

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।

The Bhakti movement was a socio-religious & secular movement in medieval India. It ~~arised~~ ^{arose} in opposition to the 'Sanskritisation' of Indian society.

The movement stressed on personal devotion to God through poetry:-

① Impact on South India

The Alvars created Nalayira Divya Prabandhanam & Nayanaras

Tevaram. These poetries influenced Tamil & Kannada languages. Tyagaraja also

popularized 'Carnatic devotional' music
in Kannada.

Impact on North India :-

Kabir's Bijak is incorporated in
'Adi Granth' in Punjabi.
'Surdas & Tulsidas' popularized
poetic works in Braj Bhasha
& Awadhi.

Impact on Western India :-

Ekknath & Tukaram composed
poetry in Marathi. Mirabai
from Rajasthan, also composed
devotional poems for Krishna.

Impact on Eastern India :-

Chaitanyadeva from Bengal used the
local Bengali - Braj Bhasha mix for poetry.

Bhakti movement is a watershed in
the historic, cultural & spiritual development of
India.

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indians are globally renowned for Mathematics geniuses starting from Aryabhatta — Srinivasa Ramanujan to the more recent Abel prize recipient.

Mathematical astronomy tradition:

① Aryabhatta → Founded 0, value of π as well as the circumference of the Earth. He also calculated solar & lunar cycles. His works are found in Aryabhattiyan.

② Brahmagupta → written Siddhanta Shiromani, which contains important mathematical

theorems.

3. The Chakravat or Cyclical method of solving equations by Bhaskaracharya was also formulated in India.

4. There are other works like 'Bej-ganit' & 'Lalitavistara' which also include works on Mathematics.

5. Kanada & Varahmihira are other known ancient scientists. Varahmihira wrote which is a treatise on astronomy & astrolgy.

Keeping in sync, with India's glorious mathematical tradition, the Economic survey 2017-18 has also suggested a 'National Mission on Maths'.

3. 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।

Railways in India started with the first train between Bombay & Thane in 1853. It gradually expanded & is now the second densest in the World.

Benefits of Railway :-

⇒ Societal assimilation due to increased cultural interaction & trade.

⇒ Increased awareness of Indians about rights, particularly Economic Rights. ex - Spread of ideas like 'Drain Theory'.

However, Railways was destructive to the Indian Economy.

- 1) Led to development of trade with Industrial development.
- 2) Increased commercialisation of agriculture perpetuated British interests by increased revenue.
- 3) Transport of processed raw materials from villages - ports.
- 4) Drain of Indian resources on account of 'Interest' payments on railways.
- 5) Mobilisation of army made easy, easier to curb dissent now.

It was therefore said by people like Gokhale, that railways led to (i) Wholesale colonization of India and was an Indian subsidy to British Industrial development.

4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Even though Tagore & Gandhi shared a bonhomie as exemplified by giving the titles 'Gurudev' & 'Mahatma' to each other the 2 dissented on fundamental issues:-

1) Tagore was not a believer in the concept of 'Nationalism' while Gandhi ji was. Tagore said that 'Nationalism displaces Humanism'

2) Role of women - Gandhi ji believed that women had to be emancipated, but within the household confines, Tagore was more libertarian in this regard.

3) EDUCATION → Tagore believed that for India's development &

progress 1) It had to break free from the vices of the past.

2) Take up Western education & science.

3) Did not believe in spiritual & religious teaching. Grandhi however, did not want a breakup from tradition & stressed upon indigenous traditional values.

Similarities :-

1) Both stressed upon vocational education → ex - Tagore's training at Shanti Niketan & Grandhi's Sabarwal Ashram gave skill training.

2) Secular education.

3) Education of girl child.

4) Stress upon overall personality & holistic development.

5) Belief in 'ashram style education'.

5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971.
(150 words) 10
- एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Privy purse was an agreement between erstwhile rulers of Indian princely states & Vallabh bhai Patel under which the Princes revoked, their estates in return for an assured 'maintenance sum' promised by the Indian state.

The same was abolished by India Grandhi Govt. in 1971. & challenged in Supreme Court.

HISTORICAL NECESSITY

- 1) Constitution has provided for 'Right to Equality' & had already abolished titles like 'Raja', Diwan etc under A-18.

- 2) Drain on India's meager resources
- 3) Low growth rates coupled with a huge stress due to influx of refugees.
- 4) India's goal of Socialism was not in sync with the Payments.
- 5) Extravagance & misuse of Privy money.
Rajas continued to be recognized as such.

BETRAYAL OF PROMISE.

- 1) One of the key conditions under which Rajas had signed Instrument of Accession.
- 2) Maintenance of estates made impossible without the money. ex → Vacant & dilapidated state of 'Daibhanga Mahal'.
- 3) It was 'Quid Pro Quo' payment as Rajas had submitted, expensive real estate like 'Hyderabad & Patiala houses in Delhi to the state'.

6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Korean War was fought between a China backed Northern & Communist Korea & USA backed, Southern part of Korea. It led to the partition of Korea along the 17th parallel.

Involvement of India :-

- 1) Contributed to negotiation of peace between the separated powers.
- 2) Sent medical troops to the Korean peninsula as part of a US peacekeeping force.
- 3) Condemned USA's unilateral march to the Northern part

of Korea backed by China.

4) Voted in favour of a unified Korea, time & again at International forums.

5) Was an important party in effectuating a Cease fire agreement.

The Korean peninsula continues to remain a vital part of Indian foreign affairs strategy.

It ^{supports} ~~wants~~ denuclearisation & eventual unification of the Korean peninsula.

7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? (150 words) 10

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

The Balfour Declaration of 1948 by the British Govt called for establishment of a 'Zionist Home', which would be independent, in the erstwhile territories of the Ottoman empire.

Factor in shaping conflict :-

- ① Ho Jewish homeland promised led to influx of Jews from all over the World.
- ② Boundaries not clearly laid out.
- ③ Palestine — a home for 'Arabs' not explicitly mentioned.
- ④ Concerns of neighbouring countries

like Jordan (West Bank) & Egypt
(Sinai peninsula) not addressed.

⑤ No redressal of how
"Jerusalem on West Bank had to
be governed.

⑥ Nothing done to counter
Israeli expansion.

How this led to conflict?

① Confusion & resentment among
Arab powers led to the
'6 Day War' against Israel.

② led to a hunt Palestine
which gave way to violent
uprisings in the form of 'Intifada'

③ Status of Jerusalem left unaddressed.
Way forward:-

1) Negotiation on the 'Two State Theory'

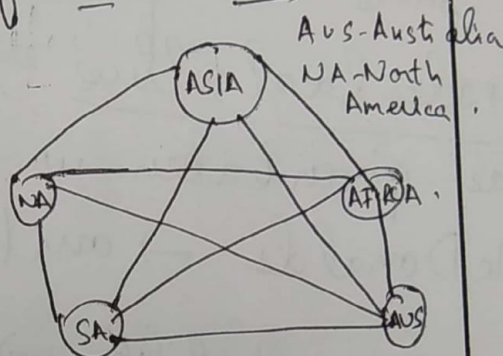
2) Sensitize Israel of combined importance of
Jerusalem

8. 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 instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. (150 words) 10

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।

Globalisation is defined as the integration & interconnectedness of different regions of the World.

How it has led to Economic growth!



① Increase in competition has led to Consumerism

fig: Globalisation between Continents

② Economies of scale in production due to integrated supply chains.

③ Lowered cost of production due to Comparative Cost advantage
ex - India became IT outsourcing

hub.

Infusion of Technology & Professional best practices in India.

ASSAULT
NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY → ex 'Coca-Cola Imperialism' under which large Transnational Companies call the shots in governance & policy making.

Erodes local culture → Levi's Jeans has given taken up. 'Kurti Pajama's McDonalds → our Idli dosa.

Economic stability → ^{Bilateral} Trade wars can now become global. ex-USA-China & frequent capital exits have made financial markets volatile.

Social instability → Nuclearisation of families, pornography, export of terrorism etc.

However, India has positively benefitted large from globalisation largely, as it has not fully replaced its Traditional values.

9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women in India form only 22% of the workforce & in that too are largely confined to the informal sector.

They have been relegated to put sphere in the following manner:-

1) Largely responsible for household chores.

2) Lack of political participation.

In India women, legislators are almost $\frac{1}{6}$ th of their male counterparts.

3) Inequality in wages. ex - Difference in pay of actors & actresses in Bollywood.

4) Contribution finds limited reflection in the Country's National income due to

their work being non-monetized.
5) Unfavourable workplace characterized
by a sexually & emotionally
abusive work environment.

✶ This relegation to the
private sector has caused a
Digital divide between the 2
genders, says UNICEF. This has
also adversely affected the morale
of women. They are subjected to:-
1) Domestic abuse 2) Coerced from
dropping out from schools. 3) Subject
to marital rape 4) Disregarded from
taking decisions.

Way Forward:-

- 1) Sensitized children right from school.
- 2) Gender sensitive laws
- 3) Strict implementation of legislations like
Equal Remuneration Act.

10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारिकरण को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

If Informal labour comprises more than 90% of India's workforce. They are among the most exploited, as they are unaware of their rights & receive insignificant statutory dues. ex - PF & gratuity.

Informalization of workforce is growing as seen by:-

- 1) Increased ~~tender~~ Work from Cottage & small industries.
- 2) Limited growth rate in jobs.
- 3) 'Gig Economy' → ex - reliance on Uber & Ola for work.

Barriers to Economic Potential

- ① Low productivity jobs.

- ② Threat of disguised unemployment is more in informal work.
 - ③ Underpaid jobs → reduces their potential to save & demand.
 - ④ No welfare payments. ex- Health Insurance → increases their reliance on Govt. payouts, draining resources
- LONG RUN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

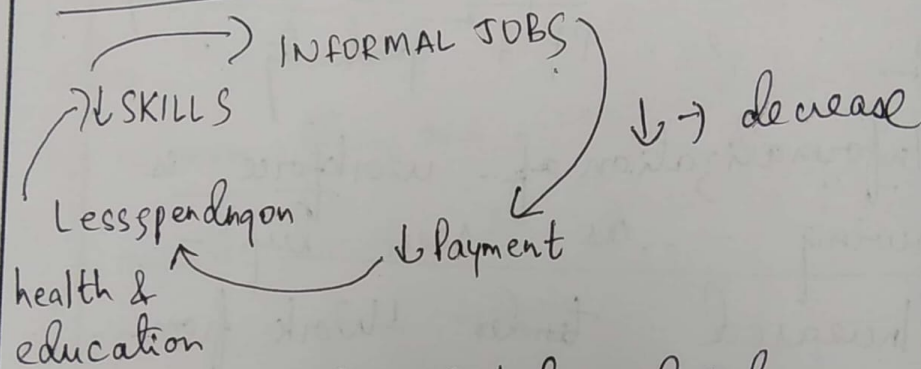


fig: Viscious Cycle of Informal jobs

Way Forward :-

- ① Create high productivity jobs.
- ② Coastal Employment Zones as suggested by Niti Aayog 3Yr Action Plan, for high quality jobs.
- ③ Increased private participation in health & education.
- ④ Generating correct data on number & nature of informal jobs.

11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples.

(250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism was not merely a religion, but a socio-economic revolution in ancient India.

It has contributed in the following manner :-

① BUDDHIST PHILOSOPHY :-

① 'Ahimsa' → adopted by major Indian works such as 'Upanishads'.

② Belief in suffering & desire being cause of suffering or 'tanha' →
The Gita believes in 'relentless pursuit' without desire.

③ Indifference about God's existence →
→ Philosophies like Advaita are silent about God's existence.

④ Universalism → Upanishads preaches 'universe as one'.

Indian Art

- 1) Grandhara & Mathura Art were inspired by Gautam Buddha & made statues of him using marble & red sandstone. Mathura gautam sculptures were also made for Hindu gods & Goddesses.
- 2) Painting → Ajanta & Ellora paintings contain pictures of Padmapani & Vajrapani - 2 Bodhisattvas.
- 3) Sculptures → ex - Queen Maya's dream is a sculpture in _____.
- 4) Traditional Buddhist chanting of Ladakh, continues till this date and is also a UNESCO Intangible Heritage.

Architecture

- ① Stupas → The one at Lanchi still survives. There are also others such as Amravati stupas
- ② Monasteries → Tawang Monastery in Arunachal is one of the World's largest & is influenced by Buddhist art
- ③ Lion Pillars → The one at Sarnath & Lauriya Nandangarh are influenced by Buddhist art
- ④ Buddhist caves → Caves were formerly used by Buddhist monks as 'Viharas' → Ajanta, Ellora, & Udaygiri in Odisha are all Buddhist cave remains

Buddhism has had significant impact. Even though, it has reached insignificant populations within India its ethos is very much alive & in the country.

12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peasant movements in India were localized & particularistic. They did not provide for any 'societal alternative'. Rather, they were against particular grievances such as :-

1) bedakhali 2) nazrana 3) hari & velhi. They were local in their spread & just wanted British policies to be more sensitive.

Examples :-

① Indigo Revolt in Bengal → They were against coerced indigo cultivation & fraudulent contracts.

& not against British rule per se.
This did not spread beyond Bengal.

② Deccan uprising → Similar to the indigo revolt, this was a local movement, due to response menace of moneylenders. It lacked organized leadership as seen by the spontaneous & violent uprising.

③ Palna Agrarian League - in Bengal was also against high land revenue. This movement was led by local leaders such as Bankim Chandra who were not regular leaders.

However, things changed in the 20th Century when the

peasants became more organized, first under Gandhi; i & then as part of Peasant Organizations. - Gandhi led peasants in the Kheda & Champaran Satyagrah & also supported Lardner Pate's Bardoli Satyagrah.

Later, Organisations like Udhar Kisan Sabha & All India Kisan Sabha was formed by leaders like IN Dwivedi, Malviya, GS Mishra & Nehru.

Therefore, we can see that peasant movement in India was earlier local & unorganized but later became more nationalistic and an important driver of our Independence.

13. 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।

Earlier the Indian Nationalists were led by Moderates who had full faith in the benevolence of British rule. They thought that the British were just & fair & that their conscience could be appealed to.

Later, due to 'Drain Theory', 'Lyttton's Repressive policies like Afghan War, Arms Act & the Ilbert Bill'

Contraversion made the contradictory interests clear & obvious.

The 'Intelligentsia' were mostly

from the Moderate fold & Western educated. ex - Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta etc.

ROLE :-

① Proponents of 'Drain Theory' → which was an easy to understand theory by the masses.

② Teachers of Economics → GK Gokhale & MR Kanade, mobilized peasants & workers & made them aware about their rights & apathy of British rule.

③ Founders of the Indian Press → The Indian press was for educative propaganda. Amrita Bazar Patrika, Kesari, The Leader were all founded by them.

④ Foundation of Congress → was spearheaded by the 'Intelligentsia'.

⑤ Campaign for civil rights → They strived for freedom of press, rights like association, movement etc for the Indians.

⑥ Mobilisation of public opinion

⑦ Secular leadership of the National movement.

⑧ Channel of communication between masses & the Govt.

⑨ Education against 'mai baag' culture propagated by British.

However, the Intelligensia, failed to realize the true nature of British rule which caused widespread resentment against them. Their methods, were also 'too feeble' for the young revolutionaries.

14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment. (250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Communalism is a theory that believes that religious identities of 2 communities are in contradiction with each other.

Communalism in India passed through phases :-

① Liberal Phase → Extreme Phase
Ex (Lala Lajpat Rai) Ex (Tannah & Growse)

Partition

① In the beginning Liberal Phase →

① Lala Lajpat Rai & Malviya were against Lucknow Pact, 1916

② They believed that unnecessary

concessions were being granted to Muslims'.

③ Syed Ahmed Khan → a liberal believed that Muslims were being discriminated against & their rights ought to be safeguarded.

④ Muslim League's support of 'separate electorates' proposed in Delmsford reforms 1919.

EXTREME PHASE :-

① Rise of parties like All India Hindu Mahasabha → by Grawalkar which preached disunity between the 2 religions.

② Anti - Beef propaganda by Hindu organisation caused resentment

in Muslims.

② Ouster of Muslim League members from the Congress fold.

④ Defeat of Muslim League in 1935 Provincial Elections → & refusal of Congress to form a joint Govt.

⑤ Muslim League's Call for a separate nation in Lahore - 1940.

⑥ These events finally culminated into Jinnah's call for Direct Action on 15 Aug 1946 → which led to Partition.

Therefore, it is rightly said, that Communalism is like an INCLINED SLOPE. Once a person has climbed it, it is nearly impossible for him to retreat. This is exemplified by India's partition.

15. 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।

The North East part of India continues to remain hostile to the Indian mainland. It is under-developed & prone to insurgency & terrorism.

Reasons for discontent in NE :-

- ① British policies — The Treaty of Yandaboo with Burma through which the area was incorporated into India is not recognized in the NE.
- ② Landlocked nature due to Partition has isolated it.
- ③ Geographic terrain has made

vast swatches of area inaccessible and has not prevented assimilation.

④ Large no of tribes, each with it's own cultural practices & dialects.

⑤ Internal border disputes → ex → demand for 'Greater Nagalim' is due to geographic incongruity of Naga population with Nagaland.

⑥ Porous nature of borders & associated migrations.

COMPLICATED DEMANDS:-

① Greater Nagalim includes parts of Burma, Myanmar also.

② Demand of Mizoram & Nagaland for sovereignty.

③ AASU's demands for expulsion of Bangladeshi migrants. They are, for ex → against the Citizenship Amendment Bill.

④ Non-granting of citizenship to Chakma & Hajong refugees is a demand in Tripura.

⑤ Demand of state retreat from tribal areas & repeal of Forest Rights Act & AFSPA.

Way Forward :-

① Sensitize forces posted in North East.

② Gradual withdrawal of AFSPA.

③ Development using 'Composite Hill Index'

④ Digital penetration for service delivery & grievance redressal.

16. 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 पश्चात्कर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe doctrine was formulated by the US to mark 'South & Latin America' as its sphere of influence.

It said that, the US will not intervene with the European powers, but will spread its influence to Latin & NA.

The South Americans welcomed it in the hope of a more resources leading to their development.

① CUBA → was highly reliant on US for sustaining its sugar Economy. Fidel Castro's socialist

policies, caused an alarm in
USA & it stopped all imports
& funding.

② PANAMA → which was earlier
considered a sphere of part of
Columbia, was made an
Independent country, because it (the
Canal) was Nationalized by the
Columbians.

③ GUATEMALA was also made
independent in a similar manner
to serve American interests.

④ Crackdown on (NARCOTerrorism)
in Columbia was first welcomed
but, US intervention caused
a lot of death & destruction.

(5) American investments in Brazil & Argentina were also to spread 'Capitalism' & therefore fought against the Communist Was in Argentina led by Che Guevara.

(6) In Bolivia → the reign of Simon Bolivar was also interfere d with

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17. 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।

Events :-

West Asia :-

The War between Iran & Iraq, & US invasion of Iraq.

Afghanistan :-

Soviet invasion of Afghanistan against tribal insurgents in a bid to safeguard its own borders & subsequent withdrawal.

Along with this US bid to oust Soviet rivals in Afghanistan was the cause of instability.

Both these were part of the larger Cold War.

Impact :-

- ① Polarized countries in West Asia into Soviet - US camps. ex → Israel → US ally & Syria → Russia's.
- ② Increased US reliance on Pakistan for access to Pakistan
- ③ Arming tribal groups against the other camps, caused proliferation of vessels & subsequent rise of Taliban & ISIS
- ④ Increasing nuclearisation of the World

⑤ Crisis in West Asia led to (Refugee Crisis) in Europe.

⑥ Turbulence in Kashmir by armed Pakistani terrorists is also a fallout.

~~⑦ Political~~

~~⑧ Gulf~~

⑨ Instability in oil prices due to conflicts in West Asia. ex - Saudi & Iraq-Iran.

⑩ Shia-Sunni conflict.

18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate.
(250 words) 15

लुड्डाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was a socio-economic-technological revolution in Britain in the 18th-19th century characterized by 1) invention of steam engine 2) increasing mechanisation of production process.

It's negative fallouts :-

- 1) Increased inequality between Workers & mill owners,
- 2) Long hours of work, under pitiable conditions,
- 3) Child labor & women exploitation
- 4) Migration → urbanisation with associated problems like lack of housing, sanitation &

crime
5) Increase in Urban pollution
leading to the 'Great Plague'
& 'Great London Fog'.

Luddites were a group of
violent revolutionary workers,
who were frustrated with
economic & social conditions.
It involved women also, &
they attacked mills & mines,
ransacking properties & liberating
bonded labour.

Their demands were :-

- 1) Greater wages,
- 2) Decrease in working hours
- 3) Better Working conditions
- 4) Ending all exploitation.

Their movement, however created
what like conditions & led to
widespread loss of infrastructure.

They are therefore considered a
fallout of the Industrial
Revolution, which also includes
others such as, Owen's
Socialism & Marx's Communism.

19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive?

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(250 words) 15

Urbanisation is defined by Keith Davis as movement from sparsely spread settlements to closely nucleated settlements in search for better alternatives.

By ~~2020~~ 2025, WB says 40% of Indians shall be urbanized. It leads to:-

SOCIAL Integration :-

1) Castes not as rigid as in villages where untouchability continues to exist in some places.

2) Liberated women. ex - Women wearing suits & jeans in cities & sarees in villages.

- 3) Increased interaction between diff classes & castes which was not possible in villages.
 - 4) Using same public transport
- ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY:-

- 1) Higher dignity of jobs.
- 2) Higher salaries when compared to villages.
- 3) Freedom to women to work.

LEADING TO SEGREGATION:-

- 1) Lack of quality housing leading to "GHETTOS" comprising of castes.
ex - 1) Darjeeling Mohalla in Ranchi

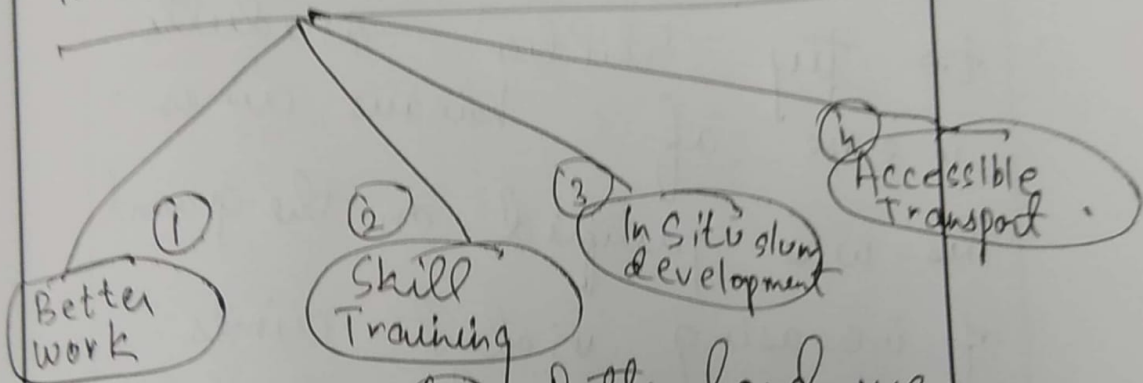
- 2) Adverse impact of air pollution.
- 3) Majority urban population resides in

slums 1. ex - Dharavi - Asia's largest slums.

4) Lack of sanitation & water availability.

5) Their homes are mostly confined to exterior parts of the cities making transport expensive.

INCLUSIVE URBANISATION



Grant initiatives :- planning.

1) Smart Cities (6) Allowing land diversification.

2) AMRUT

3) PM Awas Yojana.

4) Improving floor space index as suggested by Niti Aayog 3yr Action Plan

20. 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 वाल 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।

Recently, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan have brought new legislations for giving 'death'

The IPC was recently amended to try 'children' as adults in case of heinous crimes.

This was justified on the ground of increasing violent crimes like rape & murder by children.

ex - minor involvement in Nirbhaya Case.

RISK FACTORS

- 1) Lack of education & secular & gender sensitive education.

- ② Insanitary living conditions which affect brain development.
- ③ Easy access to cheap drugs such as 'dendrite' in cities.
- ④ Malnutrition also adversely affects brain development.
- ⑤ Romantic misadventures.

SIGNS

- ① Increased violence with fellow classmates.
- ② Emotional indifference
- ③ ^{Easy} Irritability & abusive language.
- ④ Harming one-self frequently.
- ⑤ Disrespect to elders & teachers.

WAY FORWARD :-

- ① Child counseling service in Govt schools. Best practice of Odisha helpline for child counseling needs to be adopted.
- ② Monitor child behavior & frequent communication with his parents & teachers.
- ③ Sex education & awareness against drugs.
- ④ Not subjecting the child to corporal punishment.
- ⑤ Yoga & Music, other co-curricular activities should be made part of curriculum.

GOVT :-

- ① Reforming 'Child Rehab Homes' - Preventing stigma attached to these places which makes hardened criminals.
- ② Child perspective in budgeting.

- ③ Striking at roots of drug availability