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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	ANCHAL CHAUHAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	199992
Center	DELHI	Date	27/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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।

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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 structures are the architectural ingenuity of past-civilizations frozen into stone.

Religion & Rock-cut Architecture

→ Rock-cut architecture started mainly with Buddhism who built Chaityas & Viharas for Monks for worship & residence.
Eg:- Ajanta, Ellora caves

→ With rise of Vaishnavism & Bhagvatism temple architecture got impetus & rock-temples of Ellora (Shiva temple), Kanheri Caves, Pattadakal etc. gained prominence.

→ The sects of Ajivika (a religious philosophy) were given the rock caves of Barabar Hill in Bihar & hence, they used it as residence.

Thus, many religions & religious activities gave rise to profound & beautiful rock-architectures in India that consist of sculptures, Paintings & many heritage components. of course showcasing the mastery of Art in Ancient times.

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 अट्टाईस 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।

Congress Ministries formed in 1936 in ~~State~~ provinces of United Province, Central province, Bombay, North west frontier province etc. showcased their indispensability in Indian administrative machinery & the sentiments of people towards self-Rule

However, they showed immense potential to rule by following :-
 → Land reforms in the ~~ministry~~ provinces
 → Work done on the front of Education & Economy.

→ Taking up issues of Trade Unions & industrialists.

However, there were some weaknesses too :-

→ Bifurcation of congress into swarajists & Non-swarajists.

→ No effective issues of plantation labour & peasantry taken up.

→ Women issues & their Right to vote did not surface in agenda.

All these pointed to inherent weakness of Congress. They could not stop communal disharmony among Hindu-Muslim which led to rise of Muslim league in elections of 1945.

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 ~~shrewd~~ shrewd statesman of France who rose on the French Revolution backdrop & is known as the 'Don' of the Revolution. He marched in entire Europe for Equality, liberty & Fraternity to expand French influence & hegemony.

Continental Blockade Policy

→ It was policy followed in the aftermath of Anglo-French rivalry in 1800s whereby the British was denied access to resources of continental Europe.

No goods could travel from Britain to continent & vice-versa.

However, the policy was targeted to make Britain weak by depriving it of food & raw materials for industries, this policy backfired.

Reasons for failure

→ Much of European countries were depended on Britain for wheat, investments and other products & hence it resulted in perishing of Economy.

→ The continental countries could not sell their produce to Britain, thus income level fall $\Rightarrow$ Unemployment & Economy crumbled.

Thus, Napoleon's strategy of continental blockade resulted in rise of food & investment prices in its own territories besides harming Britain.

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 as an institution in India is on high pedestal, given the status of sacrament & binds bonding not just between two individuals but between two families.

However, with rising forces of Modernization, Westernization, changing economy & Globalisation, this institution is witnessing a change.

Changes in Marriage Institution :-

1) Trends of Love Marriage

Arrange marriage exists but the trends in urban areas in particular have shifted to Love marriage.

2) Patrilocal to Neolocal

→ Earlier brides use to leave their parental home & move to groom's home. However, due to education & work, both individuals move to new place. Eg:- Bengaluru software industries. ~~example~~

3) Divorce has increased

Unawareness and family pressures in earlier times are on backseat & couples take divorce if they found each other in-compatible

Besides these changes, the rituals, ceremonies and rural areas have remained same. There are ways in which tradition is reconciled with modernism (Concept of Destination wedding with all traditional elements)

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।

Indian value system teaches the generations to take care of elderly and even the constitution of India in Article 41 says that elderly, disabled & vulnerable sections welfare must be taken care of.

Ageing & associated Problems

1) Physical handicap

→ Inability to walk, shivering of hands & legs, Vision loss, hearing loss etc.

2) Mental handicap

Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson disease, Memory loss affect elderly.

- 3) Vulnerability to diseases & fractures.
→ Hip bone broken, Diabetes, Heart strokes etc.

Government's initiative

- 1) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojna
→ To provide assisted-living devices for hearing, walking, vision to BPL old age people

- 2) National Old Age Pension scheme
→ To provide money to old people in rural areas.

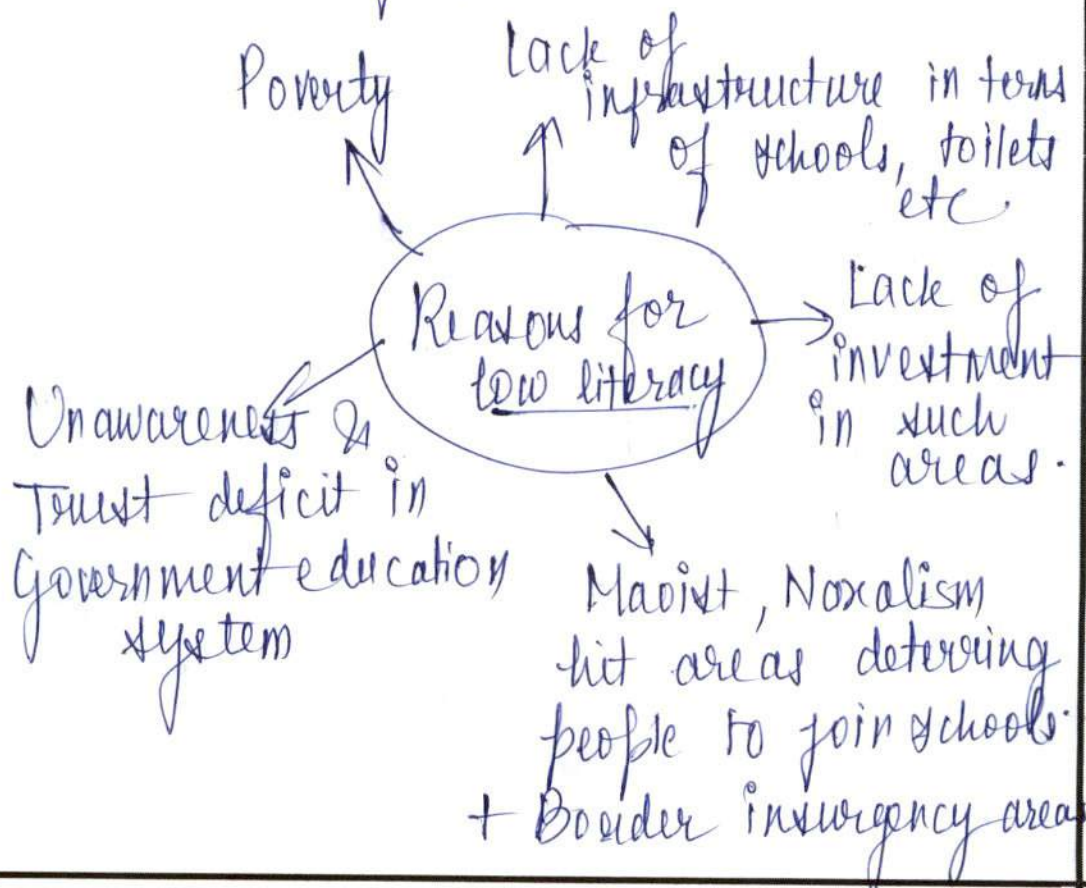
India has presently 8.6% of its population in 60+ bracket which will rise to 16.5% by 2050 & hence need to invest in paediatric & geriatric services. Kerala's Model of providing free Medical Health services to people above 60 must be emulated countrywide.

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

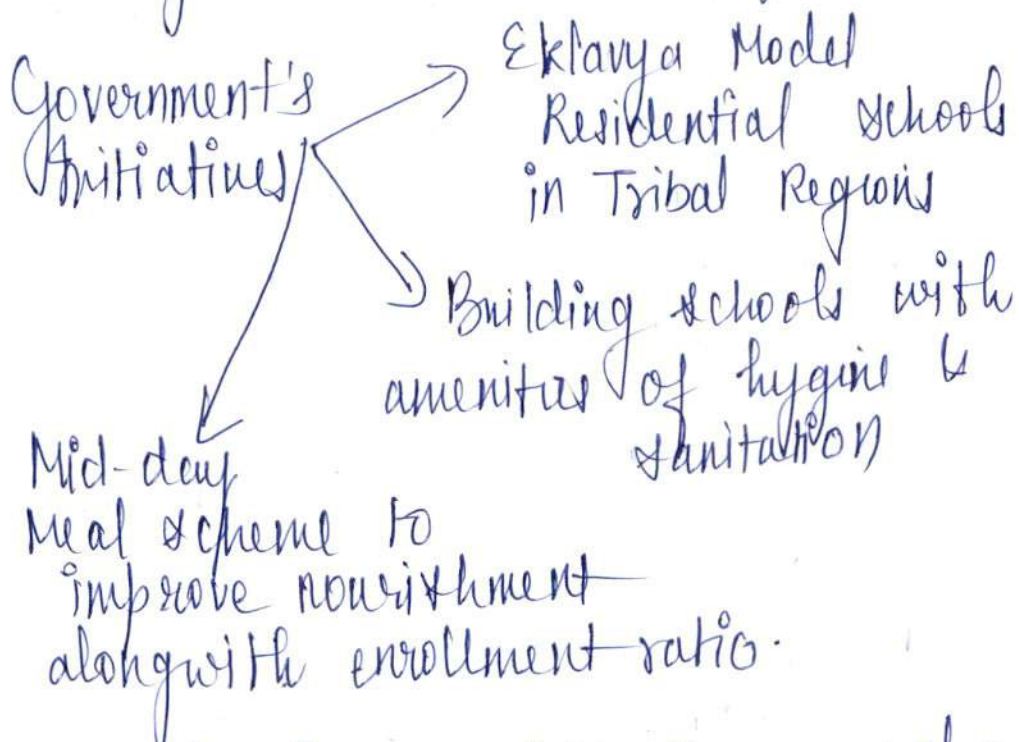
(150 words) 10

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।

Tribes are bequeathed with geographical & historical challenges of isolation, deprivation & poverty & hence this compromises their health & education level as well. India has 8.6% of its Population as Tribes (census 2011) which need dire attention to improve their demographic indicators.



The problems are more acute for girls in tribal regions where alongwith low literacy, they face menace of malnutrition, trafficking & high maternal mortality.



Though such initiatives are welcome development, the issues are much deep rooted. A holistic development in terms of investment, land right & ownership plus awareness is needed in tribal 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

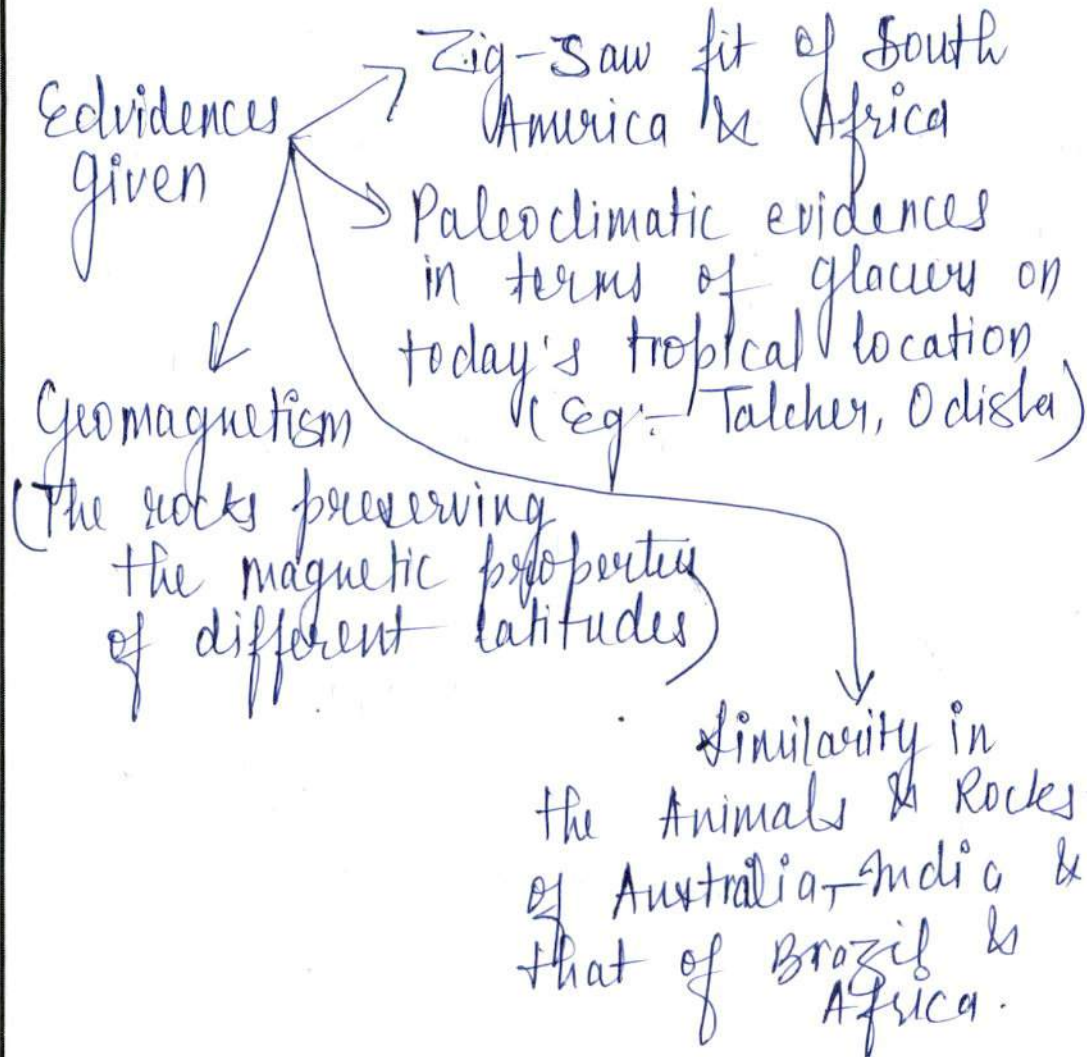
स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Alfred Wegner hypothesis on Continental Drift Theory was first theory that marked a watershed development in Geography & provided hints to develop modern Plate tectonics.

Following are hypothesis of Alfred Wegner

- The continents were all joined together once into Pangea.
- The Pangea broke & drifted North & North westward under the influence of tidal & pole-fleeing forces.
- While moving, the continents were broken & on south east edge left the islands (Eg:- Madagascar, Japan).

→ While moving on ocean surface, the continents scrapped & scratched ocean floor which was dragged to form mountains like Rockies, Andes etc.

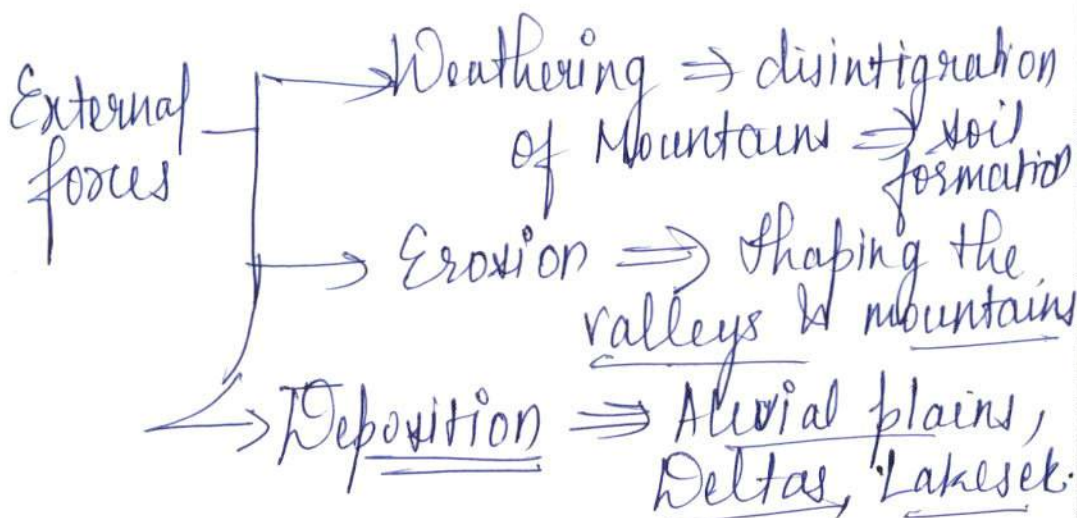
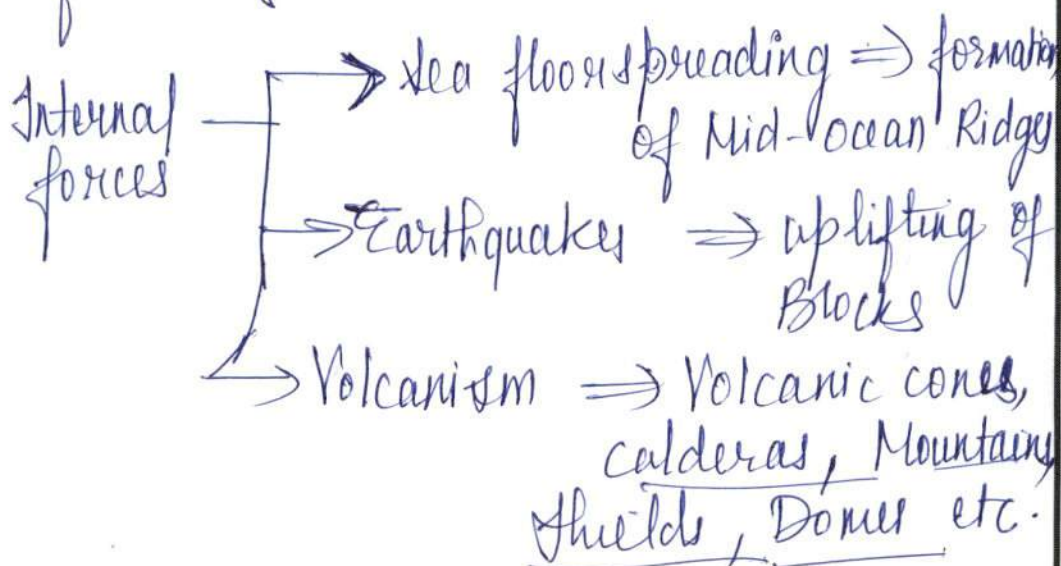


Though, many lacunae in the form of forces driving continents away, non explanation of Himalayan formation exists, C.D.T was an important wisdom in Geo. studies of 1920s

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।

Earth is a dynamic planet which constantly tries to strike a balance between its internal forces & external forces which results in formation of landforms.



The internal forces of Earth lead to drastic changes on Earth topography by way of upliftment & subduction.

However, it is the external forces of Winds, Glaciers, Rivers, Oceans etc. that denudes & shapes the landforms ~~of~~ formed by internal process.

A balance of ^{these} two results in beautiful mosaic of diverse physical features on this Earth.

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

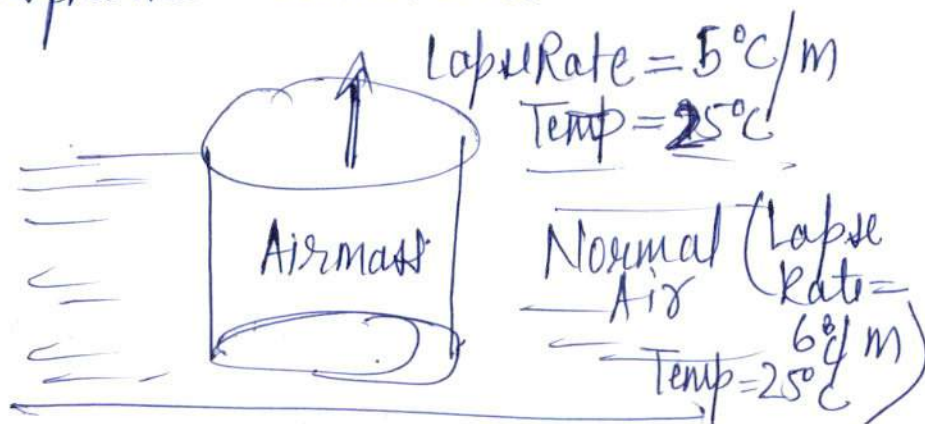
ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse Rate ~~is~~ The rate of falling of temperature of Earth's atmosphere with increase in height.

This happens in normal conditions. However, atmospheric instability is caused when this normal trend of fall in temperature with height is disrupted.

Related to this is the concept of Air Masses (a huge packet of warm air rising with respect of surrounding)

If Air mass is warmer than surrounding air despite adiabatic cooling $\Rightarrow$ results in convection & thunderstorms & gives rainfall & other instable atmospheric conditions.



~~At~~ let at height of 1m, Air mass temp = 20°C

Normal Air temp = 19°C

$\therefore$ Conditions of instability $\Rightarrow$ Thunderstorms.

This happens in pre-monsoon showers like Kat Baihakhi, Mango-showers of India.

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 यूरोपवासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian architecture evolved in the times of two opposing yet conciliating forces of ~~East~~ West & Oriental traditions & hence preserves the marks of both.

Influence of Colonial Period

→ Advent of Portugese on the west coast (Goa, Daman, Diu) marked the beginning of church architecture with influence of Christianity seen till date.

→ British brought with them Victorian Architectural influence that hybridized with both Indian & Islamic dome & high rise monuments
Eg:- Gateway of India, Mumbai

→ British contributed in the official building architecture as well
 Eg: Delhi Cannought Place → Round ringh, concentric Zonation model
 The building of courts, Nagpur
 (Given World Heritage Site status)

→ Features of colonial Architecture

- ① Use of stone
- ② English Bond Method of construction
- ③ Dome architecture → influenced by Islamic architecture
- ④ Circular ~~Buildings~~ Buildings
 Eg:- Parliament of India
 Supreme court
 Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Contributors :-

- 1) Sir Edward Lutyens → marked an indelible imprint on Delhi's architecture
- 2) Cobden → Planned the Chandigarh city post-independence ⇒ sectoral development was done.
- 3) German Architect was influential in building the campus of Jamia Millia Islamia.

Colonial history though exploitative, yet marked a very profound impact on Indian Architectural landscape. Known as Victorian architecture it itself is a hybrid of Roman, Gothic and oriental traditions.

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 India witnessed Renaissance (Rebirth) whereby the spiritual upliftment of Indian society was done through socio-religious movements like Ramakrishna Mission, Atmiya Sabha (later Brahmo Samaj), Arya Samaj, also cutting across caste-creed line in the form of Satyashodhak Samaj, Self-Respect Movement etc.

Features of socio-religious Reform Movements

→ Uplifting the status of women through the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc.

→ Against caste system ⇒ Egalitarian society.

The work of Arya Samajists and Brahmo Sabha is influential in this.

→ Against Child Marriage

This culminated in passing Age of Consent Bill by British government.

→ Against untouchability & temple entry movements

- Satyashodhak Samaj → Jyotiba Phule
- Self Respect Movement → E.V. Naicker
- Temple Entry Movement in south etc. worked in this area.

→ Widow Remarriage

Reform movements did a lot of ground work to uplift & regenerate the status of women in society.

All the reform movements sought to strike a balance between Western liberal thought (science, humanity etc) and the oriental spirituality taking goods from ^{both} traditions.

Superstitions, Dogmas and Blind faith like Human sacrifices were criticized & these laid the foundation stone of Modern 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।

In August 1905, the Bengal province of British India comprising today's Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Bangladesh etc which was nerve centre of rising Indian Nationalism was divided into two parts by Lord Curzon (~~Gov~~ Viceroy 1905-1908).

Reasons for Partition

1) Administrative convenience

The British argued that Bengal province is too large in territorial content that it must be divided.

2) Breaking the tide of Rising Nationalism

Bengal and its intellectuals :—
Rabindranath Tagore, S.N. Banerjee,

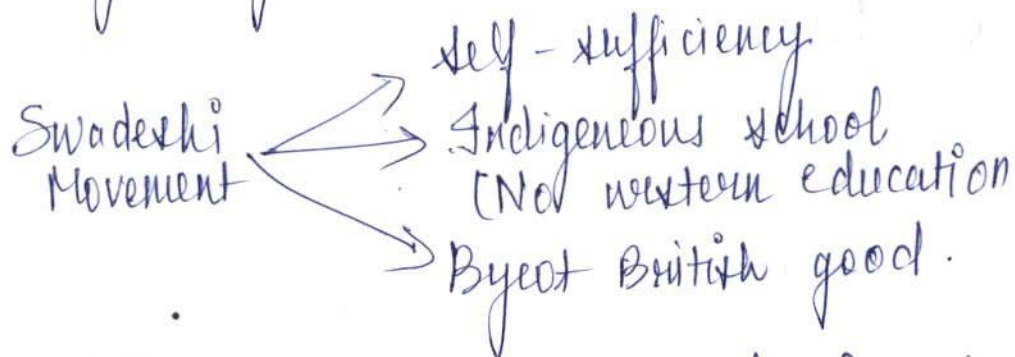
RC Dutt, Satendranath Tagore, Vivekananda etc. were instilling the feelings of Nationalism in India & drawing a picture of 'Akhand Bharat' through Paintings, Songs & Literature etc.

Hence, British were contempt with this rising nationalist fervour & hence divided the Bengal.

3) Break Hindu-Muslim Unity

Eastwhile province of Bengal was consisting of Muslim majority in East & Hindu majority in West & hence British played 'Divide & Rule' to its advantage.

All these reasons were well known to Nationalists and they were unwilling to bow down to British. They didn't buy the British Government's idea of 'Administrative inconvenience' and launched Swadeshi Movement by "boycotting" British goods & services.



The movement was so profound that incurred huge financial loss to British industries. With the efforts of Nationalists, the Bengal partition was eventually revoked in 1911.

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।

Post-independence India sought to reorganise its erstwhile 565 small princely states and British provinces into one Nation with federal polity.

Starting Timeline of state reorganization

- First state reorganization Commission
It rejected the linguistic organisation of states
- JVK committee or 2nd state Reorganisation Commission headed by PM Nehru →
again rejected linguistic organisation
- The demand of linguistic organisation gained currency in the backdrop of agitation led by Potti (Andhra) & hence Andhra was carved out of Madras province.

→ Fazl Commission 1956

⊙ It recommended linguistic organisation of states

Ongoing Process

The reorganisation of states is a living process as can be deduced from following :-

570 Princely states $\xrightarrow[\text{reorganised into}]{14 \text{ states} \text{ and } 7 \text{ UTs}}$ in 1960s

However, the creation of Haryana by carving it out of Punjab (again on linguistic basis) is converting UTs of Goa, Himachal, Tripura etc. to full statehood and again dividing Gujarat out of Maharashtra and re-organisation of North-East by creating Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya out of Assam.

shows that Reorganization is still an unfinished agenda.

In 2000s, three more new states were created:—

Chhattisgarh out of MP.
Uttarakhand out of U.P.
& Jharkhand out of Bihar.

This didn't stop here as in 2014, Telangana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh (linguistic basis).

It made India → a nation of 29 states & 7 UTs.

However, in August 2019, Indian government again divided the state of Jammu & Kashmir into 2 UTs of Kashmir (with legislative assembly) & Ladakh (without legislative assembly).

Making again the India → 28 states & 9 UTs. This may again change in future as per contingency of situation.

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।

In the aftermath of end of World war I (1914-1919), the world order was re-organised by the victor powers (US, UK, French, Russia) through various treaties which in one way or the other fueled the turmoil in the Europe that ultimately culminated in world war-2.

One such treaty was treaty of Versailles that sought following:-

- 1) Germany to demilitarize the Ruhr region & maintain a very minimal military for its security.
- 2) France was given the Alsace Lorraine (disputed area between Germany & France)

3) War guilt was imposed on Germany and it was to pay huge reparations for its aggression.

4) The erstwhile colonies of Germany in Africa & elsewhere (Rhodesia) was divided among Victors.

All these terms costed heavily on Germany & it got resented to the core.

Treaty terms leading to Rise of Nazism :-

→ The harsh terms of Treaty of Versailles alienated Germany and it could not pay war reparations.

→ Economy crumbled & political landscape got volatile with the rise of Hitler & his party (Nazi Party)

Rise of Third Reich in Germany

- 'Third Reich' ⇒ Hitler got the position of Chancellor of Germany & he turned it into dictatorship
- He blamed the misery of Germans on the victors of World War I and tore down the Treaty of Versailles.
- He sought to expand the German empire by influence from the 'Lebensraum' (State is organism & must grow & expand).
- He invaded Poland in Sep 1939 & hence world war-2 started

Thus WW-2 was both an outcome of Terms of Treaty of Versailles, Personal ambitions of Hitler and Appeasement Policy of Allied power with regard to German's aggression.

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।

Amongst the most vulnerable sections of society, Women occupies a major position and this section is disenfranchised by collective failure of society, polity & economic structure which are inherently biased towards Women both at workplace & at domestic arena.

Legal Measures undertaken against Domestic Violence

- Domestic Violence Act ⇒ makes it punishable offence to abuse a women physically & mentally.
- Dowry (Prohibition) Act ⇒ criminalises dowry & make it cognizable offence.

→ Measures like Maternity Benefit Act, Matsitruva Sahyog Yojna, Beti-Bachao-Beti-Padhao, Mahila Shakti Kendras (one stop centre for destitute women) etc. all seeks to collectively raise and uplift the status of women in society.

However, these legal measures are bare minimum pre-requisites for an egalitarian society. What's needed is change in societal behaviour that considers women as inferior and an object of exploitation.

Measures needed at societal level:-

1) Change in Patriarchal Mindset:-

This mindset engenders the stereotypical division of labour whereby women

are confined to household to take care,
cook & feed.

2) Making Dowry Prohibition and
Domestic Violence a 'Jan Aandolan',
whereby people are made aware
through campaigns & Advertisements
(PV Sindhu, Sakshi Malik, Pooja
Chand, Hima Das winning Gold)

3) Removing glass-ceiling at workplace
that inhibits women from occupying
managerial posts → Merit must be
recognized.

As Raja Ram Mohan Roy said that
without economic empowerment, women's
all-round development cannot be
ensured. Hence, its the collective effort
of individual, society, government &
NGOs that must work together
for Making 'New India' through
women empowerment.

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

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

Demographic transition means that population age-sex structure undergoes a change manifested in falling fertility rates, rise/fall of youthful population and improved demographic indicators (health, IMR, MMR, CSR etc.)

India's is witnessing a demographic transition whereby it is said to be experiencing Demographic Dividend. In this, the ~~dependent~~ ratio (Children & Old age people) population is less than youthful working age population (15-59 years)

Advantages of Demographic Dividend

- 1) More youthful productive labour
 ⇒ overall growth in efficiency & productivity of economy.
- 2) More savings & investments
 ⇒ Since dependent population is less, expenditure on health, education, social security decreases.
- 3) More consumption led growth
 ⇒ Youthful population drives and sustains growth by creating demand & subsequent production.
- 4) More women into workforce
 ⇒ Since domestic obligations are less, the women is likely to contribute to growth of economy & nation.

As per 'World Population Prospects' Report 2019, India is witnessing a demographic dividend for next 25 years (upto 2045).

It also says that ageing of population will nearly double from current 8% to 16.5% by 2050 & this will need expenditure in social security.

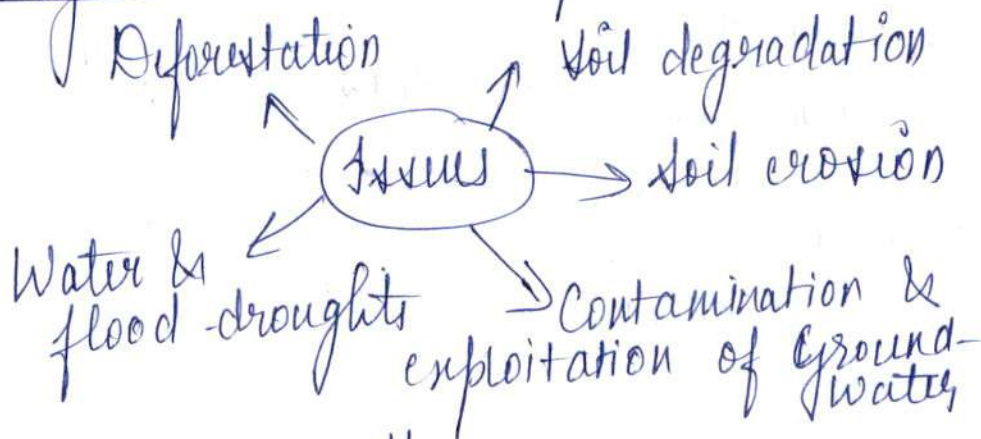
Falling Total fertility rates (2.3 according to Census 2011) may reach Replacement Rate of 2.1 by as early as 2030 & hence India must capitalize on its ~~at~~ latent resource (Population) by investing in Skills, Education and social well-being to achieve rich economic dividends & make India a \$5 trillion economy by 2045.

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 is an approach in regional planning that tackles the land-water management problem holistically taking River catchment area as central point.

Why watershed development?



↓
All these issues centres around theme of water and in one-way or other linked to each-other

Hence, the watershed development approach was required to tackle these issues holistically & comprehensively.

~~The~~ ^{is}

Reasons for limited success of watershed development :-

1) Trade off between Development & Environmental degradation

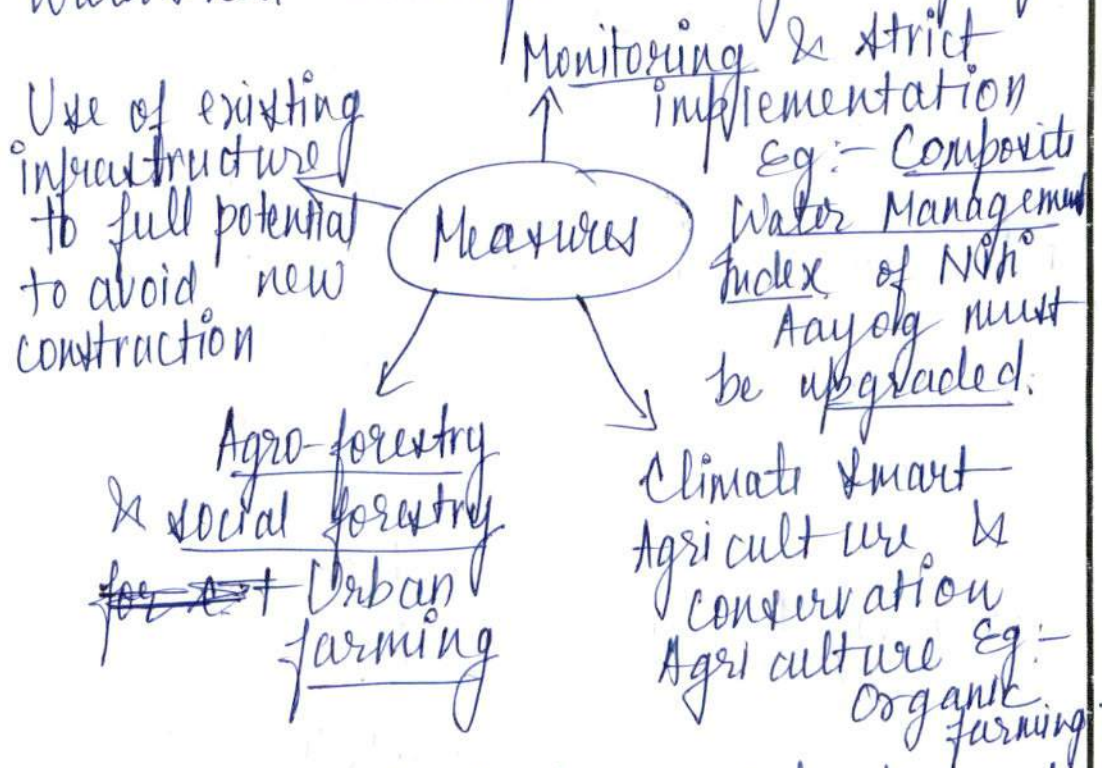
→ Building of Dams, Reservoirs, Roads, Railways ⇒ Deforestation & land is required ⇒ Compromises the wisdom of watershed development

2) Lack of Policy-co-ordination & inter-ministerial cooperation

There are different ministries handling the issues of soil, water and land & further link between states & central governments are weak.

- 3) Faulty Agri-cultural practices $\Rightarrow$ growth of water-intensive crops in drylands
- 4) ~~and~~ Non-monitoring of polluting industries $\rightarrow$ effluents & emissions into water bodies

There is an urgent need to rejuvenate & revamp the existing watershed development by way of:-



The issues of land cannot be divorced from issues of water & in turn from human aspects. So, Watershed development is an important wisdom for sustaining a healthy Environment & Humanity

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?

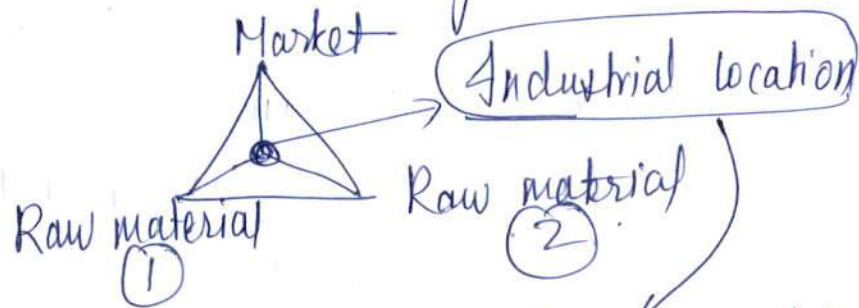
Ever growing world population is increasing demand for industries worldwide, we need to revisit the Industrial location method given by Weber to understand the link between raw materials & location of industries.

For economic profitability, the cost of production (labour plus transportation) must be minimised & hence optimum location are searched for industrial set up.

- 1) If raw material is ubiquitous $\Rightarrow$ industries are located near Market as transportation cost will be minimised.
- 2) If raw material is not ubiquitous & weight loosing (eg: coal)

Such industries are located near the source of raw material.

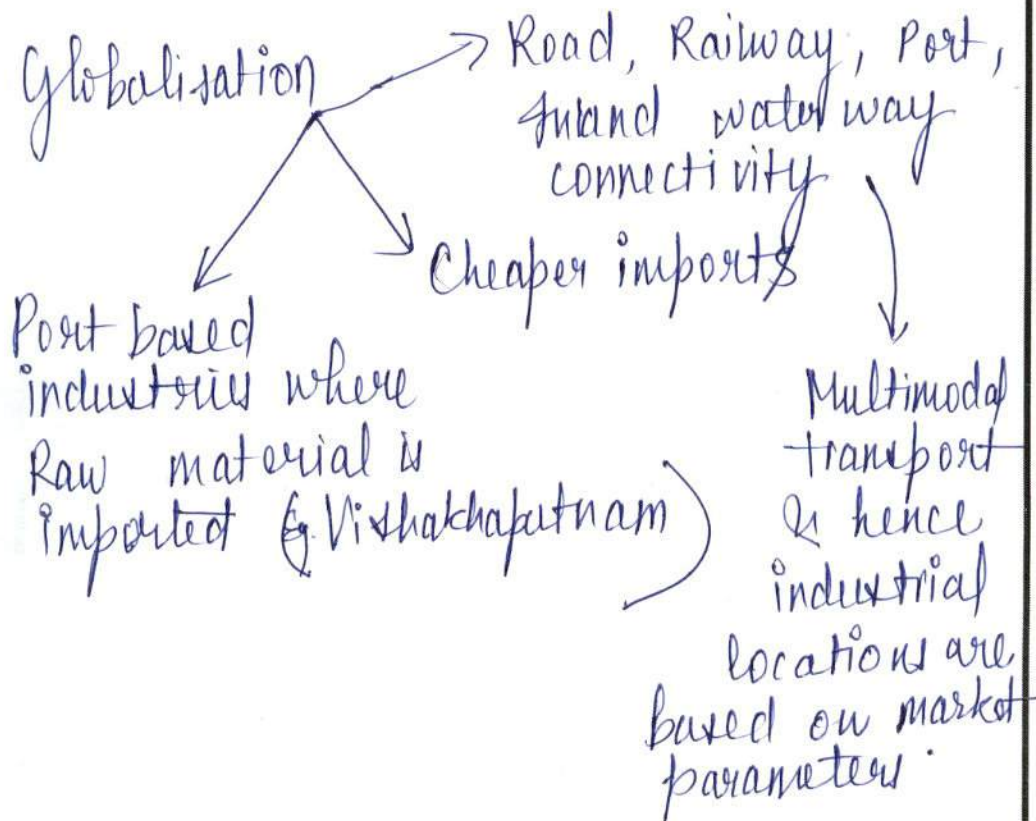
3) If there are 2 Raw materials & both are locally available, then



set up by Triangulation method $\Rightarrow$ some optimum point is found where transport cost is minimum

These were traditional ways of setting industries. Indian steel & Iron industries :- Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur etc. are based on it

However with Globalisation & technology, such conventional methods are obsolete.



Technologies like Scrap Plants, Recycling (Circular economy) & Paper & Pulp Industries $\Rightarrow$ Footloose Industries $\Rightarrow$ Not require any specific location

With Globalisation & Technology, Development has become diversified & dispersed alongwith active govt policies on Tax and land acquisition. Hence, industries are located based on them.

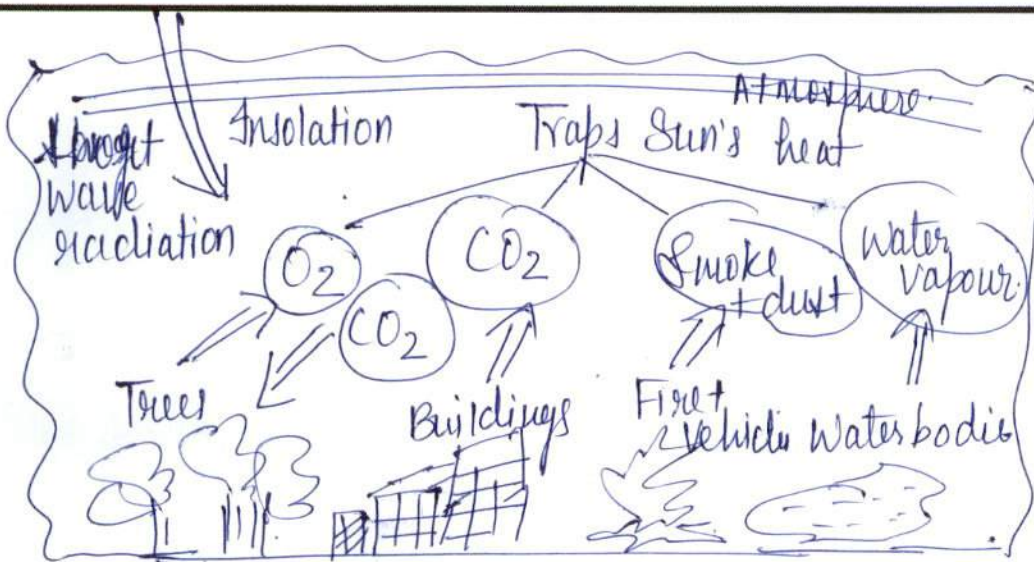
20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

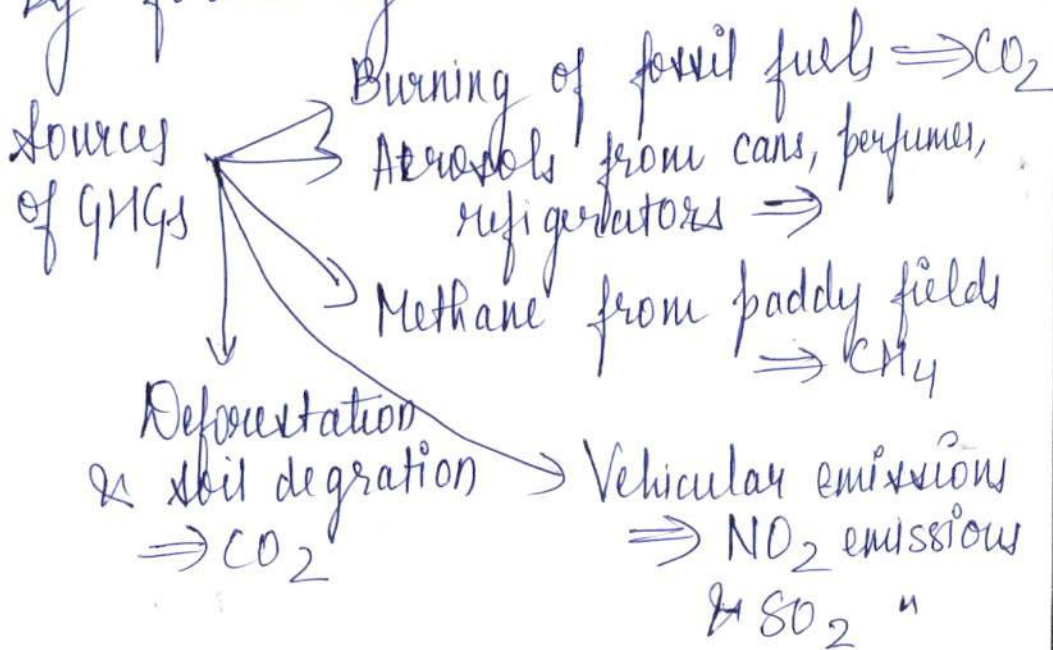
स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat budget is a delicate process of distribution & redistribution of insolation energy received on earth by way of Reflection, Scattering, Refraction, Diffusion, Conduction etc. whereby the Earth's optimum average temperature of 15°C is maintained.

Greenhouse gas such as Carbon dioxide (CO_2), water vapours, Nitrogen dioxide etc. traps the solar radiation & makes the Earth's temperature conducive for surviving & thriving floral, faunal & human populations.



Greenhouse gases balance is a very fragile equilibrium that's disturbed by rising levels of GHGs emissions by following.



There's something called 'Atmosphere Aerosol loading' which has limits & it cannot tolerate emissions beyond a limit.

Post-Industrial Revolution, the concentration of CO₂ has increased from 215 ppm to 440 ppm $\Rightarrow$ which is grave & is driving global warming & consequent climate change by disturbing heat budget of Earth.

More GHGs $\Rightarrow$ More trapping of heat $\Rightarrow$ Rise in Earth's temperature.

The need of the hour is to cut down GHGs emissions so that temperature rise ~~of~~ ^{beyond} 1.5°C is not driven as iterated in Paris Climate Deal, 2015.