

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

|                   |                         |                     |       |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Name of Candidate | Moomal                  | Registration Number | 28375 |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English                 | Date                | 22/7  |
| Center            | National Trust of India |                     |       |

### 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।

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## 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।

The medieval India was replete with literature on syncretic tradition, free from ritualism and focussing on expressing love for the creator. It was a time when both Sufi tradition in muslim and bhakti tradition among hindus was at its prime.

The prominent bhakti poetry in 1000-1800 A.D were —

- 'Sahas' of Kabir das in central India. They were written 'Khadi Boli' or 'dwadhi'.
- Guru Nanak composed hymns and 'shabad' in N-W Indian dialect.
- Meerabai's devotional songs dedicated to Krishna were in Rajasthani and Mewari language.

- Ramdas, Tukaram and Eknath used Marathi to write their devotional songs.
- Narsi Mehta ~~regional language~~ from Gujarat region used Gujarati to express his love to God.

Development of regional language and regional literature was a prime feature of bhakti movement. The bhakti saints used local language to spread their message of monotheism, love, anti-casteism antidoltry to the masses at large.

Thus bhakti saints contributed largely at maintaining communal harmony, unity and fraternity during medieval times.

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।



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 first came up  
in India in 1854 from Mumbai to  
Thane (34 km). This was an initiative of  
Lord Dalhousie but had ulterior  
motives.

Railways were not to  
serve Indian interest but for imp-  
erial interests.

→ The investments on railways gave  
5% interest to the British investors.  
This a channel for "Drain of wealth"  
It was economic loss to Indian interest  
and gain of British.

→ Railways facilitated ~~at~~ movement  
of 'cheap' raw material from  
hinterland to ports and movement  
of high priced finished goods to  
Indian markets. This furthered

colonialism in India, as it made exploitation more easier.

→ Strategically, railways were  
instrument in deploying british  
sepoys and facilitated their  
mobilization. With railways it  
was easier for the british to curb  
any revolt with ease and speed.  
It was crucial to administer such a  
large colony like India.

But, nonetheless railways  
was blessing in disguise for Indians too.  
It led to social integration; mobility  
and consolidation of Indian national  
movement against british.

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।

Both Tagore and Gandhi were great supporters of <sup>quality</sup> education of masses. They advocated education as a weapon of the weak.

They believed in free and liberated education, without any fear or favour. Knowledge must not be slave of a dominant discourse.

Truth, excellence and clarity of thought were cardinal principles of their education policy.

Tagore established the Shantiniketan in west Bengal in his education policy, whereas Gandhi too advocated Wardha Policy on education.

Gandhi promoted vocational education; he argued that one should finance his own education. One should not learn life from books, but get educated by life experiences. Gandhi treated education as not a period in a person's life but a life long process.

Gandhi's idea of education was embedded in Indian tradition.

Sagore on the other hand as a cosmopolitan view of education. He favoured a more philosophical education rather than practical. His approach to education was artistic and one which gives inner satisfaction of achievement.

Both the modes are not contradictory, rather complementary.

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 Purses were the claims the heirs of princely states could make on their hereditary kingdom. The abolition of privy purses was a step in the right direction in a democratic India. Democracy is epitome of equality and non discrimination and thus cannot support any form of hereditary privileges to a particular section.

After post-independence princely states were promised to princely states on their accession to India. For national integration it was a compromise made. But with growing democratic consciousness and

sense of rights and dignity such  
a promise could not be sustained.

A democracy demands  
equal redistribution of resources and  
shuns concentration of wealth. Moreover

India had a socialist orientation  
and concept of primary purposes  
stand in contrast to socialism.

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।

Korean war 1950-53 was a proxy war during the so troubled waters of cold war. Korean war divided Korea into ~~India is geographically~~ North and South Korea on ideological lines — capitalist and communist. (South) (North)

The Korean peninsula is geographically away from India and also India's political innovation of Non Alignment movement had formally kept India away from the two cold war blocs.

But India's involvement in Korean war as a 'mediator' and not 'relief provider' is evident in history.

A batch of Indian Doctors were dispatched to Korean peninsula for the treatment of the victims of the war. This was one of the first international humanitarian actions of India post independence.

India was also member of the UN committee on Korean post war peace process. The result of that which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ) between north and south Korea. The line still stands as an informal boundary between the two warring parties.

Thus India has always shown active involvement in troubled areas globally, to usher peace, stability and harmony.

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?

Balfour Declaration was made by the British government in 1940s declaring a part of Palestine as the Jewish homeland.

Palestine was a territory under the British govt. and it was largely ~~arab~~ arab inhabited. The 1940s after the balfour declaration saw a large scale influx of jews from all over the world to their homeland — which they named Israel. Since then Israel has remained as an Island of Jewish nationality in the sea of Arabs.

West asia has since then been the hotbed of conflicts between the two- Israelis and Arabs for the land which each claim as their. There is also religious conflict

over the claim of Jerusalem as their capital city.

The 6-day war, intifada and Israeli growing settlements in the region were later developments. The Arab nations - Saudi, Egypt, Iran disavow of Israel's claim and existence.

The conflict has given rise to non-state actors such as PLO and Hamas causing instability in civilian life of the region. Even after the UN giving the two state solution there seems to be no resolution to this conflict.

### Recent developments :-

- ↳ Rising Israeli settlements in West Bank area.
- ↳ America recognising Jerusalem as Israel's capital.
- ↳ Israel passed basic laws which are discriminatory to its Arab population.

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 can be understood as a phenomenon where world becomes a "global village". There is integration at all levels - economic, political, cultural and Technological.

No doubt free trade with out barriers gives comparative advantage and <sup>hence</sup> economic prosperity. It increases scope of economic activity — scale, employment opportunity, exports markets etc.

But globalisation is no free lunch. It comes at a cost of eroding national sovereignty, <sup>local</sup> culture and economic, social instability. For instance Indian govt. economic policy is tied to WTO norms and regulations. A part of its sovereignty

is compromised in wake of global food. It cannot increase its farmer subsidy beyond a threshold.

There is cultural homoge-  
nisation eroding particularism. Local identity, cuisine, costumes are all subsumed in homogeneous culture largely western. eg. Leons is most fashionable outfit all across India today.

Integrated economy has risks of economic shocks from outside as well. The crisis in one part are felt in the other part of the globe. eg. Recent global slowdown ~~the~~ saw reduction in India's exports & hence  
growing CAD.

Social instability also occurs in form of "unsuitable develop-  
mental model" which disturbs lives of tribes, forest rights related; increasing number of Internally displaced  
people etc.  
(IDPs)

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।

The female labour force participation in India has reduced from 35% (2005) to currently 24%. This decline is ~~conce~~ problematic as there is a direct correlation b/w FLFP and gender inequality and exploitation of women.

Lack of women in public sphere reduces financial empowerment, she remains dependent for her resources. This gives rise to insecurity and identity crisis among women folk. She becomes an easy target to abuse, violence and harassment.

Gender inequality can be seen in the entire life cycle. From female foeticide to poor educational

opportunities, low nutrition food etc  
In India  $\frac{1}{3}$  of women suffer from  
malnutrition and more than 50%  
are anemic.

• Lack of education and  
skills reduces women's employ-  
ment opportunities and chances  
of better wages. Thus its a  
cycle of inequality and exploitation.

There is a need to  
monetise women's household contrib-  
ution. Increase women's particip-  
ation in economic sphere and  
increase her political participation  
in India. Women in Indian  
Lok Sabha account for only 11%  
and 9% as MLAs. Thus there is  
urgency to pass 108<sup>th</sup> CABill for 33%  
for reservation of women in  
parliament and state legislatures. It  
can act as a catalyst to women  
empowerment.

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।

Informalisation of labour market means labours outside the formal framework characterised by social security provisions, fixed tenure, fixed wages etc. <sup>Extent of</sup> Informalisation depends on the way it is defined. For instance India had 39% formalisation when defined on basis of social security cover but formalisation extended to 50% when formalisation was defined as ones under GST net.

The 'hire and fire' concept (contract basis) of labour market is a feature of globalised economy. It hinders realisation of full economic potential; economic development and poverty reduction efforts.



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 established by followers of Buddha during 6-5<sup>th</sup> century B.C. It developed as a response to Brahminical cult. But in the process developed a whole gamut of socio economic life around that period.

Indian philosophy is enriched by 6 Hindu schools of philosophy — mimamsa, yoga etc; non-materialistic school of philosophy — Charvaka, ajivika etc. Apart from these Buddhism also contributed to Indian philosophy with its Theory of Karma, moksha, 5 vratas and astangika marg to attain freedom of cycle of birth and death.

5 vratas include - No stealing, non possession, no lying and non-violence, ~~to~~ and ashantika marg is about right conduct, speech

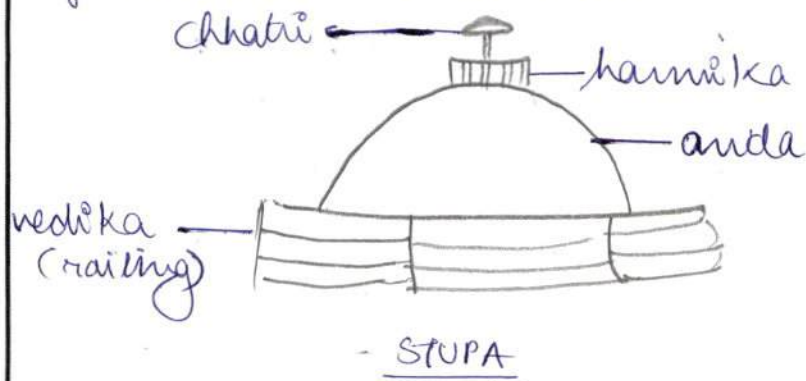
meditation, action etc. Buddhist philosophy do no comment on the existence of god. Apart from philosophy India also saw the impact of Buddhism on ancient art and architecture.

Buddhist-art is evident from sculptures of Buddha, bodhisattvas and Buddhist-roll paintings. Buddhist sculptures of Gandhara school (Hellenistic art) during Kushans; Amravati school of Buddhist-art using limestone during Satavahanas; Nagajumunda art during the rule of Ikshvaks in eastern Deccan.

~~Buddhist architecture~~ began during Mauryan King. Buddhist-art such as friases and murals find place in

Ajanta caves of Maharashtra during the Gupta era. And Buddhist scroll paintings — Thangkas — in the Himalayan region of India.

Buddhist architecture developed during Mauryan ruler Ashoka's empire. Structures such as Chaitya (praying halls) and viharas (residential schools) were built. Relic mound (stupa) was a prominent architectural contribution of Buddhist architecture.



The stupas were made more elaborate during Sunga dynasty — eg. Sanchi stupa (M.P.). And Nalanda University of Gupta era is one of the marvellous pieces of Buddhist architecture today.

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।

Peasants movements in India remain older than the Indian National movement. British policies had a direct impact on peasant life — revenue collection, land settlement policies, rents etc.

During the early years of peasant movement there was no clear understanding of 'true' enemy and 'colonialism' among the peasants. Hence revolts were against — 'immediate' exploiters such as landlords, moneylenders etc. They failed to realise the actual cause of their misery.

For instance the Indigo revolt of 1856 was against Indigo.

plantation owners and remained confined to Bengal. It was an unorganised revolt and the leadership was feeble.

'Local grievances' were <sup>revenues</sup> ~~revenue~~ enhanced as under Permanent Settlement policy of 1793 (Cornwallis) and Ryotwari settlement-1820. Huge debts from moneylenders led to land mortgage leading shift of land from cultivators to non-cultivators. Permanent Settlement gave rise to 'absentee landlordism' and subinfeudation leading to excessive peasant exploitation. Commercialisation of land had left the peasants with no assets of their own.

The peasant movement saw organisation and leadership only from 1930s where 'Kisan sabhas' were formed by the Congress.

For instance: in U.P under Swami  
Bhajananda.

Later, the Tebhaga  
movement in Bengal and Telanga  
-na<sup>peasant</sup> movement proved to be  
peasants movements of modern day  
India. They were well targetted  
and better organised. But still  
the influence remained largely  
localised.

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।

For a larger part of history post 18<sup>th</sup> century British rule was seen as a "blessing in disguise". The moderates and leaders of oppressed class (Syotiba Phule) saw British rule as "rule of law". Even the British justified their rule under the "Civilising Mission".

The seeds of Indian nationalism were sown by the Indian intelligentsia who successfully exposed the contradiction between British rule and Indian interests.

The moderates of 1885-1905 brought out the economic critique of British rule. They exposed the exploitative character of British rule.

The prominent works in this field are of Dadabhai Naoroji — 'Poverty and Un-British rule of India'. He gave the concept of 'Drain of wealth'. Others were M. G. Ranade and G. Subramanyam Iyer.

Later social reformers ~~Even before~~ such as Sri Aurobindo and Satyajit Mukherjee brought back the pride of Indians in Indian culture and heritage. They removed the 'myth of ~~deger~~ inferiority' injected by the British, and restored faith and confidence.

Initially Indian Industrialist favoured the British, but only after the contribution of Indian intelligentsia, recognised that 'only a govt. led by Indians can think of their true interests'.

Thus Indian intelligentsia successfully brought Indian industrialist into the Indian national movement.

No movement can be a success without a sound intelligentsia base. Even historian Karl Marx and ~~have given importance to~~ Indian philosopher M.N. Roy give importance to the intelligentsia in bringing about revolution and radical democracy respectively.

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।

Indian ancient history and medieval era is marked with communal harmony and peaceful coexistence. From the Mauryans to the Mughals we hardly find any instance of communal politics. Moreover even the revolt of 1857 marks hindu-muslim unity in the Indian subcontinent.

The roots of communal politics is traced back to the 'Divide and rule' policy of the British. This was first evident in the Curzon's order of Bengal partition in 1905. Though the official reason was <sup>cited</sup> ~~sighted~~ as administrative convenience, actual cause was divide on religious lines.

This was followed by muslim appeasement policy of British.

1909 Morley minto reforms giving separate electorate facility for muslims.

Apart from British, the responsinist among Hindus - Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League started communal politics to gain British favours.

The social reform movements too, both among Hindus and Muslims degenerated into communal mistrust. For instance: Arya Samaj's later years saw "majority communitarianism" in form of "Suddhi movement" and "Go raksha" movement. Similarly Ali Syed Ahmed Khan leader of Aligarh movement among Muslims gave the 'two nation theory' where he believed that the interest of Hindus &

Muslims cannot be reconciled within the country. This was minority communalism.

This accelerated into numerous communal riots and 1946 Great Calcutta killing, culminating in the partition marked by violence.

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 eastern India is connected to India by a narrow corridor (chicken's neck). This geographical setting gives a totally different flavour to the N-E states. They have different culture, traditions, requirements, society etc.

The geographical isolation has also kept the region aloof of India's development process since long. The region has a dearth of resources flowing to it and as a result remains a backward region as compared to other prosperous regions of India.

These together forms the cause of rising discontent and ~~dis~~ disillusionment in the N-E regions. There are demands of secessionism; ethnic assertion; rising insurgency and militancy.

eg. Naga insurgency demanding Greater Nagalim.

Bodo's ethnic assertion.

The situation is all the more critical for Indian state as these states are surrounded by international borders — China, Myanmar, Bhutan, Bangladesh etc.

Thus it's important for Indian state to arrest such discontent by political and economic innovation. Incorporate

Four demands of separatism in  
India's federal structure. Ensure  
resource and funds flowing to  
these areas for developmental projects.  
Education and employment for  
youth engaged in insurgency.

Indian state has  
done this in the past in form of  
Kam Accord and now, naga  
Accord, but these accords should  
be followed by timely enforcement.  
Otherwise the discontent will only  
multiplied and be exploited by  
our neighbours and non-state actors.

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 पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Monroe Doctrine is the American 'doctrine of isolation' and non-interference in international affairs.

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(इस आला में  
कुछ ना लिखें)



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।





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

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

Industrial revolution was just seen in British 1750s. This was in the backdrop of scientific innovations — machines, steam engines, colonialism and availability of huge markets.

Industrial revolution's feature was "mass production" instead of "production by masses". Large scale mechanization was able to manufacture large quantities of goods at cheaper cost and at faster pace. Machine made goods were finer in quality than the hand made products.

This resulted in the negative aspect of industrial revolution too. Industrial revolution

saw large scale 'replacement' of human labour by machines. It caused unemployment, poverty and misery. There was concentration of wealth by few factory owners and large population was in shambles.

Luddite rebellion was in this context where large working class population rose in rebellion against mechanization. They saw machines as their true enemies.

Luddite movement was marked by sabotaging machines in factories and industrial units.

Luddite movement also inspired Gandhi who was against mass production by machines. He did not favour the kind of industrialisation that took place in the west.

Today in context of growing automation and artificial intelligence there is looming threats of large scale replacement of human labour again. To avoid <sup>but</sup> 'history repeat itself' it is crucial to equip our youth with a "new skill set" adaptive to the automation age.

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? (250 words) 15

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?

Urbanization is an ever increasing phenomenon in India. According to 2011 census 31% of India's population today resides in urban cities. The main reasons are certain pull and push factors which is encouraging rural to urban migration.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><u>Pull factors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic opportunities</li> <li>• Better health &amp; education</li> <li>• Standards of life are high</li> </ul> | <p><u>Push factors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural stagnation</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Lack of facilities</li> </ul> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Urbanization as potential force for social integration and economic opportunities —

Ambedkar rightly recognised

villages as "dens of ignorance", where caste and class inequality are deeply entrenched. Urban areas give the "benefit of anonymity" thus a chance of social mobility and a life of dignity.

Greater income opportunities in urban areas too is responsible for social integration going beyond primordial ties of caste, class, religion etc.

On the other hand urban cities show polarisation on new lines - socio-economic status. Cities are clearly divided into haves and have nots. Spawling civil lines areas and spreading slums on the other side. The poor are areas have people with high income and social status whereas in slums reside below poverty line people with lack of basic amenities.

water, sanitation, clean drainage system etc.

40% of India's population lives in slums. These mostly constitute rural urban migrants, unskilled, unorganised sector workers.

### Measures:-

- ↳ formalisation of Indian Economy with more and more workers with "social security net"
- ↳ Affordable housing and in-situ rehabilitation of slum dwellers. (PMAY)
- ↳ Better skill development programmes (PMKVY) for better paid jobs to rural migrants.
- ↳ progressive taxation at ULBs level to reduce concentration of wealth
- ↳ increase common public spaces which will allow intermingling.
- ↳ schools to be made more inclusive of the lower section people.

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 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।

According to NCRB, report India is reporting a rise in its juvenile criminals ~~at~~ largely in the age group of 16-18 years old. Juvenile criminals pose a challenge to Indian society as well as to criminal Justice system. There is a need to arrest this phenomenon by tracing the cause & ~~chronic~~ chronic criminality character among kids.

### Risk factors at Young age

- ↳ exposure to crime by a family member within or outside house
- ↳ lack of education and hence unemployment.

- ↳ poverty and deprivations.
- ↳ wrong peer group, which forces a child into wrongdoings
- ↳ playing violent games (video games) or watching obscene pictures and CDs at immature age.
- ↳ lack of parental guidance and involvement.
- ↳ drug addiction

There is need of timely intervention from all stakeholders, especially parents to save the future of our country.

- ↳ Parents should be careful of their actions and words in front of their children, instead try to be their role models.

- ↳ Teachers at schools to be vigilant of the activities and instill "gender" sensitivity right from a young age.

- ↳ children should be involved in healthy social interaction rather than violent video games and obscene movies.
- ↳ There is need of skilling and vocational education to gainfully employ Indian youth
- ↳ Rehab camps for drug addicts followed by proper surveillance.

Even the police and prison system in India should focus on 'rehabilitation' rather than 'retribution', as retribution <sup>can</sup> ~~can~~ lead to chronic criminality.

The status regarding juvenile justice (JJ Act) is also a right step in right direction.