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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	KHUSHBOO LATHER		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25609
Center	JP	Date	5/9/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		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।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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 Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context 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.

All the Best

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a rich history of cave architecture dating back to Bhimbetka caves from Paleolithic period.

ROLE OF CAVE ARCHITECTURE

1. Tell us of various customs and traditions.

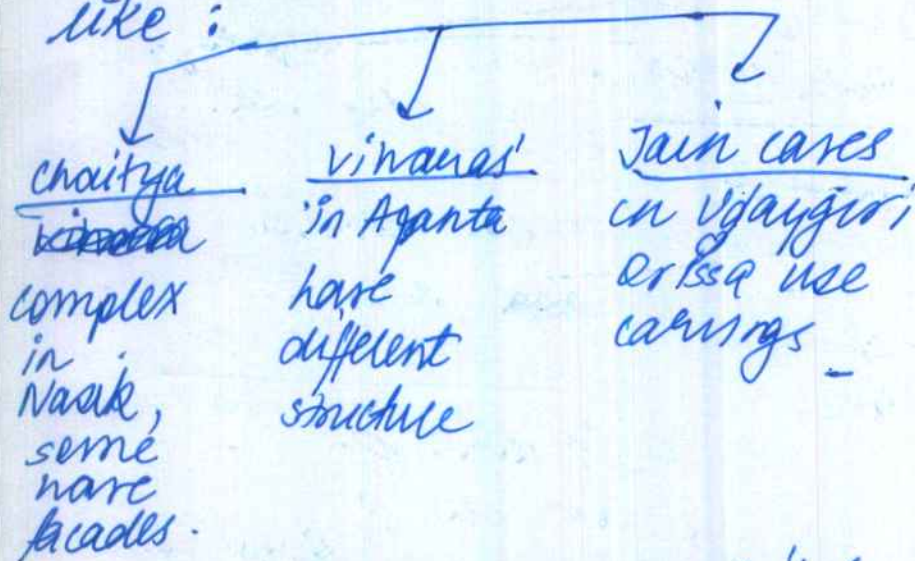
eg → Paintings in Bhimbetka caves showcase rituals being performed before hunts
→ Paintings at Barabar caves show practices of Ajivika sect.

2. They showcase the art of paintings like frescoes and murals as seen in Ajanta and Ellora.

3. The art of sculpting and carving is also visible as seen in the marvellous Trimurti statue in Elephanta Cave.

4. The Keishna Temple of Ellora is a monolith. It shows great skills and structural engineering.

5. The different structures used like:



mus rak architecture
shows customs, traditions
and structural frame.

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey was fought in ~~1757~~ 1757 between Shuja-ud-Daula and the Britishers. Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between Shah Alam, Mir Jafar on one side, and Britishers on the others. Both times Britishers were

IMPACT OF PLASSEY :

- 1) Overthrow of Nawab of Bengal
- 2) Britishers secured revenue, ~~rights~~ gifts and rewards from Mir Jafar and Mir Zafar
- 3) A puppet regime was established
- 4) Start of British ~~empire~~ presence in India

Yet it was limited in its impact which was manifold for Battle of Buxar.

IMPACT OF BATTLE OF BUXAR

- 1) Culminated with signing of Treaty of Alahabad that gave Britishers many rights.

- 2) This includes Diwani rights to Bengal
- 3) A dual administration was established in Bengal with Britishers having all the power and no responsibility.
- 4) They got Nizamiyat rights
- 5) Did not have to pay trading fees
- 6) emperor of Awadh was also weakened
- 7) weakened the Mughal regime as well
- 8) The Dastak system in place became corrupted.

Thus while Plassey was the beginning it was only after Battle of Buxar that the Britisher's feature changed.

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The swadeshi movement occurred in 1906-1908 period when the extremists took over the anti-Bengal partition movement.

FEATURES OF SWADESHI MOVEMENT

1. It promoted new means of protests beyond petition, prayer etc. This includes picketing of liquor shops, boycott of foreign goods etc.
2. The power shifted to the masses who took part in above novel means of protesting.
3. Thus clothes stores, educational institutions like school/colleges, courts etc. were boycotted at large scale.

4. In addition to the above great emphasis was placed on self reliance with -
- * National College of Oriental Arts set up under ~~Swami~~ Abindranath Tagore
 - * National College set up at Kolkata
 - * multiple schools were started
 - * indigenous industry was developed eg. poitwist Chandra Ray's work for chemicals
 - * scientists like satyendranath Bose worked on indigenous discoveries in spirit of Suadeshi.
 - * leaders like Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Bahadur Shastri promoted collective self reliance.
 - * Khauli therefore Suadeshi and great emphasis on boycott and self reliance. Gandhi ji's satyagraha evolved from this.

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Congress committed itself to the cause of linguistic states in the Nagpur session of 1920. This was further reiterated in the Nehru report of 1928. Yet it was only in 1956, with the state reorganisation Act 1956 that linguistic states were practically formed.

EVOLUTION -

1948 - JVP committee under Jawahar Lal Nehru and Dhar Commission: both rejected lingua language as criterion to reorganise states

1952 - Petti Simalu incident
1954 - Fazl Ali Commission appointed and recognised language as a criterion

1956 - legislated

REASONS

1. After independence, other urgent issues like partition and migration took priority
2. Indian unity was the priority and discrimination at the cost of language could harm our integrity
3. There were no clear cut divisions solely on language basis as other factors like:

↓
↓
↓

geography cultural similarity ease for administration

- ~~but~~ became equally important -
4. economic cost of such reorganisation made it unfeasible.

As a result it took time for linguistic reorganisation to happen. The other factors were also given importance. It is because of this pragmatic approach that our unity is intact.

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. (150 WORDS) 10

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. BR Ambedkar was the father of our constitution as the chairman of the Drafting committee.

OTHER KEY CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Provided voice to the Dalits at various fora like Round Table Conferences, elections
2. His organisations like Scheduled Caste Federation and movements like Mahad March enhanced political awareness in these communities.
3. He fought for and got reservation for Dalits when constitution was being framed.

4. He worked for upliftment of condition of women.
5. His principled support to uniform civil code led to not only his resignation but passing of partial Hindu Code of laws.
6. He fought for modernisation of various laws ~~that~~ ^{that} limited access to public works, temples
7. As seen in his book, The Annihilation of Caste, he worked against the caste structure to promote inclusive growth.

In the constitution assembly he said political and economic justice without social and economic justice will not materialise. All his life he worked toward reducing this political, socio economic inequity.

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear households are single family units that are smaller than the traditional joint family setups.

RISE IN RURAL AREAS - REASONS

1. Economic growth has finally reached rural areas leading to new opportunities outside agriculture and resulting nuclear families.
2. Fragmentation of land has led to fragmentation of agricultural households.
3. Spread of basic literacy and education has led to a wave of liberalism and resultant breakdown
4. rural to rural migration is also on the rise, as is urban to rural migration.

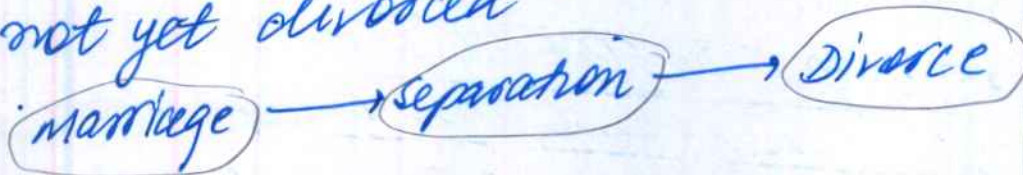
DECLINE IN URBAN AREAS

1. Increasing opportunities in urban areas have led to migration from rural areas and resistant change of families to joint structure.
2. It is a post modernist trend observed in other developed societies.
3. Increasing cost of living in urban areas has led to return of joint families to reduce spending and achieve economies of scale.
4. As women are becoming empowered it is becoming acceptable for them to look after their original family and live together.
5. As women go out to work they need familial support to look after children and housework.
These are the primary reasons.

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Separation is the legal process under which a couple are not staying together but are not yet divorced.



Reasons

- ① Stigma associated with divorce as prevents couples from taking this step. Society looks down on divorced people.
- ② Legal procedure for finalising a divorce is tiresome. It requires a period of cohabitation, for both parties to agree to terms and is long drawn out.
- ③ With separation there is a hope of reconciliation and this prevents final dissolution.

4. Divorce requires settling of 'streedhan', gifts, property given at time of ~~marriage~~ wedding which is cumbersome and involves families of the couple.
5. Women in India are not empowered enough and at times not aware of legal recourse available to them.

REASON FOR DIFFERENCE IN RATES

1. higher in urban areas compared to rural.
2. higher in North East and South compared to North.
3. higher in rich states compared to poor.

because:

- ① women are more empowered socially in rich states/urban areas.
- ② Divorce is more socially acceptable in these regions.
- ③ Whether women are working or not is also a consideration.
- ④ Level of education is directly related to incidence of divorce.
- ⑤ Prevalence of patriarchy and institutes like Khat Panchayat prevent divorces.

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. (150 WORDS) 10

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are the windy, dust and sand laden events that have become common. Geographically diverse cities like Delhi, Mumbai etc. all have witnessed them.

IMPACT

- ① Economic loss is caused due to loss of property
- ② loss of life in case of severe storm.
- ③ Harms physical infrastructure like buildings
- ④ Critical infrastructure like electric lines face disruption
- ⑤ lead to psychological distress as well.
- ⑥ cause pollution and harm visibility

REASONS

- ① Land degradation has led to increase in poor quality soils leading to dust formation.

- (2) Increasing desertification also a cause
- (3) Deforestation faces up soil covered by forests previously
- (4) ~~is~~ unhanned climate change is aggravating all of the above
- (5) Erratic monsoons lead to drying up of water resources and lead to loss of moisture
- (6) Urban heat islands and activities like:

↓
construction vehicular pollution dust from industries

All increase likelihood of dust storms.

There is a need to make an integrated policy to address the problem of dust storms.

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India's drainage system
primarily constitutes of:

- ↓ Himalayan rivers
- ↓ Peninsular rivers
- ↓ others eg. Luni

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE :

- ① Geological evolution over time
- ② changes in rock structure
- ③ plate tectonics, specifically formation of Himalayas, movement of Indian plate across Tethys sea etc.
- ④ paleogeological occurrences
- ⑤ physiographic structure eg. which side's country tilted to etc.

EVOLUTION OF HIMALAYAN RIVERS

- ① initially they formed one big river from Brahmaputra to Indus. 2 chief events changed that:

- Upward of the Delhi ridge
and Potwar Plateau that
acts as divide for Ganga - Indus
- the deepening of Malda fault
led to diversion of Ganga
and Brahmaputra waters to
Bay of Bengal.

EVOLUTION OF PENINSULAR RIVERS

Three key events transpired:

1. During Himalayan formation
faulting happened at edge of
Deccan plateau, leading to
rough formation of rivers
Narmada and Tapi.
2. The western coast became a
submerged coast.
3. Symmetry changed, ~~with~~
hit appeared from North West
to South East.

All this contributed
to evolution of drainage
pattern over time.

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation Agriculture
is the process of growing
commercial crops at large scale

FEATURES

1. Usually crops of high commercial value are grown
2. It is monoculture per se
3. Requires government approval
4. Is both labor and capital intensive in nature

PROBLEMS FACED

1. Labor in plantations faces distressful conditions eg. tea gardens of Assam
2. Monoculture prevents soil value of forest from being harnessed
3. Leads to inequity in agriculture as small and marginal farmers don't even them
4. Quality acceptance and standardisation a problem

BENEFITS OF PALM OIL

1. It is environmentally more sustainable.
2. It will help reduce dependence on imports.
3. It can act as substitute to other vegetable oils.
4. It can grow in varying climatic conditions and thus highly resilient.

CHALLENGES

1. High level of imports.
2. Lack of awareness about its virtues.
3. ~~Needs~~ more suitable to southern India.
4. Non availability of processing and refinery capacities.

The National Mission on Oil Palm aims to address these above challenges.

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indian history is full of diverse cultural and art schools. Primarily among these are the Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools.

	Gandhara	Mathura	Amravati
1. Origin and Patronage	Developed during the rule of Kushanas and Indo-Greeks.	Developed distinctively under the Kushanas	Developed during the Satavahanas and Ikshvaku et.
2. Influence	Influenced by Greek and Roman architecture and cultural practices	Influenced by local cultural practices	Influenced by the Buddhist culture and architecture in the region
3. Religion promoted	Gandhara school of art majorly had patronised Buddhism.	Sculptures of all key religions like Buddhism, Hinduism et. were found.	mostly patronised Buddhism.

	Gandhara	Mathura	Anuravati
4. Stone used	Grey and blue sandstone	Red sandstone	White marble
5. Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddha here had curly hair like Greek gods Eyes were semi open and protruding standing posture not too much ornamentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddha here was in sitting position with elaborately styled Chakra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> showed emotion via sculpture small sized
6. Unique features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First school to make idols of Buddha and personalize him 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had subschools like : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sarnath with slight variations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influenced local Buddhism
7. Key finds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tall structures like the Buddha statue at Samayan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddha statue at Sultampur Yakshini of Didarganj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small miniature Buddha sculptures found

~~And~~ Thus these schools of art
show different stories of origin
& evolution. ~~and~~ they together
form our composite culture.

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Britishers came to India ~~as~~ not only in search of economic resources and territories but for a greater mission.

As Britishers as colonisers

- they choked the sea lanes of trade and monopolised them
- made claims on and captured Indian property
- went to war to protect and expand territory
- made ~~these~~ residents of these colonies their subjects via various policies like paramountcy etc.
- used East India Company to act as a front of colonialism

Britishers as revenue explectus

- deindustrialised India and weakened key industries like handicrafts.
- made India a home for their exports and a source of raw materials
- Transfers from India in the form of drain of wealth weakened the country. This includes the home charges
- ~~to~~ capital invested in India was foreign and returns from it were also foreign sent to foreigners.
- cheap labor from India was exploited.

Britishers cultural mission

- As per the theory of 'white man's burden' the Britishers colonial adventure had a bigger purpose attached to it. This cultural mission included the following things.

- to spread English education as oriental education was sub par and weak
- to spread the virtues of modern civilisation to otherwise medieval lands
- to spread Christianity which was done by allowing Christian missionaries in Charter Act of 1813
- to modernise the socio-religious beliefs of the region which they did till 1857. Outlawing of sati in 1829 is a key example of this
- education was spread by Charles Wood's dispatch, 1854
- To expand rule of law via initiatives like McCauley's code

However, as written by Dadabhai Naoroji in 'The Un-British Rule of India', the extent of this cultural mission was to make a subservient nation pliable to British needs. This too they reversed after 1857 revolt.

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In 1941 Mahatma Gandhi appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as his moral successor after years of working together. Despite this there were significant differences between the two —

1. Nehru had openly committed himself to the economic philosophy of socialism while Gandhi saw virtue in both socialism and capitalism.
2. As per Nehru state would be the prime mover for industrialisation whereas Gandhi believed in the idea of cottage industries and empowering villages.

3. As per Nehru state owned collective resources and would play an important role in allocating them. Gandhiji instead propounded the theory of trusteeship and believed resources belonged to all.
4. ~~for~~ Nehru did not trust the civil servants of erstwhile British India whereas for Gandhiji they were essential for continuity.
5. Nehru wanted the presence of state in key sectors like industrialisation, agriculture etc. Gandhiji on the other hand promoted a people led model of development with ideas like cooperatives being important.

6. Nehru envisaged state to have
more powers while Gandhiji
wanted to limit its
presence

Thus there were key
differences in the:

- economical
- political
- social

role of state
as envisaged by both Gandhiji
and Jawaharlal Nehru

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As the two nations where communism first developed and succeeded, China and USSR were close allies up to the second half of 20th century.

REASONS FOR SPLIT

- ① Ideological differences
There began to emerge key differences in type of communism in two countries:

~~RUSS~~ USSR
Believed in a worker led revolution

China
Focused on a peasant led revolution with focus on communes.

- ② Personality clashes
Between strong personality of USSR's Joseph Stalin and China's Mao Zedong.

③ Realignment

USSR stayed neutral in the 1961 Indo-China war. USSR and India ~~the~~ signed a friendship treaty. This decade in 1971. This decade ended with closer US-China ties beginning from the ping pong diplomacy

④ Border/Land disputes

In the area around River Amur and islands in Pacific Ocean like Kuril Islands

IMPACT ON COLD WAR

- ① USSR lost a key ally in its fight against United States of America
- ② The split weakened USSR and strengthened ~~the~~ USA with China inching closer to USA.
- ③ The time and resources USSR spent on cold war weakened it while China

used this period to strengthen
itself and become an
economic giant.

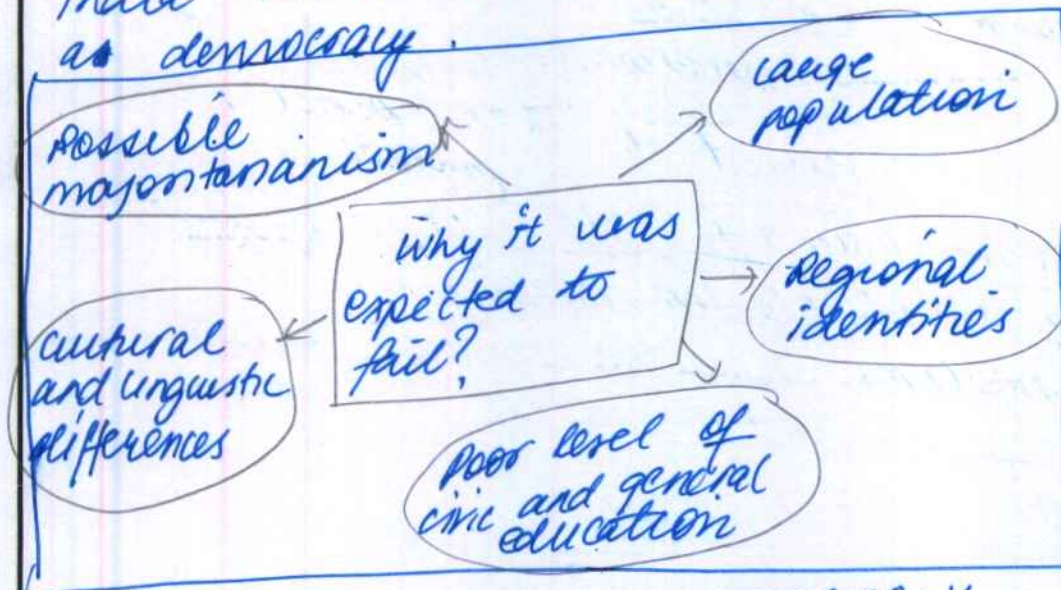
⑨ It ultimately resulted in the
loss of USSR in Cold War
and collapse of Soviet Union.
while USA became a hegemony.

In recent times
China and Russia have
reconciled given their presence
on different fora like BRIC,
RIC, Shanghai Cooperation
Organisation, along with various
Summits (bilateral)

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

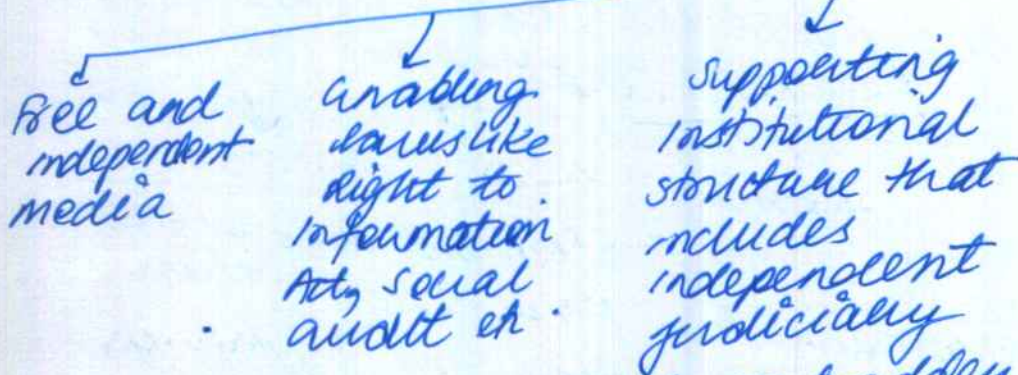
Writing in 1975, after emergency, a writer had predicted the failure of the democratic experiment in India. Despite that, after 70 years India continues to flourish as a democracy.



ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR DEMOCRACY

- ① Uninterrupted elections held with the 16th Lok Sabha in office now.
- ② Independent assessors of the United Nations have vouched for free and fair electoral process.

- ③ High level of voter turnout
- ④ Deepening of democracy via the
3 tiers of federal government in
76th and 79th Amendment
Centre state Local
- ⑤ Empowering citizens to participate
in democratic process via:



- ⑥ Giving voice to the deempowered
eg. 44% elected Panchayati Raj
institution representatives are
women and there is reservation
for SC, ST, OBCs
- ⑦ economic growth

CHALLENGES

- ① In the initial years there was low level of political education, which has developed over time.
- ② Low amounts of resources available to conduct elections
eg. human resources, financial resources etc.

③ Democratic process is subject to elite capture via:

↓ money ↓ crime & ↓ Nepotism
power politics

④ ~~Office~~ elected officials ignore citizens demands after elections

⑤ Unity is threatened by divisions on various issues:

↓ caste ↓ religion ↓ region ↓ gender

⑥ only 12% at parliament level women

⑦ India ranks 138/186 on Press Freedom Index 2017, implying weak freedom of expression

⑧ Emergency in 1975 was biggest challenge to our democracy

⑨ Terrorist activities like Khalistani movement, attack on parliament etc.

⑩ Various scams like Tehelka's cash for vote scam etc.

Thus while democracy has deepened over time we have faced many challenges and continue to do so.

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's working women face multiple challenges.

KEY ISSUES

① Low labor force participation rate - At 27%, it is still not considered acceptable for women to work

② Gender Based wage gap is still high with International Labor Organisation rating India at 130/181 countries

③ Security provided is poor:

social security
eg. cheques,
maternity leaves,
toilet for women

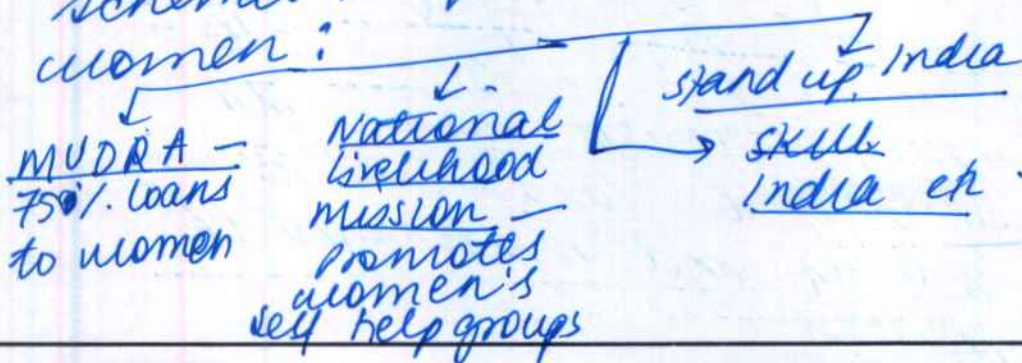
physical security
eg. safe working
environment,
proper timings etc.

④ women face the invisible glass ceiling and are forced to stay in middle management level especially after career breaks.

- ⑤ They face a double burden of doing both household work and office work.
- ⑥ Still exists social stigma when it comes to working.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

- ① Enacted equal remuneration Act 1976 to ensure equal pay for equal work.
- ② Enacted Prevention of Sexual Offences at work place act to 2012 to provide workplace security and respite against crime.
- ③ Schemes like SHE BOX etc. aim to provide women platform for complaints.
- ④ Vocational training and loans are provided under various schemes to promote working women:



- ⑤ Government provides facilities like walking women's hostels, cheques etc. to support women.
- ⑥ Shops and Establishments Act was recently amended to provide security to women.
- ⑦ Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017 has been enacted -
- Increased maternity leave from 12 weeks to more than 110 recommended 26 weeks
 - mandates firms to not discriminate against pregnant women
 - They can get extended maternity leave as well
 - cheques made compulsory for firms with more than 50 workers.
 - paid maternity leave.
- There is further need to legalise paternity leave and ease return of women after maternity. Women can add up to 25% to India's GDP as per IMF's chief and thus must be supported.

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

A water stressed nation is one where per capita availability of water is less than 1700 ~~liters~~ ~~per~~ ~~day~~ ~~per~~ ~~year~~ BCM/year.

FACTORS

I Demand side:

- Pricing - water is given at subsidised rates to key consuming sector of agriculture leading to over exploitation.
- Exturality: since it is a common resource it is over exploited by people.
- Increasing demand: As Indian economy grows key sectors like agriculture, leather, textile, industries need more water.

II Supply side :

- a) No control over extent of ground water exploitation
- b) ~~key supply~~ weakening of monsoons due to climate change has reduced water availability
- c) successive years of droughts in 2015 and 2016 led to drying of aquifers.
- d) Climate change leading to drying.
- III Weak regulatory structure

SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS -① ECONOMIC :

- There is a need to use incentive tools like taxes and rebates to change water use behaviour
- pricing reforms are needed to change individuals according to ability to pay.

② TECHNOLOGICAL :

- New technologies like geospatial imaging is needed for better aquifer mapping

- promote additional structures like kuls.
- Need to promote rainwater harvesting
- recycling of waste water to be promoted and developed
- debate interlinking of rivers project further.

③ GOVERNANCE REFORMS

- create a National Water Commission for integrated look at water
- Need to move water from state subject to concurrent list to better address collective problems
- central Groundwater Commission and central Water Commission to be merged to look at water holistically.

$$\boxed{\text{Water} = \begin{matrix} \text{ground} & + & \text{surface} \\ \text{water} & & \text{water} \end{matrix}}$$

- Agricultural reforms needed to reduce water dependence and reduce net water exported.

- River basin approach.
As per World Bank India will face acute shortage by 2050.
Nihar Shah panel recommendations should be adhered to. reverse problem

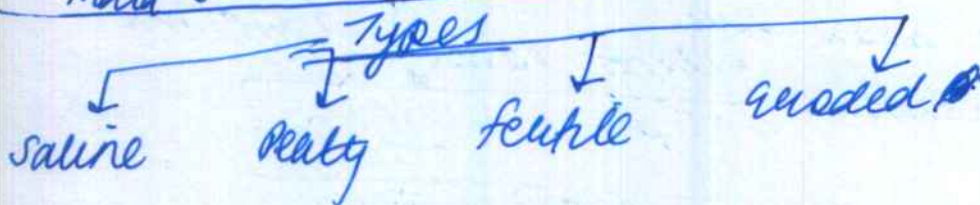
18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is a key input in the agricultural process as it provides nutrients and moisture for growth. Arresting decline in quality thus becomes important.



As seen here India has different types of soils and massive variations:



REGIONAL VARIATIONS

- The desert area in North West has saline soil as does the degraded area. This soil is loamy but low on nutrients.

2. Forest soils are acidic and low on nutrients and face erosion.
3. Peaty soils have high level of organic material, yet suit only a few types of crops.
4. Aluminal soil in agriculture intensive regions like Punjab, Haryana, have suffered high level of quality degradation and skewed N:P:K ratio due to excessive use of fertilizers.
5. Latent soil in southern regions is ~~also~~ poor rich but poor on other nutrients.
6. Black soil in regions of Deccan Trap has high calcium content but needs aeration.

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

- ① Soil Health Card Scheme -
 10 Aim to provide farmers with information about their soil quality and ideal fertilizer prescriptions.

② National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture : Its subcomponent includes soil ~~to~~ ~~cor~~ quality improvement including practices like mulching.

③ ~~to~~ ~~lead~~ Paramparagat Krishi Kalyan Yojana
Aims to promote organic farming in 50,000 clusters

④ Technological assistance
provided by ministry and ICAR via agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras or for research on soil quality

⑤ Integrated scheme for irrigation
It has an on farm component that aims to improve soil moisture and prevent erosion.

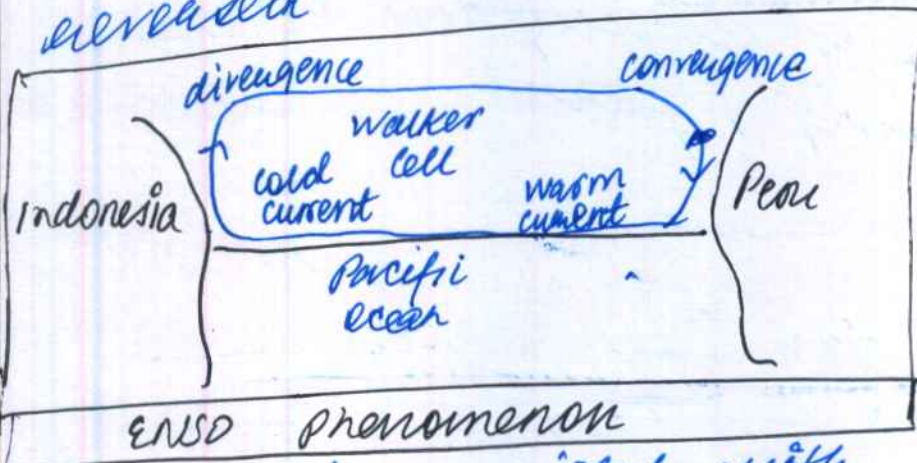
Thus many steps have been taken to protect soil quality. Structural solutions which are region specific and localised need to be further promoted.

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

- (a) ENSO (एन्सो)
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

a) ENSO
→ El Niño Southern Oscillation is a coupled tropospheric and oceanic current phenomenon where the Walker cell becomes reversed.



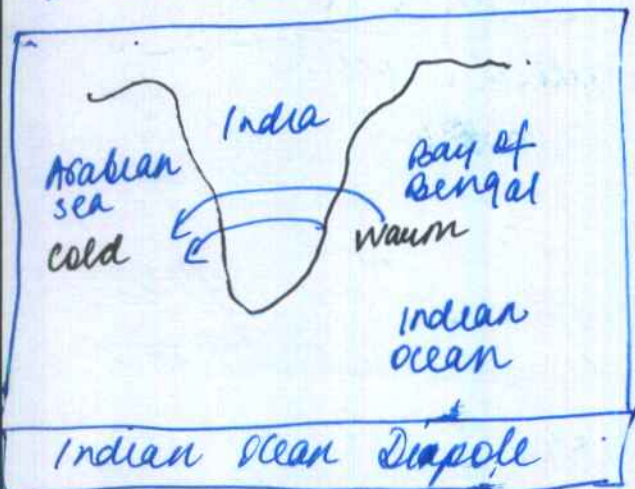
→ Thus it is associated with weakening of Peruvian cold current with warm current leading to rains in Peru while the western Pacific Ocean suffers from drought like conditions.
→ It changes climate across various regions like Mexico, USA, Australia.

→ In India it leads to weakening of monsoons and is historically associated with drought like conditions.

b) Madden Julian Oscillation

→ It is a worldwide atmospheric and oceanic climate phenomenon.
→ more frequent than El Niño
→ Causes disruption to ongoing patterns.

c) Indian Ocean Dipole



- IOJ is a coupled atmospheric and oceanic phenomenon that ~~is~~ includes warming of Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian sea when it is a positive Dipole
- It leads to ~~monsoons~~ ^{rains} in India when Arabian sea is warmer
- It has a wind movement too
- It nullifies the affect of a ENSO when witnessed and presents drought.

All 3 along with El Nino Modiki, La Nina etc. are important when predicting monsoons and weather.

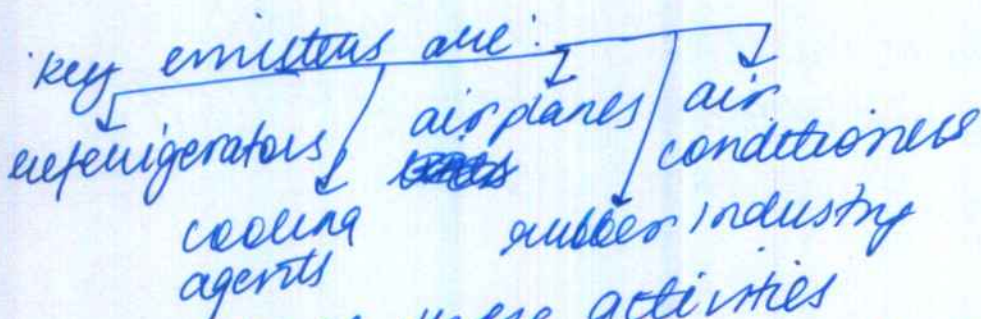
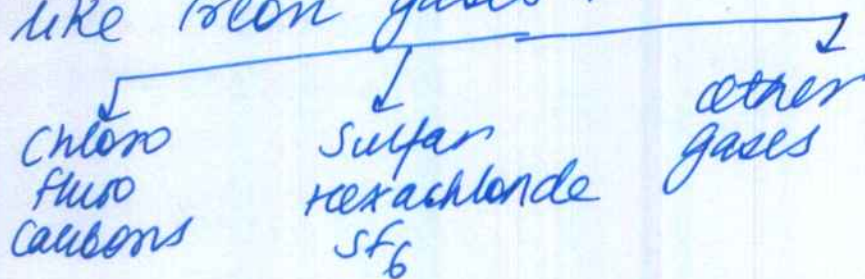
20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone hole is gaping hole in stratosphere witnessed over the Antarctic ocean.

CAUSES OF FORMATION & PROCESS -

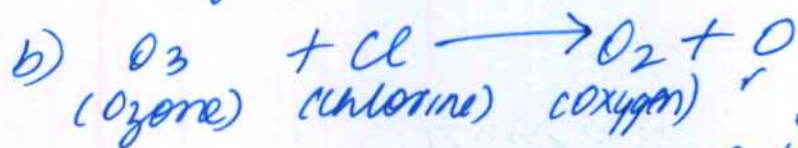
① Emission of pollutants like fluorine gases:



As most of these activities occur in tropical regions they are biggest contributors.

② They ~~form~~ need polar stratospheric clouds for these CFCs to condense on which leads to following reaction -

a) freeing of Cl (Chlorine)



thus this way the ozone is broken down.

this happens only over the Antarctic as polar stratospheric clouds are formed only here during the winter season allowing chlorine to be free and initiating above reaction. Ozone depletion then happens in early spring which follows the winter.

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