

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-1

SECTION-I

Q. Rabindranath Tagore's contribution to Indian culture.

Ans:

Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, writer, music composer, and painter. He reshaped Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art with Contextual Modernism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The contribution to Indian culture:

- Rabindranath Tagore is perhaps the most widely-known Indian writer of the twentieth century.
- He became in 1913 the **first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature**. He received the Nobel Prize for his **Gitanjali** (meaning 'song-offerings') which is a collection of devotional songs.
 - Gitanjali was written originally in **Bengali** and was translated into English by the poet himself.
- The works of Rabindranath Tagore consist of poems, novels, short stories, dramas, paintings, drawings, and music.
 - His works are in thousands and most of them are in Bengali language.
- He is credited with originating the Bengali-language version of the genre
- **Poetry:**
 - His **poetry** is often mystical and has a very prominent spiritual element in it.
 - At the age of sixteen, he released his first substantial poems under the pseudonym **Bhanusimha** ("Sun Lion"), which were seized upon by literary authorities as long-lost classics.
 - Internationally, **Gitanjali** is best-known collection of poetry, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913.
 - Tagore's poetic style proceeds from a lineage established by 15th- and 16th-century Vaishnava poets.
 - Tagore's most innovative and mature poetry embodies his exposure to Bengali rural folk music, which included mystic Baul ballads.
 - For his invaluable contribution, he is sometimes referred to as "**the Bard of Bengal**".
 - His **Sandhya Sangit** (1882) includes the poem "**Nirjharer Swapnabhanga**" ("The Rousing of the Waterfall") are some important compositions.
 - He occasionally wrote poems using **Shadhu Bhasha**, a Sanskritised dialect of Bengali; he later adopted a more popular dialect known as **Cholti Bhasha**.
 - e.g. He wrote **Jana Gana Mana** in shadhu-bhasha, a Sanskritised register of Bengali.
 - Other works include Manasi, Sonar Tori (Golden Boat), Balaka etc.
 - *Sonar Tori's* most famous poem, dealing with the fleeting endurance of life and achievement.
 - Poetry from his last years of illness is among his finest.
- **Songs (Rabindra Sangeet):**
 - Tagore was a prolific composer, with **2,230 songs** to his credit. His songs are known as *rabindrasangit* ("Tagore Song"), which merges fluidly into his literature, most of which—poems or parts of novels, stories, or plays alike—were lyricised.
 - Influenced by the thumri style of Hindustani music, they ran the entire gamut of human emotion. From devotional hymns to quasi-erotic compositions.

- Tagore also influenced sitar maestro Vilayat Khan and sarodiyas Buddhadev Dasgupta and Amjad Ali Khan.
- His songs are widely popular and undergird the Bengali ethos to an extent perhaps rivalling Shakespeare's impact on the English-speaking world.
- It is said that his songs are the outcome of five centuries of Bengali literary churning and communal yearning.
- His songs transcend the mundane to the aesthetic and express all ranges and categories of human emotion. The poet gave voice to all—big or small, rich or poor.
- **Drama/Plays:**
 - At twenty he wrote his first drama-opera: *Valmiki Pratibha* (*The Genius of Valmiki*). *Raktakarabi* (Red Oleanders) and *The Mother's Prayer* are some of his best known plays.
 - Some of his important plays are *Dak Ghar* (The Post Office in 1912), *Chandalika* (Untouchable Girl).
 - *Chandalika* was modelled on an ancient Buddhist legend describing how Ananda, the Gautama Buddha's disciple, asks a tribal girl for water.
 - Tagore wrote a large number of plays, 53 in all, 13 of which he translated into English.
 - *Chitrangada*, *Chandalika*, and *Shyama* are other key plays that have dance-drama adaptations, which together are known as **Rabindra Nritya Natya**.
- **Novels:**
 - His novels and short stories are often about different kinds of human relationships and also about the struggle a person goes through in life.
 - Some important ones are **Chokher Bali** (1903) **Gora** (1910), **Chaturanga** (1916), **Ghare Baire** (The Home and the World in 1916) etc.
 - *Ghare Baire* was also released as the film by Satyajit Ray (*Ghare Baire*, 1984) examines rising nationalistic feeling among Indians while warning of its dangers, clearly displaying Tagore's distrust of nationalism — especially when associated with a religious element.
 - *Chokher Bali* was also filmed in 2003. Tagore inscribes Bengali society via its heroine: a rebellious widow who would live for herself alone.
- **Short stories:**
 - when he was only sixteen, he wrote "Bhikharini" ("The Beggar Woman").
 - Tagore effectively invented the Bengali-language short story genre.
 - Some of the famous short stories are "Kabuliwala", *Galpaguchchha* ("Bunch of Stories") etc.
 - Tagore's *Galpaguchchha* remains among the most popular fictional works in Bengali literature. It has continuing influence on Bengali art and culture. It remains a point of cultural reference, and has furnished subject matter for numerous successful films and theatrical plays.
 - In *Musalmanir Golpo*, Tagore also examines Hindu-Muslim tensions, which in many ways embodies the essence of Tagore's humanism.
- Tagore **modernised Bengali art** by spurning rigid classical forms and resisting linguistic strictures.
- His novels, stories, songs, dance-dramas, and essays spoke to topics political and personal.
- His **compositions were chosen by two nations as national anthems**: India's "**Jana Gana Mana**" and Bangladesh's "**Amar Shonar Bangla**".
 - The Sri Lankan national anthem was inspired by his work.
- In his last years, His work was expanded to **science**. His respect for scientific laws and his exploration of biology, physics, and astronomy informed his poetry, which exhibited extensive naturalism.

- He wove the *process* of science, into stories in *Se* (1937), *Tin Sangi* (1940), and *Galpasalpa* (1941).
- At sixty, Tagore also took up drawing and **painting**. The successful exhibitions of his many works were held throughout Europe.
 - India's National Gallery of Modern Art lists 102 works by Tagore in its collections

Q. Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha.

Ans:

The concept of Satyagraha was introduced in the early 20th century by Mahatma Gandhi. It was in the centre of his ideological framework.

Satyagraha means urge for Satya, or truth. Satyagraha is not merely the insistence on truth; it is, in fact, holding on to truth through ways which are moral and non-violent; it is not the imposition of one's will over others, but it is appealing to the reasoning of the opponent; it is not coercion but is persuasion.

Gandhian philosophy of Satyagraha:

- Gandhiji highlights several attributes of satyagraha. It is a moral weapon and does not entertain ill-feeling towards the adversary; it is a non-violent device and calls upon its user to love his enemy; it does not weaken the opponent but strengthens him morally; it is a weapon of the brave and is constructive in its approach.
- Satyagraha involved weakening resolution of oppressor by insinuating a sense of guilt for the suffering they have part in causing.
- For Gandhiji, a Satyagrahi is always truthful, morally imbued, non-violent and a person without any malice; he is one who is devoted to the service of all.
- Gandhi made a distinction between the Satyagraha and passive resistance:
 - **The passive resistance** has been conceived as a weapon of the weak and does not exclude the use of physical force or violence for the purpose of gaining one's end.
 - **Satyagraha** has been conceived as a weapon of the strongest, and excludes the use of violence in any shape.
- In practice, Satyagraha could assume **various forms**-fasting, non-violent picketing, different types of non-cooperation and ultimately in politics, civil disobedience in willing anticipation of the legal penalty.
 - Gandhi firmly believed that all these forms of Satyagraha were pure means to achieve pure ends.
- Satyagraha can never fail. It is bound to succeed although in the short run the results may seem to be to the contrary.

This concept was evolved by Gandhiji in South Africa but after it had been fully developed it became a dominant element in India's struggle for freedom from 1919 onwards. Gradually, it became a potent tool for the oppressed people all around the world to fight against the oppressor in non-violent way.

Q. The growth of Press in Modern Bihar.

Ans:

The growth of the press in modern Bihar can be traced back to the late 19th century when the first newspapers in the region were published.

- **In English:**
 - 1st english daily: **Bihar Herald** by Guru Prasad Sen in **1875**.
 - 1881- **Indian chronicle** from Patna.
 - The **motherland** and **Bihar standard** in 20th century. But they were short lived.
 - in 1903- '**Bihar times**'- It was weekly and main theme was demand for separate Bihar.
 - Later in 1906- '**Bihar times**' and '**Bihar news**' merged to start '**The Bihari**'.
 - 'The Bihari' was replaced by '**the searchlight**' in 1918.
 - It's first editor was Sayyed Haider Hussain.
 - During Civil disobedience movement and Quit India movement, It acted as mouth piece of nationalists.
 - It stopped in 1986.
 - '**Motherland**'- started **Mazharul Haque** during NCM from Sadakat Ashram, Patna.
 - Severe criticism of the government-> faced many cases and was soon shutdown.
 - '**The Patna times**' was started by the first Bihar Chief Minister (then Prime minister) Mohammed Yunus.
 - '**The Indian Nation**' was started by Maharaja Kameshwar singh of Darbhanga in 1931.
 - Bihar government also published the news bulletin under name '**Patna Daily news**'.
- **In Hindi:**
 - Growth of press in Hindi language was little tardy.
 - '**Bihar Bandhu**' was 1st hindi newspaper published in 1872 from Calcutta. Later from Patna in 1874.
 - 1st pure Bihari hindi daily was '**Sarbhitas**' in 1890.
 - In 1913, '**Hindi Bihari**' was started.
 - All the above three failed to gain the popular support.
 - '**Dainik Bihari**': It raised the issue of Indigo planter of Champaran.
 - '**Bandi Kaidi**' and '**Karagar**': Monthly magazine started during CDM by imprisoned leaders of Hazaribagh.
 - '**Satyagrah Samachar**' was also started during CDM. It was soon banned.
 - '**Munger**'- It was published from Munger during QIM and was the mouthpiece of nationalists durin QIM.
 - '**Aryavarta**' (1939)- It was hindi edition of 'Indian nation'.
 - '**Pradeep**' in 1947- It was hindi daily of 'searchlight'.
- **In Urdu:**
 - The urdu press releases were very limited in its scope. extent and circulation.
 - '**Nurul Anwar**'- 1st Urdu daily in Bihar. It was started from Ara by mohd. Hashim.
 - '**Sada-e-Aam**'- was another Urdu daily.
- In content and character all these newspaper were nationalist.

In the post-independence period, the press in Bihar continued to grow, with several new newspapers and magazines being launched. Some of the prominent newspapers in Bihar include the Dainik Jagran, Hindustan Times, Times of India, and The Hindu. These newspapers cover a wide range of topics, including politics, business, sports, entertainment, and social issues.

Q. The role of 'Azad Dasta' during the quit India movement?

Ans:

Quit India Movement also called the 'August Revolution' was launched in August 1942. In this struggle, the common people of the country, including Bihar, demonstrated an unparalleled heroism and militancy. Azad Dasta came into existence and played an important role during this movement.

Azad Dasta:

- Azad dasta was started by prominent leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan with suraj Narayan singh and vijaya in Jaleswar forest of Nepal.
 - To provide the movement with a concrete plan of action, **Jayaprakash prepared a blueprint** of "Azad Dasta" (Freedom Brigade).
- It was aimed at **training the youth in guerilla warfare** so that the governments war effort could be thwarted by disruptive activities.
- It was planned to hit enemy by small bands of trained fighters called the Azad Dasta.
- The chief advantage of the Azad Dasta was that it **decentralized functioning**, and this **democratically organized** but **martially loyal** unit functioned almost without firearms.
 - Jayaprakash Narayan maintained, "since killing and terrorism are no part of our programme, possession of arms is inessential ..."
- In wanting the Azad Dasta not to commit violence towards human life, he showed a **striking respect for and nearness to Gandhi's way**.
- Moreover, it was deemed by him to be an implementation of Gandhi's 'do or die' call, and an extension of his open rebellion as he conceived it.

The role 'Azad Dasta' during the quit India movement:

- The Azad Dasta had to carry on **three-fold activities**:
 - **Dislocation of the chief means of communication** such as telephone and telegraph lines and installations, railways, roads, and highways, postal services, broadcasting and wireless telegraphy;
 - **Depriving Government treasuries of monies** by looting of mailbags, looting of post offices and railway stations, looting of railway trains carrying Government money, looting of revenue collections before they reached headquarters, looting of Government grainshops and other Government stores;
 - **Raid on centres of enemy authority** like police stations for disarming and destruction of records, raid on chowkies, patwari's office, registration office, chungli office and other small and not-too-well guarded offices and destruction of the records contained therein and other properties, where possible.
- Two types of groups were organised:
 - one, who dealt secretly,
 - and another becoming part of the violent mass movement.
- They channelize and properly harness energy and anger of the youth.
- It was also aimed at capacity building of the revolutionaries so that in future they could counter the repression of the government effectively.
- Although Jayaprakash Narayan found little time to implement the scheme in full, Azad Dasta **within the short period of its working achieved a notable success**.
- On the model of 'Azad Dasta', some secret organization were also set-up in Bhagalpur and Purnea.

- There were some limitations as well. Though Jayaprakash Narayan tried to maintain control over the Dastas, but the latter soon developed links with the professional dacoit gangs of low caste landless peasants and indulged in what has been described as "social crime".
- By the end of 1943, Azad Dasta was very active in Bihar but its network was dismantled by the British government in collaboration with the government of Nepal in 1944.

Q. Nehru's 'temple of Modern India'.

Ans:

In 1954, Nehru, while inaugurating Bhakra Nangal Dam, had described public sector enterprises (PSEs) as 'temples of modern India'. Nehru declared that India's economic policy must be based on a humane outlook and must not sacrifice men for money.

They were called 'Modern Temples' because:

- (1) PSEs, working in areas like dams, steel and power plants were conceived as instruments to bring socio-economic transformation of the country.
- (2) They were important for the nation building, national integration and self reliance.

Following steps were taken in this directions:

- (1) Big dams like Bhakhra Nangal, Hirakund were built.
- (2) Iron and Steel Plants were established in Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro.
- (3) Industry was made priority area in the second five year plan.
- (4) Industry Policy Resolution 1956 defined areas for public and private sector.

Important objectives of building these modern temples were to create infrastructure, absorb technology, encourage innovation, generate employment, solving socio-economic problems etc.

To fulfil these objectives, 'temples of modern India' were not just limited to building dams and plants but also included creating institutions of higher learning particularly scientific institutions. Without these institutions, it was not possible to create highly trained manpower, scientists, engineers etc to work in PSEs or to contribute in any other way in building modern India and socio-economic transformation of India. This was also necessary for self reliance.

Following important steps were taken in this direction:

- (1) Nehru himself assumed the chairmanship of Centre for Science and Industrial Research and pioneered the establishment of network of national laboratories, starting with National Physics Laboratory in 1947 itself.

- (2) Department of Scientific Research was created under Nehru.
- (3) Scientific Policy Resolution was passed in 1958.
- (4) In the field of higher learning, urgent steps were taken to organize the training of technical personnel.
- (5) In 1952, first of the five Institutions of Technology (IITs) on the pattern of MIT was established at Kharagpur. Other four were established at Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, and Bombay.
- (6) Due to Nehru's efforts in higher learnings, the number of science and technical personnel rose from around 180,000 in 1950 to around 730,000 in 1965, by the time he passed away.
- (7) Along with Homi J Bhabha, Nehru played an important role in laying down Nuclear policy for nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1948 with Bhabha as chairman.
- (8) India also laid foundations in Space research by creating Indian National Committee.
- (9) Institutions like AIIMS, IIMs, DRDO, ISRO, CSIR, IARC, IISc were established with a futuristic vision and have contributed in meeting the challenges of society by providing world class engineers, doctors, managers, scientists and agriculturists. They have resulted in India's world class strength in modern technologies.

Q. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in struggle of independence of India.

Ans:

Mahatma Gandhi played a pivotal role in the freedom struggle of India. For him the non-violent satyagraha method of struggle was only viable approach to the gaining independence from the British. The blueprint for the 'Gandhian' method of struggle evolved during his south African experiment. After arrival to India in 1915, he used these methods on larger scale in India. During the most crucial years, the Indian freedom movement largely progressed and shaped under his guidance.

Role of Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Struggle:

- **He believed in the capacity of masses and tried to involve them in the struggle.**
 - involving peasant, women, workers etc.
 - Choosing salt as central formula during Civil disobedience movement as it had symbolic significance of mass suffering.
- **Played a role of organizer:** To enable the Congress to fulfil its commitments. He introduced some significant changes in organisational structure in Nagpur session (1920) of Congress
 - The new constitution of the Congress, the handiwork of Gandhiji.
 - The Congress was now to have a Working Committee of fifteen members to look after its day-to-day affairs.
 - Provincial Congress Committees were now to be organized on a linguistic basis.
 - The Congress organization was to reach down to the village and the mohalla level by the formation of village committees and ward committees.
 - Thus, the organization structure was both streamlined and democratized.
- **He gave the multi-class character to the India freedom struggle.**

- Combined various issue to give the movement a multi class character. e.g. during Non-cooperation movement he combined three different issues Khilafat issue, Punjab wrong and demand of self-governance or Swaraj.
- selecting issue of salt during Civil disobedience movement as it was non-divisive object.
- eleven point demand in Gandhi's ultimatum during Civil disobedience movement included interests of different sections.
- poona pact avoided division based on caste.
- **He evolved tactics which was suitable to existing Indian conditions:**
 - Satyagraha: 1st tried at Champaran against tinkathia system.
 - Non-Violence: Never endorsed violence of any form. It was accepted as a matter of **principle** but had some **practical** aspects too.
 - Non-violence also helped women participation, participation of masses, gaining sympathy of business industries etc.
 - He thought that use of violence would be plea for the British to suppress the mass movement.
 - Use of religious symbol.
 - Gandhi took the **Khilafat issue** of the Muslims with a view to bringing them in the movement against the British government.
 - He also used the religious idiom through concepts like '**Ram Raj**' to mobilise people in the national movement.
 - He used stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata while appealing to women and Rural masses to participate in struggle.
 - Struggle-Truce-Struggle:
 - Phases of a vigorous extra-legal mass movement and confrontation with colonial authority alternate with phases, during which direct confrontation is withdrawn, political concessions or reforms, if any, wrested from the colonial regime, and silent political work carried on among the masses within the existing legal framework, which, in turn, provides scope for such work.
 - The entire political process of S-T-S' was an upward spiralling one, which also assumed that the freedom struggle would pass through several stages, ending with the transfer of power by the colonial regime itself.
 - Dressing style and use of vernacular language:
 - He abandoned western style of clothing and adopted Dhoti and turban. He also used vernacular languages during his public meetings,
 - He used cloth as a symbolic weapon against the British rule. It also helped him in mobilising people who considered him as one of their own.
 - Swadeshi:
 - He advocated swadeshi which meant the use of things belonging to one's own country, particularly stressing the replacement of foreign machine made goods with Indian hand made cloth.
- **Some of the most organised and formidable nationwide mass movements were launched by him.**
 - Satyagraha against Rowlatt act, Non-cooperation movement, Civil disobedience movement, Quite India movement
- **He provided the ideological basis of the freedom struggle.**
 - Hind Swaraj.
 - self-reliance.
 - no accepting class analysis and the role of class struggle.
 - His commitment to civil liberty, Secularism etc.
- Through his **constructive program**, he tried to prepare the people for a new and just social order and promoted the process of the nation-in-making.

- It provided the political cadre effective work in the passive phases of the national movement and helped to build the bonds with the masses.
- The constructive work was a major channel for the recruitment of the soldiers of freedom and their political training.
- main activities were promotion of Khadi and spinning, national education and Hindu-Muslim unity, the struggle against untouchability, boycott of foreign clothes, Prohibition etc.
- He tried to **prevent the radicalization** during mass movement.
 - was against violent revolutionary activities.
 - Was not a believer of social revolution. e.g. not believed in eradication of varna system, Never encouraged class struggle.
 - withdrawing NCM after Chauri-Chaura.
- **He had a deep insight into the mass mind.**
 - He shaped the course of movement as per his prediction of attitude of masses.
 - Withdrawing of movement when he sensed fatigue of the masses.
 - However, didn't withdraw the QIM inspite of large scale violent activities as masses were ready.
- **Gave speeches, wrote books, news papers and magazines.**
 - 'Do or Die' speech at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay on the eve of the Quit India movement.
 - Wrote several books Hind Swaraj (in 1909), India of my Dreams, Village Swaraj etc.
 - News paper and Magazines: Harijan, Harijan Sevak, Young India, Navjivan etc.
 - Through these writing and speeches he could connect deeply with the masses.
- **He prepared the whole new generation of leaders.**
 - Gnadhi played a decisive role in election of **Nehru** for election to the office of president at Lahore session
 - Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari etc were all devoted follower of Gandhi and played immense role in the freedom struggle.
- **Avoided splits and worked as conciliator among different factions.**
 - Though he was completely opposed to the council entry program of Swarajists, he accommodated their approach. This approach towards Swarajists highlights his political styles, especially when dealing with co-workers with whom he differed.
 - Similar kind of differences emerged on the question of office acceptance after 1935 Act. Gandhi again accommodated the opposing views.
 - This way he could avoid the splits within congress.
 - This attitude made him acceptable to all sections of leaders and the they could all work towards common goal.
- During later phase he tried his best to avoid the partition by talking to different section. But his forced isolation for congress decision making councils led to his helplessness and he explained that the partition happened because the people wanted it.

Limitations of Gandhian role:

- Gandhi's critics sometime take the view that through the technique of Satyagraha, Gandhi succeeded in controlling the mass movements from above.
 - The dominant section in the peasantry and the business groups also found the Gandhian non-violent model convenient because they feared to lose if political struggle turned into uninhibited and violent social revolution.
- The use of religious idiom prevented Gandhi and the national movement under his leadership from giving effective challenge to communalism.

- Nehru did not subscribe to S-T-S strategy and believed that the Indian national movement had now reached a stage where there should be a permanent confrontation and conflict with imperialism till it was overthrown. The Congress, said Nehru, must maintain 'an aggressive direct action policy.' (Struggle-victory (S-V) strategy)
- Rabindranath Tagore, B.R. Ambedkar and Subhas Chandra Bose had some significant disagreement with him on various issues like, Varnashma systems, his approach towards freedom movement etc.

However, his pivotal role has been accepted by historians across the ideological spectrum. Due to his role he is still respected by the almost every section of the society and known as 'Father of the nation'.

Q. Examine the main features of the political Ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans:

Jawaharlal Nehru is acclaimed as the maker of modern India because of the pivotal role played by him during freedom struggle as political activists and early years of post-independence period as prime minister. However, his contribution to modern Indian political thought is no less significant than his contribution in other fields.

The main features of his political Ideas:

- **On Nationalism:**
 - Nehru was a great nationalist, though he had no theory of nationalism.
 - He **believed in the fundamental unity of India nurtured on cultural foundations** which was not religious in the narrow sense of the term. He was inspired by the concept of cultural pluralism and synthesis.
 - To him, nationalism was a noble phase of self-magnification.
 - He writes: "Nationalism is essentially a group memory of past achievements, traditions, and experiences."
 - By nature, Nehru was a nationalist and was a rebel against authoritarianism. He did not like the politics of talks, of too much submission and appeal to authorities.
 - Nehru's nationalism had its clear **distinctive features**. It was a **composite and a living force** and as such could make the strongest appeal to the spirit of man.
 - Only such a type of nationalism could be a **driving force for freedom**, and it alone could give a certain degree of unity, vigour and vitality to many people all over the world.
 - But Nehru **did not appreciate the narrow and fanatical type of nationalism**.
 - He said that nationalism would be harmful, if it ever made the people conscious of their own superiority. It would be most undesirable if the spirit of nationalism pushed up any people towards aggressive expansionism.
 - Nehru himself says of the Indian nationalism as liberal and tolerant.
 - Translated into action, Nehru's nationalism was patriotism and independence of the country. His nationalism was a firm commitment to the idea of complete independence of the country. In 1928, he presided over the Lahore Congress session and got the Purna Swaraj resolution passed.
- **On Democracy:**
 - Nehru was a great **champion of democracy**. Throughout his life, he laid emphasis on the importance of democracy and desired passionately that independent India would go along the full democratic process.

- Grown in the Western democratic traditions, Nehru absorbed, since childhood, many of the dominant concepts of modern democratic thought.
- For Nehru, **democracy was an intellectual condition**, it was primarily a way of life, **based on the hypothesis that the freedom was integral to the being of man**.
 - He was also aware that freedom required a set of conditions. He writes: "Self-discipline, tolerance, and a taste of peace - these were **the basic conditions for living a life of freedom**". He did not subscribe to the view that unrestrained freedom made any sense.
- He held, "the state was born to make a reality of the freedom of its citizens, for, it served to counteract the evil influences of the lower instincts of the individual man in the social process."
- Nehru was a true democrat, for he never doubted the soundness of **democracy as a spiritual proposition**. In his view, the spiritualisation of a social process was synonymous with the maximisation of democracy within it.
- For Nehru, **democracy also meant the ideal of self-rule or responsible government**.
- Later, with the socialist ideas altering his world-view, he came to see democracy as one that emphasised an **equality of opportunity** to all in the economic and political field and **freedom** for the individual to grow and develop to the best of his personality.
- **Individual Freedom and Equality:**
 - He held individual freedom and equality as important components of any democratic polity.
 - According to Nehru, the creative spirit of man could grow only in an atmosphere of freedom. To promote and preserve the values of human life, both society and individual must enjoy freedom.
 - The purpose of a democratic society, Nehru held, was essentially to provide necessary conditions of creative development.
 - Nehru believed in the primacy and autonomy of the individual; the **state had no right to suppress the individual**, no development could be attained if man's creative abilities were to remain suppressed.
 - Nehru's concept of individual freedom necessarily implied freedom of speech, and expression, of association, of many other fields of human activities.
 - The general health of a society, Nehru believed, was largely determined by the freedom of its people.
- **On Parliamentary Democracy:**
 - Indian cultural traditions and historical experience under the British rule helped Nehru to support the parliamentary democracy instead of Presidential system of the USA.
 - The Prime Minister is one of the Council of Ministers though he is the leader of the House and leader of the nation. He must be a democrat as he listens to various viewpoints not only from the Ministers as his colleagues, but also from the Chief Ministers.
 - Nehru was always in **constant communication with the Chief Ministers**; sometimes there was opposition from the Chief Ministers to his viewpoint but he listened to them.
 - In the case of Hindu Code Bill he had a strong difference with the President of India, Rajendra Prasad. But he tried to accommodate Prasad's viewpoint in making the Hindu Code Bill, though he characterised the bill as a conservative one.
 - Nehru **opposed the intervention by the President**, as unconstitutional, on the grounds that in the Indian democracy, the President is a nominal head. As

- a Prime Minister, he recognised the President's position and wanted, the latter to lead as a friend and guide, and not as a master of the team.
- Parliamentary democracy depends on the **balancing of institutions**. Nehru played a decisive role in bringing a balance between the legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - He had a **high regard for the legislature**. He tried to listen to the opposition with a sharp attention. He saw to it that his cabinet colleagues did some homework before attending the session.
 - Parliamentary democracy depends on the periodic election for getting a mandate of the people. Congress Party under Nehru's leadership faced the general election successfully till he was alive.
 - He was concerned about the quality of the debates in the parliament which was possible only with the presence of the top leaders on the opposition side. Due to this reason he helped some of the leaders to get elected in the by-election to the Lok Sabha and did not field any candidate against the opposition leaders.
 - He tried to accommodate the reasonable demand of diverse social groups in a democratic process. e.g. the states' reorganisation on the basis of language.
- **On socialism:**
 - Nehru was attracted to socialism since his academic days.
 - For Nehru, socialism was **not merely an economic doctrine, it was a vital creed**. He was convinced that there was no other way of ending the appalling mass poverty and sufferings in India except through socialism.
 - Nehru was of the opinion that no ideology other than socialism could fit in the democratic pattern as that of India. He was convinced that no democracy could succeed without imbibing socialist pattern.
 - The essence of socialism, Nehru used to say, lies in "the control by the state of the means of production", and the idea inspiring socialism was the prevention of the exploitation of the poor by the rich.
 - **Nehru's concept of socialism was not the abolition of private property**, but the replacement of the present profit system by the higher ideal of cooperative service.
 - His socialism was not the state ownership of the means of production, but was their societal and cooperative ownership. Nehru brought socialism close to democracy.
 - Nehru's socialism has the distinctive **characteristic of progressive industrialisation** through which alone the Indian economic problems (poverty, backwardness, low rate of production) could be solved and through which alone the modern India could be built.
 - Economic planning; mixed economy, five years plans etc, were some essential elements of his socialistic industrialisation.
 - Nehru's concept of socialism had a vision of future India and of modernising India.
 - If India has to modernise itself, it must, Nehru said, "lessen her religiosity and turn to science. She must get rid of her exclusiveness in thought and social habit which has become like a prison to her, stunting her spirit and preventing growth."
 - It can be concluded that Nehru was a socialist of the Fabian brand. He chose a mid-way between capitalism and Marxism.

Nehru wanted the model of Democratic Socialism which suits Indian traditions and ethos. He was of the opinion, that Parliamentary politics is the means of achieving socialism.

Q. Assess the role of different social classes of Bihar in the civil disobedience movement.

Ans:

Civil Disobedience movement was launched for Swaraj in 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji. It was launched after no positive response came from the Government on the eleven point demands forwarded by Gandhiji. Gandhiji made Salt as the central formula for the CDM as it was the most inhuman poll tax and its symbolic identification with the mass suffering. Gandhiji organised Dandi march to for the violaton of salt law. On 6th April 1930, Gandhi reached Dandi and a nation wide salt Satyagraha was organised. Thus, civil disobedience movement began.

Gandhi, chalked out a programme of civil disobedience of many items such as breaking of certain laws, reducing Government's income from excise and customs duties, resignation from Government services, picketing liquor shops and shops dealing with foreign goods, mainly British cloths, urging the people not to pay land revenue, Chaukidari tax and grazing fees. While the Salt Act was his first targets.

The people of Bihar participated in this movement **whole heartedly**. Almost all the social classes played an important role in this movement. As there was no scope of breaking the Salt Law in Bihar due to the **absence of Sea-coast**, but the people manufactured Salt only on small scale through **preparing saltpeter out of earth**. The Searchlight reported "of a new hope, the surge of a new aspiration, the pursuit of a noble ideal and the romance of a new sacrifice surcharge the atmosphere".

The role of different social classes of Bihar:

- **Leaders and masses:**

- The first district in Bihar were Saran and Champaran which launched Salt Satyagraha under **Bepin Behari Varma**, the president, champaran District Congress Committee, with the support of 3,400 volunteers.
- Salt Law was broken in several thanas of the champaran district on April 15, 1930. In this connection many leaders had been arrested, while attempting to manufacture salt at different centres, and were sentenced with imprisonment for a period of six months.
- **Babu Rajendra Prasad**, and **Prof. Kirplani** rushed to Motihari to see the development in manufacturing Salt at Piprahia and phulwaria, where a meeting was held which was presided over by Rajendra Prasad and Kirplani, attended by more than 1000 people.
- Leaders like Rajendra Prasad and Abdul Ban were injured by the lathi charge by the police.
- Other leaders like Ram Dayalu Singh and Thakur Ram Nandan Singh from Muzaffarpur, Bharat Mishra and Chandrika Singh and Saran, Ram Nandan nishra and Satya Narayan Sinha from Darbhanga, Srikrishna Sinha and Nand kumar Sinha from Munger, Abdul Bari and Anugraha Narayan Sinha in Patna lead the masses in their respective areas and were arrested. Overall, no area in Bihar remain untouched by the movement.
- In Bettiah and Motihari people observed hartal in protest against the arrest of main leaders in this district.
- Despite Police repression, Salt began to be prepared on mass scale in many villages. The movement was largely based on the principle of non-violent struggle.
- People also organised the social boycott of police officers and chaukidars.
- In Patna, **Nakhas pind** had been selected as the spot for the violation of salt law by manufacturing salt. The Salt Satyagraha **in Patna** was marked by brave and unflinching determination on the part of Satyagrahis.
 - The city of Patna witnessed one of the most heroic scenes in the thrilling drama of Bihar's national struggle. Despite the arrest and imprisonment of the

- light and leading leaders the city established amazing examples of the bravery and patience.
- There was naked violence on the part of the police but the people adhered to the perfect non-violence.
 - According to the Amrita Bazar Patrika, "**Every home in the city and villages in the district engaged in either making salt or taking it. Gentlemen and ladies, old men as well as children, all took the Prasad Salt eagerly** and joyfully like Prasad puja offering.
- **The Swadeshi League** was formed at Patna with Ali Imam as the President, Sachidanand Sinha and others to promote the use of indigenous cloths.
 - The situation at Bihpur in Bhagalpur district was quite different and grave perhaps it was the biggest and brightest chapter in the history of Satyagraha Movement in Bihar.
 - The Bihpur inhuman atrocities: "These exceeded in severity, ruthlessness, and disregard of human feelings.
 - Shocked with the police brutality at Bihpur four members of the Bihar Council and many Chaukidars, Dafadars and Sarpanchs of this area resigned.
- **Writers and press:**
 - A large number of Newspapers Magazine, Literature, Pamphlets, etc., containing nationalist ideas were published. These were declared as anti-Government and banned under Press Act. e.g. The Searchlight, Yubak, Desh, Mukti etc.
 - Besides, there were many prescribed literatures were in circulation all over Bihar. In most the literatures, the perception of colonial rule had been described in the form of folk songs e.g. Swaraj ka Gola, Naukarwa, Bharat ka Raksha, Sipahiya literature, Swaraj Dhara etc.
 - Many seditious articles propagating anti-Government movement appeared in the different Newspapers for that these newspapers and its press were banned and their editors were prosecuted. e.g. **Desh** for its articles, Nem Narayan Press, Muzaffarpur for its poem '**Swatantrata ki Murli**' .
 - **Peasants:**
 - Peasant specific demands were included in the the Gandhi's eleven demands e.g. demand to reduce the land revenue by 50%.
 - Peasants were the main strength of the anti-chowkidara tax movement. In this connection many sarpanch Chaukidars, Dafadars and constables resigned from their post.
 - A call was given for the resignation of the chowkidars and influential members of chowkidari panchayat who appointed these chowkidars.
 - The campaign was particularly successful in Munger, Saran, Bhagalpur and Champaran..
 - **Women:**
 - An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the **large-scale participation** of women.
 - Mahatma **Gandhi called upon the women of India to participate in the civil obedience movement** and asked them to boycott shops dealing with the foreign cloths and picketing of liquor shops.
 - In response to the call by Gandhi the women in Bihar came out of the purdah and enthusiastically supported the movement. They participated in protest marches, attended in meetings, supported male members, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.
 - A number of women under Mrs Hasan Imam went on for the picketing of the shops. Srimati Vidyavasini Devi also took a prominent part in this movement.
 - In Sasaram Mrs Ram Bahadur manufactured salt in front of police station.
 - In Champaran women were led by the **wife of prajapati missir** for picketing.

- A batch of four women headed by the **wife of Sheodhari Pandey** left Motihari for Pipra to manufacture Salt there.
- **Students and teachers:**
 - **Students** played important role and actively participated in the meeting and procession everywhere. Resolutions were passed to boycott the foreign cloths, particularly British goods, boycott of law courts, and picketing of higher shops.
 - The **Headmaster** of schools were instigating the students to come in the field in support of the Satyagraha.
 - Students participated in large number in the meetings, picketing, breaking salt law and providing strength to the movement.
 - In Patna, the school boys were slathered at the Patna Court compound with the national flags bearing the inscription 'Down with triperialism'.
- **Business class:**
 - **Traders' associations** and commercial bodies were themselves quite active in implementing the boycott, as were the many millowners who refused to use foreign yarn and pledged not to manufacture coarse cloth that competed with khadi.
 - The recalcitrant among them were brought in line by fines levied by their own associations, by social boycott, by Congress black-listing, and by picketing.
 - The capitalists largely supported the movement and refused to respond to the Viceroy's exhortations (in September 1930) to publicly repudiate the Congress stand.
 - Merchants and Petty traders were very enthusiastic. Largely, they adhered to the directive of the boycott of the foreign cloths.
 - As the industrialists came closer to the Congress
- **The industrial working class:**
 - The Communist Party stood apart from the Civil Disobedience movements. Nevertheless, workers participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement all over the country.
 - In 1930 thousands of **workers in Chotanagpur tin mines** wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
 - They adopted some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
- **Muslims:**
 - **Prof. Abdul Bari** made an appeal with the audience to maintain Hindu-Muslim Unity. He asked the Muslims to join present political Movement and Said:" the Mohammadans should not lag behind rather should come forward and join Hindus hand in hand and obtain freedom for India".
 - Like other communities the Muslims were actively participated in the salt Satyagraha and the leaders were freely advocating against British tyranny and were pleading for muslim participation in this movement.
 - **In Patna, the Muslims actively participated in this movement.**
 - A meeting was organised under **Hasan Imam** at Patna on April 22, 1930, to protest against the police atrocities. It was attended by Rajendra Prasad, Syed Ali Imam, Sachidanand Sinha, S.M. Ismail and many others.
 - Hasan Imam expressed the events in these words in a letter to the commissioner Patna Division: "I am neither a Muhammadan nor a Hindu but a man of the world, but I can tell you definitely that the Muslims are with the Hindus in this movement now.
 - A **meeting was called at Patna at Anjuman Islamia Hall** to condemn the Police atrocities. Prof. Abdul Bari expressed his view on this occasion and said: "Be in front of national struggle to protect your rights, religion and

- culture by your great sacrifice". On this occasion Abdul Bari Md. Saqi , Haulvi Akhtar Kaifi, and Maulana Jalil expressed their views.
- Maulvi Ataullah Khan Bokhari on his arrival to Patna addressed a meeting at the Anjuman Islamia Hall and said: "Muslims of Bihar had their own history of courage and sacrifice, while 20 crores of people were fighting against the British rule the Muslims cannot remain aloof."
 - In 1931, the country was passing through a grave internal problem of communal violence all over the country. It was started with the aggressive picketing at Kanpur which resulted in prolonged Hindu-Muslim rioting.
 - In Bihar, nothing serious was happened due to the united efforts of both the community Muslim and Hindu.
 - **Government servants:**
 - In April, 1930, **two Chaukidars of Manjhi Police Station** in Saran district stirred by nation feelings tendered their resignation from their services.
 - In the protest against arrest of Gandhi, **Tara Kumar Mukherjee** (Sub Inspector) and **Shards Prasad** tendered their resignation on May 8, 1930. Many constables also resigned from different thanas namely Singheshwar Singh, Sobhit Singh, and others.
 - Following police atrocities, about 130 out of 150 choukidars of Bihpur police station resigned. Five newly elected members of the Legislative Council also resigned in protest.

Thus, Bihar had already exhibited uncommon experience of moral force and courage which were beyond the expectation of the leaders. During CDM, Bihar was on the peak of national movement and had created a place in the history. Almost the social classes, without the fear of the foe, had actively involved her volunteers in the civil disobedience. The participation continued even in the 2nd phase of the CDM. Finally, in April 1934, Gandhi decided to withdraw the civil disobedience movement. The heavy repression by the government also contributed to the decline of the movement. However, the political awareness had reached a new height and freedom was in the heart of the people.

Q. Give a description of the main features of Pala art in Bihar.

Ans:

Pala dynasty ruled over Bihar and Bengal area from 8th to 12 century. Apart from being astute diplomats and military conquerors Pala rulers were also great patron of Art and architecture. The new style of Arts developed under their patronage are called Pala arts.

The Pala arts can be discussed under following heads:

- Sculpture
- Terracotta figurines
- Paintings
- Architecture

Sculpture:

- The Pala school of sculptural art is recognised as a distinct phase of the Indian art, and is noted for the artistic genius of the Bengal sculptors.

- A new style of **stone** and **bronze** sculpture emerged during Pala period.
- Main propounder of this school of art were **Dhiman** and **Vithpal**, who were **contemporary of Dharmpal and Devpal respectively**.
- **Bronze sculpture:**
 - Bronze was casted by '**Cire perdue**' method.
 - The sculptures are generally Ornamented.
 - The Buddhist centre of **Kukrihar** and **Nalanda** are the main centers. In Nalanda, it appears to have formed the part of the Curriculum.
 - The **themes** of the bronze sculpture:
 - are **largely Buddhist**,
 - few of the **Brahmanical images of Tantrik influence** like that of Ganga, Balarama (also from Kukrihar) Vishnu and Surya have also been recovered from Nalanda.
 - The bronze image at Nalanda and Kukrihar mostly portray the Buddha and Bodhisattvas including Avalokitesvara, Manjushree, Maitreya and Vajrapani and other Buddhist gods and goddesses such as Jambhala, Haygriva, Tara, Prajnaparamita, Vasudhara, Hariti and Parnasavari.
 - **Buddha is represented:**
 - **standing with the right hand** held in the Varda (blessing) and '**Abhaya**' **mudra** (poise)
 - as **seated** in the '**dhumisparsa**' (enlightment) and **dharamchakra mudra** (first sermon).
 - **Examples:**
 - **Largest bronze image** has been recovered from **Sultanganj**, which presently is at Birmingham Museum, UK.



Sultanganj Buddha

- - From **Kukrihar**, **crowned images of Buddha** have been found.



Crowned image of Buddha, Kukrihar

- Standing Buddha from **Nalanda** with the right hand in **abhaymudra**, is one of the finest piece of bronze sculpture in the Eastern School because of its dignity, convincing modelling and inner poise.



- **Standing** Tara from Nalanda



- **Balarama**, bronze sculpture from Kurkihar **Error! Filename not specified.**



- **Stone Sculpture:**
 - Stone sculptures were also elegant in style, precise technically and harsh outline akin to metal work.
 - Main characteristic of these sculptures are as follow:
 - Mostly made of **black basalt stone**. These were readily available in the hills of Santhal Paragna region and Munger district.
 - Generally the **front part of the body has been tried to be shown**. Rear part of the Images has hardly been artistically built.
 - Most of the images are of **gods and goddesses** especially of **Bodhisattvas**. Important life events of Lord Buddha have been especially depicted.
 - **Brahmanical gods** like Vishnu, Shiva or Jain sculptures are also found but they are comparatively less in numbers.
 - All the images are excellent and exhibit the maturity of the artist especially regarding their craftsmanship. **Ornamental decoration** of these images has made them more attractive.
- **Limitations:**
 - Pala sculpture is **criticized for lacking originality**.
 - They **lack simple aesthetic sense** which are easily found in Gupta sculpture.
 - Images have been heavily **ordained with ornaments**, which confers them look like an artificial ones.
 - Even in the images of gods and goddesses, human beauty has been attempted to be interposed.
 - Even **Tantric influences** are also manifested on account of which female body has been intertwined, exhibiting apparent **sensuousness**.

Terracotta figurines:

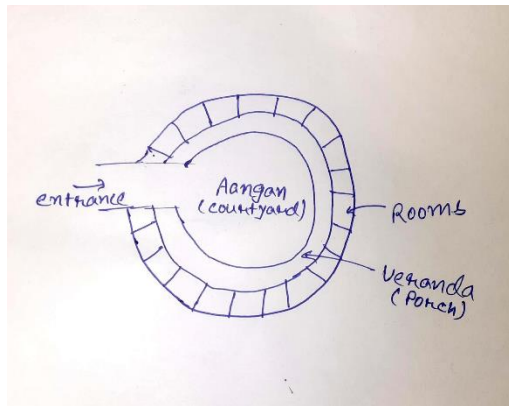
- Terracotta images of this period are **artistic and charming**.
- Some noticeable images have been recovered from the remains of **Vikramshila Maha Vihar**.
- Such terracotta figurines were made **to adore the walls**.
- These depict the **scenes from religion as well as from day-to-day life**.
 - So, on the basis of these images, history of living standards, dresses, activities etc. of ordinary people of this period can be re-constructed.
- Along with **Buddha and Bodhisattvas**, images of **Vishnu, Varah, Sun, Hanuman** and Ardhnarishwar show the influence of Hindu religion.
- Artistic beauty has been shown on the terracotta **figure of a sitting lady**, who holding a mirror in one hand appreciating her own beauty and with fingers of another hand she is putting up vermilion on her head. Her body has been beautified successfully by not only ornamentation but also by innocence of face, slender waist and prominent breast.

Paintings:

- Paintings of Pala period are available in **two forms**:
 1. Manuscript Painting
 2. Mural Painting
- **Manuscript Painting:**
 - Painted manuscript was generally written on **Palm leaves**.
 - Examples: (These are presently preserved in **Cambridge University**.)
 - **Ashtasahasrika,**
 - **Pragya-parmita and**
 - **Panchraksh.**
 - Around one hundred miniature picture are made upon them.
 - These not only depict the various scenes of Buddha but also contain the gods and goddesses of Mahayana sect in various pose.
 - **Colors used:**
 - **primary colours** like red, white, blue, black.
 - **secondary colours** like green, violet, light pink and Grey.
 - Painting of Pala period **perpetuates the tradition of Ajanta painting with sensuous bias of Eastern India.**
 - The Pala School of painting is characterized by **delicate and nervous lines, sensuous elegance, linear and decorative accent.**
 - The **impact of Tantric art** on these paintings are easily visible.
 - Sometimes, it also resembles **some of the qualities of Nepalese and Burmese Art.**
- **Mural or Wall Painting:**
 - Mural Painting has been found at **Sarai Sthal at Nalanda.**
 - Here, at the bottom of a platform, made of granite stone, flowers of geometrical shapes, images of animals and humans are noticeable even after fading.
 - Certain images of elephants, horses, dancers, Bodhisattavas etc, can be noticed.
 - **Impact of Ajanta and Bagha Cave Painting** is easily noticeable because the way of making images and manner of paintings are almost the same.

Architecture:

- Pala Kings also contributed significantly in the field of architecture.
- **Mostly bricks** are made, some also use **stones**.
- Also **influenced by religion**, especially Buddhism [Pal dynasty ruler and Buddhist followers] and Hindu temples.
- **Monastery (Viharas):** They got built **Buddha vihar and temple** at Nalanda, Vikramshila, Odantpuri, Sompuri etc.
 - **Different styles** was adopted for making Vihara:



Structure of Vihara.

- The most important examples of Buddhist architecture in the Pala period appear in the context of "Monastery". These Viharas {Monasterys} were originally built from the residence of monks and from the academic point of view.
 - **Odantpuri** Monastery by Devapala.
 - this mahabihara was so significant that it served as a **model for the 1st monastery built in Tibet**.
 - **Vikramashila** Monastery(Most Important) by Dharmapala.
 - Vikramashila Monastery is the most Discussed and Excellent among Pal Monastery.
 - At Vikramshila, ruins of a **temple** and a **stupa** have been found.
 - **Sompura** Monastery(present-day Bangladesh) by Dharmapala (by not clear).
- **Temples:**
 - The temples are known to express the local Vanga style.
 - Mahipal got built hundreds of **temple and building at Kashi**.
 - **Vishnupada temple with hemispherical mandap** like umbrella at **Gaya**.
 - **Siva temple at Konch in Gaya** district is architecturally important because of its pinnacle and corbelled lattice window.
 - **Rock-cut temple at Kahalgaon** (Bhagalpur), dating from 9th century, is an interesting one as it has **gabled valuted roof**, which is the characteristic of South Indian Architecture.
 - The 9th century **Siddheshwara Mahadeva temple** in Barakar in Burdwan District shows a tall curving shikhara crowned by large amalaka is an example of early Pala style.
 - Many of the temples from the ninth to the twelfth century were located at Telkupi in **Purulia District**. They were submerged when dams were built in the region. These were amongst the important examples of architectural styles prevalent in the region which showed an awareness of all the known Nagara sub-types that were prevalent in the rest of North India.
 - However, several temples still survive in Purulia District which can be dated to this period. The temples used **black to grey basalt** and **chlorite stone pillars** and arched niches.
 - Many local vernacular building traditions of Bengal also inuenced the style of temples in that region. Most prominent of these was the shape of the curving or sloping side of the bamboo roof of a Bengali hut.
- **Other:**
 - Rampal got settled a **new town namely Ramavati** and built there several builddings and temples.

- Remains of **Antichak** and some building of **Nalanda** exhibited the maturity of Pala architecture.
- Besides, they also got **built pond** adjoined with chaitya and vihar.

Thus, Pala era through its quality sculpture, magnificent architecture and interesting painting especially manuscript one, provided continuity to the growth of art and culture in this eastern region.

SECTION-II

Q. Analyse the challenges posed by India's aging population based on the "2023 India Ageing Report" released by The United Nations Population Fund.

Ans:

India is experiencing a remarkable decadal growth rate in its elderly population, currently estimated at 41%. By 2050, the percentage of India's aging population is expected to double, reaching over 20% of the total population, as per the UN Population Fund, India (UNFPA) in its 2023 India Ageing Report.

This demographic shift raises the possibility that by 2046, the elderly population may surpass the number of children (aged 0 to 15 years) in the country.

Findings of the Report:

- The population of people aged **80+ years** is projected to grow by around **279%** between 2022 and 2050.
- By 2046 it is likely that the elderly population will have surpassed the population of children (aged 0 to 15 years) in the country.
- By 2050, the elderly population in India is expected to make up over **20% of the total population** (The present share of elderly is about 10% in 2021)
- More than **40% of the elderly in India** are in the poorest wealth quintile, with over 18% having no income.
- Women, on average, have a **longer life expectancy** compared to men, with variations across states.
- The sex ratio among the elderly is increasing, indicating **longer survival of women** compared to men.
- Poverty is **gendered in old age**, with older women more likely to be widowed, living alone, and dependent on family support.
- Significant **inter-state variations in the elderly population** reflect different stages of demographic transition.
- The report suggests policies to address the feminization and ruralization of the elderly population, increase awareness of schemes for older persons, and promote in-situ ageing.

Policy recommendations from the "2023 India Ageing Report":

- Policies should specifically address the challenges faced by older women, including widowed and dependent elderly women.
- Encourage and facilitate **ageing at home (in-situ ageing)** where possible, ensuring that elderly individuals can stay within their communities.

- Raise awareness about government schemes and programs designed for older persons, ensuring they can access necessary support.
- Implement regulatory measures to **oversee Old Age Homes**, ensuring the well-being and rights of residents.
- Include relevant questions related to older persons in national data collection exercises to gather credible data on elderly issues.
- Encourage elderly individuals to live in multigenerational households, promoting better care and support within families.

Challenges with India's Aging Population:

- **Economic Impact:** An aging population can strain the workforce, leading to a potential decline in the labor force participation rate. This can result in reduced economic growth and a heavier burden on the working-age population to support the elderly.
- **Healthcare Burden:** Aging is often accompanied by increased healthcare needs, including treatment for chronic diseases and age-related conditions. This can overwhelm an already strained healthcare system, leading to issues of accessibility and affordability.
- **Social Welfare:** A growing elderly population necessitates a stronger social safety net. The government must expand pension schemes, healthcare coverage, and other social security measures to support the elderly financially and socially.
- **Elderly Isolation:** Rapid urbanization and changing family structures can lead to elderly isolation. Traditional family support systems are weakening as younger generations move away for work, leaving the elderly alone and vulnerable.

Opportunities:

- **Experience-Based Workforce:** Older individuals often possess valuable skills and experience. Encouraging their continued participation in the workforce, even on a part-time or consultancy basis, can be an asset to businesses and the economy.
- **Silver Economy:** The aging population presents opportunities for industries catering to the elderly, such as healthcare, pharmaceuticals, senior housing, and leisure activities. This "silver economy" can be a driver of economic growth.
- **Intergenerational Learning:** Older generations can contribute to the education and upbringing of younger family members. This intergenerational knowledge transfer can strengthen family bonds and preserve cultural heritage.
- **Healthy Aging Initiatives:** Promoting healthy aging through preventive healthcare measures and wellness programs can reduce the burden on the healthcare system and enhance the quality of life for the elderly.

India's aging population presents a complex set of challenges and opportunities. As the nation undergoes this demographic shift, it is imperative that policies and societal attitudes evolve to meet the changing needs of its citizens. By investing in healthcare, social welfare, and economic diversification, India can harness the experience and potential of its aging population, turning the demographic challenge into an opportunity for a more prosperous and inclusive future. Recognizing that an aging population is not merely a burden but a resource can lead to innovative solutions that benefit all segments of society.

Q. Indian diaspora has scaled new heights in the west. Describe its economic and political benefits for India.

Ans:

The Indian diaspora, spanning various Western countries, has achieved remarkable success in diverse fields, thus becoming a potent force that significantly contributes to both the economic and political well-being of both their adopted nations and their country of origin, India.

Economic benefits:

- **Remittances:** The Indian diaspora in the West contributes significantly to India's economy through remittances. These funds bolster family incomes, stimulate consumption, and support local businesses in India.
 - g. Around **30% of remittance out of US\$107.5 billion** in 2022-23 was from Western countries.
- **Investments and entrepreneurship:** Many successful entrepreneurs and professionals from the West invest in various sectors, including technology, healthcare, and finance.
 - For instance, prominent Indian-American entrepreneurs like **Sundar Pichai (CEO of Google)** and **Satya Nadella (CEO of Microsoft)** have expanded their companies' operations in India, contributing to economic growth and job creation.
- **Knowledge and innovation:** Indian professionals in the West, particularly in Silicon Valley and other tech hubs, drive innovation and technological advancement.
 - They contribute to research and development, enhancing India's capabilities in science, technology, and innovation.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** There are many instances where the diaspora has stood up for their Indian kin in times of disaster.
 - E.g. Kerala floods and, the CoVid disaster.

Political benefits:

- **Diplomatic influence:** The Indian diaspora in Western countries has actively engaged in political processes and advocacy. They influence policies related to India-West relations and promote India's interests.
 - For instance, the **Congressional Caucus on India and Indian Americans in the U.S.** Congress plays a significant role in strengthening U.S.-India ties like INDO-US Civil Nuclear Deal
- **Cultural diplomacy:** The Indian diaspora serves as cultural ambassadors, promoting Indian culture, traditions, and values in the West.
 - Events like **Diwali celebrations** and **cultural festivals** foster cultural exchanges and enhance India's soft power, which can positively impact diplomatic relations.
- **Lobbying for Indian Interests:** Indian diaspora groups lobby for India's interests on various fronts, including trade agreements, defence partnerships, and nuclear cooperation.
 - Their efforts are instrumental in shaping policies that align with India's strategic goals.
- **Enhancing India's image:** Successful individuals of Indian origin in Western governments and institutions contribute to a positive perception of India.
 - For example, **Kamala Harris**, of Indian descent, serving as the **Vice President** of the United States, has elevated India's visibility and influence in American politics.

The diaspora of India is rich and diverse and can help in developing India hence a closer tie with them is needed. In recent times, the government has laid a strong foundation by making diplomacy people-centric with the government's constant interaction with the Indian diaspora.

Q. Efforts made to strengthen the disaster management system in Bihar.

Ans:

Bihar faces multiple natural disasters, for example, floods, droughts, earthquakes, cyclones, heat waves, cold waves, landslides etc. Some of the notable disasters in Bihar are 1934 earthquake, frequent annual flood etc. These disasters significantly contribute to the poverty in Bihar.

The State Government lays high priority on efficient management of disasters in the state. The financial burden for management of disasters was substantially high in Bihar at Rs. 3539.49 crore in 2019-20.

To strengthen the disaster management system in Bihar, the State government has recently taken the following important steps :

- **Institutions:**
 - **The Disaster Management Department** is the nodal department of the Government of Bihar for effective management of both natural and human induced disasters in the State. It is responsible for prevention, mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The Department is also responsible for legislation, policy making and capacity building with regard to disaster management.
 - **Crisis Management Group (CMG)**
 - **Bihar state disaster management authority** is responsible for laying down policies on disaster management, approving state plan, recommend provision of funds, laying down guidelines for the functioning of the State Institute of Disaster Management etc.
 - **The Disaster Management Cell** is overseeing the measures for better preparedness of natural and man-made disasters in the state.
 - District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMA) to co-ordinate all the efforts at district level.
- **Policies/ Plans:**
 - Bihar State Disaster Management Policy (2007),
 - Bihar State Action Plan on Climate Change (2015),
 - **The 15-year (2015-2030) Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap of Bihar** envisages to follow a community-centric approach for disaster reduction in priority sectors, such as agriculture. It is a step towards alignment with the global disaster risk reduction framework.
 - State Disaster Management Plan (2013)
 - District Disaster Management Plans in all the 38 districts.
 - **SOPs/ directives:** Guidelines on safe and earthquake resistant construction, Flood Management, Fire prevention, Drought Management, Drinking Water Crisis, Fire safety in Hospitals.
 - **Financial Management:** State Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund.
- **Training and capacity building:** e.g.
 - Training of Government Officers of state and district level on disaster risk reduction and management.
 - Training of Teachers on School Safety Programme.
 - Organisation of hazard-specific safety weeks: Earthquake Safety week: 15 – 21 January, Flood Safety week: 1 – 7 June etc.

- Measures are being taken to **revive the ponds and reservoirs in north Bihar and Ahar-Pynes** in the southern part to enable water conservation measures **to meet the flood and drought-like situations**.
- Further, efforts are being made towards capacity building, strengthening the functioning of the District Disaster Management Authorities, organising public awareness campaigns, and investing more in the management of disasters in the state.
- **Management of Covid-19 pandemic:**
 - Since the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic as a public health emergency of international concern, the State Government has taken swift and stringent actions such as imposing a lockdown under the Disaster Management Act 2005 amidst other measures such as **contact-tracing, testing, and home to home surveillance** to minimize and curb the spread of the infection.
 - The State Government invoked **the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897** and the Department of Health in Bihar issued the Bihar Epidemic Diseases Covid-19 Regulation, 2020.
 - The State Government took measures for enhancing medical personnel and strengthen infrastructure and manpower for management of Covid-19. Various equipment like Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Beds, ventilators, ambulances oxygen cylinders, besides personal protection equipment (PPE), masks, gloves, testing centres, etc. were provided.
 - Under **Mukyamantri Vishesh Sahayata** scheme 1000 Rs. was disbursed to more than 20 lakh person.
 - Under **Pravasi Majdoor Nishkraman Sahayata** scheme 1000 Rs. per person was disbursed to more than 10 lakh migrant workers.
 - **Disaster relief centers** were opened which provided free of cost meals to more than 30 lakh persons.
- **SAMBAL: 'Surakashit Bihar ka Lakshya'** is an initiative of Disaster Management Department of Government of Bihar. It is an online portal on Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge relevant to Bihar.
 - SAMBAL operates as a network that freely shares useful knowledge resources for reducing risk of disasters and climate variability.
- **The state disaster management plan** has been formulated by disaster management department aimed at prevention, mitigation and 'building back better'.
- **Apda sampoorti portal** of disaster management department of Bihar facilitates the disaster compensation disbursement.
- **Inclusion of Death due to Snakebite as Calamity of Local Nature** : In case of death due to snakebite during flood, an ex-gratia amount is paid to the family of the deceased. With effect from 2022, death due to snakebite is included under the State's Local Nature Disaster.
- **Construction of Flood Shelters** : During floods, displaced people are given shelter in flood relief camps, which are generally temporary. To improve flood relief operations, a total of 100 permanent flood shelters are now being constructed from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund in 10 districts. The construction work has been completed at 54 places.
- **Establishment of District Emergency Response Facility-cum-Training Centre:**
 - In order to conduct quick and effective relief operations during disasters, the Disaster Management Department is setting up District Emergency Response Facility-cum-Training Centres in a phased manner in all the districts of the state.
 - The idea is to provide each Centre with the equipment required for relief, rescue, and emergency operations. The Centres will also have modern technology for Emergency Communication Network to facilitate quicker response to disasters.
 - These centres also intend to provide training for fire services, home defence corps, civil defence personnel and community volunteers. The main focus of the training is on First Aid, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, and Relief Shelter.

- **Construction of Permanent Structure at the Headquarters of SDRF Corps at Bihta (Patna):**
 - A permanent infrastructure consisting of accommodation (for officers and jawans) and training facilities is being constructed on the premises of SDRF Corps Headquarters, Bihta.
- **Flood Preparedness Index/Score Card :** In order to assess the status of flood preparedness at the district level, the Department has prepared a study guide with the help of National Informatics Centre (NIC) to provide information on the flood preparedness Of the districts through an online portal / Mobile app.
- **Special Assistance towards Drought Relief :** To mitigate the impact of drought to the affected families, it was decided to provide Gratuitous Relief (GR) of 3500 per family as Vishesh Sahayata to all families residing in drought affected areas.

Thus, government is taking steps for the complete life cycle of disaster management: preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. With active contribution of all the stakeholders including local institutions, civil societies, media etc. Bihar can help the world achieve the targets under **the sendai framework** for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Q. Structural composition of Bihar economy.

Ans:

The structural composition of Bihar's economy reflects a mix of agriculture, industry, and services, with agriculture historically playing a significant role. But as Bihar experiences growth and increase in income, the pattern of demand changes from primary sector products to products of secondary and services sectors. This is reflected in the change in the structure of economy.

The **share of each sector in the overall Gross State Value Added (GSVA):**

- The share of the primary sector has marginally declined from 21.6 percent in 2017-18 to **21.2 percent** in 2021-22.
- The share of the secondary sector has also recorded a small decline — from 20.1 percent in 2017-18 to **18.1 percent** in 2021-22.
- Consequently, it is the tertiary sector which has recorded a noticeable increase in its share, from 58.3 percent in 2017-18 to **60.7 percent** in 2021-22.

If one takes into account **the detailed sectoral classification**, then it is observed that,

- within the primary sector, the share of 'Crop' sub-sector has declined by 1 percentage point, from 12.5 percent in 2017-18 to 11.1 percent in 2021-22. The share of other sub-sectors has remained nearly unchanged.
- In the secondary sector, the shares of all sub-sectors have marginally decreased in 2021-22.
- Within the tertiary sector, three sub-sectors which have increased their share in GSVA 2017-18 and 2021-22 are — 'Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting' (from 9.7 to 10.0 percent), 'Financial Services' (4.0 to 5.6 percent) and 'Other Services' (12.2 to 13.4 percent).

These structural changes indicate that **the share of rural economy** (broadly, home of the primary sector) in GSVA is decreasing and presently stands at about 21 percent. In contrast, **the share of urban economy** (broadly, home to the secondary and tertiary sectors) is gradually increasing and presently stands at about 79 percent.

- Prima facie, this is a positive trend, but unfortunately, this is not accompanied by an expected demographic phenomenon of rural to urban migration within the state. It is, however, expected that the continued expansion of the urban economy will cause such migration in the coming years.

Thus, the economy of Bihar is largely service oriented, but it also has a significant agricultural base. The state government is working towards improving infrastructure, attracting investments, and implementing reforms to support economic growth and create a more dynamic and balanced economy.

Q. Ganga water supply scheme in Bihar.

Ans:

Ganga Water Supply Scheme is a multi-phase drinking water project in Bihar which aims to supply safe drinking water to the water-alarmed cities like Gaya, Rajgir and Nawada. This project is part of Bihar government's 'Jal-Jivan-Hariyali Abhiyan' which is aimed to minimize the bad effects of climate change.

- In the first phase, two districts of Nalanda and Gaya will be covered for supply of the holy Ganga water "for all purposes".
- In the second phase of the project, the Ganga water will be reaching the adjoining Nawada district as well. Under the scheme, about 7.5 lakh households of Nalanda, Gaya and Buddhist town of Bodh Gaya will start getting Ganga water through pipe.
- It is said to be the first of its kind project in the country to "store, treat and supply floodwaters of the holy river Ganga the State receives every year during the monsoon season to the districts of Nalanda, Gaya and Nawada.
- Under the project, the floodwaters would be stored in the reservoir which would be treated and then supplied to Rajgir. A treatment plant at Bodh Gaya would ensure the supply of Ganga water to the water scarce places such as Gaya and Bodh Gaya.
- Irrigation requirements too will be fulfilled as the water level of these districts will improve due to storage of Ganga water in huge capacity.
- Under the project, every family with five members will get 135 litres of piped Ganga water every day through the 151-km pipe from Hatidah in Patna district to three enormous reservoirs located at three places.
- The Ganga water which now has reached your household will not only be used for drinking but also for bathing, cooking, irrigation and everything. The groundwater level too improve due to storage of Ganga water in huge capacity.

According to the State Water Resources Minister, this is the first time in India that floodwater is harvested for the purpose of drinking. It will set an example for flood management". "The project has got international mention for having met four Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs]: good health and well-being, clean water and sanitation, sustainable cities and communities and climate action.

Q. Transparency in collecting and sharing caste census and caste-related data will promote informed policymaking and social justice leading to empowerment of backward classes. Examine.

Ans:

Every Census in independent India from 1951 to 2011 has published data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but not on other castes. **Caste Has Important Position in Indian Society**, while census data has been captured for **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes**, religions and linguistic

profiles, there has been no profiling of all castes in India since 1931.

The 2021 Census of India, the **16th Indian Census**, will be taken in 2021. But the growing demands for a **caste census** from various **sections of society** have once again surfaced the issue like its immediate need and long-term repercussions.

Merits of Caste Census

- **Benefit in Policy Making:** The purpose of a caste census is not merely geared to the reservation issue; a caste census would actually bring to the fore the large number of issues that any democratic country needs to attend to, particularly the number of people who are at the margins, or who are deprived, or the kind of occupations they pursue.
 - A caste census, which will generate exhaustive data will **allow policymakers to develop better policies, implementation strategies**, and will also enable a more rational debate on sensitive issues.
- **Enumerating the marginalized:** A caste census would actually bring to the particular the number of people who are at the margins, or who are deprived, or the kind of occupations they pursue, or the kind of hold that institutions like caste have on them.
- **Also Reveal Privileged Section of Society:** Caste is not only a source of disadvantage; it is also a very important source of privilege and advantage in our society.
 - We have to stop thinking of caste as being applicable to only disadvantaged people, poor people, people who are somehow lacking.
 - The opposite is even truer: caste has produced advantages for certain communities, and these also need to be recorded.
- **To Address Prevalent Inequalities:** Unequal distribution of wealth, resources and education has meant an acute shortage of purchasing power among the majority of Indians.
 - As a democratic nation, **we cannot forcibly overthrow the system**, but we need to address it in a democratic, scientific and objective manner.
- **Constitutional Mandate:** Our Constitution too favours conducting a caste census. **Article 340** mandates the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of **socially and educationally backward classes** and make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by governments.
- **Caste doesn't marginalize:** We need to do away with the idea of caste being applicable to only disadvantaged people, poor people, people who are somehow lacking.
- **Rids away caste rigidities:** Counting of caste doesn't necessarily perpetuate caste or the caste system. Myths of caste elitisms can be debunked through a caste census.
- **To Burst the Myths:** There are a lot of myths which actually deprive a large number of people, particularly on the margins.
 - **g.:** In Karnataka, for a long time, there were claims that among the castes, the Lingayats are the most numerous.
 - But a lot of other studies have brought out that this may not be true, and these kinds of myths lead to the argument that given that this is a caste which is numerous, it has to be constantly placated. These myths can be debunked through a caste census.
- **Reduce Inclusion and Exclusion Errors:** With accurate data of castes, most backward castes can be identified.
 - Some have benefited so much across the years, while there are people in this country who have not benefited at all.
- **The Supreme Court has time and again asked governments** to provide the data related to castes; however, this has not been possible due to the non-availability of such data.
 - As a result, our national life suffers from mutual mistrust and misconceptions among different castes.
 - All such commissions have had to rely on data from the last caste census (1931).

- **Data for Policymaking:** This information is absolutely necessary for any democratic policymaking.
- **Judicial backing:** The courts in India have often emphatically said that it is important to have adequate data with regard to the reservation.

Associated Challenges with Caste Census

- **Repercussions of a Caste Census:** Caste has an emotive element and thus there exist the political and social repercussions of a caste census.
 - There have been concerns that counting caste may help solidify or harden identities.
 - Due to these repercussions, nearly a decade after the SECC, a sizable amount of its data remains unreleased or released only in parts.
- **Caste Is Context-specific:** Caste has never been a proxy for class or deprivation in India; it constitutes a distinct kind of embedded discrimination that often transcends class. **For example:** People with Dalit last names are less likely to be called for job interviews even when their qualifications are better than that of an upper-caste candidate.
 - They are also less likely to be accepted as tenants by landlords. Thus, difficult to measure.
 - Marriage to a well- educated, well-off Dalit man still sparks violent reprisals among the families of upper-caste women every day across the country.
- **50% breach:** It is argued that a Socio-Economic Caste Census is the only way to make a case to breach the 50% cap on reservation and rationalize the reservation matrix in the country.
- **Rising assertiveness:** More the State ignores out caste, the more is the tendency to preserve caste, protect it. This has been observed in many states.
- **Chaos:** Data gathering itself is a big problem because it can become very, very invasive. But we need to actually balance it with enabling people and asserting citizen equality.
- **Social friction:** Caste identification can lead to friction amongst various classes.

Way Forward

- India needs to **behold and decisive** in tackling caste questions through data and statistics in the **way the United States (US) does to tackle race issues**, by collecting data around race, class, language, inter-race marriages, among other metrics.
 - This data provides a mirror to the State and society of the US in which they can see themselves and take decisions to do course corrections.
- **Creation of National Data Bank:** The **Sachar Committee Report** recommended setting up a national data bank.
 - The **Justice Rohini committee** was appointed in 2017 to look into the **sub-categorisation of the OBC communities**; however, in the absence of data, there can be no databank or any proper sub-categorisation.

Conclusion

With every passing day and increasing social awareness, the urgency to do away with the caste system is being sharply felt. Dr. BR Ambedkar stated that if India had to attain a place of pride among the comity of nations, caste would have to be annihilated first.

The most important thing is improving existing databases is more crucial to this than getting into the debate of whether to do a caste count or not. Accurate and timely data is central to India's effort to tackle poverty. Poor data diminishes the efforts to design welfare programmes.

The 21st century is the right time to solve India's caste question, which would otherwise extract a heavy price, not just sociologically, but also politically and economically, and make us fall behind in the development index.

Q. India has historically supported the Palestinian cause, its stance on Israel has evolved over the years. The Israel-Palestine conflict does not diminish the overall positive trajectory of India-Israel relations, which continue to strengthen in various domains. Analyse.

Ans:

The recent attack by Hamas (Arab sponsored Jihadist outfit) on Israel has prompted PM Modi to express solidarity with Israel, highlighting the complex nature of India's relations with both Israel and Palestine. Over the past seven decades, India's stance on these nations has undergone significant shifts, reflecting its evolving foreign policy priorities and diplomatic considerations.

Evolution of Relations between India and Israel:

- **Outright hate:**
 - For two countries that came into being in the same year — 1947, though Israel formally became free in 1948 — and from the same colonial master, the British, India's relations with the newly created nation bordered on outright hostility, with New Delhi voting against the creation of the State of Israel at the UN in 1947 and also against its admission to the UN in 1949.
- **Grudging acceptance:**
 - In 1950, India recognised Israel as a separate country, allowing it to appoint an honorary consul in Mumbai — a local Jewish resident — in 1951.
 - That was upgraded to a consulate in 1953, leading to a slow uptick in bilateral ties — most notably in 1956 when the Israeli foreign minister Moshe Sharett visited India in the backdrop of the Suez crisis.
- **Secret Alliance:**
 - The 1962 India-China war was the first time that India reached out to Israel for help with arms and ammunition, with then Indian PM Jawaharlal Nehru writing to his Israeli counterpart Ben Gurion, who responded by sending ships loaded with weapons.
 - Even as the two nations publicly maintained distance — thanks to Tel Aviv's pro-Washington stance and India's founding of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1961, which was a de facto pro-Soviet forum — Israel responded to India's call for help in the 1971 war with Pakistan and the 1999 Kargil war.
 - Today, India is Israel's largest weapons buyer while Israel is the second largest weapons supplier for India, after Russia.
 - Not just weapons, India's spy agency RAW, established in 1968 during Indira Gandhi's tenure as PM, actively collaborated with Mossad, the Israeli Intelligence agency.
- **The thaw:**
 - It was in 1992, with P V Narasimha Rao as PM that India finally established diplomatic relations with Israel — with several factors contributing to the decision.
 - Chief among them were the crumbling of the Soviet Union and the start of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process in 1991, involving not just Tel Aviv and the PLO, led by Yasser Arafat, but also Arab countries like Syria, Jordan and Lebanon — both of which gave New Delhi the necessary leeway to correct its pro-Soviet and pro-Arab tilt in its global diplomacy.
 - India's public stance against Israel was seemingly an economic and political necessity to keep the oil-rich West Asian nations and certain domestic political constituents happy — with Arafat reportedly ready to help Indira Gandhi rally Muslim votes in India in her favour.

- **Open season:**
 - The first inkling that the tide had turned in Israel's favour came in 2015 when India abstained from voting against Israel at the UN Human Rights Commission.
 - That was followed by the first ever visit of an Indian PM to Israel when Modi paid a three-day visit in 2017 — even though it did vote against the move by US to recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Areas of Co-operation:

- **Economic Relations:**
 - Trade, technology and tourism are the three key areas in India-Israel economic relations.
 - **Over the last 25 years, bilateral trade has increased from \$200 million** to more than \$4 billion (excluding defence) in 2016-17.
 - Given India's large market and huge consumer base, the numbers are low compared to India's economic relations with other countries.
 - **Israel will invest \$68.6 million** to boost cooperation with India in areas like tourism, technology, agriculture and innovation over a period of four years.
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) and its Israeli counterpart are exploring partnerships, and the two sides are also focusing on cyber security collaboration to safeguard their financial markets
- **Defence Ties:**
 - India already has robust defence ties with Israel which is expected to strengthen further.
 - India is the largest arms buyer from Israel; trade is to the tune of approximately \$600 million.
 - If defence ties keep increasing at the same rate, Israel may replace Russia as India's largest arms supplier.
 - Last year, India signed the biggest weapons deal in Israeli defence history, which is nearly \$2 billion.
 - This will provide India with an advanced defence system of medium-range surface-to-air missiles, launchers and communications technology.
- **Counter Terrorism and Cyber Security:**
 - In counter terrorism, intelligence gathering and retaliation, Israel has an exceptional good record and India need to learn from Israel how they have been able to mount surgical strikes all over.
 - Both India and Israel are vulnerable to cyber-attack. Cyber security would be very important concern of all governments.
- **Water and Agriculture:**
 - India and Israel are set to jointly develop new crop varieties and share post-harvest technologies following the success of the 10-year-old Indo-Israeli Agriculture Project (IIAP).
 - Israel has become one of the foremost technology superpowers in areas such as rainwater harvesting, use of oceanic water and using that for irrigation in the driest land.
 - Israel has mastered water conservation techniques and India can learn from it.
 - It helps India to face its water stressed condition.
 - Another area of potential cooperation is cleaning polluted rivers.

Geo-political significance of India Israel ties and recent developments

- India – Israel share concern about rising terrorism across the West Asian region, considering the fact that both have been victims of terror attacks.
- On Kashmir issue (broadly Pakistan), Israel has stood by India, either by providing crucial intelligence inputs or weapons during wars.
- **PM Modi's Approach:** Prime Minister Modi's approach has balanced India's ties with Israel and Palestine. He visited Israel in 2017, signalling a shift in focus.
- **De-hyphenation:** Modi achieved a de-hyphenation of the relationship by separately visiting Palestine in 2018.
- **Wider Regional Engagement:** India has deepened ties with Israel and West Asian nations like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar, and Iran over the past decade.

For too long, India has, under the guise of maintaining its strategic autonomy, shied away from explicit friendships in the international scenario. The India-Israel relationship must continue to expand. What just needs to be done away with is the normative posturing of the relationship which could potentially endanger India's international relations and also its domestic situation.

Q. The Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) judgment fails to uphold the constitutional values meant to end the perpetuation of discrimination against the SCs, STs and other backward classes. Critically Examine.

Ans:

The **Constitution (103 Amendment) Act, 2019** was enacted which provides **10% reservation in jobs and educational institutions to the economically weaker sections in the general category**. Recently, the **Supreme Court** has upheld the validity of the **103rd Constitutional Amendment** which provides 10% reservation for the **Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)** among forward castes in government jobs and colleges across India. The SC said that EWS quota **does not violate equality and the basic structure** of the constitution. Reservation in addition to existing reservation does not violate provisions of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of India's recent decision, upholding the constitutional validity of the law granting 10% reservation to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the upper castes, has ignited much debate. Some pundits have affirmed the judgment marks the death knell of caste as a factor in reservation, while others argue that it underscores its perpetual relevance.

Reservation leads to casteless and classless society:

- The 10% quota law is a step towards a classless and casteless society, the Union government has indicated in the Supreme Court.
- The Centre referred to the court's past decisions that called for the "attainment of economic equality as the final and only solution to the besetting problems" of the country. The Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act, 2019, was meant to benefit the economically weaker sections of society who were not covered by the existing schemes of reservation.
- It said the law was meant to benefit a large section of the population of 135 crore people, who are mostly lower middle class and below the poverty line.
- The government quoted **the 2010 report of the Commission for Economically Backward Classes**, chaired by Major General S.R. Sinho (retired), which said 18.2% of the general category came under the below poverty line (BPL).
- The Government took support of the **13-page affidavit quoted from a 1985 Constitution Bench judgment in K.C. Vasanth Kumar vs Karnataka**, which quotes Pandit Jawaharlal

Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi to drive home the point that the economy of a family, and not its caste, should be the determining factor of social and educational backwardness.

- Article 15(6) and Article 16(6) are enabling provisions for advancement of the economically weaker sections and are, in fact, in conformity with the principle of reservation and affirmative action, It argued that a “mere amendment” to an Article would not violate the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Furthermore, the 50% ceiling applied to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The new provision dealt with the economically weaker sections. “The limit of 50% is only applicable to reservation under Articles 15(4), 15(5) and 16(4) and does not apply to Article 15(6).”

The **pros** of the reservation Act are:

- **Alleviation of Poverty:** It is expected to help the needy among the higher castes.
- **Reduces ghost beneficiaries:** In some cases, it is expected to eliminate the desperation of those who, in the past, would resort to obtaining **fake Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST)** certificates that were used to seek entry into professional courses.
- **Removes Prejudice:** The reservation will prevent these higher castes from holding reservations responsible for national disintegration and perpetuation of casteism, as they widely believe.
- **Reduces Unwanted Adoptions:** The legislation is also expected to keep savarna-caste aspirants from seeking adoption into SC/ST families in order to procure SC/ST certificates.
- **No deceptive self-characterisation:** Ironically, the 10% quota can help these savarnas retain their authentic caste identity. In this way, they can now avoid facing humiliation in courts of law on account of being exposed as fake caste certificate holders.

The **cons** of the reservation are:

- **Discredits the moral foundation of the principle of social justice:**
 - The **principle of social justice** calls for ‘**equal treatment of equals**’ and ‘**affirmative action for less advantage sections**’.
 - Constitution outlines special provisions for **only four classes**– SCs, STs, Backward Classes and Anglo Indians in the Articles 330-342 under Part 16.
 - The provision is clearly mentioned as reservation is explicitly for ‘social exclusion and discrimination’. Notably, the “**socially and educationally backward classes**” was the target group in quotas for OBCs.
 - **Unfairness or an element of injustice** is rooted in the practice of **untouchability**, whereas pure economic backwardness is rooted in the systemic inability to provide jobs to the higher castes.
 - The **lack of opportunities is not due to untouchability**, but due to the **inability of the state and the market to provide enough jobs for the qualified and the needy**.
 - The new reservation policy has transformed from a policy meant to provide a level playing field for those **suffering from historical discrimination and those who are weaker sections of the society to a policy meant as a dole for those sections of society who are poor and lack jobs**.
 - The **Indira Sawhney case** had further held that **social backwardness cannot be determined only with reference to an economic criterion**.
- **Violation of DPSP:**
 - The **Article 46**, which is a non-justiciable Directive Principle, says that the state shall promote educational and economic interests of “weaker sections”, in particular SCs and STs, and protect them from “social injustices” and “all forms of exploitation”.

- While the **103rd Amendment mentions Article 46 in its statement and objects**, it seems the government overlooked the fact that upper castes neither face social injustice nor are subjected to any form of exploitation.
- Moreover, the Constitution makes provisions for commissions to look into matters relating to **implementation of constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Castes (Article 338), Scheduled Tribes (338A) and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (339)**, but has not created any commission for the economically backward classes.
- **Unavailability of Data:**
 - The Union or state governments have no such data to prove that ‘upper’ caste individuals, who have less than Rs 8 lakh annual income, are not adequately represented in government jobs and higher educational institutions. There is a strong possibility that they are actually over-represented in these places.
- **Arbitrary Criteria:**
 - The criteria used by the government to decide the eligibility for this reservation is vague and is not based on any data or study.
 - Even the SC questioned the government whether they have checked the GDP per capita for every State while deciding the monetary limit for giving the EWS reservation.
 - Statistics show that the per capita income in states differs widely – Goa is the state having the highest per capita income of almost Rs. 4 lakhs whereas Bihar is at the bottom with Rs.40,000.
- **Sincerity of the Government**
 - Centre did not give enough time for discussion on it before it was tabled in Parliament for its final approval.
- **Lack of objectivity**
 - an objection is raised about the procedure that the government adopted in order to fix the criteria for educational and economic backwardness. The government arrived at the figure of 10%, without any proper and thorough documentation by a duly constituted commission.

Thus, the quota for the economically poor among the upper castes has been seen essentially as a **poverty alleviation move dressed up as reservation**. It is high time now that the Indian political class overcame its tendency of continually expanding the scope of reservation in pursuit of electoral gains, **and realised that it is not the panacea for problems**.

Instead of giving reservation based on different criteria, the government should focus on **quality of education and other effective social upliftment measures**. It should create a spirit of entrepreneurship and make them job-givers instead of a job seeker.

Q. What is international terrorism? What are the steps taken by the international communities to fight the menace of international terrorism? Also elaborate India’s “zero tolerance” policy on terrorism.

Ans:

Terrorism is an ideology which believes in use of violence to create a wave of fear/terror with intention of achieving certain political or sectarian objectives. Terrorism has become a global phenomenon posing major threat to international peace, security and stability. Our current foreign

minister had recently termed terrorism amongst the “**gravest threats to humanity**”.

International terrorism refers to **terrorism that goes beyond national boundaries** in terms of the methods used, the people that are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate. Some of the examples of such terror organisations are- Lashkar-e Tayyiba, Al Qaeda, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Haqqani Network, Boko Haram etc. Apart from such terror organisations, **lone wolf attacks** undertaken by a radicalised individual can also cause heavy damage to the innocent lives that transcend any national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished and persons they appear intended to intimidate.

Access to advance technology, including cyberspace, sophisticated communications, global funding and military grade weapons, internet as a medium to spread radical agenda etc has given enormous strength to international terror organisations.

International terrorism can be of various types-

- Ethno-Nationalist: e.g. Tamil in S.Lanka, Naga in N.E. India.
- Religious terrorism: e.g. ISIS, Al Qaeda etc.
- Ideological terrorism: e.g. LWE, RWE (Nazism)
- Narco-Terrorism: by drug-traffickers: Car bomb, Assassinations etc. to influence the policy of the govt.
- State sponsored: for chieve some foreign policy objectives e.g. by Pakistan.
- Right-wing terrorism: e.g. 2019 Christchurch mosque shootings in New Zealand, Nazi Germany etc.
- Cyber-terrorism: Use of cyber-space to harm the other nation/people/organisation by disturbing the critical infrastructure.

The steps taken by the international communities:

- UNTOC is the guardian of the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime**(Organised Crime Convention) and the three Protocols (Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Firearms) that supplement it.
- UN launched a new framework “**UN Global CounterTerrorism Coordination Compact**”: It is an agreement between the UN chief, 36 organizational entities, the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organisation, to tackle the scourge of international terrorism.
 - **UN Global Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee** will oversee and monitor the implementation of the Compact which will be chaired by UN Under-Secretary-General for counter-terrorism.
- **Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy** was adopted by United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2006. It is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism.
 - UNGA reviews the Strategy every two years, making it a living document attuned to Member States’ counter-terrorism priorities.
- **Counterterrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)**—a partnership of bodies created by UN in 2005, which now includes more than thirty UN entities plus INTERPOL, to streamline and coordinate counterterrorism efforts within the UN.
- UNSC established the **Counterterrorism Committee (CTC)**.
 - India hosted the **United Nations Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)** and the deliberation led to the “**Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes**”
- **Terrorist Travel Initiative** was launched under auspices of Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).

- It will bring together national and local governments, law enforcement and border screening practitioners, and international organizations to share expertise on how to develop and implement effective counterterrorism watch listing and screening tools.
- The Group of Eight (G8) leaders established **the Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG)** at the 2003 Evian summit with a view to enhancing global counterterrorism capacity building assistance and coordination activities and to reducing duplication of effort
- European Union's the EU judicial cooperation unit, **EUROJUST** and **the EU's police force, EUROPOL**.
- India introduced **the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)** in 1996 that defined terrorism and enhanced "normative processes for the prosecution and extradition of terrorists."
 - It is a proposed treaty which intends to criminalize all forms of international terrorism and deny terrorists, their financiers and supporters access to funds, arms, and safe havens.
 - However, the consensus has not yet been reached for the wording of the comprehensive terrorism convention
- The **Financial Action Task Force** is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1989 set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing.
- **The 'No Money For Terror' conference** is organised by Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) of over 100 countries, jointly called The Egmont Group. India hosted its 3rd ministerial conference in Nov-2022.

India's "zero tolerance" policy on terrorism:

- The current government has declared a "zero tolerance" policy on terrorism. Which means that **no terror activity will go unpunished**. It also called for global unity against any form of terrorism as well as against all those who support terror or help generate finances for terrorism.
- In this direction India has taken several measures:
 - India's military responses in 2016 (**surgical strikes**) and 2019 (**Balakot airstrikes**) in the backdrop of terrorist attacks in Uri and Pulwama, were framed as attempts to impose costs on the Pakistani terrorist groups and their Army backers.
 - Setting up of Joint Working Groups (JWGs) on counterterrorism/security matters with key countries.
 - Bilateral treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance (MLATs) in Criminal matters to facilitate investigation, collection of evidence, transfer of witnesses, location & action against proceeds of crime etc. have been signed with other countries.
 - India boosted the security-related infrastructure at the border management by launching new schemes, and have been able to successfully minimize cross-border-infiltration.
 - India has raised Regional Hubs of NSG battalions in important strategic locations, to meet any unforeseen challenges.
 - India created a new Division in the Home Ministry exclusively to deal with Counter Terrorism.
 - Amendment in UAPA and NIA Acts making these legislations more effective to deal with terrorist activities.
 - Coastal security was given high priority, and it is with the Navy/Coast Guard/marine police.
 - The National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been constituted to create an appropriate database of security related information.

- Banning nine terrorist organisations reported to be operating in Jammu & Kashmir under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004 including JeM, LeT, HM and HuM.
- Setting up Village Defence Committees and appointment of Special Police Officers in selected areas after careful screening.

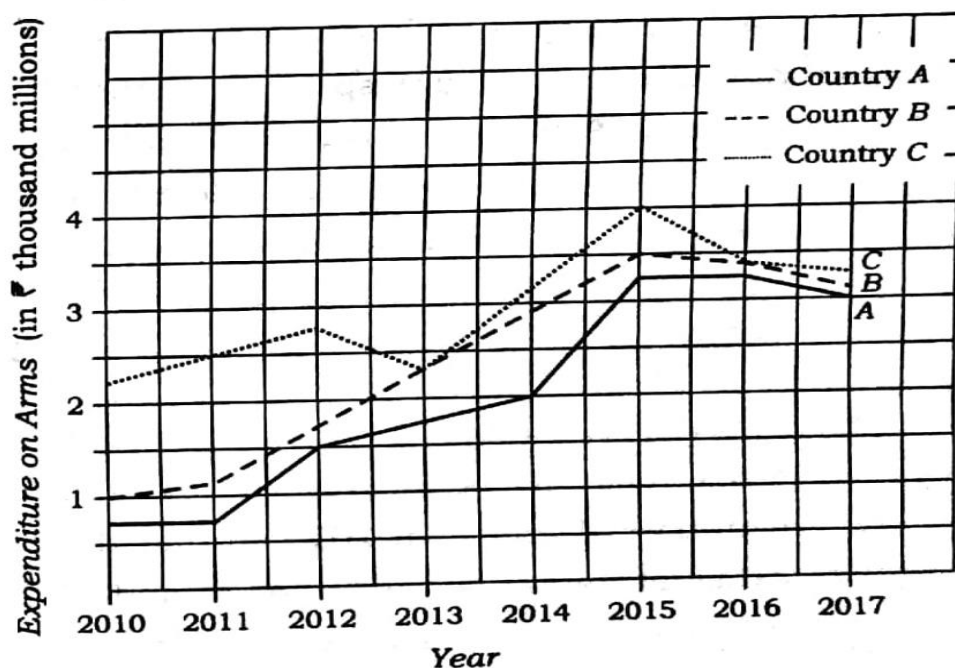
Way forward:

- Capacities of the state police forces should be increased.
- **Intelligence Gathering**- Need for comprehensive intelligent reforms with focus on creating synergies among various agencies, forces and people.
- Consensus needs to be formed on **National Counter Terrorism Centre**, which will work as an federal anti-terror agency, as proposed after 2008 Mumbai attacks.
- More focus needs to be there in checking emerging challenges like online radicalisation and terror recruitment, terror financing through crypto-currency and virtual assets, and unmanned aerial system use including drones for terror strikes, transporting drugs and arms.
- **De-radicalization**- Given the dangers of ISIS, lone wolf attacks, a national effort on de-radicalization needs to be taken up. Some states like Maharashtra, Karnataka have taken some steps in this direction.
- **Hit Terror Financing**- All sources of money, which are used to fund terror activities, need to be dried. Actions such as recent crackdown on Jamaat-i-Islami could be done on other such organizations found in this regard.
- Socio-economic development is a priority so that vulnerable sections of society do not fall prey to the propaganda of terrorists promising them wealth and equity.

A more comprehensive approach, as embodied in the proposed Convention on Countering International Terrorism (CCIT) is required in tackling the contemporary form of terrorism.

SECTION-III

1. The following graph shows the expenditure on arms of the three countries A, B and C (in ₹ thousand millions). Answer the questions that follow on the basis of the graph:



(a) Which country had the steepest rise in its expenditure on arms compared to the previous year and in which year?

Ans:

Steepest rise in expenditure on arms is seen in 2014-15:

Increase in country A: $3.25 - 2.0 = 1.25$

Increase in country B: $3.5 - 2.9 = 0.6$

Increase in country C: $4 - 3.25 = 0.75$

Country A had the steepest rise in its expenditure on arms compared to the previous year and in **2014-2015**.

(b) What was the percentage increase in expenditure on arms of country A in 2017 compared to 2012?

Ans:

The increase in expenditure on arms of country A in 2012 = 1.5

The increase in expenditure on arms of country B in 2012 = 3.0

The percentage increase = $\frac{(3.9-1.5)}{1.5} \times 100 = 100\%$ increase.

(c) The amount spent by country B in 2017 is what percentage of amount spent by it in 2011?

Ans:

The amount spent by country B in 2017 = 3.2

“ “ “ in 2011 = 1.2.

Required percentage = $(3.2/1.2) \times 100 = 266.67\%$

(d) If in 2018, the amount spent by country C will be 30% more than that in the last year and the amount spent by country A in 2018 remains same as that in 2017, what will be the difference between the amounts spent by the countries C and A in arms in the year 2018?

Ans:

The amount spent by country C in 2017 = 3.30 (approx)

“ “ “ in 2018 = $3.3 (1 + 30/100) = 4.29$

The amount spent by country A in 2017 = The amount spent by country A in 2018 = 3.0

The difference between the amounts spent by the countries C and A in arms in the year 2018
 $= 4.29 - 3.0 = 1.29$ ₹ thousand millions

(e) What percentage of expenditure on arms should be increased by the countries A and B in 2015 so that the expenditure on arms by A, B and C becomes same for the year 2015?

Ans:

The amount spent by country A in 2015 = 3.25

The amount spent by country B in 2015 = 3.5

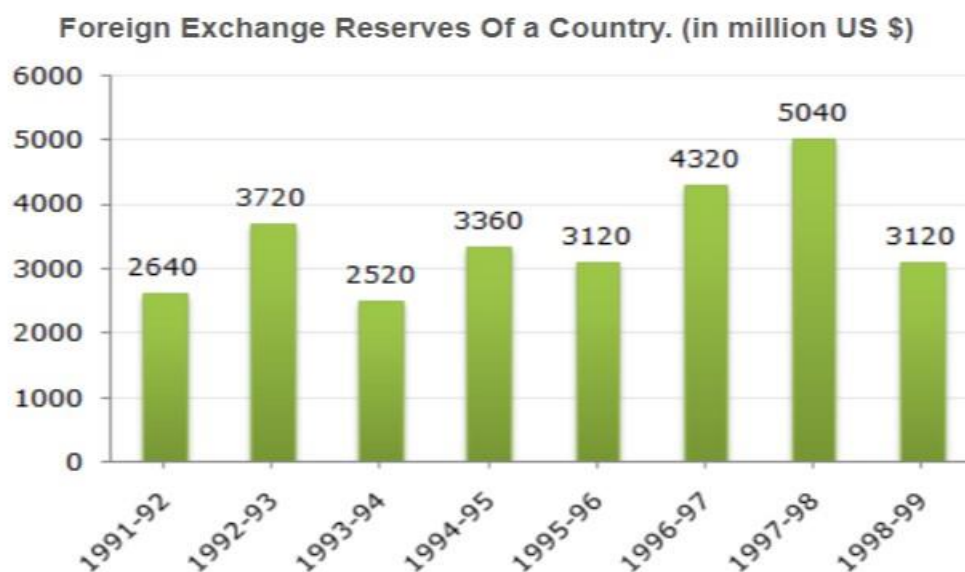
The amount spent by country C in 2015 = 4.0

The required increase:

- in country A = $(0.75/3.25) \times 100 = 23.08\%$

- in country B = $(0.50/3.5) \times 100 = 14.28\%$

Q. The bar graph given below shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in million US \$) from 1991 - 1992 to 1998 - 1999.



(a) What is the ratio between the number of years, in which the foreign exchange reserves are above the average reserves and those in which the reserves are below the average reserves?

Ans:

Average foreign exchange reserves over the given period = 3480 million US \$.

The country had reserves above 3480 million US \$ during the years 1992-93, 1996-97 and 1997-98, i.e., for 3 years and below 3480 million US \$ during the years 1991-92, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-56 and 1998-99 i.e., for 5 years.

Hence, required ratio = 3 : 5.

(b) The foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 was how many times that in 1994-95?

Ans:

$$\text{Required ratio} = \frac{5040}{3360} = 1.5.$$

(c) For which year, the percent increase of foreign exchange reserves over the previous year, is the highest?

Ans:

There is an increase in foreign exchange reserves during the years 1992 - 1993, 1994 - 1995, 1996 - 1997, 1997 - 1998 as compared to previous year (as shown by bar-graph).

The percentage increase in reserves during these years compared to previous year are:

$$\text{For 1992 - 1993} = \left[\frac{(3720 - 2640)}{2640} \times 100 \right] \% = 40.91\%.$$
$$\text{For 1994 - 1995} = \left[\frac{(3360 - 2520)}{2520} \times 100 \right] \% = 33.33\%.$$

$$\text{For } 1996 - 1997 = \left[\frac{(4320 - 3120)}{3120} \times 100 \right] \% = 38.46\%.$$
$$\text{For } 1997 - 1998 = \left[\frac{(5040 - 4320)}{4320} \times 100 \right] \% = 16.67\%.$$

Clearly, the percentage increase over previous year is highest for 1992 - 1993.

(d) The foreign exchange reserves in 1996-97 were approximately what percent of the average foreign exchange reserves over the period under review?

Ans:

Average foreign exchange reserves over the given period

$$= \left[\frac{1}{8} \times (2640 + 3720 + 2520 + 3360 + 3120 + 4320 + 5040 + 3120) \right] \text{ million US \$}$$
$$= 3480 \text{ million US \$}.$$

Foreign exchange reserves in 1996 - 1997 = 4320 million US \$.

$$\therefore \text{ Required percentage} = \left(\frac{4320}{3480} \times 100 \right) \% = 124.14\% \approx 125\%.$$

(e) What was the percentage increase in the foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 over 1993-94? 6

Ans:

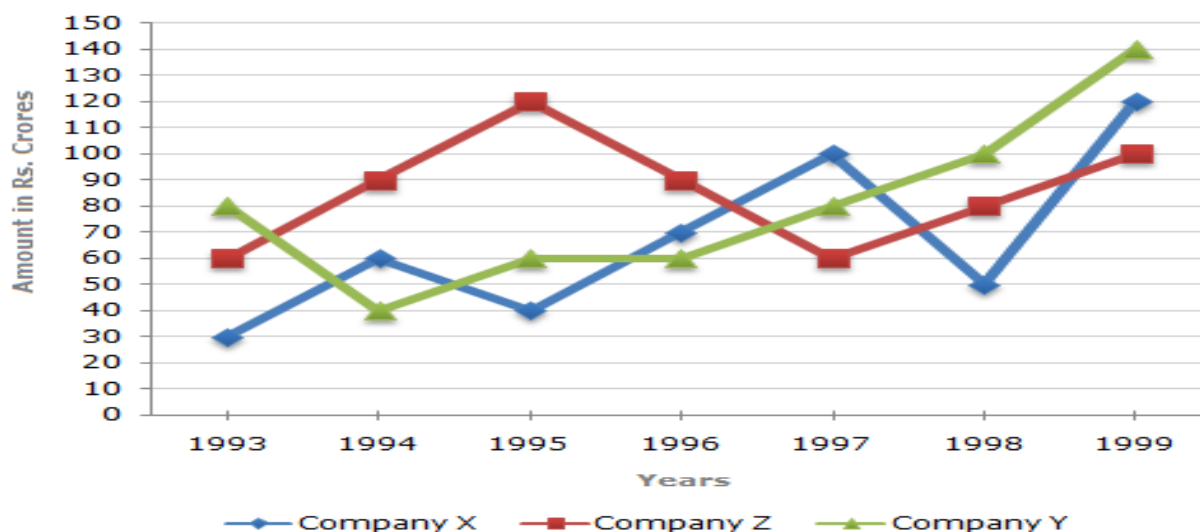
Foreign exchange reserves in 1997 - 1998 = 5040 million US \$.

Foreign exchange reserves in 1993 - 1994 = 2520 million US \$.

$$\therefore \text{ Increase} = (5040 - 2520) = 2520 \text{ US \$}.$$

$$\therefore \text{ Percentage Increase} = \left(\frac{2520}{2520} \times 100 \right) \% = 100\%.$$

8. Study the following line graph and answer the questions.



Ans:

(a) During which years, the total exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z together are equal?

Ans:

Total exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z together, during various years are:

In 1993 = Rs. (30 + 80 + 60) crores = Rs. 170 crores.

In 1994 = Rs. (60 + 40 + 90) crores = Rs. 190 crores.

In 1995 = Rs. (40 + 60 + 120) crores = Rs. 220 crores.

In 1996 = Rs. (70 + 60 + 90) crores = Rs. 220 crores.

In 1997 = Rs. (100 + 80 + 60) crores = Rs. 240 crores.

In 1998 = Rs. (50 + 100 + 80) crores = Rs. 230 crores.

In 1999 = Rs. (120 + 140 + 100) crores = Rs. 360 crores.

Clearly, the total exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z together are same during the years 1995 and 1996.

(b) Average annual exports during the given period for Company Y is approximately what percent of the average annual exports for Company Z?

Analysis of the graph: From the graph it is clear that

1. The amount of exports of Company X (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 30, 60, 40, 70, 100, 50 and 120 respectively.
2. The amount of exports of Company Y (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 80, 40, 60, 60, 80, 100 and 140 respectively.
3. The amount of exports of Company Z (in crore Rs.) in the years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 60, 90, 120, 90, 60, 80 and 100 respectively.

Average annual exports (in Rs. crore) of Company Y during the given period

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times (80 + 40 + 60 + 60 + 80 + 100 + 140) = \frac{560}{7} = 80.$$

Average annual exports (in Rs. crore) of Company Z during the given period

$$= \frac{1}{7} \times (60 + 90 + 120 + 90 + 60 + 80 + 100) = \left(\frac{600}{7}\right).$$

$$\therefore \text{Required percentage} = \left[\frac{80}{\left(\frac{600}{7}\right)} \times 100 \right] \% \approx 93.33\%.$$

(c) In which year was the difference between the exports from Companies X and Y the minimum?

The difference between the exports from the Companies X and Y during the various years are:

In 1993 = Rs. (80 - 30) crores = Rs. 50 crores.

In 1994 = Rs. (60 - 40) crores = Rs. 20 crores.

In 1995 = Rs. (60 - 40) crores = Rs. 20 crores.

In 1996 = Rs. (70 - 60) crores = Rs. 10 crores.

In 1997 = Rs. (100 - 80) crores = Rs. 20 crores.

In 1998 = Rs. (100 - 50) crores = Rs. 50 crores.

In 1999 = Rs. (140 - 120) crores = Rs. 20 crores.

Clearly, the difference is minimum in the year 1996.

(d) What was the difference between the average exports of the three Companies in 1993 and the average exports in 1998?

Average exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z in 1993

$$= \text{Rs.} \left[\frac{1}{3} \times (30 + 80 + 60) \right] \text{ crores} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{170}{3} \right) \text{ crores.}$$

Average exports of the three Companies X, Y and Z in 1998

$$= \text{Rs.} \left[\frac{1}{3} \times (50 + 100 + 80) \right] \text{ crores} = \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{230}{3} \right) \text{ crores.}$$

$$\text{Difference} = \text{Rs.} \left[\left(\frac{230}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{170}{3} \right) \right] \text{ crores}$$

$$= \text{Rs.} \left(\frac{60}{3} \right) \text{ crores}$$

$$= \text{Rs.} 20 \text{ crores.}$$

(e) In how many of the given years, were the exports from Company Z more than the average annual exports over the given years?

Ans:

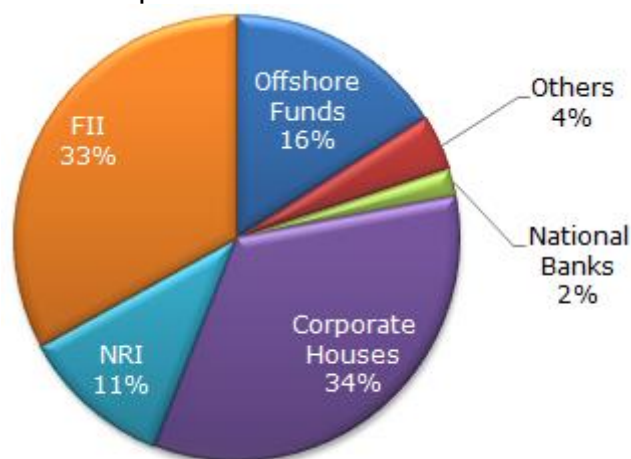
Average annual exports of Company Z during the given period

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{7} \times (60 + 90 + 120 + 90 + 60 + 80 + 100) \\ &= \text{Rs. } \left(\frac{600}{7} \right) \text{ crores} \\ &= \text{Rs. } 85.71 \text{ crores.} \end{aligned}$$

From the analysis of graph the exports of Company Z are more than the average annual exports of Company Z (i.e., Rs. 85.71 crores) during the years 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1999, i.e., during 4 of the given years.

q. The following pie chart shows the amount of subscriptions generated for India Bonds from different categories of investors.

Subscriptions Generated for India Bonds



Ans:

a. In the corporate sector, approximately how many degrees should be there in the central angle ?

Ans: $34 \times 3.6 = 122.4$ (since $1\% = 3.6$ degrees)

b. If the investment by NRI's are Rs 4,000 crore, then what is the total investments by corporate houses and FII's together?

Ans: $(67/11) \times 4000 = 24\,363.6364$ crores

c. What percentage of the total investment is coming from FII's and NRI's.

Ans: $(33 + 11) = 44$

d. If the total investment other than by FII and corporate houses is Rs 335,000 crore, then what will be the approx investment by NRI's and Offshore funds?

Ans:

Investment other than NRI and corporate houses is 33% = 335000. Also, investment by offshore funds and NRI's is equal to 27%.

Hence, $27 \times 335,000/33 = 274\ 090.909$

e. If the total investment flows from FII's were to be doubled in the next year and the investment flows from all other sources had remained constant at their existing levels for this year, then what would be the proportion of FII investment in the total investment into India Bonds next year (in US \$ millions)

?

Ans:

FII's currently account for 33 out of 100.

If their value is doubled and all other investments are kept constant then their new value would be 66 out of 133 = approximately equal to 50%