

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	ANURAG DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	107820
Center	ORN	Date	15.09.2019

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
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:		

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।

India has a rich history of rock cut structures dating back to circa 200 BC when Ashoka built the first caves for the Jivika Sect in Barabar Hills (Lomas Rishi Caves)

Since, then the rock-cut structures have taken grandeur form and is associated with different religions:-

- ① The simple facade developed into elaborate verandas with big windows.
- ② Two different types of caves were build. Chaitya (for residence) and Wihara (for prayer)
- ③ The caves of Ajanta is associated with Buddhism.

- ④ The caves of Ellora is associated with all three religions.
- ⑤ The caves of Sittanavasal is associated with Jainism.
- ⑥ Raghtrakutas built Kailash nath temple at Ellora which is made up of single rock.
- ⑦ Pallavas made rock cut temples like Panchratha temple at Mahabalipuram which later evolved into structural temples.
- ⑧ These caves were used for wandering monks for residence and worship.

The rock cut history is rich and shows harmony among different religions.

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।

After the elections of 1935, the Congress Ministries were formed in many provinces including Madras, Bombay, United Province among others.

Positives

- ① Allowed temple entry to dalits
- ② Released political prisoners
- ③ Removed the restriction imposed by emergency provisions
- ④ Provided freedom to the press.
- ⑤ Undertook small land reforms that were under their power.
- ⑥ Spend on health and education activities.
- ⑦ Reduced the land revenue.

Weakness

The working of the ministries were not smooth and there were certain issues.

- ① Home Minister of Bombay used the CID to snoop on the Communist.
- ② The government sided with the employers in trade union matters. This angered Nehru.
- ③ The ministers were enticed by the power and were not acting with integrity.
- ④ There was infighting among different groups.

However, inspite of these weakness, people got a sense of what it is to rule independently. And the ministries resigned promptly in 1939 on Gandhi's call

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।

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 was a product of French revolution and he wanted to spread the revolutionary ideas of French Revolution - liberty, equality and fraternity - to all of the Europe.

Napoleon's movement were against the monarchy in Europe and hence all the monarchies came together to defeat him.

The Continental Blockade policy was aimed at isolating England by breaking all communications with it from the continent of Europe. But, this policy backfired as :-

- ① England was an important country and other countries were not ready to boycott it

- ② The resources spend on continental ~~blockade~~ blockade diverted his attention from other campaigns
- ③ Countries like Germany became opponents of Napoleon.

The Continental blockage was one of the main issues that led to Napoleon's down fall. The others include his campaign in Spain (Spanish ulcer) which turned a friendly country into foe and his campaign against Russia which cost Napoleon dearly.

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।

Marriage is a social institution that has seen various changes in the recent times.

① There has been a shift towards nuclear family. About 52% of all households are nuclear.

② Today marriage is not needed to start a household. We have households of single parent, live-in couples etc.

③ There has been increase in the number of inter-caste and inter-religion marriages.

④ The ~~families~~ family's say in an individual's marriage choices have diminished.

⑤ Marriages have become more grand and a show of status.

Elements of continuity are also present :-

- ① Though joint family is not a physical reality it is a psychic reality. People are always in touch with their relatives
- ② The acceptance of inter-caste and inter-religious marriage is low. Many instances come to light where individuals are murdered for marrying outside their caste.
- ③ Divorce is still seen as a taboo
- ④ Live-in-relationship has not got wider societal approval.
- ⑤ Marriage is considered a ~~sex~~ sacred bond.

The changes in institution of marriage truly ~~and~~ reflects the spirit of Indian society where change and continuity both coexist.

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।

Ageing is a difficult period where a person is host to multiple challenges:-

① Physical disability :- There is cognitive decline

→ Body and body parts decline

→ more incidence of diseases like cataract, diabetes, arthritis etc.

② Psychological disability :-

→ Disorders like Dementia, Alzheimer's impair person's functioning.

→ More prone to anxiety and depression.

③ Financial disability :-

→ No source of income

→ Dependent on children

→ high cost of medical bill.

④ Social Disability :-

→ has to endure tough emotional times such as death of a dear one (spouse)

- often sent to old ~~ages~~ age homes
- not respected in the family.

Key government initiatives

- ① National Policy for old Persons.
- ② PM Vaya Vandana Yojana to give assured 8% return on investment
- ③ PM Vayashri Yojana to provide living aid and other devices to old people below poverty.
- ④ focus on geriatric and palliative care
- ⑤ Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- ⑥ Annapurna Yojana to provide PDS to poor old people.

Govt has taken some steps but more work needs to be done as old age population is set to reach 20% by 2050 (currently 8%).

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।

The literacy rate among the tribals is among the lowest within the social groups (Total = 59.1%, Women < 50%) with the tribal women suffering the most.

Reasons

- ① Low educational opportunities available
- ② Education in regional language and not in tribal's native language
- ③ Curriculum uproots the tribal from their socio-cultural milieu.
- ④ No transport facilities available
- ⑤ Low awareness regarding the importance of education.
- ⑥ Less number of schools present in tribal areas
- ⑦ Teachers are not from the same socio-

cultural background. Can't understand problems specific to tribals → more dropouts.

Government initiatives

- ① Eklavya Model Residential School in all blocks where tribal population is more than 50% and above 20,000.
- ② National Literacy Mission with special focus where women literacy is below 50%.
- ③ District Mineral Foundation to develop mining affected tribal areas.
- ④ Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana and Van Dhan Scheme to augment the income of tribal household and improve quality of life.

The government focus is holistic with education, health, skill development as the priority areas.

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 Wegener proposed the continental drift theory to propose the present configuration of the ~~the~~ planet according to him:-

- ① All continents were joined together into the start as one giant continent known as Panacea
- ② Two forces operated to separate the continents - tidal force and pole fleeing force
- ③ Initially, Pancea split into two landmass - Gondwana and Lurasia
- ④ Then, slowly the current configuration came.

Prominent Evidences

- ① The matching of shore lines of South

America and Africa

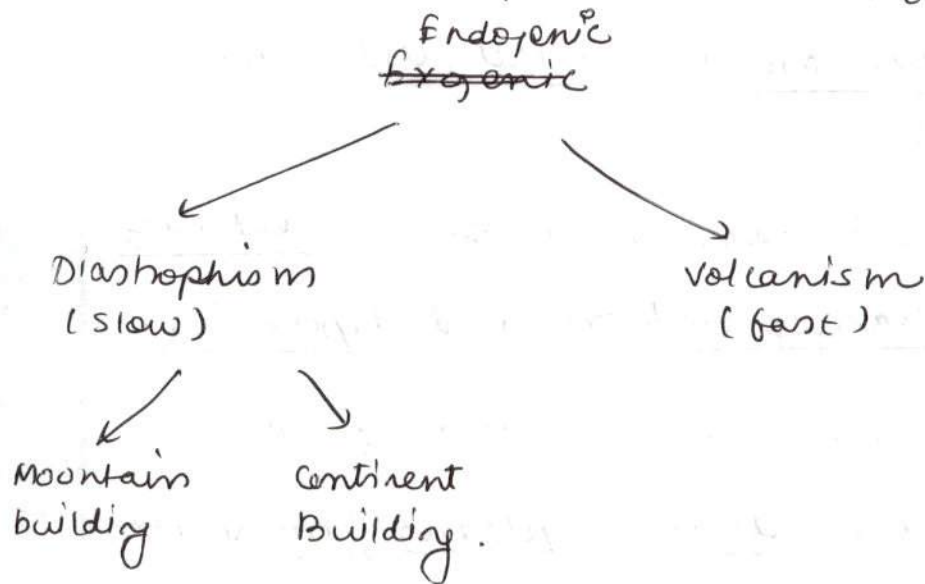
- ② Gold deposits have been found in South America which no source nearby
- ③ The soil structure and other geographical features of South America and Africa are similar.
- ④ The deposits on Eastern SA and western Africa are fresh indicating the absence of sea between them in earlier times
- ⑤ Certain species are found in distinct continents (Lemur in Africa, Madagascar and India) which may be connected in the past.

Continental drift theory is no longer valid as the continents don't move but the plates on which they are
moves

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 landforms on the earth are formed due to two major forces - endogenic (internal) and exogenic (external) forces.



→ Mountain building forces result in folding and faulting and vertical movements.

→ Continent building forces are more slower and they result in horizontal movement.

→ The energy for endogenic forces come from magma, internal heat and radioactive decay.

Endogenic
→ ~~Exogenic~~ forces are also called constructive.

forces as they add to the crust.

Endogenic or Exogenic forces are called destructive forces as they result in levelling of the earth surface. The agents which carry out these are called geomorphic agents - wind, ice, river, glacier, etc.

There are 4 main processes - weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition.

It results in the formation of land-forms like deltas, plains, mushroom rocks, ox-bow lakes etc. The energy comes from pressure difference and gravity.

Both - endogenic and exogenic forces work together to keep the earth in balance.

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।

Lapse rate is the rate of reduction in temperature with altitude. Under normal conditions, the lapse rate is positive with temperature reducing as we move upwards.

This keeps atmosphere stable as:-

- ① Water vapour rises → cools down → saturation point decreases → excess water comes down as rain
- ② It allows the transfer of heat by convection
- ③ It does not allow air columns to remain stagnant at a place.
- ④ The upward mobility of air, water as it is heated allows for different

phenomenon like cyclones to occur

This atmospheric stability is ~~is~~ ^{affected}
when there is reversing of lapse
rate, i.e., temperature inversion.

Cold air is trapped below layers of
hot air and can't escape. This causes
persistent, radiation fog that
can remain for several days.

Lapse rate is ~~the~~ ~~not~~ important
for the normal functioning of the
environment and atmospheric stability.

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 British into India changes the architectural forms and two different forms are seen Indo-Gothic and Neo-Roman.

Indo-Gothic

- ① It is the synergic product of Indian, Islamic and English styles.
- ② The structures are characterized by massiveness and decorations.
- ③ It has large painted windows, high arches and pointed summits.
- ④ Use of light is prominent in these ~~str~~ structures.
- ⑤ They ~~are~~ were prominent before 1911 and are also known as Victorian.

style of architecture.

⑥ Most of the structures are present in the Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Some prominent examples include Victoria Terminus (now CST) in Mumbai, Gateway of India in Mumbai, Victoria Memorial in Kolkata

Neo-Roman

① The architecture style was anonymous, i.e., the materials were sourced from local areas.

② It had very little interesting features

③ It had little Roman influence

④ The massiveness of previous style gave rise to cluttered and crowded development.

- ⑤ Uprturned dome was a prominent features of the style
- ⑥ Most of the structures are present in ^{new} Delhi ~~too~~ developed by Lutyens and Baker.
- ⑦ Most developments took place after 1911

Some prominent examples are Rashtrapati Bhawan, Supreme Court, Parliament House.

Europeans made significant contributions to Indian architecture. Some of them are even in the UNESCO world heritage list. For eg:- Victoria Terminus

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 was a period of renaissance in India history. The period of filled with many traditional and unorthodox practices which needed to be eradicated. for eg:-

- ① The position of women was low and evils like sati, child marriage, veer pendah system were practices
- ② widow remarriage and girl child education were not promoted
- ③ The position of lower caste was not good - untouchability was practiced and they were not allowed in temples
- ④ The Brahmanism had control over the religion and rituals and orthodox practices were done.

There was an effort by many intellectual reformers to end these backward elements. But, the socio-economic religious reform were neither meant to revive the past nor they meant a revival of the past.

- ① Raja Rammohan Roy integrated tradition with modernity when he said - "Sati is murder according to all shastras".
Sati was banned in 1829.
- ② Ghwan Chand Widyasagar campaigned for widow remarriage which was made legal in 1856.
- ③ Girl education was championed by Ghwan Chand Widyasagar, DK Karne, and Bethune schools.
- ④ Malabari was instrumental in bringing the Age of Consent Act, 1891 increasing age of marriage.

- ⑤ Self-Respect Movement in Kerala fought for temple entry of Dalits
- ⑥ Syed Ahmed Khan advocated for reforms in Islam.
- ⑦ Shakhi movement in Punjab reformed Sikhism.

The socio-religious reform struggle had certain limitations:-

- ① Confined to upper ^{caste} and urban areas
- ② The position of lower caste didn't improve much.
- ③ led to certain revivalist movements like Shuddhi movement and Tahreez movement.

The struggle with the backward elements is continuing even today when Roop Kanwar committed Sati under force in Independent India -

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 Lord Curzon's ploy to ~~break~~ break the ~~moment~~ momentum of the nationalist reason.

Official Reason

- ① Bengal is too big to administer and is partitioned to increase efficiency.

Actual Reason

- ① Bengal was the nerve centre of national movement in 1900s.
- ② Curzon wanted to pit Hindus v/s Muslims. East Bengal had Muslim majority and West Bengal has Hindu majority.
- ③ Curzon wanted to phase Muslim Elite by making Dhaka the capital of East

Bengal

Swadeshi movement was launched which involved boycott of foreign goods, programme for National Education. It was led by moderates till 1907 and then by extremists.

Success of Swadeshi

- ① It was the first time that women participated in a movement
- ② The participation of women and youth was high.
- ③ It showed that women have the capacity to sacrifice themselves for the nation
- ④ The import of foreign cloth fell drastically.
- ⑤ Tilak was successful in taking the movement outside Bengal

Limitations of Swadeshi

- ① The movement fizzled out soon due to severe government repression and the absence of leaders.
- ② It caused split in Congress in 1907 Surat session.
- ③ Tilak's use of Ganpati and Shivaji festivals was one of the ~~of~~ cause of growing communalism.
- ④ The revocation of partition of Bengal was achieved due to the revolutionary activities.

Swadeshi had limited success but it was instrumental in awakening the masses and prepare a ground for later mass struggle

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 Congress in its Nagpur session (1920) had organised provinces along linguistic lines and demanded for linguistic states.

After independence, the government was not forthright in this demand because of the bloodshed caused by the partition. The reorganisation of states took place in stages:-

- ① Two Commission (Dhar and JVP) rejected linguistic organization.
- ② Spirited fast by Gandhian Potti Sre-
nimalu which led to his death made creation of Andhra Pradesh possible.
- ③ Continuing agitations by groups like Maha Gujarat, Samyuktha Karnataka

made government set up 3rd commission
under Fazl Ali

④ It proposed linguistic organization
but not the principle of one language
one state.

⑤ 14 states and 6 Union territories were
formed ~~from~~ by State Reorganization
Act, 1956.

⑥ Agitation in Bombay state led to
its bifurcation into Maharashtra
and Gujarat in 1960

⑦ The process of liberation of region
occupied by European added to
new states and Union Territories - Goa,
Daman and Diu, Pondicherry etc.

⑧ Demand for Punjabi Subha led to
division of PEPSU in Punjab, Haryana
and Hill states (Kangra) going to HP.

⑨ To facilitate the needs of North Eastern ~~states~~ & tribes, new UTs were carved out of Assam state and later made states. Nagaland (1961), Meghalaya (1972), Tripura (1972), Manipur (1972), Arunachal Pradesh (1986), Mizoram (1986)

⑩ To facilitate the demand of tribals and better administration, 3 states were formed in 2000. - Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand.

⑪ Finally in 2014, Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh because of their different history under Nizam rule.

The contributing factors have been plenty - language, history, tribal aspirations, European culture among others.

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।

The treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the victors of WWI → Britain and France. It was based on dictated peace and had humiliating conditions for Germany:-

- ① Germany was held solely responsible for the war
- ② Germany had to pay huge sum as war reparation
- ③ Germany's army was limited to 1 lakh soldiers and it was not allowed to have a navy or air force
- ④ Germany had to keep Rhineland demilitarized.

The treaty was not reconciliatory and due to its harsh term, USA was not a party to it.

These terms eventually led to ~~the~~ 1st World War as:-

- ① The large sum to be paid put German economy in recession which enable right wing leader like Hitler to rise
- ② Hitler ~~was~~ used the provisions of the treaty to bump up National pride
- ③ Loss of activity in Rhineland disrupted the manufacturing sector of Germany.
- ④ The inability of Germany to pay the large sum also put England and France into recession.

However, Treaty of Versailles was not the only reason. Various other reasons were equally culpable:-

- ① Policy of appeasement by England and France which allowed Hitler to occupy Rhineland, Sudetenland and eventually Czechoslovakia.
- ② Allowing Germany to interfere in the Spanish civil war.

Plenty of factors triggered the 2nd World War of which the dictated, humiliating treaty of Versailles was a prominent one.

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।

As per NCRB 2016, 92% of the cases of ~~violence~~ violence against women are committed by husband or close relatives.

Various legal measures are present to prevent domestic violence:-

- ① Domestic Violence Act
- ② Anti-Dowry Act
- ③ Section 498A of IPC

But these measures are not sufficient as the crime against women are increasing every year. The need ~~is~~ is to intervene at societal level by various means:-

- ① Improve awareness among the women about these acts.
- ② Increase their confidence and self-efficacy so they can report it.
- ③ Establishment of SHG networks where issues of domestic violence can be discussed.
- ④ Value education at schools which teaches to treat women with respect.
- ⑤ Need change in socialization patterns which fuels feelings of male superiority and dominance ~~• own to~~ ownership of women's body.
- ⑥ Changing the social norm that domestic violence is normal and acceptable.
- ⑦ Challenging the patriarchal notion and laws that provides less importance to women.

⑧ Changing the attitude towards girl child with schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao; Beti Apni Dhanlakeshmi

⑨ Treating girl child at par with boy child.

To make these changes needs counselling, workshops, awareness drives etc at the societal level so that people's attitude and behaviour towards women undergoes a paradigm change.

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।

India has reached the stage 3 of Demographic Transition Rate. Its growth rate came down from 2.2 (1981) to 1.1 (2018)

The growth is slow but the change in age-composition is prominent:-

- ① The 0-19 age group is currently at 40%. It will be about 20% by 2041.
- ② The working age group will peak at 59% at 2041.
- ③ The ~~old~~ elderly age group will increase from 8-9% to about 20% in 2041.
- ④ The Total Fertility Rate is below replacement level in ^{all} South states at it is high in Northern states.

Bihar has the highest at 3.41

It has multi-pronged implications:-

Social

- ① Need for consolidation of schools as 0-19 age group is declining.
- ② Need for more geriatric care as above 59 population is increasing
- ③ Need for more pension schemes

Political

- ① Need to take present population for policy making as population growth is not similar across India. For eg: Terms of Reference of 15th Finance Commission
- ② More migration centric policies as aging South and young North will see migration from North to South.
- ③ Need to utilize the demographic dividend as the window is only till 2041.

Economic

① Proper focus on skill development to utilize the demographic dividend while it lasts.

② Economic policies to boost economy so that revenue for new challenges - pension, education can be acquired.

India is in a midst of demographic transition and the next years are ~~the~~ a make or break. It will tell whether India would will have a demographic boom or demographic disaster.

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 or catchment area is a region drained by the river and its ~~di~~ tributaries. It is used as an ecological region for development of water, land and natural resources. It is significant as:-

- ① It can integrate efforts to conserve land, water and wildlife.
- ② It is environmentally apt region for ~~develo~~ conservation.
- ③ It can increase the productivity of crops, ground water table and the flow in the river.

Reasons for limited success :-

- ① The various programmes like
~~the~~ Integrated Watershed ~~Management~~
 Development Programme (IWDP),
 Rain-fed Area Development Programme,
 Brought Area Development Programme
 are operated in silos without
 interaction.
- ② People's participation is low.
- ③ No use of scientific watershed conser-
vation principles
- ④ Corruption and divergence of funds.
- ⑤ Only simple measures like making
 ponds, making lakes deeper are taken
- ⑥ Focus is only on the water component
 of watershed.

Measures

- ① People should be made an active

contributor and not passive observer

③ Different programmes should be brought under the same agency.

③ Central Ground Water Authority and National Water Commission should be merged (Nihar Shah)

④ Watershed management should not only include building storage structures, but also ground water harvesting, efficient farming practices, afforestation also.

Watershed development is one of the key measures to avert the impending water crisis and should be implemented with sincerity and efficiency

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?

Raw materials is one of the important factors for location of industries.

If raw material is heavy, weight losing or perishable

→ then industries are located near the raw materials. For eg:-

perishable → fruits and vegetable, sugarcane.

weight losing → limestone (cement), iron ore, bauxite (Aluminium), zinc and lead ore

If raw material can be transported easily

→ then location of industries is near market so that output can be as per market ^{according to} needs or ~~for~~ other factors.

near market → textile, petroleum
refineries.

near electricity → fertilizers, Extracting
source Aluminium from Alumina

Near water sources → iron, textile

Ques

This relationship has changed due to
globalization and technological advance-
ments :-

- ① With more technology it is possible to set up primary-processing plants near source. For eg:- extracting alumina from bauxite and then exporting alumina
- ② It allows industries to be placed near market which can source raw materials from various places.
- ③ Globalization has increased the raw materials available and well as

location where industries can be set up

④ In today's world, the major factor for location of industry has become labour cost.

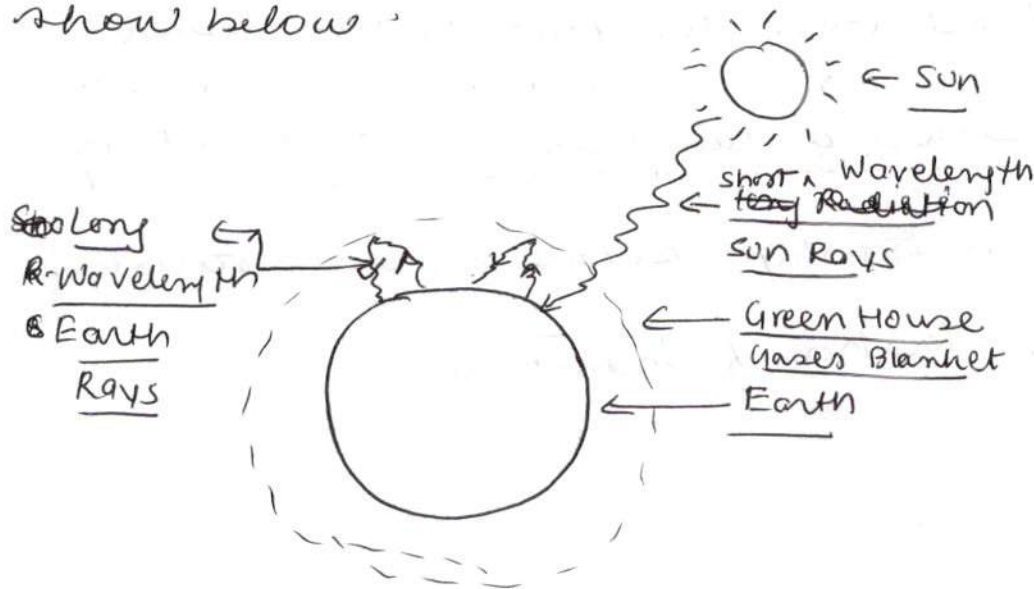
⑤ Globalization and Technological advancement is thus reducing the importance of traditional location factors such as nature of raw material. It is reducing the relationship between raw materials and location of industries.

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?

The nature green house effect due to green house gases work as show below :



The greenhouse gases allow short wavelength sun rays to pass. As Earth is at a lower temp than sun, it emits rays that have long wavelength. These are trapped by greenhouse gases to keep the

Earth warm.

The concentration of greenhouse gases such as CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O are such that only the necessary amount of heat (about 34%) is ^{reflected} ~~retained~~ by the ~~gases~~ ^{gases}. ~~for~~ The same amount which is released by earth in ~~Possible implications of rising~~ different ways. ~~So~~ So, net heat capture by earth is zero.

Rising concentration

- ① It will lead to more heat captured by green house gases.
- ② The net heat budget of the earth would be positive.
- ③ It will lead to increase in global temperature, i.e., global warming.

- ④ Global warming can then have many drastic consequences
- more forest fire
 - melting ice caps and glaciers
 - ocean warming and increasing ocean level.

- ⑤ All of these will lead to change in climatic pattern, i.e., climate change leading to increase frequency of natural disaster.

The effect of ~~the~~ increase in green house gas is already seen with 1°C rise in global temp ~~and~~ ^{from} pre-industrial time. Paris agreement under UNFCCC has been signed to keep this rise below 2°C (best case 1.5°C)