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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2367)

Name of Candidate	Nihal Randhawa		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Home	Date	10 th Sep 2024

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।</p>	
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Total Marks Obtained:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Remarks:				
			Recommended	
			Strongly Recommended	

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Q1.

मौर्य कला न केवल विदेशी प्रभावों से प्रेरित थी, बल्कि देशज परंपराओं की निरंतरता भी थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Mauryan art was not only inspired by foreign influences but was also a continuation of indigenous traditions. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Mauryan Empire was the 1st Great Empire in Indian history which incorporated most of North and Central India and parts of Southern Peninsula as well. Its art in form of Stupas; Cave Architecture; Wall Carvings; Pillars etc contains much significance.

Foreign Influence on Mauryan Art

- 1) Persian influence seen in Polished Pillars such as Lion Capital at Sarnath.
- 2) Persian influence on monolithic stone carvings of animals such as elephants, lions, bulls etc. atop a round pillar similar to those seen at Persepolis.
- 3) Greek influence seen in hyper realistic carvings of animals in sculpture form.
- 4) Persian influence seen in Ashokan inscriptions similar to those issued by Darius the Great Darius.

Continuation of Indigenous Traditions

- 1) Stupas like Sanchi Stupa were a continuation of Buddhist artistic traditions
- 2) Rock cut architecture like at Barabar Caves continuation of Shramanic Practices of Jains, Ajivikas or Buddhist monks - Chaitya and Viharas
- 3) Relief carvings around Torana of Sanchi Stupa had description of scenes from Jataka Tales.
- 4) Incorporation of local cult traditions in form of Asparas, Yakshas and Naga depictions.

The timeless and universal aspect of Mauriyean Art can be realised if we consider that even today the National Emblem - Ashokan Chakra ^{at} ~~and~~ National Flag are inspired from Mauriyean Arts.

Q2.

औपनिवेशिक भारत से अन्य ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशों में होने वाले प्रवासन के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या थे? इसने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What were the different types of migrations from colonial India to other British colonies? How did it impact the British rule in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Colonial Rule in India had many out-migrations from India to other British Commonwealth colonies.

Types of Migrations from Colonial India

1) Indentured Labour:

worldwide ban on slavery imposed by British in 1830s.

a) Consequence of

workers in Coffee, Rubber, Sugar etc. in places

like Fiji; SEYCHELLES; WEST INDIES

c) Poor people from

populous areas of United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal etc. went by signing or exploitative contracts for decades long indentured servitude.

2) Tamilians to Sri Lanka:

labour but exploitative work conditions

a) Not indentured

b) For tea, coffee

plantations in Northern Sri Lanka.

3) Philippines in South East Asian Colonies:

a) To maintain British dominions in Hong Kong, Singapore etc.

4) Traders in Africa : a) Mostly Gujarati,
Sindhi, Maranis migrating to South Africa,
Uganda, Kenya etc as small traders.

5) Professional Migration : a) Skilled and
educated Indians migrated to places like
New Zealand, Australia, Canada to work
as engineers, doctors, lawyers etc.

b) Post WW1 many
Punjabis migrated as farmers to Canada.

Impact on British Rule in India

1) Reduced unemployment and distress (rural)
in India.

2) Diaspora politics started influencing freedom
struggle as well. Prominent eg. being
Mahatma Gandhi's experiences in South Africa

3) Indian Army and Police forces helped
consolidate British control over the globe.

Thus, indirectly maintaining British Rule in
India.

So we can see the importance of
these mass movements of people to the
history of those tumultuous times.

Q3.

1960 का दशक भारत के लिए संकट और परिवर्तन दोनों का दशक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 1960s was a decade of both peril and transformation for India. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The 1960's was a transitional decade for India as it moved on from the ebullience of a new found youthful Independence to the more cynical era of the 70's and beyond.

1960's as a Perilous Decade

- 1) Politically -
 - a) Death of Jawaharlal Nehru, only PM India had ever known.
 - b) Decline of Congress System, especially in states.
 - c) 2 major wars, 1962 Indo-China War and 1965 India Pakistan War.
 - d) India going through 3 PMs, due to death of Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent.
- 2) Economically -
 - a) Planned for rate of growth didn't happen.
 - b) Ship to Mouth existence due to PL 480 dependence.
- 3) Socially -
 - a) Resurgence of Communal riots starting with Jabalpur's riot.

Geopolitically: a) Breakdown of diplomatic ties with China and Pakistan.
b) USSR not supporting India in 1962 forcing rethink on non alignment.

1960's as a Transformative Decade

- 1) Rise of political alternatives to Congress like Left in Bengal and Kerala.
- 2) More pronounced leftward shift economically with greater Bank Nationalisation focus.
- 3) Refocus on Military Modernisation showing results in 1965 and then in 1971.
- 4) Deepening of ties with USSR.
- 5) Green Revolution started which turned India from a net food importer to an exporter presently.
- 6) De-Institutionalisation of Congress with split into Congress (O) [Syndicate] and Congress [I] [Indira] with profound impact on India later on.

Thus, we see the crucial legacy of the 1960's in Indian history and politics.

Q4.

1979 की ईरान की क्रांति ने न केवल क्षेत्रीय गतिशीलता को बदल दिया, बल्कि इसके वैश्विक परिणाम भी हुए। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 not only transformed the regional dynamics but also had global ramifications. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 involved a popular uprising against the Rightist US Supported Monarchy of the Shahs of Persia mostly led by Communist leaning students and Islamic Fundamentalists.

It led to the setting up of the theocratic state of Iran with major power in the hands of Preachers.

Regional Ramifications of the Revolution

- 1) Heightened Shia - Sunni conflict in the MENA region.
- 2) Conflict reflected even in domestic politics of countries like Pakistan or even India.
- 3) Set up Iran - Iraq conflict which has even led to wars.
- 4) Middle East conflict between Saudi factions and Iran factions.

- 5) Proxies of the Shia Iran in Hezbollah (Lebanon)
 ↳ Yemen intensified civil wars
- 6) Growing Israel Iran conflict as Iran supports Hamas and Hezbollah; Israel attempts to prevent nuclear Iran.

Global Ramifications

- 1) USA-Iran rivalry leads to demands for isolation of Iran. For eg. India's issues with mariners from US Sanctions related to Chabahar Port.
- 2) Success of revolution inspired Islamic Fundamentalists right from Taliban to ISIS to form their own state.
- 3) Iran's dominant position in Strait of Hormuz a factor in oil and supply and shipping control.
- 4) Threat from nuclear Iran led to global US led efforts in form of Iran Nuclear Deal involving P-5 (Permanent UNSC members) nations in diplomacy with Iran.

Thus, we see the great impact this historic revolution had on world affairs.

Q5.

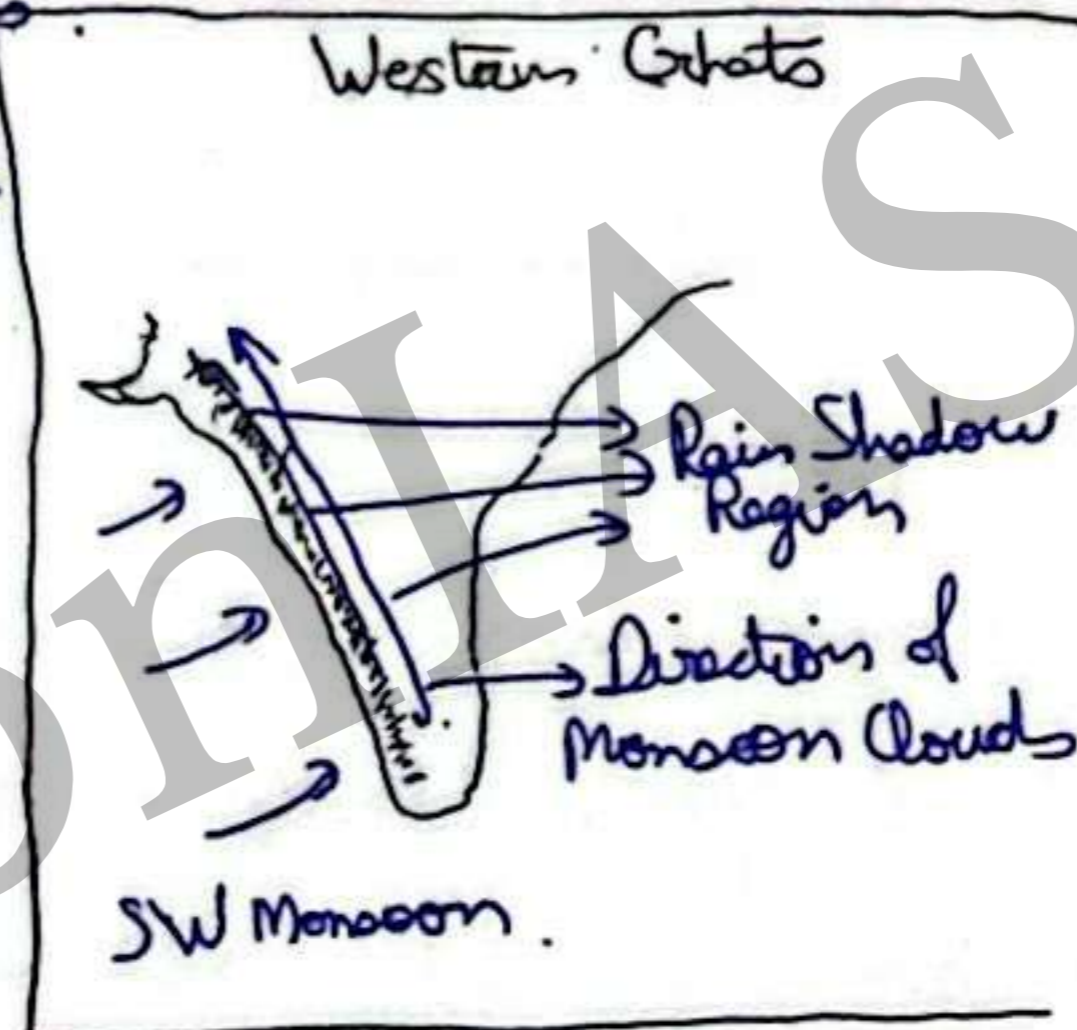
पश्चिमी घाट भारत के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्रों में दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the Western Ghats influence South-West monsoon in India's South-West coastal regions? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Western Ghats are relatively steep, narrow mountain ranges ~~is~~ parallel to the Indian Coast of the Arabian Sea broken only by a few passes.

They range from Gujarat to Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala.

They are very close to the Coast as it is an emergent coast.



Impact on South West Monsoons

- 1) The SW monsoon comes over Arabian Sea and obtains moisture from ocean.
- 2) The Western Ghats are tall and urban ~~or~~ monsoon winds break into 2 branches Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal Branch
- 3) The Arabian branch on windward slope of ghats causes more than 200 cm of

rainfall resulting in Tropical Wet Climate and rainforests. Eg. Mumbai, Goa, Kerala.

4) The leeward or rain shadow side like Vidarbha region is semi arid as little rainfall occurs due to clouds losing all moisture earlier.

5) The Coastal Region experiences heavy rainfall during monsoon season as the Ghats stops clouds from moving in S-W direction and forces them to move Northwards parallel to the coasts and mountain ranges.

6) Very few passes or river mouths are present unlike Eastern Ghats so clouds cannot enter deeper using these routes.

Thus, the dimensions of the Ghats Topology has a profound impact on the nature of climate and consequently vegetation and animal life found in the Coastal Region of Western India.

Q6.

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से संबद्ध कई भूवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या करता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The theory of plate tectonics explains many geological processes that are linked to natural hazards. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The theory of Plate Tectonics posits the existence of many plates forming the Lithosphere which float on liquid Magma at Mantle whose movement causes the plates to interact with each other by either Converging; Diverging or Transform Boundaries.

Explanation offered by Plate Tectonics for various Natural Hazards

Earthquakes : a) Occur as a result of violent Plate Movement.
b) Usually a result of interaction between plate at boundaries.
c) Plates move due to forces exerted by Magma and when they meet resistance pressure builds up and is suddenly released as resistance breaks.

Can explain Himalayan Earthquakes, Earthquake Prone Nature of Japan etc.

Tsunamis: a) Occur when epicentre and focus is deep inside the ocean of an earthquake.

b) Occurs when Oceanic Plates interact with different plates.

Explains the Fukushima Tsunami or the 2004 tsunami.

VOLCANOES:

a) Mountains occur as a result of Plate Convergence and sometimes the subducted plate gets transformed into Fold Mountains for eg Himalayas, Andes

b) Some mountains still have magma actions (Mantle Plume) underneath which can escape to surface in form of lava flow.

Eg. Mt. killimanjaro, Mt. Etna etc.

SECOND ORDER IMPACTS: a) Hazards like

Volcanoes, Tsunamis cause fire; house debris; liquefaction; smoke of volcanoes which are also natural hazards to be countered.

Q7.

भारत में ज्वारीय ऊर्जा की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा इसके दोहन में आने वाली बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the potential of tidal energy in India and explain the obstacles faced in harnessing it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tidal energy refers to a renewable source of energy created off shore by harnessing the movement of water due to tides.

Potential of Tidal Energy in India

- 1) With a 7500 km long coastline, 2 island groups India has vast potential to harness tidal energy.
- 2) Tidal energy could power vast demand generated by urban centres like Chennai or Mumbai both domestic and industrial
- 3) It is non polluting and not dependent on weather conditions unlike solar or wind so more reliable.
- 4) land acquisition or zoning issues unlikely.
- 5) Would also create jobs in manufacturing, research and development of tidal energy solutions.

Obstacles faced in harnessing Tidal energy

- 1) Experimental technology with no standardized solutions unlike solar or wind.
- 2) Cost of produced electricity higher currently than average sources demand.
other
- 3) Maintenance and disaster proofing is case of storms or torned cyclone an issue.
- 4) Battery storage technology not developed enough.
- 5) Obsolete grid technology not designed with periodic, non reliable renewable in mind.
- 6) Debt laden DISCOMs unwilling to fund long term Purchasing Price Contracts at a high enough level to interest private participation.

However, this technology could act as a valuable supplement to other renewable sources as India aims to achieve its INDC target of 50% Renewable Energy mix by ~~2022~~ 2030 of Paris Agreements under.

Q8.

भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of globalization on socio-cultural practices in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Globalisation refers to increasing inter connectedness of people, economics, cultures, and even nations. As such a revolutionary phenomenon it has had an impact on Socio-Cultural Practices in India.

Transformative Impact of Globalization

- 1) Families :
 - a) Joint to Nuclear.
 - b) More load on parents whereas earlier it was shared by uncles, aunts, grandparents etc.
 - c) Fewer children.
 - d) Increased age of marriage - Between 2005-2020 increased by 2 years approximately for men and women.
- 2) Gender Roles :
 - a) Less strict gendered division of labour in households.
 - b) More women working in families. Eg. Female Labour Force Participation Rate 2023 as per Economic Survey is 41%.

- 3) Caste Roles:
 a) Reduced impact
 of caste as a marker of work.
- 4) Culture:
 a) Global culture of
food, movies, songs etc. becoming popular.
 b) Even festivals like
 Halloween are now being celebrated in some
 pockets.
- 5) Export of Indian Culture:
 a) Has also resulted in Indian culture becoming
 popular abroad. For eg. Oscar to RRR's
Nattu Nattu Song.
 b) Indian food like Chicken Tikka Masala considered
 as the national dish of United Kingdom.
 c) Initiatives like SPIC MACAY showcasing
 best of Indian Song and Dance
Traditions.

Thus, the impact of globalisation has
 been partly destructive, partly
protective and partly transformational.

Q9.

भारत के शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन उपायों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the issues that plague India's urban poverty alleviation measures?
(Answer in 150 words) 10

India's Urban Population percentage currently as per UN HABITAT is 32% and estimated to reach 50% by 2050. This rapid growth in population however has not been matched by growth in income despite many measures taken by the Government.

Issues Plaguing India's Urban Poverty Alleviation Measures

- 1) Housing:
- a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs estimates nearly 17% of Urban population lives in Slum like Conditions.
 - b) PM AWA Yojana Urban has alleviated by helping in home construction but implementation issues; greater demand than supply; lack of private builder sector ~~by~~ buy in.
 - c) Slum redevelopment programmes like at Dharavi too are stuck.
 - d) Poor urban planning and unplanned growth exacerbates issues.

- 2) Poverty :
- a) Lack of MGNREGS
type employment guaranteed program
 - b) 90% of employment in
poorly paid, uncertain informal sector
 - c) No pension or post job
benefits by informal employers
 - d) Schemes like Atal Pension
Yojana or National Urban Livelihoods Mission
may help but need to reach critical mass
 - e) Issue in success - lack of
awareness; lack of government documents etc.
- 3) Hunger :
- a) B Schemes around
National Food Security Act such as Fair Price
Stores exist but suffer from migrant workers
earlier unable to access at remote areas.
 - b) Leakage of food.
 - c) Quality of food
 - d) Nutrition profile mismatch.

Thus we can see that the well meaning
poverty alleviation measures were only
partly successful due to some structural
defects. These need to be addressed in
order to reduce India's Poverty intensity

Q10.

भारत में महिलाओं पर देखभाल संबंधी कार्य का असंगत बोझ उनकी निर्धनता में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the disproportionate burden of care work placed on women contribute to their impoverishment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Studies indicate that on an average adult Indian women undertake up to 4.5 hrs of unpaid carework daily whereas men only do it for 30 minutes

Impact of Disproportionate Burden of Care Work on Impoverishment of Women

- 1) Less time for women to learn new skills or work longer hours.
- 2) Gap in resume when need arises like a few years post childbirth which reduces lifetime earning potential.
- 3) Linking of care work with gender leads to 'Pink Collarization' - Association of jobs like Nurses with women and as more women work in these underpaid sectors it impoverishes them.

- 4) Undue burdens leads to exhaustion and even health issues reducing performance at work affecting career.
- 5) Employer bias against hiring or promoting women due to worry about ability to work longer hours. For e.g. recent news that Foxconn India was not hiring married women as they did not want pregnant workers. This reduces wealth, opportunities etc.
- 6) Societal bias expects women to handle care work so schools, hospitals etc prefer to communicate with wives rather than husband thereby increasing burden.
- 7) Lack of mobility in terms of switching jobs and cities for women due to care work obligations reduces opportunities.

Thus, we can see that this unpaid burden is a heavy one that contributes to the gendered nature of poverty experienced by Indian Women.

Q11.

भारत की समन्वयकारी संस्कृति को आकार देने में सूफीवाद की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the role of Sufism in shaping the syncretic culture of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Sufi tradition of Islam is a unique strand developed in Central Asia and Iran / Iraq, focusing on mysticism, charismatic pirs; spiritual bond of personal communion etc. It heavily influenced India as powerful Sufi sects came along with advent of Islam in India such as Chishtis or Auliyas, Nizamuddin Auliya.

Role of Sufism in Shaping Syncretic Culture of India

1) Sufi and Bhakti movements

inspired each other. Many references, allusions and philosophical musings were common to both traditions. Most famously in Amir Khusro's devotional works addressed to Nizamuddin Auliya.

2) Dargahs such as Ajmer Dargah became famous centre of learning, devotion, art which helped syncretise the local culture, traditions of indigenous origin into a broader Sufi Movement.

3) Sufis ~~states~~ and rulers had a prominent relationship and often helped influence their policies, even sometimes moderating their extremism or fanaticism.

4) Sufi Art such as Qawallis built on Indian Hindustani Classical tradition. Their dance forms too evolved and ~~evolved~~ co-mingled eventually leading to such classical styles as Kathak patronized by Muslim Nawabs of Lucknow.

5) Sufi Philosophy of wandering saints or
Dervishes; Communion with God;
Penance and Remunerations; a feeling
of love and devotion towards God

were very reminiscent of and likely
inspired by Bhakti and Shramanic
traditions in India.

Thus, we can see that the Sufi tradition
played a unique role in Indian history
and culture. Its syncretic roots are
a direct legacy of Sufis among
others.

Q12.

क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं के बावजूद, भारत में विभिन्न लोक संगीत और नृत्य रूपों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाले कुछ समन्वयकारी विषय विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the regional variations, there remain some unifying themes that bind the different folk music and dance forms in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India's folk music and dance forms are incredibly diverse reflecting the country's geographical, linguistic, and cultural variety.

Unifying Themes Binding Different Folk Music and Dance Forms

1) Connections to Nature and Agrarian Life

- a) Deeply rooted in nature, like rhythms of seasons and the sowing seasons of crops.
- b) Often celebrate harvests, monsoons etc.
- ⊙ Eg. Bihu (Assam) and Lavani (Maharashtra) dance forms to celebrate the harvest season and include elements of nature.

2) Expression of Religion and Worship:

- a) Tradition intertwined with spirituality

devotions and local dieties

b) Often performed as part of worship rituals and celebrations of gods and goddesses.

Eg. ~~Baul songs (Bengal)~~ Dandiya and Garba during Navratri.

3) Storytelling : a) Many songs and dances have element of storytelling.

b) Stories sometimes have a common source such as Ramayana series

Eg. Ram Navami (North India) and Theatre forms of Kerala both play out Ramayana Series -

4) Community Bonding : a) Communal participation core part of rituals.

b) Performances are communal activities like dances or singing.

Eg. Gidda / Garbha and Dandiya dances are communal dances.

Celebration of life Events:

a) Centered around life events like births, wedding etc.

Eg. Thuman or ~~Giddha~~ Giddha performed
(Haryana) (Punjab)
during weddings.

Thus, we see unifying themes of spirituality, community, nature and storytelling. These art forms collectively express the cultural richness of India transcending regional boundaries and reinforcing a shared heritage.

Q13.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त से उत्पन्न निराशा और उससे प्राप्त सबक ने ब्रिटिश भारत में वैकल्पिक भूमि राजस्व प्रणालियों के विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the disillusionment and lessons from the Permanent Settlement lead to the development of alternative land revenue systems in British India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The permanent settlement land revenue system was the method adopted under Lord Cornwallis, Governor of Bengal where the settlement rate was permanently fixed for a tract of land with the hope that the landed gentry would undertake innovations and improvements as any surplus would be pure profit. It was inspired by UK's tenancy system.

Learnings from Permanent Settlement

- 1) Initial rate very high causing massive defaults.
- 2) Sunset Clause forced distress sale of many lands and estates but collusion often occurred where same owners re-acquired estates.
- 3) Intensified commercialisation of agricultural land with many intermediaries and

Sub intermediaries between the Company and the tillers.

- 4) Massive impoverishment of tillers.
- 5) Fall in agricultural productivity and occurrence of famines.
- 6) led to rebellions such as Sanyasi Rebellions.

Alternative Land Revenue Systems: RYOTWARI SYSTEM

- 1) Championed by Thomas Munro in Southern holdings of the Company, especially in Madras Province.
- 2) Ryots or farmer considered to be in direct contact with the State, no intermediaries or landlords.
- 3) Revenue based tax system, based on the calculated land fertility and crop yield.
- 4) In practice the lack of proper data and land survey measurements

meant tax calculated was arbitrary
and exploitative.

Alternative Land Revenue System: MAHALWARI SYSTEM

- 1) Mainly adopted in Punjab Province and adjoining regions of Central and Upper provinces.
- 2) The village was taken as a unit or 'Mahal' and tax was levied on village as a whole unit.
- 3) Reduced administrative burden of dealing with all the ryots ~~but~~ or calculating their land holdings.
- 4) More in line with traditional practices followed in India earlier.
- 5) British retained right to assess and levy tax at own rates.

Thus we see that the Company found it hard to devise a revenue model that was remunerative to them while also economically productive. As a result they impoverished the peasantry over their rule.

Q14.

उत्तरी और पश्चिमी भारत में डेयरी उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। डेयरी क्षेत्रक इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the key factors that contribute to the localization of dairy industry in the Northern and Western India. How does the dairy sector impact the region's economic development? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The dairy industry of India is extremely important as India is world's largest producer of dairy products. It is primarily concentrated in Northern India (Punjab and Haryana) and Western India (Gujarat and Maharashtra).

Key Factors behind localisation of Dairy Industry

1) Input / Raw materials factor :

- a) Regions contains vast amounts of milk livestock providing raw materials.
- b) Availability of infrastructure in rural areas like electricity, roads and other input factors.

2) Large Domestic Market :

- a) Cultural factors promoting consumption

of dairy products means there is ready demand.

3) Supportive Government Policy:

- a) Agriculture Extension Services to spread awareness about cow breeds; technology like Artificial Insemination to increase livestock quality
- b) Research and Development via institutions like Punjab Agricultural University

4) Cooperatives:

- a) Success of dairy cooperatives of Amul and Verka who set up organisational structure, infrastructure like pasteurization plant; bottling plant; and so on.
- b) Big Urban centres of Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and connectivity via road and rail to rest of India.

Impact of Dairy Sector on Region's Economic Development

- 1) Livestock breeding helped diversify income sources for farmers.

- 2) Insurance against poor harvests.
- 3) Allowed for greater women economic participation especially via Amul and Verka's cooperative model.
- 4) Dairy processing activities like Amul Butter; Verka flavoured milk provide value addition and more remuneration.
- 5) Availability of nutritious milk leads to healthier children as seen in relatively lower rates of Child Stunting in these states.
- 6) Employment opportunities in dairy processing
- 7) Government policy at State level too is focused on rural sector with central support via White Revolution.

Thus, we can see that the White Revolution has achieved success in North and Western Part of India.

Q15.

पूर्वी एशिया के सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण के प्रमुख केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

What factors have contributed to the emergence of East Asia as a major hub for semiconductor manufacturing? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Semiconductors are technology where miniature circuits are drawn on wafers made of semi conducting materials like Silicon Chips thereby making electronics to be done at scale due to their small size.

Features of Semiconductor Manufacturing:

1) Incredibly technologically advanced sector with very few countries like Taiwan, USA able to do manufacturing at smallest dimension of 70 or so nanometre thickness.

2) The manufacturing supply chain is very widespread with different nations specialising in different aspects. For eg.

USA in Chip Design; India in Chips Simulation and Testing on Softwares (Fabrications); Taiwan on actual manufacturing

Amsterdam is manufacturing heavy machinery
i.e. lenses which do the chip embedding -

Factors contributing to Convergence of
Semi Conductor Manufacturing in
East Asia

- 1) Advanced institutes of material engineering
at these nations.
- 2) Advanced enough to do work cheaper
than the West made it feasible
for ~~retailers~~ companies like AMD or Intel
to outsource manufacturing to likes
of TSMC,
- 3) Poaching of exceptional scientists by
China and South Korea and Taiwan
back from USA to work on this.
- 4) Geopolitical situation where US allied
Japan, Taiwan and S. Korea were
considered safe and reliable partners.

- 5) The headstarts they have deters any competitors globally.
- 6) Culture of constant innovation as they challenge the limits of Moore's Law (Doubling of Computational Power every 7 years)
- 7) Already integrated into global supply chains.

India too is attempting to enter this lucrative and strategic segment by luring MNC's to do chip manufacturing in India. Recent PLI based initiatives alongwith attractive tax and land related concessions to companies like FOXCONN are a step in the right direction. But the dominance of East Asia will be hard to shake off in this crucial sector.

Q16.

भारत भौमजल के क्षरण के चरम बिंदु की ओर क्यों बढ़ रहा है? भौमजल पुनर्बहाली के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनाई जा सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is India heading towards groundwater depletion tipping point? What strategies can be adopted for groundwater restoration? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globally India uses the most groundwater in the world which gives that it only has ~5% of available freshwater while supporting ~18% of world's population

means India is heading to a situation of irreversible Groundwater decline -

Tipping Point - unless mitigation strategies are taken.

Reasons India is heading towards Tipping Point

1) Excessive focus of groundwater irrigation over canal or other sources especially in Punjab and Haryana.

2) MSP policies and assured procurement incentivise farmers to plant water guzzling crops like Sugarcane or Rice which together account for 60%.

of total water use.

- 3) Reliance of industries and agriculture on groundwater as other source like river or lakes are highly polluted
- 4) Lack of rainwater harvesting, tank systems means groundwater recharge does not happen.
- 5) Schemes like free electricity encourages farmers to use wasteful irrigation like Flood irrigation from borewells.
- 6) Growing urbanisation and poor municipal water supply means urban areas are overly reliant on groundwater pumps.
- 7) High Yielding Varieties of Seeds require more water.
- 8) Push for ethanol is also water intensive. Approximately 3000 L of water consumed for 1 litre of bio ethanol.

Strategies to be adopted for
Groundwater Restoration

1) Recharge :

a) Like in Chennai,

mandatory groundwater recharge in
form of rainwater harvesting in any
new construction.

b) Include tank bunds and other storage
infra in MNRGA projects

2) Sustainable Agriculture : a) Growing
climate appropriate crops like not rice
in Punjab but Millets.

b) Reforming MSP to nudge farmers
away from rice and sugarcane.

c) As part of Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
provide for more and more micro
irrigation techniques like Drip irri-
gation

3) Reforming municipal water supply
by plugging leakages and stopping
stealing.

4) Making people aware of crisis and
encouraging lifestyle changes as
encouraged in WFE Campaigns.

Thus, we can see this ticking water
time bomb in our near future waiting
for any meaningful actions.

Q17.

जलवायु परिवर्तन, भौतिक परिवर्तनों और जैव विविधता के संदर्भ में, हिमालय को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is climate change affecting the Himalayas in terms of physiological changes and biodiversity? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Climate Change refers to changes in climate due to anthropogenic activities causing increasing concentration of greenhouse gases like Methane or Carbon Dioxide in atmosphere which is leading to Global Warming.

Effect of Climate Change on Himalayas Physiology

- 1) Himalayas considered 3rd pole of world due to vast amount of stored freshwater in form of glaciers.
- 2) Increasing temperatures is reducing glacier levels by melting.
- 3) Increase in average altitude at which Tree line is formed
- 4) Increasing extreme weather

events like Flash Floods for eg.
recent floods in Sikkim Himalayas
which caused damage to Teesta
Dams and Hydropower Project.

- 5) Increasing rainfall also causes landslides
as soil binding fails.
- 6) Increasing intensity of riverflow due
to greater meltwater causing more
erosional action.

Climate Change Effect on Biodiversity

- 1) Harmful effects of greater temperature
changes affecting wildlife and biodiversity
- 2) Human agricultural activities also
affected - For eg. Apple Orchards
shifting to higher altitudes.
- 3) Human activities causing damage
to forests and causing risk of
extinctions to animal like
Snow Leopards.

- 4) Harmful effects on Pollination due to decline of number of bees, butterflies and other insects.
- 5) Damage due to floods, landslide
- 6) Forest fire incidents increased due to unseasonably warm and dry summers. For e.g. Recent Ut Farakka and forest fire.
- 7) Reduced snowfall in winters. For e.g. First No Snow winter in Gulmarg
- 8) Transhumance activities by tribes like Gujjars in Jammu and Kashmir affected as they have to climb higher to access meadows.

Thus, there is a growing risk to Himalayas and the life they support if humanity is unable to achieve the Paris Climate Agenda and limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre industrial levels.

Q18.

पारंपरिक संयुक्त परिवारों और एकल परिवारों में बच्चों के पालन-पोषण के तरीकों में अंतर बच्चों में आत्म-पहचान और समाजीकरण के निर्माण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the differences in child-rearing practices in traditional joint families and nuclear families influence the formation of self-identity and socialization in children? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Child rearing is largely affected by socialisation at home and this impact is different comparatively when the family is a joint or a nuclear one.

Different Influences caused by Traditional Joint Families versus Nuclear Families and its Impact

Traditional Joint Families	Nuclear Families
<p>Usually <u>Patriarchal</u> with <u>Hierarchy</u> based on <u>Age and Gender</u>.</p> <p>o <u>Large</u> in number with <u>multiple generations</u> <u>cohabiting same residence</u>.</p>	<p>- <u>less patriarchal</u></p> <p>- <u>less hierarchical</u></p> <p>- <u>More gender equitable</u></p> <p><u>Small</u>, usually only <u>2 generations</u> living.</p> <p><u>Extended family</u> still play important role in <u>decision making</u>, <u>functions</u> and <u>support</u></p>

◦ Child rearing happens with interactions with grandparents and exposure to own culture, myths, language and tradition.

◦ Mothers usually stay at home while fathers work so children closer to mother.

◦ Children go to Day Care, Preschool; exposed to internet and mobiles so learn english, western culture etc.

Both parents spend time so children equally comfortable with both.

The impact of these different child rearing practices are:

- 1) Children now more likely to be a speaking English and less likely to speak mother tongues.
- 2) Children less exposed to own culture, stories, moral values etc.
- 3) Earlier children were more social due to presence of same age cousins at home.

- 4) Nowadays children more addicted to mobile phones and digital devices at younger age as parents seek to distract children by exposing them to phones.
- 5) These children have shorter attention spans and less imagination in play.
- 6) ~~The~~ Children nowadays less likely to have unstructured play time so less able to cope with boredom and take self initiative.

Thus, we can see that the impact of loss of joint families has been harmful to children. Thus, there is a trend nowadays of nuclear families converting into joint families as children are born and grandparents move in with the parents.

Q19.

क्या जाति और लिंग अंतर्संबंधित हैं और ग्रामीण भारत में महिलाओं के लिए विशिष्ट सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुभेद्यताएं उत्पन्न करते हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do caste and gender intersect and create unique socio-economic vulnerabilities for women in rural India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Caste and Gender intersect in a
perverse way in rural India
creating unique socio-economic
challenges

Unique Socio Economic Vulnerabilities for
Lower Caste Rural Women

1) Compared to Lower Caste Men :

- a) Suffer from casteism and patrilarchy.
- b) Denied opportunities in education
on basis of Caste and Gender.
- c) Potential victims of Sexual Exploitation
on basis of Caste hierarchy as well
- d) Have dual burden of work and household
activities.

2) Compared to Upper Caste Rural Women :

- a) Suffer in patriarchal structure but
also against Caste Discrimination.

b) Lower Caste Women have worse Socio Economic Indicators than Upper Caste Women in almost all metrics of Health, Education, Qualifications etc as per NF HS-5 data.

c) Usually limited employment opportunities and strongly segregated on caste basis of traditional occupations.

Unique Socio Economic Vulnerabilities for
Upper Caste Rural Women

Compared to Lower Caste Women:

a) More likely to be beneficiaries of government schemes as they have more awareness and access to formal documents like land titles for accessing PM-AASHA payouts [Not available to predominantly lower caste Sharecroppers]

b) More likely to access government scholarships for women, due to greater privileges of caste,

1) Suffer from threat of honour killings in Inter Caste Marriages if they marry 'below their Caste'.

2) Compared to Upper Caste Rural Men :

a) Less resources of land, assets available -

b) Less education and skill -

c) Less socially and financially empowered

d) Constrained by patriarchal structure to a domestic and gendered role.

e) Men more likely to migrate for employment while women much more likely to migrate for marriage.

Thus, we can see the unique intersection of Caste and Gender in Rural India

highlighting the unique vulnerabilities it creates and showcasing the difficulties in solving these vexing issues in a straight forward way.

Q20.

क्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक वंचना लोगों को हिंसा का शिकार होने या स्वयं हिंसा में शामिल होने के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील बनाती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Does socio-economic deprivation make people more susceptible to either being victims of violence or engaging in violence themselves? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The reasons behind violence are multifaceted and complex ~~and~~ but 2 of the most popular causal factors proposed are that poverty and deprivation either create abusers or victims.

Reasons for Deprivations being likely to create Victims of Violence

- 1) NCRB data shows that vast majority of victims of violence are below the poverty line
- 2) These people lack resources in terms of social influence, financial resources etc. to deter would be abusers as they cannot credibly threaten to go to the police or seek legal recourse,

- 3) More likely to be residing in violence prone area like slums in Urban cities.
- 4) More likely to be involved in illegal or grey area activities due to lack of alternative safe formal employment.
- 5) More likely to be in abusive financial ~~over~~ arrangements like indebted to moneylenders with risk of violence.
- 6) Less likely to have support systems so will have to stay in abusive situations like Domestic Violence.

Reasons for Deprivations being likely to Create Abusers

- 1) Less to lose in an economic or social sense & so lower deterrence.
- 2) More likely to resort to violence to gain access to money, objects as have no other means of getting it.

- 3) More often find themselves in situations where they can be recruited into crime syndicates or gangs.
- 4) Less likely to get therapy or treatment for mental health issues so may lash out in violent ways.
- 5) Lack awareness about morality, ethical norms and empathy and compassion via education system.

Ultimately, socio economic deprivations are likely to create a vicious cycle of abused later on becoming the abuser creating a new pool of potential abusers.

We need to solve the root problem of ensuring all get access to a life full of equity, equality, justice and freedom from want to break this vicious cycle.