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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	292569
Center	Delhi	Date	20/08/2019.

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 structure are an inherent beauty of Indian civilisation. Ranging from small caves in Bhimbetaka to the large & elaborate structures like Ajanta & Ellora. They are guide to our past.

These were usually related to religious & religious.

① Centre of Discussion → The rock cut caves like those in Badami and Aihole were point of assembly of Buddhist and Jain members.

② Place of Residence: like Ajanta were acting as Vihars for monks

③ Place of Sacrifice → The Brahmanic rituals & later Vajrayan Buddhist

ritual were held in the rock cut caves

- ④ Rock cut caves like the caves of Pallava Era and the magnificent Kaibash Temple at Ellora.
- ⑤ Place for Meditation as they gave serene environment and meditation was usually associated with religion
- ⑥ They have symbols of religion like structure of temples, the art of Ajanta is highly oriented to Buddhism

Thus Rock Cut Caves and structures are showcase of our religious heterogeneity & tolerance. The need is to preserve these heritage given the large scale degradation in their upkeep as has been seen in Ellora caves recently.

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

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

The Govt of India Act 1935 gave a provision for provincial election which were conducted in 1937 and INC emerged victorious in provinces like Madras, Bombay, U.P., Bihar

et.,
Although the INC ruling of 28 months before it left the ministry due to call of World War II, showed the positiveness

like →
1.) It acted against communal violence
in U.P and Mumbai

2.) It gave a sense that Indians can't
only be opposers but good rulers

3.) It gave rights to trade unions to
organise.

4.) It helped the poor farmers by the
loan waiver & decrease in rent

However it also showed weakness of INC as-

- 1.) It was in dilemma when it was confronted with situation of its own people against it. eg Protest by labors in Bombay.
- 2.) Several leaders were gullible to take position of power by corrupt means showing degrading of Gandhian Movement.
- 3.) The congress was found to be divided on several issues like use of force to disperse communalism as had happened in Mumbai.

Thus although showed a window of positive future, Congress saw its inherent weakness. which Gandhi resolved to do away with before initiating any big movement.

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।

After loss to Britain in Battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon drafted an indirect policy to defeat Britain. It was aimed to organise the other nations against Britain.

However it had its inherent limitations as-

- ① Britain was powerhouse of the world given the development by the Industrial revolution, where as allies of France like Russia, Spain were stuck in the agriculture.
- ② Britain's Naval strength and its colonies like India gave the military and economic support unmatched to any in France and allies.
- ③ Britain was workshop of world and people in other countries had adopted to the new way of factory made product.

Due to these, the policy started failing with first symbol as withdrawal of Russia from the plan, followed by other.

This lead to defeat of Napoleon eventually as -

- 1.) He had invested a great in indirect control of continent and was now resource scarce.
- 2.) The withdrawal of Russia gave him a contempt and he tried to invade Russia

Doing this was like digging grave of himself. With Napoleon going deeper in Russia, all the other powers organised in Europe and lead to eventual Battle of Leipzig and ultimately to Battle of Waterloo where he was defeated.

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।

Institution of marriage is one of the essential primary element of society. With change in economy and society the institution of marriage also changes with its inertia.

Changes in Recent time →

- * Rise of intercaste marriages
- * Rise of love marriages and their acceptance
- * Rise in no. of marriage bureaus,
i.e. change in way the marriage is conducted.
- * Increase in no. of divorce given
increase in women empowerment.
- * Now the marriage is more like
an agreement that is protected
by societal norm and pressure.

- * Decrease in no. of child marriage.
However, given the inertia, there are some continuity as-
- * Intercaste marriage have increased but only in upper caste - upper caste like Baniast Pandit. Those between upper caste - lower caste is still taboed.
- * Inter religion marriage is not allowed by society in general.
- * Role of family is huge as it is said marriage in India is not just between two adults, it is between two families
- * The presence of dowry is still a menace
- * The divorce rate although increasing but taboo with divorce still exist.
- * Marriage although like an agreement but due to societal pressure it is generally believed to be lifelong agreement.
Thus marriage is a dynamic institution with its inertia that allows calibrated change ~~is~~ gradual in nature.

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।

According to Economic Survey 20 18-19. the proportion of population aged more than 60 years will increase from 8% in 2018 to 16% in 2041.

In line with this, it is necessary to understand the disabilities related to ageing.

① Dependence is the biggest disability arising due to degrading health and mental capacity.

② Societal Disabilities → like becoming out of the decision making process of house, society, political etc.,

③ Economic disability → Due to poor pension system hitherto in India. It increases vulnerability of old aged.

④ Technological disability → with day to day change in technology, they do are not able to adapt the changes.

⑤ Health disability → increasing diseases and weakness give a psychological disability of "being old" and "useless"

Govt. has taken steps like →

- ① PM Vayoshree Yojana to distribute the aids to BPL old age
- ② PM A National Social Assistance Program to give pension to old, widow etc.
- ③ Ayushman Yojana to give free health care
- ④ Establishing National Centre of Ageing at AIIMS Delhi, MMC Chennai to increase study in geriatrics.

The increasing ageing is a truth of our demography, we have to be prepared for the change. Increase in pension funds should be good step.

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।

According to Census 2011, the literacy rate among tribals is less than 50%. And in between them there is high disparity of 20% between male and female.

Reasons →

- ① Uneducated parents, living in faraway area do not understand the importance of education.
- ② Lack of safety to girls in "modern societies" fuel their apprehension of education.
- ③ Lack of good teachers who can link tribal & their culture to modern society.
- ④ Absence of using their mother tongue in nearby school also is an issue.

- ⑤ Apathy of Tribal leaders
- ⑥ Unavailability of good infrastructure
in school.
- ⑦ Fears of Maoist in LWE areas
affect their motivation
- ⑧ Distance of school from their place of
habitation.

Govt. has initiated steps like

- ① Eklavya Model Residential school for tribal
at the block level.
- ② Scholarship by state govt. and centre
to the STs.
- ③ Upgradation of security apparatus in
the LWE areas to motivate
- ④ Aspirational District, which includes many
tribal districts has thrust on education

Given the vulnerabilities of tribals
in modern schools like bullying, mistreating
gives them a moral defeat. This is unwarranted
in democratic India and should be
curbed legally to integrate education and tribal
culture.

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 says that continents are not static in place, rather they move although very slowly. i.e. The world we see has not been same always it has gone ~~was~~ many changes and these changes are continuous.

- It explains that the mountains, rift valleys, rivers, etc., all are by product of continental drift.

eg. Two continents when \leftarrow meet, it results in folding of sediments resulting in Mountains like Himalayas.

- When continents separate, there occurs a rift valley eg Rift Valley of eastern Africa.

Alfred Wegner gave evidences as →

- ① The fossils found on American (south) east coast is similar to those on the African west coast
- ② The wildlife of one coast of a ocean is same as to the other coast.

Continental Drift theory thus tries to explain the outer features of the landforms as we see it today.

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।

Assemblage of all kinds of formations and deformations on the surface of earth is called land-form.

Based on the geomorphological processes, there is a continuous tussle going on between the internal and external force.

Internal forces are the forces acting beneath the earth surface like rising of magma, cooling of magma & flowing of the asthenosphere.

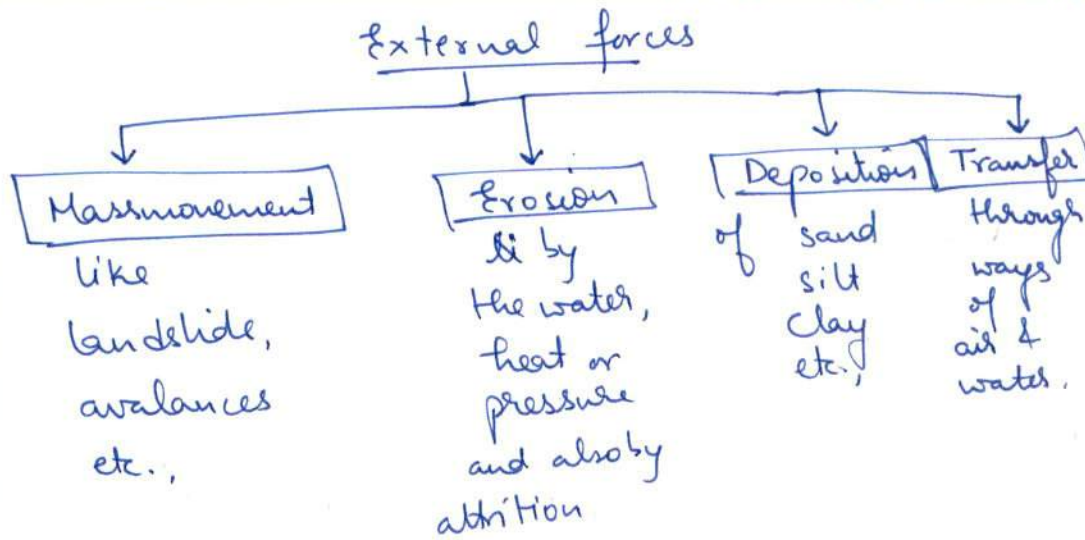
It may be → Internal change

Sudden change

like volcanic eruption & earthquakes

Gradual change

like the building of mountain by folding or faulting (orographic) or the radial forces resulting in continents.



- Mountain rising is example of working of internal forces = eg Himalayas, Andes
- Similarly the rift valleys and tectonic lakes like Titicaca are example of internal forces

- Formation of desert is more of a external force like climate, erosion
- The downsizing of mountain is work of external force like erosion = eg Aravallis decrease in height.

Thus the current landform is a result of balance 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 decrease in temperature with increase in height in atmosphere is called lapse rate. Average of lapse rate is Normal lapse Rate, which is $\approx 6^\circ \text{C} / \text{km}$.

It is a very dynamic ~~me~~ entity based on various factors like time of day, season and wind system in action.

This dynamism relates it to atmospheric stability.

In the period of atmospheric stability like the continuity of hotness or coldness, lapse rate is essentially gradual and nearly equal to Normal lapse rate.

In the time of atmospheric instability like in case of cyclone or anticyclone, the normal lapse rate varies with place to place, time to time and most importantly it is different for various heights in atmosphere.

eg in time of cyclone, the lapse rate is gradual for some height but then abruptly sharp near the boundary of cloud formation.

These lapse rate allow the meteorologist to predict the intensity of rainfall and the velocity of wind.

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।

The colonial period from Battle of Plassey (1757) to the day (1947) was a watershed in India's human & monumental history. Along with them, colonial masters brought the influence of western architecture to India.

① Gothic style was defining feature of early colonial period as showcased in the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata, the Gateway of India, and Nagpur High court.

② Indo Roman Architecture came in later 19th & 20th century with a characteristic central dome as

seen in the Parliament and
the Supreme Court.

③ Lutyens gave a new architectural
glow to the streets of Delhi and
developed the whole 'Lutyens Zone'

④ Art Deco style was brought
primarily for the housing of the
Mumbai architecture is heavily
influenced by Art Deco.

Other than Britishers, French & Portuguese
also brought the architectural forms of
their country →

① French brought the style of
~~any~~ anonymous structures, i.e.
building as per need.
eg church in the Puducherry

② Portuguese brought the spatial
houses in the Goa and

church like Cathedral in Goa.
Along with architecture, French planner
gave an elaborate plan for grid connected
Chandigarh which brought Modernism
in urban planning.

~~Thus along with~~
Hence Europeans had constructed
immense no. of the architectural
monuments which are still being used
and seen as heritage to India.

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।

Even when the quest for political freedom had not got momentum. There was a wave of socio religious forms to give social freedom to a sections of people in the society, in 19th century.

This was social equivalence of national struggle for freedom.

① For Upliftment of Dalit →

- Various leaders like Jyotiba Phule and M G Ranade lead a protest against the 'caste system' which treated Dalits as untouchables.
- Organisations like Satya Sodhak Samaj and Prarthna Samaj lead the way.

② Upliftment of women

- Started by the Raja Ram Mohun Roy was the quest for gender equality.
- Abolition of the sati by Act in 1829. Widow Remarriage Act 1856 were watershed movement.
- Female leaders like Swarn Kumari Devi and Pt. Ramabai Ranade also started female organisations like Ladies Social Conference.

③ Knowledge Equity

- Reformers like I.C. Vidyasagar established Normal schools for teachers, Nari Shiksha Kosh for female education and gave entry to Dalits in Sanskrit education.
- Vivekanand criticised the the stagnancy of Indians in science.

- Rajaram Mohun Roy started school like Vedant school.
- Sayed Ahmad Khan opened Muslim Anglo University.
- The section of Arya Samaj started school for the merger of Vedic and English education.

Similarly there were movements & against child marriage, gender inequality.

Thus although opposed by status quoist organisation like Dharna Sabha, organisations like Brahmo Samaj gave spirit of rationalism, humanism and universalism to Indians.

Given the modern day reality of the cases like mob lynching and jingoist nationalism, there is still a need of continuous social reforms in 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।

Bengal partition of 1905 was a watershed movement in the Indian national struggle. It not only changed the orientation of leaders but also gave the reality of Britishers to the common people.

Reasons for Partition →

① Administrative inconvenience caused due to large area of Bengal was the official reason given by the Curzon administration.

② Policy of Divide & Rule → given the nuances of division bifurcating the Hindu majority and Muslim majority into two regions. It was a real motive.

- ③ Suppression of the National Movement
which was strengthening in Bengal
and Britishers were very distressed
by rising extremist nationalism.

In the time of Bengal partition, Congress
in its Benaras session of 1905
passed resolution of Swadeshi
movement.

Swadeshi movement included boycott of
the foreign goods and services like education,
court and promotion of Indian products &
services.

Success of Swadeshi →

- ① Huge decrease in Revenue of the
Britishers
- ② large sections of societies called for
boycott in their own way eg cobblers
did not mend foreign shoes, washerman
refused to wash foreign clothes
etc,

- ③ Gave rise to Indian Industries like chemical factory of PC Ray and Navigation Steam Engine factory of V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- ④ Rise of Indian Scientist as : education & research work was funded by crowdfunding to JC Bose.
- ⑤ Rise in Indian Art eg Anand Ambinder Nath Tagore painted Bharat Mata & Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote Anand Sona Bangla
- ⑥ Defeat of British moral like their courts were rendered useless.

Limitation

- ① The indigenous cloth made up of Khadi was costly.
- ② Lawyers returned to practise after some time & the tribunals were rendered useless
- ③ Students ~~had~~ returned to schools soon
- ④ A large section of Muslim did not participate due to formation of Muslim League.

Thus although there were limitations but Swadeshi Movement was first mass lead movement of Indian struggle and was largely successful given revocation of partition 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।

Reorganisation of states refer to change in boundary, emergence of new state out of other and changing the designation of state to Union Territory or state.

Given the depth of diversity, it has been and should be an ~~org~~ ongoing

process.

Starting with Reorganisation of states in 1956, the process is continuous with recently Jammu and Kashmir being reorganised as two separate Union territories.

Distinct contributing factors →

- ① Language has been overarching factor in deciding the reorganising of states. eg the Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc..

② Ethnicity of people has mainly been a factor in the North Eastern part of India like separation of Meghalay from Assam.

③ Tribal Identity is also an issue where majority of Tribals were being sidelined by outsiders eg case of Jharkhan and Chattisgarh

④ Development of regions also is a factor as seen in Telangana carving in 2015.

⑤ Geographic factors like mountainous region is a factor in the reorganis-
ation of states as in Uttarakhand

⑥ Strategic importance of states and areas also lead to reorganisation
eg reorganisation of J&K in
two Union Territories of J&K &
Ladakh.

- There are other factors also like
- deepening of democracy clubbed with idea of identity eg the call of Gorkhaland.
 - The sense of being developed in a region eg Tulu Nadu in Karnataka & Mahit Pradesh in UP.
 - Political aspirations of the local leaders have also lead to new demands.

This has resulted in good things like administrative efficiency, good governance and development eg Chattisgarh. But also lead to various issues like rising interstate rivalry eg River disputes.

Thus the Reorganisation of states should be guided more by the philosophy of development, cultural history and aim of good governance than merely by the idea of political mileage.

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।

Treaty of Versailles was signed between the Germany and the Allied powers after World War I.

Although Woodrow Wilson wanted it to be that of 'reformative' in nature but Clemenceau of France and British PM ensured that it was retributive in nature.

① Dictated Peace → as Germany was not invited in the Paris Peace Conference so it was a forced treaty on Germany which dictated peace by provisions like →

* Downsizing of German Military, and elimination of its naval power.

* The Mandate system of France & Britain was like taking away colonies of Germany

* The productive area of Rhineland was given to the France

* The carving of new states on the basis of ethnicity gave the issue that Germans were living in different

nations like Poland
* Heavy fine gave German economy crash.

② Effect of Treaty →

* German economy crashed due to fine and loss of Rhineland

* The lack of force caused problem in ~~order~~ maintenance of law & order

* The people of Germany had a sense of humiliation due to clause of guilty in treaty.

* Fall of Weimar Republic.

* All this prepared a ground for Rise of Adolf Hitler who promised Germans to take revenge of Versailles.

To assemble all Germans living in other countries, he started policy of Welpolitik i.e. more land for Aryans.

To oppose the treaty he started building army, ammunition and technology.

He refused to pay the fine.

This all lead to the policy of 'Realpolitik' of Hitler and ultimately

Second world war which gave highest no. of casualties the world had seen so far.

Thus Treaty of Versailles shows to the modern world that League has its own outcome. Thus it is a perfect example of how a treaty should not be done.

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।

Despite the otherwise a success story of India's development, there are some blots on the social development of India. Domestic violence i.e. physical, economic, mental or ~~so~~ psychological violence against women inside the home is one of those blots.

The government has taken various steps like →

- (i) Dowry Prohibition Act 1960 to eliminate the cause of violence.
- (ii) Domestic Violence Act, 1960-2005 to curb the violence
- (iii) Section 498A in IPC to deal with the criminals

Although these legal steps act as a threshold but they do not give the domestic violence free society as proven by records of NCRB. that every and 4 out of 5 women face domestic violence.

Rather it requires intervention at societal level.

① Accommodation of women → Economic Survey 2017-18 states that 46% of women themselves believe that wife beating is not very bad thing.

This increases the threshold of violence. For the menace to end this accommodation has to end and that needs the feminist attitude of leaders of society like teachers, parents etc.,

② Ignorance of small violence → People usually think that violence which has lead to the death of women or atleast hospitalisation is only violence. Society and even women themselves,

do not identify the non physical violence like mental torture and abuse for not bringing "enough dowry".

This needs awareness of the act in the people.

③ Victim Bashing attitude of society: eg in general a women who goes to report to police is condemned in society & questions are raised on her character.

This demotivates women to report.

This is needed to be eliminated & route to elimination lies in e-reporting, more of call centres and women policing but most importantly education of society who think women as chattel.

Thus the success of curbing of the domestic violence depends on societal actions and its intolerance to the menace. The start is to be done at level of school by teachers and parents at home.

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।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, India has already seen peak of 0-19 years population and we are now in next phase of population transition.

Now with time, ageing of India will increase and after peak of demographic dividend in 2041, the working age will reduce.

This will have multipronged implications-

- ① On Education → with 0-19 yrs age group ~~the~~ already peaked, the no. of school children will decrease and hence the focus should be on the quality of school now. And merger of school should be done as had been done in Japan, China, Korea.
- Also the higher education should be sponsored

② On Healthcare → with increasing no. of people in aged bracket, the demand of healthcare will increase with time. And currently the focus on paediatric care should shift to geriatric care. More of the ^{old} age homes are needed.

③ On Economy → with rise in workforce population till 2041, economic prospect is good but the essential condition of education and job production should be met.

④ On Society → with rise in the old age population the need will arise to strengthen the Indian values of traditional families where old age are taken as asset (societal) and not ~~is~~ taken as ~~worthless~~.

⑤ On Environment → with increase in working age populations, the industries will increase and hence pollution will, if done as usual. So need is of stricter rules for Sustainable Development.

So, govt. should take few measures like-

- Increase in retirement age to decrease pressure on pension fund
- Focus on higher education & skill to not convert to demographic dividend

- Govt's action like Pension scheme to Retail, to the labours and National Centre for research of ageing are some noteworthy steps to prepare country for next phase of demography.

This should be enhanced by the societal agents like NGOs to build old age care and families to strengthen values.

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 is a sustainable management concept. It is understood as a basin with rivers, forest, trees, soil etc., as its element which are inter dependent.

Any activity which reinforces the interdependence of these watershed development activities is called. It includes, afforestation, digging trenches, mixed agriculture etc.,

Given the rising no. of extreme events like draught of Chennai followed by flood in Eastern and South Western India and increase in the landslide proneness of India. Significance of watershed increases.

The significance also lies in the fact that despite construction of dams, embankment we have failed to control draughts & floods because we see rain, soil, trees as independent. Watershed changes this, it seeks balance between nature and human's need.

Watershed Development is an essential part of Desert Development and is ^{also} a special scheme with 3 components - (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit scheme
(ii) Watershed development in rural areas
(iii) On farm water Management

However, a Parliamentary Committee has said the success of it has been limited. Reasons cited are as below -

- * Since the watershed activities like ponds, plants do not show up voluminously, political will is missing.
- * The effect of watershed development is gradual so not promoted in general.
- * The assets created by watershed development are not taken care of eg the

Ponds get silted.

- * Non involvement of locals in planning leads to limited use of resources.
- * The plantation (especially agroforestry) has lead to decrease in water table due to wrong choice of trees like Eucalyptus.

Some measures to improve →

- * Involve locals in planning & execution & monitoring for better usage of the created asset.
- * Social Auditing of the development
- * Geo-tagging the resource for making it visible on map.
- * Increase awareness for water harvesting to avert the impending crises at decentralised level.

Watershed development can be one of the solution to the modern problems like flood, drought and most importantly receding of water table in India.

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?

Globalisation is defined as larger integration & inter movement of people from one nation to other, along with movement of commodity & resource.

Raw material & location of industries have a symbiotic relation between them as presence of farmer leads to creation of later.

The presence of raw material like cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra has led to the industry of cotton centred on this zone

The iron near the Thakherd & Odisha allowed industries like TISCO to be established there.

Also other materials like water, power also determine the location but

~~water~~ raw material, especially if it is weight loosing like sugarcane describes the location of industry.

And if it is non weight loosing like cotton ~~has~~ it can be located in any place.

The raw material like crude oil, decide the presence of refineries.

* However with globalisation & Technological advancement, the relation is becoming dynamic as →

- Availability of modern transport like High speed rail, aeroplanes, cargo does allow smooth shipment.
- eg opening of the iron industries on ports cities like Vishakhapatnam

- The modern information technology do not need any deal raw material, all they need is internet which can be made

available at any place.

- With Globalisation the demand of a product has also ~~is~~ globalised so industries are best suited near the market.

- With Technological advancement, the raw material is able to be kept for long without decrease in qualities.

=eg Jute industry is now shifting from deltaic area to other due to technological advancement in retting of jute.

- Hence globalisation & Technological advancement has lead to drastic change in relation between raw material & industries.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Green Houses gas refers to the gases which can have effect like that of a glass shield which can trap the other gases and heat in the earth's atmosphere - eg CO_2 , Methane.

Earth's Heat budget refers to the dynamic process of heat exchange to & from earth's atmosphere.

Due to Green House Effect, the long wave radiations get trapped in the atmosphere and they cause the heating of earth. had this not been there, earth would have temperature of $-18^\circ C$. So this effect helps in maintaining temperature & hence the heat budget of earth.

by not allowing gases to escape.
However rising GHGs concentration
has worse affect on the balance
of heat as now it increases the
trapped radiation and thus increases
temperature.

Possible Implication →

- ① Warming of Earth called global warming will be increasing in speed if GHGs are not reduced.
- ② Ozone Hole will increase the incoming of UV rays which will have its own consequences like skin cancer etc.,
- ③ Change in climate will also change the rains, winds which overall help in maintaining the heat budget of earth.
- ④ Rising concentration of GHG will change

the constituent of world ocean due to their ~~lot~~ limited capacity to to absorb CO_2 without any harm.

This will change the movement of current and hence heat budget will be give +ve feedback towards higher temperatures

(5) Melting of cryosphere is also a concern \neq as that increases absorbing of hot waves in the darker mountain stones below ice, that will further increase the heat content of earth.

Thus G.H.G.s, although necessary for the survival of life on earth but their increase beyond a level is much more dangerous and is equally capable of making the earth uninhabitable.