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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

Name of Candidate	PRAVEENCHAND GSS		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30566
Center	ONLINE	Date	16 Sep, 2018

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
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16	15		
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18	15		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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.

(A)

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. **(150 words) 10**

श्रेणियाँ बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएँ थीं, जिनकी न केवल अपने सदस्यों के मध्य बल्कि समाज में भी काफी नैतिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा थी। इस कथन के आलोक में, प्राचीन भारत में श्रेणियों या गिल्ड्स के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) Shrenis are oldest form of associations in ancient India.

Significant aspects of shrenis

ECONOMIC ASPECT :

- undertook long distance trade.
- Issued currency and coins
- Produced goods

POLITICAL ASPECT :

- Managed towns (Pataliputra during Mauryas)
- Enjoyed confidence of rulers due to their monetary power (eg: Gupta period)
- Jestaka (head man of guild) also undertook Judicial functions.

SOCIAL ASPECTS

- Guilds composed of higher castes (Kshatriya or vyshyas) | master.

→ Moral and social support to Guilds

- Guilds followed rules / rule of law, thus enjoyed confidence of members and society.
- Many guilds during pallavas, Maurya and Gupta period funded education, religion. eg: Ghatikas of pallava.
- Guilds established villages and encouraged settlements eg: Naragra, Manigramam, Telakkai (pallava)

However, they usually restricted to given locations. couldn't change social structures.

Yet, played wide role in Economic and social development

2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10
मराठे कई कारणों से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन से निर्मित राजनीतिक निर्वात को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Mughal Empire gradually declined after death of Aurangzeb. Marathas were seen as strong contenders to Indian Empire because:

- ① Militarily strong: strength of Guerrilla tactics and control of key forts and locations
- ② Revenues: from chauth & sardeshmukh ensured funds.
- ③ Extensive administrative system similar to Mughals

However, they failed to fill the vacuum because:

- ① Lack of wider support: Generally faced animosity from Nizam (Hyderabad), Mysore (Tipu) and Jats (Haryana)

- ② Lack of Maratha unity : divided into
- Peshwa
 - Hoalwar
 - Gaikwad
 - Sindhia
- ③ Oppressive Chauth and Sardeshmukh taxes were frowned upon by common people.
- ④ They couldn't provide alternative to Mughals as they followed similar administration (mansabdari, Jagirs etc)
- ⑤ Europeans had strong weaponry and tactics. Eg: Ring fencing policies.

Due to these weakness, subsequently Marathas signed Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley.

However, for some time they provided strong competition to both Mughals and Britishers.

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10
- एक राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी काफी लंबे समय से मृत थी, 1858 के अधिनियम ने बस इसका शिष्टापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) After Battle of Buxar East India Company [EIC] assumed political power in India. Since then its relation with British had undergone various changes. These culminated with transfer of power to British under 1858 Act.

EIC's political relation with British

- ① Dual government: of 1712 after Battle of Buxar gave revenue powers to EIC
- ② Regulation Act, 1784: was brought to control EIC's political power by parliament.
- ③ Pitt's India Act: - Appointed Board of Control to control court of directors. It also gave power to Governor General.
- ④ Charter Act, 1815: Ended monopoly of

trade, expert in tea and china trade
- as per this, EIC holds territory as a
custodian to British crown,

⑤ Charter Act, 1833: Ended monopoly in
trade. It also encouraged open
competitive examination for civil servants.

⑥ 1858 Act: Ended company rule.

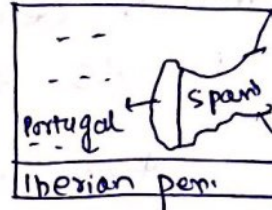
- viceroy became de facto ruler, who
is controlled by secretary of state.
- Queen also assumed paramountcy
of Indian states.

Thus, various legislations have
trimmed down EIC's powers in
India. Finally, 1858 Act only has
transferred powers to British, which
was de facto already in British hands.

4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध (1936-1939) स्थानीय स्तर पर लड़ा गया था, तथापि इसका दूरगामी और व्यापक महत्व था। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) Spanish civil war was fought between Franco and Communists to end rule of Franco.



- It was fought largely in Iberian peninsula of Europe.

- Direct impact of war was restricted to this geography.

However, wider impacts of this war were felt across the world.

① Support to Franco

- Hitler, Mussolini and Japanese rulers had supported Franco. Hitler even provided economic and military grants.

- Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany sought to raise their stature via this war.

- They also wanted to stop spread of Communism and gain confidence of

capitalist Block.

②

Opposition to Franco

- Democrats and many colonial countries (even India) strongly condemned France's dictatorship.

- Labour unions, Communist International sought to forge international support against Nazism and Franco.

- Even British, U.S.A and France thought Franco's rule was immoral.

however, due to appeasement policies of west, (as in Munich pact) nothing substantive was done. Franco's rule continued for decades.

Further Hitler used inaction by west to wage war on Poland, thus created havoc of World War II.

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India.

(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में, विशेषकर भारत में शहरों के विकास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

(A) Globalization refers to free flow of people, goods, ideas and technology among the countries.

Culture of consumption is a life style based on excessive usage of consumer goods, foods, etc.

This shapes globalisation and cities in India.

→ Influence of westernization: promoted culture of 'use and throw' eg: plastic.

It created industry of disposables.

→ Commercialization: of products took shape.
- water, shopping mall culture.

→ Mass communication and media: gained with larger audience watching multiplex movies and consuming NETFLIX etc

→ Food processing gained ground in urban India with growth of retail outlets and demand for easy to cook items

✓ Middle classes have played important role in this culture. This is also more prominent in IT cities (Bangalore)

Challenges of such culture

→ Health issues rising (non-communicable diseases)

→ Environmental depletion (plastic pollution)

→ Stressed life driven by money making desires

→ Unplanned growth of cities and urban sprawl.

Through consumption drives economy, but over consumption need to be checked for sustainable lifestyles and growth.

6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि 25 वर्ष पूर्व ही सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि भारत में यह प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है। इस समस्या के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इससे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

(A) Manual scavenging act outlawed this ago old profession. Despite this Every year many deaths due to manual scavenging occur in our country (Tamil Nadu recently)

Reasons for this

① Supply - demand issue :

- Non recognition of many insanitary latrines by states.
- Social behaviour that promotes insanitary toilets.
- Lack of skill among scavengers to take alternate occupation.
- Deficiency in rehabilitation efforts by the government.

② Inadequate usage of technology to replace manpower — railway tracks, sewage lines and man holes.

manual scavenging hurts dignity and leads to social segregations. Measures for total elimination could be

① Effective implementation of Manual Scavenging Act.

- Recognition of all insanitary toilets.
- Converting them to modern ones.
- Monetary and social support to rehabilitate manual scavenger.

② Technology development:

- Promotion of biogas and bio-toilets.
- Robotic equipment to clean railway tracks and sewers.

③ NGOs and 'civil society' must be roped in for effectiveness.

Human dignity is paramount, also a fundamental right (Article 21). Hence all out action against manual scavenging is important.

7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact?

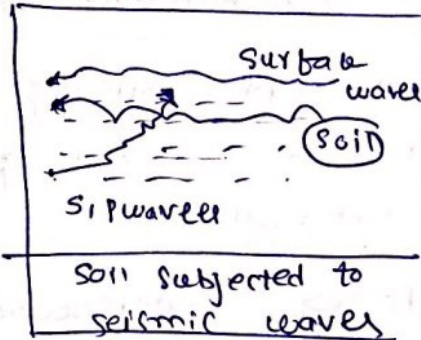
(150 words) 10

मृदा द्रवीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि भूकंपीय घटनाओं के दौरान यह कैसे प्रकट होता है। इसके प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कौन-से सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(A) Soil liquefaction: is a phenomena, in which layers of soils get loose and ~~lose~~ their stability is weakened. Soil acts as a very fluid medium due to this.

Seismic Events - Soil Liquefaction

① Compression and tension forces act up on soil due to seismic waves (body - P, S and surface waves)



② These forces destabilizes the soil.

③ Such destability, effects overlying structures. Buildings, Environment (trees, etc) would crumble due to this phenomena.

④ Huge damages to life and property

⑤ This is more significant in regions where

underlying rocks core Sedimentary or
loose soil structure.
eg.: Alluvial plains in India.

Preventive steps

- ① Minimal construction activities in weak soil zones. Proper zonation, GIS usage and land use planning are needed.
- ② Building materials: must be earthquake resistant. Building Material Technology Promotion Council of India has listed such materials.
- ③ Proper underground and surface drainage, so that prolonged soil saturation (with water) could be prevented.
- ④ training local community and awareness generation.
- ⑤ Govt's fast rescue and relief as per NDRF guidelines.

8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents.

(150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल के घनत्व को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। घनत्व के अक्षांशीय वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें होने वाले मौसमी परिवर्तनों (यदि कोई हो) की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ इसके संबंध को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

① Density is mass of water per unit volume.

Factors that determine density of ocean water

① Solinity: More saline waters are denser
eg: Dead sea.

② Temperature: water expands with temperature rise and density drops.

③ Ocean currents: cold currents - higher density than warm currents.

④ Piling of water - increases density (depending on coastline and winds)

Latitudinal distribution of density

① Tropical waters: have less density compared to temperate and cold zones.

It is due to lower salinity (rainfall) and higher temperatures (expansion).

Water has maximum density at 4°C .
So cold (polar zone) ice caps will have lower density than temperate zones.

Ocean currents - density

- Warm ocean currents expands ocean water. (low density)

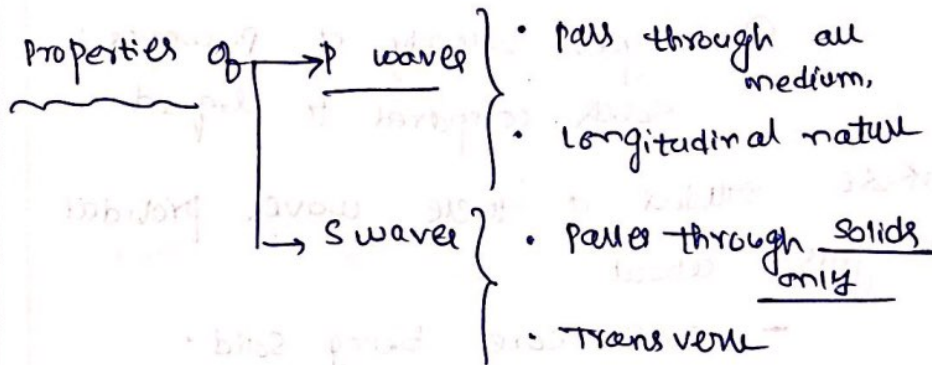
- Cold water currents contract it.

However, below (4°C to 0°C) density to ocean current relationship varies as water has maximum density at 4°C .

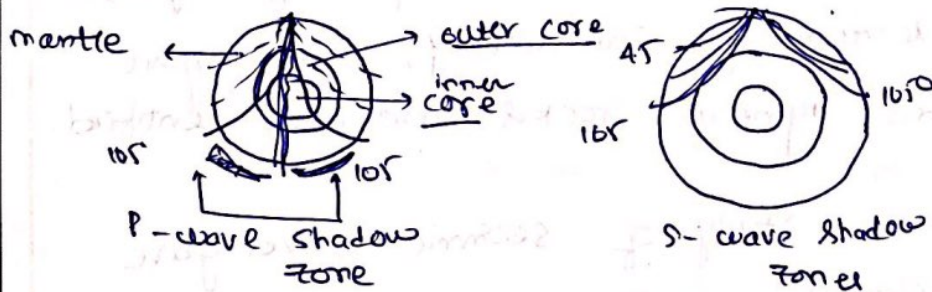
9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

व्याख्या कीजिए कि कैसे भूकंपीय तरंगों के विश्लेषण से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की वैज्ञानिक समझ में सुधार आया है।

(A) Seismic waves comprises of body waves CS and P and Surface waves.



Earth quake waves passing through layers of earth indirectly provides insights about its composition.



Due to p-wave, s-wave Properties they create shadow zones, zones when

these waves don't pass. Reason for

- this

- ① Reflection and refraction
- ② S-waves don't pass through liquid (outer core)
- ③ Higher velocity of P-waves in solid compared to liquid

These studies of these waves provided insights about

- outer core being solid.
- inner core being liquid.
- Density differences between crust, core and mantle.

Depending on these, hotspots of magma, location of sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks are all identified.

Hence, study of seismic waves gave scientific understanding of earth's interior.

10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) 10

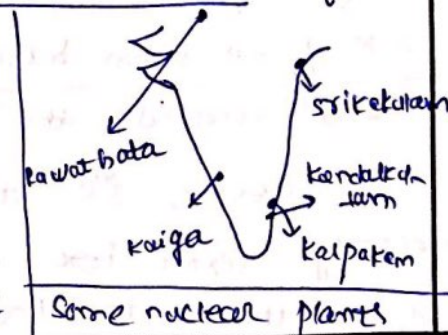
नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति निर्धारित करने में विचार किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, असैन्य परमाणु कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में थोरियम के विशाल भंडार का उपयोग करने में भारत के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

(R) Nuclear power plants uses fissile material in order to produce energy through nuclear fission.

Key locational factors

- ① Close distance to water bodies (like sea)
- ② Areas less prone to Tsunami and Earthquakes
- ③ Areas with suitable physical and social infrastructure for mobility of resources and personnel.
- ④ Less interface with human habitats (fears of radioactivity)

India has Enormous reserves of Thorium. Monazite sands of west



and East coast harbours these reserves.
3-stage nuclear programme was designed
due to these reserves.

However, there are difficulties in fully
reaping thorium reserves

- Technology challenges: 2nd stage of India's
nuclear programme, yet to be fully
stabilized.
- Requirement of uranium-235 for first
2-stages is crucial. But India lacks these
reserves. Hence 3rd stage didn't take off.
- Technology transfers and civil nuclear
agreements with other countries were hampered after
India's nuclear tests.
- But, since Indo-US nuclear deal, this
is gaining momentum.
- Lack of thorium based civil nuclear
models around the world.

However, 2nd stage programme is
recently tested for commissioning, which
gives thrust to thorium based 3rd stage

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) 15

पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) Foundations for Dravidian temple architecture were laid down by Pallavas, which reached its zenith under Cholas.

Development of temple architecture under Pallavas

① Pallava rulers Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman were great temple builders.

They started with flat roged temple.
eg. Panamales, Mahendravadi

② Rock cut pagoda temples at Mahabalipuram were of significant architectural development.

Scripture on the temple also stands out. eg: Penance of Arjuna

③ Shore temple at Mahabalipuram is unique

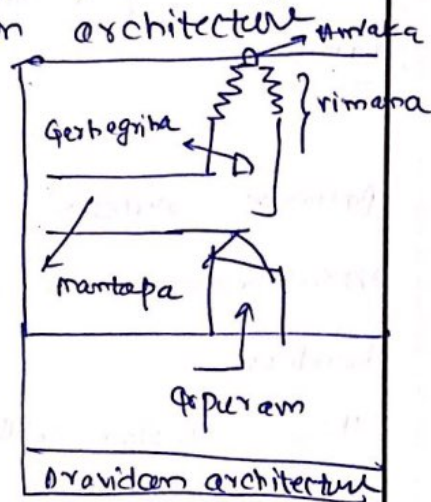
for - both nishnava and shaiwarte elements.

Temple development under cholas

Dravidian architecture reached mature stage under cholas. (Raja Raja and Rajendra)

Features of dravidian architecture are

- Garbhagriha (Sanctum Sanctorum)
- Mantapa for prayers.
- Compound wall with lofty gateways (Gopurams)
- Vimana and amalaka above Garbhagriha.



* Height of gopurams increased during chola kings

eg: • Gangaikonda cholapuram
• Tanjavour temple
• Brhadeshwara temple
• Aravateshwara temple

Later these Elements were incorporated
in Hoysayas architecture and Rashtrakutas
(Ellora - Kailashanatha temple)

Temples served not just for religious
purpose, but also as centres of
social and culture affair. Rightly,
many of these temples are under
UNESCO World heritage status now.

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

गांधी, नेहरू और बोस के विचारों ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में ब्रिटिश प्रयासों के प्रति भारत के समर्थन के प्रश्न पर वाद-विवाद से संबंधित प्रमुख पहलुओं का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(A)

British involved India into world war-II without her consent. Due to this various debates had arisen then

Support for war:

- ✓ Gandhi believed war against Nazi Germany and fascist Italy was just.
- ✓ Gandhi doesn't want to trouble British during war time.
- ✓ Hence, he was opposed to starting of next movement. Instead, he announced individual satyagraha in 1940.

Dethroning British during war:

- * Subash chandra Bose believed that both axis and allied powers are one and the same fighting for colonial booties.

* He argued for utilizing war time weakness of British to gain Indian independence.

* He led Azad Fauz from South East Asia to launch attack on British with Japanese help.

Neighbour support most opposing:

✓ Nehru, though, believed against Nazism and need to end it. yet, India can't support war unless it is free to do so.

✓ So, Nehru, had neutral stand regarding war support.

✓ However, in subsequent stages, Nehru sided with Gandhiji and supported individual satyagraha and planned for subsequent actions

Due to these stands, India didn't oppose war till 1942. But following

Events created conditions for India to launch Quit India during war period.

- Failure of Simon Cripps mission.
- Impending Japanese threat.
- War time economic difficulties.

Hence, Indian National Congress, opposed British action to involve India in war without granting independence.

Quit India ~~was~~ movement was launched on Aug 8, 1942 with the call of 'do or die'.

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भले ही अंग्रेजों ने प्रत्येक संभाव्य अवसर पर इसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्नाकुलर प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

① Press played vibrant role in British India. It exposed oppressive rule and enlightened masses.

However, it had to face multiple hurdles during its journey.

→ Licensing Act, 1823: Created difficulties in registration of vernacular press.

→ Vernacular Press Act, 1878: Was meant

to stifle nationalism. It put regulations

like

- Cancellation of registration for seditious material.

- Furnishing of monetary bond was made mandatory to run press.

- Magistrate can cancel press licences without any notice for violation of the act.

→ Press Act, 1910 : was sought to curb rise of extremism and revolutionary leadership after Swadeshi movement.

Despite these obstacles, press played pivotal role in freedom struggle

① Social reforms: Role of press in abolition of sati, women education, disseminating ideas of equality, etc was significant. eg) Bangadeta of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Harifan of Gandhiji,

② Ideas of nationalism:

press propagated ideas of civil liberty, exposed drain of wealth under British, helped in mass awakening.

eg: ✓ Swadeshi mitran, Mahrata, Kesari, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Kal Samdhya, Hitabadi.

③ Press also promoted revolutionary ideas
- (Rai, sandhya, yugantar, Qadaif) -
these inspired youth towards revolu-
-tionary movements.

④ vernacular press helped national movement
to spread to remote areas.
It also shaped political awareness
of common man in his own language.

Thus, despite hurdles being
faced, vernacular press played key
role in national movement.

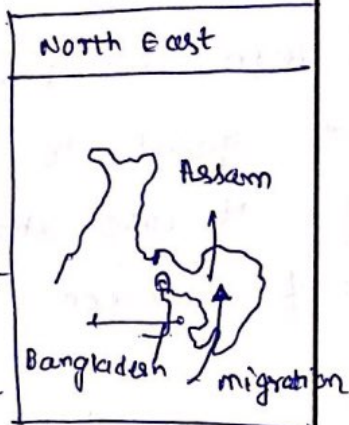
14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) 15
असम आंदोलन को आकार देने वाले मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 1985 के असम समझौते के महत्व पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) Assam movement of 1979 was shaped due to several socio-economic factors

①

Social factors

- Migrants from Bangladesh increased pre-1971 liberation war. locals demanded for their deportation once war was ended



- Demographic changes due to ^{illegal} migration strained local resources, culture and livelihood.
- These created fear of being overtaken by Bengali's in education, political and economic affairs.

②

Economic factors

- Lack of infrastructure & industry

meant less jobs and more unemployment

- Youth, who spearheaded the Assam movement under All Assam Students Union (AASU) demanded for 'sons of soil' policies.

- They demanded for deportation of all illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

in later phase of the movement, it took Violent turn. Subsequently it ended with Assam Accord, 1985 between Union Government and AASU.

Significance of this accord

→ It was one of its kind, where tripartite agreement with student body, state government and union government was signed.

→ Accord provided special education institutions (IIT, etc) and economic measures

- for development of Assam.
- Union government also committed for promotion of Assamese language, thus strengthening India's diversity.
 - Diplomatic significance of Accord is huge. All those persons entered after mid night of march 24, 1971 were to be deported, which is a bone of debate between India - Bangladesh, due to latter's non-acknowledgement of illegal migrants.
 - However, after the accord, Assam took path of development and growing at fast pace.

Yet, recent, National Register of citizen (NRC) updation created issues of exclusion and inclusion. Sorting out these and managing close ties with Bangladesh is the key to success of ^{the} accord.

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15

उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

(A) Nation is regarded as an imagined community. A nation with its own state power becomes nation-state.

Processes that shaped nation-state formation / nationalism in 19th century Europe are

- ① Influence of American and French revolution.
- ② Role of ideas and thinkers: like Rousseau, Kant, Montesquieu.
- ③ Napoleonic wars: Created unity among conquered parts. Napoleon also helped in modernizing administration that shaped new thought. Role of continental system also united many ethnicities eg: Germany
- ④ Frankfurt parliament: Leaders assembled

to discuss on nation-state and
redrawing boundaries ^{after} post Waterloo
(1814)

④ 1848 democratic movements:

in Europe created mass awakening
about self-determination and concept
of democratic republics.

though, these were suppressed by
then rulers in France, ~~Habsburg~~
Empire.

⑤ Rise of socialistic ideas due to Karl
Marx, also shaped nationalism.

⑥ Formation of Germany (1871) and
Italy:

→ These awakened other communities
like Serbs, Arabs (Ottoman), Poles
(Poland), etc.

→ Growth of these countries post
unification attracted people towards
nation-state.

② Imperialism/ colonialization :

→ Owning a colony became matter of pride.

→ Race for colonies, also shaped nation-
-realism.

Despite these force, nation-state aspirations were not fully addressed in 19th century.

only after world war, and breakup of Yugoslavia and fall of Berlin wall Europe boundaries became some what stable.

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के टर्मिनल तरीकों का असमान बोझ उठाया जाना क्यों जारी है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(A) Women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal illness because!

→ Lack of agency: of women in Indian society. Decisions that affects women are taken by male in our patriarchal setup.

→ Lower status of women: where they are reduced to be responsible only for family affairs.

→ Lack of awareness and poor socio-economic conditions.

→ Targeted sterilization camps - that gives incentives for female sterilizations.

→ Inadequate publicity to male sterilization techniques.

→ Poor quality of sex education, (or total absence of it)

→ To address this, following measures could be considered

- ① Promotion of contraceptives and other non-invasive family planning methods
- ② Improving socio-economic-political conditions of women.
 - Education - Health
 - work force participation - political representation
 - Skilling
- ③ Proper guidelines for sterilization camps and sterilization techniques as per SC guidelines in Devika Biswas case.
- ④ Promotion of sex-education to enable families to take informed decisions
- ⑤ IEC campaigns about male-sterilization techniques.
- ⑥ Curbing social ills against women: Child marriages, illiteracy, domestic violence.

- ② Promotion of techniques like 'birth-spacing' and small families.
initiatives by government like Poorna vikas scheme is timely one.
Overall improvement of women status in our society is key for complete elimination of gender injustice.

17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता, राज्य और धर्म के कठोर पृथक्करण के बजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

① India is a home to all major religions in the world. Hence, it adopted Secularism in its Constitution.

Indian secularism calls for principled distance from religion. It also prohibits state religions. Alternatively, western secularism is based on complete separation of religion and state.

Facets of Indian Secularism

① Equality: In 'Ismail Faruqui' judgement apex court underlined secularism as a facet of equality.

② Constitution granted equal rights to all religions.

Article [14, 15, 16, 25-28] is testimony to our commitment for equal respect

for all religion.

- ③ To allay fears of majoritarianism, minorities are provided with right to preserve their script, language and culture (Art 29, 30).
- ④ National Commissions for minorities and minority education institutions acts as watchdogs in realization of such minority rights.
- ⑤ Further, in S.R. Bommai judgement, secularism was regarded as basic feature of our constitution.

These clearly shows that, despite partition of our country based on 'two nations' theory, India is committed to equal respect for all religions.

However Indian secularism is also criticized by few. It is termed as

Pseudo secularism or appeasement towards
minorities for vested interests. Issues
of illegal migration in North East,
also being politicised for vote bank
politics.

However, special rights doesn't dent
secularism. It only promotes confidence
of people towards Indian state.

Ultimately, secularism based on dignity,
fraternity and human rights is key
for prosperity and peace of our plural
democracy.

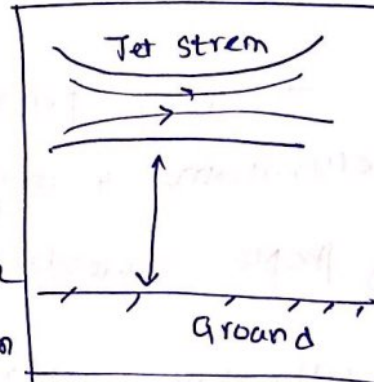
18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words) 15

जेट स्ट्रीम क्या हैं? वे भारत में वर्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं?

Ⓐ Jet streams are ^{Geo} ~~strophic~~ winds. They flow with high velocity at upper layers of the atmosphere.

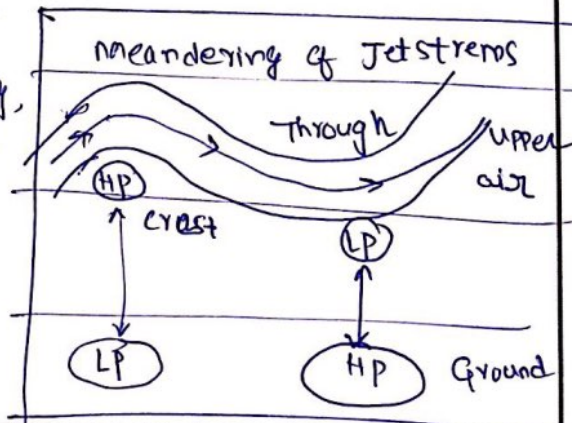
There are two major Jet streams in both hemispheres

- Subtropical jet stream
- Subpolar jet stream



They flow from west to east direction in both hemispheres.

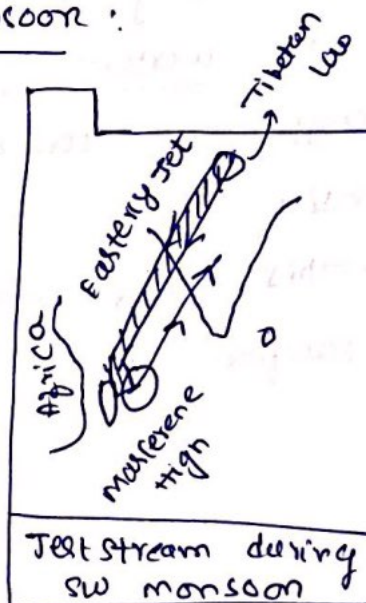
They also influence surface weather, temperature and pressure conditions. They meanders, creating, crest and troughs, which creates low pressure (LP) and high pressure (HP) on surface.



Influence on Indian rainfall

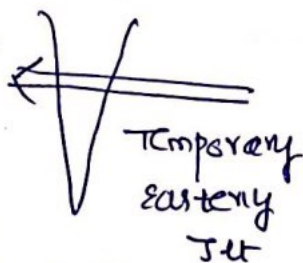
① During South-west monsoon (SW)

- Easterly Jet from Tibet to Madagascar influences SW monsoon.
- Strength of this jet streams, increases intensity of rainfall during SW monsoon.



- Further, temporary jet stream (between 15-25°N)

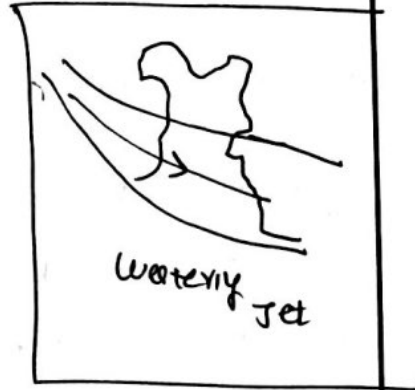
blows over India during SW west monsoon. This causes steering of depressions towards India. It is also responsible for the burst of the monsoon.



- Westerly jet stream withdrawal from Indian landmass, leads to onset of monsoon.

② During winter:

> westerly jet stream
steers western cyclonic
disturbances towards
India.



> this causes winter

rainfall in north-west part of India

Ⓐ

Ⓛ

Ⓜ

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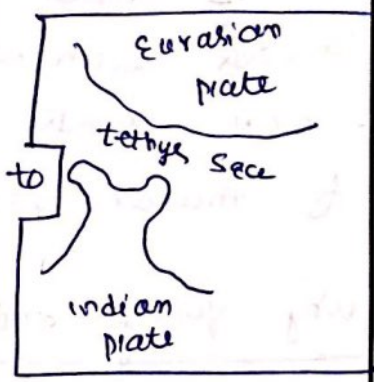
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) 15

हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि प्रायः इन्हें क्यों युवा और अशांत पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

① Himalayas are young fold mountains in the northern and eastern part of the country.

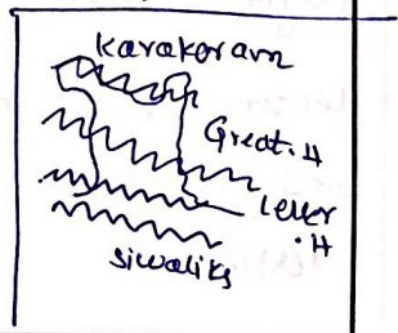
② Formation of Karakoram

- collision of Indian plate with Eurasian plate led to Karakoram range.
- they are formed from tethys sea sediments



③ Formation of Lesser, Greater Himalayas:

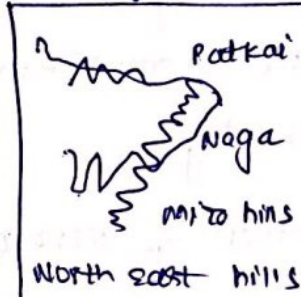
- Greater Himalayas formed by compression of Indian plate with Eurasian plate (Continental-continental)
- Similarly process, in subsequent times created Lesser Himalayas.



③ Sivaliks formed after Geosynclines are deposited by rivers and compressed creating folds.

④ North east hills are part of the Arakan ranges.

— They formed due to tilt of Indian plate towards South-East Asia.



— Andaman islands are sub surface expressions of Arakan ranges.

Why young and restless

① they are part of 'alpine system and relative young in geological time scale

② forces of compression are still undergoing.
Height of these mountains keeps changing

③ tectonic plate movements between Indian and Eurasian plates keep them restless

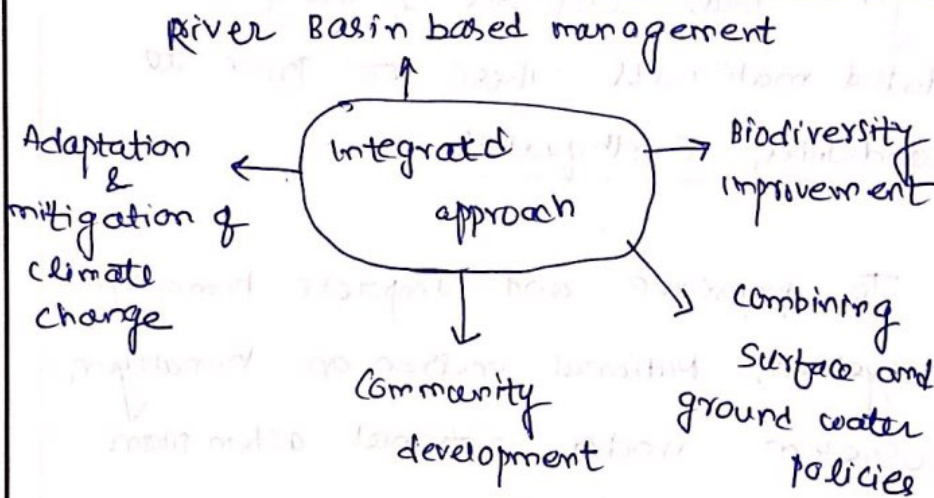
- ⑦ These mountains are constantly dissected by glaciers and Himalayan rivers.
- ⑧ Climate change is influencing climate and biodiversity of Himalayas.
- ⑨ These mountains are of sedimentary origins. They, comprises of many unconsolidated materials. These are prone to landslides, Earthquakes.

To preserve and improve Himalayan ecosystem, National mission on Himalayan ecosystem under national action plan on climate change.

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) 15

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन (IWRM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 कैसे IWRM को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती है?

(A) Integrated water ^{Resources} management seeks to improve water availability, accessibility and quality. For that, it proposes ecosystem approach based on water-cycle.

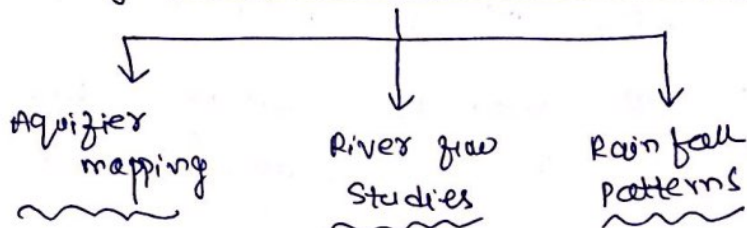


Components of integrated approach.

IWRM identifies, all key water sources and plan for sustainable usage.

Towards this, national water policy, 2012 propose following actions:

① Creating comprehensive water data



② To maximize rain water utility, it suggests

- Rain water harvesting
- watershed development.
- Small and micro dams

③ Increasing water use efficiency by 20%

by - Demand management in Industry, agriculture and domestic use

- promoting water foot print auditing
- Micro irrigation Encouragement (Drip and sprinkler)

④ National water framework ^{Bill} was to be

drafted to bring standardization of policies and schemes in India.

- ⑤ Adaptation to climate change through
- water and drought resilient crops.
 - Local community capability building
 - Studies on Himalayan rivers

- ⑥ Control of river pollution and ensuring
'Arisal and Nirawal' thara under
Ganga mission.

with declining of per-capita water
availability (came down to 1545 cm³),
we need quick and effective impleme-
-ntation of IWRM.

PM Krishi Sinchayee yojana, National
mission for clean Ganga and Atal
Bhujal yojana are welcoming steps.