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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	39839
Center		Date	3/9/19

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 लिखे 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।

The rock cut structures bring to the fore creativity that arose to display various facets of religion.

Rock cut structures were closely associated with various religions as _____

The Buddhists created caves to provide for various uses. For example, the homes Rishi Caves are example of monestries created for Buddhist.

The structures at Mahabalipuram under Pallava rule display Hinduism using rock cut structures.

The Resthra Kula Kings' works at Ellora (eg Ravan Shaking Mount Kailash) reflect the Shaivite sect's use of rock cut structures.

- Jains used rock-cut structures as seen in Sittanavasal and Amonmalai caves.

They also show various religious activities such as -

- The Korte Chaity was a religious monastery for monks to pray.

- Other caves existed for the monks to reside.

- The rock-cut structures were also used for pictographs and petroglyphs. (eg Caves in Ajanta).

- They were used to narrate instances from Puranas and other texts.

eg Arjuna's penance in Mahabalipuram.

It is thus evident that rock cut structures display immense creativity and ability, which transcended various religions and uses.

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।

The Congress ministries came to power post the enactment of 1935 Act, and made significant contributions in provinces to undo the harsh laws brought in by British.

Legislative record of the ministries

- They withdrew emergency ordinances
- Revoked the various bills for press restriction.
- Worked for better land revenue systems

Administrative record -

- They worked for civil rights and deepened the responsible nature of government.
- Provided for greater indianisation of administration.
- Curbed the exploitative nature of police and judiciary.

- The record was thus positive as —
- It paved a way for reforming local government.
 - Removal of exploitative rules.
 - Created a responsible executive.
 - Better resource allocation.

However, the period saw weaknesses emerge in INC as —

- The INC did not have the required expertise to govern yet.
- Limited powers were given to INC
- They had limited financial resources
- The tide of 2 nation theory was again gaining ground.
- Most of the changes were piece-meal, rather than revolutionary.

That INC quit after the declaration of WW II, in 1939 meant that they had very little time. In this context, their contribution must be applauded.

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।

The rise of Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya reflected how women played a key role in India's struggle for independence and to free it from shackles of colonial rule.

Kamladevi^o was a multifaceted personality as —

— She was a Bengali^o woman who was in touch with her cultural roots, and yet was modern in her approach.

— She sought to transform the way women were seen as passive followers.

— She focused on better education and improvement in the lives of the common man even after freedom.

She made significant contributions in —

○ Pre Independence India —

- Worked in the Quit India movement to support local leaders.
- Provided a sound intellectual ground to counter the myth of British Benevolence
- Focused on awakening the women to a more active role in the freedom struggle.

○ Post independence India —

- She worked to restore the communal harmony and enable peace.
- worked with peoples, especially Bengali minorities in the area.
- Served the country by empowering fellow women.

Kamadevi thus proved that she had the mettle to establish herself at a time when India was struggling by virtue of her cause to freedom.

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।

The rise of Napoleon must be seen in the context of the French Revolution of 1789, when he established a strong military rule, and ultimately declared himself a monarch.

Napoleon's policy of continental blockade rested on his principle of expansion via wars. The Napoleonic wars were meant to give France teeth to empower itself not just internationally, but also internally, as it was undergoing turmoil.

The Napoleonic policy of continental blockade rested on the idea of empowering oneself, while limiting the resources of the foe, and weakening it.

The inherent limitations of this policy included that it rested on aggressive posturing by France, which was resource intensive. It also led to hostilities with other neighbours, implying that there weren't friendly dynamics between powers for the sake of security.

The policy's limitations led to its failure, with Napoleon's reign coming to an end after the battle of Waterloo. It served to bring the republic back into France.

While, there were limitations, one cannot but overlook the adept idea behind Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade and praise it for its novelty at the time.

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 institution of marriage is one that has been mentioned in texts as old as Vedas. That it continues even today reflects how marriage has changed, but still remained a recognisable institution with continuity.

Changes in the institution of marriage are —

- Women have started to work, and this alters the traditional view of women as a home maker.
- People have begun to live in nuclear families, especially in Urban areas.
- Divorces are more common now than ever before.
- A marriage is seen as an institution which need not be arranged. Choice ^{of partners} is being respected more than before.

- Age of getting marriage is increasing. However, there have been elements of continuity as -
- It is still regarded as a sacrosanct bond where divorce is still a taboo.
- The violence at domestic level has continued.
- The pressure on girls for dowry has, though decreased, persisted.
- Arranged marriages in India are still the norm.
- Marriage is regarded as an institution where the woman has greater familial obligations.
- Patrilineal and Patrilocal systems continue.
- The woman continues to take her husband's last name after marriage.

Marriage is a complex institution reflecting immense sociological phenomenon. A nuanced analysis bring them to the fore.

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।

The rise in life expectancy has meant that the number of people who are 60yrs or above are increasing, posing new challenges and opportunities for the country.

Multiple disabilities are experienced in the course of aging -

- The loss of significant people in one's life like friends and spouses.
- Increased mental health issues; eg loneliness may lead to depression.
- Physical disabilities like cataract, knee surgeries etc.
- Inability of children to take care of parents, and life in Old Age homes.

- There is also a lack of financial independence, leading to pressure.
- Inability to rely on oneself for daily chores due to general decay of body.

Government initiatives for addressing issues -

- NSAP - The social assistance program allows the government to help the elderly.
- PMSYM - Pension for the elderly in unorganised sector, along with APY and PM Karam Yogi Mandhan scheme.
- PM Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana - To help access to medicines.
- PM Vayostree Samman - National award for the elderly.
- PM scheme for distribution of free medical Aids;
- Capping price of stents, knee replacement.

The old age must be seen as an effort to enjoy a life of dignity, not dependence. These measures are a step towards that.

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 rates among tribals, especially PVTGs, remains extremely low. This has also led to grounds for their exploitation. The death of a medical student due to ragging is an instance where even upon being literate, she faced harassment.

Reasons for prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals -

- They've been segregated from main-stream society, which has prevented literacy from reaching them.
- Often, they reside in disturbed areas, eg UWE corridor, preventing education infrastructure from developing.
- Resistance in the minds of teachers to go to remote areas.
- Racism faced by tribals from mainstream population.

Initiatives taken by the government
in this regard —

- The SCST atrocities act to prevent discrimination in admission, education etc.
- Reservation of seats for STs in various institutions.
- Eklayya Model Residential schools for STs in remote areas.
- Setting up of a tribal university in Andhra.
- Scholarships being given to meritorious ST students to pursue education and literacy.

A democratic government is one which seeks to empower its weakest members. The literacy drive of the tribals is an instance where the government can indeed show its commitment to deepen democracy.

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।

The Continental Drift Theory given by Wegener sought to explain how the continents moved to become as they appear now.



200 mn years ago



Today



50 mn years later

Wegener stated that originally, there were 2 bodies = Pangea (land) ; it split to create Gondwana and Laurentia land masses.

The reason for the movement of continents were the polar fleeing force and tidal force.

- Earth was seen as comprising 2 layers -
- Sial floating over Sima, making the
continent move.

Evidences given by Wegener -

- Jig saw fit (The continents fit perfectly)
- Placer deposit (Ghana has gold without
gold veins)
- Tillite deposit has similar structure
across continents.
- Lemuria - That certain species are found
wide apart in areas.
- The composition of rocks is similar
across continents.

This theory came to be challenged by
new discoveries such as plate tectonic
(only plates move, not continents) and

Hess' discovery of sea floor spreading.

Nevertheless, Wegener must be applauded
for providing an insight into
why the continents are the way they
are.

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 represents a complex interaction between for endogenic and exogenic forces to give shape to various landforms.

Internal forces impacting landforms -

- Diastrophism reflects processes that move, elevate or build up the crust. This includes movements of plates, continental uplift etc (land creation)
- Manifestations include fold mountains, Creation of uplifted continents, etc.
- Volcanism also transforms the landform, and takes a variety of shapes forms like caldera, shield volcano etc.
- The internal forces result from primordial heat, radioactive decay, rotation etc.

The exogenic forces usually work to destroy land forms and are seen as withering process.

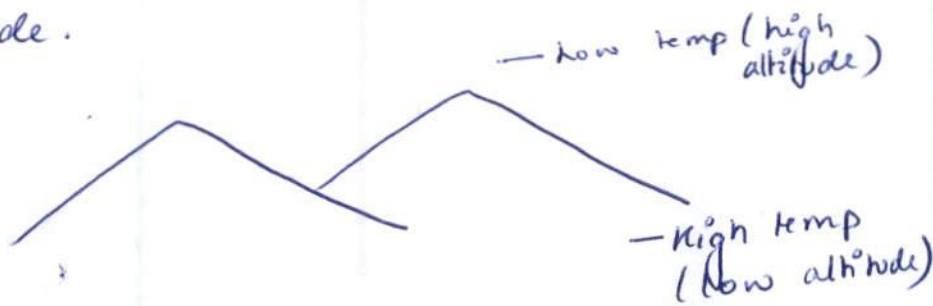
- The process of wind or water erosion leads to creation of pediments, peneplains, loess etc.
- It involves erosion and deposition with the help of agents like wind, water, etc.
- Gravity helps in mass movement, and may result in land slides, impacting the flow and structure of solid materials.
- Gradient enables the flow of land, and weathering acts as a catalyst.
- For example, a fold mountain is created by internal compression, which undergoes erosion due to external forces creating a valley.

The everchanging landforms thus are continuously built and destroyed due to an interplay of internal and external forces.

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 concept of lapse rate provides an understanding of the dynamic relationship between temperature and altitude.



Lapse rate thus signifies how with an increase in altitude, the temperature continues to fall.

For instance, there is a dip of about 1°C per 500 mtrs in height.

Lapse Rate reflects how atmosphere retains stability -

It enables circulation of air so that there is free movement of water

bearing air.

- The inversion of lapse rate creates fog and stillness, which is overcome when normal lapse rate returns.
- It enable convection, thus allowing air to rise and add to the condensation process.
- The adiabatic process also signifies this because as wind rises along a slope, it cools down and expands. This helps in making the atmosphere stable due to regular circulation.
- Lapse rate also helps in dispersing pollutants which can adversely impact the atmosphere if concentrated in one place.

The Lapse Rate is thus a complex phenomenon which provides a better understanding of the interplay of temperature and altitude, and its role in 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।

Modern architecture was greatly influenced by the Europeans, whose advent began with the coming of the portugese in 1498 and ended with the fall of the British empire in 1947.

The colonial period brought influence of western architectural form to India as -

- They came and settled permanently in India,
- They had to build institutions from scratch, for eg railways, medical headquarters, accomodations etc.
- They had their own architects to design
- It was a means to establish superiority and display power.

The Contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture is seen as -

- Even today, many bungalows continue to be of British origin. They continue to be used by the government, reflecting European legacy.

- The neo-gothic architecture with pointed arches is seen in various places. For eg, in the Victoria Terminus in Mumbai.

- Lutyens Delhi continues to be a legacy of the British and the architecture reflects British tastes and structures.

- Pondichery reflects the French idea of architecture, with its vibrant streets and river front patios.

The Goan architecture is still greatly influenced by Portuguese systems of architecture, reflecting similar the work as is heritage in Lisbon even today.

It is thus evident that the setting up of empires by Europe influenced all forms of life, including architecture and the way buildings came to be designed. This became a symbol of power, often displaying prosperity and grandeur.

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।

With the coming of ^{reformers like} Raja Ram Mohan Roy, there was a tangible shift in how society viewed reforms, and it began the journey of a modern-India.

There were various backward elements of traditional culture as-

- Women weren't educated as men were.
- Widow remarriage was a taboo
- Caste discrimination was prevalent.
- Sati continued.
- Islam was languishing under the influence of clerics.

The 19th century witnessed a struggle
against mis as -

- New socio-religious reform movements arose to transform society.
- They were led by the educated middle classes.
- They were often aided by the British.

The Socio-Religious reform movements
were thus -

- Critical in fighting the traditional
~~in fighting~~ views towards women.
Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar was instance
helped the cause of women's
education.
- The abolition of Sati was aided by
Bentick in ~~the~~ its abolition with
efforts of Raja Roy.
- The Durgio movement sought to transform
the way education was seen, bringing

is ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

- The Rahnumai² Mazdayana Sabha sought to modernize the Parsi society, making them one of the most progressive.
- Sir Syed Ahmed emphasized on the need for education for Muslims to empower them.

The socio-religious movements had thus worked to create a modern India, resting on the ideals of liberty, equality and justice.

Though they faced hostility from orthodox sections, and were earlier seen as having restricted mass participation and an elite ~~peop~~ background, it helped lay the foundation of the India we see today, resting on the ideals of liberty, justice, equality, fraternity and dignity.

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।

The partition of Bengal came to public domain in 1905, when the Swadeshi movement was launched to protest against it.

Reasons behind partition of Bengal -

- Bengal was gradually emerging as the hub of the national movement with leaders like Aurobindo belonging to Bengal.
- The linguistic cohesiveness was another factor the British wanted to curb.
- The British sought to arise communal feelings by dividing the Hindus and Muslims.

- The British gave administrative ease as a factor for dividing Bengal.
- The success of Swadeshi movement was —
 - The launch of Boycott of British goods.
 - The use of public meetings and Samitis to encourage masses to participate.
 - Use of novel techniques like ^{festivals eg} Ganesh Chaturmi to arise nationalist feelings.
 - Emphasis on Atmas hakti to break the myth of benevolence of British.
 - Instilling the new forms of education of In Bengal under Aurobindo.
 - Laying the ground for mass satyagraha which was later harnessed by Gandhi.

However, the movement had certain weaknesses too -

- The movement was limited to the lower middle class in urban areas.
- Lack of proper understanding of colonial rule.
- Lack of proper organisation.
- Peasants were not a significant part.
- Created rifts in INC ultimately leading to the Surat Split.

The Swadeshi^o movement, despite its shortcomings, effectively used boycott and passive resistance, ideas revolutionary at the time, to counter British actions. This only went on to strengthen the nationalist fervour, ~~which~~ enabling Gandhi^o to tap it and finally gain independence in^o 1947.

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 reorganisation of states was a complex phenomenon, the latest being the creation of UTs - J&K and Ladakh, to give a more sound basis to administration.

The Reorganisation of states post independence has been an ongoing process as -

- In 1953, Andhra was created after P. Srisaramulu's fast unto death.

- The State Reorganisation Committee led to the SRC Act to recommend reorganisation with the

following ideas

- Unity
- Language
- Financial viability
- Welfare of the people

- In 1960, Gujarat and Maharashtra were separated. In 1966, Punjab and Haryana were created.

- The 2nd ~~big~~ wave came in 1972, when NE India was reorganized.

- In 2000, new states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created, and in 2014, Telangana was created.

There are distinct contributing factors -

- Language - Primary cause for reorganisation as in the case of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

- Ethnicity - As was seen in the reorganisation of NE states; eg Creation of Meghalay from Assam.

- Developmental needs - The creation of Jharkhand for instance was to

enable the better development of backward areas.

— Security — The reorganisation of J&K by abrogating Article 370 is in view of the rising instances of terrorism and the threat from Pakistan.

The process of reorganisation of states thus reflected an effort to accommodate various reasonable demands. However, many demands continue even today, for instance creation of Gorkhaland by separating it from WB. It remains to be seen how the government will respond and if the map will undergo further changes.

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 came into being after WWI, and is often perceived to have laid the ground for WW II.

~~Reasons for~~ The treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation as —

- It made little efforts to empower Germany to stand on its own feet.
- It prevented Germany from conscription, thus preventing strengthening of Army.
- It prevented the unification with Austria.

- All colonies of Germany were taken away, while other countries had their colonies.

It was thus a dictated peace forced on Germany as -

- It had a guilt clause that helped other powers blame Germany for causing WWI.

- It forced Germany to pay for war reparations, to further weaken its economy.

- Germany was not a party to the negotiations.

- It sought to demilitarise Germany thus creating disabilities in its ability to secure itself.

The treaty eventually triggered WW II as -

- It led to a sense that Germans had been wronged, empowering

leaders like Hitler to rise to use these vulnerabilities.

= It also created a sense of hostility towards the allied powers.

- The treaty could not enforce clauses properly as Hitler began conscription, and allies appeared the Germans.

- The treaty brought form the demand for Lebensraum or living space by Hitler to the fore.

While the Treaty had indeed to bring Germany to its knees, which it managed for a while too, it also created a sense of vengeance among Germans. It was this feeling that led Hitler to conquest Poland, eventually triggering WWII.

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।

The issue of women facing domestic violence is not new, and feminism sought to bring forth how women faced violence first and foremost within the four walls of their own home.

Legal measures for domestic violence include -

- Domestic Violence Act which empowers the women to complain against her in-law / husband.
- Now, even women ^(relatives of husband) can be held responsible if they are violent towards the woman.
- The Dowry Act also serves to prevent domestic violence.

However, legal measures alone are insufficient as -

- There is a hesitation to approach law and order establishments / thanas to file complaint.
- Often, the woman is so dependent on men financially, that she cannot file a complaint.
- The taboo of divorce prevents women from taking action.
- There is a consideration for the child if the couple has children; which prevents people seeking legal action.

The issue for domestic violence is seen as —

- There have been rising cases of harassment by husbands and their families.
- Many a times, as women have started working, they have been empowered to call for divorce; but it's still rare.

The issue thus needs intervention at societal levels as —

- It will pave the way for a healthy debate on the issue.
- SNGs provide an avenue to raise the issue and seek solutions.
- Education must be transformed to increase awareness and empower women.
- The corollary of Lok Adalats can be set up per village dealing with issues at a micro level informally.
- NGOs must be involved in enabling women who do seek a dissolution of a violent marriage.
- The parents must be made aware at Sammelans etc to respect the woman and not harass her.

Though legal measures are necessary, they are often insufficient in curbing domestic violence. In this context, change in society is, though longdrawn, critical.

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 Economic Survey 2019-20 pointed to how in the next few years, India will have the average age as 27, while in China the average age would be 37. This has huge implications for Indian demography.

India is undergoing a demographic transition as -

- In the coming 5 years, India will reach below replace fertility rates (Economic Survey).

- The old are living much longer now than before.

- The working age population is

going to create new implications, as it is substantially rising compared to other countries.

- The child sex ratio has been falling, paving the way for "missing women".

The implications of this demographic transition are multipronged as -

- It will lead to more requirement for health care in the future for the older aged people.

- The need for employment opportunities will arise as unemployment will lead to unrest for the rising labour force.

- The reduction in child sex ratio will mean the women are lesser in number. This will have grave sociological impact.

- India's demographic dividend will not stay on forever as the society will age. This means new avenues must be created for productive use of the dividend immediately.

- A declining fertility rate means the population growth will slow down, but India will still overtake China as the most populous country in 2040.

The demographic transition allows India a chance to use its human resource to rise and become a global power.

This process has multiple implications, and it must be ensured that population of this magnitude becomes a boon not bane.

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।

The creation of a new Jal Shakti Ministry points to the emphasis the government is laying on water and watershed development.

Significance of Watershed development

- Watershed comprises the entire gamut of resources a region has including forests, humans, biodiversity etc, besides the water resources.
- It enables a harmonious coexistence of the different resources.
- Prevents misuse / over exploitation with emphasis on conservation.
- Focus is on holistic development, not

a skewed pattern of growth at the cost of environment.

Reasons for limited success of initiatives for watershed management -

- Lack of proper infrastructure such as units for conservation, cleaning, harvesting etc.
- Lack of funds to implement strategy.
- Over-ambitious targets.
- Limited involvement of people at the local level during planning.
- Often Gram Sabhas lack the expertise to carry out the management.
- The need for resources, eg water of irrigation hampers watershed development.

Some measures taken by government for watershed management -

- More Cropper drop (AIRBP)
- Rain water harvesting in the new Ground water rilled
- Creation of infrastructure like reservoirs

to empower efforts.

- Inclusion of locals at some levels to widen opinions.

Measures to improve the design of watershed programs -

- Focus must be on conservation at the ground level, rather than treatment later.
- Integrate human resource to prevent misuse by showing flexibility to local needs.
- The fees on over exploitation of water resource must be hiked.
- Ensure proper care of livestock so they don't pollute the water.
- Irrigation and scientific cropping rather than commercial use to prevent over exploitation.

Watershed is a resource India cannot overlook, for our healthy and harmonious life depends on it.

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?

The locations at which industries are setup are chosen keeping in mind certain factors. That ~~location~~ ^{automobile} industry is located all over, but tea processing only in Assam is an instance of interplay of various factors.

Relationship between Raw material and location of industry —

→ If the raw material is weight losing (eg sugarcane), then the industry is located close to the source of raw material.

→ This is to ensure maximum cost reduction in terms of wastage and

storage facilities.

- However, if the raw material is not weight losing, for eg coal, then industries can be setup away from the source of raw material.

- In this case, various factors are considered

- Market
- Infrastructure
- Labour
- Climate, etc.

Globalisation is changing this relation as

- Now, there is increased trade in goods and services overseas, due to which export and import occur.

- Rise of new industries like BPO not connected to raw materials in traditional sense.

- The ~~export~~ ^{import} of raw materials leads to industries being out of the country, while raw materials remain far away (eg Uranium is imported from Canada, but industry is in various states)

Technological advancements are changing this relation as —

- It is enabling better storage even of weight losing crops, enabling industries to not be bound to locations.
- Even solids can be transported via slurry to distant areas.
- There is a greater possibility of cheaply moving goods via freight corridors and inland waterways.
- The use of technology enable faster monitoring of the various raw materials.
- Involves the transformation and processing at very early stages to enable transport later by enhancing shelf life.

While technology and globalisation have certainly transformed the linkage between raw material and industry's location, that sugarcane^{industry} continues to be in Maharashtra and UP reflects that all hurdles have not yet been crossed.

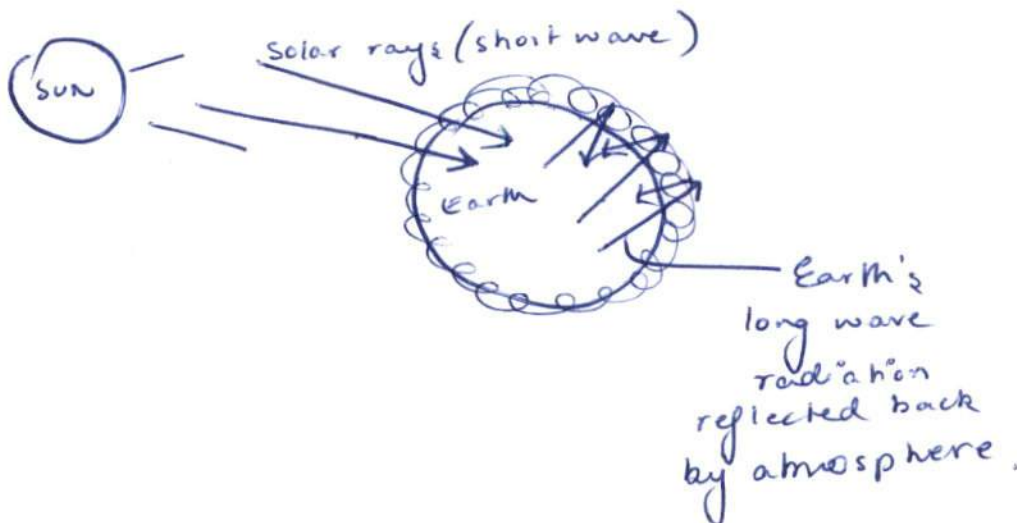
20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(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 Earth's heat budget is a concept to imply how the sun's energy is absorbed by the earth to warm up the atmosphere, enabling the conditions for life.

The Greenhouse effect helps maintain Earth's heat Budget as -



The Greenhouse effect means the atmosphere of earth is transparent to incoming solar

rays. 1.

- However, the atmosphere ~~to~~ absorbs the long wave infrared rays the earth emits, creating a greenhouse effect, warming the earth, making it livable.

- This process ensures that the sun's energy is used to maintain heat budget. Out of 100 units, 35 are reflected back immediately, and 65 are absorbed. This too is later emitted back by the clouds and atmosphere to balance heat budget.

Implications of rising concentrations of GHGs on Earth's Heat Budget -

- The earth will become hotter with a temperature rise. IPCC points to how there is already a 1°C rise from pre-industrial levels.

- This can lead to melting of glaciers and rising sea levels, as heat budget is disturbed.

- It can alter movement of ocean currents due to rising heat, as waters also transmit heat to balance budget.
- The outflow of longwave radiation will be disturbed, leading to a rising heatwave like situation.
- The balance of earth radiating back 51 units of the solar energy, along with 14 from the atmosphere will not occur. Instead, it will lead to an imbalance in transmission even between the tropical and polar areas.

The heat budget is a phenomenon that makes life possible with gases like CO_2 acting as greenhouse. If this heat budget is disturbed, the consequences will be grave for mankind.