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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 846)

Name of Candidate	GARIMA AGRAWAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28264
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

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).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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 than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ट लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ ही, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Bharata's 'Natyashastra' gives an account of distinguishing features of Indian classical dances and music.

All Indian classical dances have features of - Tandav (pure dance steps, force) and Lasya (grace, emotions, feminine). Different regions have developed different dance forms with strict rules and distinguished features. According to Sangeet Natak Academy, eight classical dances of India are:

1. Bharat Natyam

- developed in Tamil Nadu,
- Developed from Devdasi system
- 'Mudras', 'eye movement' and 'fanlike costume' are crucial.
- Generally performed by solo female dancers.

2. Mohini Attam

- Kerala
- Solo, female dance
- Dominant feature: 'Lasya' - grace, femininity, sensuality.
- White & golden costume.

3. Kathakali

- Kerala
- Male, generally solo
- Elaborate facial makeup with each color having spiritual significance
- Emphasis on dramatic expressions.
- Traditional headgear.

4. Kuchipudi

- Andhra Pradesh
- Originally only male dancers used to perform now both male & female dance
- Carnatic music and mridungam has to be accompanied.
- Dancer sometimes becomes singer.

5. Odissi

- Orissa, Temple dance
- Close to Bharat Natyam
- Special emphasis on mudras - especially 'TIBHAGA'. Hence called 'moving sculpture'.

6. Manipuri

- Manipur
- Dance along with kitam.
- Dedicated to Radha Krishna stories.
- ~~Performed on shankardev's borgeets.~~
- Not much emphasis on expressions, as face is covered with 'odni'.
- Male and female both dance.

7. Sattriya

- Assam • Dance, drama & music combined.
- performed on devotional songs of Shankardev.

9. Kathak

- Uttar Pradesh • wear bells • jugal bandi between dance & tabla • foot work - "tandas" are crucial.

According to "Abhinay Darpan", there are three aspects of Dance -

NRATTA : focus on pure dance movements and steps without expressions.

NATYA : shows dramatical representation of story described in performance.

NRATYA : shows expressions, emotions and sentiments of performance and theme.

Indian classical dances have evolved from temple culture and have great religious and spiritual significance. Most of them are performed on devotional songs of Krishna-Gopi that implies connection of 'Atma' (soul) to 'paramatma' (god). The music accompanied is either Carnatic or Hindustani music - that themselves have spirituality, purity associated with them, which strengthens further through Guru-shishya Parampara.

2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Sramana refers to non vedic religious movement around 6th century BCE. These were orthodox - who did not believe in authority of vedas and Brahmanism. They supported idea of renouncing homely and married life and lead a life of ascetics and austerity.

They had a huge influence on vedic tradition in terms of literature and philosophy. They were against heavy ritualism and sacrifices of Brahmanas. They accepted Shudras and women equally in their movement. Their support for non-violence & attracted vaishyas, common people alike; while even kings & Nobles also supported sramanas.

The very tradition also led to emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects:

Jainism : Mahavira is considered to be founder of Jainism, who left his home at age of 30 yrs and adopted

a 'sramana' life of austerities and eventually found 'kaivalya' after 13 years.

He did not accept a supreme authority of god and vedas and attacked evils of Varma system. He was staunch supporter of law of karma and ethics that is visible in his 'Panchmahavrat' or 5 principles of 'satya', 'Ahimsa', 'Asteya', 'Aparigraha' and 'Brahmacharya'. Hence it can be considered as earliest form of Sraman tradition.

Buddhism :

Gautama Budha also renounced his domestic life at age of 29 years and wandered like Sramana in search of 'Noble Truths'. He ultimately found four noble truths about sorrow in this world, its reason and solution. He supported 'middle path' between extreme materialism and extreme austerity. His prescribed 'Ashtangik marg' or Eightfold path and code of conduct strengthens ethics of Sramana tradition.

Initially it was more of a reform movement among brahmanas & kshatriyas themselves. Later it became a separate sect.

Great king Ashoka in his principles of Dhamma recommended people to "respect brahmanas & sramanas".

Ajivikas : 'Ajivikas' mean ascetic life without attachment with worldly things - which is soul of sramana tradition. This sect believed in "Niyati" and 'determinism'. Its founder Gosala suggested - 'Everything that has to happen will happen'.

All these sects contributed immensely to literature (Pali, Prakrit), philosophy, Art (stupas, caves architecture) etc. Since they owe their origin to sramana tradition it must be credited with its huge influence on religion, society & culture.

3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

The five centuries from 200 BCE to 300 CE is referred to as Post Mauryan age. This period saw decline of Mauryan Empire, a number of foreign invasions (Shakas, Greeks, Kushans) at north west frontiers and political disintegration of states. Therefore it is often referred as akin to dark ages of Europe after fall of great Roman Empire. However a further analysis of different dimensions of life is required before commenting on its "darkness".

Polity : The Magadha empire was taken over by Shunga dynasty who could not maintain large united empire of north India. Attacks of Greeks, Shakas, Parthians & Kushans further disintegrated the subcontinent. A compared to centralized power of Maurya, a kind of fudatories culture started to emerge in this era.

Economy : Economically speaking, this was flourishing time for subcontinent.

- Increase unprecedented numbers of gold coins issued by kushans
- Emergence of new class artisans, craftsmen & traders.
- Rise of towns & urbanization
- Advanced tools of Agriculture
- ~~Extensive~~ Foreign trade due to Kanishka's rule over central Asia & part of west Asia.

Sangam age in down south also saw enormous trade with Roman Empire.
• Connectivity with silk route.

Art and culture :

Royal patronage to Buddhism led to rise of beautiful sculptures in form of Gandharas & mathura school of art.

This period also saw rise in script, language and literature. Many inscriptions in prakrit & sanskrit are found in the period.

Father of medicine - Charak wrote

Charak Samhita in this time.

Contacts with Greeks also gave spread knowledge of Astronomy.

Sangam Literature gave promotion to Tamil culture and learning.

Society and Religion

Varma system had become rigid by this time. Condition of women was deteriorated. Sangam period even evidenced sati practice in south. Domination of priestly class continued as even foreign powers eventually adopted Brahmanism. However Mahayana sect of Buddhism saw great rise as well.

Hence though it can be related to 'dark age' as far as political disunity and societal inequalities are concerned but in terms of trade, commerce & Arts - it can still be considered as bright age of ancient history.

4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian princely states not less than 565 in number covered a big proportion of territory of India. The relationship between British Imperialists and states changed from 'struggle for equality' to 'policy of equal federation' according to their changing needs. We can see the development in following stages :-

1. East India Company's struggle for equality with Indian states (1740-1765).

In this phase - protection of commercial interest (export duty) of company and generation of revenue to finance the conquests - were major needs of Britishers.

This led to battle of Arcot, battle of Plassey (1757) and treaty of Allahabad (1765) which gave right to collect Diwani in Bengal, Bihar & Orissa.

2. Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813)

In this phase Britishers wanted to protect their posts/ports from French,

Afghan, Maratha Invaders. Some Indian princes like Raghunath Rao wanted power and supported Company in their narrow interests. Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance, and Anglo Mysore was (1760's - 1799), Anglo Maratha was (1776 - 1818) reflect the same policy of ring fence.

3. Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857)

Aggressive policies of Dalhousie etc. like 'Doctrine of lapse' (Satara) & annexation due to misgovernance (Awadh) led to ~~sub~~ subordinate position of Indian States where Britishers had taken away their external sovereignty. This was conducive to Act of 1833 where Britishers wanted to increase their paramountcy.

4. Policy of subordinate union (1858-1935)

After the revolt of 1857, ~~direct~~ policy of direct annexation was abolished. But now British Imperialists aimed at further colonization through Royal Titles Act - 1876 where Queen Victoria was declared as 'Kaisar-e-Hind'

~~idea~~ This was in line with British interest of protection of their investment in railway, plantations etc.

Butler Committee - 1927 aimed at deciding relationship between British India & princely states. Left question of extent of sovereignty as unanswered.

5. Policy of equal federation (1935-1947).

Govt. of India Act 1935 ~~declared~~ proposed formation of Indian federation of states and provinces with 30-40% representation to princely states in central legislatures. This was aimed at checking congress' majority in legislatures.

This gradual development ultimately led to complete merger of states into Indian union post independence under leadership of 'Iron man of India' - Sardar Patel.

Changing relationship according to 'needs' is seen even today in the form of "neo cultural imperialism" or 'economic imperialism' by major powers of the world.

5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class developed after middle of 19th century and came on their own by 1930's with formation of FICCI to represent their interests. Their wealth, capacity to provide employment & influence government ~~was~~ had potential to support Indian national movement, but they were seen remaining bystanders.

~~While~~ Many individual capitalists identified themselves with national movement and were active members of Indian national congress.

- They saw British policies were discriminatory towards Indian Industries. And felt that only an independent government can ~~for~~ provide them tariff protection and governmental aid.
- Hence, they supported national movements
- Swadeshi movement by boycotting foreign cloth and promoting 'swadeshi' industries
- They also participated in non-cooperation ~~and civil disobedience~~

movement actively but remained bystanders during civil disobedience movement & quit India movement because,

- During 1920's - especially 1928, India saw unprecedented worker's strikes in Calcutta, Bombay (Bombay mill strike) in textile, jute coal industries.
- Growing feelings of SOCIALISM in 1920's among revolutionaries as well as congress leadership.
- Maintenance of law and order is must to maintain market stability and smooth production in factory. Hence they avoided any government repression during national struggles.

All these developments made them apprehensive about their future and ~~cap~~ competitive edge against British companies. ~~As~~ This led to declaration of Bombay manifesto in 1936 by Bombay businessmen in reaction to socialist objectives iterated by J.L. Nehru in 1936- ~~Foreign~~ congress session.

However their impact was not that

Council on national movement; ~~has~~ ^{was} the national struggle dependent on it.

However the same capitalist class seems to ~~comp~~ more actively participate in political affairs in post independence India and through out the world in general as seen in recent American elections. While their active participation in nation building is appreciable but it must be in a transparent manner so that it does not take form of crony capitalism.

6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Sepoy mutiny of 1857 has a special position in Indian history as a first major struggle for independence against British rule and East India Company. Though it erupted as a spontaneous insurrection in reaction on the cause of new Enfield gun cartridges (that were used beef & pig meat); however it was a reaction to many prevailing conditions created by Britishers' rule such as - economic degradation, unemployment, religious intolerance Dalhousie's policies of annexation (eg. Awadh) etc. The way, major leaders accepted Bahadur Shah II as their chief and dates of propagation in different parts - Jharkhand, Bihar, Kanpur etc. show that there was an element of planning and organization in the revolt. However the revolt seriously lacked coherence in strategies of different leaders and, proper preparation and planning regarding future political and administrative setup as compared to more organized and planned response of British.

Hence it can be said that the revolt was more than mere spontaneous mutiny

but less than a planned national movement.

The movement can not be called as "national" due to its limited territorial spread. only 10% of population was effected by it. The reasons for the same can be following —

1. Mutiny remained limited to Awadh, Bihar & Northern India. Madras, Bombay and Bengal etc remained quite aloof. Partly because many civilian / tribal / army mutiny before 1857 had been swedy repressed by government. eg Vellore mutiny or Santhal rebellion.
2. ~~Not~~ Not all the classes of society supported the sepoys' mutiny. Money lenders were the main targets, hence did not participate.
Loyal princes like Holkar of Indore, & Scindia and Zamindars helped British government in suppression.
3. Educated middle class did not agree with revolutionaries' stand on socio cultural reforms; hence did not participate.
4. Moreover, there was lack of

national unity and modern sense of nationalism at that time in modern history. Hence all the parts of India did not associate themselves with mutiny.

Hence, though limited in its spread it had huge significance in signaling foreign rule that Indians are not going to tolerate their exploitative rule - which ultimately led to passing of Government of India Act - 1858.

7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Permanent settlement system was a new land revenue system introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in Areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and UP upto Varanasi.

This system declared Zamindars as owners of land and he had to pay a fixed revenue (10/11th) to the government on a fixed date.

This system was a departure from traditional land system of India, as Cornwallis Confused Zamindars as 'landlords' of Britain. While excessive fixed revenue ruined peasants and led to further impoverishment as it also eventually stagnated growth of agriculture leading to many economic consequences. But due to the mentioned departure; it also gave rise to a new social structure in Indian society :

- a. Zamindari system led to a new phenomena of ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

Because Zamindars were declared 'owners' who could sell, transfer ~~as~~ ^{or} land; many urban rich Zamindars hired rural intermediaries to collect revenue from cultivators on commercially profitable terms. This led to the rise of the new class of talukdars, thikedars, jagirdars etc. In some areas of Bengal list went up to 50 intermediaries.

b. Since government fixed the revenue even in case of crop failure, droughts etc - this made it impossible for peasants to pay the rent. In such situation, they resorted to money lenders and often sold or mortgaged their lands. This not only transferred land from hands of cultivators to non-cultivators but also led to strengthening of class of money lenders in society.

c. Land became a private property - saleable and transferable. One, who owned the land, became most powerful in society. It left tenants devoid of their right to soil disturbing entire fabric of traditional Indian society. While the new classes of moneylenders & zamindars formed strong section of political

allies of government in suppressing
future revolts. Some old zamindars
(more compassionate one's) had to
~~so~~ sell their land ~~to~~ due to
inability to pay revenue on time.

Hence the new settlement system
disturbed both economic & societal
structure of India which became
one of the grounds of national
struggle & against foreign rule in
com years to come.

8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement (1919-1922) was first major movement of mass-movement / Gandhian era of national movement. One special feature of movement was unprecedented unity and alliance between ~~the~~ Muslims & Hindus through Khilafat - non-cooperation alliances. —

There are several circumstances that led to the alliance -

1. Tucknow Pact of 1916 had already brought Muslim League and Indian National Congress on common political platform.
2. Rowlatt Act - 1919 created an equal ~~resentment~~ joint-imperialist feelings among Hindus & Muslims alike.
3. First World War (1914-1919) had created miserable war-time economic-social conditions in India. Soaring prices, shortage of essential commodities, discontent among Indian army affected all sections of society alike.
4. Post war treatment of Turkey was

the immediate cause of alliance between two. Caliph of Turkey was considered as leader of all muslims across world, discriminatory treatment to Caliph infuriated Indian muslims and led to formation of Khilafat Committee in 1919 which later got support from Mahatma Gandhi and INC in special session of 1920 declared non cooperation movement. Nationalist young muslim leaders of muslim league were disillusioned with ~~the~~ politics of Aliqah school and now completely dissociated with national movement.

Noncooperation movement in general and the alliance in particular had huge impact on Indian freedom movement -

- It saw unprecedented level of participation from masses - peasants, workers, students, women & muslims. Many muslim leaders like Mohammad Ali, Hakim Azmal Khan, Maulana Azad played an active role.
- It exposed myth of British racial superiority & invincibility.

But, many critics are

Criticize the alliance for mixing up religious matter with politics. which later took form of developed communalism.

Though khilafat was not purely a religiously motivated event but a reflection of general anti-imperialist feeling among ~~the~~ nationalist muslims (as seen ~~as~~ when there was no revolt when kemal pasha replaced caliph)

But, it ~~is~~ is true that it could not uplift the religious political consciousness to a purely secular nationalist consciousness in the country.

9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimedia Conglomerates are a group of companies associated with different forms of media like News Channel (TV), magazine, News paper and internet websites. Technological revolution in communication in the form of multimedia is one of the biggest contribution of globalization and liberalization.

These multimedia conglomerates have changed the traditional nature of journalism in following ways.

1. News reporting has become LIVE now compared to old print media. It has made possible to mobilize ~~more~~ people and warn at the time of natural calamities for eg cyclone vaikunth.
2. Journalism has become more opinionated compared to simple news reporting.
3. Advancement of technical features like videos, simulation, animation, social media, opinion polls etc - have

made to more participatory and reachable to masses.

However, since these big media houses are usually owned by big corporates - it has made independent journalists ~~are~~ vulnerable to an extent.

Also, ~~has~~ commercialization of news has led to mixing of news with entertainment.

Liberalization era not only saw change in journalism but also its bigger impact on for democracy and public opinion -

1. Multimedia conglomerates play an active role in mass awareness and formation of public opinion.
For eg. media's press support for Nirbhaya's rape case - movement led to government strengthening the legislation regarding women safety.
2. They also provide platform for advertisement of government schemes, their assessment - which helps educating people about their rights & evaluating performance of government.
3. This wider reach, is also helping in societal integration and unity.

However, Commercialisation of media has led to several conflict of interests in organizations. In a today's media we can often see one group aligned to one political party and other group to some other party. This goes against neutrality of journalism and may mislead citizens in forming a biased opinion.

Recent cases of 'fake news' impacting electoral results of American elections point out the same problem. Therefore it's necessary that media platforms such as social media website come to self-regulation to check spread of rumours while continuing supporting freedom of speech and expression.

10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्र को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Operation Flood is a movement that started from movement of dairy workers of Khera district (Gujarat) led to formation of first dairy cooperative society AMUL in Gujarat and eventually developed into a nationwide operation flood. It was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) under chairmanship of Kurien Verghese.

The operation organized cooperatives on 'Anand' pattern from all across country to form a National Milk Grid. This grid was successfully able to -

- 1) Expand milk and dairy product production in country.
 - 2) Eliminate intermediaries between producers and consumers.
 - 3) Increase income level and standard of living of dairy farmers esp. who were mainly small and marginal farmers.
- Within years, by ~1995 there were around 70,000 milk cooperatives operating

in India out of which 6,000 were women cooperatives. In this aspect the operation was also able to impact upliftment of SC/ST farmers, women (through SEWA foundation) and develop new subsidiary industries of animal husbandry, artificial insemination, food processing etc. Hence, we can say that operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into Vibrant business activity.

However though there were efforts being made to replicate the same in other sectors like farming etc, but they could not be as successful. For eg. cooperative farming could not be successful as either there were cooperatives of big farmers evading taxes or of government that could not generate profit.

Service sector like banking cooperatives could create some momentum for some time but they also became victim of caste hierarchy where credit availability to landless poor was minimum.

It has been observed that cooperative banks suffered from overdue loans making them unviable. But still contribution of NABARD and cooperative farmers banks can not be ignored in agriculture.

Among production activities, while small scale salt makers and oilseed cultivators gained growth but overall government initiatives in other sectors grew more inefficient.

While noting these shortcomings, all stakeholders should try to promote cooperatives in different sectors making Gandhiji's economic vision come true and as envisaged in ~~our~~ DPSP of our constitution as well.

11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.

पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Language problem has been the most divisive problem in post independence India - be it provision of official language or linguistic reorganisation of states.

Our constitution in Article 343 provides for Hindi as official language of union while English could be used for official communication till 1965. Power to change this deadline resided with Parliament. And this became the issue of contention all over the country despite having congress government in all over the country. The issue posed many challenges to the national integration and harmony of society:

→ National leaders like Gandhi were opposed to English and leaders like Nehru also wanted Hindi as official language. But first debate was over 'Hindustani', 'Hindi' vs 'Urdu'.

→ Many non-Hindi speaking states like Tamil Nadu, Bengal and Andhra Pradesh etc. opposed the deadline of 15

years for continuation of English and saw it as supremacy of Hindi status.

3. Protests in opposition of official language Act 1963 - especially in Tamil Nadu. posed threat to national unity, safety and peace in country. This also set a wrong precedent for kind language based demands of more linguistic states fearing Balkanization of country.

However, through gradual efforts and deliberation, issue was resolved. Initially constitution provided for replacement of Hindi ~~it~~ in a phased manner.

Later on, Joint parliament committee (JPC) was appointed in 1960. On its ~~rec~~ recommendation, Official language Act 1963 was passed which removed restriction of 15 years for use of English.

The ambiguity in language of act led to further protests with wide student participation.

That ultimately led to passage of amendment to OLA-1963 in 1967 by Indira Gandhi government. The amendment -

- removed all ambiguities associated to Act.
- proposed three language formula in education - Hindi, English and Native language as compulsory part of learning.

It also provided for making higher education available in Indian languages. However in absence of clear deadline, not ~~deve~~ much development has been done in this aspect.

Unity in Diversity is our civilizational value. While we must preserve, protect promote diverse languages to spread education among masses, it should be avoided to use it as tool of POLITICS. Recent protests over Talikaattu also send across a message of striking balance between traditional identity and constitutional values.

12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

Cold war refers to post world war II phenomena which involved no direct war between the two world superpowers - U.S.A and U.S.S.R but represented a geopolitical, ideological and economic struggle between the two.

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE :

Post Industrial Revolution - USA along with western European countries adopted Capitalism model of economy and society which was based on private property, free economy (laissez faire) and based on principle of mass production. This ideology though brought great industrial & financial achievements but led to economic disparity in society and exploitation of workers class. ~~but now~~ USSR on other hand supported COMMUNISM where concept of private property was to be abolished and socialization of property was envisaged. There were to be no class - differences in such society as envisaged by Karl Marx. Stalin after Potsdam conference said there can be no ideological

Cohesive between Communism & Capitalism and proposed to create an Iron wall from Baltic sea to Adriatic Sea.

GEOPOLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Geopolitical struggle between the two started from Yalta & Potsdam conference over Germany & Japan. This was further expanded by creation of MILITARY BLOCKS like NORTH Atlantic treaty organization (NATO), SEATO, CENTO with US as leader and WARSAW PACT with USSR's leadership. The Geopolitical struggle furthered in satellite states as reflected in Vietnam war, Chinese revolution, Korean war & Afghan war.

A life-threatening ARMS RACE game between the two put world into dangers.

ECONOMIC STRUGGLE :

Economic struggle derives from ideological differences between capitalism & communism.

US started its policy of dollar imperialism through Marshall Plan & Monroe doctrine in the name of giving aids to European countries for economic recovery. Russia responded

With Maltova Plan, homenes could not compete with us in terms of finances hence supported cause of "nationalization" of property eg. Suez canal.

However the rivalry eventually diffused by end of 1980's - due to following factors -

1. Economic reform in USSR by Glasner who gave two principles of 'restructuring' & 'openness' (glasnost). He also pushed reforms towards political democracy.
2. Weakening of communist parties in 'satellite' states of USSR by 1990.
3. Disintegration of USSR in 1999 - which led to formation of 15 independent republic along with Russia. This weakened position of Russia politically & economically and world largely remained unipolar (USA).
4. Fall of Berlin wall - Integration of west & East Germany in 1991.
5. Increasing role of ~~third~~ third world countries of Asia & Africa including India through non alignment movement and United Nations also contributed in bringing cold war to an end.

13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Political developments in Europe after first world war are generally termed as "fascist", as they have common features of hostility towards democracy and socialism.

Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy are the most famous among them that have many similarities:

1. Background and Reasons:

Economic: While in Germany, ~~rising~~ Russian occupation of 1923 and Economic depression of 1929 led to unrest; Italy was also suffering from unemployment and economic crisis post world war I.

Political: Infant Weimar Republic was unable to handle coup of Hitler in 1923. Italian king was guided by Mussolini and his March to Rome made him de-facto ruler.

Economic & political troubles led to similar social unrest in both countries, which gave rise to Nazism & Fascism.

2. Political Policies

- Both Hitler & Mussolini suspended Human Rights.
- They both banned all political parties except their own in the name of 'purge' or purification.

3. Economic Policies

Both tried to revive their economies through Agricultural reforms, ~~which~~ Hitler attacked ~~Jews~~ tourism reforms (Italy) etc.

4. External Policies :

Both adopted policy of aggression and expansion. Czechoslovakia, Poland became victim of Germany while Ethiopia became victim of Italian aggression.

5. Violent Nationalism

Both supported common philosophy of violent nationalism.

However, there are some fundamental differences as well.

1. Racial Supremacy : Hitler believed in ideology of Aryan race's supremacy; as compared to Jews. Mussolini did

not support any such specific race.

2. Brutal violence : while Nazism led to extreme form of violence like expelling Jews in concentration camps ; Mussolini's rule did not lead to such actions.

3. Constitutional Monarchy : Germany was a republic while Italy was a monarchy. That's why Mussolini could be curbed by king at critical time while there was no power above Hitler.

4. Peasants' cause : Hitler had a bias towards German peasants while no such bias is observed in Mussolini's policies.

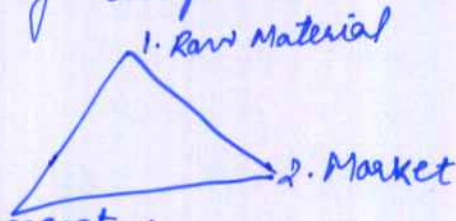
Despite the differences, they both can be considered as worst form of imperialism which strengthened to path to second world war - biggest war till date!

14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

With discovery of new routes to unexplored geographical territories - ~~led~~ growth of imperialism in Asia and Africa is seen in between 17th century till 20th century. Major conditions that favoured the imperialism are following :

1. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION : Industrial revolution in most of the Asia & African countries reached very late. on the other hand they could meet demands of European Industrial revolution



For eg. India and Egypt could supply cotton and tea while Congo was good for rubber plantation. They also proved to be great market and investment destination for European ~~com~~/imperialist companies.

2. Lack of Political Unity : Most of the countries of Asia & Africa were

divided into decentralized Political units eg. Mysore, Marathas, Mughals in India.

3. Military strength : military and army of these countries were not equipped with modern weapons & technology. On the other hand Imperialist nations were had strong army, navy equipped with advanced weapons.

4. Social Hierarchy :-

while social backwardness in the form of feudalism ~~was~~ was disappearing in European nations due to revolutions like French revolution; Asia and Africa was still suffering from disintegrated and backward social structure.

5. Modern nationalism : The spirit of modern national consciousness was missing among Asian & African countries.

Hence these conditions led to rapid colonization and had long term impact on them:

1. no colonization : Most of the non-Industrialist countries lost their independence.

2. Economic backwardness : Colonization led to deindustrialization of traditional crafts & industries and further impoverishment due to Agriculture stagnation - As highlighted by Dada Bhai Naoroji in his Economic critique.

3. Racial discrimination : Imperialist policies like "Apartheid" in S. Africa led to inferiority complex among local people.

4. Race of imperialism and colonization among industrialized countries ultimately led to two devastating world wars which had destructive impact on Asian and African colonies as well.

However, in longer run, the imperialist oppression led to unification of people and development of national consciousness among the colonized people against imperialist powers.

And after gaining independence, these countries of Asia & Africa formed a strong third world block with the platform of Non Alignment Movement.

15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं बल्कि सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

Despite being almost 50% of population, labour force participation of women is dismal (only 13.6% urban and 2% rural working women). Hence ensuring an educated, healthy, and employable future for girl child is crucial for economic prosperity of the country.

However skewed sex ratio of 940/1000 (2011 census) points out that it is a question of social attitude as well.

Prevailing cultural beliefs like primacy of male child and social practices like dowry have resulted in heinous crimes like female infanticide or lack of early childhood care of girl children. The solution lies in realization of importance of education of girls as upliftment of whole society. A healthy, educated mother will be able to provide better care for her children, family and educate entire generation.

Eradication of patriarchal attitude dubbed

with government initiatives and legislations will be able to help achieve true liberation and development of women.

Government legislations and laws like Anti Dowry Act 1961, pre natal sex diagnostic technique Act, child marriage act etc have helped greatly in creating awareness as well as deterrence against oppressive practices.

It is result of several education schemes like 'sarva shiksha Abhiyan', saksharta abhiyan for female literacy and RTG Act 2009 that female child enrolment in primary education is near 100%. Recent initiatives like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' and 'selfy with daughters' help in persuading positive social attitude. However much needs to be done towards reducing dropout rates in secondary education.

While programmes like Janani Suraksha Yojna have encouraged institutional deliveries; & construction of toilets for girls as part of

Swachha Bharat Abhiyan is crucial
for girls' safety and schooling. ~~See~~

several scholarship schemes for women's
higher education are steps in right
direction.

~~Now~~ Though these schemes provide
legislative framework and encouragement
towards girl child; much needs to be
done by all stakeholders like women
organizations, schools, panchayat leaders,
police, NGO's & media and
citizen to spread awareness and
help attack prejudices from their
roots.

17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Youth are considered as future of any country or world; but with advent of globalization, more and more young people not only in India but across world are becoming vulnerable to suicides which is a dangerous trend for society.

There are many factors responsible for such a trend:

1. Unemployment : Unemployment - both of unskilled youth as well as educated youth leads to feelings of "worthless" and economic tensions push them for such an extreme decision.
2. Psychological reasons : Depressions due to failed relationships, rejections and loneliness are also responsible for the suicide.
3. Competition : ~~With~~ With increasing competition for ~~high~~ admission into higher administrative jobs & education

Reasons.
unemployment
Psychological reasons
- failure
competition
Consumption - mfg.
Lack of support
Solⁿ
- discipline
- counselling
- family education

institutions during ~~from~~ teen age creates a lot of pressure. eg. suicide cases of students in kota (raj).

4. Disintegration of family Institution :
with ~~rising~~ increasing migration into urban areas, divorces etc leaves a young person alone to share his problems with.

5. Sexual violence against women :

~~low~~ cases of rape and acid attack hurts dignity of a woman often leading to extreme step of suicide.

Considering the trend analysis government, civil organizations, NGO's media can participate together to address this problem -

1. A 24/7 helpline for such persons
2. Compulsary establishment of counselling faculty in corporates, schools, colleges, work places -
3. family can play a crucial role of support since childhood.
4. Interactive clubs and groups in education institutions
5. Incorporation of 'moral science' and

counselling
counsellor

'group discussions' as part of formal education that will focus inculcate values of 'sharing', 'confidence' etc. With increase in materialism and consumerism - young generation is not able to explore all dimensions of their personality - social, creative, emotional, spiritual etc. An active and coherent strategy among all stakeholders can address the problems gradually but effectively.

18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Intro -

Dem. D.

Eco factors -
poverty, ill health,
dist. village -

social : educ. level
new - joint family
system, superstition

conclus
skill ind
start up in.

With more than 65% of population with less than 35 years of age, India is facing a Demographic Divident. Unemployment is the biggest challenge in realizing its true potential.

While economic reasons like stagnation of agriculture, ruin of village industries and poverty are main reasons for unemployment; problem can be ascribed to social and personal factors as well.

1. Education : At while enactment of RTE has led to improvement in primary enrolment, lack of higher education and skill training has led to unemployment. Society still functions with traditional rote learning which is not able to meet requirements of industrial jobs.

2. Caste System :

Rigidity of Caste system is still prevailing in rural India. With destruction of

traditional means of employment; caste bound occupations are not employing enough youth leaving them either jobless or under employed.

3. Joint family

While values and culture behind virtues of joint family is recommendable, but this culture some times is harmful for productivity. It creates lethargic personal attitude among some family members who totally depend upon others for their own bread.

4. Superstitions and Ignorance

Lack of education and an exposure has left majority of our population ignorant and superstitious where they casually accept their poverty and unemployment as result of their destiny rather than fighting for ~~free~~ any alternate jobs.

Lack of awareness also hinders them into actualizing several government schemes like MGNREGS, Skill India to gain employment.

5. Educated unemployment :

Some times personal attitude of educated youth does not allow them to accept any job inferior to their qualification. Also, risk aversion hinders them from entrepreneurship ~~which~~ ^{to}. Therefore its time government, and several stakeholders realize full implementation of several schemes like Skill India, Digital India, MGNREGA, Start up India etc. to turn ~~make~~ demographic challenge into a blessing.

19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वपिछाएँ क्या हैं?

While cities are engines of economic growth but overcrowding, unprecedented migration, strained infrastructure, expansion of slums have led to a sort of urban crisis as observed in case of Chennai floods, smog in Delhi and dumpfire in slums of Mumbai in recent years.

Smart Cities is a mission of current government to develop approx. 100 "Satellite towns" near main urban centres providing them civic amenities like public transport, water, malls etc.

Smart cities envisages a 'people-centric' and 'sustainable' development of cities where there are adequate public utilities like water, sanitation, health - education centres, public transport along with E-governance to ensure a transparent administration.

Unique feature of the program is its bottom-up approach which asks for state government and local bodies to submit project proposals. This will ensure a more inclusive, planned and participative urban growth.

However local bodies have some apprehensions about role of special purpose vehicles that are empowered to assess, plan, implement and evaluate projects.

Local bodies will substantially devolve their powers to enable SPV's that may sideline them and give disaition to construction / investment partners part of SPV's.

Though local bodies have representation in SPV's but SPV can be of form of Public private partnership as well. Hence their fears are valid to some extent.

Anyways our local municipal bodies are suffering from lack of financial resources and power; hence its imperative to enhance their power adequately and expand smart cities

mission in a democratic manner
to realize the 11th sustainable
development goal of "sustainable
cities and communities".

20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, several religions believe in different personal laws that govern matters related to marriage, inheritance etc.

Personal law boards are representatives of these personal laws of religions that give decisions applicable on members of their corresponding community. They have got a religious backing as well as legislative backing through Hindu law Act (1955) and Muslims personal law board Act (1937).

Their decisions are binding on citizens. However, if the decision infringes upon fundamental rights of citizens then they can appeal into Supreme Court. However, usually any disobedience to such decisions lead to ~~cause~~ much humiliation and community boycott on several occasions.

Recent issue of Triple Talaq, which is seen as against fundamental rights of equality of women has still got support from a personal law board which calls for better coherence between personal law boards and constitution of common law courts.

Such coherence can be achieved by meetings between judges, board members, religious leaders and law commission to sort out differences over crucial issues.

A clear balance and coordination has to be spelt out between Art 25 - freedom of religion and Art-44 uniform civil code.

Personal law boards must be made more representative - that is participation of women into board decisions will ~~also~~ ensure social justice.

Gradual inclusion of personal law-affairs into jurisdiction of common law courts as done in case of Hindu law Act.

While such efforts are necessary to achieve a more egalitarian and

liberal society with equal rights for all underprivileged sections such as women & backward castes; it should be done in a manner such that feelings of minority communities feel secure, and stay assured of their unique identity, culture and position ~~are~~ in the country.