



# VISION IAS

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01 SEP 2019

NO.  
03

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	Anupriya Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	491283
Center	ORN	Date	

### 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Delhi- 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

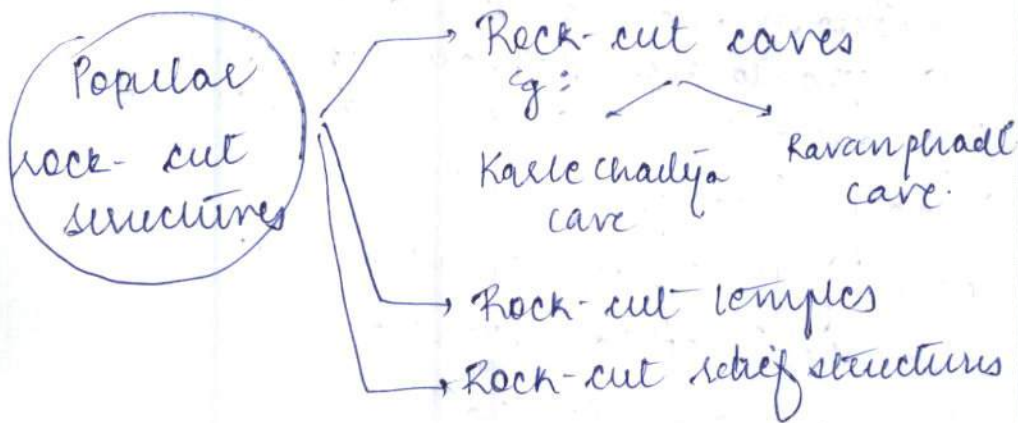
All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Rock-cut structures abound the Indian architectural heritage depicting the richness and deep religiosity of Indian ancient and medieval era.



### Association with Religions:-

#### ① Hinduism :

① South Indian temples (of Pallava's time)

Narasimhavarman is credited with building :

- Rathas

Eg- Panchapandava Ratha

- Monolithic temples.

The Panchapandava Ratha is devoted to the Pandavas as illustrated in Mahabharata

② Open-air rock-cut relief  
Eg: Aspina's Penance (Mahabalipuram)  
It depicts the Hindu religious  
activity of Hath Yoga

③ Ellora caves → Hindu caves

constructed by guilds depict :-

• ~~Kacchava~~ <sup>Ravan</sup> shaking Mt. Kailash.

④ Elephanta caves - Hindu religious site.  
II. Jainism - Contributions of King Khavvela

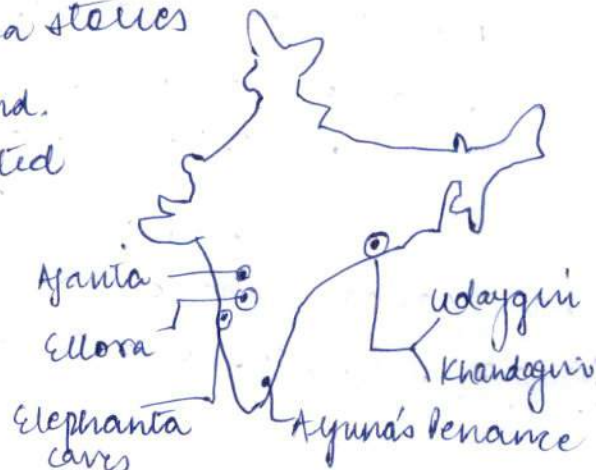
① Udaygiri caves :-

Not only depict Jain rituals but  
also their popular mantra  
& Jain Namokar Mantra.

② Khandogiri caves :-

III. Buddhism : Ajanta caves - 29 Buddhist caves  
depict various life events of Buddha  
↳ Jataka stories

Thus, the religiosity and  
diverse activities associated  
with it have been  
narrated through  
the means of  
rock-art.



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 contested the 1937 elections, held under the Government of India Act, 1935 and held offices in provinces as a crown of thorns as instructed by Gandhi.

The 28-month rule (before resigning as a result of the World War II) was marked by various reformative measures.

### LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

#### (i) Land reforms:

→ The socialist wave prevalent in Congress since 1930s led them to take steps to equitably redistribute land through acquisition laws.

#### (ii) Control over police:

→ Police, one of the pillars of British power and the power held by it was confined within limits to prevent harassment of common people.

- ③ Progressive welfare measures  
- like provision of drinking water,  
etc was made available.

However, it was also marked by  
emergence of various weaknesses -

### WEAKNESSES:

- ① Gandhi-Bose conflict:  
Divided over the issues of :-
- Presidency in Tripuri session  
(Tripuri crisis) - 1939.
  - means to be used for freedom struggle  
(violent / non-violent)
- this finally led to Bose resigning  
post forming the Forward Bloc, 1939

②

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 freedom struggle (especially in its later years) saw widespread participation of women in multiple spheres.

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay has widely contributed to the freedom movement as illustrated below:-

① A multifaceted personality:

- an eloquent speaker, representing the voice of women in freedom struggle
- A gifted writer, some famous compositions - helped in evoking nationalist fervour in the middle-class
- Active participant in pro freedom protests, and debates
- organised women on a national scale

### Contributions to Pre-independent India

- Led the bogie of revolt, at a time when women were considered meek and submissive.
- Contributed to active courting for inclusion of women's demands in the reformist agendas.

### Contribution to Post-independent India

- Along with Sarojini Naidu, played crucial role in securing place for women's concerns in the mainstream reform agenda.
  - Encouraged women for political representation.
  - Promoted education (especially technical) among women for asserting their rights.
- Thus, Kamaladevi was a luminary and a visionary personality giving face to women's voices.

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, the emperor of France from 1805-1815 had the ambitions of establishing his reign over the entire Europe.

Britain was perceived as a major obstacle in Napoleon's progress, thus he sought to restrain its economic and diplomatic might through his 'Continental Blockade policy'.

Features :

- Imposing economic blockade to Britain from the European powers
- Agreement among major powers like Germany, Prussia etc to isolate Britain.
- Restraining its market base by agreeing not to buy Britain's products.

However, the policy had inherent limitations ultimately causing its defeat and the Vienna Congress, 1815 in its aftermath that restored status quo existing before Napoleon.

### LIMITATIONS:

- Forceful imposition of economic dictat upon foreign nations.
- Absence of alternative strategies to meet continental demand.
- Markets of the ~~colonies~~ nations under agreement were hurt owing to raw material surplus.

Thus, Napoleon's continental policy aimed at countering British supremacy ultimately ended up in the end of Napoleon era owing to flawed structure.

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.

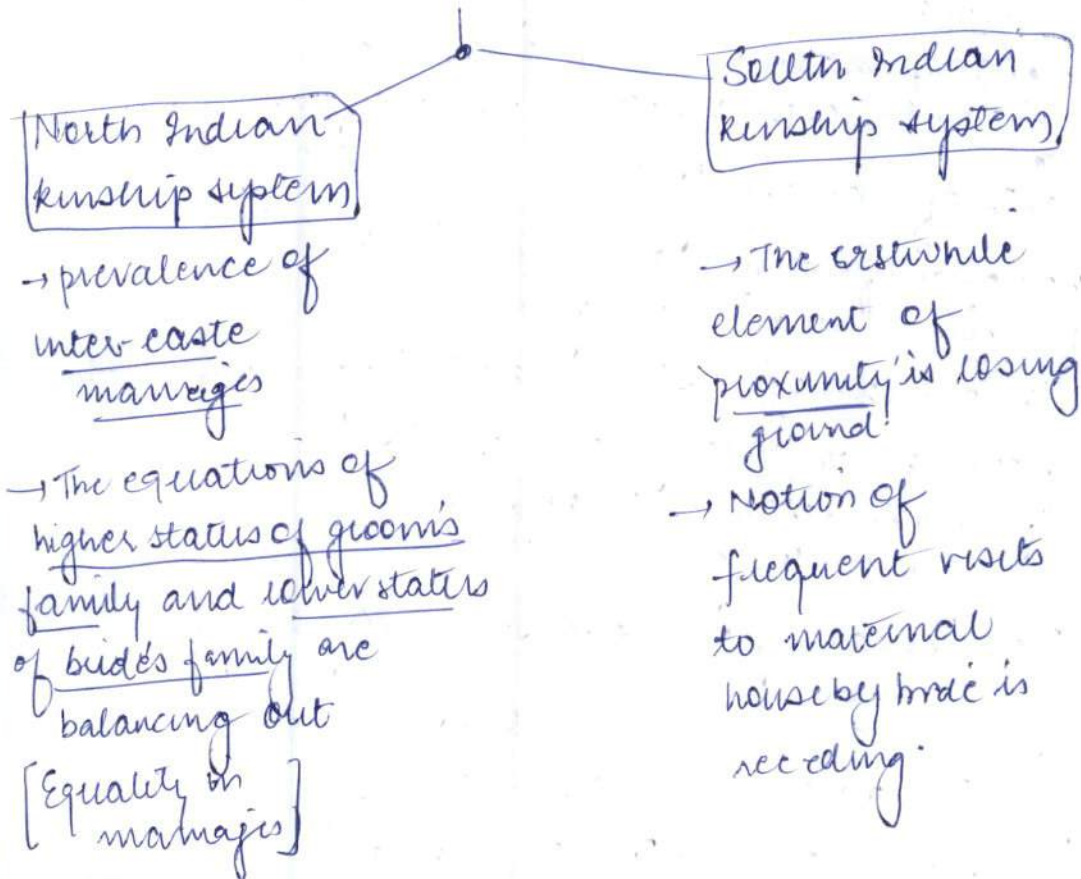
(150 words) 10

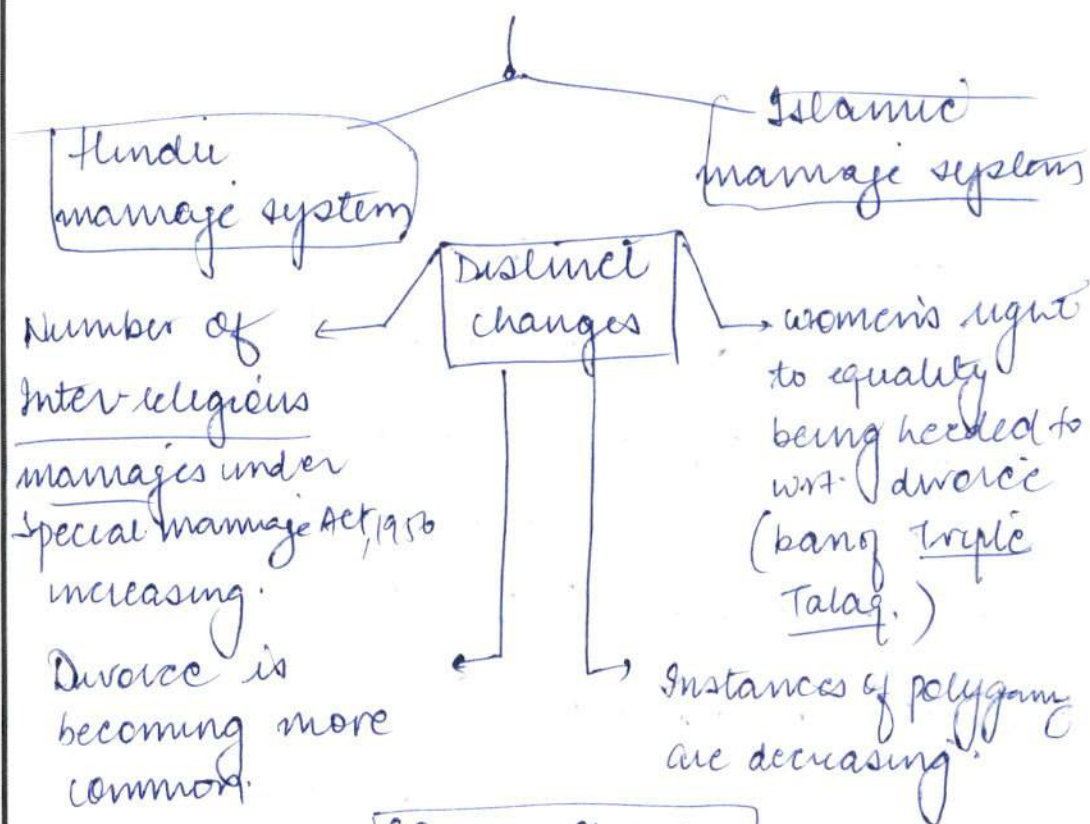
हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

'marriage' is an important social institution in the Indian social structure, with its various diversities and forms depicting the Indian pluralist structure.

### CHANGES IN MARRIAGE:

Can be studied under various heads :-





### Common changes

Median

- Age of marriage is increasing
- Equal responsibilities of male and female counterpart.

### Elements of continuity :-

- The notion of marriage as a sacred bond still prevails (Hindu marriages)
- Child marriages still prevalent in Rajasthan
- Fraternal polyandry still practised  
Eg. 'Kholki' system (Harayana)  
• Todas (Nilgiri)
- Matrilineal system practised in Meghalaya

Thus, marriage as an institution depicts not just 'unity in diversity' but also elements of 'continuity with change'

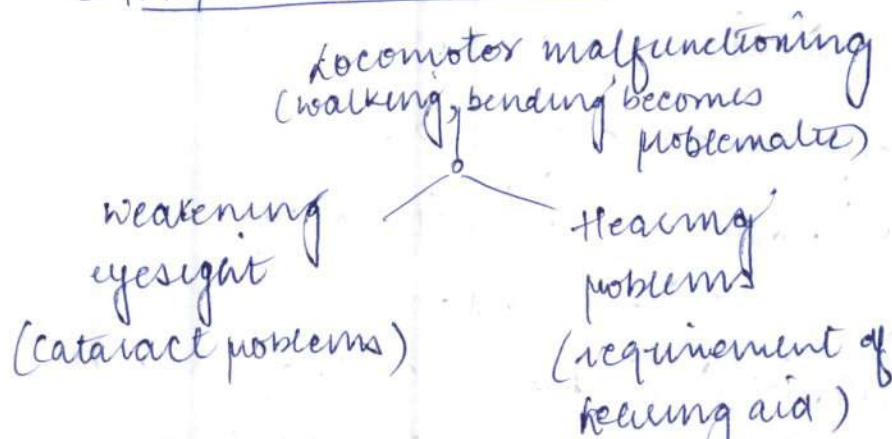
6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. (150 words) 10

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।

As per the Economic Survey 2019-20, the proportion of elderly in the Indian population structure will increase from (2011) 8.57 to 16% (2041).

With increasing ageing population, it becomes imperative to take note of multiple disabilities faced by them :-

① PHYSICAL DISABILITIES :-



→ This leads to several health problems, requiring timely intervention

② ECONOMIC DISABILITIES :-

- Financial independence is lacking
- Lack of social security measures  
eg: Pension, gratuity etc.

### ③ SOCIAL DISABILITY

'Ageism' is reinforced by societal restraints like:

- Exclusion from decision making authority
- Nuclear family system causing elderly to take refuge in old-age homes.

To tackle same,

### (GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES):

#### ① Rashtriyaya Vayashki Yojana:

- Provision of assisting devices to elderly with disabilities
- financial assistance for same.

#### ② Vaya Vandana Yojana:

- Improving financial independence of elderly population.

#### ③ National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)

- Provision of pensions etc to alleviate economic misery.

### WAY FORWARD:

- mainstreaming 'geriatrics care' in hospitals (included under Ayushman Bharat scheme)
- ~~Provision~~ sensitisation of society at large
- This will help us to take the 'gold in geriatrics'

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।

Tribal population of India represents repository of Indian traditional cultures, however the literacy rate among tribals remains abysmal.

### REASONS

#### Economic Reasons

- poor financial status as forest dwellers, thus children are perceived as 'more hands to work'
- Low remuneration as agricultural labourers, hence inability to bear school expenses.

#### Social Reasons

- Lack of awareness regarding:
  - Reservation provision to educational institutions under Article 15(4)
  - Ekshara schools for tribals
- Perceived exclusion perpetuating their marginalisation in public institutions

#### Political Reasons

- limited success of PESA thus the unawareness perpetuates

Other Reasons :-

- High drop-out rates?  
Recent MHRD study suggested 46.5% dropout rate in tribals.
- Indulgence of in economic activities  
Recent survey suggested 5000 children dropped out in mining areas (mica)  
Tharehand to take part in mining and support family income.

Government initiatives:

- ① Reservation to SC, STs:-  
→ Educational institutions have to mandatorily reserve seats for tribals
- ② 'Eklatiya model schools'  
→ For provision of primary education in scheduled and tribal areas.
- ③ Economic empowerment under 'MSP for MFP' (Minor Forest Produce)  
to improve enrollments.

These steps along with societal moral overhaul, inclusivity will go a long way in improving educational prospects of tribals.

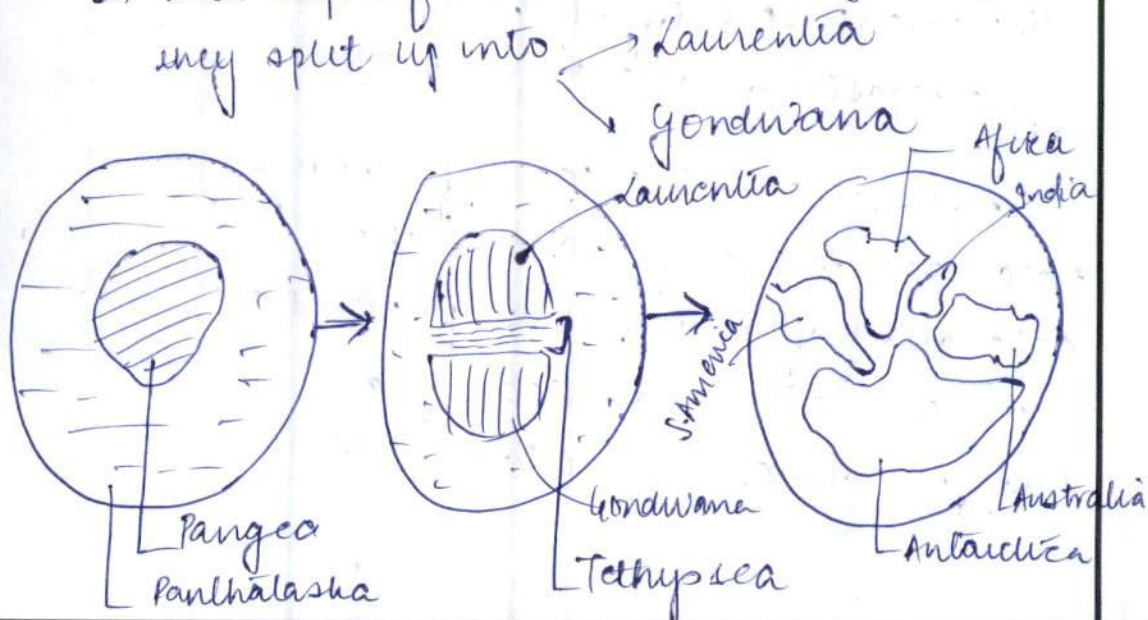
8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. (150 words) 10

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।

Continental Drift theory by Alfred Wegener seeks to explain the changing relative position of continental and ocean plates.

It propounded that:-

- The relative position of continents has been changing throughout earth's geological history.
- He said that earlier the continents existed as one: 'Pangea' and the oceans as one: 'Panthalassa'.
- With lapse of time (~ 200 million years ago) they split up into



Forces (according to him) that caused it :-

- Pole-fleeing forces
- Tidal forces.

Prominent evidences :-

- Continental ~~drift~~ 'fit  
(as seen in Africa's west margin and South America's east margin)
- Glacial deposits :-  
India's central region has tillite deposits depicting its existence near Australia then
- Fossils :-  
  - Dinosaur (found in Madagascar  
Indian west coast  
Africa)
  - Mesosaurs (found in South America)
- Placer deposits  
→ The parent rock of Africa's west-coast gold deposits is located in Brazil.

Thus, the continental drift theory propounded the drift, however the explanation of forces was perceived as incorrect, later corrected under Arthur Holmes' Convectional Currents Theory

9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. (150 words) 10  
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The geomorphology of earth's surface is a product of endogenetic and exogenetic forces.

External (exogenetic forces)

Erosion: It is the displacement of landmass from its original place to a new place.

Prime agents of erosion:-

• wind • water • air • glacier

Weathering Landforms developed:-

I. Wind:-

• mushroom rocks • pediment plain

• Barchan sanddunes (as shown)

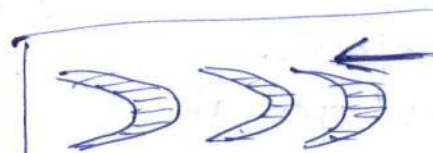
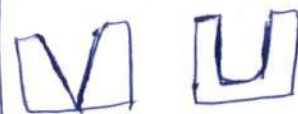


Fig. Barchan dunes.

II. water:-

• valley • gorges  
• alluvial terrace



(valley) (gorges)

III. glacier:-

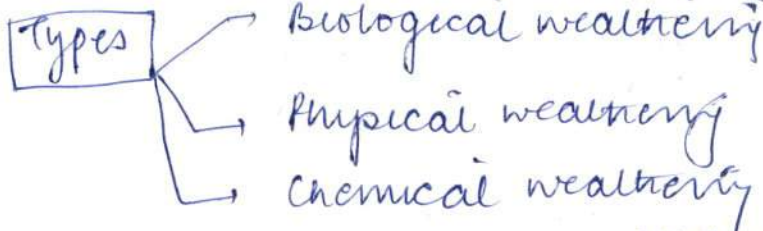
• serrated ridges  
• moraines  
• outwash plains etc.



Fig. Parallel alluvial terraces

## II ~~Water~~ Weathering

It causes disintegration of parent rock into various small rock fragments



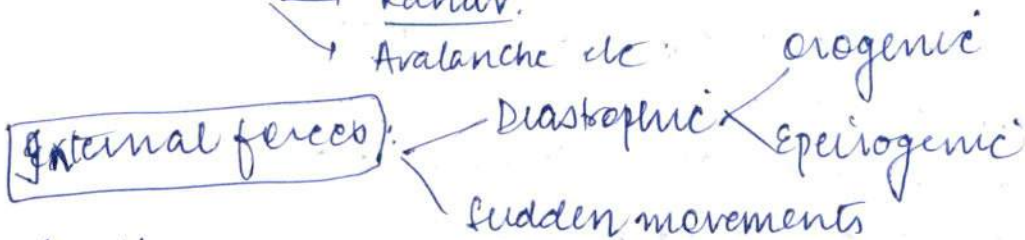
Landforms developed: exfoliation domes  
Karst topography  
etc

## III Mass movement

Primary force, gravity causes landmass to move down slope.

leads to

- mudfall
- Lahar.
- Avalanche etc



Landforms

developed are :-

- Earthquake
- Volcano.

→ composite, strato volcanoes

→ Basalt flows - as seen in Deccan plateau

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 at which the temperature of atmosphere profile decreases (lapses) as we go to higher altitudes.

Although it has temporal and spatial variations, it is generally taken as  $6^\circ/\text{km}$  (Normal Lapse Rate).

Relation with atmospheric stability:-

① Cloud formation :-

A higher lapse rate aids in cloud formation as the relative humidity reaches 100% and dew point is achieved.

② Convictional instability :

Lapse in temperature keeps the strength of convectional currents strong and cumulo nimbus clouds etc may result.

High convectional instability is conducive for development of massive clouds.

③ 'Stable parcels' formation :-

If the lapse rate is not optimum for an air mass (as with its surroundings) it will not form clouds and lead to atmospheric stability.

④ Upper tropospheric winds :-

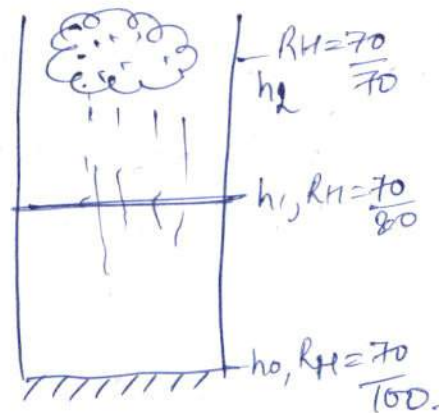
Lapse rate is instrumental for deciding strength of geostrophic winds blowing along latitudes.

Thus, in determining atmospheric stability

lapse rate

plays a crucial role and is simultaneously influenced by it.

Lapse rate  
=  $6.4^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$



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।

Though colonisation period witnessed an overall cultural decline, owing to the 'alienness' and racial supremacy of the Britishers, it however witnessed some architectural development, along with influence on paintings (Bazaar paintings etc).

Contribution of Europeans to architecture -

Can be temporally divided into:-

I. GOthic ARCHITECTURE:- (Pre-1911)

- marked by presence of
  - steep-sloped buildings
  - Glass/window use dominating
- Queen Victoria's legacy as seen in:
  - Victoria Memorial, Kolkata
  - Victoria Terminus, Mumbai (now CST Terminus)

This was inspired from the historic western architectural forms, however was distinct from the Iberian style of Architecture (brought by Portuguese).

## II. <sup>NED-</sup> ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Since 1911, British started employing the Roman styles in the various constructions.

Eg: city of Delhi

~~But~~ Designed by Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker, it clearly depicts the domination of Roman influence in the British architecture such as that it is even called as the 'Rome of Hindustan'

Thus, the British though culturally foreigners introduced various

architectural forms to Indian subcontinent. However, it must be noted that the agenda behind it was different from the indigenous architectural development that reflected cultural enrichment. British motives were marked by :-

- ① Consolidation of control over Indian mainland.
- ② Administrative convenience rather than genuine contribution to enrichment of architecture being the motto.

Albeit selfish motives, the British contribution to architectural led to varied development of Indian architectural along with infusing European touch to it.

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 Indian traditional culture was marked by deep religiosity, practicalism and Dharma in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, it had many backward elements which the socio-religious reforms <sup>movements (SRMs)</sup> sought to shed away. Purging of the culture from its backward elements by SRMs:-

① Women subjugation and exploitation:-

↳ unequal access to education

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar sought to correct it by opening 36 girls schools, contributing to Bethune school (1849) as well.

↳ Sati, widow exclusion:-

Rajaram Mohan Roy's efforts led to abolition of sati (Regulation XVII, 1829)

Kaive's lead by example by marrying a widow led to propagation of 'widow remarriage idea'.

↳ absence of property rights:  
'Brahmo samaj' actively fought to gain inheritance rights for women.

② Decadence in Hinduism & Islam:-

↳ movements like

- Prathna Samaj
  - ~~Aligarh~~ Sathyashodak Samaj.
- sought to eliminate evils like:-
- polytheism ◦ idol worship
  - caste inequalities

In Islam, this was sought through movements like Aligarh movement.

③ Reform of Sikh Religion:

Khali movement sought to purge the religion of evil domination of corrupt Mahants.

- (3) Dispelling the notion of false  
# glorification of past:

Various movements like Brahmo Samaj  
stood for embracing modernity rather  
than false/uncritical praise of past.

- (4) Establishing communal harmony :-  
through propagation of ideas

like 'essential oneness of religions'

by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

and Swami Vivekananda's Ramakrishna

Paramhansa Mission

Albeit few revivalist tendencies like  
Wahabi movement and Arya Samaj,  
the were there, the 19<sup>th</sup> century  
reformist movements sought to purge  
backward elements of traditional  
culture

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 Bengal partition was announced by Lord Curzon in 1905 leading to widespread discontent among the Congress and masses in general as seen in the launch of anti partition movements.

Reasons can be studied from 2 perspectives :-

As understood by Congress and Indian historians

- To suppress the nationalist wave as Bengal was then the 'nerve centre of Indian nationalism'

As stated by Lord Curzon:

- Administrative convenience
- Size of Bengal had become unmanageable
- Due representation to Muslim masses and Islamic religion.

• To divide Indian masses on:-

→ Linguistic lines  
(Urdu speaking people into ~~East~~-Bengal and Hindi speaking into West-Bengal)

→ Communal lines  
division of masses into :- Hindi-majority (West-Bengal, Bihar, Odisha)

Muslim majority (East Bengal)

• The demands of minorities ~~to~~ would be given due voice (especially in East Bengal),

Successes of Swadeshi movement:-

launched to protest against Partition, its successes are as follows:-

- ① Annulment of Partition in 1911 (Hardinge)
- ② Promotion of national consciousness among the people especially students

- ③ Inclusion of new sections like woman, peasants etc into movement.
- ④ 'Self-reliance' as seen in the establishment of :-
  - Swadeshi steam navigation factory.
  - Bengal chemical factory by P. C. Ray.
- ⑤ 'Voluntarism' was promoted  
eg: Ashwani Dutt's Swadesh Bandhan Samiti led volunteers aided people in hardships-situation

### Limitations:

- ① Non-involvement of all sections: especially <sup>middle-class and upper class.</sup> Muslims who were stood for partition.
- ② Communal symbols dissuaded Muslim participation :-  
eg: 'Ganesha' festival celebration by Tagore, call for establishing Hindu nation by Kurobendo Ghosh.
- ③ Absence of lower class participation (lack of awareness prevented them from participating)  
Thus, Swadeshi movement saw a mixture of responses, however it boosted national consciousness of Indians.

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।

States reorganisation in India was looked into by many committees post-independence such as:-

- Dhar Commission -
- JVP Committee - stood for administrative convenience.
- Fazl Ali Committee : recognised importance of linguistic reorganisation provided convenience in administration is maintained.

Thus, since independence the reorganisation process has been an ongoing endeavour. Distinct contributing factors:-

(1) Linguism :  
First manifested in Andhra Pradesh as seen in the death of Potti Sreeramulu and the subsequent reorganisation

and the birth of Andhra Pradesh - 1953  
(Telugu majority).

Subsequently, States Reorganisation Act  
and 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956  
were passed providing for 14 states.

### (2) Ethnicity:

The persistent demand by Gorkhas for  
'Gorkhaland' manifests the ethnic  
homogeneity and the demand for  
statehood is

### (3) Developmental concerns:

The reorganisation of UP, MP and  
Bihar to give rise to states of:

- Jharkhand
- Chhattisgarh

reflects the concerns for fast-track  
development by improving administrative  
feasibility.

(4) Elevation to statehood as a  
recognition to time-based demands:-  
eg: Goa's elevation, Manipal's elevation  
reflects how autonomy can be  
the solution.

⑤ National security and developmental concerns :-

Recent reorganisation and bifurcation of J&K into union territories of

- J&K
- Ladakh

reflects the need to prioritise national security and channelisation of youth energies towards developmental regime.

Thus, there have been multi faceted reasons behind states' reorganisation leading to rise of more demands from other regions.

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।

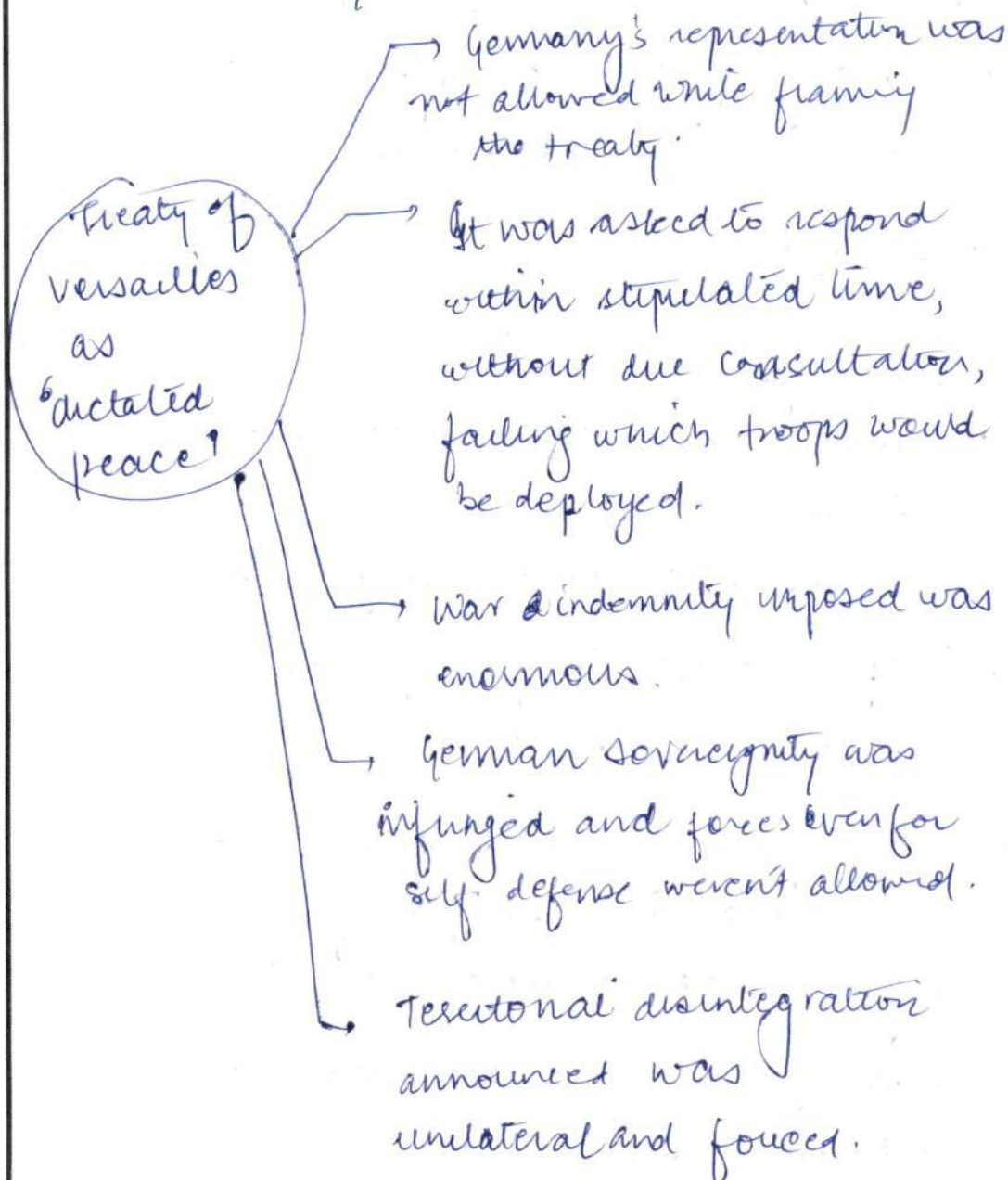
The defeat of the central powers in the world war I led to the Treaty of Versailles' often termed as 'dictated peace'.

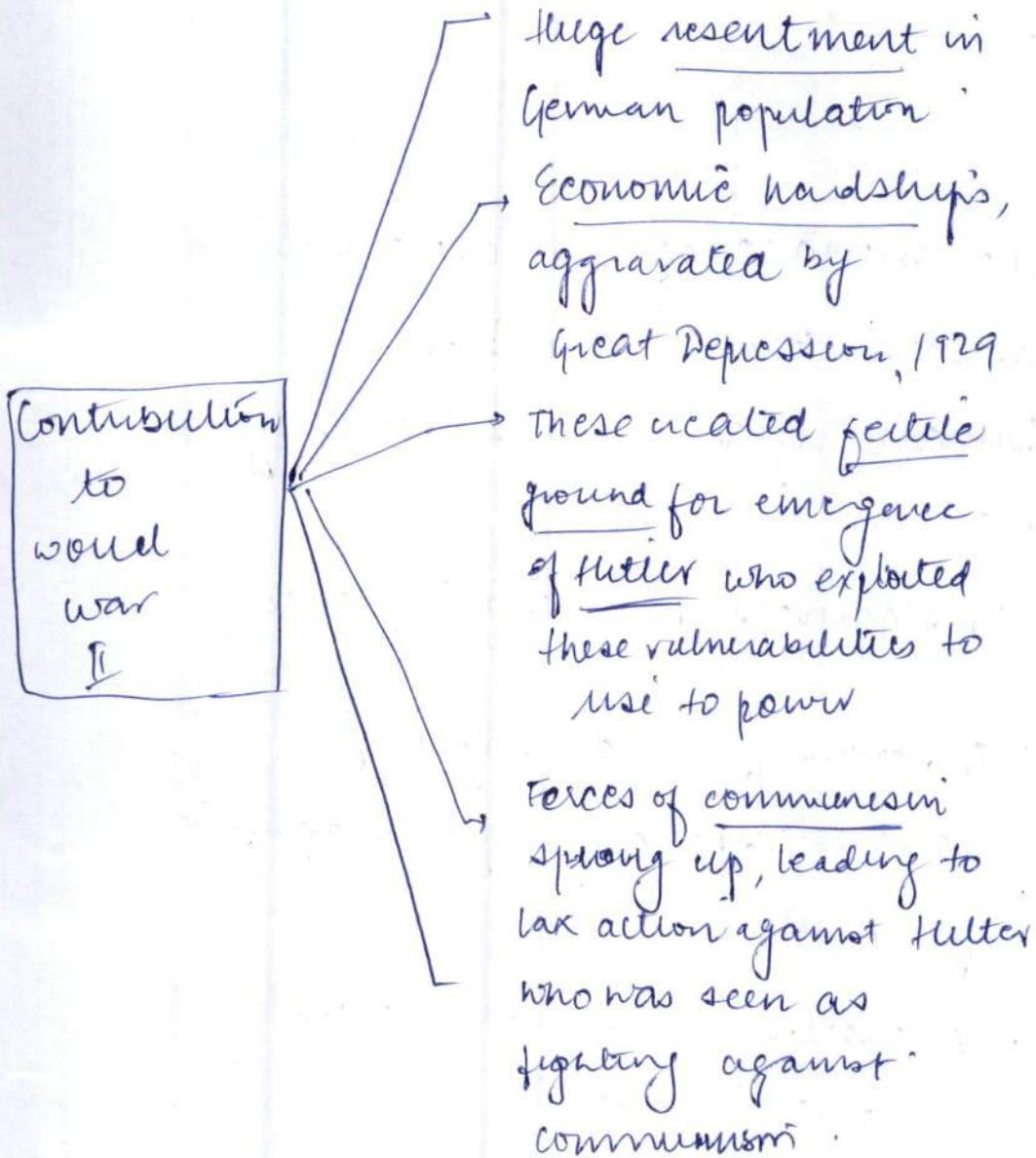
Features :-

- ① Germany's erstwhile colonial territories would be divided into allied powers :-  
Eg: territories in China were given to Japan, those in Africa given to Britain and France.
- ② Germany's Navy and Airforce must be disbanded and strength of Army reduced to bare minimum.
- ③ Birth of Poland and access to sea to it to be ensured through territory from west Russia.

④ Occupation of Rhineland by allied powers' militaries.

The treaty has been termed dictated peace because:-





Thus, Hitler's excesses were built on the foundation of Treaty of Versailles whose ambitions to take control of entire Europe along with Mazzini led to world war II.

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 menace of domestic violence has been termed as a blot on the human-rights driven 21<sup>st</sup> century era.

Consequences of domestic violence:-

→ Violation of human rights of women (especially right to dignified life - A-21)

→ Alienation and resentment leading to spurt in divorces

→ Perpetuation of patriarchy in the society

To combat same, Indian government came up with Domestic violence Act 2005 that makes it a punishable

offence and includes violence by husband as well as relatives

Despite the well-intentioned move, the legal measure hasn't been able to fully curb the menace.

Reasons :

- ① Legal measures presume 'agency' with women to come forward and report.
- ② They presume awareness of same and the legal competence of womenfolk to file complaints.
- ③ Limited Outreach of legal measures, such that they can't penetrate into the deep rooted patriarchy and norms.

Thus, it becomes imperative that the violation of women's dignity and basic rights is combated from the

Social angle :-

Social interventions to curb violence:-

- Sensitization of ~~women~~<sup>husbands</sup> and his family regarding women and her agency.
- Awareness wrt 'Bell-Bajao Campaigns' etc to women.
- Empowering women to speak up against such instances.
- Strengthening societal morals so that 'societal sanctions' act as a disciplinary and deterrent measure.

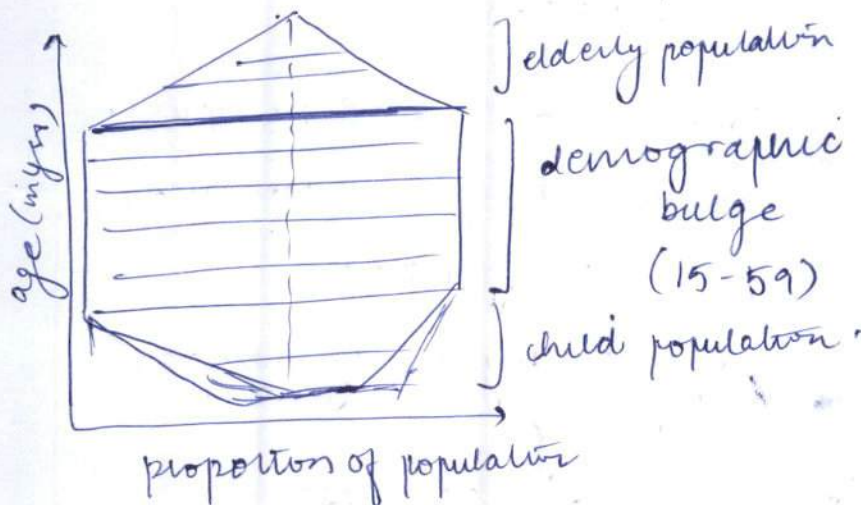
Thus, domestic violence can be eliminated only through a combination of efforts at institutional and societal level.

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।

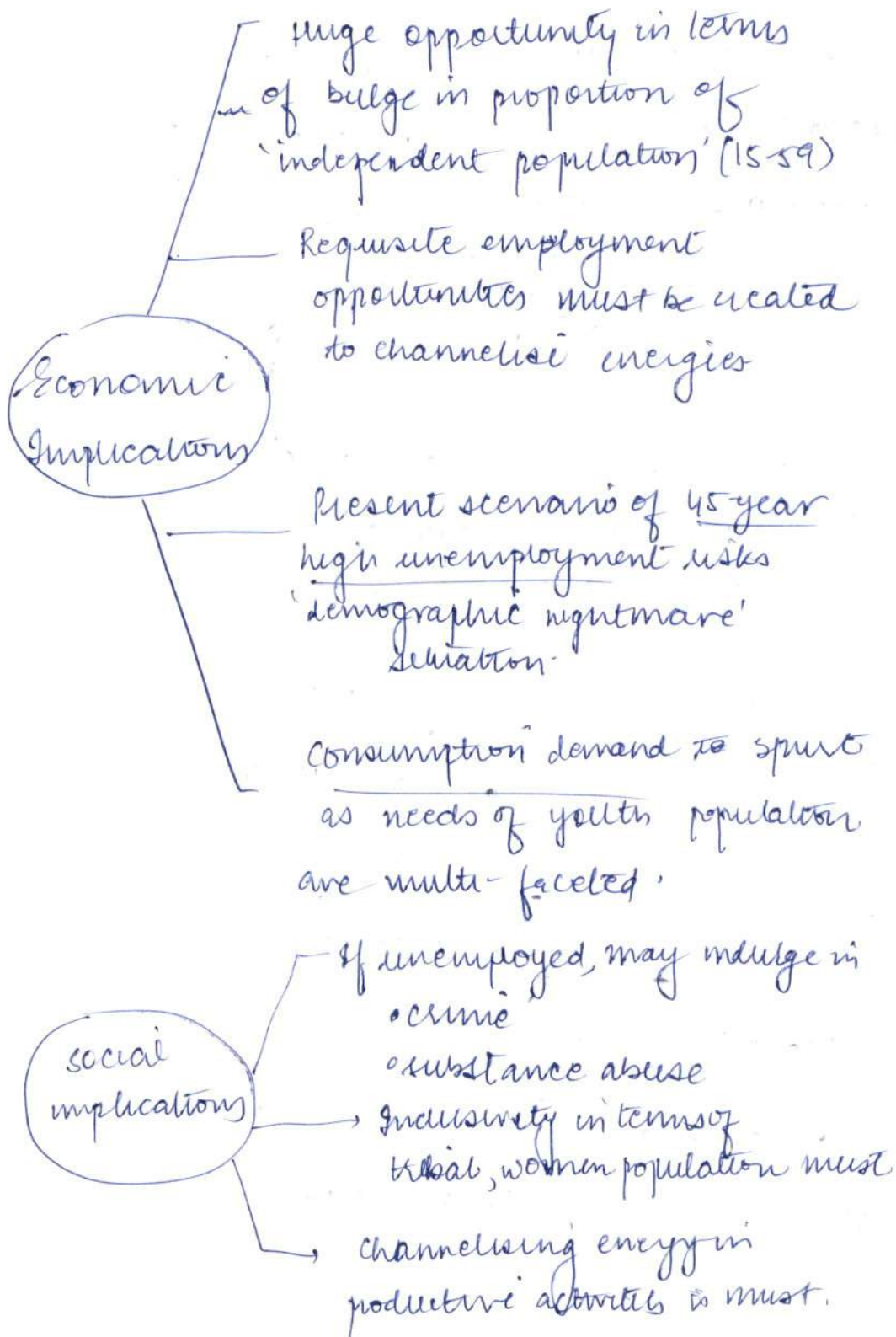
As per World Population Prospects report, 2019, India will be the most populous country by 2027. It will also be the youngest country by 2030.

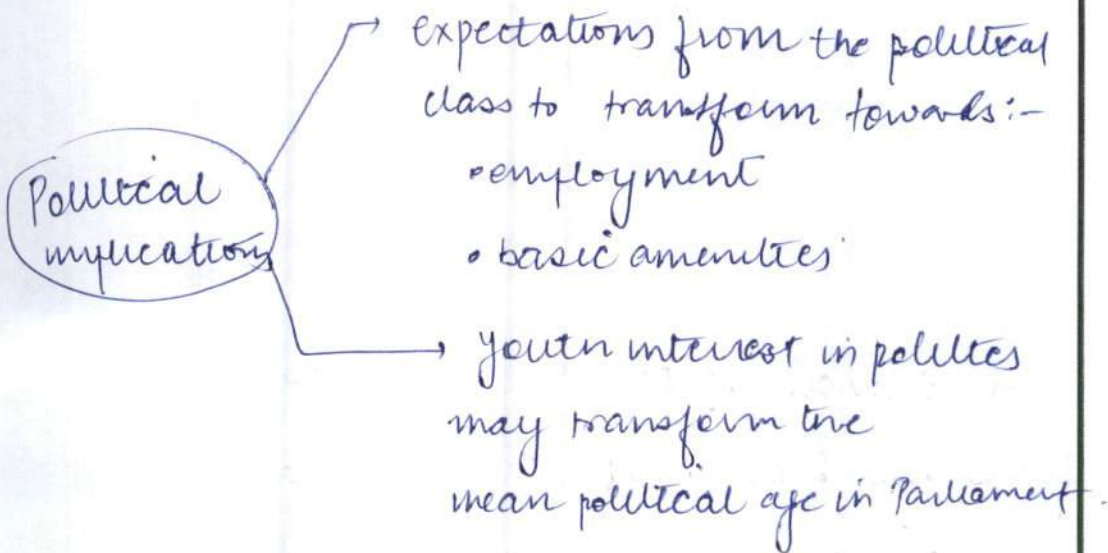
This signifies a demographic transition of Indian population's age structure as depicted below:-



It has huge implications ranging from economic, social to political

## Multi-pronged implications of





To capitalise on the window of opportunity, it is essential that interventions are in place:-

- Job creation, improvement in quality of jobs
- Skilling, reskilling through initiatives like
  - Apprenticeship scheme.
  - PPA Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- Improvement in learning outcomes (as propounded by draft National Education Policy)
- Improvement on health front

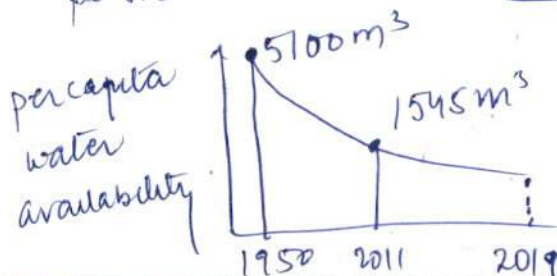
18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

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।

In India's water governance, the focus has been shifting from creation of structural measures (dams, embankments) to holistic, integrated watershed management.

### SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Environmental conservation in sync with management of water:  
catchment measures like dam creation led to submergence of flora etc.
- ② Improving per-capita availability of water:  
According to World Bank report, 2018:  
India is in the water stress zone.



⑧ Expanding irrigation access:  
at present, only 52% of India's agricultural net sown area (NSA) is irrigated.  
steps like:

- Freshwater-harvesting measures  
Eg: Bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya can lead to

⑨ Promoting water-harvesting (shown in figure)

⑤ Promoting bottom-up planning in water management

macro watershed



small watershed sub



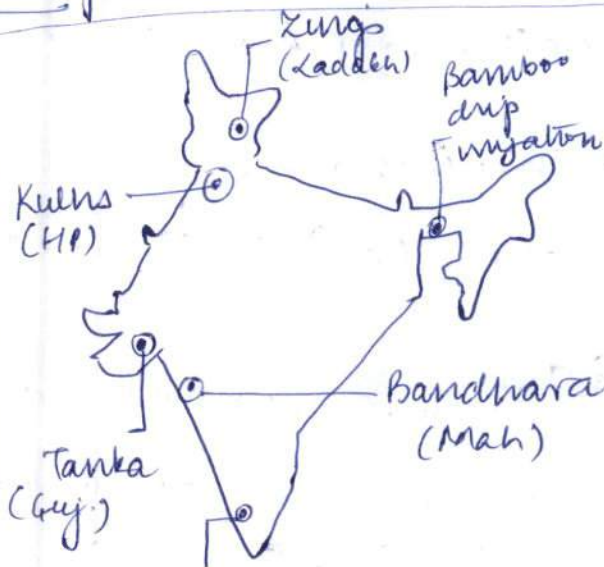
mini-watershed



small watershed



micro watershed



Surangam (Kerala)

Fig: water harvesting techniques in India.

Fig: bottom-up approach.

measures to improve its design:-

- ① Including non-conventional techniques like:
  - Trenching (can aid in springwater recharge)
  - Fertigation (as done in Zabo, Nagaland)
- ② Empowering local communities to take the lead through strengthening of Water User Associations (WUA)
- ③ Participatory irrigation techniques rather than centralised measures like canal
- ④ ~~These~~ These measures can go a long way in making watershed management process inclusive and democratic.

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?

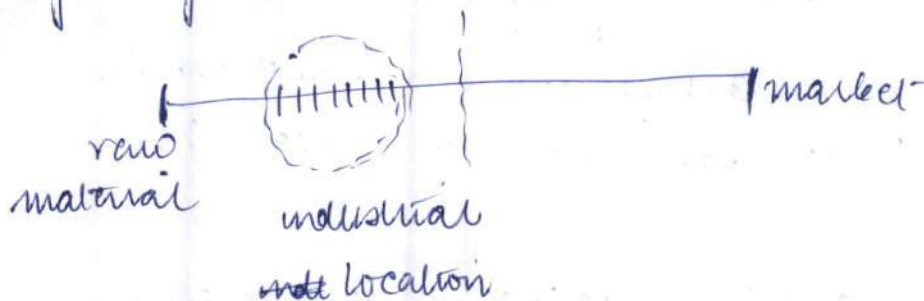
Industrial location in various sectors like iron & steel, sugarcane, cotton etc has been shifting owing to raw material concerns.

Relation between Raw Materials and Industrial Location

I. Weight-losing industries :-

Proximity to raw material centre is the concern while locating industries.

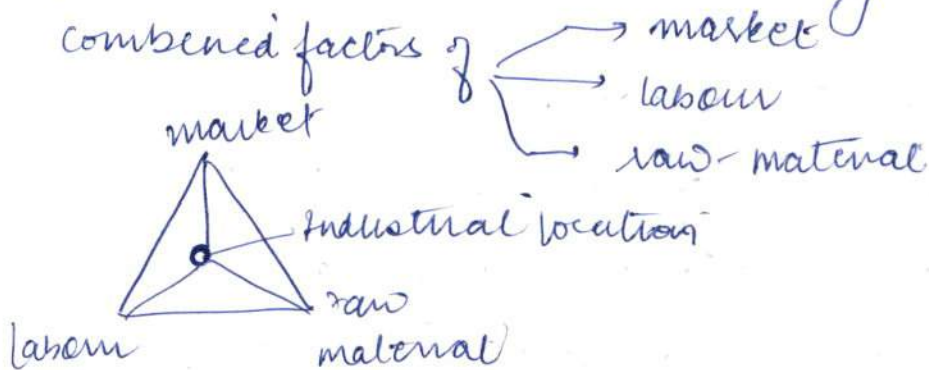
Eg: sugarcane industries.



else, sugarcane recovery rate drastically reduces owing to lapses in logistical support

## II. Nonweight losing industries -

Industries can be located considering combined factors of



Eg: cotton industry

## Impact of Globalisation:

- ① Market access increased.
- ② The scope of raw material <sup>procurement</sup> increased.

↓

port-based industries  
are coming up.

Eg: Vishakhapatnam as an industrial hub,  
port-based industries in Japan & Korea

- ③ Demand for imported goods increased  
leading to export-oriented industries  
as seen in Coastal employment zones (CEZs)

### Impact of Technology :

- ① Advent of electric arc furnace  
~~improved~~ transformed the iron-coal ratio in the steel industry in the favour of iron, leading to shift of industrial location towards Fe-procurement

- ② Advent of irrigation technique  
 → led to sugarcane cultivation in South India. As a result sugar mills got established in South India

Thus, both globalisation and technology have hugely impacted the location of industries



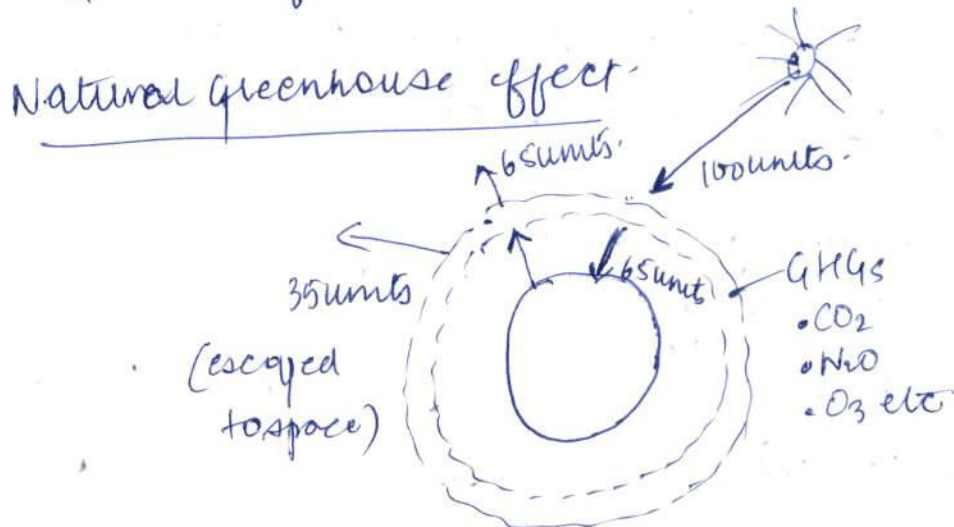
Fig: Shift in sugarcane industries  
 ⊙ : conventional sugar mills  
 ▲ : new sugar mills

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 refers to the inflow and outflow of sun's heat in the form of solar radiation and terrestrial radiation causing the temperature of earth to remain stable.



Thus, by absorbing long-wave terrestrial radiations, the GHGs keep the temperature of earth stable at 15°C.

However, in the past few decades, especially post the Industrial Revolution the concentration of GHGs has been increasing owing to:

- Coal-based thermal plants
- Transport emissions
- Agricultural emissions.

Implications on heat budget:-

- ① Greater absorption because of higher concentrations.

eg. CO<sub>2</sub>

Time →	1750s	2016	2018
concentration →	250 ppm	400 ppm	410 ppm

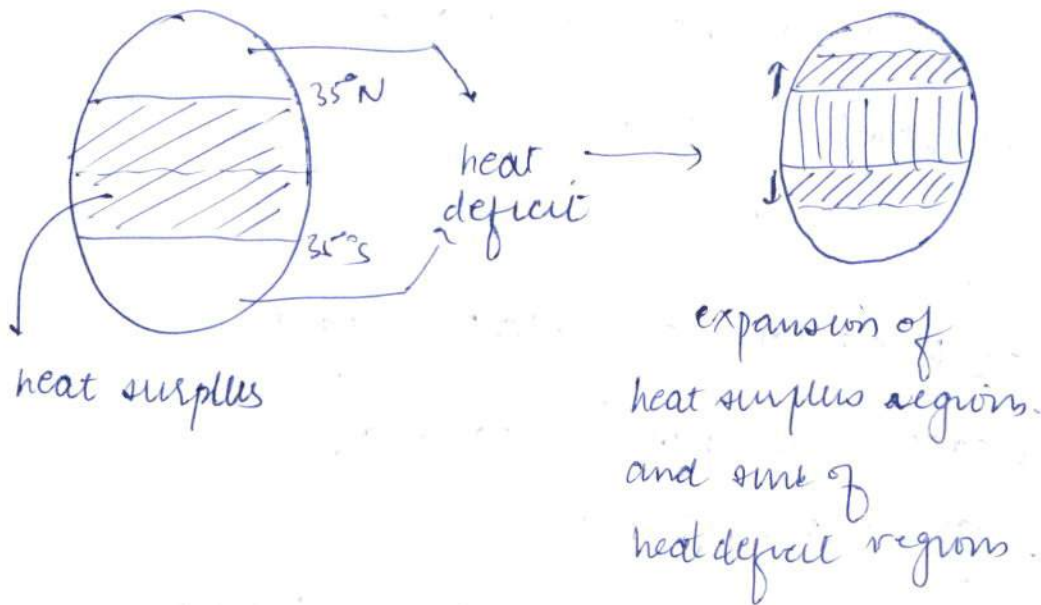
- ② Rise in temperature of earth's atmosphere:

• It has multi-faceted implications.

- (a) Biodiversity loss due to habitat loss (esp in polar areas)

(b) Drastic changes cropping pattern

③ The distribution of heat surplus and heat deficit regions may be adversely impacted.



Thus, the increased GHG emissions threaten to potentially impact heat budget of earth which has numerous implications on humanity, nature and development.