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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1061)

Name of Candidate	Vidyaanshu Shekhar Jha		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	84658
Center	ORN	Date	1/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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.

VisionIAS

All the Best

1. While there are temples in the Deccan Region that are distinctly based on Nagara or Dravida forms, a hybridised style of temple architecture became popular after the mid 7th century. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि दक्कन क्षेत्र में ऐसे मंदिर हैं जो स्पष्ट रूप से नागर या द्रविड़ शैलियों पर आधारित हैं, तथापि 7वीं शताब्दी के मध्य के उपरांत मंदिर स्थापत्य की एक मिश्रित शैली प्रचलित हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Under the patronage of Chalukyas, the Deccan saw temples, which were distinctly based on Nagara or Dravida



Nagara

- * Based on design of North Indian temple architecture.
- * includes Shanda, Chakra, etc.
- * Chalukyan temple.
 - Ladkhan temple of Shiva
 - At Aihole.

Dravida

- Based on design of south India temple architecture.
- huge vimana, gopurum, etc.
- eg → Virupaksha temple at Badami

Hybrid styleUnder

- * The patronage of "later chalukyas".
- * Also developed under
↳ Rashtrakutas (9th c. to 11th c.)

Features

- * Vesara temples incorporated features of both nagra and dravida.
- ↳ vimana is not as high as Dravida.

examples

- * Temples at Ajanta and Ellora by Rashtrakutas.
- * Temples of Halebidu at Hoysala.

epilogue

As truly said, vesara, which means vishram (stay) is a perfect mix of both styles which developed in this region, as it had both — prominent nagra and dravida temples.

2. By ensuring a smooth integration of the princely states, Sardar Patel prevented the balkanization of India at a critical and most turbulent period in history of the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

रियासतों का सुगम एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करके, सरदार पटेल ने देश के इतिहास के एक नाजुक और सर्वाधिक अशांत वक़्त में भारत के बाल्कनीकरण को रोका। चर्चा कीजिए।

As the days of independence were approaching, interim government member sardar patel faced difficult task of maintaining India's integrity.

Reason

- * British had given choice of joining either India, Pakistan or remain independent to Princely states.

Problem

- * India had nearly 550 princely states.
- * They amounted to ~50% of geographical area.
- * States like Jodhpur, Bhopal, Hyderabad were big and strong.

Smooth integration

- * Most princely states presented no resistance.
 - ↳ India was a natural choice.
 - ↳ Citizens were patriotic.
- * Patel used his authority, took help of Mountbatten, to integrate and persuade states like
 - ↳ Bhopal ↳ Jodhpur

- * Kings and ~~to~~ nawabs were offered perks and titles like
 - ↳ Privy purse
 - ↳ Rajpramukh.

Preventing Balkanization

* There were some defiant state.

* Hyderabad

- ↳ Nizam refused to join India.
- ↳ Oppressed Hindu population of state.
- ↳ Via "Operation Polo" of Indian Army, Hyderabad was integrated.

* Junagadh

- ↳ Nawab declared it to be part of Pakistan.
- ↳ even when it was Hindu majority.
- ↳ India conducted referendum as nawab fled to Pakistan.

• Junagadh

* Kashmir

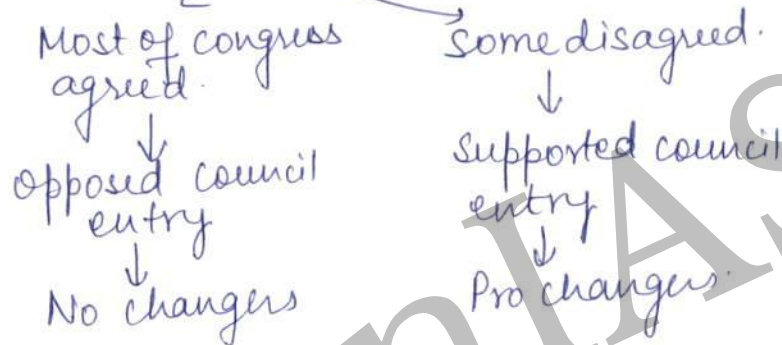
- ↳ As Pakistan dishonoured "Standstill Agreement" and attacked via tribal proxy.
- ↳ India assisted after king Hari Singh signed Instrument of Accession.

Hence Sardar Patel prevented Balkanization and ensured integrity.

3. While the Swarajist activity in the legislatures was spectacular by any standards, they faced certain challenges which limited their success.
Comment. (150 words) 10

जहां विधायिकाओं में स्वराजियों की गतिविधियां हर तरह से असाधारण थीं, वहीं उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियों का सामना किया, जिन्होंने उनकी सफलता सीमित कर दी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

After Chauri Chaura, Gandhiji withdrew NCM in 1922, and refused to participate in any elections.



Swaraj Party.

* These "Pro Changers" reformed Swaraj-Khitafat Party after 1922 Calcutta session.
↳ But they avoided 1907 type split.

* By CR Das, Motilal Nehru, etc.

* Aim → to wreck government from inside.

* It won considerable seats in 1923 elections.

Success

* Debates

↳ Powerful debates voiced concerns of India.

* Out-voting government

- ↳ By support of like-minded parties
- ↳ Defeated passage of Public Safety Bill.

* Speaker position

- ↳ Was taken up by Sardar Vithalbhai Patel.

Challenges* Internal rift

- ↳ Some leaders were seen "pro-hindu"
- ↳ While Motilal Nehru was accused as "beef eater" and "anti-hindu".

* Deviation of aim.

- ↳ Some were alleged to enjoy office perks.

* The power of council was limited.The end

- * Gandhiji, after return from jail in 1924, wanted merge of congress.
- * CR Das died in 1925.
- * Swarajist did poorly in 1926 elections.
- * By 1930 they merged with Congress with aim of "Purna Swaraj"

But achievements were spectacular.

4. The collapse of Berlin wall was one of the most significant events leading to the demise of the Soviet Union. Discuss. (150 words) 10

बर्लिन की दीवार का ध्वस्त होना, सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए उत्तरदायी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं में से एक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

After conclusion of World War-2, Allied powers (including USA, USSR, etc) divided axis Germany among them.

However, as political differences of Allied emerged, USSR erected Berlin wall to prevent East Germany being influenced by Capitalist ideas of liberal camp.

Weakening of USSR.

* In late 1980s, USSR began experiencing political and financial troubles.

* To solve this, President Boris Yeltsin Nikhal Gorbachev introduced reforms like Glasnost.

Impact of reforms.

* Reforms sent a message of weakening hold of Communist Party.

* Satellite states of USSR were granted liberty to take decisions.

* Satellite states begin distancing themselves from USSR.

↳ Joined NATO. ↳ Market reforms.
↳ Joined EU

* By December 1991, most of republics of USSR declared independence.

Berlin wall

* As USSR eased control.

↳ Satellite state of East Germany moved away.

↳ They were inspired by liberal economy of West Germany.

* US President Regan.

↳ Famously said "Mr. Secretary, tear down this wall".

Epilogue

As USSR weakened, West grew stronger, USSR eased control while former states got inspired from west, the fall of Berlin wall was a landmark event in ultimate collapse of USSR.

5. Unlike in the West, where modern environmentalism was given birth to by scientists, in India it began through the protests of rural communities. Examine the statement in the light of Environmental movements in India.

(150 words) 10

पश्चिम के विपरीत, जहां वैज्ञानिकों ने आधुनिक पर्यावरणवाद को जन्म दिया, भारत में यह ग्रामीण समुदायों के विरोध प्रदर्शनों से आरंभ हुआ। भारत के पर्यावरणीय आंदोलनों के प्रकाश में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Modern environmentalism refers to awareness about # changing climate and habitat, due to mainly human activities, and take steps to fight it.

Environmentalism in West

- * was started by scientists.
- * Ozone hole over Antarctica was found in 1980s.
↳ led to Montreal protocol, etc.
- * indiscriminate industrialization, global warming, climate change, etc

↳ countries came ahead for:-

- Rio Earth Summit (1991)
- Kigali Protocol.

Hence these movements led by research and push by scientists started environmentalism in west.

Environmentalism in India.

The mainstream India was over-occupied in developmental activities post-independence.

Hence, environmental concerns, mainly from developmental activities, ~~start~~ were started by rural communities.

* Sudar Lal Bahuguna famously led "Chipko movement", to prevent deforestation.

* Even as Pt. Nehru claimed dams as "temples of modern India".

↳ Communities in Maharashtra and Gujarat fought against its adverse impact.

↳ Started "Narmada Bachao Andolan".

* Forest tribals, disturbed by illegal and indiscriminate mining, revolted.

↳ even took ugly shape of Naxalism.

Hence in India it was rural community to start modern environmentalism.

6. According to UNESCO's atlas of world languages in danger, 197 languages in India are reported to be endangered. In view of the seriousness of the issue, identify the steps that can be taken to preserve these languages. (150 words) 10

यूनेस्को के एटलस ऑफ वर्ल्ड लैंग्वेजेज इन डेंजर के अनुसार, भारत में 197 भाषाओं के इंडेंजर्ड (लुप्तप्राय) होने की सूचना है। इस मुद्दे की गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन भाषाओं को संरक्षित करने हेतु उठाये जा सकने वाले कदमों की पहचान कीजिए।

UNESCO's study shows 197 languages to be endangered in India.

Further, other studies show -

By the end of 21st century, world may have only about 100 languages.

Seriousness of the issue

* The very definition of India is its diversity.

* Art 29, 30 of constitution provides absolute protection to lingual minority.

Reasons

* Dominance of major languages:

↳ English

↳ Hindi

↳ Regional → Marathi, Tamil, etc.

* Employment opportunities

↳ lies only in few languages

- * Educational opportunities.
↳ In a select few medium.
- * Era of Globalization.
- * Decline of.
↳ Minority lingual institutions.

Steps needed

- * Paramati Education Trust v/s UOI (2014)
↳ SC ensured freedom of minority institutions from state.
- * Provide educational opportunities in endangered language
- * can be protected by.
↳ digitization of records.
↳ Cultural festival.
- * Promote these languages on social media.

Way ahead

Success of India's democracy lies in its ability to take everyone together.

Steps must be taken to ensure survival of smallest bit that builds up India.

7. Give an account of the challenges which need to be addressed for development of the affordable housing market in India. What measures has the government taken in recent times to address these? (150 words) 10

भारत में बहनीय आवास बाजार के विकास के लिए जिन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है, उनका एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। हाल के दिनों में सरकार ने इनसे निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

In India, Affordable housing implies a housing fair enough in size and cost, so that house ownership could be promoted

Importance

- * will promote planned urbanization
- * ensures humane living conditions.
- * A driver for economic growth.

Challenges:

- * ES 2017-18
↳ mentions only 30% dwellers have housing
- * Poor land record maintenance
↳ along with legal dispute.
- * Difficult credit availability to housing.
↳ NPA struggling banks.
- * Bureaucratic red tape
↳ getting environment, construction clearance.
- * Improper access to
↳ electricity ↳ sewers ↳ waste disposal.

- * Unregulated rental market.
- * Fraud tactics by private developer.

Government steps

- * Pradhanmantri Awas Yojna.
 - ↳ Vision is housing for all by 2022.
- * Bank recapitalization
 - ↳ easy credit availability.
- * Estb. of RERA.
 - ↳ To regulate private sector construction.
- * 100% automatic route FDI
- * REITs.
 - ↳ Real Estate Infrastructure Mutual Fund.
 - ↳ To gain capital.
- * Land record digitization.
- * Urban development.
 - ↳ Smart cities.
 - ↳ AMRUT scheme.

Way ahead

With an anticipated 50% urbanization by 2040-50, an affordable housing will ~~be~~ ensure sustainable urbanization and boost to economic growth

8. While the idea of insuring farmers against crop losses isn't new, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is an attempt to plug the holes in the older crop insurance schemes. Comment. Also identify the challenges in implementing PMFBY and the way forward. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि किसानों को फसल हानि के विरुद्ध बीमा प्रदान करने का विचार नया नहीं है, तथापि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) पुरानी फसल बीमा योजनाओं की कमियों को दूर करने का एक प्रयास है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, PMFBY के कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए एवं आगे की राह सुझाइए।

With $\approx 50\%$ population in agriculture sector, and around 50% fields as rainfed, along with undeveloped sector, crop insurance is very much needed.

Unique approach of PMFBY.

* One rate of premium for group of crops.

- Kharif $\rightarrow 2\%$
- Rabi $\rightarrow 1.5\%$
- Horticulture/Cash $\rightarrow 5\%$

* Covers post-harvest losses
 \rightarrow upto 2 weeks.

* Insurance against external risks

* Quick settlement of claims.

* Engages private sector in insurance
 \rightarrow increased penetration.

* Coverage of natural disasters

* Use of smartphone to upload pics to claim benefit.

Challenges* ES 2017-18↳ Farmers mostly aren't aware
of insurance schemes.↳ Insurance penetration of India
is far lower than other BRICS.* Reluctance of Private insurance
companies to award benefits.* Illiteracy amongs farmers.* Banks↳ deduct the transferred insurance
benefit from the credit taken
by farmer.* Poor assessment of crop loss.way forward* NITI Aayog suggested using drones to
estimate crop loss.* PRIs could be made institution to
increase insurance penetration* Focus on prevention (strengthening
capacity of farm sector) rather than
curative (insurance).

9. Discuss the comparative advantage coastal shipping has over other modes of transportation. Also, bring out the key challenges faced by this sector in India. (150 words) 10

परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की तुलना में तटीय नौ-परिवहन के लाभ पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही प्रमुख चुनौतियों को भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Coastal shipping refers to use of sea coasts for means of transportation.

Advantages

* Geography.

↳ India has a coastline of 7,400 km.

* Infrastructure

↳ We already have 12 major and hundreds of minor ports.

* cheap.

↳ As no road or rail is required to be built

* capacity.

↳ Ships can easily haul hundreds to thousands of tonnes.

* Leads to (potential)

↳ development of exports

↳ less environmental pollution and damage.

↳ development of islands like Andaman, Lakshadweep.

* Coastal led development of hinterland



Way ahead

Sagarmala will ensure port and coast led development.

However, increasing private sector participation, friendly regulation and development to integrated multimodal logistics Hubs will ensure proper development of shipping sector

10. Effective protection of consumer rights is sine qua non for promoting the culture of good governance. In this context, critically examine the state of consumer rights protection in India and discuss the need for reforms in this regard. (150 words) 10

सुशासन (गुड गवर्नेंस) की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का प्रभावी संरक्षण एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में उपभोक्ता अधिकारों के संरक्षण की स्थिति का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए और इस संबंध में सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A market economy can fairly grow only when consumers enjoy fair treatment.

Current state

Currenty, Consumer Right Act (1986) regulates consumer rights

Positives

- * Recognises freedom rights like right to choose, right to heard, etc.
- * Consumer court at district, state and national level to settle disputes
- * Penal action against service provider.

Negatives

- * Lack of awareness
- * Doesn't cover areas like
 - ↳ cyber fraud
 - ↳ e-commerce.
- * Issue of Courts
 - ↳ unavailability in many districts.

- ↳ Lack of judges.
- ↳ Inordinate delay in settlement.
- ↳ Lack of trained lawyers.

*

Need for reforms.

Consumer Protection Act (2018) makes provisions for: -

- ↳ Consumer Protection Authority.
- ↳ Proper dispute settlement mechanism.
- ↳ extension of consumer rights.
- ↳ Preventive, rather than curative approach.

Way ahead.

The bill is step in right direction.
However, its proper and timely
establishment and implementation,
along with adequate emphasis
on consumer awareness.

11. Certain classical and folk dance forms in India are a unique amalgamation of martial arts and temple rituals. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारत की कुछ शास्त्रीय और लोक नृत्य शैलियां मार्शल आर्ट्स और मंदिर अनुष्ठानों का एक अनूठा मिश्रण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The vast and rich history of India ensures that it has many dance forms, both classical and folk.

Inspiration

- * They take inspiration from varied sources:-
 - ↳ Crop cultivation seasons (eg- Bihu)
 - ↳ Mythology
 - gods
 - deamons. (eg- Kathakali)
 - ↳ Martial arts ~~etc~~ (eg- Thang Ta).
 - ↳ Daily life, etc.

Amalgamation of Martial arts and temple rituals

- * Vast history, huge number of battles, diverse culture gave birth to many martial arts.
- * While India has temples since Gupta age. with concepts like Devadasi, temples were site of dance performance.

* Some dances

↳ Thang Ta

- of Manipur
- includes various martial arts of the region
- also has element of local manipuri dance.

↳ Kathakali

- of Kerala.
- a traditional dance form
- has elements of martial arts.

Epilogue

The unique interaction of various communities, movement of people ensured that amalgamation of different themes are fused in some dances.

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12. The Indian National Congress (INC) functioned as a unifying force transcending all the differences between individuals, class and caste.
Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस (INC) ने व्यक्तियों, वर्गों और जातियों के मध्य विद्यमान सभी मतभेदों से ऊपर उठते हुए एकता कायम करने वाली एक कड़ी के रूप में कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

With INC's establishment in Dec, 1895 by A.O. Hume, the aim was to voice opinion of different section of Indian society to the British government.

Transcending differences

Individuals

Moderates

↳ Included early moderates like KT Telang, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Dadabhai Naorji

↳ Their demand was use of constitutional means, while pledging alliance to the Queen

Extremists

↳ Included Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal

↳ They advocated extra-constitutional means

* despite split of 1907, they merged in 1916.

No changers

- * Opposed council entry.
- * encompassed most of the INC.

Pro changers

- * supported council entry.
- * like ML Nehru, CR Das.

Swaraj-Khilafat Party merged with INC by 1930s.

class

* Various movement of congress saw active participation of

- ↳ women
- ↳ lawyers
- ↳ working class
- ↳ students.

- * Socialist like Nehru
 - * capitalist like Tata
 - * even communists like Subhash chandra Bose
- } were eminent leaders of INC.

Caste

- * It integrated high caste like N. Gopalaswamy Iyenger, to BR Ambedkar of Mahar (untouchable) community
- * Pro-hindu like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, to westernized like Pandit Nehru.
- * Accomodated differences in opinion of caste and varna between Gandhiji and Ambedkar.

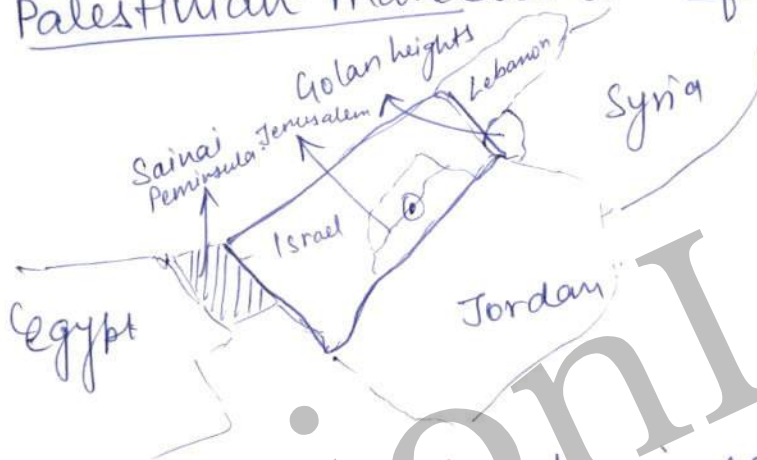
Epilogue

As INC brought ideas and members from people, cutting across religion, caste, ideology, geography, the varied perspective of these members helped it become a pan-India platform.

13. Despite its short duration, the June War of 1967 between Israel and Arab countries continues to have long term repercussions for West Asia. Discuss. (250 words) 15

अपनी लघु अवधि के बावजूद, इजरायल और अरब देशों के मध्य जून 1967 के युद्ध का पश्चिमी एशिया पर दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव कायम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

After events of Holocaust, and with Balfour declaration of UK, the Jewish community worldwide found British Palestinian mandate as safe harbour.



The sudden Jewish entry, in conflict with Palestinian people drew wrath of Arab countries — Egypt, Jordan, Syria, etc.

The June War of 1967

- * The war was 2nd edition of 1948 war.
- * Also called "six day war".
- * Israel scored decisive victory over attacking coalition in 6 days.
- * Result: —

- ↳ Egypt lost Sinai Peninsula to the east of Suez Canal to Israel.
- ↳ Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan.
- ↳ Syria lost Golan heights to Israel.
- ↳ Palestinian people.
 - were confined to
 - Gaza strip.
 - West Bank.

Long Term Repercussions

* Egypt

- ↳ lost regional leadership, it had gained after Suez crisis.
- ↳ Abdel Gamel Nassar lost power
- ↳ It later recognised Israel
- ↳ signed peace agreement.

* Jordan, Syria

- ↳ ~~still~~ still haven't recovered territories

* Palestinian People:

↳ Many took refuge in neighbour countries.

* Israel:

↳ It has defied UNSC resolution 2334

• which asks Israel to give back land it occupied.

↳ Became a regional power.

* Instability in the region

↳ 1st, 2nd, 3rd Palestinian Intifada.

↳ Rise of PLO, Hamas.

* Rise of Terrorism:

↳ with active support of both
Shia Iran and Sunnia Saudi
(Hezbollah) (support to Hamas)

* ~~the~~ ~~into~~epilogue

The victory emboldened Israel to defy UNSC resolution 2334 and even some parts of Oslo accords and Camp David accords.

A 2-state solution looks unlikely in current instability.

14. Even though the First World War caused less destruction than the Second World War, it left a long lasting impact on world history. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भले ही प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के कारण द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध की तुलना में कम विनाश हुआ लेकिन इसने विश्व इतिहास पर एक लंबे समय तक प्रभाव डाला। चर्चा कीजिए।

Even though 2nd WW claimed much more loss of life and damage, both WW-I and WW-II are called as "total war".

Amongst them, WW-I left a long lasting impact.

* Shattered Europe.

↳ A region, which had colonies globally, lay shattered.

* Rise of USA.

↳ As a new power, which could meet demands of world and rescue Europe.

* Emergence of

↳ Nazi ideology.

↳ Fascism

* Rise of Communism

↳ It ~~has~~ later had global impact.

↳ Divided Europe in two-halves.

* Development of Technology.

↳ development of mechanization

↳ military technology
eg - sonar, radar, etc.

* Global economy.

↳ collapsed due to war.

↳ Europe sank in debt

↳ US was leading creditor.

* Human rights

↳ for the 1st time in world history,
such large scale murders
and atrocities were committed.

* International Institutions

↳ Rise and failure of
◦ League of Nations.

* Colonies

↳ Myth of colonial power was
busted.

↳ colonies like India were dragged
to war without consent.

↳ Their war contributions were met with gifts like Rowlatt Act (1919) in India.

Epilogue

The failure and limitations of peace treaties and of League of Nations led to WW-II.

The busted myth of colonial powers and naked imperialistic propaganda fuelled demand for independence in colonies worldwide.

15. The Shimla Agreement neither led to a lasting peace between India and Pakistan, nor did it fully achieve any of India's objectives. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

शिमला समझौता न तो भारत और पाकिस्तान के मध्य एक दीर्घस्थायी शांति का कारण बना और न ही इसने भारत के किसी भी उद्देश्य को पूर्णरूपेण हासिल किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

After humiliating Pakistan in 1971 war, and liberating Bangladesh, India-Pakistan entered into peace agreement in 1972, called "Shimla Agreement"

Shimla Agreement

* Signed between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi.

* Main provisions:-

- India-Pakistan will resolve any future issue bilaterally.
- No unilateral alteration at LOC.
 - converting ~~ce~~ ceasefire line to LOC.
- Release of 95,000 Pakistani Prisoners of War [POW].

Failure of India's objectives

* Pakistan refused to make LOC as permanent international boundary.

- * Pakistan refused to recognise Bangladesh initially.
- * India failed to take leverage of Pakistani POW.
 - ↳ to settle Kashmir dispute
 - ↳ gain any other upperhand.
- * Pakistan repeatedly called for 3rd party interference during:-
 - ↳ Kargil War.
 - ↳ Nuclear Tests, ~~etc.~~
 - ↳ Issue of Kashmir.

• Failure of Peace establishment

- * Unilateral and unprovoked firing continues at LOC till date.
- * In 1980s, Pakistan started sending armed and trained terrorist into Kashmir.
- * Pakistan attempted to capture Siachen Glacier.

Way ahead

even though India won 1971 war, it perhaps lost at negotiations.

However, with rise of India as a major power, and a responsible power, it can use its International goodwill, soft power, diplomacy to establish peace and corner Pakistan.

VisionIAS

16. Even though Dr. Ambedkar warned about the dangers of romanticizing rural India, the significance of villages in transforming the country cannot be understated. Analyse. (250 words) 15

भले ही डॉ. अंबेडकर ने ग्रामीण भारत को रूमानी छवि से अलंकृत करने के खतरे के प्रति आगाह किया था, लेकिन देश को रूपांतरित करने में ग्रामीण भारत के महत्व को कम करके नहीं आंका जा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Belonging to Mahar untouchable community, Dr. Ambedkar had witnessed the shameful and inhumane discrimination ~~as~~ in his life.

Dangers of romanticizing.

* In villages, as per Ambedkar, identity of caste and community stays for generations.

* Villages are well of darkness, ignorance, etc.

Other issues.

* Recently a dalit family had to take permission of high court, and hundreds of police were deployed, so that the marriage procession could pass through a upper caste dominated village.

- * Indian villages still witness
 - ↳ Caste, religion as predominant identity.
 - ↳ Unconstitutional, illegal orders of Khap Panchayat
 - ↳ Rampant child marriages.
 - ↳ Social restrictions on women, etc.

However

- * A large section of rural India is now educated.
- * Social evils are now confined to a few places.
- * Prevention of Atrocities Act, and Dalit movement have limited humiliation of Dalits.

Transforming India by Villages.

- * Rural India serves as link to our rich and proud past.
- * 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, with establishment of PRIs
 - ↳ a centre of women empowerment.
 - ↳ democratic decentralization.

- * Today agriculture contributes to 17% of GDP.
- * Schemes like Swachh Bharat (Rural) have changed outlook of village community.
- * National Optical Fibre Mission, Common Service Centre, e-governance has made them active participants in National decision making.
- * Rural entrepreneurship, cooperatives, SHGs have potential to reform rural economy.

Epilogue

Though Ambedkar was right about negativity in villages, rural India has shown willingness for change.

With still >60% population in villages, a prosperous India would essentially have to include prosperous villages!

17. Coastal Employment Zones (CEZs) present opportunities both in terms of boosting export led growth and creation of productive jobs. In this context, discuss the features, challenges & prospects of CEZs in India. (250 words) 15

तटीय रोजगार क्षेत्र (कोस्टल एम्प्लॉयमेंट जोन: CEZs) निर्यात प्रेरित संवृद्धि को बढ़ावा देने और उत्पादक रोजगारों के सृजन दोनों के संदर्भ में अवसर प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में CEZs की विशेषताओं, चुनौतियों और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

CEZs are special manufacturing zones, built on lines of EEZs, with their location in coastal areas.

Features

- * easy tax benefits.
- * Focus on export of goods and services.
- * Simple labour compliance laws.
- * Better Ease of Doing Business.
- * Amalgamation of large area to create belt of employment.

Challenges

- * Under-developed coastal shipping.
- * Lack of:-
 - ↳ Inland navigation
 - ↳ Integrated Multi Modal Logistics transport.

- * Lack of land
- * Irregular supply of :-
 - ↳ electricity
 - ↳ energy
 - ↳ Raw material
- * Absence of :-
 - ↳ skilled workforce.
 - ↳ Proper legislation.
- * Challenging exports
 - ↳ competition from
 - china
 - Vietnam, etc.
 - ↳ Non-finalization of :-
 - RCEP
 - BITA, etc.
 - ↳ Rising protectionism
 - ↳ Demand for TRIPS-plus.
- * Difficulty in credit availability
 - ↳ Bank rising NPA.
 - ↳ Slowing Private investment.

Prospects

- * Due to rise in wages of China, India could capture market.
- * GST simplifies tax compliance
- * There's development of
 - Sagarmala → Bharatmala
 - Dedicated Freight Corridor
- * Can absorb India's workforce
- * Will ensure higher FDI, better EoDB.
- * Government support.
 - ↳ MUDRA ↳ ASPIRE
 - ↳ SANKAP ↳ STRIVE

Way ahead

There are estimates that world will need 55 mn workforce by 2022.
India will have addition 45 mn workforce.

Concepts like CEZs can ensure full utilization of this workforce to fuel growth, exports and employment

18. Restrictive labour regulations have prevented India from reaping its natural comparative advantage in labour-intensive products. Comment. Also discuss the need of labour reforms in this context. (250 words) 15

प्रतिबंधात्मक श्रम विनियमों ने भारत को श्रम-गहन उत्पादों में अपनी प्राकृतिक तुलनात्मक बढ़त का लाभ उठाने से रोका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में श्रम सुधारों की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Being under a capitalist-imperialist rule for 200 years, a long freedom struggle, followed by a socialist government, India ensured adequate labour laws for protection from exploitation.

However, a ton of labour laws, not updated with time, have become restrictive, hurts both labourer and businessman, and ultimately hurts labour intensive sector.

Laws and Regulations

① Industrial Dispute Act

↳ Take government permission before laying-off workers.

② Trade Union Act

↳ Right to strike, bandh, etc.

③ Other problems.

↳ Each political party has labour wing.

↳ Too many laws at central and state level.

↳ Politics in dispute redressal.

The problem it generates

* Too many laws:

↳ create compliance problem.

↳ discourage businessmen to hire labour.

* High labour cost-

↳ firms don't employ many labours

↳ products are expensive.

* Labours

↳ Are often hired as daily wage labour to avoid laws, etc.

↳ Hence low formal sector jobs

↳ No social security.

Hence India loses to Bangladesh, Vietnam in labour intensive sectors.

Corrective steps

* 2nd National Commission on Labour.

↳ Consolidate labour laws into :-

- Wages
- Industry - Labour Relation
- Social Security
- Safety and Working conditions

* Increase threshold of worker,

↳ before a law apply.

* easy labour compliance rules

* Pradhanmantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna.

↳ Government will lend hand in extending social security.

Way ahead

With increasing global demand, and an adequate work force, India already has all building blocks for solid industrial base.

Labour laws reforms is perhaps amongst last barriers we must cross.

19. The political backlash against globalisation in advanced countries could have major implications for India's economic prospects. Identify the potential implications of growing protectionism and emerging threat of trade war on India. (250 words) 15

समृद्ध राष्ट्रों में वैश्वीकरण के खिलाफ राजनीतिक प्रतिक्रिया का भारत की आर्थिक संभावनाओं पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद और व्यापार युद्ध के उभरते खतरे का भारत पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रभावों की पहचान कीजिए।

Political

Protectionism and trade war refers to use of tariff and non-tariff barrier to protect domestic industry and to damage each other's trade.

eg → US decision to impose extra 25% duty on chinese exports.

Why rising protectionism.

* Developing countries ~~accuse~~ are being accused of :-

- ↳ dumping cheap exports
- ↳ Not observing fair trade policy.
- ↳ No adequate Intellectual Property Rights protection.
- ↳ too much negative trade deficit for developed countries.
- ↳ hidden support to domestic industry.

Implications on India.

- * It could make Indian exports expensive in foreign markets
- * Makes trade of services difficult
 - ↳ While India is already struggling at RCEP, BITA to export services.
 - ↳ Impacts IT sector.
- * Domestic Industry.
 - ↳ Government will be forced to cut subsidy.
 - ↳ Reduced exports will impact jobs.
- * Technology.
 - ↳ Transfer of technology from developed to developing nations will be impacted.
 - ↳ will prevent coming up of new industries.
- * Could seriously hurt economic growth.
- * More negative trade deficit.

How to handle

- * Increase in domestic consumption
↳ To minimise impact of exports
- * Capacity building of domestic industry
↳ To be able to meet demand in case of trade slowdown.
- * Keep negotiating with other developing countries
↳ to keep trading borders open.
- * Union of likeminded nation
↳ to raise complaint at WTO.
↳ eg. India, China joined hands at WTO on Airbus subsidy.

Way ahead

Multilateral trade is an important tool for speedy growth of developing nations. A collaborative effort must be made to ensure that liberal world order survives these difficult times.

20. If the economic as well as social costs of energy production are accounted for, clean coal offers itself as a better alternative than renewable sources in terms of carbon emission reduction. Discuss the statement in context of India's growing energy demands. (250 words) 15

यदि ऊर्जा उत्पादन की सामाजिक और आर्थिक लागत की गणना की जाए, तो कार्बन उत्सर्जन न्यूनीकरण के संदर्भ में स्वच्छ कोयला भी नवीकरणीय स्रोतों से बेहतर विकल्प प्रदान करता है। भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा संबंधी मांग के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

India currently meets ≈ 50% of its energy demand from coal based plants.

However, due to environmental concerns and limited fossil fuel, and growing demand, it has a goal of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022.

Problems of renewables

- * Solar plants require much more area of land to produce equal electricity.
- * Wind mills have sound pollution problem
- * The output of solar panels decay with time.
- * The process of developing silicon wafers for solar panel is itself very polluting.

- * Fluctuating energy supply from renewable create stress on main grid for meeting demand.
- * employment
 - ↳ Renewables don't require much manpower once operational.
 - ↳ Hence it hurts job market.
- * Falling solar prices
 - ↳ creates sustainability and profitability problems for DISCOMS.
- * clean coal as better source
- India is in process of installing many "Ultra Mega Supercritical coal Power Plants".
- * They have very low pollution
 - ↳ due to enhanced efficiency.
- * cut CO₂ emissions.
 - ↳ over existing thermal power plants.

* Economic cost.

↳ They are economically viable for consumers, and financially sustainable for discoms

↳ steady electricity supply.

* Social cost.

↳ India has one of the largest coal reserves.

↳ Such project will ensure long-term jobs opportunities.

↳ Requires less land.

Way ahead

It's good for India to have ambitious renewable targets.

However, renewables also have inherent limitations.

Focus should also be on to improve non-renewable sector, to have diverse energy sources and ensure energy security