



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	RICKY AGARWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	15500
Center	ORN	Date	31/08/19

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

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.** सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Rock cut structures are architecture structures, which are carved out of rock. The structures started in India with Mauryan period, and later increased during Gupta, Satavahana and other periods.

VARIOUS RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY

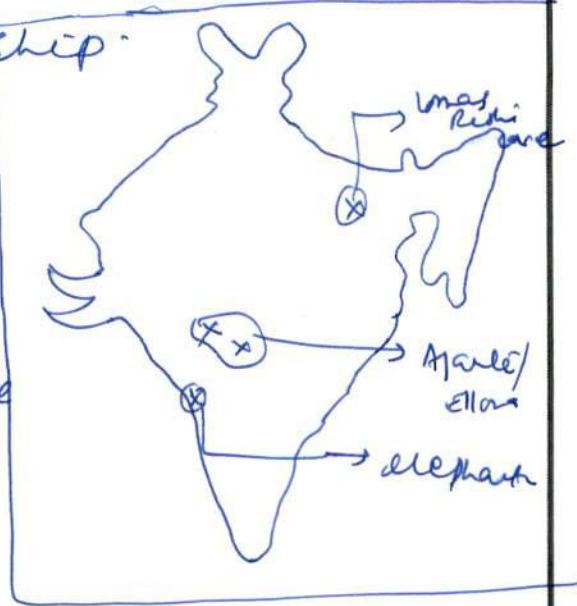
1) Ajanta cave were associated with Buddhism. The cave were used as both chattras and vikaras i.e. worship place and place of staying for monks.

2) Ellora cave were associated with Buddhism, Jainism and Shaivism. They also had chattras, vikaras and temples.

3) Baugh, Bhaya, Kaelle cave associated with Buddhism

4) Lomas Rishi cave associated with Ajivika. Associated with places for stay and worship.

5) Caves during Pallavas and rock cut architecture mostly associated with Hinduism.



6) Elephanta have association with Hinduism as well as Tauism and Buddhism.

So, rock cut architecture, displayed association with various religion and activity. Their architectural legacy is appreciated in the form of many being UNESCO Heritage sites.

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

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

Congress formed Government in 8 provinces after the election in 1937 based on 1935 Act provision. They existed for 28 months till ~~dissolution~~ resignation during World war.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

- 1) They made numerous progressive laws for the welfare of Indian masses.
- 2) Some of the exploitative laws were withdrawn.
- 3) The Acts like Trade dispute, Public Safety Act was ~~used~~ dealt with.
- 4) The administration was legally clean with responsiveness for governor people.

- 3) quality of service delivery was improved
- 6) less force was used.

EMERGENCE OF WEAKNESS AMONG CONGRESS

- 1) There existed division among congress. Few wanted to form government, others don't.
- 2) Many became 'addicted' to power and ~~not~~ wanted to hold onto power.
- 3) The cause of national freedom was also sidetracked.
- 4) there was conflict in nature of among various leaders.
- 5) Few leaders used force against own public.

So, there were these weaknesses emerging. So, Gandhi immediately detour launched a struggle during world war II. But took time to address weakness before starting a 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।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay freedom fighter from Bengal, was a dynamic woman, who immensely contributed towards nation building, both pre and post independence.

PRE INDEPENDENCE CONTRIBUTION

- 1) She took part in various freedom movements like Quit India during the national struggle.
- 2) She ~~part~~ was active in eastern part of India, particularly Bengal.
- 3) She adopted Gandhian movement and popularised the same.
- 4) She formed local organisation for the same.

POST INDEPENDENCE

- 1) She contributed ever after independence.
- 2) She was instrumental in carrying out social works for development of women, health, education etc.
- 3) She was part of government activities as well.
- 4) She took up many governmental activities.

So, her contribution had been immense, in various spheres and at various times. She continued to inspire women and Indian at large with her seminal work

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 had the ambition of winning over the entire Europe. With this in ~~his~~ mind, he started Continental Blockade policy.

THE POLICY

He wanted to choke the economic activities ^{between Britain} & European countries.

So, he blocked all the trade activities with the continental countries & Britain.

LIMITATION

The inherent limitation of this policy was that, it had huge cost for France. France did not had the capacity to act as alternative after the Continental ~~was~~ blockade.

ITS FAILURE

- As France could not act as an economic replacement in Europe.

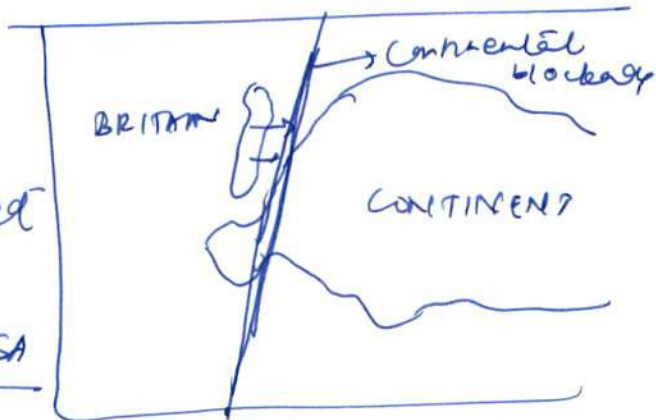
The economic activities in other countries in

continent got highly impacted

- Moreover USA

got benefited

in the whole process.



So, the aim of policy to choke economic the activities failed, and it impacted on our activity. This later on proved to be one of the reasons for downfall of Japanese.

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

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

Marriage is a social institution, which typically involves procreation, sexual reproduction, child bearing, cohabitation & parent partners.

CHANGES

- 1) From arranged marriage to love marriage.
- 2) Rituals in marriage have decreased.
- 3) Divorce rate in marriage have increased.
- 4) Choice of partner have increased, outside traditional rules.
- 5) Instances of inter caste marriage exists.
- 6) Age of marriage have increased.
- 7) Single parent frequency increased.

- 8) Downy have decreased
(correct data)
- 9) Nuclear family after marriage.

CONTINUITY

- 1) Still intercaste, interreligion
marriage is less. (~~Chapter~~)
- 2) Marriage institution still almost
universal.
- 3) Downy cases exist still
- 4) Age of girl less than boy in
marriage
- 5) Power distance in marriage
between male and female.
- 6) Marriage still remains a
familial alliance.

So, there exist both element
of change as well as continuity. The
core institution have remained, its
structures, function have witnessed
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।

In India, 8% of the population (10 crore) belong to the age group above 65 years. In the process of ageing, individual undergoes various disabilities:

1) FINANCIAL DISABILITY

According to Agewell Foundation, 65% of aged are financially dependent.

2) PHYSICAL

They go through various ailments, health and physical disorders.

3) EMOTIONAL

They are often neglected and don't find emotional support.

4) SOCIAL

don't have social support or social connectedness support.

5) POLITICAL

often donor have political voices.

6) they are suspected to corruption.INITIATIVE TAKEN

1) National old age pension scheme

2) Atal Pension Yojana

3) Vayoshree Yojana (for physical
aid)

4) Tax benefits

5) Discounts in railway tickets.

6) Health scheme.

7) National social assistance programme

there exists issue of targetting
lack of sanitation, accessibility to
 a rural service. ~~more~~ So, there exists
 need for holistic, comprehensive
 strategy to address the disability
 in an integrated manner.

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।

Tribals are cultural group with their unique language, identity and geographic region.

LITERACY RATE

- It is around 60%

to

REASONS

1) SOCIAL-ECONOMIC

- There is cultural issue, where parents prohibit education, due to poverty

2) Due to lack of resources, infrastructure in tribal region

3) Lack of local curriculum to inspire tribal

4) often studies not in their local language

5) School activities not aligned to their cultural festivals

6) school often act as site of discrimination

eg:- In Ghazipur village, tribal students made to sit in floor (Huma Right water)

7) Lack of awareness.

INITIATIVE TAKEN

- 1) Ekta model school.
- 2) Vansandhu Kalyan Yojana
- 3) Reservation for scheduled Tribes
- 4) ~~set~~ Rajiv Gandhi scholarship.
- 5) Mission Vikas, Mission Uday
- 6) Mission Koshki (tribal women).

there is a need to ~~to~~ design tribal local curriculum in local language, and use local teachers. This can help in increasing the literacy of tribal.

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।

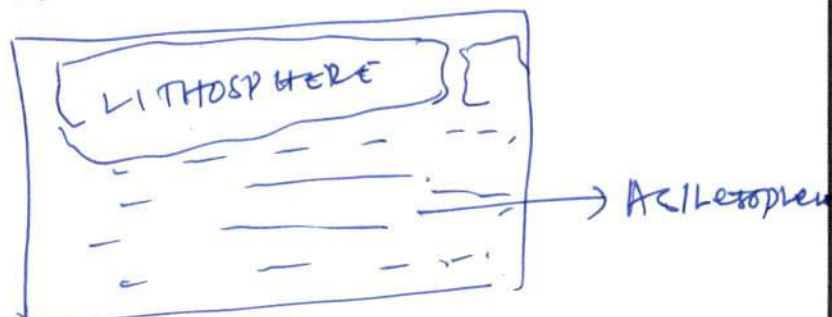
Continental drift theory is modern theory which explains the configuration of the continent, along with its changing dynamics.

THEORY AND CHANGING CONFIGURATION

- 1) According to it, the surface of Earth is divided into various plates

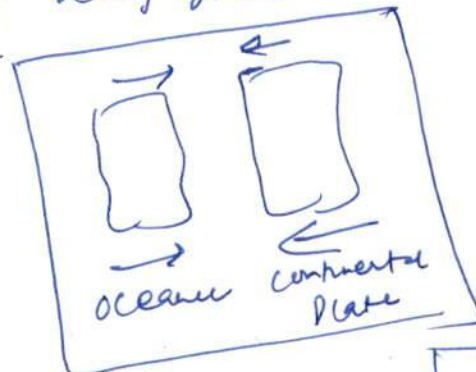


- 2) The plates float over the Asthenosphere which is semiquid layer below atmosphere



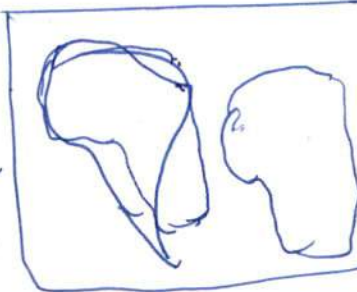
3) various plates moves towards or away from each other, due to various endogenic forces.

3) When oceanic and continental plate collide, it may give rise of mountains.



EVIDENCES

1) matching of coastline of South America and Africa



2) Similar fossils across the continents separated by ocean.

3) Similar tillite present across continent.

4) Rocks similarity present

All these evidence support the theory. The theory is instrumental in explaining various geomorphic events.

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।

Landforms are varieties of configuration and features on the surface of the earth.

It can be plateau, mountain, etc.

Landforms are result of variety of internal and external forces.

INTERNAL FORCES

- Like radioactivity, kinetic forces of internal movement
tectonic

EXTERNAL FORCES

- external forces like denudation, mass movement, weathering, due to various agents.

VARIOUS LANDFORMS

1) The variety of landforms are formed

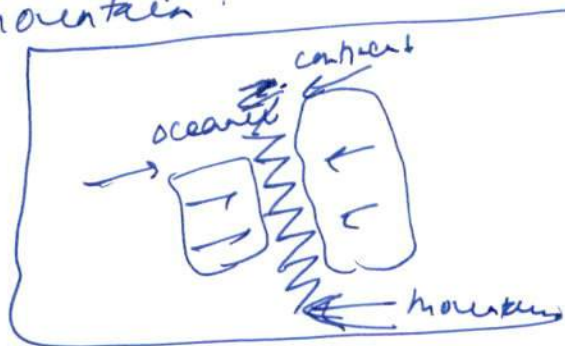
as a result of internal and external forces.

2) Internal forces, lead to rise in the ~~the~~ landform, whereas, external forces, leads to decrease in the height of landform.

Example

- during mountain formation, the internal forces, after collision of oceanic and continental plates leads to rise in mountain.

- External forces like denudation due to erosion, wind, weathering decreasing the height of landform



So, a isostasy re balance is attempted to be maintained by both the internal and external forces together.

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 decrease in atmospheric temperature with height.
Lapse rate is the rate of decrease of it.

With increase in height, the atmospheric pressure decreases. With decrease in atmospheric pressure, the air mass expands, leading to its cooling. So, with increase in height, atmospheric pressure decreases.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ATMOSPHERIC STABILITY

Atmospheric stability depends on various factors. Lapse rate defines how quickly or slowly there is

change in temperature with height.

If ~~lapse rate is very high,~~
If temperature changes very quickly,
~~it reflects~~ with height, it reflects
that there exist lack of atmospheric
stability.

Similarly, if temperature changes
very slowly with height, it reflects
that there exist stable atmospheric
conditions.

So, to understand atmospheric
stability of a region, lapse rate
can be an important indicator.

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The colonial government rule of over 200 years, along with the political, economic and social influences, also influenced Indian architecture; by bringing in components of western architectural forms.

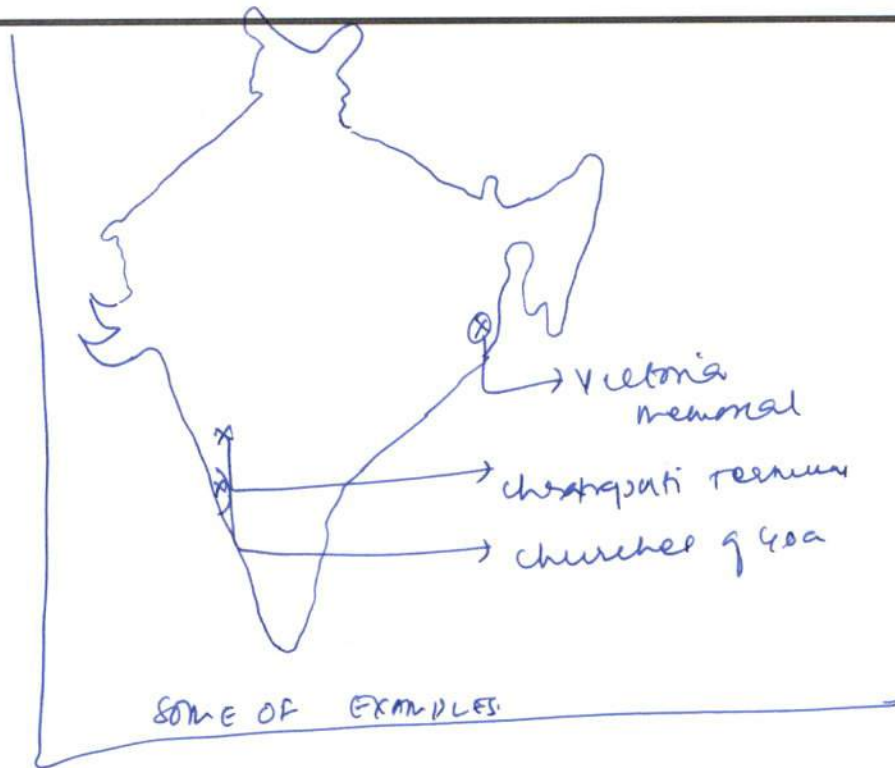
EXAMPLES

1) The Indo-Saracenic architecture harmoniously blended with Indian architecture to bring about Indo-Arabic-Saracenic forms.

- 2) — Central Terminal (Maharashtra)
 — Victoria Memorial (Kolkata)
 — Churches in (Goa)

CONTRIBUTIONS

- 1) European brought about new ideas and architectural forms like Gothic and Saracenic forms in Indian architecture.
- 2) Churches, museum, various Governor houses displayed the blending of architectural forms.
- 3) It brought scientific construction of architecture, into more prominence.
- 4) Post modernism was also visible in some of their architecture.
- 5) Western influenced motifs, adforms also incorporated those architectural forms.
- 6) Portuguese, British, Dutch all had influence.



The architectural blending during the time, is reflected even today with some of those ~~are~~ depicted as UNESCO heritage site. The blending of architecture tradition was manifestation of syncretic tradition of 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।

The nineteenth century also called as period of Indian renaissance, witnessed various socio-religious reforms movements against the socio-cultural regressive and traditional practices of the society.

In this context, the period also witnessed struggle against backward elements of traditional culture.

STRUGGLE WITNESSED

- 1) SATI - To fight against practice of sati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy witnessed struggle against regressive elements of society, who ~~first~~ propagated sati.

2) WIDOW REMARRIAGE - Jhansi chandia
Vidya sagar had to witness fight
in society, in his cause to promote
widow remarriage.

3) CHILD MARRIAGE -
likes of B.M. Malabari took up the
struggle to ensure that practice of
child marriage is checked.

4) CHILD LABOUR:-
people like Lokhande worked
to ensure that child labour can be
checked, and workers dignity be
ensured.

5) CASTEISM:-
various reformers worked to
ensure that casteist practice and
untouchability can be checked.

6) TRIBAL DISCRIMINATION:-
various tribal movement like

Bhil, Rampa was to ensure dignity
of tribals.

7) Temple entry movement was also
witnessed.

8) Religious reform movement among
Sikhs (Renukai), Muslim (Ahmadiya)
also started.

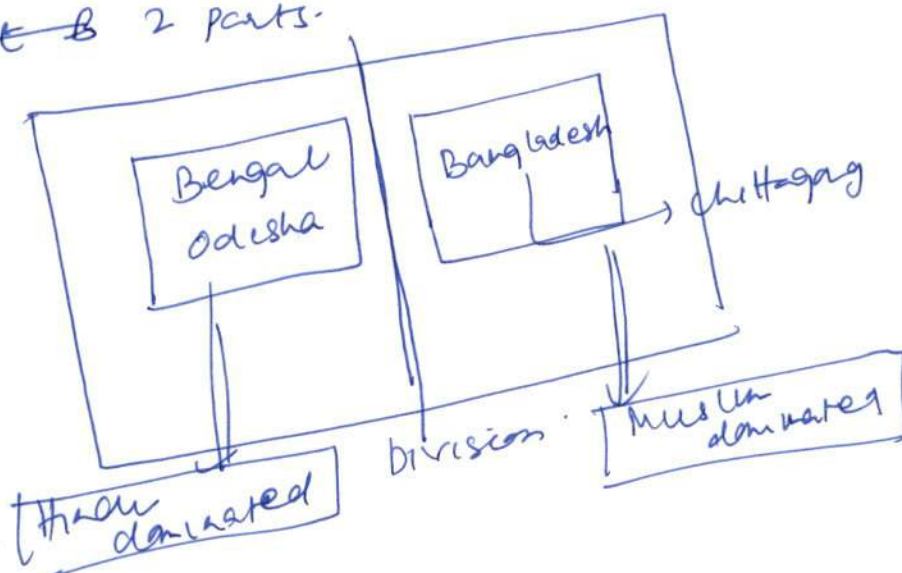
So, period witnessed changing
in period, to set a tone for socio-religious
reforms. These reforms led to regeneration
of society, which was instrumental in
freedom struggle.

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 was one of the biggest provinces during the British time. It comprised of ^{west} Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Bangladesh of contemporary period. It was divided in 1905 into ~~east~~ 2 parts.



REASONS

- 1) It was claimed that, division was done for administration purpose, as single Bengal was huge for administration.

2) actual reason was to break the
hindu muslim unity, by dividing
eastern part (Hindu majority) and
western (Muslim)

3) Bengal was hub of rationalism. To
check rise of rationalism, and divide
and rule.

Swadeshi movement was launched
as a response to partition of Bengal.

Successes

1) Many people, masses like women,
student participated in movement.

2) It spread to various parts of the
country.

3) Swadeshi was successful, with
starting of various technical institute,
college, school, industry etc.

4) People boycotted British goods
like Bangles

5) awareness of masses increased.

LIMITATIONS

- 1) the movement got divided after swat split.
- 2) the swadeshi alternative to boycott was not strong.
- 3) lack of consensus among leaders
- 4) could not spread beyond cities like Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Madras
- 5) Peasants not actively involved.

Despite the limitation, its ultimate success was annulment of partition in 1912. Moreover, the movement inspired masses, which was later channelised by Gandhi, to help in realising India's freedom.

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।

In the post independence India, with the initial consolidation of 565 various units in Indian union, the reorganisation of Indian states, emerged an important issue.

THE PROCESS AND FACTORS

- 1) Initially there was demand for linguistic reorganisation of states. S.K. Dhanraj, J.P. Committee reported it. However after P. Srinawasi incident and creation of Andhra, demand gained momentum again.
- 2) Fatal Ali Commission, broadly accepted language and culture as criteria.
- 3) Post this 14 states and 6 OT were created.

4) Gradually, there were pushes for reorganisation, -like:

Maharashtra → Gujarat + Maharashtra
(broke into Gujarati speaking Gujarat, and Marathi speaking Maharashtra)

5) FACTORS

1) Language and culture played important role in reorganisation of states.

2) Foreign territory occupation of Dadra, Diu, Goa, also were important factors.
Goa initially was UT, later became state.

3) Security consideration was also a factor, for reorganisation, especially in North east.
Initially they were UT, later converted into state.

4) Tribal distinctiveness played role in reorganization of Assam into numerous north-east state

5) DEVELOPMENT - developmental deficit became reason for division of Jharkhand from Bihar.

6) LARGE SIZE - became ground for division of UP and Uttarakhand.

So, various cultural, political economic reasons, shaped the reorganization of state. Recently, with Jammu and Kashmir reorganization Act, a new chapter was added to state reorganization.

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 in the aftermath of World War I, between allied and axis powers, to end war and bring peace.

It was meant to be a peace agreement, based on reconciliation. However, its terms were seen as unjust by Germany.

[PROVISIONS]

- 1) The war guilt clause was placed on Germany.
- 2) Germany had to pay 6600 million pound as war indemnity.
- 3) Its coal rich resource areas were taken away (Rhine land, Saar)

4) Its army was substantially decreased.

5) Its territory in Africa and Saltre were placed with League of nation.

Dictated Peace

1) The 14 points of Woodrow Wilson were not followed during Treaty.

2) The war guilt clause was seen as unjust.

3) The war cost was huge for Germany.

4) The reduced life of force was not even sufficient for Germany to maintain internal security.

Triggered Second World War

1) The huge economic cost, and loss

of resource area, along with Great depression of 1929, made it impossible for Germany to pay reparation.

2) The economic crisis led to the use of aggressive nationalism in the form of Hitler, Mussolini.

3) Guilt clause, lowering of army hurted German pride. Hitler was able to use this to create aggressive nationalism.

So, it can be said that the harsh terms of treaty of Versailles, created fertile ground for rise of leader like Hitler, who used the conditions well, to mobilise masses, and triggering 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।

Domestic violence against women is witnessed in various forms like physical, mental, emotional, sexual, psychological. According to one studies 50% of women witness domestic violence of one form or the other.

LEGAL MEASURE

To address the issue, there are laws

1) Domestic Violence Act

↳ which makes domestic violence a punishable offence.

↳ There are helpline, nodal officer for the same..

LEGAL MEASURE INSUFFICIENT

Despite law, the violence against

women remains unabated.

Reasons

- 1) Lack of awareness
- 2) Lack of effective implementation of law.
- 3) Lack of nodal officers
- 4) Lack of reporting.

SOCIAL INTERVENTION

There exists a need for social intervention, as the problem has social origin of deep engrained patriarchy, which gets repressed and expressed through domestic violence.

STEPS REQUIRED

- 1) awareness in society about legal provision and rights of women.
- 2) social sensitisation, to sensitive people against domestic violence.

- 3) Teaching children values of ~~the~~ non-violence, family cooperation, respect for women.
- 4) Empowering girl child, women, through education, economic opportunities.
- 5) Gender sensitisation in school, workplace
- 6) Role model be promoted in society

All these measures, and steps like Beti Bachao, Beti Padho, Stand up India, MUDRA Yojana, can help in addressing the patriarchy and dominance and violence, which are expressed through domestic violence. Such ~~social~~ social along with legal measures can address the issue holistically.

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

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

India is a young country, with 65% of its population below 35 years of age. This is phase of demographic dividend.

The demographic transition phase of India, with large youth population has multipronged implications:

IMPLICATIONS

India has large working people and youth, which if skilled can provide opportunity for the society.

1) SOCIAL IMPLICATION

The youth if educated can transform society by bringing new ideas, values, against casteism, communalism etc.

2) ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

- The youth, if educated and skilled can take part in productive economy, and help in transforming the economy.
- Youth becoming entrepreneur, job creators

3) POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

- The awarded youth, can take part in meaningful democracy, and lead to substantive democracy.

NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS

If the large youth are not trained, educated or provided jobs, they can become demographic disaster

- 1) lead to social tensions, riot and conflict
- 2) Burden on economy can increase.

- 3) Protest by youth like Jobs protest, Pandar protest would rise.
- 4) Radicalisation of youth can be a possibility.
- 5) Inequality in society may rise.

So, there exists "window of opportunity" with this demographic transition. If through mission like Skill India, Make in India, Startup India, the energy can be tapped, it may lead to transition of India into progressive society and economy.

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

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development is the management of catchment area of river holistically. It includes development of all the components of water in an integrated manner, viewing them as one unit.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) It views watershed or catchment area as one unit. So, holistic planning is facilitated.

2) It helps in conserving all the sources of water. Thus optimal utilization is done through this.

eg. Ralegaon Suddhi

3) It takes into account the local needs and requirements. So, need based approach is taken.

4) It is more organic method of water conservation; involving all stakeholders.

INITIATIVES

Integrated watershed development programme was initiated for the same (Neerchal Ashyaa)

Reasons for limited success

1) Local level plans were not made.

2) Active community involvement was not there

3) adequate fund in infrastructure building not diverted.

4) Traditional systems were not incorporated in watershed management.

5) lack of coordination between various Government.

- 6) Lack of training and skill of people involved
- 7) Technological intervention were limited

MEASURES

- 1) Local level plans should be made
- 2) Community should be trained and actively involved for the same.
- 3) Mapping should be done.
- 4) Traditional system should be incorporated with modern technology.
- 5) Coordination with Gram Sabha, State and central Government.

All these measures, would help in realizing the potential of watershed management. It would help in success of 'Jal Shakti' Mission and make it a Jan Andolan.

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?

Industries depend upon variety of factors like land, labour, capital, energy. Raw material is one of the important component, in deciding the location of industries.

RELATIONSHIP

1) weight losing raw material

If a raw material loses weight, industry is generally located near the site of raw material, to save the transport cost.

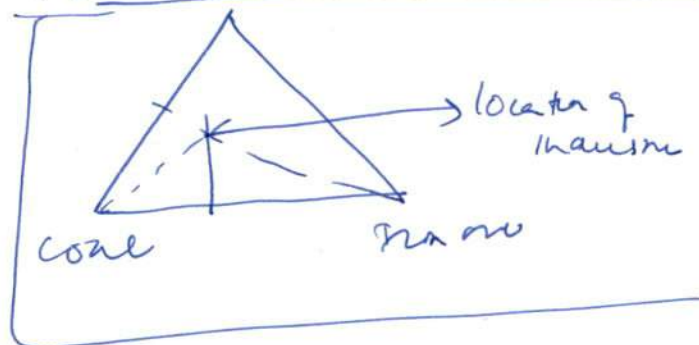
EXAMPLE → sugar industry located near the sugarcane growing areas.

2) weight gaining raw material

If the raw material does not lose weight, rather its weight increases, the industry is located near the market or away from site of raw material.

3) multiple raw material

Like coal and iron ore mixed in steel industry. The industry would be located at closest distance between the two.

GLOBALIZATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

1) With technological advancement, location of raw material may not be important factor.

for example, scrap iron can be

used to produce iron and steel. so
market becomes important factor
rather than raw material location

2) Alternate of raw material can be
provided, with technological advancement

3) Similarly with globalisation, the supply
chain have become global. Industry
target global market. Free Trade
agreement, custom duty influences
location of industry.

so, industry may not be located near
raw material site

Example - India imports crude oil
from Saudi, with refinery
in India.

4) Advance technology, country may not
want to transfer, to other country, having
raw material.

so, there has been changes with
globalisation and technological advancement.
Free trade agreement, no, duty, market
have become more crucial

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?

Heat budget & the balance of
incoming and outgoing solar radiation
helps in maintaining the temperature
of surface of Earth.

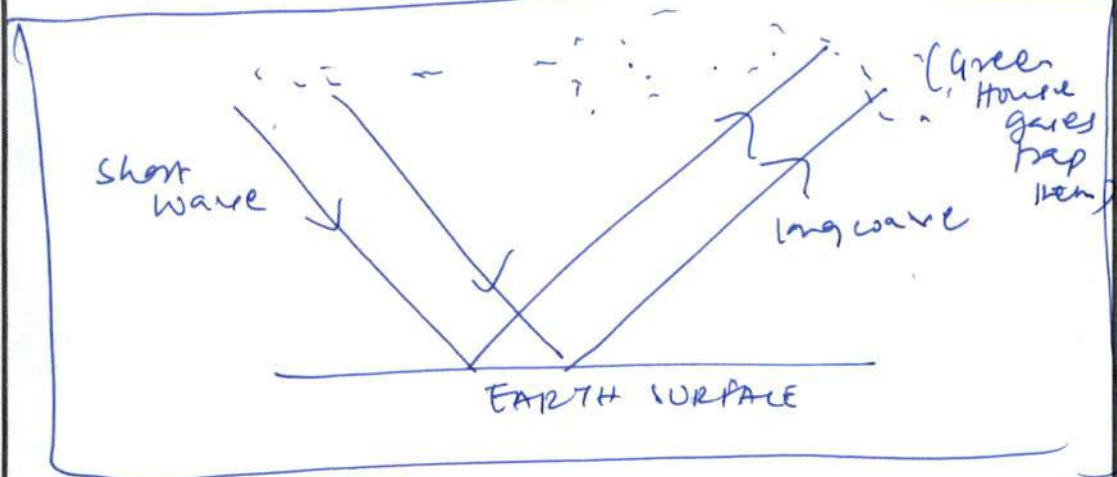
NATURAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT

The incoming solar radiation are
short wave (high frequency) in nature.

The Earth's atmosphere does not trap
short wave incoming radiation.

However, after reflection from
Earth's surface, the radiation
becomes long wave. The greenhouse
gases like CO₂, H₂O, NO_x trap
outgoing solar radiation.

This helps in maintaining the temperature of surface of earth



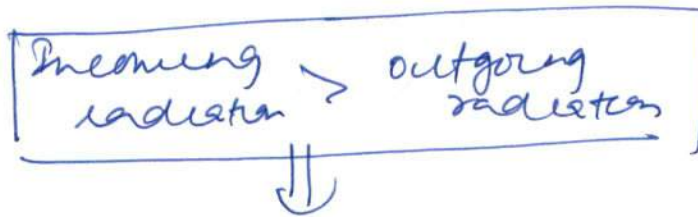
RISING CONCENTRATION OF GHG

With more CO_2 , NO_x , through automobile, industry, pollution etc. GHG concentration is increasing. Implications are:

- 1) They would trap the outgoing radiation more. So, the temperature of atmosphere would continuously increase more.
- 2) It would lead to global warming

3) Polar ice, glaciers would melt,
leading to submergence of island,
coastal regions,

4) Heat budget would be disturbed,
with



Temperature rise.

So, there exist need to lower
green house gases. UNFCCC and
India's NAPCC have commitment to
do that. There exist need for global
collaboration to address the issue, and
ensure sustainable development
for all.