



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

|                   |                |                     |           |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name of Candidate | GUNJAN DWIVEDI |                     |           |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English        | Registration Number | 323294    |
| Center            | Online         | Date                | 26/7/2018 |

| 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  
ब्लैकलिस्ट में 20 प्रश्न अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
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 जा सकते हैं जो प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेखित है और जो इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवरेज में दिए गए हैं। अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों के लिए कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
- 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.  
प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का हिस्सा खाली छोड़ा जा सकता है।

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

Ans 1.

Medieval Indian literature is predominantly marked by the rise and popularity of devotional (Bhakti) poetry. The bhakti movement started in the 8<sup>th</sup> century in south India. Its central tenet was devotion, love and a deep sense of connect and integration to personal God.

Bhakti poetry dominates almost all major languages of the country.

Ramanuj and his teachings form a significant part of Tamil literature.

The Alvars and the Nayanars with their contributions, mark further impetus to Sanskrit and southern languages.

Mera Bai brought out the essence of vernacular languages through her popularisation of Bhajans.

Guru Nanak and his disciples along with the couplets of Kabir as compiled in his work Bijak highlight the significant contributions made in Hindi-  
~~On~~ Awadhi dialects.

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's works and his emphasis on Kirtans find reflections in the Bengalee language.

Thus, Bhakti poetry dominated almost all the major languages of the country.

— X —

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।

Ans.

Bhagat Singh along with his colleagues marked a breakthrough shift in the revolutionary ideology.

The most prominent shift was a transition from individual heroic acts to mass politics.

For Bhagat Singh the real revolutionary force lay in the villages and with the masses.

He emphasised on 'Revolution by the masses and for the masses'.

The HRSA, Hindustan Republican and Socialist Association with its leadership under Bhagat Singh and Rajguru emphasised on Socialism and nationalization of public utilities.

Ram Prasad Bismil highlighted

the futility of bomb and emphasised on Hindu-Muslim unity.

The central theme of change can be summed up as INQILAB ZINDABAD i.e. freedom from poverty, from communalism, from oppressive British rule and from ignorance.

The emphasis was on universal brotherhood, pluralism and secularism.

Thus, Bhagat Singh along with Bismil, Rajguru, Sukhdev and others relied on the power of the masses.

————— X ————— .

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।

Ans 3.

The first 100 years of British rule are marked by series of civil rebellions. One of the most significant among them was the Paika Rebellion of 1817.

The Paikas were the peasant militia who provided military services during war and need and cultivated land during peace time. They were given rent free lands in lieu of their services.

The coming of Britishers marked a change in this. Their interference in local revenue system and imposition of

their own revenue methods broke  
down the traditional system.  
Further they charged interests  
on the earlier rent free lands  
given to the Paikas. The fierce  
extraction of rents and oppressive  
practices further added to the  
frustration of the locals.

This culminated into a  
rebellion under the leadership  
of Bakshi Jagbandhu that lasted  
for 3 months. It marked the  
first <sup>organised</sup> peasant uprising against  
the British. It highlighted the  
power of unity of the locals  
and their determination to  
get rid of oppression.

Though, suppressed, the ~~movement~~  
rebellion was successful in  
bringing about a change in  
British attitude of undue  
interference in local practices.

—————X—————

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।

Ans 4

The coming of railway in 1853 marked a revolutionary change in socio-economic history of India. The Railway was built specifically to serve the colonial interests which was to increase their profits at the hands of the colonised.

The Railway system was designed in a way to connect the port towns to internal markets. This served two purposes

- i) extracting raw materials from the interiors of the country to be exported to England to get transformed into finished products.

ii) Sale of finished products in the new markets that opened up on account of connectivity.

Further, railway was developed with the help of foreign investment at the rate of 5% interest which marked a significant drain of wealth.

Railway also could be used to mobilize forces and army to contain any signs of rebellion in any part of the country.

Thus, in no way was the railway system designed to promote modernization in India but to enhance its own commercial interests.

—————X—————

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।

Ans 5.

The 'October 1917 Revolution' or the 'Bolshevik Revolution' on the 7<sup>th</sup> of November, 1917 changed the course of history for not only Russia, but also of the entire world. It marked the end of the rule of Czar Nicholas II and highlighted the power that lay in the hands of the masses. The legacy of the October 1917 revolution is manifested through following:-

- 1) It was the first successful rebellion by the masses (farmers and workers). The earlier Menshevik revolution resulted in a provisional government that ~~was~~ had an undertone

- of capitalist interests.
- 2). It seemed as an example of the power of the masses and influenced the suffering people of the rest of the world.
  - 3). It marked as a practical example of Socialism, with its goal towards communism.

However, along with demonstrating the strength of the people and formation of true Soviet, it laid the seeds of hyper nationalism that got reflected in the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism.

—————X—————

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, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 6 .

Opium Wars between the Chinese and the Britishers opened China to inhuman loot and plunder at the hands of the colonisers.

The chief purpose of the Opium Wars was to open Chinese economy to British products and serve colonial interests.

Initially only two ports were open, from which the British traders exported silk, cotton, tea etc. At the same time <sup>(which was cultivated in India)</sup> opium was illegally sold in the Chinese markets, making the Chinese get addicted to it. This resulted in huge profits. When, one such

opium cargo got seized, the British declared war and emerged victorious. The Chinese had to pay enormous amounts of war indemnities and agreed for extraterritorial rights of the British to be tried only in English Courts. Hong Kong came under the British influence and many ports were opened for trade. Thus the Chinese felt betrayed and humiliated. The reflection of which can be seen in the beginning of modern China that emphasised on closed economy.

—X—

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।

The National Emergency was declared on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 1975 on the pretext of internal disturbance. It marked a dark phase in the history of India's democracy. It had several dimensions :

Economically, India was marked by food crisis on account of two successive droughts, there was inflation and people stood in protest eg) Railway strike of 1973.

Politically, there existed a tussle between the judiciary and the executive on account of the Keshavananda Case.

Further, the Allahabad High Court on Ray Narain's plea declared Indira Gandhi's election null and void on grounds of misuse of power.

The J.P. Movement protest and demanded resignation by Indira Gandhi on moral grounds. Thus emergency was declared in an already vulnerable and agitated political-economic scenario.

The aftermaths :-

- > Right to constitutional remedies got suspended
- > Misuse of preventive detention
- > Arrest of opposition leaders
- > Press censorship
- > administrative powers being misused by unofficals
- > protests, strikes and cultural organisations were banned.
- > force sterilization instances.

Despite the dark phase of emergency, democracy emerged victorious and has successfully stood the test of time.

————— X —————

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।

Ans8.

Indian politics is characterised by a uniqueness of traditionalization of modernity and modernization of traditions.

As pointed out by RAJNI KOTHARI caste and politics have both influenced each other and at the same time been influenced by each other. This is a grave challenge to democracy.

Caste is deeply rooted in Indian society. Abusing casteist sentiments often results into caste consciousness getting

enacerbated. Voters vote on account of caste rather than the larger goals. This brings into picture vote bank politics and undermines the essence of democracy that is debate and deliberation.

It eclipses the true spirit of the right to choice of the voters as he/she exercises this in the content of caste biases.

Further, it has often resulted in caste radicalisation and castism that is notion of superiority which has been manifested in instances of caste polarizations and the resultant violence before elections.

————— X —————

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।

Ans 9 .

India will achieve the coveted status of the most youthful country by 2020. This is reflected in India's DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND. At the same time India will have as many as 173 million aged and elderly persons by 2026.

However there is an emerging pattern of a youthful north and a maturing south and west. This highlights the higher population growth rate in the north as compared to southern and western states. The implications on policy making are -

- Region specific policy making.
- On one hand southern & western states have been successful in

keeping a check on population, on the other hand northern states are availing the uneven benefits of growth on account of higher grants by the central government.

- This could be a source of demotivation for the southern states

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।

Ans 10

Urbanization refers to the process of increase in urban centres. Urban centres are defined demographically, in terms of increased population and sociologically, in terms of change in attitude and standards of living. However urbanization has resulted in growth of slums, squatters, unplanned cities, unhygienic conditions, paucity of resources and excessive pressure on land.

The heightened prices and standards of living have resulted in a 'sense of deprivation' and crave for 'quick and easy money'.

on account of increased opportunities. This has resulted in a surge of urban crimes like - theft, robbery, murder, kidnapping, abductions etc.

Unplanned development & lack of resources has resulted in increase in crimes against women on account of lack of security.

Measures <sup>to be</sup> taken to tackle the issue:-

- ↳ ~~increase~~ planned development
- ↳ Bringing down any illegal construction
- ↳ Relocating slums
- ↳ providing and diversifying sources of income
- ↳ effective implementation of policies by municipalities
- ↳ increasing awareness and skilling the unorganised workers
- ↳ better public amenities
- ↳ developing counter magnets

Thus, a lot remains to be done. However projects like Smart Cities, AMRUT are steps in the right direction.

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।

Ans 11 .

Ancient India reflects strong religious traditions as manifested in the Vedic period. The Vedic period, with its literature, schools of philosophy and scriptural traditions are nothing but the ideas of Hindu religion.

Buddhist and Jain Traditions, with their remains in the form of literature ~~were~~, and strong follower base ~~was~~ is a significant religion.

The artistic remains of the Mauryan empire - stupas, pillars, rock cut architecture were all to propagate Bhramma.

Post Mauryan empire as under  
the Guptas promoted Hindu  
tradition especially Shaivism eg)  
Shiv Temple, Dashrath Temple.

However not all works were  
religious. There was advancement  
of science and rational thinking  
as reflected in works of  
Ramanujan, Varahmihira,  
Chanakya, Charak etc.

————— X —————



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।

Ans 12 .

The intelligentsia played a very significant role in the growth of Nationalism. It highlighted and brought on the surface the root cause of the suffering of Indians at the hands of the colonisers. The role played by the intelligentsia can be understood in the following contents:-

ECONOMIC :

Moderates like Dada Bhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and Ranade brought out the true nature of exploitation is the DRAIN OF WEALTH.

The British treated India as

a source of raw materials and a dumping ground for the finished products.

### SOCIAL :

Social thinkers and reformers emphasised on India's glory and past culture of prosperity. Tilak, Ranade, Swami Vivekananda, Dayananda Saraswati etc highlighted the rich cultural heritage of India. This negated the western 'civilization mission' and 'white man's burden'.

### POLITICAL :

The moderates laid the ground, the extremists inculcated the spirit of self reliance and confidence and Gandhi empowered the masses. The

Indian National Congress emphasised on self rule and ending on foreign rule and oppression. As Tilak pointed out "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it."

Thus the intelligentsia played a significant role in bringing forth the underlying and dormant spirit of self-confidence and self-determination which was the binding force of Indian Nationalism.

————— X —————

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?

Ans 13

The British policy towards the princely states was determined in the content of time and space and can be understood as through a set of stages:

- i) Struggle for equality with the states - This was the foremost step in British policy. The Battle of Plassey 1757 marked the British as a major contending power. Battle of Buxar 1764 established them as one.
- ii) Ring Fence policy - by Warren Hastings. This was to form buffer states to promote British interests against Marathas and other imperial powers.
- iii) Policy of subordinate isolation - The Doctrine of Lapse of

Lord Dalhousie is a prominent example of this.

- i) Policy of subordinate Union -  
~~end~~ of Revolt of 1857 marked the  
end of policy of annexation.  
ii) Policy of potential intrusion only  
on the grounds of misgovernance  
and treating the Princes as  
instruments in the rule of the  
British Crown.

- iii) A federation - The Act of 1935 laid  
down provisions for an all India  
federation, only if more than 50%  
of the Princely states agreed to  
it. However, this could never  
be established.

Thus the British policy towards the  
princely states is marked by  
successive phases.

National Movement in the Princely  
states differed from the rest  
of British India on following  
grounds -

- princely states accepted British paramountcy ie the Queen as sovereign in exchange of non-interference. Thus they formed their own myopic world disenchanted from the mainstream sentiments.
- The Princes supported British rule and did not allow anti British movements in their territories.
- People remained aloof as they were not in direct contact with the national movement.

Nonetheless, the tide of nationalism swept across all barriers and even the people in princely states stood against the foreign rule.

————— X —————

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।

Ans 14.

The year 1979 marked as a watershed year in the history of West Asia and Afghanistan. The world was divided into two blocs -

- i) the American Bloc - liberals
- ii) the Soviet Bloc - Communists

West Asia in general and Afghanistan in particular became a playground of Cold War politics.

1979 was the year when Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan.

This brought an end to the peaceful phase of détente and reinvigorated the heated

phase referred to as New Cold War.

Russia with the aim of expanding its sphere of influence in Afghanistan, attacked and intervened in the domestic politics.

The training of Mujaheds in the neighbouring frontline state of Pakistan sowed the seeds of global terrorism, the repercussions of which are being faced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. USA increased the military as well as financial aid to Pakistan, which only acted to entrench terrorism in Pakistani soil as manifested in its state sponsored terrorism.

Another significant event was the Iranian Revolution, 1979

which ~~seemed the American~~  
seemed as an antithesis to  
the American vital interests  
in West Asia. The rifts on  
account of the Revolution  
between the Orthodox and the  
Liberals continues to paint the  
present day Iranian political  
dichotomy between the civil  
government and the religious  
leaders.

Thus, the events of 1979 deeply  
impacted the politics of West  
Asia and Afghanistan.

— X —

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।

Ans 15.

The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was formulated to keep a check on colonialism and colonial interests of western European powers.

The Doctrine included two aspects :-

- i) non interference by European powers in American subcontinent
- ii) non interference by America in European colonial interests.

The doctrine also marked the phase of American Isolationism

which resulted in economic and industrial progress of America.

However, the Monroe doctrine also became the pretext of American imperialism as seen in the following instances:-

- In the war between Venezuela and Britain, America intervened on grounds of safeguarding its interests.
- Similarly, America brought about a regime change in Panama to ensure its rights on the Panama Canal.
- American intervention in Cuban Revolution.

As a corollary to Monroe Doctrine, it was established that America had the right to safeguard its interest in the Western Hemisphere.

- The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was also a manifestation of the Munroe Doctrine.

Although it was said that with the end of Cold War there was a real and perspective change in American policy towards marked intervention as reflected in Truman Doctrine, the tenets of Munroe Doctrine still hold a significant place in American foreign policy as reflected in "America First" approach of the Trumpian administration.

— X —

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।

Ans 16.

North East India has its own complex character on account of various reasons :-

- i) The isolation of the region is because of only a small and narrow link of connectivity referred to as the chicken neck corridor.
- ii) The hilly and inaccessible terrain resulted in further neglect because of poor means of transport and communication.
- iii) The region consists of several tribes with their own distinct cultures, languages and history. This has resulted in the need for specific need based

policies to be made. North east cannot be looked as a singular block, and the 'one-size fits all model' cannot be applied.

These factors have resulted in complicated set of demands:-

> demand for increased autonomy. This has been fulfilled through establishing Hill Councils, Tribal Advisory Committees etc as under Part V and VI of the Constitution.

The PESA Act (Panchayat Extension in Scheduled Areas) is a manifestation of the recognition of distinctiveness of the north east.

> Special packages to promote industrialization, growth and development. The Ministry for the Development of North East Region has initiated several

programmes in this concern

> Special Category Status was accorded to cater to their special needs.

> Demands for Secession by ~~some~~ supra nationalist groups, and rise of insurgency on account of porous boundaries.

States like Assam also face the <sup>challenge</sup> ~~change~~ in demographic change ~~or~~ because of the influx of migrants from Bangladesh. This has also raised socio-economic as well as security concerns.

Thus North East India reflects a complex character. Government needs to follow a holistic approach to bring about bottom-up development by empowering the people.

X

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।

Ans 17

The 'Son of the Soil theory' is a distorted manifestation of regionalism. Regionalism refers to affinity and love for one's place of residence. When such a sentiment adopts extreme and aggressive form it often gets reflected as 'son of the soil' which implies a particular state for a particular set of people, preferably on linguistic basis.

This has raised certain issues as following :-

- i) Rise in feelings of hatred and animosity for the immigrants
- ii) Creation of the notion of 'outsiders' thereby hampering peaceful existence.
- iii) Rise of violence against outsiders
- iv) 'Sense of deprivation' amongst the local residents. They feel their resources especially jobs and other economic opportunities are being exploited by others.
- v) Social tension and law and order issues.

However, this is seen only in few states and cities :-

- i) Strong pull factor - the states/cities that are economically developed and better off have better opportunities available.

- ii) Better standards of living -  
this is the chief source of  
attraction for migrants.
- iii) Better civic amenities and  
infrastructure - often people  
migrate on account of  
poor development in their  
native places. This is referred  
to as the 'push factor'.
- X —

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।

Ans 18.

Globalization is the process of increased interconnectedness and integration. It has three dimensions:

- ↳ Social - greater integration of culture, values, ideas
- ↳ Political - increased significance of international organisations like WTO, IMF, World Bank.
- ↳ Economic - the most visible form reflected in the form of greater market integration.

Thus globalization has resulted in increased economic growth through free flow of trade. On

the other hand it has its own negative impacts :-

How globalization assaults national sovereignty :-

- <sup>world</sup> state has become borderless with the blurring of state boundaries.
- Rise of Corporate governance - state caters to the need of the corporates.
- Casine Capitalism - there is growth in wealth in the form of shares and their prices is financial wealth with no actual growth on the ground.
- Significance of global financial institutions.

How it erodes local Culture :-

- globalization promotes homogenization as reflected in food habits, clothing habits etc. eg) MacDonaldization
- However the concept of

'Globalization' challenges this.  
Nonetheless it promotes consumerism  
and excessive materialism that  
results in socio-economic instability

How it threatens economic &  
social stability :-

- resulted in breakdown on  
traditional societal set up eg)  
rise of nuclear families
- excessive consumerism
- crisis in one part of the world  
has implications in all the  
other part eg) <sup>Global</sup> Financial Crisis, 2008

Thus globalization has resulted  
in a Global Village.

————— x —————

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।

Ans 19.

There is a growing rate of incidences of child delinquency in India. This is on account of an amalgamation of several factors right from child rearing to socialisation, to how a child is exposed to the realities of the world.

The risk factors that appear at a young age are as follows:-

↳ exposure to poverty and deprivation. Poverty is as much an economic problem as it is social. The sense of inequality & deprivation

gives rise to a sense of helplessness and an urgent and quick fix to the problem. This results in inculcation of criminal tendencies.

↳ Lack of education and its poor quality : education develops the mental faculty of a child & enables him/her to differentiate right from wrong

↳ poor socialisation at home.

Child delinquency is generally manifested in those societal setups that are already marred by crime.

How can timely intervention help?

↳ education can promote right attitude. Here the role of the state as well as family comes into play.

↳ ~~skilling~~ and person promoting

awareness about law

↳ proper guidance and care  
especially for homeless and  
orphans who are prone to  
criminal attitude.

If not checked at an early  
age these young and innocent  
minds can be moulded and  
converted into hardened  
criminals. It is better to  
hit the problem at its roots and  
nip it in the bud.

————— X —————

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।

Ans 20)

Indian version of secularism is based on 'PANTH NIRPEKSHTA'.

The Preamble, Article 14, 15, 16 and Articles 25-28 (Freedom of Religion) are the constitutional basis of Indian secularism.

Secularism implies freedom of religion and freedom from religion.

True secularism reflects toleration towards all religions and faith. As much as it is about Constitutional provisions, it is about the feeling of toleration.



