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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	AYUSHI JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154260
Center	KAROL BAGH - DELHI	Date	13/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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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, 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 ~~or~~ structure and architecture is one of the most important art of ancient era.

Rock cut & Religious Activities

1. caves in the ancient era of Buddhism and Jainism at Ajanta & Ellora are rock cut.
2. The Ajivika sect caves of Ashoka ex. sudama, & Rishi caves.
3. Hindu caves of Shivaji in Jammu kashmir.
4. Temple - of rock cut type (Kailash temple) at Ellora in Maharashtra.

5. Architectural marvel of Elephanta
Caves having Trimurti structure.



Fig: Caves & religion.

6. Sanchi stupa I was rock-cut in ancient era.

Post rock cut architecture led to major shift in concrete architecture

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।

Government of India Act, 1935 was passed based on the recommendation of Simon Commission and 2nd Round Table conference.

28-Months of Congress in Govt Act 1935

1. They helped in framing progressive legislature aimed toward welfare.
2. Created blockade against repressive laws of press restriction.
3. Constructive work within ambit of councils.
4. voice of labours, women & marginals were heard.

Serious weakness : Congress : 1935 Act

1. Rise of ~~com~~ inefficiency in Council.
2. Voice of Congress was heard, as major powers were with Governor General, & also veto.
3. Rise of communalism, as Congress as pro-Hindu organisation.
4. Muslim League utilized this vacuum opportunity.

Govt Act 1935 led to issue, hence in 1937, ministers resigned. But the Govt Act 1935 still has key bearing on present constitution.

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 was
a Karnataka based brave woman.
she was married at early age of
15.

Pre-Independence contribution

1. At very young age she took part in Non Cooperation Movement in 1920 with Gandhi
2. He also worked for women empowerment with Margaret Cousins.
3. she chaired meeting of All India women congress in 1924
4. Accompanied Gandhi in the salt satyagrahas,

Post Independence Contribution

1. she helped women in increased political participation
2. she herself elected ^{1st} legislative elections, with no demand for women's reservation.
3. she was an artist, led to theatre development.
4. she was an animal welfare activist too.

Kamla Devi's imprints are very important in women's empowerment, freedom movement & art & culture.

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।

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 one of the major institution in India's social system. It is the basis of family system.

Changes in marriage system (Recent)

1. Inter caste, inter religions marriages with increased globalised ideologies.
2. Increased number of love marriages
3. Live in relationships on western line.
4. Marriage becoming source of double income with female wages.
5. Increased divorces, due to women rising voice against injustice & work loads.
6. Child bearing institution declining; as less Total fertility rates observed.

But the trend still continues

as:

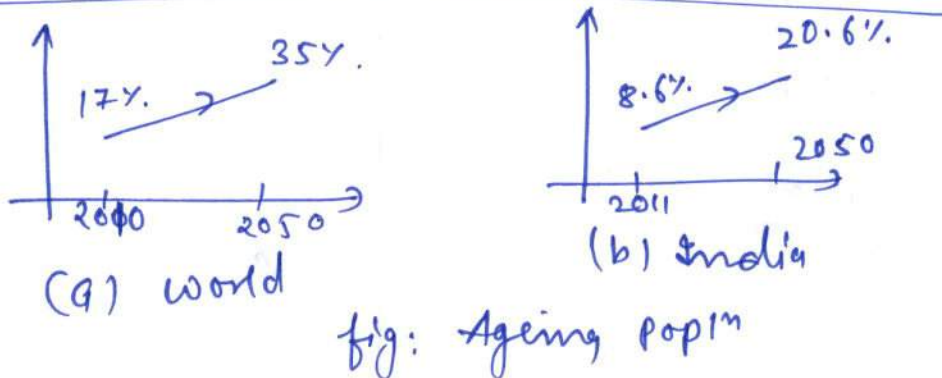
1. Universalisation of marriage.
2. marriage being important in nuclear families.
3. Increased marriage bonds of similar profession person
4. Rising inter community, inter-state & even inter country marriage.
5. It seems to be important for socialisation & for future.

Marriages in recent times have changed their ideologies of inward looking to gender-equitable

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।

World is facing the ageing population at rapid pace. India also has it, but at slow rate.



Multiple disabilities of ageing:

1. Physical weakening of bones, body. & reduced immunity.
2. Increased non-communicable diseases, needing tertiary care.
3. Need of assistive device like spectacles, lathi, walker etc.
4. Mental trauma, illness, depression, feel of isolation.

5. feeling of increased burden, when social security is lacking.

Government has taken various initiatives like:

1. Pradhan Mantri Vay Vandana Yojana for pension in old age.
2. Rashtriya Vayoshri scheme for assistive living devices.
3. National Health Protection Scheme.
4. Aamkar portal for sharing of their knowledge.
5. e-Pramaan for their living certificates for pension.
6. Other social security scheme like Atal Pension Yojana.

Old age is the second demographic dividend. It can be utilised through their welfare than treating it as disability.

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

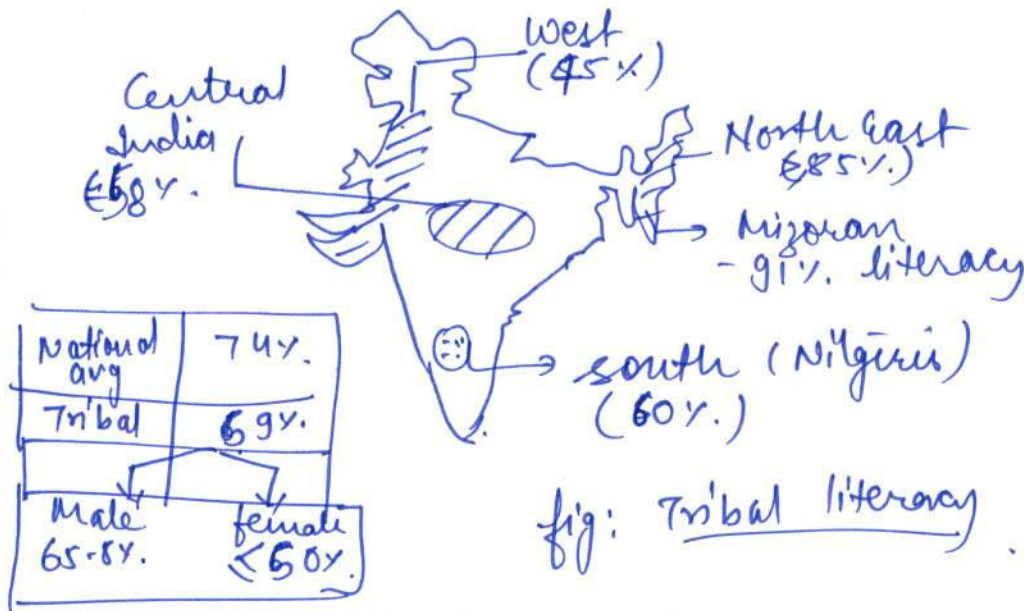
(150 words) 10

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 constitute 8.6% of total population of country as per Census 2011. Their literacy rate is ~~59%~~ 59% compared to national average of 74%. While male literacy is 65.8%, female has less than 50% rate.

Reasons

1. Geographic isolation of tribals.
2. Lack of vernacular education in languages like Gondi, Siddi etc.
3. Lesser specialised focused.
4. Bureaucratic & governance hurdles
5. Resistance by tribals.
6. May be high literacy at primary level in North East, but lesser focus on higher education.
7. Lesser per capital income



Initiatives:

1. Reappraisal of Eklavya model school.
2. Promotion of livelihood colleges on lines of Santenada model.
3. Sanagrah shiksha Ashrayan.
4. National Draft education policy promoting bilingual teaching.

Xaxa committee has recommended to utilize 8.6% of total educational share for tribal education

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**

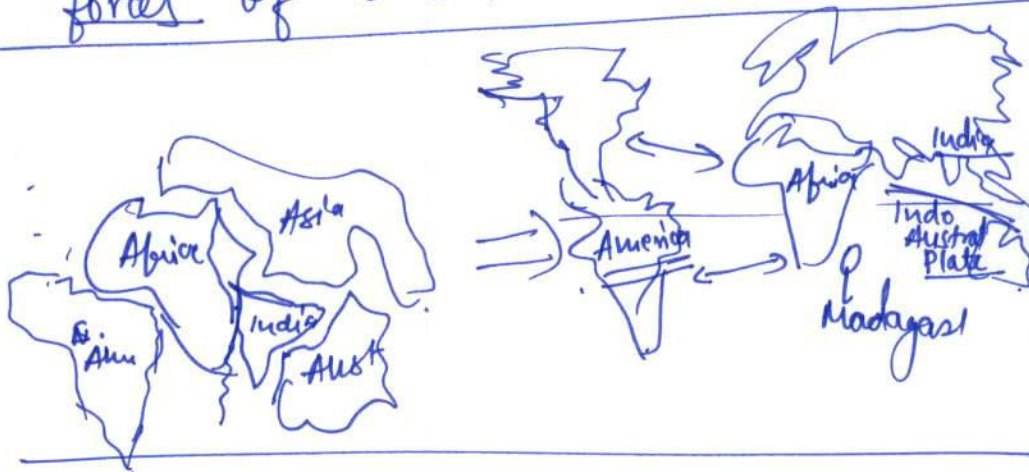
स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory (CDT) explains the formation & location of present day ocean & continent from one major continent in past. It was dealt by Wegener.

CDT : Explaining Configuration

1. A large continent called Pangea, ^(large ocean) & Panthalassa existed in the past.

2. The Pangea started to rifted due to centrifugal force & tidal forces of earth & moon & sun.



Evidences by wegener:

- 1 The Zig saw fit between continents America & Africa.
Eg: between Australia & Africa.
- 2 Fossil fuel evidence on eastern Argentina, Brazil & Gulf of Guinea
- 3 Paleo climatic rocks of same era found in Madagascar & Gujarat.
- 4 fossil & floral evidences of past.

Though wegener gave theory, but could not explain the WHY component. which was later given in sea floor spreading hypothesis & plate tectonics.

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 on the surface of earth characterise its geography & physiography. It is formed by both process

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>Endogenetic factor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal to earth's crust • Eg: volcano | <p><u>Exogenetic</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • from above surface factor. • Eg: River erosion. |
|---|---|

Endogenetic & Landform:

1. The plate tectonic & movement lead to 2 types
 - Epigenetic - continent building
 - Orogenetic - mountain building.
 - Transform → earthquake & faults.
2. The convictional current leads to formation of vents & lava coming out forming volcanoes.

3. It also helps build lakes like calderas.

Exogenetic & Landform :

1. The water - river playing role of erosion, transportation & deposition helps in formation of waterfall, deltas, oxbow lakes
2. wind creates formation of sand dunes like Barchans, seif etc in desert.
3. Ice help in glacial valley formation, arêtes, hornes etc.

Both these factors do not occur independently but simultaneously. As endogenetic mountain rise & erosion by river leading to denudation.

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

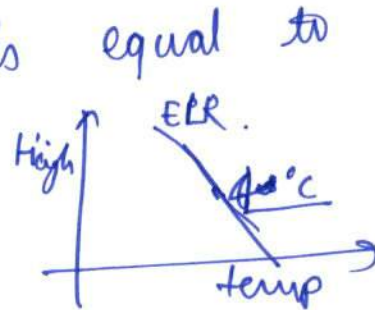
हास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate signifies the rate of change of temperature with rise in height in atmosphere.

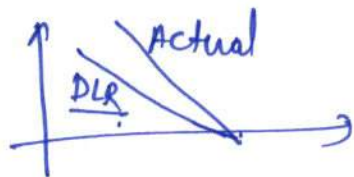
Type of lapse Rate	
Environment Lapse Rate = = Normal (ELR)	$6.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$
Dry ELR (DELRA) =	≈ 4
Saturated ELR (SLR)	10

ELR & Atmospheric stability:

(1) If Lapse Rate is equal to the normal ELR, their condition of stability



(2) If $ELR < DLR$



generate fronts.

Then it will result in instability &

3. If ELR remains below
the SLR (saturated).

The Lapse rates helps
in measuring the weather conditions
& forecasting it.

It has been one of
the important reason for
convectonal rain fall & ~~age~~
front development.

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

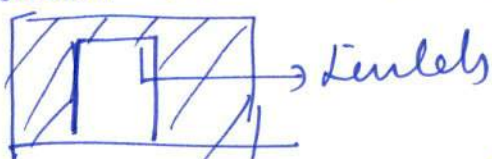
औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोपवासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The colonial period of India implies from 1500s to 1950s, in which Portuguese, British, French came to our sub continent.


Influence of Western Architecture

1. Building materials got modernised.
2. House planning at mass level.
3. Introduction of pillars of Gothic & Greek type.
4. Concept of Verandah, open & large windows.
5. Domes over building.
6. Type of stone - white, red got influenced.

Contribution of European① Portuguese

1. They brought Iberian style of architecture -
 2. Usage of wood & bricks got increased
 3. Example being present day Churches in Goa.
 4. focused on linear lintels in building
- 
5. Painted conical structures on top of the building -

② British

1. They brought use of Gothic style. eg: in Pillar used in Rashtropati Bhawan in Delhi.
- 

2. concept of circular buildings & big verandah, large

windows -

Eg: In parliament house & supreme court building.

3. system of hierarchical building based on height.

Eg: President house at Raisina hills.

4. Influenced town planning Eg: The Lutyens Delhi.

5. Use of red stone as building material.

Other European power also influenced like French, Dutch, but not too much. As the canon place in Delhi manifest amalgamation of British & Dutch style.

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 is said to be the period of renaissance & reformation of India.

Prevalent Backward elements:

1. Inter caste disparity & non changeable castes.
2. Religious orthodoxy.
3. Rituals, idolatry dominance.
4. Women - sati practice.
5. Female infanticide.
6. Lack of education & political rights.
7. Slavery & untouchability.

Socio Religion Movements & Person

- (1) Brahmo samaj movement
 established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

2. worked towards religious reforms,
3. towards abolition of Sati
in 1829 by Bentick.
4. for political rights. & scientific
learning.

② Satyashodhak Samaj

1. By Jyotiba Phule & Savitri
Bai Phule in 1875.
2. Worked towards lower caste
of Chamars, Bhangis, Malis etc.
3. Propogated Bali as hero against
Ram.

③ Arya Samaj

1. By Swami Dayanand Saraswati
2. Promoted western education.
3. Revived best practices of
Hinduism through 'Go back
to Veda'

④ Mahar Param Hari Mandali

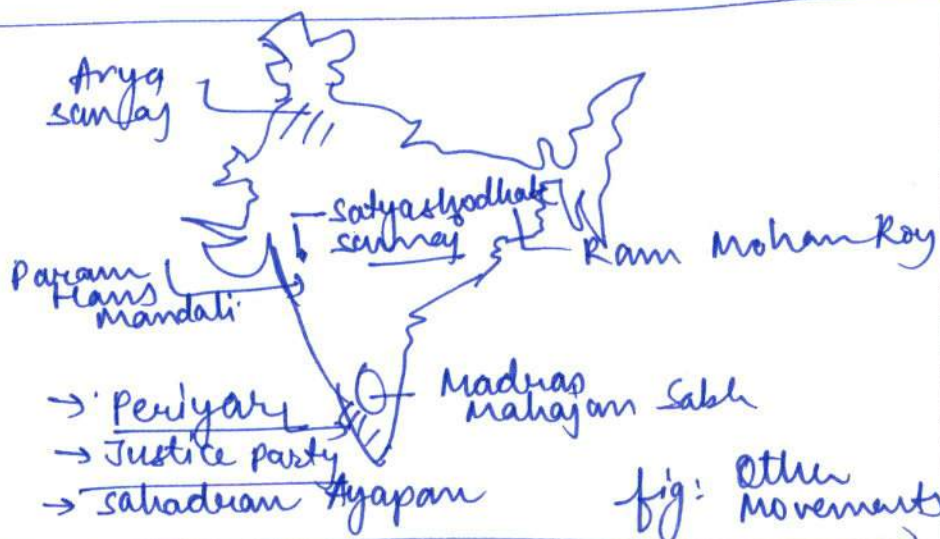
- By AM Pandurang in
Maharashtra in 1867.

- It helped in women & child upliftment.

⑤ National social conference

1. by M G Ranade & associates.
2. Promoted against child marriage under 'pledge movement'
3. Also had "women national conference within"

⑥ Movements in Bengal by Derezio - for positive - scientific society through young people



The socio religious reforms helped in further upliftment of Harijans by Gandhi in 20th century.

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।

Lord Curzon tried the partition of Bengal in 1905 into 2 states with East Bengal having Dhaka as capital & Kolkata of West.

Reasons of Partition:

1. Curzon cited reason 'on-paper' as for "better administration" of huge population of Bengal.
2. Actual reason were to curb the nationalist activities going through Indian National Congress.
3. To divide the Hindu - Muslim community. & communal angle.
4. for "Divide & Rule policy" for their benefit.



5. The majority in west was Hindus & in east was of Muslims.

INC has launched Swadeshi movement against the partition of Bengal.

Success of Swadeshi Movement

1. It helped in showing the religious unity & harmony.
Eg: through Rakshabandhan on borders
2. Revived traditional industries, handicrafts. etc
3. Aroused feeling of nationalism among natives.
4. Exposure of divide & rule policy on communal lines
5. Helped INC in mass mobilisation.
6. The concept of "Swaraj" was adopted by INC in 1906 session chaired by Dadabhai Naoroji

Limitations of Swadeshi Movement.

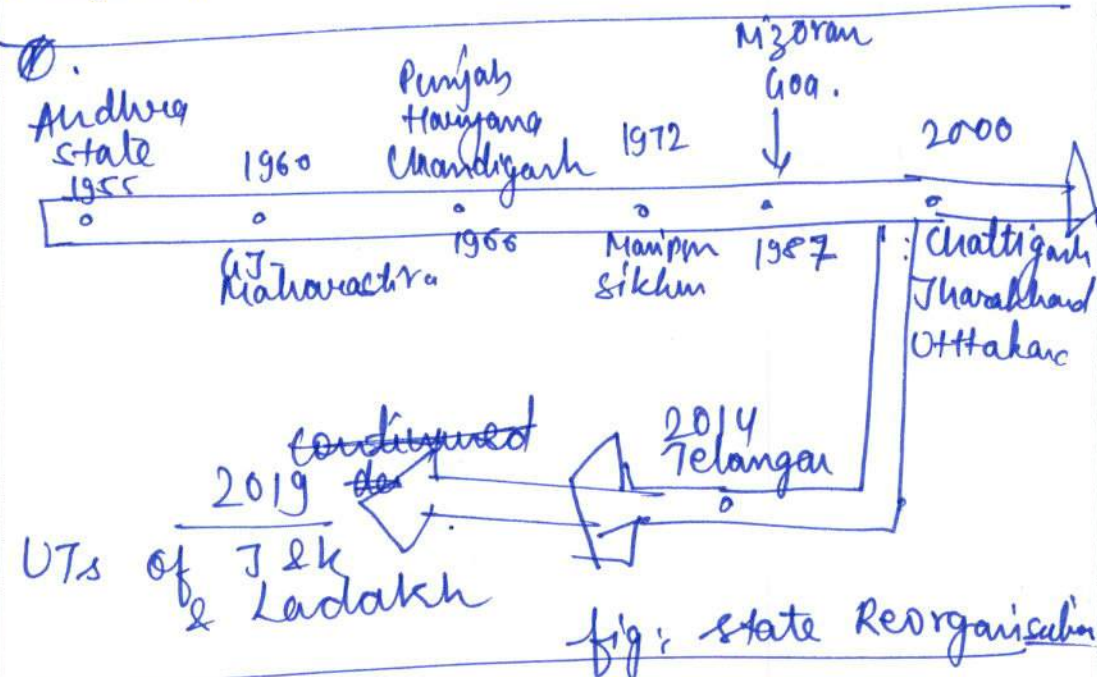
1. In some areas, communal violence were witnessed.
2. Religious tools like Rakhi, mass bath at Ganga disappointed muslim.
3. supp formation of Muslim League by Salimullah of Dhaka led to communal politics.
4. Rise of revolutionaries and extremists as some youth got misguided.
5. Conflict of 'Moderates' & extremist in INC, which led to 'Swat split' in 1907.

But the partition was not successful & hence Lord Hardinge led to its annulment in 1911, & shifted capital from Dacca to Delhi.

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।

At the time of Independence Sardar Patel has omitted 565 small & larger states to form India, which is continued in post-independence too.

Ongoing Process in Post Independence



Initial factors for reorganisation

- Linguistic factor
Eg: Andhra formation, Gujarat, Maharashtra Bifurcation.

2 Religious factor
Eg: Punjab for Sikhs & Haryana
with Hindu majority.

3 for autonomy in northeast
Eg: UTs converted to statehood
as Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh.

4 for administrative ease
Eg: formation of Jharkhand,
Chhattisgarh. in 2000.

Distinct factors now]:

(1) Against regional disparity

Eg: Telangana formational by
bifurcation of between coastal Andhra
& Telangana plateau.

(2) for security & development

Eg: In Jammu Kashmir against
ill-developed areas having
potential & for national
integration & against
rising terrorism.

③ Demand for reorganisation
for development & autonomy

as:

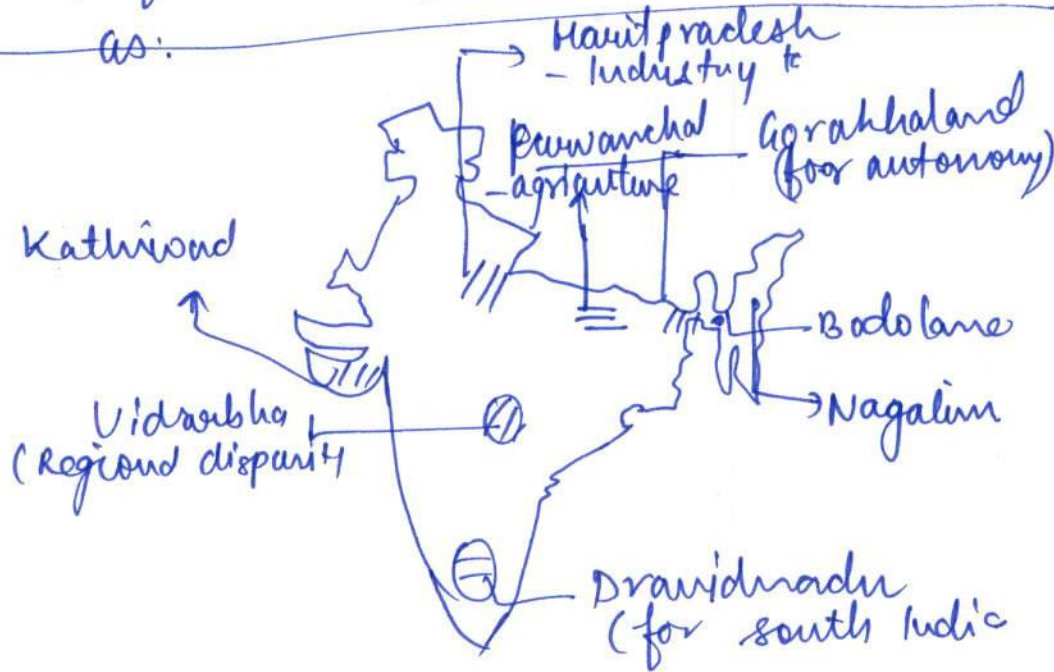


fig: state reorganization demand

The ~~st~~ Indian constitution lays India as Indestructible union with destructible states. ~~Here~~ Also the current demands can be addressed through decentralisation, development & disparity redressal (BDS).

15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The treaty of versailles was signed between Allied power & Germany to end the world war I in 1919.

It was "Dictated Peace" as :

1. The voice of Germany was not heard, & made the solely responsible for war.
2. Resource rich region of Ruhr, Alsace Lorraine were transferred to France ~~by~~ ^{from} Germany.
3. Economic penalty from Germany ~~is~~ ^{of} £6600 ^{lakh} pound was imposed.
4. Restriction on Germany's military programmes.

5. Hampered its economic development.



6. Reduced naval access of to Germany

Germany Under Treaty

1. Rise of feeling of nationalism.
2. Rise of Hitler & totalitarian state.
3. German youth grew economically & sought to take revenge.
4. Hated against Jews & hence ~~to~~ genocide of Jews by Hitler.

Versailles Treaty & Trigger of World War

1. The League of Nation formed in 1919 was not democratic, but dominated by Britain & France.
2. Revenge by Germany.
3. Loans by USA under Dawes plan led to economically stronger Germany.
4. Issues of Allied power as Russia moving towards communism.
5. Bosnian crisis.
6. Moroccan crisis.

Thus after 2nd world war, the dilution of power of Britain & France & onset of world of USA & Russia. bipolar

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।

According to report by
National Crime Report Bureau,
nearly 39 cases are registered ~~against~~
for crime against women per hour.
And in 80% cases, accused being
family member.

Legal Measures against domestic violence

1. Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005.
2. Criminalisation of Dowry under IPC section 494..

Nearly 3 in 5 women
faces domestic violence in
India. despite the legal
measures, hence need of
societal intervention.

Intervention Required

(1) ~~for~~ Women awareness :

1. About the legislation against violence
2. Establishment of Rehabilitation centres at every district.

(2) In education :

1. In the curriculum of civic sciences.
2. Making it duty to respect all genders.
3. Encouraging girls higher education.

(3) Economically :

1. Empowering women financially & making them independent eg through SHGs.
2. Increasing workforce participation which is historically low at 23.6% in 2017-18..

(4) Politically

1. Awaaring women, girls about their Right to Life & Liberty.

2. showing political will.

⑤ In family & society:

1. Promoting behavioural & attitudinal change for gender based violence
2. Utilising 'nudge' factor
3. Promoting cognitive, Affective & Behavioural models

⑥ Role - Models -

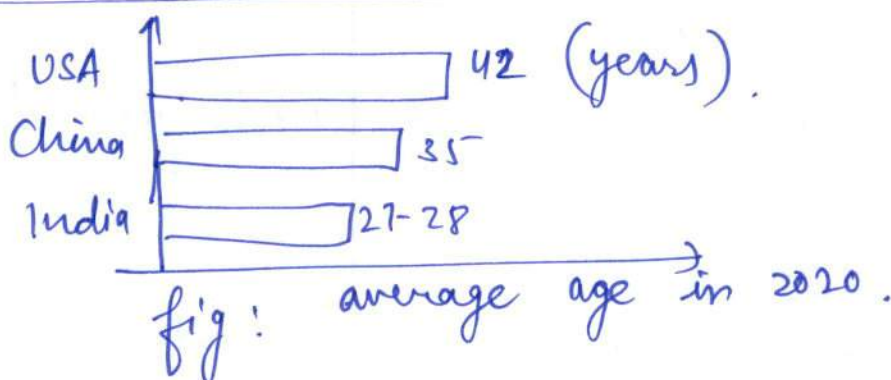
1. Creating ambassadors for awareness as done in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
2. Creating Jan Andolan.

Domestic violence hamper women physically, ~~so~~ emotionally & psychologically too, which is then also manifested in skewed child sex ratio. Hence need of BADLAV like nudge scheme.

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।

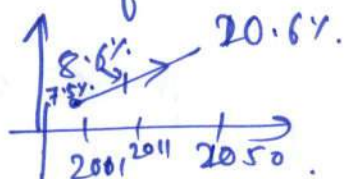
As per the report of UNFPA, India will have youngest demographic age of 28 in year 2020.



~~Advanta~~

Demographic transition of India

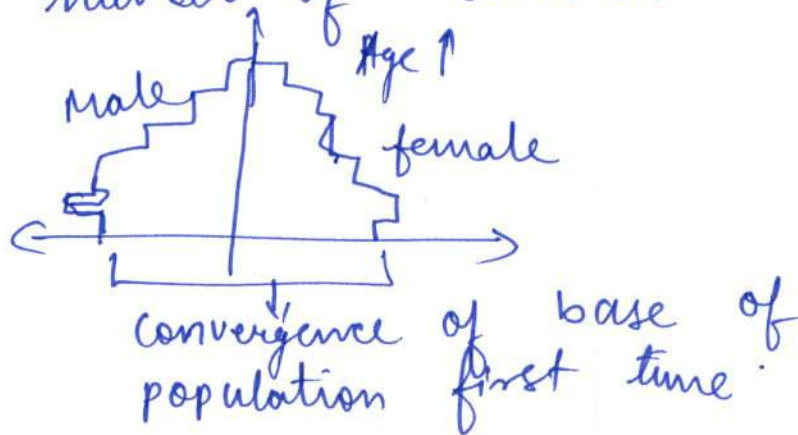
- (1) Youngest demographic dividend as shown above.
- (2) Rise of old age population.



- (3) skewed sex ratio towards women.

	1981	2001	2011
7947	1981	956	943
944	976		

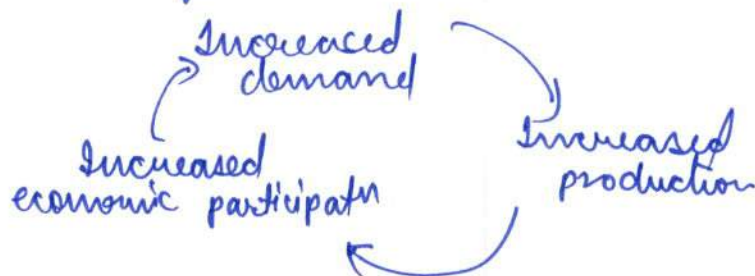
(4) Recent decline of TFR & also in number of children base.



Implication of demographic transition

Positives:

1. Youth population \Rightarrow advantageous for economy.



2. Population base convergence, & hence stabilizing & move towards optimum population.

3. Improving child sex ratio post Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Challenges:

1. Rise of dependency ratio,
as % of old age population rising.
2. Skewed & sex ratio spatially
North \rightarrow < 940 ; south ≈ 970 .
3. Unskilled population becoming
demographic liability.
4. Large population in demographic
momentum.

What can be done:

1. Skill & educate youth.
2. Utilise experience of aged population
& increase their social security.
3. Airt child education & awareness.
4. Positive & pragmatic population
policy.

India can utilise the demographic
transition for its economy, human
development etc to build New
India.

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 ^(W.D) implies developing an physiographic drainage area based on natural aspects & taking into account needs of local people.

Significance of watershed: India

1. For water requirements in household & agriculture → (Nearly 50% population & 83% water consuming sector)
2. To mitigate the floods through flood basin planning.
3. for water governance in drought prone region of Maharashtra, Karnataka.
4. for making our development, sustainable one

The WD in India is only at experimental level like in

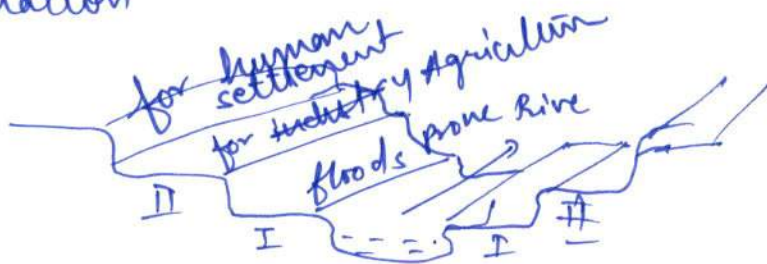
- (1) Kalegam Siddhi model of Anna Hazare in Maharashtra.
- (2) Sukhomanjari in Haryana.
- (3) Pani Panchayat in Hwar.

Reason for limited success:

1. Lack of political will & nexus with industries causing harm to environment.
2. Lack of awareness among society, farmer & villages.
3. Traditional system are damaged.
4. Short term planning, lack of long term vision.
5. Inter state issues about river water sharing.
6. Lack of economic incentive under ^{Natig} Watershed Development Program.
7. Lack of interministerial coordination.

Measure can be taken:

1. Creating leadership among youth as done by Rajendra Singh - water man of India.
2. ministerial coordination of rural, water & Agriculture.
3. Resolving interstate dispute.
4. Agro-climatological crop planning
5. Local-comparative advantage based industrial development.
6. Rights of local people & tribal should be taken into account.
7. Promoting River flood plain zonation



Watershed development can help us mitigate the water scarcity issues of future.

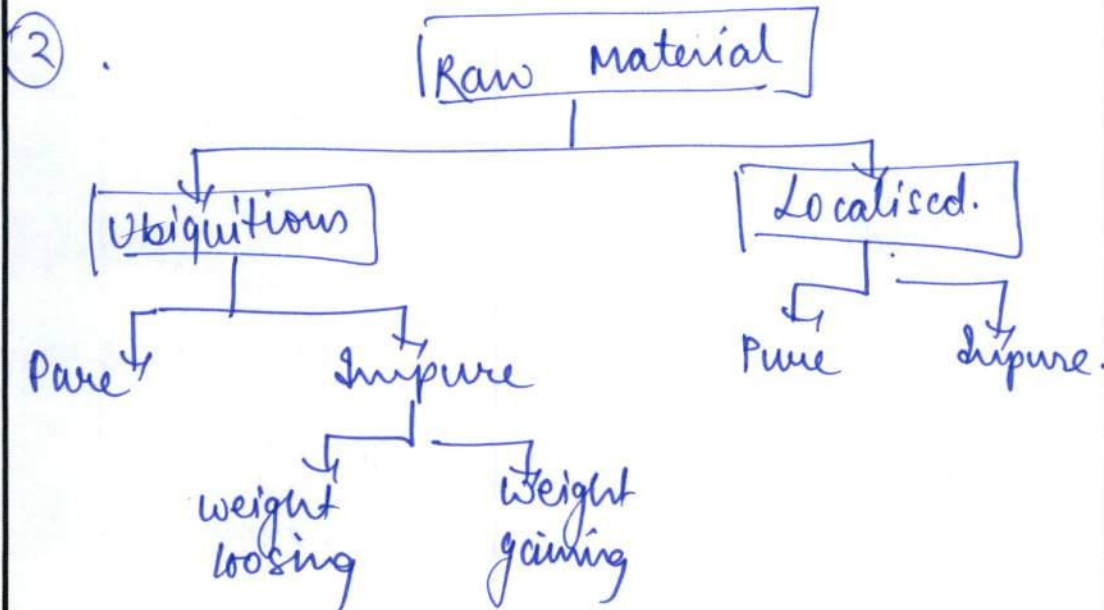
19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? (250 words) 15

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Location of industries is determined by availability of raw material, labour, market location, transport cost etc.

Raw material & Industry location

1. Theory given by Weber



③ If ubiquitous r.m. ,

- ↳ Pure → @ towards Market center
- ↳ Impure
 - ↳ wt losing → @ Raw material center
 - ↳ weight gain → @ Market.

④ for localised material, transport cost based on weight of RM is calculated & its usage.

Eg:

steel industry

Past

coal : Iron :: 8 : 1

o Near coalfield.

Eg: Bokaro, Bhilai steel plant.

Now

coal : Iron :: 1 : 2

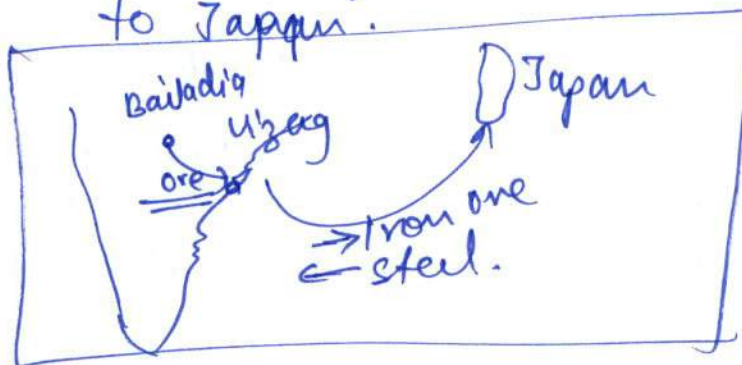
o Near Iron ore region

Eg: Bhadravati steel near Nanychi.

Change of Industrial location

① Due to globalisation

1. Interconnectdness led to more industrial export, import.
2. Hence shift towards transport lines, coastal region & port
3. Eg. @ Vishakhapatnam - oil, fertilizer & heavy industry → export to Japan.



② Due to technological advancement

1. Creation of Informational technology, & hence remote operation of industries.
2. Utilization of Raw material 100% led to shift of Petrochemical industry towards market centres.
3. mechanisation shifting centre from labour advantageous location.

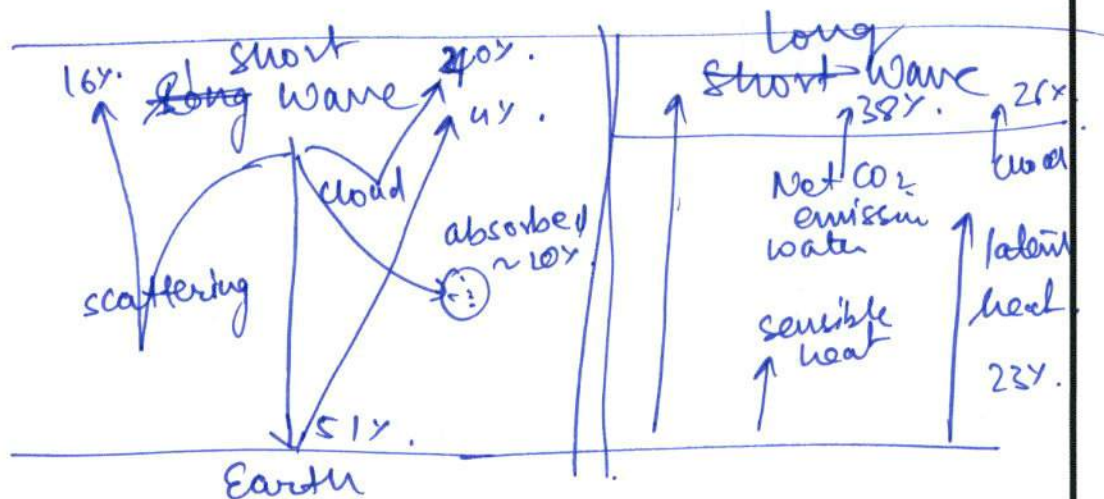
The location of industry is also influenced by factors like Agglomeration, Mega Parks, government's policy, ^{skill}labour advantages etc.

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 budgets help in maintaining the temperature of earth from incoming short wave & outgoing long wave radiation



How Natural Greenhouse effect helps!

1. It helps in trapping the ~~too~~ short wave radiation into atmosphere by CO₂ & water vapour.

2. It also radiates long term energy trapped in atmosphere.
3. Helps in scattering the energy

Rising concentration of GHG.

1. Due to anthropogenic emissions
2. Vehicular, Industrial emissions.
3. Greenhouse based agricultural plants & nursery.
4. From animal waste & residue burning.

Implications of rising GHG:

1. The budget balance will be effected.
2. Danger of "hothouse".
3. Rise of global mean temperature.
4. Decreased Albedo. to enter atmosphere

5. snow melting at faster pace.
6. sea level rise. at 2.4 mm/year. (IPCC).
7. Repression on agriculture, animal, live stocks & humans.

The emissions need to be controlled to ~~let~~ slow the pace of 6th Anthropocene mass extinction.