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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUPDH YADAV	Registration Number	627140
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	13/09/2019
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. 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.

All the Best

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock Cut Architecture has been symbolic of all religions and continued from ancient times to modern times.

① Religion and Rock Cut Architecture

1.1 Buddhism

- Viharas and Chaityas made by many kings such as Ashoka, Haresta, Bimbisara etc. eg. Sarnath Pillar
- Rock cut caves such as Ajanta, Ellora, Bagh etc have mural of Buddhist paintings

1.2 Hinduism

- Natural Rock cut Temples such as Ravan slaking Mount Kailash "Kailashnath Temple" at Ellora.

- Caves such as elephanta caves
- Rock cut murals at Mahabalipuram
eg. Arjuna's perance
- rock cut elephant at Patali

1.3 Jainism

- Khandagiri caves at Orissa
by Kharavela king
- Viharas, Chaityas by Samudra Gupta
- Gomateshwara Statue, Margi Tungi Hills,
Siddha Kshetra etc

1.4 Ajivika Sect

- Barabar rock cut caves by
Ashoka

Thus Rock Cut Architecture has
been ubiquitous among all
religions in India & across
history

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 1937 elections were fought by the Congress and led to majority seats contested (~60%) being won.

① Congress Rule under Government of India Act 1935

1.1 Aim was to support the National movement from inside system and 'end or mend' and show futility of system.

1.2 led to positive work in social areas as prohibition was promulgated, education was supported in local areas, better law and order and reduced arbitrary arrest.

1.3 Economic sphere saw lower rents
in some provinces along with higher
remuneration for indian employees

1.4 Disruption of Central Assembly
continued as budget was hotly
discussed and many bills suppressed

1.5 However the work for agrarian
reforms was weak and real change
was not possible due to some reason

1.6 Second Chamber was dominated by
Zamindars, industrialists etc

1.7 Lack of Budget for subjects

1.8 Central Veto for viceroy and governor

Thus despite many positive real issues
were not adequately addressed by
by INC after 1935 Act.

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya played a seminal role in the pre and post independent era of India and is thus widely respected for her & contributions

① Pre Independence role in National Movement

1.1 Active participation in Civil Disobedience movement to mobilise support and ensure strikes are held in Bengal

1.2 Quit India Movement saw Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya play a role of leadership as she

led the local movements and
communicated with other underground
leaders after the main Congress
leaders were arrested

② | Post Independence

2.1 Joined the Indian National
Congress and was part of the
Constituent assembly

2.2 Became an important leader
for women and advocated
increased participation of woman
in politics

Thus K. Chattopadhyaya remains an
important figure in the National
movement due to her fearless role in
Quit India movement along with her

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. (150 words) 10

नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनीं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon Bonaparte utilised the policy of Continental Blockade i.e. using a full force to block the area to be attacked from receiving outside help or support to win over much of Europe by 1905. He had conquered, Italy, Germany, Denmark etc using this method.

① Limitations of Continental Blockade

1.1 Own troops are also tired as it is a very long drawn process

1.2 Other powers became wary

of the threat and started keeping
reserves and made counter strategies

1.3 Not suitable for all areas
eg. Verdun or Austrian

Thus this revealed a weak link in
the strategy of Napoleon which
led to him losing in the
Battle of Leipzig, 1810 and
eventually his final reversal at
Waterloo was also countered by
the European alliance in 1815
which led to his eventual defeat.

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The forces of Globalization, Modernization and Industrialization have caused significant changes to the marriage system in India since independence.

① Changes in the system of Marriage

1.1 Element of individual choice i.e. love marriage and 'live-in' has increased

1.2 Women are enjoying more authority in household due to disruption of joint family and economic empowerment

1.3 Urban areas have seen more tolerance towards inter-caste and inter-religious marriage

1.4 Average age for both males and

female has gone up due to education
and social awareness, thus less child marriage

1.5 more instances of divorce due to
independence of women economically
and more rights over reproduction

1.6 lesser number of average children

② Common Elements That have not changed
in marriage

2.1 Caste Endogamy is still prevalent
especially in rural areas

2.2 Economic and social restrictions on
women continue, mostly in rural areas

2.3 Polygamy among Hindus and Muslims
is still common eg. Kulinism

2.4 Patriarchal dominance is still present

Thus despite change marriage is still
steeped in traditional practices today.

6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. (150 words) 10

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

India will deal with the issue of increased old age population ~ 15% above 65 by 2040 as per UN population fund report and thus requires urgent attention to address the disabilities faced by old people

① Disabilities associated with Ageing

1.1 Physical disabilities eg loss of hearing, heart issues, disease risk etc

1.2 Social disabilities such as alienation, reduced interaction with family due to individualism

1.3 Economic disabilities as after retirement people are restricted by savings and usually jobs are not available

1.4 Mental disabilities due to loneliness,
reduced relevance in society etc

② Government Measures for the Old

2.1 PM Vaya Vardana Yojana to allow
high interest rate returns on saving

2.2 PM Vayashree Yojana to provide
medical device to old people
of BPL category

2.3 National Social Assistance programme
gives pension to old people monthly

2.4 National Centre for ageing at Chennai
and Delhi

2.5 Central Act enforces responsibility of
children economically to parents

Thus old age populace needs social and
economic support which must be provided
in a holistic manner by Society

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Tribals constitute about 8.5% of the population and their literacy rate is ~59% viz 74% for the rest and the number is lesser for women Tribals,

① Reasons For Low Literacy among Tribals

1.1 Internal distrust among Tribals who fear modernization and education

1.2 No relevance of modern education to Tribal life

1.3 High poverty means children are used for economic pursuits

1.4 Poor Infrastructure as no schools, Toilets etc made by the state

1.5 Quality of teachers is not adequate as lack of willingness to teach in

remote areas

1.6 High cost due to remoteness

1.7 Vernacular language not used and
books are in English

② Government Initiatives

2.1 Eklavya Model Residential Schools
for secondary and senior secondary education

2.2 IT DP and IT DA programmes
include education

2.3 Fixed yearly non lapsable resource
from the Center

2.4 Tribal oriented education system
with help of NGOs eg SEARCH
NGO in Gadchiroli district

2.5 PESA, 1996 allows self determination
to an extent

Thus tribals being backward require
government support to ensure good
education

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Alfred Wegner propounded the continental drift theory to describe the movement of land masses and formation of continents

① Theory given by A. Wegner

1.1 Land Masses are continually moving due to forces of tides and gravity

1.2 Explains formation of mountains, seas etc due to movement and collision of continents

1.3 Theory of Pangea supercontinent the Gondwana and Laureasia and finally the present day was given by Wegner

② Proofs given by A. Wegner

2.1 Jigsaw like Fitting of Continents

2.2 Placer deposits found in separate
Continents eg India and Australia

2.3 Fossil Evidence of Coastal areas
of South America - Africa, India -
Australia were very similar

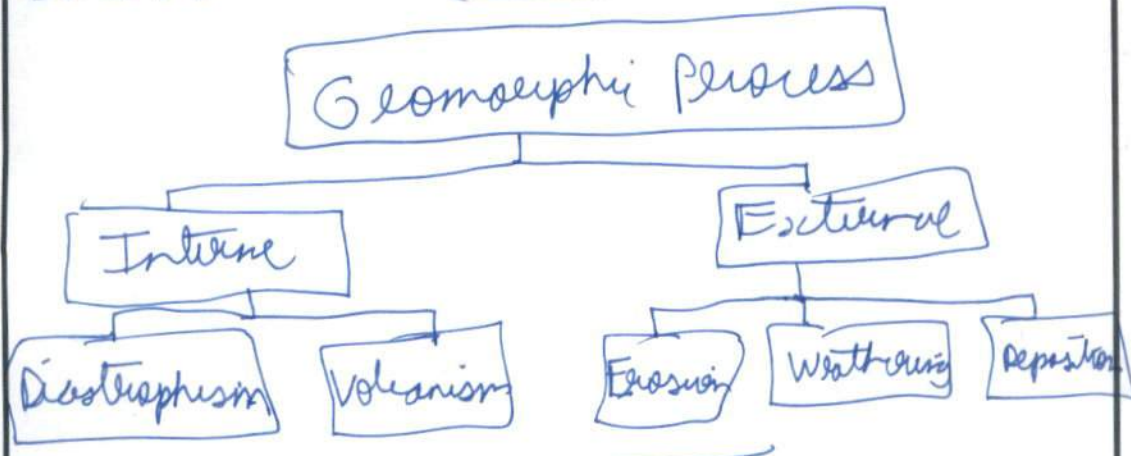
2.4 Geological rocks were greatly
similar and were of the same age

The theory correctly proved the
movement of continents but the
driving force explanation was
wrong and was later corrected
as to the internal convective
currents after the plate - tectonic.
The theory was correlated to the
Continental drift theory

9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Variety of Landforms on earth are due to Geomorphic processes



① Internal Forces

1.1 Diastrophism

- Epirogenic process or continent building due to plate tectonics
- Orogenic process i.e. mountain building due to convergent plate boundaries.

1.2 Volcanism

- Island formation due to hotspots, divergent boundaries.

- New land mass is created due to plate subduction and Volcanism.
- Mid Oceanic Ridges due to basaltic volcanism

② External

2.1 Weathering

- Due to chemical - solution, carbonation, physical - heat, cold; biological reasons

2.2 Mass Movements

- Due to gravity cause land slides, glacier shifting, mud flows etc

2.3 Erosion

- Wind and Water both cause erosion due to movement eg creque, valleys

2.4 Deposition

- Eroded material is deposited and forms landforms eg Delta, alluvial fan

10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. (150 words) 10

हास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Lapse Rate refers to the decrease in temperature with increase in height. The average adiabatic (i.e. at constant heat flow) lapse rate is $6.4^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$ altitude

① Lapse Rate and Atmospheric Stability

1.1 Absolute Stability condition is observed when there is high pressure condition near the surface thus with respect to the lapse rate $\rightarrow$

$$\text{Wet Lapse Rate} < \text{Dry Lapse Rate} < \text{Adiabatic Lapse Rate}$$

thus the Wet air does not lose temperature and is always warmer than

the normal air

1.2 Absolute Instability indicates a low pressure at surface and condensed air.

$$\text{Dry Lapse Rate} < \text{Wet Lapse Rate} < \text{Adiabatic Lapse Rate}$$

Thus the warm wet air rises quickly and condenses ~~and~~ and forms cumulonimbus clouds and it rains.

1.3 Conditional Stability is a situation wherein depending on the moisture content stability is maintained

$$\text{Dry Lapse Rate} < \text{Adiabatic Lapse Rate} < \text{Wet Lapse Rate}$$

Thus it will only rain if the adiabatic lapse rate increase ~~not~~ with high moisture in the air

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. (250 words) 15

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The advent of European Architecture goes back to the 16th Century and has continued till the 20th Century and thus European architecture forms a part of the rich cultural heritage of India

① Contributions of Western Architecture and Europeans to India

1.1 Portuguese architecture seen especially in Goa with churches, single storied patio houses, distinct use of stone in architecture

1.2 Goa churches been a part of UNESCO World heritage sites and are thus very important

1.3 French architecture seen in Paducherry, Yanam, Mahé, Karikal has typical French houses built of 1-2 storeys; office buildings are representative of the colonial French colourful and artistic style

1.4 British contribution can be seen throughout the country as in Delhi - Lutyens Delhi by E. Lutyens forms the core of British - open and spacious, green and lush architecture

1.5 Supreme Court buildings, Rashtrapati Bhawan etc are some contributions by the British directly

1.6 Kolkata and Madras have several libraries, buildings etc such as

Fort William, Fort St. George
that mark the British influence

1.7 British Art Ensemble and Gothic
architectural style of Bombay
was awarded UNESCO World
Heritage site status recently

1.8 High Court building, Railway
Station, Governor's House (Raj
Bhawan) etc are the main additions

1.9 Individual contributions by Le Corbusier
in Chandigarh, Laurie Baker in Kerala
are other notable works

Thus the colonial era architecture has
added to the rich architectural
history of India and continues to
hold relevance today

12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. (250 words) 15

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 19th Century saw multiple socio-religious reform movements against the traditional norms of religion.

① Reason For Emergence of Socio Religious Reform movements

1.1 Western Education is, rationality, humanism and universalism along with ideas of liberty, democracy etc allowed people to question status quo

1.2 Awareness that ~~a~~ handful of British had enslaved an entire Nation

1.3 Current system of social superstition, poor condition of lower caste and women became the center point of the movements

1.4 Rediscovery of India's past and

Vedic literature spurred the people

② Movements and their Agenda

2.1 Women reform was at the centre of most reformers as practices such as Sati, child marriage, prohibition on widow remarriage etc were seen as repressive and inhuman. Thus many reformers like I. C. Vidyasagar, R. R. Motam Boy - Brahmo Samaj, B. M. Malabari, Satyashodhak Samaj by J. Phule worked at the cause.

2.2 Caste based discrimination was viewed to be inhuman and derogatory and thus many organisations such as Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Parnakanta Mission, Satyashodhak Samaj, Prarthna

Saras wanted to uplift the lower
castes

2.3 Religious Reform

- Hinduism reform to reduce orthodoxy,
brahminism dominance and focus on
after life by Brahmo Samaj etc by
denouncing polytheism, pujaras etc
and focusing on Vedas
- Islam same reform by Sir Syed
Ahmad Khan, Aligarh movement etc
to increase Western education and
position of women
- Sikhs same Sikh Sahitya movement to
better the life of all

The movements led to increased religious
identity and some revivalist orthodox
elements such as Chhama Sahitya, Deoband
movement etc which led to communal
feelings developed among the people despite the

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal was announced in 1903 and done in 1905 by Viceroy Curzon and this had multifarious consequences in the movement.

① Reasons For Partition

1.1 Official reason given by the government was administrative ease and convenience to manage Bengal

1.2 True reason was to split Bengal on communal and linguistic lines

1.3 West Bengal was majority Hindu but would have a Orissa and Hindi speaking majority

1.4 East Bengal to have a Muslim majority and Bengali speaking population

In Response to the ^{partition}~~movement~~, Swadeshi movement was launched in 1905 Bengal.

② Successes of Swadeshi

2.1 Widespread mass mobilization of people participating for the 1st time

2.2 Spread to Bombay (Tilak, Savarkar as the leaders), Punjab (Ajit Singh), Chennai (V.O.C. Pillai) and thus had tremendous support

2.3 Used Non Cooperation and Symbolic methods of protest i.e. picketing of shops, burning foreign clothes etc.

2.4 Participation by Women, Students, local workers like peasants, workmen etc was commendable

2.5 Money Mobilization for widespread continuation of the movement

2.6 National Programme for Education by

Congress in 1906 Meeting

③ Failures of the Swadeshi Movement

3.1 Communal tensions were seen in Bengal during 1908

3.2 Some sections of Muslims wanted East Bengal and Muslim League formed by Nawab Salimullah in 1906

3.3 Leaderless Movement with no unity or organisation

3.4 Arrest of Ghosh and deportation of Tilak led to further disorganisation

3.5 Swat split, 1907 led to internal dissensions between Extremists and moderates of the Congress

The Government called off the split in 1911 and shifted capital to Delhi due to increased revolutionary activities which was an overall success for all parties.

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. (250 words) 15
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The organisation of States post independence was to be done very carefully and intelligently due to the fragility of the Indian state post independence.

① Immediate Organisation of States

1.1 Integration of Princely States was the 1st challenge as the interests of local people and the rulers was to be reconciled of Travancore with Madras; Gwalior with Central Provinces

1.2 Linguistic basis was not chosen to mitigate possibility of regionalism and Secession

1.3 Part A, B, C, D - 4 stage categorization was done by the leaders

② Linguistic Reorganisation

2.1 Potti Sreemulu's death in 1953 led to the creation of Andhra Pradesh based on linguistic reasons

2.2 Subsequently further reorganisation was done by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act to make 14 States and 6 UTs

2.3 Maharashtra Govt in 1960 due to economic reasons and language

2.4 Nagaland in 1963 to ensure peace and stability

2.5 Punjab, Haryana and Haryana Pradesh in 1966 to ensure peace and based on language

2.6 Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura in 1973 to ensure local tribal interests are met and no secession

2.7 Sikkim added in 1975 based on agreement with the Chogyal

2.8 Goa, Mizoram and Assam and Pradesh given status of the states in 1987 to ensure local interests are met

2.9 Chhattisgarh, ~~and~~ Jharkhand and Uttarakhand in 2000 to ensure local tribal forest and environmental concerns are met

2.10 Telangana in 2014 due to economic development issues

2.11 J&K in 2019 for security purposes

Thus State reorganisation has been due to a variety of reasons such as secession movements, popular demands, administrative convenience etc.

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. (250 words) 15

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

After the First World War, France and UK in the Paris Peace Conference decided to dictate the "Terms of peace" to Germany and this was motivated primarily by personal greed based on colonies etc

① Treaty of Versailles

1.1 Germany was to surrender its colonies in Asia and Africa which were taken by France and UK

1.2 Indemnity of ~ 6 Billion £ on Germany

1.3 Prohibited future unification of Germany and Austria,

1.4 Limited strength of the Army at
~100,000 troops

1.5 Entirely blamed Germany for the
whole War and thus humiliation

1.6 League of Nations made to mitigate
the possibility of War in the future
but no US or USSR membership

1.7 Excluded Italy in sharing the
'spoils of War'

② Consequences of the Treaty of Versailles

2.1 Germany was humiliated and thus
internally people wanted redemption

2.2 Italy saw emergence of Fascism
under Mussolini which was the
primary supporter of Nazi Germany

2.3 German expansion and Fascist

ideology was allowed to breed by
the UK and British due to their
opposition to Russian Communists

2.4 No partnership with US or USSR
in League of Nations made it a
toothless organisation

2.5 Colonial enterprise in Africa was
expanded much to the anger of
both Italy and Germany

2.6 League of Nations Failed to ensure
that German Army is strengthened to
~ 800,000 people

Thus the Treaty of Versailles can be
seen as the root cause of the
emergence of World War II in 1939

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. (250 words) 15

महिलाओं के विरुद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic Violence in India is faced by
~ 45% of Women as per a survey
by CSDS and is more common in
rural areas than urban areas.

Domestic violence stems from the
inherent patriarchal nature of
society and thus requires a
behavioural change at the societal
level to ensure the ill of
domestic violence are mitigated.

① Legal measures against Domestic Violence

1.1 It is an offence under the
IPC with non bailable punishment

1.2 Prevention of domestic violence
against Women Act, 2006 makes
it a criminal offence

1.3 Definition of assault is extended
to family members of the husband

1.4 Legal measures for compensation to
the woman to ensure divorce is
an option

1.5 Responsibility of parents of woman to
support her in case of abuse

1.6 Swadhar Greh scheme allows for
such victims to temporarily rescue

However legal measures are only a
deterrent and subject to misuse. Thus
positive change can be ushered in only
at a social level.

② Behavioural Change in Society

2.1 Local Awareness programmes at Schools
through movies, street plays etc.

2.2 Vilify such actions by using role
models such as cricketers, politicians,
movie stars.

2.3 Increased economic and reproductive
rights and empowerment of women
allows for lesser dominance of male

2.4 Nuclear Family mitigates possibility
of Family members abuse

2.5 Men must change and realise
equality as the standard

Thus behavioural change led as a
Jan Andolan similar to Swachh Bharat
Ashiyin can ensure a true solution
to the problem.

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. (250 words) 15

भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent data released by the Census Commission based on Census 2011 and recent surveys shows a demographic transition in India

① Demographic Transition (TFR)

1.1 Total Fertility Rate is now 2.18 and is less than Replacement Rate (2.1) in 14 States

1.2 Urban Areas have a TFR of 1.7 which is lesser than USA

1.3 'Minorities' such as Muslims have TFR of 2.4 in 2018

1.4 Increased life expectancy is now ~70 years

1.5 Lower Under 5 mortality Rate (USMR) maternal mortality Rate (MMR) and

Infant mortality rates have led to
lower birth rates.

This indicates a changing demographic
trend of increasing 'dependent population'
of 0-15 and 61 and above and reduced
working population in the future.

② Implications of Demographic Transition

2.1 Increased Focus on geriatric care
and issues of making old populace
healthy and productive

2.2 North-South divide as North
has younger people and higher TFR
viz-a-viz South

2.3 Increased Migration due to jobs
etc. in South

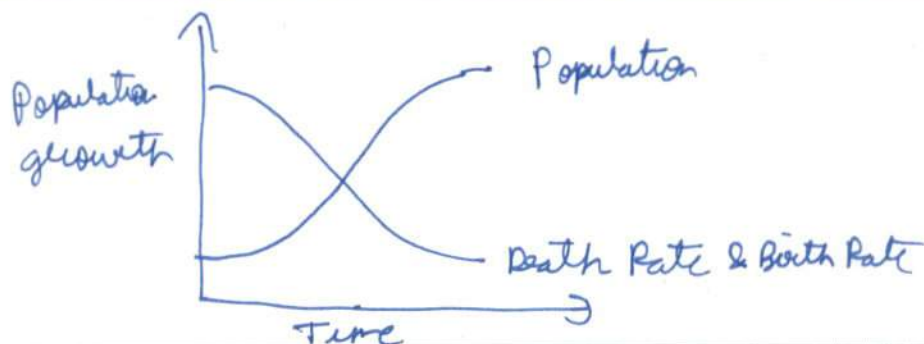
2.4 Ensure present utilisation of

demographic dividend is utilized fully

2.5 Lower TFR means focus is the shift to increasing children in South and Urban areas

2.6 Ease pressure on Urban Centers and allow peri urban areas and rural areas to share burden of the population.

Thus India is following the Transition Curve of low death rates and will see a stagnation of population before 2100 according to UN Population Fund.



18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development refers to increasing the efficiency of Collection, usage, storage of water in the watershed area.

① Significance of Watershed Development

1.1 Recharges Ground Water which is a significant resource due to current crisis

1.2 Reduces intensity of floods as the watershed area absorbs excess

1.3 Biodiversity flourishes as lakes, ponds, forests are key elements of a healthy watershed area.

② Reasons for limited success in Watershed Development

2.1 Apathy and lack of awareness of benefits especially among rural areas

2.2 Poor implementation of afforestation activities and social forestry

2.3 Poor monitoring of Water Bodies and their rejuvenation

2.4 Increased Industrialization has led to pollution and dumping of wastes that worsens the conditions

2.5 Poor development of local check dams envisaged under MGNREGA

2.6 Community participation in monitoring, improving and restoring was missing

③ Measures to improve Watershed Development

3.1 Recent Jal Shakti Abhiyan ensures a holistic means for watershed development by increasing ^① rainwater harvesting;

② Restoring local Water Bodies ③ Afforestation

④ Tan andolan to make people aware of the issues

3.2 Continuous monitoring is a must to ensure health of the surface and ground water is bettered with watershed development

3.3 Use of MGNREGA to build check-dams and harvesting structures

Thus Watershed development ensures social development by access to Clean Water and human right to use water.

19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? (250 words) 15

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Industries have been traditionally dependent on raw materials to insure efficiency of production and competitive costs of production.

① Traditional link between Industries & Raw Material

1.1 Nature of Raw Material is, low weight, heavy weight, weight losing, perishable etc determine the location of industry eg. Sugarcane is weight losing thus sugar mills are close to production centers

1.2 Availability of Raw Material is, if it is exported, industry is near

the cost of Petroleum refineries in India. If it is localized then industry is also restricted by monopsony and steel industries are in Chota Nagpur belt

② Changes brought about by globalisation and Technology

2.1 Competitive labour advantage shifted entire industries to China and India regardless of raw material eg. electronics & manufacture

2.2 Increased Digital technology has led to reduced dependence on raw material and increased dependence on Human Resource, Internet connections and market availability

2.3 Transport became cheaper thus transport of raw material is not expensive eg. Japan has a thriving Steel industry despite no natural iron reserves

2.4 ~~With~~ New Technological advances in production led to obsolescence of raw material eg 3D Printing using polymers

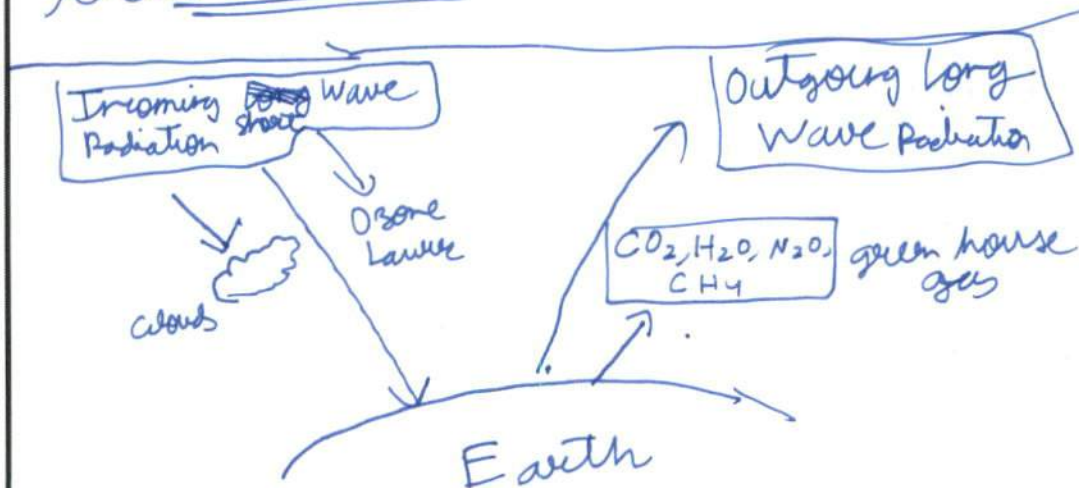
Thus globalization and technology are changing the basic nature of industry due to increased digitization along with easier access to raw materials.

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat Budget is an estimation of the heat absorbed and used on earth as a percentage ~~of~~ of total renewed insolation.



Heat Budget of Earth

Incoming (100%)	Outgoing (~51%)
① <u>Ozone Layer</u> absorbs (~17%)	① <u>Green house gases</u> absorb (~20%)
② <u>Reflected by clouds</u> (~30%)	② <u>Interspace</u> (5%)
③ <u>Absorbed by Earth</u> (~51%)	③ <u>Latent heat and</u>
④ <u>Ionizes molecules</u> (~5%)	<u>Sensible heat</u> (~25%)

Thus Green House Gases naturally keep the earth warm by absorbing the excess released heat as long wave radiation and keeps the temperature ideal for life to grow and flowerish.

① Rising Greenhouse Gases and the heat Budget

1.1 Increased GHGs mean more heating of the atmosphere

② 1.2 It reduces the outgoing radiation and the latent heat of Condensation thus affecting rainfall especially in the tropical areas

1.3 Some greenhouse gases affect the ozone layer thus reducing the upper atmosphere protection from harmful UV rays

1.4 Thus more heat will be absorbed by the earth due to reduced Cloud Coverage along with lesser ozone

1.5 more heat will be retained due to greenhouse effect

Thus the greenhouse effect can disturb the balance of the heat budget in a negative manner thus leading to increased heating of earth's atmosphere which will have a devastating impact on the health of humans & animals.