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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 705)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSH GARG		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	14100
Center	RN	Date	27/9/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
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18	10	
19	10	
20	10	
21	10	
22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
   इसमें पच्चीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
8. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Bocklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. "A new style of architecture, entirely different in character from Muslim architecture in other countries, gradually evolved, incorporating the best of both Hindu and Muslim styles". Discuss the above statement in the context of Indo-Islamic style of architecture.

"अन्य देशों के मुस्लिम स्थापत्य से पूरी तरह भिन्न प्रकृति की एक नयी स्थापत्य-कला धीरे-धीरे विकसित हुई जिसमें हिन्दू और मुस्लिम, दोनों शैलियों की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं समाहित थीं"। भारतीय-इस्लामिक स्थापत्य कला के सन्दर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

The Indo-Islamic architecture that started in the Sultanate era but reached its zenith under the Mughals incorporates the genius of Indian (Hindu) and Muslim styles as ->

Muslim Elements->

- No human/animal figures as is prohibited by Islam
- Introduction of true arch and dome
- Massive structures with large compounds especially in mosques for community prayers unlike private prayer by Hindus
- Introduction of Minar for Azaan and Mehraab for Sajdas.
- Floral patterns and geometric patterns for decoration.

Hindu Elements->

- Incorporated the typical inverted lotus petals design on dome. Eg -> Taj Mahal
- Started using the top decoration piece that resembled the Stupikas of Hindu temples.

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- Many structures that were built on the existing Indian structures like the Adhai Din ~~ka~~ ka Jhopra incorporated the existing Indian carvings.
- Indian designs such as Swastika and the Tantrik star came to be used in the panel decoration. Eg -> Buland Darwaza.
- Chhajjas or parapets is an essential Indian architectural feature. Eg - Sikander Lodhi's tomb
- Indian materials such as white marble, red sandstone came to be used in the construction, not used in Islamic architecture elsewhere.

Thus it is a true symbol of the composite culture that evolved during the period.

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2. "The Mughal paintings represent an assimilation of Indian, Persian and European elements". Elucidate.

"मुग़ल चित्रकला भारतीय, फारसी और यूरोपीय तत्वों के समावेश को निरूपित करती है"। स्पष्ट करें।

The Mughal paintings started in Humayun's era, who brought 2 Persian artists with him - Abdus Samad & Mir Syed. It developed into a school that assimilated Indian, European & Persian elements and produced miniatures, portraits and even murals at Fatehpur Sikri of high quality.

European → The Persian painting borrowed heavily from the European style and incorporated the line and color style from them. Later in Jahangir's time, English painters visited his court and found patronage with the Mughal, thus influencing it further.

Persian → The basic style of painting remained Persian, with the colour scheme and spatial depiction being characteristic of the Persian style. The themes of the court and hunting scenes had the Mughal touch. Also the progenitors of this school were Persians brought by Humayun. Miniatures also had Persian tales as themes.

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Indian → In the miniature paintings, many a time, the themes were Indian, borrowing from Ramayana, Mahabharata and the local folk lores. It also borrowed some elements from the local style of 'Chaur Panchashika' and the Jain miniatures. Later the artists that evolved were local and they also painted Indian scenery.

Thus the Mughal paintings were a happy blend of 3 great painting traditions and become the reason for their fame.

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3. Indian Dancing has changed little with the centuries, and till date the art form is practiced according to the rules of the Bharata Natyasastra. Discuss.
शताब्दियों बाद भी भारतीय नृत्य-कला में कदाचित ही कोई परिवर्तन आया है और आज भी कला के इस रूप का अभ्यास भरत के नाट्यशास्त्र के नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करें।

Bharat Muni's Natyashastra is an ancient treatise on dancing and it prescribes the grammar for the same. The classical dances borrow heavily from them and are very much based on the same still.

Classical dances like Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Odishi, ~~[illegible]~~ still strictly follow the concepts of 'Mudra', 'Laya', 'Tala' and 'Bhava' as prescribed in the treatise. Also, other classical dances such as Sattriya, Manipuri and Kathak derive their basic dance grammar from it.

However, Indian dancing is not strictly according to it as-)

-) The folk dances of India are less about grammar and more about impulsive energy.

-) Even in classical dances like Kathak, various 'Gharanas' evolved incorporating religional influences in the art and at times also incor-

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-porate folk elements in them.

- Dances like Kuchipudi that evolved later in the 17th-18th century do not follow the dance rules strictly.

- Also, dances inspired by the Bhakti cult, i.e. Manipuri and Sattriya are more about devotion and less about a terse performance. They embody grace rather than stiffness.

Thus it can be said that though Natya Shastra has been a heavy influence on Indian dancing, but still it doesnt command exact compliance in the Indian dancing today.

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4. "Pali and Prakrit literature playec an important role in ancient India'. Explain.

"पाली और प्राकृत साहित्य ने प्राचीन भारत में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।" व्याख्या करें।

Pali and Prakrit were the ancient languages that were used by the masses because Sanskrit was a language of the elite, also called 'Devabhasa' for the same reason.

The literature written in Pali and Prakrit played an important role as:

→ Pali literature, primarily the Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka helped in the propagation of tenets of Buddhism to the masses.

→ Prakrit literature in a similar way helped in the propagation of Jainism which at its beginning was confined to a small group of people.

→ The literature also comprised of secular subjects, like the text Gaha Sattasai by Hala, that ~~explained~~ explored the dimension of love.

→ Because, Pali and Prakrit were the language of the masses, they helped in bringing the ~~classical~~ Sanskrit Indian literature

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to them, like the 'Paum Cheriyu' which was a Prakrit rendition of Ramayana that they had no access to earlier.
-> Prakrit and Pali literature later inspired the Jain and Pala miniature paintings.

Thus it can be said that the 2 languages' literature played an important role in ancient India.

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5. Business groups in colon al India were guided by a pragmatic approach to issues and this explained why they maintained a policy of equidistance from both the government and the Congress. Discuss.
औपनिवेशिक भारत में व्यावसायिक समूह मुद्दों के प्रति व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण के द्वारा निर्देशित होते थे, जिससे इस बात की व्याख्या होती है कि क्यों उन्होंने सरकार और कॉंग्रेस दोनों से बराबर दूरी की नीति बनाये रखी थी। चर्चा करें।

The Indian business group evolved largely on their own and without the support of British capital. That became the reason for their pragmatic approach and not playing second fiddle to either the British or the nationalists. The pioneers of India in business included JRD Tata, GD Birla, Purshottamdas and the like.

Independent of British →

- They helped in the development of a critique of the colonial economics which was used by nationalists
- They supported the civil disobedience movement and criticised the government for its repression
- They helped the underground movement of 1942 by providing shelter, money and transport.
- The British when urged them to form a class group with Europeans they refused

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acknowledging their long-term interest with the nationalists.

- They had a pragmatic approach to capitalism and socialism, as seen in 1944 Bombay Plan that "balanced the 2.

Pragmatic towards the movement

→ They believed that a long term mass movement was not in their favour as - It ~~created~~ disrupted the day to day operations.

- It might lead to excess radicalisation and thus hurt their interests.

Due to this, they did not support the Non Cooperation movement and even criticized Nehru in the Bombay Declaration of 1936 after he gave an excessively radical speech.

Thus though pragmatic, they can be seen as supportive of the Congress and thus equidistant of both the British and the Congress.

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6. The Treaty of Basseir proved to be a watershed event in the history of British supremacy in India. Explain.
बसीन की संधि भारत में ब्रिटिश सर्वोच्चता के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना सिद्ध हुई। व्याख्या करें।

The ~~third~~ second Anglo Maratha War that lasted from 1803 to 1805 turned to be a watershed moment in Indian history as it effectively ended the Maratha claim of an all India power and the only dominant claimant to the Indian subcontinent left after the war were British.

When Lord Wellesley asked Peshwa Baji Rao II for a subsidiary alliance, he refused. Later a feud emerged between the Peshwa and the Holkars as the Peshwa had a Holkar chieftain killed. Fearing war, the Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British. After that a war erupted between the Marathas (Holkar, Scindhias and Bhosles) on one side and the British and Peshwa on the other. This had the following consequences

⇒ The combined Maratha forces were

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defeated, thus ending their all India power status.

→ Peshwa become a subsidiary ally of the British, thus ending Maratha supremacy in the Deccan.

→ British emerged as the supreme power in the subcontinent that could form an empire.

→ Maratha forces were weakened for future wars, as was to be proven in the III Anglo Maratha Wars.

Thus it indeed was a watershed moment.

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7. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 not only laid the foundation of Gandhian techniques of protest but also used other innovative methods. Elaborate.
1905 के स्वदेशी आन्दोलन ने न सिर्फ विरोध के गांधीवादी तरीके की नींव रखी बल्कि इसने अन्य नवीन विधियों का भी प्रयोग किया। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Swadeshi movement was launched in 1905 in opposition to the Partition of Bengal and approved of by the INC in its ~~Calcutta~~ Benaras session. Also in the Benaras session of 1905, it was resolved to establish the Swadeshi Prachaarani Samiti.

Gandhian Techniques →

- The technique of boycott of British manufactured goods be it cloth, liquor or utensils was promoted which was to be later used on a mass scale by Gandhi
- The technique of using 'Indian made goods only', i.e. Swadeshi was promoted which led to the establishment of many new units like P C Ray's Bengal Chemical Factory. This was given a new life as 'homespun only' by Gandhi.
- The technique of protest and people's participation got evolved here, which was used by Gandhi later on a mass scale.
- Swadeshi samiti's established a rural link

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These led to a dip in the sale of British goods, with government having to resort to promotion of sales.

Innovative Techniques →

→ Rakhi tying, symbolising unity as a form of protest against the partition

→ Observing fasts in protest was evolved.

→ Swadeshi songs by Rabindranath Tagore became the music of the nationalists of all hues.

→ Dips in Ganga as a symbolic protest.

→ Swadeshi education was given a promotion as an alternative to the British one.

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8. The Ghadar Movement not only underestimated the armed and organizational might of the British, but the ideological foundations of their rule as well. It has been argued that they fought in vain. Critically evaluate.
ग़दर क्रान्ति में न केवल ब्रिटिशों की शस्त्र शक्ति और उनके सांगठनिक बल बल्कि उनके शासन के वैचारिक बुनियाद को कमतर आंका गया। ऐसा तर्क दिया गया है कि ग़दर क्रांतिकारियों ने व्यर्थ ही ये लड़ाई लड़ी। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

The Ghadar Movement was a revolutionary movement started by Punjabis in West Coast of USA with the objective of overthrowing of British by armed struggle.

They understood the British →

The British empire was run in India on the myths that →
- British were here developing India
- British were invincible.

The Ghadarites struck at the first myth by publishing an 'expose' of the British empire, which was a ~~Bo~~ nationalist critique of British colonial economics. Also they wanted to show the people that the British were not invincible by the way of an armed struggle.

For this they toured India extensively, met Indians in local fairs to convince them of the same. ~~Soit~~ ~~Can be sa~~ Also they appointed Rash Behari as their leader after Bohar's Singh's arrest

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as a symbolic gesture.

They underestimated ->

- They were probably driven by the logic that because of World War I, the British would not be able to pay adequate attention
- They were also driven by the sentiment of 'Komagata Maru' incident.
- They estimated that the Indian masses were ready for an attack which was not the case.
- They did not think that they would be checked at the very borders of India.

So in all, it can be said that though they understood the ideology of British but ~~a~~ underestimated their might.

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9. "The introduction of printing press in India was an event of revolutionary significance in the life of Indian people." In this context discuss the contribution of press in the Indian national movement.
"भारत में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आना भारतीयों के जीवन में क्रांतिकारी महत्व की घटना थी।" इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में प्रेस के योगदान पर चर्चा करें।

Press did in fact play an important role in the Indian national movement which was pioneered by James Hickey in India. It played the following roles →

- It helped in exposing corruption of the public officials. Eg → James Hickey's expose of Warren Hastings
- It helped in expressing public anger against officials. Eg → S N Bannerjee's writings against a British judge in the Bengalee.
- It helped in the mobilisation of masses by the nationalists, who used newspapers as mouthpiece to propagate their ideology. Every major leader and party had its own paper. Eg → 'Young India' by Gandhi, 'Comrade' by Jinnah
- It served as a medium of political participation by the way of reading newspapers in rural areas by the way of

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one person reading out the paper to others, followed by discussions.

- It helped Indians be introduced with ideas of the West and important developments across the world which led to further politicisation.
- It helped the reformers creating awareness against social evils.
Eg → Samvad Kaumudi by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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10. Language was an issue that once threatened to destroy the unity of India. But India dealt with it in an exemp ary fashion, which her neighbours could not emulate and consequently suffered. Comment.

एक समय भाषा के मुद्दे के कारण भारत की एकता के नष्ट होने का ख़तरा उत्पन्न हो गया था, किन्तु भारत ने आदर्श रीति से इस मुद्दे को सुलझाया, जिसका अनुसरण इसके पड़ोसी न कर सके और परिणामतः उन्हें इसका नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। टिप्पणी करें।

India is a mega diverse country when it comes to languages and has 22 languages recognised in the constitution itself and about 1600 in all.

It is in this context that many leaders of the just independent India feared that it could be a divisive force, including Nehru. It was apprehended that making linguistic states could lead to Balkanisation of the country. This was further supported by the linguistic riots happening in Bombay, ~~to~~ Madras and elsewhere. ~~So the apprehension was~~

However, the states were reorganised on linguistic lines as per the Fazl Ali Commission's report of 1956 using 'One state, one language' and not 'One language one state'. The result was that →

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→ It curbed the fear of domination by majority of the linguistic minorities.
→ It brought functional politics closer to people.
→ It gave them the opportunity to preserve their culture on the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' and not assimilation.
→ Led to building of trust in the Indian Union. Thus the people were happy being Tamils while being Indian.

Compared to our neighbours, ~~Bangladesh~~ Pakistan where the domination of Urdu speaking elite dominated the East Bangla speaking populace that led to a split in 1971 and Sri Lanka where the 'Sinhala only' became a major reason for civil war, it can be said that 'Unity in Diversity' and not assimilation did work for India.

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11. Indian environmentalism is qualitatively different from western environmentalism. Discuss the statement in the context of post-independence environmental movements in India.
भारतीय पर्यावरणवाद पाश्चात्य पर्यावरणवाद से गुणात्मक रूप से भिन्न है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता पश्चात होने वाले पर्यावरण संबंधी आन्दोलनों के सन्दर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार करें।

Indian environmentalism goes long back in Indian history with concepts like 'Van Devata', 'Sacred Groves'.

The post independence environmental movements arose due to ->
- A concern for nature
- Attachment of the people to the forests
- Displacement of people due to the destruction of forests, especially tribal people.

Compared to India, in West the movements arose primarily for the concerns for pollution and human health. Eg -> The Greenpeace which started as a movement arose due to high pollution levels.

In India since 1947, environmental movements have been ->
- Chipko movements in Himalyan Hills inspired by a similar one in Rajasthan
- Appiko movement in South inspired by the Chipko Movement.

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- The movement in Odisha against the tribal displacement by mineral extraction in the area.

Another important observation is that in many movements in India, the women have been at forefront as in Chipko movement and in many tribal movements because they are the group that is affected the most by degradation of environment.

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12. The framing of a uniform civil code is an acid test of India's commitment to secularism and modernisation. Critically analyse the statement in the light of post-independent developments in India.
समान नागरिक संहिता का निर्माण धर्मनिरपेक्षता और आधुनिकीकरण के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता की अग्नि-परीक्षा है। भारत में स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात की गतिविधियों के आलोक में उक्त कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

Article 44 of the Constitution asks the state to ~~enforce~~ strive for a uniform civil code, which is based on the principle that civil relations between individuals should be governed on uniform lines, as was reiterated by the Supreme Court recently.

Why Required →

→ ~~It~~ One land one law serves as the basis of equality between communities.
→ It serves as a basis for women empowerment, as was seen with Hindu Code Bill

Developments →

A move to implement a uniform civil code ~~took~~ place under Nehru with the Hindu Code Bill that not only governed the Hindus, but also Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists. The same was heavily criticised by orthodox Hindus who objected to the marriage laws, divorce laws and giving property rights to women. ~~How~~ This led to delaying

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of the same and the Prime Minister staking his position for the same. The bill was finally implemented ~~by~~ in 4 parts after Nehru got a stronger mandate and was supported by Ambedkar.

A criticism has been that a uniform civil code, should also cover the Muslims but the same could not be done considering the polarised atmosphere of the time and the minorities who feared domination in a Hindu India, so it will be done when they are ready.

An opportunity that came in the form of the Shah Bano case was however turned down by the ruling dispensation, that earned the ire of the majority conservatives.

However, the code must be on radar and should be implemented without giving in to political considerations.

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13. 'Dalit Movements for empowerment of dalits in independent India have essentially been for carving out political space through electoral politics.' Discuss.

'स्वतंत्र भारत में दलित सशक्तिकरण हेतु हुए दलित आन्दोलनों का उद्देश्य अनिवार्य रूप से चुनावी राजनीति के माध्यम से राजनीतिक पैठ को अंजाम देना है।' चर्चा करें।

Dalits were the downtrodden castes of Hindu society who have been discriminated against since antiquity. The problem with their assertion of rights is that the Dalits are not a geographically contiguous community, like the scheduled Tribes who could assert for a separate state like Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand.

In Independent India, the collective asset available to them is 'reservation' in public jobs that have been used by many Dalits for their upliftment.

Also, Dalit movements like the Bahujan Samaj later went on to capture political power directly and many mainstream political parties started wooing the Dalit voters that turned them into effective blocks.

Some movements like the 'Dalit Panthers' have also taken to revolution

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ways for their upliftment.

Another feature has been the enmasse conversions which were started by Dr Ambedkar, wherein, large numbers turned to Buddhism in 195:

Thus its not just about political space but Dalit movements are finding many ways to come out of deprivations of Dalits.

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14. "India to them should signify not only a protecting force but a liberating one." In light of the given statement, trace the roots of Nehru's tribal policy and also outline the basic features of his policy in brief.

"भारत उन्हें न केवल एक संरक्षक शक्ति बल्कि एक मुक्तिदायी शक्ति प्रतीत होनी चाहिए." उक्त कथन के आलोक में नेहरु की जनजातीय नीति की मौलिक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करें और संक्षेप में उनकी नीति की आधारभूत विशेषताओं को दर्शाएं।

In independent India, the 2 policies suggested for tribals were →

→ Leaving them on their own - which would not be acceptable

→ Assimilating them - which would be a great loss of tribal culture.

Thus Mr Nehru arrived at his 'Tribal Panchsheel' policy which was based on anthropologists' study of the Tribals and incorporated the statement that 'India is a liberating and protecting force'.

Features of the policy →

1. Relying on tribal genius for their development i.e. using ~~tribals~~ tribals for their good.
2. Protection and development of tribal languages.
3. No over administration of tribal areas; i.e. autonomy to tribal polity manifesting in form of Schedule V & VI

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4. Protection and patronage of the state for their welfare

5. Recognition of forests and land rights of the tribals, that manifested in form of the Forests Rights Act.

These principles formed the basis of a happy union of the tribals with India.

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15. Briefly discuss the evolution of Socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also comment on the success of Second International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe.

19वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में समाजवाद के उद्भव पर संक्षिप्त चर्चा प्रस्तुत करें। यूरोप में देशों के बीच आपसी प्रतिद्वंद्विता पर नियंत्रण पाने में द्वितीय इंटरनेशनल की सफलता पर भी टिप्पणी करें।

Socialism as a concept is aimed towards reduction of inequalities and so creating a more just society.

Evolution → With the advent of industrial revolution in 1750s in Britain, industrial capitalism flourished

↓

Industrial Capitalism led to reduction in labour wages to maximise profits

↓

It led to abhorrent working ~~ser~~ conditions for the labourers ~~and~~ and led to practices like child labour on industrial scale

↓

This led to the exploitation of the working class, that reached its peak in the early 19th century

↓

Initial resistance movements like the 'Luddite' movements failed to achieve much but the emergence of Karl Marx in 1850s proved to be the turning point and defined and propagated Communism ~~and~~

↓

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In view of the radical trends of communism, the concept of socialism emerged to create a more just society, as seen in the Factories Act of 1861 doing away some atrocities of capitalism.

II International →

It initially took the stand of 'War Against War' saying that the inter country rivalries of Europe are an outcome of their imperialist rivalries and so it is the duty of the working class and the proletariat to ~~defend~~ resist war

However, with the outbreak of World war I, which happened despite the protests by the working class, the working classes joined and supported their respective nations in the war. The conflicts of Europe culminated into war that the second International could not prevent.

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16. 'Comparisons of the Fascist regime of Italy with the Nationalist Socialist regime of Germany is almost inevitable. The similarities are obvious, but there are differences which are worth mentioning.' Comment.
'इटली की फासीवादी शासन पद्धति की तुलना जर्मनी की राष्ट्रवादी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था से किया जाना लगभग अनिवार्य है। दोनों के बीच समानताएं स्पष्ट हैं, किन्तु कुछ उल्लेखनीय असमानताएं भी हैं।' टिप्पणी करें।

The Fascist regime in Italy and the Nazi regime of Germany had many similarities as->
-> Both curbed ~~free~~ civil liberties
-> Both used force and were expansionist,
-> Both undertook a political purge to check resistance
-> Both had an illegitimate force i.e. 'The Blackshirts' in Italy and the 'Gestappo' of Germany
-> Both emerged around the same time and led their countries to war.
-> Both glorified their ancient civilisation
The Difference->

However it has been said that the Nazi regime was the most brutal one in history and differed from the Italian fascism in the following ways->

-> The Nazis used aggressive racism and believed in the superiority of their race over all others
-> They believed in exterminating certain

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communities like the Jews, the Rhomes etc, who did not suit the German mould.

-> ~~They~~ The Nazis were especially opposed to communism and Russians, who Hitler felt needed to be eliminated.

-> The Nazis organised large labour camps and conducted Holocausts in concentration camps which was not the case with Italy.

Thus same in some respects, the systems varied in others.

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17. Continental system of Napoleon was his single biggest blunder, which eventually led to his downfall. Examine.
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय व्यवस्था उसकी अकेली सबसे बड़ी भूल थी, जो अंततः उसके पतन का कारण बनी। इस कथन की जांच करें।

The continental system by Napoleon aimed at isolating Britain from the rest of Europe and involved the economic isolation of Britain and continuous wars.

The Positives →

→ It did weaken Britain economically, that she could not trade with the rest of Europe.

→ USA gained at the cost of Britain, supplying to other nations

→ France won the initial wars conducted by Napoleon in the continental policy.

The Negatives →

→ The isolation of Britain, weakened the French economy too which got substantial foreign reserves from it.

→ The continuous wars by Napoleon earned him enemies all across Europe viz Austria, Prussia, Russia. It also weakened the economy further.

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-> Napolean's violation of Spanish sovereignty turned this friendly nation into an enemy.

-> His tussle with ~~Europe~~ Russia over a marriage proposal, made Siberia the graveyard for 2/3 of his army, after which he saw successive defeats at European and British hands.

Though the policy did both good and bad for France but on the whole it seems to have done him more bad than good.

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18. Many post-communist states took the recourse to 'Shock Therapy' after the collapse of USSR. What do you understand by Shock Therapy? Critically evaluate its impact on these states.

सोवियत संघ के बिखरने के पश्चात बहुत से पूर्व साम्यवादी देशों ने 'शॉक थेरेपी' का सहारा लिया। शॉक थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इन देशों पर इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

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19. British decolonisation process has been markedly different from the French decolonisation process. Do you agree? Analyse.
उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की ब्रितानी प्रक्रिया फ्रांस द्वारा उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने की प्रक्रिया से स्पष्ट रूप से भिन्न रही है। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? विश्लेषण करें।

The process of British decolonisation started with Egypt after World War 1 and gained momentum after World War 2, while the French decolonisation happened mainly after world war 2.
The 2 share the following similarities →
→ It happened mostly after World War 2 as the economies had weakened.
→ Both happened in succession of a few years with some exceptions like Hong Kong.
→ In Africa, there was a continuous decolonisation that reached its peak in 1960.

However the processes were different in the following senses →
→ The French in many cases tried to recapture their lost colonies of World War 2 but, it did not so happen with the British. Eg → Malaya

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-> The British process can be said to be top down while the French process gave in to popular demands many a time. Eg -> Algerian plebiscite under Charles De Gaulle.

-> The French left ~~it, to~~ their colonies more 'impoverished' than the British. Eg -> Vietnam

-> The British formed a 'Commonwealth' as a goodwill gesture and discussing common issues

-> Some French decolonisations turned into long wars. Eg -> Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos

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20. Even before he had accepted the peace terms at the end of Iran-Iraq war, Saddam Hussein began his next act of aggression. Elaborate.
ईरान-इराक युद्ध के अंत में शान्ति शर्तों को स्वीकार करने से पूर्व ही सद्दाम हुसैन ने आक्रमण की अगली कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी थी। विस्तार से समझाएं।

The Iran Iraq war erupted in the 1980s with Saddam Hussain going on the offensive on Iraq and allegedly used chemical weapons supplied by the West.

The ceasefire to this war was organised by the West and immediately after this war, Saddam Hussein's ~~Iraq~~ troops started occupying Kuwait.

After some time, Iraq completely occupied Kuwait, which was a strong ally of the USA. This act of agression was not taken kindly to by the USA and it turned into a full blown war which is known as the Gulf War of 1990-91, wherein he lost.

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21. "Globalization will end up making all cultures of the world homogeneous". Critically examine the statement taking examples from socio-cultural and economic life of India.

"वैश्वीकरण का परिणाम सभी संस्कृतियों की समरूपता होगी।" भारत के समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन से उदाहरण देते हुए कथन की आलोचनात्मक रूप से जांच करें।

Globalisation is the process of linking the nation to the world and thereby integrating the same into the world order.

A trend ~~tu~~ towards uniformity →

→ In the Indian context, there has been a trend towards homogenisation of food, clothing based on western lines, alluded to as McDonaldisation of Indian food and cloth.

→ The festivals of India have been altered with Chinese lighting for Diwali and Valentine's day being celebrated in India Also Diwali being celebrated in New York.

→ The global economic crisis also come to hurt India, as happened in 2008 and recently with the Chinese stock market crash.

→ The economic policies of a nation, come to ~~B~~ affect us. Eg → The US Federal Bank's interest rate policy causes def fluctuation in India.

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→ We are going towards a trend of westernization as has been argued by many and giving up on Indian culture and values.

Not that Uniform →

→ At a closer observation, one sees that even the menu of a global restaurant is altered to suit Indian tastes.

→ Indian products are finding global markets and even Indian culture is being exported.

→ In the era of globalisation, the cultural identity has come to be asserted more forcefully.

→ Indian capitalists have been exposed to global best practices which has helped them strengthen their own businesses.

→ The values and the family structure though altered has not been completely lost.

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22. What are the factors responsible for high infant mortality rate in India? Discuss its implications for Indian women. Suggest steps that have been taken by the government to address this problem.

भारत में अत्याधिक शिशु मृत्यु दर के लिए जिम्मेदार प्रमुख कारण कौन से हैं? भारतीय महिलाओं पर इनके पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा करें। इस समस्या के निदान के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदमों की चर्चा करें।

Reasons for high IMR ->

-> Malnutrition of the ~~wo~~ nursing mother and the child

-> Non institutional deliveries

-> Neglect of the girl child

-> Lack of sanitation and clean drinking water that causes diseases like rotavirus infections

-> High prevalence of pollutants and their effects.

-> Poverty.

Implications for women ->

-> It affects their mental well being

-> It affects their physical health as they are forced to reproduce more.

-> It leads to further neglect of girl child, as the limited resources are directed to the male child.

Steps by Government ->

-> There has been a push towards institutional deliveries

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→ Schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, ~~National Dew~~ Midday meal scheme, National Iron Mission are directed towards ~~ed~~ nutrition

→ Schemes like National Deworming mission to check worm infections

→ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Drinking Water Program to improve sanitation and water.

→ ASHAs and NRHM and baby friendly Hospitals to provide medical support.

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23. Discuss the problems faced by workers in the informal sector in India. What steps have been taken by the government to improve the condition of workers in the informal sector?
भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की चर्चा करें। अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की स्थितियों में सुधार हेतु सरकार ने कौन-से उपाय किये हैं?

Problems faced by informal sector workers in India are multifarious, some of which are →

→ Lower wages compared to formal sector perpetuating poverty.

→ No social security nets to fall back on

→ Lack of skills that restrict their movement to formal sector

→ Lack of education which restricts their mobility

→ Labour laws that prevent the industries employing informal labour from going formal to employ labour on a large scale.

→ High prevalance of diseases because of poverty and being restricted to certain pockets →

Steps by Government →

→ The government has launched new social security schemes like PMJJY, PMSBY and pension schemes like APY

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→ A health cover has been designed for them under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

→ Informal Workers' Welfare Act 2009 had been passed and various amendments to the Contract Labour Regulation Act and the Minimum Wages Act has taken place.

→ Various self employment schemes and self help groups are being promoted by the government.

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24. Social determinants of malnutrition in India necessitate a multi-pronged approach to tackle the problem. Comment.
भारत में कुपोषण की समस्या के सामाजिक निर्धारकों से निपटने हेतु बहु-आयामी उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। टिप्पणी करें।

Malnutrition is a chronic problem in India and still about 40% of kids in India are under nutritioned as per a UNESCO report. It is determined by →

→ Income levels
→ Dietary preferences
→ Sanitary conditions which might cause worms in the gastric pipe leading to unobsorption of food.
→ Lack of awareness about the right nutrition
→ Lack of availability of nutritious food in a given area.

To counter these, it thus requires a multipronged approach that ~~uncor~~ takes into fold, -

→ The community
→ Targets the chronic undernourshed areas
→ ~~Best~~ Improving sanitation and drinking water facilities

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→ A directed ~~income~~ poverty alleviation program for malnutrition

→ Further action on the nutrition front to check silent hunger by micro nutrient management

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25. While democratic institutions in India have led to changes in the caste structure, these changes have at best led to only partial re-distributive outcomes for the backward castes. Discuss.

लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं ने भारत की जातिगत सरंचना में परिवर्तन किये हैं, परन्तु इन परिवर्तनों ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए केवल आंशिक पुनर्वितरक के रूप में ही परिणाम ही दिए हैं। चर्चा करें।

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