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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	14323.
Center	ORN	Date	2/09/2019.

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	
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

In ancient and prehistoric times, rocks were the site for manifestation of creativity and art of people.

Rock cut structures were associated with religions like:

- 1) In Bhimbetka - we see evidence of painting at top of ~~cap~~ cave - highlighting its sacredness.
- 2) Mauya period - Ashoka built rock cut cave for Ajeevika sects (Barabar hills) → for saints rest.
- 3) Rock cut caves temple built - Kailashnath temple at Ellora
- 4) Rock cut stupas by Ashoka - ~~for eg...~~ and King Kanishka etc - ~~for eg. Amara~~
- 5) Pallavas built rock cut temple - Sratha temple at Mahabalipuram

6) Tanjore temple - Brihadeswar temple was carved out of a single rock.

7) Monolithic statues - like at Shraavan

BelGola, statue of Jain monk
8) Ashoka's pillar - about his Buddhist belief

However in structural architecture were also prominent for religious activity - like
→ Brick Built Sanchi stupa, ~~Kailash~~ etc.

In contemporary times, we still see rock cut structure built by tribals - and consider them sacred. Hence rock cut structure has religion dimension from pre-historic and modern times

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
provided for relative provincial
autonomy.

Record of Congress Ministries :

1) Legislative : Positive :

- passed bill to strengthen local bodies.

- passed bill to cut taxes.

- Bill to ensure freedom and justice.

Negative :

- Obstruction to bill passing - due to Governor discretion.

- Conflict within congress ministry over bills and working methods - obstructionist vs reformist.

2) Administrative :

(Positive)

- a) Leadership - reduce their salaries → Rule of Law. → used the fund for public welfare.
- b) Addressed the grievances of citizens like delivery of basic services etc.

Negative :

a) Some members adopted bureaucratic style - like non-approachable → rule-bound, though rule may favour Britishers.

b) Conflict over use of office for furthering basic services by following British policy or being act as political platform to arouse public opinion against Britishers.

However, The Congress ministry did gave the taste of how free India will be better for citizens, than British rule.

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 learned scholar, freedom fighter and writer.

Significant contribution: in

Pre-Independence India:

a) Participated in mass movements against British rule.

b) Women mobilisation; against colonial rule.

• Act as role model for women of India — empowered and encouraged women to come out of houses and realise their potential.

c) Education — ~~promoted~~ ~~promoted~~ promoted the education among Indians especially girls.

- d) Against social evils - she raised voice against practice derogatory to women like purdah system etc

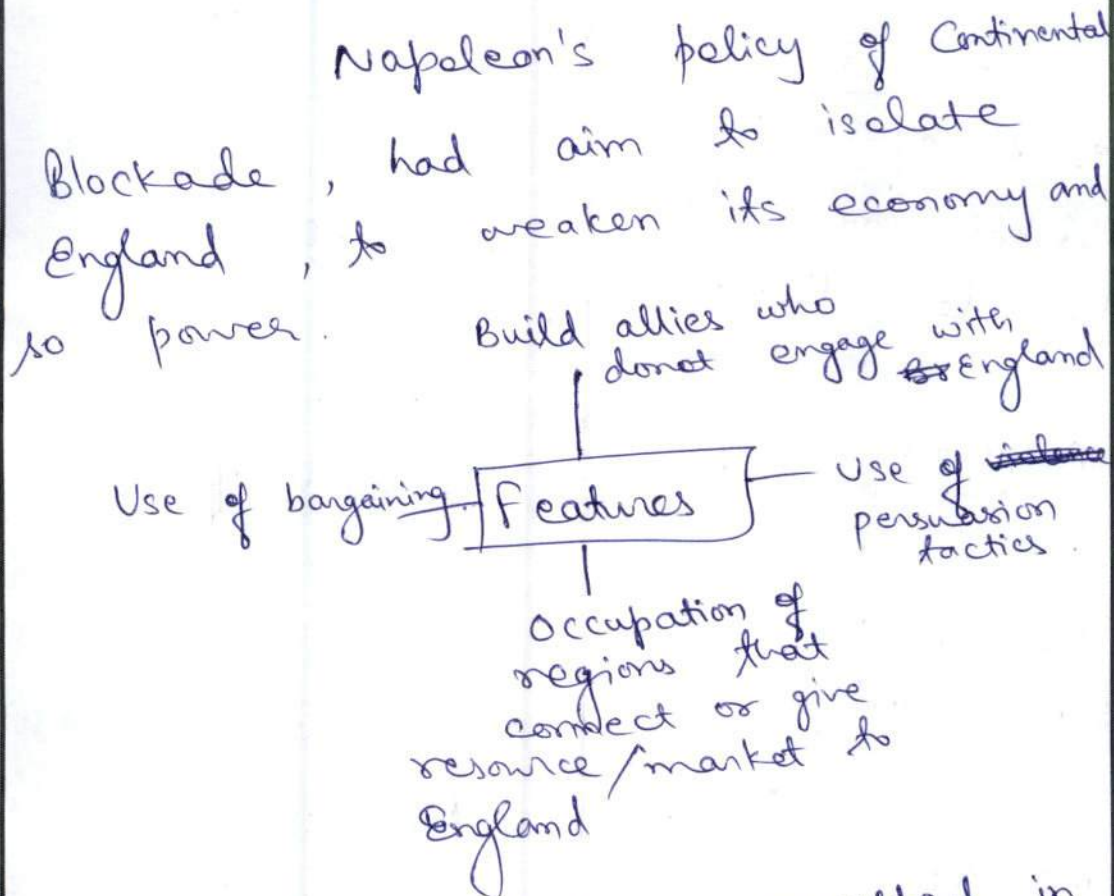
Post Independence India :

- a) She contributed to ~~the~~ educate citizens for their right through her writing.
- b) She gave inputs to Indian Constitution makers and Parliament for furthering people's cause.

Hence Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay has immense contribution for toward India and its citizen

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।



Inherent limitations resulted in failure :

1) France convinced Russia etc to boycott England. → But England was superpower at that time, and other nations like Russia, Austria were dependent on it for resource, technology and market. As a result, the economy of these nations,

got affected, and they later abandoned the policy.

2) England with India as its colony was self-reliant for resource and market and labour. Thus the blockade did not affect it.

3) Napoleon's past record - like war economy and breach of trust, were continued even in his policy.

The failure of Continental blockade was set back to Napoleon's rule, as affected nations united together that eventually led to Battle of Waterloo, that ended Napoleon rule.

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 very institution of India. It is basis of family

Main features :

- Permit ~~legitimate~~ morally sanctioned sexual relations
- For procreation - as child after marriage is preferred.
- For companionship.

Changes in marriage :

- 1) Choice of partner : By individuals, earlier mainly by parents; use of technology - like dating sites.
- 2) Purpose : Companionship now, earlier - for child birth and rituals like Grihsta Ashram

3) Mode of marriage :

Earlier - ritual - based - religious
Now - Bigfat wedding to court marriages to less ritual based

4) Sustainability -

Earlier - marriage for life long
~~and~~ commitment
Now - tendency to divorce,

5) Importance :

Earlier - must for individuals to
marry.
Now - not compulsory

However, the continuity

in marriage :

1) Technology use - Matrimonial sites
for same caste - same class marriage
with parent's approval.

2) Love-cum-arrange marriage -
parent consent matters

3) Child birth, though delayed, is
still important

4) Mode of marriage may have
changed, but sanctity of marriage
remains. Thus low rate of divorce

in India → companionship priority
sustains marriage, as married by
choice - happy marriages largely.

Thus in India, marriage
is still a prominent institution.

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।

With ageing, people ~~then~~ gain lot of experience and wisdom. But with ageing comes physical, mental and social weakness. for eg: joint pains, feeling of worthlessness (post-retirement), and isolation.

Multiple disabilities experienced:

- 1) Physical : Old age diseases like weakening of bones, indigestion, loss of stamina. - lack of geriatric care.
- 2) Social : • Generation gap if not updated with latest tide.
• Lack capacity to travel for long and meet friends and relative.
- 3) Psychological : → Lose authority over family → as members becomes self-reliant → feel powerless, worthless.

4) Infrastructure/mobility : Lack of basic infrastructure like ~~ramps~~ wheelchairs at railway ~~st~~ station, or support like doorstep delivery etc

5) Economic : post - retirement, their income declines.

Key government initiatives :

- 1) Maintenance of senior citizens Act → so that children take care of elderly parents
- 2) Pension scheme like National Pension system to plan post-retirement earning
- 3) Geriatric centre at AIIMS.
- 4) Support to NGOs like Help Age India for helping elderlies.
- 5) Travel concession for senior citizen by railway - etc.

Old people are assets, not liability of India. They built today's India, thus they should enjoy its fruit also

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।

The tribal literacy rate is nearly 15-20% lesser than national average.

Reasons behind :

- 1) Availability of schools : Schools may not be present, or teacher may not be there.
- 2) Absentism by teachers and students both.
- 3) Lack of connect with mainstream education system ~~they do not~~ see any benefit of education
- 4) Fear of loss of culture due to modern education among tribals
- 5) Poverty - Parents send children to ear livelihood, than school.
- 6) Language - teacher, curriculum and students speak different language

- 7) Poor implementation of government's policy like Tribal residential schools. —
 administration apathy.
- 8) Lack of government focus on adult literacy.

Key initiatives taken by the government

- 1) Eklavya Residential schools — to extend upper-primary and higher education.
 - 2) Appointment of Xaxa committee — to find out reason behind illiteracy and took steps on its report —
 like — modification of curriculum —
 to teach tribal way of life and in local languages.
 - 3) Isham Vday scheme — to give exposure of mainland education to North Eastern tribals.
- Education is a tool of empowerment. Training locals to become teachers can address literacy problem of tribals.

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

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

Continental Drift Theory

explains how the continents of Earth keeps on moving over time.

According to this theory, all continents were held together at one time - called Pangea and ocean were called Panthalassa. Later pangea

broke into 2 pieces -

~~a) North America~~ ~~b) South America~~

~~c) Europe~~ ~~d)~~

~~a) Eurasia~~ ~~b)~~

a) Laurantia

b) Antarctica

which later got further divided into North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica, Africa, Asia etc. Now they are still drifting as evident from East African drift.

Prominent Evidences by Alfred Wegener1) Zig Saw Puzzle :

If continents of world brought together they form a single entity - as South American coast aligned with Africa's coast.

2) Minerals :

Availability of same minerals at South America and Africa. Ghana gold mines has its origin lie in ~~not~~ South America.

3) Fossils : fossil of reptiles and dinosaurs matches of 2 continents like South America and Africa.4) Mountain range - North American ~~Canada~~ Canadian shield extend to Greenland of Europe.

This theory became basis for Plate Tectonic theory that explained that tectonic plate movement is reason behind continent's movement.

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।

Earth is endowed with landforms like — mountains, rivers, deserts, beaches, glaciers, etc.

Landforms are result of

a) External forces :

i) Sun : it is driver of climatic conditions : → high evaporation → desert.

ii) Wind — shapes sand dunes, erodes the high mountain to plain region

iii) Monsoon : Heavy rainfall — weathering → ~~karst~~ karst topography.

• In cold region : Snowfall → glacier formation → dykes, etc.

iv) Gravity : aid mass movement → river cut valleys.

v) Tidal force — shape beaches

— (vi) Ocean waves — formation of sandbars, lagoons, bays etc

Internal forces :

- a) Radioactivity - Magma formation →
mountain formation due to volcanism.
- b) Primordial heat of Earth →
Earthquake or surface movement →
building of lakes, cutting of
mountains etc.

Internal forces are mainly
building forces, while external
forces are mainly eroding forces.
Thus they act together to give
present form of Earth.

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

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

Lapse rate implies the rate of ~~change~~ decline of temperature and pressure ~~as we~~ with the increase of distance from Earth's surface.

Relationship: Lapse rate and Atmospheric stability :

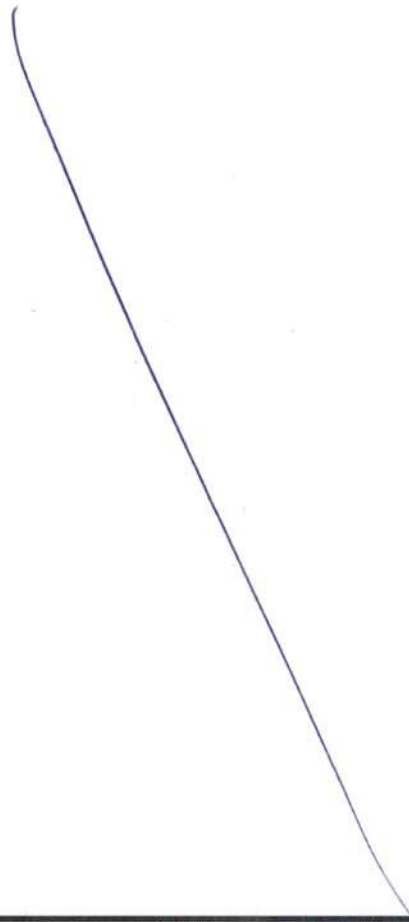
a) Uniform lapse rate — like 6.5°C fall in temperature with increase of 1 kilometer distance from Earth → ensures ~~at~~ vertical air movement stability with gravity → ~~thus lack of vertical air movement stability.~~

b) Atmospheric conditions like temperature or pressure difference may affect lapse rate — for eg : different lapse rate at pole and tropics.

c) Lapse rate - driver of cyclones
at ~~equator~~ tropical belt.

d) Lapse rate helps in temperature
and pressure distribution → leads
to monsoon and moderate climatic
conditions.

The lapse rate and
atmospheric stability are
intertwined phenomena



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।

With colonialism, ~~Britishers~~ ^{Europeans} brought western culture also into India, that included western architecture style.

Contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture :

1) Gothic Architecture — with spires, arches (long), high walls etc. got imbedded into Indian architecture.

for eg : Goa's Bom Jesus church were built by portuguese.

2) Delhi architecture : ~~was~~ with large structure built complexes like Parliament, North Block, South Block were built by Britishers.

3) French architecture - in Puducherry with emphasis on small and greenery based housing complexes. In Gwalior, Jai Vilas palace is on line of place of Versailles

4) Concept of summer towns and winter capital - the architecture of hill regions like Darjeeling, Shimla has high influence of western architecture.

5) Port city concept : Bombay heritage architecture like Central Chhatrapati Shivaji Station etc owe to western architecture.

However, Britishers also borrowed from local architectures. for eg: Parliament in India was inspired from Chausath Yogini temple near Gwalior.

Britishers took cue from

haveli architecture of India, and
built houses.

The first concept was
borrowed from India to build
Fost of Williams etc.

Thus there was give-and-
take relationship between Indian
and western architecture style.
during colonial rule.

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।

In 19th century, India was exp^o practising backward elements of traditional culture like Sati system, casteism, child girl child infanticide, marginalisation of widows, untouchability, religious orthodoxy, human sacrifices etc.

The learned Indians and foreign rulers initiated a struggle against it :

- 1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj advocated for women's misery emancipation — He fought against Sati — that led to Sati Abolition Act. He started Kaumudi, etc papers to instill scientific and thinking. He was against religious orthodoxy, and advocated all religion give same principle — Gift of Monotheism

2) Education : The backward element were due to ignorance of Indians. Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule, Citizen Charter 1833 advocated for education to fight against Casteism etc.

3) Widow remarriage was advocated by Ishwar Chandra (Widow Remarriage Act 1956) Vidyasagar (Widow

4) A struggle against child marriage led by reformers like Derendranath Tagore, Karve etc. It led to Child Marriage Restraint Act.

5) Against untouchability - movement were led by Jyotiba Phule, Periyar etc.

6) Against culture of submissiveness - that led to India's colonialism → R. R. M. Roy advocated for fair rule of British, and highlighted its exploitation (same done by Dadabhai Naoroji later)

7) Revivalism : Dayanand Saraswati questioned present religious practice and presented true vedic teachings
→ one's status as per work, not caste.

Political backwardness due to colonial rule was later tackled with formation of Indian National Congress in 1885. AS socio-religious backwardness also has genesis in political backwardness.

Later Congress took up the cause of reform movements and ~~ad~~

13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Bengal was partitioned by Britisher in 1906-7, with main aim to divide nationalist force based in Bengal.

Reason :

As Stated By Britishers → (a) Bengal population has increased — thus difficult to administer such large area and population. (b) For better administration by dividing region into Hindu and Muslim belt.

Real Motive : (a) For divide and rule policy — Hindus versus Muslim (as evident from Muslim League formation in 1905) (b) For split between extremist and Moderates (1907 Surat split). (c) If administration, was issue, then dividing on language basis could have been done.

Success of Swadeshi movement:

- 1) Mobilisation of masses - women, peasants, urban middle class, student etc.
- 2) Swaraj as goal emerged → no more subjugation to British rule.
- 3) Fuelled the nationalist movement → many leaders ~~like~~ joined the Indian National movement.
→ new strategy like picketing, boycotting etc became means for future protest against British rule.
- 4) Religious harmony - Rakhi tradition where Hindus and Muslim tied rakhi on each other's hand.
- 5) Led to Indian Council Act 1909 → which provided for Indian's participation in executive council and increased non-official members in legislatures.

Limitations of Swadeshi :

1) Confined to Bengal - as moderates did not want to extend beyond Bengal

2) Brutal suppression by Britishers → ~~for~~ it died out over time.

3) Got swayed by Divide and Rule policy of Britishers — led to Surat Split in 1907,

- Communalised the Indians with formation of Muslim League, as counter to Swadeshi movement.

- Hindu tinge in Swadeshi movement like dip in Ganga river, India as Bharat Mata (goddess) etc → led to Hindu-Muslim divide.

4) ~~Arrest~~ Arrest of leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, renunciation by Anurobindo Ghosh etc. led to its decline.

However, Swadeshi movement was first mass movement for free India, that culminated into India's independence.

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।

Nagpur Session 1920 of
INC emphasised that linguistic
reorganisation of provinces or units.
In post-independence India :
Reorganisation of states occurred
due to factors of like :

- 1) Phase - I : 1956 :
- Citing Partition, and fear of secessionism, initially Government disbanded language as unit for state reorganisation.
 - But with formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1950s (after protests) led to reorganisation of states on linguistic basis in 1956. (State Reorganisation Act 1956).
 - But the language was not sole criteria as advocated by JVP and ~~and com~~ Faiz Ali Committee - for eg: Punjab-Haryana was one state.

2) Phase-II : 1960s :

- Secessionist movement in North East led to creation of ~~Assam~~, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura etc.
- Language → Punjab - Haryana got split, Bombay and Gujarat also.

3) Phase-III : 2000s :

- Development became factor behind formation of 3 new states Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

4) Phase-IV : 2015-16 : political aspirations alongwith ~~last~~ development disparity led to creation of Telangana state.

However, such reorganisation of state is an ongoing process, as demand for separate statehood by Vidarbha region, Bodoland etc., are on rise.

Though state reorganisation were driven by many factors. But union of India always considered feasibility of new states for better administration and strengthening (not dividing) unity of India. Special provisions like Autonomous district councils, Article 371, 371 A etc. were adopted so that regional autonomy demand can be merged with aspiration of united India.

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 first world war was fought by axis powers - Germany, Turkey and Austria against other nations. Treaty of Versailles - was end result of war.

But this treaty was not a peace agreement, rather forced one on Germany:

a) Non-invitation of Germany in the reconciliation process → i.e violation of principle of natural justice - as terms were dictated on Germany without hearing it

b) Disproportionate penalty or conditions on Germany -

- hefty sum to be paid by Germany. - affected Germany's economy
- Disbanding of German army -

humiliating the German people and army

c) It was a ploy to usurp Germany's colony and divided among winning nations. Even some part of Germany territory was usurped.

d) Fixing of responsibility - Germany alone was blamed for war - that led to discontentment among Germans

Such biased treaty ~~led~~ laid the foundation for the rise of Hitler. He exploited German's sentiment for his rise politically. He ~~led~~ held Jews responsible for 1st world war and humiliating versailles treaty

↓
Holocaust of Jews → concentration camps

↓
Ambition of Hitler to occupy Europe

↓
world war II .

Had the treaty imposed only proportionate penalty and conditions, the Jews' atrocity and world war II could have averted. The failure of League of Nations to enforce even well-intended mandate of treaty is another cause.

Versailles treaty give lesson to world that punishment has to be just and proportionate.

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 ~~an~~ a menace to Indian society.

Legal measures like Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Section 498A of IPC, etc have failed (to some extent) to address the issue for reasons:

a) Non-implementation — apathy of police and administration to reach out to victims. — poor investigation

b) Lack of confidence and capacity of victims to complain against violence.

c) Long judicial process — low rate of conviction, etc.

But the main malaise lies in societal current like:

- a) Daughter as "paraya dhan" (other's property). — thus parent don't support women affected by violence → ask her to accept violence.
- b) Socialization — that instills patriarchy → men as dominating agent, and — girl as submissive.
- c) Culture of accepting violence at hand of husband — is permeated to generation to generation.
- d) Lack of societal voice against violence — consider it as personal matter.

Thus the intervention at societal level like :

- 1) Educating the parents to support victim daughter and complain against eviling in-laws.
- 2) Shed the overemphasis on marriage institution → as single women can sustain well, if given support,

3) Tan Andolan - a mass movement against domestic violence → defamiation of ~~being~~ ~~as~~ husbands and family who indulge in such act.

4) Change in socialisation process → instill self-confidence in women → teach boys to respect girls → Schools - gender neutral education and curriculum.

5) Empowerment of women - with skills, education, credit and moral support → so that she is not dependent on her husband for her sustenance.

6) Sensitization of youths and adults to respect women.

7) Tap children as change agents → ask them to raise voice against violence

The domestic violence need to Quit India with societal reform, movement.

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's nearly 65% population is under 35 years of age. Thus India is witnessing demographic dividend with high youth population.

Above that, there is demographic changes like :

At state level : → Southern states experiencing ageing phenomena
→ skewed child sex ratio ~~(915/1000)~~
→ achievement of total fertility rate etc.

Such myriad demographic changes have implications :

Positive :

1) High youth population → more working age population, and dynamic risk taking generation → increased economic activities → Development → New India.

2) Young population is driven by modern thoughts → advocating social change
Protest against Nirbhaya rape, Corruption etc, thus youth acting as social change agent. Lokpal Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 etc shows that citizens are empowered now

3) Restribution of population → as highly populated states are sending working youth to ageing states like Tamil Nadu → equitable distribution of resources.

Negative :

1) Youth - vibrant, dynamic → if not given proper education or direction, may become delinquent - for eg radicalization of youths in Kerala etc.

2) Social Disruption - if young population

is not given adequate employment opportunity → discontent → protest → commit crimes etc.

3) Skewed Sex ratio — leads to instances like crime against women etc.

4) Ageing population of Southern States → high dependency ratio → special needs of old people (geriatric care) etc, increases burden on state.

Way forward :

1) Human development — quality education, health and skills to all (Health for All etc)

2) Job opportunity — Start up India, Make-in India needs a revamp to give jobs to youth.

3) Sex ratio : Sensitization towards girls. Child is required (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)

4) Geriatric care investment, insurance and pension product for ensuring some old agehood is required

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 in India was initiated in post-independence period.

Significance :

- 1) water security to all.
- 2) Prevent flood like situation: for eg: Damodar valley project.
- 3) Water Conservation - rain water harvesting
- 4) water purity and quality.

Reasons for limited success :

- 1) Political apathy - lack of fund
direct disbursement and fund utilisation.
for eg : Namami Gange project
(GAC report)

2) Lack of involvement of local people
top down approach → the project
were not suitable for region.

3) Erratic monsoon → for eg: flooding
of dams (Kerala flood).

4) Lack of scientific and research
before introducing the project →
lack of input from ecologists →
poor design

5) Poor Environment Impact Assessment
→ opposition by local people

6) Focused on big project, ignored
small one (- more sustainable).

Measures to improve:

1) Comprehensive study of ecology
and geography of India — accordingly
plan for watershed projects.

2) Study and research on indigenous
knowledge for water conservation.

- 3) Multistakeholders - ~~eco~~ ecologists, indigenous people, bond line agencies, administration etc shall participate to design the project
- 4) fixing of responsibility on administration for completion of project, and on people for sustenance/management of project.
- 5) Small dams, Household or community level project need to be promoted.

The Chennai water crisis gives a call to take watershed project at forefront. Integrated watershed development project and Jal Shakti Abhyian are welcome.

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 and Agriculture or mining are intertwined. Raw material is basis of industries, which are provided by primary sector.

Relationship between raw materials and industrial location :

1) At place of raw material generation
for eg Bhilai Steel plant

2) Nature of raw material:
Weight losing - closed to raw material site.

Weight gaining - industry closed to market site.

3) Multiple raw materials are required by industries - thus located where almost all materials available → for eg Jharkhand is mineral rich belt with rivers

for water need.

While Himalayan resources are yet to be explored.

4)

Changing Relationship :

a) Globalisation role :

• port connectivity → import of raw materials, Thus industry may not locate at site of raw material.

• Demand by foreign nation - industries may be located close to market region, not raw material
~~for eg : Vietnam - textile~~

b) Technological role :

• Use of scrap materials - for eg: Salem Steel plant → less reliance on raw material site.

• Manufacture raw material - 3D printing.

- Recycling of articles → give raw material to industries.
- Connectivity - pipelines - industry away from source region - for eg. fertiliser. Thus, old relationship between

raw material location and industrial location is changing. But raw material still held prominence. for eg. Textile industry domination in Maharashtra - Gujarat region due to cotton availability.

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 temperature in the absence of greenhouse effect would have been minus degree Celsius

Natural greenhouse effect, wherein greenhouse gases like CO_2 act as blanket cover to allow incoming solar radiation (insolation) and prevent outgoing solar radiation, so that Earth maintains a stable temperature level.

If all radiation were allowed to radiate out, then drastic drop in Earth's night temperature, would affect its

heat budget balance. It would make Earth inhabitable for many organisms

But lately rising GHGs concentration is destabilising the Earth's heat budget with rise in average temperature to 15°C .

Implications:

- Global warming → leading to melting of glaciers, expansion of ocean → thus reducing albedo effect of ice → more absorption of sun's radiation → affecting Earth's heat budget with increase in heat surplus.
- GHG concentration → more entrapment of solar radiations → warming of Earth's atmosphere → heat surplus
- High heat → formation of clouds due to increased evapotranspiration — leading to

cooling of further blocking of sun
rays → again affecting heat budget

The need is for effort
on part of humans to restore
Earth's heat budget, by curbing
Carbon - intensive lifestyle or activity.