
- lack of educational opportunity.

Measures :-

- systematic rehabilitation of slum.
- adequate skill, vocational training for livelihood opportunity
- housing for all scheme by 2022.
- creating scope and opportunity for them to go back to rural areas.

11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

In light of discoveries, excavations it is amply clear that India had a sense of art and artistic remains are a crucial component within it.

Were the artistic remains purely religious?

- From the time of Harappa, we have reference of naked bronze dancing girl, and mother goddess references.
- In vedic times, there was nature worship and not much is known about the literary sources of vedas.
- A vast post vedic urbanisation, and Mauryas, that royal patronage and local art manifested in form of seals, capital (Lion, Bull, elephant). There are references to Buddhist influence in terms of stupas.
- Even in post-Mauryan & Gupta period, there are temple building, agraharas

landgrants, sculptures, stupas (Dhamer)
So, in terms of art and architecture
Gupta period is also regarded as
"classical age".

Equal influence of secular art :-

In an equal measure, one finds
ample references to non-religious
secular remains as follows.

- Though Mauryan king adhered to
particular religion, tolerance to all
forms of patron was allowed.
- literature from later vedic age
in form of Panini's ashtadhyayi,
to later Kalidasa's writings, even the
treatise of statecraft Arthashastra were
all secular in nature.
- As early as Bhimbetka paintings and
later in cave architecture, there are
ample reference to secular themes.

Some other important examples include
Khajuraho temples,

- Even co-existence of varied religious
influence can be seen in Ajanta, Ellora
Elephanta, Hananavasa cave.

Hence despite the fact that
art, primarily is reflection of past
(social, cultural and political), and
religious influence remained primary
understone, we have ample reference
of secular intent. For instance in
Chola, temples even acted as adminis-
trative and financial centre. So, it
was multiplicity of factors in case of
artistic production.

12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Nationalism, in Indian context was inherent reaction to colonial rule. It was both reaction as well as reformation from late 19th century. The most important role was played by western educated middle class intelligentsia.

Why?

- They could apply western ideals of liberalism, representation, self-rule, and trace inherent problem with the colonial rule.
- In the name of 'cultural defence', they felt challenged on the question of gender & caste.
- Drain of wealth, economic exploitation and critique by moderate exposed the weakness of British rule.

Belt railway (private investment), home charge, military expenditure (to wage war), agricultural exploitation (commercialisation), deindustrialization. It was amply clear that the aim and objective of British rule was in stark contradiction to ideals of

- white man's burden (racial overtones)
- western education
- reform and self-rule (Mayer's declaration)

What did they demand?

- Indianisation of civil service.
- Reduction of tariff on Indian goods.
- Scope of self-rule, political representation.
- Reduction in unnecessary military expenditure.

In a broad sense, it enabled to reform social-religious aspects of Sati, child marriage, age of consent bill, widow remarriage, as a response to outline history, glorify India's past. This did lead to understanding India's own historical tradition.

- From 1820's the emergence of Gandhi on political scene, some of major contribution include
- rise of political association like INC, Poona Sarvajanik Samaj, Madras Sarvajanik Sabha etc.
 - social legislation and demand for reform.
 - Economic critique of Indian nationalism.
 - Provision of Council act, 1861, 1892. as a response to demand by moderate.
 - Finally, moral critique of deep foundation of British rule.

13. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

Evolution of British Policy towards

Princely States :-

After establishing its rule in 1765 (Treaty of Allahabad), East India Company furthered its territorial conquest against Carnatic, Maratha, Mysore, Sikh and Afghan till 1850's.

Amidst princely state comprised of 2/5th of subcontinent. They were subjected to

- subsidiary alliance
- policy of subordinate isolation
- policy of ring fence
- Post 1857, they were given relatively position of separate treatment subject to condition, esp after 1878 Queen's proclamation.

One of the reason being their indifference and non-revolt participation in case of Doctrine of Lapse, in case of lack of heir, British was subsuming the territory. This was the case with Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Jaipur, Jhansi.

But post 1850's, subject to acceptance of British paramountcy, they were :-

- given nominated representation in imperial legislative council.
- No interference in internal matter (except railway penetration) subject to resident being placed and payment of army maintenance.
- Princely States were not allowed to have any relation with other neighbours and foreign power.
- British did interfere in internal matter of succession.

They remained loyal to British government, even in first half of 20th.

But from 1920's, rise of PRAJA MANIDAL, the activities of revolt from within (Gudem Rampa), role of some states of Travancore, Mysore, Benares, showed signs of drifting towards reform from within.

In 1938, All India State People's Union, by 1940's, even Congress opening to the agitation of natives of princely state, provincial congress committees expanding in these areas began to show resistance against British rule.

Major differences include

- They were sporadic, localised and limited as compared to rest of British India.
- They did not take part in major mass movement due to isolation & princely-British relation in the initial phase of mass struggle.

14. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

1979 as a year marked few major events,

- Iran witnessed revolution over-throwing Shah rule and Khamenei was placed as supreme head. This was a major shift in Iran, post which US was to become major adversary.
- Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan by supporting Afghan communist group and in response, US, Pakistan supported Jihad war that had a devastating impact on Afghanistan, till today.
- In West Asia, this year also marked rise of Iran-Iraq conflict which saw war and destruction followed by sanctions, impacting economic, humanitarian and political consequences.

In general, this period also was that of cold war with US - USSR silent ideological battle taking its manifestation all across the globe. For Russia, Afghanistan was US's buffer zone to check spread of the rival ideology. It was hence a spillover effect in this case.

Consequences of the 1949 events :-

Even today, these areas are marked with geopolitical threats, war devastation (US against Iraq in 2003), economic sanction against Iran, the failure of joint cooperation agreements.

As later 2014 and after, US withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, lack of peaceful transition to political democracy (Ghani and Karzai) along with Taliban forces;

and most importantly for India, its far flung impact being an extended neighbour, the challenges with Pakistan in between can be felt.

— West Asia saw the impact further with ethnic and sectarian conflict, rise of ISIS and terrorism in the breeding ground post 1979 disturbance.

Hence, it was certainly a long lasting impact not only in West Asia and Afghanistan, but also its adjoining and extended neighbour countries.

15. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

In 1823, Monroe doctrine declared that any form of attack on the western side of hemisphere (esp central and south America) by any European power will be regarded as an attack on USA itself.

This was a time when Central and South America saw centuries of colonial exploitation by Spain, Portugal and Britain. However, gradually this very protectionism was to become a source of interference, control, indirect rule by US as a 'big brother' as late as 1950's & 1960's.

What were the after impacts?

✓ To begin with USA could find

a market for its finished products, source of raw materials and paved way for trade monopoly, restriction harming these South American countries. Brazil became mere sugar ^{exporting} ~~map~~ country. They were made single crop producing market. This was also case with Cuba.

Gradually they had to even import basic food items and ~~consequently~~ this impacted the economy.

— Most of these countries could not see peaceful transition to democracy as most witnessed single dictator rule, lack of political freedom and were mere puppet regime under dictum of US.

— Locally, there was marked impoverishment and quality of life worsened.

So, much so that there was anarchy,
and US which otherwise was harbinger
of democracy, equality, exploited
these poor neighbouring countries
in every manner.

1962, Cuba Missile crisis,
later revolts by Che Guevara and
other generals like Simon Bolivar
were all manifestation of discontent
vis-a-vis American hegemony. Any
communist uprising was repressed
brutally and in long run, North and
South America even today has huge
difference economically, socio-politically
and development in general.

So, what began as a form
of 'protection' became the very
basis of 'intervention' & exploitation.

16. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East region is separated from mainland Indian landmass merely joining at narrow 48 km Siangai corridor.

Its complex social character is marked by distinct, multiple tribal groups, languages, traditional customary rights and varied cultural affinities.

In terms of backwardness:

- Lack of transport & communication penetration
- lopsided emphasis on dam and hydro potentials, inadequate industrial development.
- Educational institutions are meagre and little employment opportunity.

- A sense of detached alienation, 'otherly' treatment due to racial overtones in mainland has kept them excluded and indifferent.

All of these led to varied forms of resistance, demands and reaction within these states.

- Demand for territorial rearrangement, separate statehood, greater Nagaland to include parts of Mizoram, Manipur and Myanmar.
- States like Nagaland was carved in 1960, Meghalaya was separated when Assam was being imposed, even Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were carved out in 1987 from UT to state.
- Assam Accord of 1985 signify the challenge Union govt faces to maintain cordial relation with these states.

However, there are persistent challenges.

- Belt AFSPA in Manipur, the Inner Line permit system, border differences with China, Bangladesh, Myanmar,
- Infringement upon traditional customary rights, as seen recently in Nagaland's urban local body election, Article 371 being invoked for these states to give special provisions, all points to the diversity and differences.

way ahead :-

- Economic development (Industrial fund, small and medium size development, infrastructure fund).
- Political assimilation (more seats in Parliament)
- cultural people to people contact and assimilation.

17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

(250 words) 15

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में ही क्यों विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

The aforementioned statement hints at issues of regional aspiration, exclusivism, cultural distinctness and socio-economic compulsion. Is the demand justified?

✓ India has huge population liability with UP alone having 16 crore population. In comparison, though states in N.East are scarcely populated, there is lack of employment opportunities.

✓ Secondly, regional language does become crucial factor, especially at district, taluk, village levels, administrative requirement compels states to hire 'local' people then.

The demand-supply aspect of the employment opportunity, most of jobs centered around urban areas make it necessary to compensate for those left behind in rural and semi-urban areas.

- At one end, it is also popular measure to seek political vote that such a demand is raised.

But going by socio-economic realities and compulsions,

- There is a need to reserve certain quota of seats for domicile in provincial civil service and grade C & D government jobs.
- It is likely that natives would understand demand, local language, local concerns and will be more suitable to work as compared to non-native. For example, in southern

and western India, local language is essential to work at provincial level.

- This may not hold true for
- private companies located in urban cities.
 - self-employment skill based jobs
 - wage employment opportunities

However following aspects must not be compromised

- Article 15 which safeguards the right to public employment
- Merit and quality of recruitment
- Any kind of discrimination which violates right to equality.

Hence a need for careful appropriation of required skill, talent pool, manpower along with aspiration of the people in general.

18. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. (250 words) 15

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization, as a phenomenon is deeply penetrative and present in Indian context post 1991 economic reform.

Positives :-

- It opened up our economy, led to liberalisation, privatisation, there was competition over state monopoly; increased exchange, trade and interaction.
- There was cultural, social, interaction, exchange of people, services, ideas which opened up the geographical and technological barrier b/w developed and developing countries.

However, it posed certain challenges:

- No longer are we subject to rigid conformities of tradition, culture, social order, pattern,
- It impacted the way we dress, what we eat, what we consume and altered radically taste, choices, preferences.
- Example, eating pattern - now switch to burger, donuts, pizzas; clothes increasingly moved to western influence, ideals of western family values are visible in sitcoms, Hollywood films. Aversion to brand, emulation of west (as it is progressive) may have challenged Indian social values.

But instead of threat, one must look at this in positive connotation. There is increasing assimilation of

Idea, $GLOBAL + LOCAL = GLOCAL$
(world has become a global village),
there has been

- Multiple opportunities for India to show its cultural heritage (International Yoga Day),
- medical and spiritual tourism, Bollywood,
- Our IT products, software skills and space is in demand across globe.

So, economic and social changes may have happened, but by no means it is a threat. It instead is coupled with varied opportunities, challenges and future prospects to ensure growth.

19. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

20. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

As per 42nd constitutional amendment India is a secular state. Our interpretation may differ from western notion, in terms of separation of religion from state, reasonable restriction in case of public order.

- India has a tradition of tolerance and religious harmony from times and ages. It is birthplace of many religion like Buddhism, Jainism etc.
- It is marked by presence, peaceful co-existence and harmony of major religious groups and practices.
- Constitution gives the right to religion, practice profess, propagate any religion and state interference is to preserve social & moral order.

Is it adequate to ensure a secular state?

- In context of recent attacks on minority groups, this holds significance.
- There is a need to respect the belief, tradition, value system which may be antagonistic to majority religion groups.
- Secondly, frequent intervention by Supreme Court to direct the changes in personal law, example Triple Talaaq, is seen as an attack on the civil rights by minorities.

So long as it violates the fundamental rights, it must be questioned.

- Post State must also ensure that
✓ adequate measures are taken to ensure safety, livelihood opportunity, adequate scope to practice

religious and customary beliefs,
without any fear of persecution.
✓ State must ensure through the
education, awareness of rights
and liberties to sections of police,
bureaucracy and administration to
ensure & safeguard the minorities.

There is a need to stimulate,
co-opt and provide a sense of
dignity, fraternity to our minority
counterparts. Only then in true spirit
will the constitutional ideals be
realised to its true potential.