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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	GUNJAN DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	323294
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/09/2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<ol style="list-style-type: none">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।
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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।

Ans 1 :

Cave architecture right from the Mesolithic age to the rock cut caves of medieval India, provides valuable insight into tradition culture and engineering skill.

Information on tradition and customs :

↳ Bhimbedka Caves - the paintings depict scenes of dancing, merry making, family life, hunting etc. This reflects about the traditions & customs of mesolithic man

↳ Lomas Rishi Caves, Barabar Hills - tell us about Ajivika sect

↳ Rock Cut Caves in post-Mauryan era :

Ajanta & Ellora - provide valuable insights about religious beliefs of Hindus, Jains and Buddhists
Elephanta Caves - tell us about belief in Shiva in his 3 forms

Structural engineering & Artistry :

↳ aesthetic sense in Bhimbedka paintings

↳ designed and decorated arch facade of Lomus Rishi Caves

↳ Wooden Stupa at Karle Caves which are majestic

↳ Ajanta Caves and Ellora Caves cut across the slopes of hills depict the engineering skill

↳ Shiva temple / Kailash Temple at Ellora caves shows the engineering acumen

↳ Paintings at SitaNanasal Caves

↳ frescoes at Ajanta & Ellora

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 मिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 2

The battle of Plassey, 1757 resulted in display of British generalship under Clive and establishments of sovereign rights of British from Bengal. The British amassed unaccounted wealth and pursued a path of plunder thereon.

While some accord the victory at Plassey on account of treachery by local officials and situational advantages, it was the battle of Buxar, 1764 that established the true might of British rule.

Battle of Buxar was fought between British under Hester the generalship of Munroe and

Three Indian powers -

- i) Mir Qasim - Nawab of Bengal
- ii) Nawab of Awadh
- iii) Shah Alam II - Mughal Emperor

Their defeat resulted in undisputed victory of British at, displaying the their military and administrative might. The Battle of Buxar, 1764 followed by granting of Dwani rights and establishment of dual government of Bengal after Treaty of Allahabad, 1765.

Thus it laid down Britishers as the new rulers and unleashed a path of conquests and acquisitions. Further, the victory accorded immense wealth and riches. The Company financed ~~and~~ its experts from the revenue (investments)

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।

Ans

Swadeshi movement launched under the aegis of Anti Partition Movement post the partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon.

There were various novel methods & themes :-

- ↳ Hindu-Muslim solidarity - tying of Rakhi
- ↳ long drawn processions and calls of Vande Matram to organise the masses
- ↳ stepping in the holy river

However, the most important weapons devised were that of Swadeshi and Boycott.

Swadeshi refers to something that is made indigenously, reflecting

the strength and talent of the local indigenous people. It symbolised self-confidence and self reliance.

Leaders like Tagore and S.N Banerjee highlighted the strength of Swadeshi. It resulted in establishment of Bengal Chemical Factory by P.C. Ray.

Swadeshi was accompanied by Boycott which refers to discarding anything manufactured outside India. Boycott strengthened the cause of Swadeshi.

The INC in its 1906 Kolkata session declared Swadeshi and Boycott as its goals. These methods continued to be utilised till the last stages of freedom struggle under Gandhi and even post independence through emphasis

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।

Ans 4 :

The idea of linguistic states is rooted back to 1917 when Tilak made a call for organisation of states on linguistic basis under his Home Rule Movement.

Further INC in its Nagpur session, 1920 formed Congress Working Committee on linguistic lines. It was premised that linguistic reorganisation of states would happen post independence.

However, independence was marked by partition and the wounds were fresh amongst the leaders. Thus it was decided to slow down the process of further

division of country. Both the Dhar Committee and JVP Commission rejected the idea of language as the basis of formation of states.

However, the death of Congress veteran leader Potti Sramulu along with the charged environment on account of protests resulted in formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people in 1954. This aggravated the demands in other parts of the country.

As a result a State Reorganisation Commission was formed under Fazli Ali. It resulted in the passage of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956 that recognised language as a basis of organisation but rejected the principle of '1 state, 1 language'.

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।

Ans 5 :

Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb, dedicated his whole life to the cause of upliftment of the downtrodden. His central ideas were that of establishment of a society based on ~~the~~ social justice.

Key contributions :

- > stood for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes by establishing true consciousness among them.
- > organising the scheduled castes through Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha

- > Against Caste system. He called Mam as a propagator of slavery.
Thus he called for complete annihilation of caste.
- > Emphasised on the TRIRATNA - liberty, equality and fraternity
- > He was against economic exploitation of SCs under the Mahar Hiti system.
- > Championed the cause of reservations for the Dalits.
- > Promoted their empowerment by emphasising on acquiring of political power
- > He stood for the cause of uniform Civil Code.
- > Head of the drafting Committee - provided valuable contribution in the making of Constitution
Thus the role of Ambedkar

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।

Ans 6 :

According to Census 2011, 31% of the population lives in urban areas. The chief social characteristic of urban areas is increasing nuclear households, however there has been a reversal in the trend.

Reasons for decrease in nuclear households in urban areas :-

- ↳ Land becoming expensive. It is economically feasible to live under a common roof.
- ↳ Realisation of benefits of the traditional joint family structure

life - help at times of crisis,
socialisation of children

↳ It was the earlier generation, that had migrated. The next/present generation continues to live in the same house.

Rise In Rural Areas :

↳ blurring of rural - urban boundaries and the resultant diffusion of culture.

↳ Fragmentation of land has resulted in increasing nuclear households.

Thus Indian picture presents a mix bag. On one hand there is increase in nuclearization of households in the urban areas, on the other hand there is simultaneous reversal along with increasing instances

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

अमाहचर्य, 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।

Ans 7 :

The forces of modernization, urbanization and industrialization comes with both its advantages like increased awareness, health and education as well as disadvantages like increase in social conflicts like divorce, separation, breakdown of joint families etc.

Reasons for domination of Separation over divorce :

↳ Indian society is marked by continuity and change. Thus it still considers divorce as a social taboo.

↳ Separation saves the woman from

the societal agony and the long judicial procedure.

Reasons for differences in divorce rates across regions :

↳ Development v/s developing - regional development disparities ^{is} ~~are~~ an important factor in determining the position of woman and her empowerment.

↳ Different rates of literacy :

As pointed out by Economic Survey 2017-18, women who are educated are in a better position to make life decisions. Thus women do not sit as passive recipients in case of problems in marriage.

↳ Cultural and social factors -
Rise of cosmopolitanism in certain states.

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।

Ans 8 :

Dust Storms are violent storms of dust on account of sudden pressure difference in pre-monsoon season.

Impact of dust storms :

- ↳ Reduced visibility on account of dust → accidents and disrupts social life.
- ↳ Health problems → asthma, breathing problems, eye irritant.
- ↳ Reduced solar insolation → can impact normal heating and cooling of land → can further impact monsoon.

↳ Deposition of dust on plants -
affect photosynthesis and
transpiration → indirect impact
on rainfall.

Reasons for increased frequency:

↳ Less of trees resulting in
loosening of top soil.

↳ climate change → increasing
temperature and formation
of low pressure cells.

↳ Increased frequency of
western disturbances that
aggravate formation of
local storms.

↳ Pollution and urban heating

Thus, there is an urgent need to
understand and tackle the
phenomenon 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।

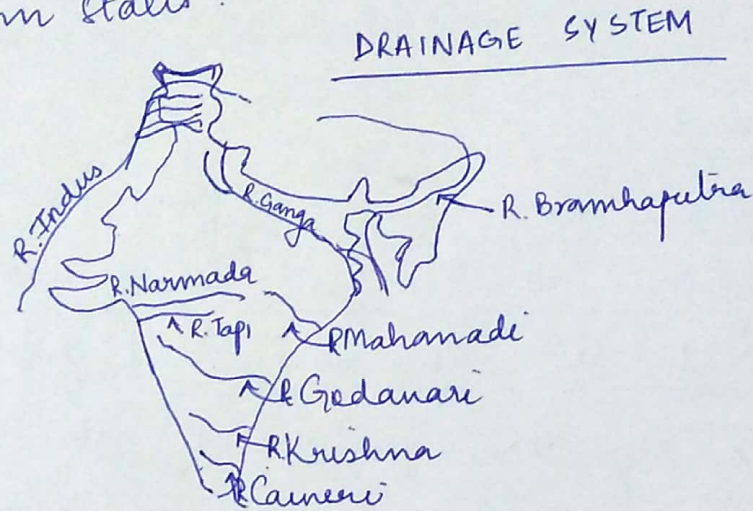
Ans 9 :

Drainage system refers to the system of main river along with its tributaries and distributaries.

It depends on factors like slope of land, type of rocks etc.

The Himalayan drainage system consists of three river systems - Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra River. These are antecedent rivers. and for Ganga river system filled the geosynclinal depression formed as a result of tectonic activity. It follows the gradation of land and discharges into Bay of Bengal. Similarly the Brahmaputra enters India from Tibet

forming a deep gorge and the Indus and its tributaries drain the northern states.



Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
<u>Source</u> - glaciers, snowfall, rainfall	- Rainfall
<u>Nature</u> - Perennial - Navigable	- Seasonal - Non-navigable
<u>Delta</u> larger eg) arcuate	- smaller eg) arcuate by Krishna, Cauveri eg) estuarine delta by Narmada & Tapi
<u>age</u> younger	- older
<u>features</u> - meanders, headward erosion, river capture	- no meanders, achieved base level

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

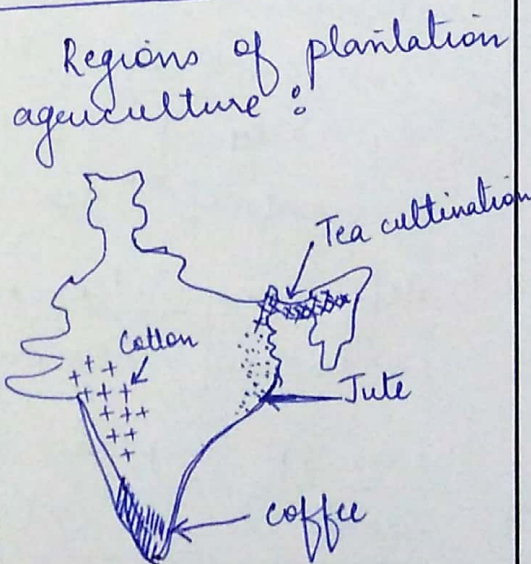
बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 10 :

Plantation agriculture refers to the growing of single crop (generally cash crops like tea, coffee, palm oil) across vast stretches of land, ~~using~~ for commercial purpose.

Features of plantation agriculture

- ↳ Done on large stretches of land.
- ↳ Use of technology and mechanisation
- ↳ Done for commercial purpose - export
- ↳ single crop
- ↳ Heavy employment of local labour



With the increase in domestic demands for palm oil, the area under it is increasing.

Benefits :

- ↳ Will address the domestic demand and thus save foreign exchange by reducing imports from countries like Indonesia.
- ↳ Increase revenue for farmers
- ↳ Generate employment.

Challenges :

- ↳ Plantation agriculture results in environmental degradation, especially fertility of soil on account of intensive monocropping.
- ↳ Stiff competition from oil producing regions like Indonesia.
- ↳ Lack of expertise and problem of land fragmentation.

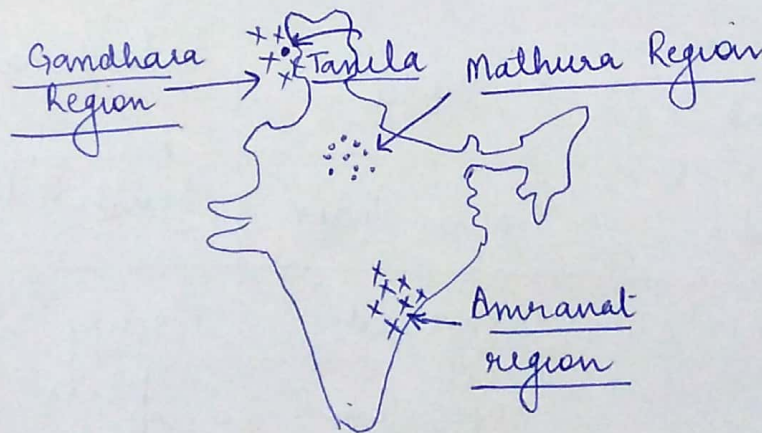
Thus, palm oil proves to be both

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।

Ans 11 :

India has a rich tradition of art and culture. The vast diversity of the subcontinent gets reflected in the styles and forms of art. This resulted in 3 prominent schools.



Schools of art and their
geographical representation

GANDHARA	MATHURA	AMRAVATI
High influence of helinistic, greek features	Indigenous	Indigenous
Grey sandstone	Spotted red sand-stone	white marble
Mainly Buddhist images	Buddhist, Jain and Hindu images	mainly Buddhist
Patron - Kushana	Kushana	Satvaharas
West India	North India	South India
Spiritual images Has curly hair, lean body	Delighted facial expressions strong muscular features	Mainly depicts Jataka stories

Thus the three schools of art provide valuable insights into the creative genius and skill of artisans of ancient India. Drawn from both local and foreign influence, the 3 regions reflect the zenith period in image making of Buddha.

————— X —————.

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।

Ans 12

The Battle of Plassey, 1757
followed by Battle of Bunar 1764
resulted in establishing Britishers
as real contending power in
India, with the ultimate result
of establishing British rule over
India.

The chief aim of East India
Company was maximisation
of profits. Initially it was
engaged in import and export
activities only. Later it engaged

in financing its exports from revenues of Bengal. Thus the economic interests were fulfilled through 3 stages:

Phase 1 - Mercantilism (1600-1757)

Phase 2 - Financial Capitalism (1757-1857)

Phase 3 - Commercialization (1857-1945)

However, in order to maximise profits they needed a strong control over India not merely administrative but deep rooted and entrenched to be able to create a class of Indians who appreciated British goods. Thus the overall aim of the so called 'civilising mission' was to further deepen the control over Indians - psychologically,

through a system of education
and promoting western values.
This would result in a "class
of Indians, Indian in blood
and colour but British in
taste, opinion, thought
and values." Thus Macaulay's
politics at that time were not
mere coincidence but well
thought out plan to further
British economic interests.

The British aimed to
create a governed mentality
and establish a sense of inherent
inferiority amongst Indians,
through the so called civilising
mission.

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।

Ans 13

Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi are without^a doubt two of the most significant personalities of Indian modern history.

Nehru regarded Gandhi Ji as a fathery figure and referred to him as Bapu. Gandhi Ji on the other hand declared Nehru as his chosen successor. This reflects their close ties.

However both differed in their understanding of the role of state.

Nehru was a visionary and was under the influence of socialist ideology. He considered the state as a prime instrument in promoting growth and development. Thus he followed a socialistic pattern of growth. He led to the establishment of Planning Commission, to plan the process of development. For him the state reflects the 'commanding heights of the economy'.

Gandhi Ji on the other hand promoted the model of 'Village Republic' - self sustaining,

decentralised model of growth. He emphasised on the significance of handicrafts and local industries. Thus he promoted cooperatives. For Gandhi, state had a minimal role in the economy. It should exercise least control over the resources to enable local ~~government~~ units to function as autonomous bodies.

Thus, Gandhi and Nehru differed in their economic approach to growth.

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।

Ans 14 :

The second half of the 20th century was a period of turmoil in the international arena.

It was a period of bipolar rivalry and the resultant system of alliances and proxies.

China became independent in 1948 post a communist uprising. The natural expectations were that of Chinese inclination towards the Soviet bloc on account of

convergence on communism.
This continued for a while
untill the realities of REALPOLITIK
changed the course of behaviour
of China, and its gradual
drift towards the American
bloc and the ultimate Sino Soviet Split

Reasons behind Sino-Soviet Split :

- ↳ USA according recognition
to China in place of Taiwan
at the United Nations.
- ↳ USA wanting to separate
China from the ambit of
Soviet Union.
- ↳ Personal reasons between
the leaders of China and
Soviet Union.

Impact on Cold War:

- ↳ Balance of power shifted towards USA with it being able to remove a strong ally of Soviet Union.
- ↳ Reducing Soviet stronghold and decline in image of Soviet Union as a champion of Communism.
- ↳ Impact on Korean Crisis by reducing Chinese influence.

However, post Cold War there is a marked shift. A new axis of Russia and China is emerging countering US hegemony. Thus international relations are an arena marked by national

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।

Ans 15

India presents an archetype example of success of democracy in the developing world. India has stood the test of time and democracy continues to flourish and mature over a course of 70 years.

Achievements of Indian
democracy :

↳ The initial phase though marked by the 'Congress System' as referred to by Rajni Kothari, was characterised

as an ideological coalition
determined by inclusivity
and accommodation of factions.

↳ India is the largest democracy
of the world. Despite the
widespread illiteracy at the
time of independence, the voter
turn out was impressive and
even now continues to represent
the will of the people.

↳ The Election Commission along
with the administrative machinery
have successfully conducted free
and fair elections, simultaneously
incorporating changes eg) Voter Machine,
VVPAT etc.

↳ Success of coalition politics
and the rise of regional
parties - reflecting unity
in diversity.

Challenges :

- ↳ Adoption of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system - not very representative - results in wastage of votes.
- ↳ Criminalization of politics and politicization of criminals.
- ↳ Coalition politics and the resultant instability (decade of 1990s).
- ↳ Era of Emergency (1975-77)
- ↳ Communalization of politics
- ↳ Rise of personality cult
- ↳ Rise of populism
- ↳ Reduction in efficiency of the Parliament on account of disruptions.

Nonetheless, Indian democracy is still evolving and continues to mature.

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।

Ans 16

Women form 48% of the population. However they contribute only 17% to the economy.

Key issues faced by working women in India :

↳ Gender stereotyping as expressed through 'pink collared jobs'

↳ Inequality in pay and allowances

↳ Sexual harassment and other insecurities like working hours, commutation etc

↳ Dual burden - domestic role as a house maker continues to exist on top of the added responsibilities of work.

Steps taken by the government :

- ↳ Adoption and implementation of Vishakha Guidelines of the Supreme Court
- ↳ Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act - 2013
- ↳ Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act - 26 weeks of maternity ~~leaf~~ leave.
- ↳ Guidelines for working hours, commutation, SHE Bon etc.

Key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act :-

- ↳ Maternity leave increased from 12 → 26 weeks for the first 2 children
- ↳ extends to adoptive and commissioning mothers - 12 weeks
- ↳ Has a provision for work from home post 26 weeks
- ↳ Criche facility for every establishment employing 50 or more employees.
- ↳ Compulsory to educate women about the benefits.

However it suffers from the following drawbacks:

- ↳ Can have negative impact on job opportunities.
- ↳ Lack of clarity about establishments with less than 10 employees.
- ↳ Undermined / No role for fathers - issue of paternity leave unaddressed.

Nonetheless it is a step in the

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 मंथारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans 17 :

India has 4% of water resources and caters to 17% of world population and 20% of livestock.

According to a recent Niti Aayog report, India is facing the worst water crisis ever.

The World Bank categorizes India as a 'water stressed' nation with less than 1500 cubic centimeters of water availability per person.

FACTORS :

↳ Poor Agricultural practices of growing water intensive crops

in low water regions. This disruption is on account of the MSP regime.

- ↳ Subsidised electricity → ~~is~~ excessive pumping out of water
- ↳ Poor water management system in cities and towns. This results in wastage.
- ↳ Lack of awareness → non judicious use of water by people.

Sustainable solution

- ↳ Groundwater recharge -
 - Rainwater harvesting
 - Watershed development
- ↳ Use of ICT to map agro-climatic regions and grow crops accordingly.

- ↳ use of micro irrigation practices like - deep irrigation
- ↳ Promoting permaculture
- ↳ Water budgeting to analyse the usage and wastage patterns. Incorporate Water Information Management System.

Keeping these in mind the government has taken several initiatives like - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichi Yojana with the aim of increasing water use efficiency. Further the recommendations of Mihir Shah Committee must be followed.

X

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।

Ans 18 :

Soil forms the bed rock of agriculture and resultantly food security. Fertility and productivity of soil determines agricultural growth and production.

Thus soil needs to be preserved. There exists regional variations in soil quality:

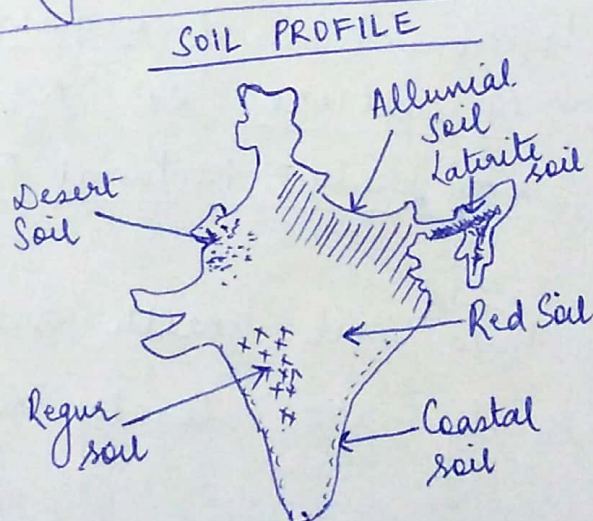
↳ Excessive use of inputs like irrigation and leaving the landed flooded has resulted in soil

salinization on account
of capillary action. This
pattern is widespread in
western UP and Punjab Haryana
belt.

↳ Climate change has resulted in
increased water flows of Himalyan
rivers → increased flooding and
deposition of silt in the
Ganga belt especially in Bihar.
Excessive siltting has reduced
productivity.

↳ Increase in
temperature
and failure in
rainfall has
resulted in
hardening of
black soil in
the southern
states.

↳ Excessive use
of fertilisers



has transformed the nutrient content in states like UP, West Bengal etc.

Measures taken by the government

↳ Soil Health Card Scheme

- determines the requirements of nutrients
- optimum use of inputs

↳ PM Kisan Sichi Yojana

- promote per drop more crop

↳ Promotion of organic agriculture eg) Yegic farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming

Thus soil health and food security are closely interlinked.

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)

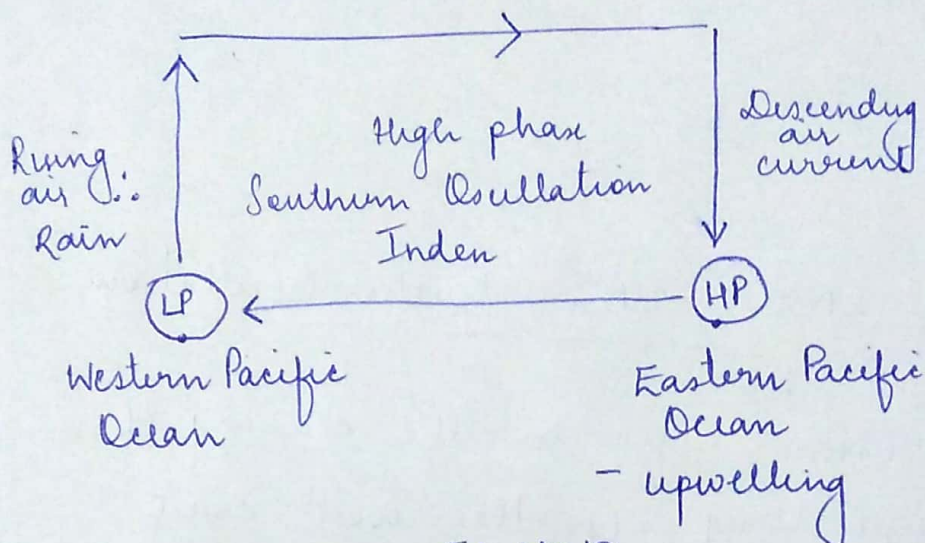
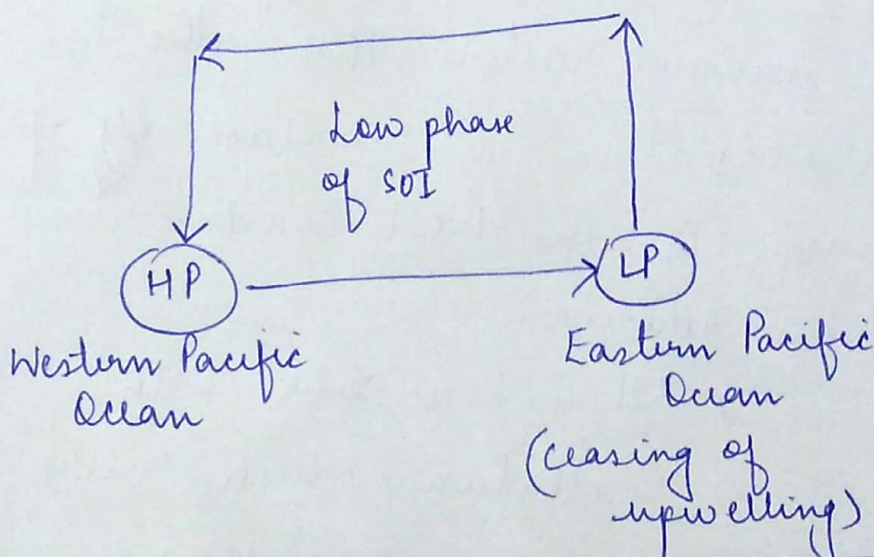
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO - El Niño - Southern Oscillation

El Niño refers to the ceasing of upwelling off the west coast of South America and appearance of warmer waters than the average on the surface ~~off~~ of ocean, off the West coast of South America.

It has a link with Southern Oscillation which refers to the see saw arrangement of pressure conditions between the Pacific and Indian Ocean

Normal ConditionAbnormal - EL NINO

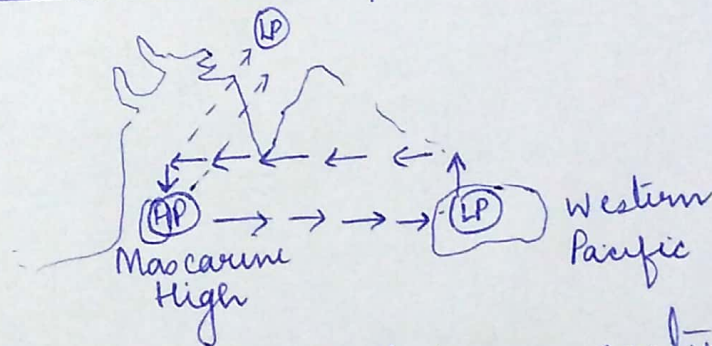
(b) Madden Julian Oscillation :- monsoon system that creates intra seasonal variability in the Indian monsoon.

Has 2 phases:

- ↳ enhanced rainfall
- ↳ suppressed rainfall

Follows a cycle of 30-60 days -
moves across the globe

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole



oscillation system between eastern
and western part of Indian Ocean.

Strong low pressure at western pacific

↓
Increasing ascending winds

↓
Descend at Mascarene High

↓
Strengthen monsoon by
pushing more air towards Indian
low pressure

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।