

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 25 questions. All questions are compulsory The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. Answers must be written within the space provided. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name SANJALA SHARMA

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. 

Date 19/09/17

Signature 

REMARKS

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Q1. Indo-Islamic architecture encompasses a wide range of styles from various backgrounds that helped shape the architecture of the Indian subcontinent. In this light discuss major characteristic of Indo-Islamic architecture, while citing the examples. (10 Marks)

Indo-Islamic architecture was introduced in India by the rulers of Delhi Sultanate in 13th century CE and flourished under the Mughal rule from the early 16th century CE.

The major characteristics of Indo-Islamic architecture are as follows:-

① Dome building

- they introduced the concept of domes which were rounded structures placed on top of buildings.



② Pietra Dura cut & fit technique. → Taj Mahal

- this was the use of precious stones and precious material in the buildings of this type.
- these were studded onto the walls of the buildings

||
↓
This needs to be examined & examples cited.

(2/2)

Remarks

- How Indo-Islamic Arch. fused together?

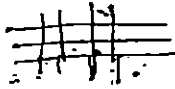
- eg: Taj Mahal

③ Calligraphy Work *Arabic*

- Since Islam prohibits uses of human & animal figures and imagery, so calligraphy was used to decorate the walls of structures
- it is an artistic style of writing in Arabic language
- eg: walls of Taj Mahal, Red Fort have calligraphy written on it

④ Jali Work

- Use of jalis in buildings which served as windows to observe the outside area
- these were meshed & lattice design windows



All these features are seen in many buildings of that time and also influenced future architecture.

Remarks

Q2. Write a short note on each of the following.

(10 Marks)

- (a) Tangalia weaving
- (b) Kandaangi artform

(a) Tangalia weaving is a form of weaving which originated from the state of Gujarat ✓

Remarks

Q3. In its impact on the world the Russian revolution had few parallels in history. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Russian Revolution which took place in 1917 led to the emergence of Soviet Union and socialistic setup of government and society.

The Russian Revolution had a few parallels in the history, which are as follows:-

① Eastern Europe

- Many eastern European countries saw establishment of Communist governments after the Russian Revolution.
- since they were geographically close to Russia, they had a significant influence on them.

② Cuba

- Cuba saw a communist uprising where workers demanded their rights.
- the movement here was led by Fidel Castro, who served as ~~the~~ president of Cuba for many years.

1/2

Remarks

- Write impact on people - their working condition
- Ideas of Equality & socio-economic, Pol. Justice, etc.
- How it was different than French & American Rev.

③ China

- China was also influenced by events of Russian Revolution and Communism rose in the country
- a Communist government was setup and one of its famous leaders was Mao Zedong.

Remarks

Q4. Why did the European powers give up their empires after 2nd World War? Examine.
(10 Marks)

The end of World War II in 1945, led to withdrawal of European powers from their mandates and colonies. The reasons for it were as follows:-

① Economic Losses.

• Two world wars had imposed huge economic losses on European powers and they were not in a position to govern and maintain their empires in Asia and Africa.

② Military Exhaustion

• The loss of lives of military personnel and civilians was unprecedented.
• This imposed exhaustion on forces which had been fighting wars for long years and also facing revolt in colonies.

③ Rise of Nationalism in Colonies

• The colonies of European powers in Asia and Africa rose in revolt due to a rising tide of nationalism.

4/10

Even in military & admin. officers of colonies.

Remarks

- Rising freedom movements.
- Major cause of WW → colonialism

- they demanded independence and end of imperial rule

① Support of America

- America supported the claims of the colonies in Asia and Africa of right to Self Determination.

- Europeans were morally bound to persuade this right due to giving support for the colonies.

UN,
NAM,
human
stand

Remarks

Q5. The most visible impact of industrial revolution, was the shift in the balance of power in the world. In light of the above statement discuss the impacts of industrialization.

(10 Marks)

Industrial Revolution began in the mid 18th century in England. The most visible impact of industrial revolution was shift in the balance of power in the world.

The impacts of industrialisation were as follows:-

①. Economic Impacts

- It led to free trade across the world due to rising demand & supply of goods
- Urbanisation increased due to coming up of industries
- Industrial Capitalism was introduced as various industries were setup

②. Political Impacts

- Capitalism: There was a rise of capitalism as finances and investments were required to propel industrialisation.

Remarks:

- Understand the core / content of question →
- it's not asking impacts of IR but how IR shifted balance of power in world →
- how earlier India / China / Pioneer in trade

This led to holding of private property in the hands of the capitalist class.

• Imperialism: The ease in production due to industrial revolution led to rising demand for markets. This was fulfilled by colonising underdeveloped countries in Asia & Africa.

③ Social Impact

• It led to a new division in society i.e. from vassals and serfs to capitalist class and the working class.

• it led to widespread economic exploitation of working class (~~the~~ proletariat) at the hands of capitalists.

- Now power shifted towards European Countries →

→ US → Education & R.D.

- It → new military Egypt →
 Superior → powerful.

Remarks

Q6. Discuss the contributions made by Cornwallis to Indian administration through various of his new initiatives? What was the main objective of his reforms? (10 Marks)

Cornwallis was the Governor ~~of~~ General, for a period till 1793. He made some very significant changes through the following initiatives :-

① Police

- The modern police system was developed by him in India.
- The provinces were divided into different regions and there were police tharas in each of these units (called circles).

② Civil Services

- Cornwallis is called the father of the Indian Civil Services.
- This led to a proper system of administrative setup in India.
- It was biased against Indians as they could rise to a very low paying position only.

what system

Remarks

③ Laws and Judiciary

the legal system underwent a change. He separated the job of the district judge and judicial magistrate, i.e. executive and judicial ~~was~~ functions of the judges were separated.

Hierarchy
of
Courts

The main objective of these reforms was:-

- ① establishing a proper structure of administration, so that East India Company could dominate economically & politically over India.
- ② to meet the demands of the British and to exploit the Indian resources and people to their own advantage.

- Permanent Settlement !!

Remarks

Q7. According to Dr. Ambedkar, the transformation of a society from a conservative and dysfunctional one to a progressive and dynamic one can only occur through social reform. Analyze the statement by describing the views of Ambedkar on religion. (10 Marks)

Dr. Ambedkar was a
 consider, who led ~~a~~ sustained efforts
 towards the abolition of untouchability
and caste system in India.

He believed that the Indian
 society could progress only when the
 disabilities imposed by it on certain sections
 of society was given up. He was against
the varna and caste system which had
taken root in India because of ancient
beliefs and practices of Hinduism.

Ambedkar himself converted
to Buddhism as he felt that it treated
 all the sections of society equally unlike
 Hinduism. He established the All India
SC Federation to fight for the cause of
dalits.

It was Ambedkar's belief that

(2)

Annihilation
of Caste

Caste
is just
ambition

Remarks

- Read Hints.
- What were thoughts of Ambedkar about
 Hinduism / Islam → etc.

~~the~~ Hinduism had to be reformed to abolish the caste system and its laws and rules should be codified. He propagated the Hindu Code Bill which codified laws relating to marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance etc. for all the Hindus alike.

'inter-caste marriage

↳ dining

→ Hinduism doesn't respect human rights of all.

Remarks

Q8. Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League was an acceptance of the separate interests of the two communities. In light of the above statement, explain the fallouts of the Pact on Indian freedom movement. (10 Marks)

Lucknow Pact or the Congress League Pact of 1916 led to the acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims.

This acceptance of the system of separate electorates had the following fallouts for the Indian freedom movement:-

- ① led to the belief that the interests of Hindus and Muslims were separate, so the interests of Muslims could only be safeguarded by providing them separate electorates.
- ② they helped the British in playing the tactics of divide and rule.
- ③ It led to demand for separate electorates by other communities like Anglo-Indians, Sikhs etc. (Montagu-Chelmsford Reform, 1919). This meant further divisions in society.

Remarks

④ It made the Muslims see themselves as a separate entity from the Indians as a whole and laid the seeds of division so deep, that many Muslims were instigated by British not to participate in the freedom movement. eg: Swadeshi Movement.

Thus, this policy of separate interests greatly benefited the British in weakening the Indian National Movement.

- Now status of Muslim League changed
- Now Muslim League stalled all future developments.
- MC got veto power.
- British used MC in future as weapon against Congress.
- Creation of Pakistan.
- Jinnah's '14' points.

Remarks

Q9. Though Paintings has been part of regional culture throughout India, yet diversity of schools of painting of Rajasthan is unique in itself. Discuss. (10 Marks)

There are many sub-schools to the Rajasthan school of painting, namely:-

① Bundi School

- it has religious themes
- ~~flush~~ with colours and very vibrant

② Mewar School

- originated in the Mewar region of Rajasthan

③ Togi School

- it was practiced by people from the Togi tribe
- it mainly used ~~lines~~ ^{lines} and dots in the paintings

→ Marwar school, Bilkaner, Kota, etc

→ What are diff. features → how add to diversity?

→ Regional influence?

Remarks

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Remarks

Q10. Trade Policy of India, post-independence was influenced by the experience of British rule. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

During the colonial times, the policies of ^{one sided} Free Trade and Discriminating Protectionism, led to a great amount of exploitation of Indians and drain of wealth from India.

In this background, the trade policy adopted by India ~~was~~ post independence was influenced by the experience of British rule in the following ways: -

① Import Substituting Industrialisation

- We believed that self capabilities must be developed, which required restrain on imports
- industries were protected from imports by imposing high tariffs

② Fixed Exchange Rate Regime

- the exchange rate was fixed as per the

Remarks

- Capital industries promoted!
- Lead hints
- Nationalization!

• policies of the government and central bank.

• it was generally overvalued.

③ Low degree of Openness

• The experience of free trade under the British had made the leaders believe that complete openness of Indian economy would lead to exploitation of the country.

• so Indian economy remained overly protected for the most part before liberalisation of 1991.

Remarks

Q11. The first big threat to India's political stability emerged after the introduction of Hindu Code Bill, which started a heated debate between the first PM and President. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Hindu Code Bill was propa-
 gated by Dr Ambedkar who was a staunch
 proponent of this Bill. It aimed at
 codifying the ^{personal} laws for whole of the
 Hindu community.

However, the 1st Prime Minister of
 Independent India, Nehruji was opposed
 to this Bill. He believed that the Bill
 would lead to conflicts within the
 Hindu community as the upper and lower
 castes would not accept uniform laws
 related to practices of marriage inheritance
 etc.

The President at that time Rajendra Prasad was a supporter of the Bill
 like ~~the~~ Dr Ambedkar. He believed that it
 was a legitimate way of establishing
 equality amongst the various castes and
 sections of Hindu community and it could help

4 also
 JLN

①

2
 some
 support

Remarks

in ending the discrimination of lower castes.

One could understand the views of Nehruji, given the recent bloodshed which the country had seen due to partition and war of independence from British. Such a bill posed a threat towards further violence between Hindu communities & so wasn't supported by Nehruji.

But the Hindu Code Bill could've helped in breaking the disabilities imposed on lower castes by the caste system which have only gotten worse over the years.

Remarks

Q12. India has been a stellar example of unity in diversity and has been able to preserve it post-independence. What were the methods used to strengthen Indian unity within diversity? To what extent they have been successful? (10 Marks)

India is a country of diverse cultures, beliefs, religions and regions. We have been able to preserve this diversity post independence as well.

The methods used to strengthen the unity within diversity are as follows:-

① Constitution

• We adopted a very strong Constitution after independence which established India as a Democratic Republic.

• It provides for safeguards for rights and beliefs of the diverse population of India.

• It establishes the Rule of Law and Equality before law.

② Secular state

• All religions are treated equally and the state has no religion.

• All the religious communities have the freedom to practice, profess and propagate their

Remarks

religion.

③ Protection to Minorities

• Linguistic and religious minorities have been given protection to preserve their language, culture and traditions, under the Constitution.

India is the biggest democracy today and we have been able to safeguard our diversity due to the above stated reasons. However, certain challenges like casteism, communalism, regionalism have crept up over the years, which must be tackled swiftly to safeguard the diversity.

Success to what extent?

→ Could have tackled this question →
 diversity vis → language, region, religion,
 caste, reservation, culture, food, etc.

Unity factors.

Remarks

Q13. Inland waterways of India are one of the most underutilized transport segment, Examine. Identify the challenges in their development and discuss steps of government to overcome them. (10 Marks)

Inland waterways are the most cost effective when compared to the other modes of transportation like road, rail and air. We have a network of 14500 km of navigable waters in the country which must be utilised to India's advantage.

Today, most of the freight movement happens via roads which is not only inefficient compared to inland waterways but also railways. Thus, inland waterways must be utilised more rigorously.

The challenges which the sector faces are as follows:-

① interlinking of rivers is required which can ensure transportation by waterways across the country. This is fairly non-existent in India and requires huge resources.

2 1/2

always start with important points first!

Remarks

- There are other challenges → silting → dredging, ensuring flow of water, capital investments, etc.
→ What about projects going on, etc.

- ② annual floods in certain regions like North-East and East India pose a problem for this mode of transportation.
- ③ monsoonal nature of many rivers, especially in Peninsular India which goes dry in summer months.
- ④ pollution of water bodies is also seen as a challenge eg: oil spills which may happen.

The government announced 5 national waterways in the country which have been increased to 111 by adding 106 new routes under the National Waterways Bill 2016. Efforts are also being made to link Himalayan and Peninsular rivers to ensure annual flow of water in these rivers.

passed

Remarks

Q14. Explain in detail the locational, i.e., geographical and non-geographical factors needed for flourishing of solar industry in India. (10 Marks)

Solar power has gained immense importance in this day and age of Climate Change and Global Warming. As per the National Solar Mission, India aims to have installed capacity of 100 GW of solar energy by 2022.

The locational factors needed for flourishing of solar industry in India are -

① ^{Sunlight} Abundant Regions

- solar industry can develop well in regions which receive sunlight for greater part of the day and also annually
- places like Thar Desert which receive high amounts of sunlight can be good locations

② Well developed electricity network

- states and regions which have well established grids, can be helpful as the power

③

Cloud free, abundant & hot

Remarks

generated in solar industries can be evacuated efficiently from such regions.

③ Flat Landscapes

- areas with flat landscapes provide abundant areas for setting up solar panels
- undulating topography cannot provide this

④ Solar Rooftop

- This is also a good option of generating solar energy which does not require large tracts of land and problem of land acquisition
- however, it requires significant investment so only areas and people with higher economic resources may be able to install these.

Non-geographical factors?'

- R & D, Govt. support, etc.

Remarks

Q15. Write a short note on Malpelo plate? What circumstances led to its discovery? What is the significance of it? (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q16. Write a short note on Urban heat islands and describe its relationship with surface temperature inversion. Discuss its impact on climate in Indian cities? (10 Marks)

Urban heat islands refer to urban areas which have average temperatures higher than their neighbouring regions. This phenomenon is observed in urban settings because of :-

① concretisation

This leads to paving of urban landscape with concrete which prevents seeping down of groundwater and leads to heating up of the surface faster.

② pollution

Vehicular pollution, power generation pollution and other sources like generators used in cities and towers lead to higher average temperatures.

③ Deforestation

Clearing large tracts of land for settlements and constructing buildings. This leads to rise in temperatures in urban areas.

Remarks

This phenomenon has the following impact on Indian climate:-

- ① rise in average temperatures
- ② erratic rainfall patterns - droughts in some regions and floods in others
- ③ environmental degradation caused due to pollution and deforestation

Air
Quality

India

Health
issues, etc.

Remarks -

Q17. The molten jet stream is one of recent discovery, which holds a lot of potential in unraveling the secrets about earth's magnetic field. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Molten Jetstreams have been discovered to lie flowing in the interiors of the Earth by the Swarm Satellites of European Space Agency.

This holds a lot of potential in unraveling the secrets about earth's magnetic field:-

- it is believed that the magnetism of the Earth originates from the outer core of the Earth which is molten
- the convection currents flowing in the outer core provide the magnetism to Earth
- the discovery of this molten jetstream, which was seen to circle the regions close to Arctic provide a source for understanding this magnetism further.
- path of flow of this jetstream can help in understanding the magnetic field.

2 1/2

Remarks

- Speed

- change in polarity

- solar winds, etc.

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Remarks

Q18. Tropical cyclones cause a lot of devastation and despite the fact that they can be predicted well in advance, unlike tsunamis, we haven't been able to mitigate their impact. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Tropical Cyclones are caused by a development of a severe low pressure over waterbodies, which leads to spiralling winds, causing development of large cumulo nimbus clouds and cause torrential winds, rain and floods as they move landward. This phenomena can be predicted by weather forecasting systems.

Tsunami or harbour waves, are caused by vertical displacement of water due to earthquake, landslides or volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor. They cause massive destruction and predicting them well in advance is much tougher. (2)

However, the reasons why we haven't been able to predict tropical cyclones accurately in advance are as follows:-

① lack of updated technology and forecasting equipment.

Remarks

→ Understand the Question → then start answering.
 → Question wants to ask, even if we can predict cyclones well in advance → still unable to mitigate!!

- ② the availability of centralised data bank is missing and latest and updated data is not present.
- ③ shortage of trained and skilled professionals who can develop reliable weather forecasting models and make predictions developed on those.

But, saying that no progress has been made in this sphere would be inappropriate. India has been upgrading its forecasting ability by :-

- ① switching to a dynamic model of weather forecasting by IMD
- ② setting up of cyclone prediction systems and radars in coastal locations
- ③ satellites have been developed and new ones are being developed to provide better accuracy in data collection and forecasting

Remarks

Q19. Indian cities lack a proper waste management system, the landfills and sewage is very much part of cityscape itself and not only pollutes the environment, but also causes severe crisis from time to time. Answer in context of recent landfill collapse in Eastern Delhi? (10 Marks)

Waste management is a grave concern for all governments across the country. India generates 60 million tonnes of solid waste annually. Only a minuscule percentage of this is processed or recycled before disposal.

Waste management which include landfill and sewage are not properly managed. They cause severe issues and pose many challenges, as follows:-

- ① unsanitary accumulation of municipal solid waste (MSW) in open landfills like Ghazipur, Balsua and Okhla in Delhi
- ② such landfills are prone to fires causing pollution.
- ③ they lead to degradation of water resources when untreated MSW and sewage is discharged into water.
- ④ contaminated water is a major source of

Redu
Kusi
Kajda

④

Remarks

spreading of water borne diseases like Cholera, Diarrhoea etc.

⑤ it also poses a threat to people as hazardous waste like hospital waste, chemicals and so on are left untreated.

This can cause severe and life threatening diseases to those living around or the rag pickers.

Thus, to avert incidents like the one in Eastern Delhi, proper management of landfill sites and prevention of indiscriminate use of such sites is the need of the hour.

Way fwd!

Any sample of success!

Remarks

Q20. Social exclusion has been a harsh reality of Indian society. What changes liberalization has brought to these sections of society, especially the SCs and STs? (10 Marks)

Many sections of Indian society face social inclusion in one form or another eg: dalits, women, disabled etc.

Efforts have been made over the years to tackle the problem of social exclusion. The changes brought about after liberalisation have the following impact of weaker sections of society:-

① Urbanisation

- Liberalisation fastened the pace of urbanisation which helped in breaking the caste barriers as people started being employed on their merit and skill.
- diverse populations started residing in cities leading to assimilation.

② Inequality

- Liberalisation also caused increases in income inequality as certain sections benefited more than the others.

(3/10)

skill
middle
class
increased

Remarks

more
opportunities
to progress

- these were generally people from upper castes and economically well off, who had access to education.
- thus SCs & STs were disadvantaged to some extent ✓

③ Globalisation

- opportunities opened up across the globe
- educational and job opportunities increased which helped weaker sections also acquire knowledge and compete with those who were already better placed.

④ Social Movements

- development of social media and technology helped in empowering SC, STs, disabled and women by helping them raise their voices against injustice done to them
- weaker sections were able to assert their rights more forcefully. eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan, LGBT, women's groups.

Tribals, forest dwellers ?

Remarks

Q21. We are not born patriarchal; we are socialized into becoming so; do you agree? Critically analyze the necessity of mutual respect and gender equality to be taught in schools. (10 Marks)

Patriarchy develops into a person's attitudes and behaviours due to the process of socialisation. Socialisation at various levels entrench this patriarchy into our belief systems :-

① Family

- A child who observes domination of his or her father in the household develops an attitude which provides a higher role to males in family life.
- father working outside the house and mother doing the housework, again reinforces the stereotyped gender roles in the minds of a child.

② School

- school teachers at lower classes are generally females as they are seen as better suited as nurturers and care givers.
- children observe this distinction and grow up with such attitudes.

Remarks

• school curriculum also imposes patriarchal beliefs

③ Peer Group and Media

- our friends and colleagues at times show stereotypical attitudes
- in workplaces women face harassment, glass ceilings
- in the media too; movies ~~portray~~ portray women as caregivers and are objectified at times.

It is very important to provide value education to children at early stages of schooling which helps in developing attitudes of mutual respect and gender equality. This can be done by:-

- ① overhauling the curriculum
- ② promoting girls to undertake science and maths and boys ~~to~~ can be encouraged to study arts and home science too.
- ③ encouragement should be provided to girls to undertake higher education and job in the future.

Remarks

→ ~~Do~~ Do you think we have improved!

→ Some success! is atleast Urban society.

Q22. Highlight the constitution basis of reservation in India. Do you think, present agitation by dominant castes for reservation is justified? Critically analyze the current reservation system in India. (10 Marks)

The makers of Constitution decided to provide reservation, to the socially and educationally backward sections, i.e., the SCs and STs, in public employment and education at the time of adoption of Constitution. This reservation was to be reviewed after 10 years. However, this policy ~~was~~ has been continued till today, which at times is seen to be politically motivated.

Later, in 1992 a ruling of Supreme Court in Mandal Case, directed the government to provide reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) who also needed the benefit of reservations. Article 16 of the Constitution and a legislation provided for it.

However, today we are seeing rising demand for reservations, even by dominant castes. These in favour of this argue:

- ① these castes which were dominant once, are facing social and educational backwardness

historical injustice, unbalanced-ity.

ch.

read about it)

4/1/17

Remarks

- vote bank politics, Pol. gain.
- Creamy layer
- situation changed as.

due to poor economic status and so, must be provided reservation.

However, the critics argue that:

- ① acceptance of such demands will only lead to further demands by other dominant castes
- ② defeat the very purpose of reservation, which was aimed at uplifting those who were victims of social and educational backwardness.
- ③ it was also criticised for being partial politically motivated for vote bank politics.

Therefore, the need of the hour is to overhaul the reservation system to ensure:-

- ① better targeting
- ② those who have availed of benefits in one generation should be disqualified from using it by their next generations
- ③ political interference should be removed in making such decisions.

But, the time is not right to end the system of reservation as yet due to social & educational backwardness of certain sections.

Remarks

Q23. Though India is pursuing poverty elimination programmes for more than 40 years, yet it is the home to largest number of poor in the world. Identify the major causes of poverty in India and review the impact of major poverty eliminations programmes. What next need to be done to eradicate the poverty from India? (10 Marks)

As per the estimates of the Rangarajan Committee on Poverty Estimation, 29.5% of population in 2011 was below Poverty Line. This is a significant number for a country like India which is one of the fastest growing economies of the world.

The major causes of poverty, why it still persists, are as follows:-

- ① High levels of relative poverty, i.e. inequality: so even though economic growth has increased, it has been unable to reach all sections uniformly.
- ② Poor targeting: various poverty alleviation schemes are poorly targeted and have many leakages in the system.
- ③ Lack of political will: the politics in India has furthered led to impoverishment as poor and uneducated electorate is seen as an easily swayed vote bank.

④
 Educat
 Health
 Rainfall
 Agri
 Land
 etc?

Remarks

- When there is a lot to write - always try to explain less & give more points!

Following poverty alleviation prog^s have been started over the years:-

① NREP

- National Rural Employment Plan which was started during 6th FYP was aimed at providing wage employment. It has become MGNREGA today but it hasn't succeeded in reducing the levels of impoverishment much.

② PDS

- Public Distribution System which was aimed at providing food security to poor has had a only partial success
- malnutrition levels are still high
- enormous leakages in the system
- poor grain equality

The government needs to propagate the following steps to eradicate poverty:-

- ① increase agricultural productivity
- ② generate more employment in manufacturing sector
- ③ prog^s like DBT in LPG subsidy & Jan Dhan Yojana can help in financial inclusion of poor.

Remarks

Q24. India was the first country to adopt population policy formally in 1950s, however, it took more than 50 years to proceed on the declining path of population growth. In this reference, critically examine the impact of family planning and family welfare programmes on Indian society. (10 Marks)

Even though India was the first country to adopt population policy formally in 1950s, its impact on population control has been subdued.

The impact of family planning and family welfare programmes on Indian society are as follows:-

- ① It has helped in bringing down the Total Fertility Rates down, over the years and in certain states (like Southern states) it has reached levels even lower than replacement rate of 2.1.
- ② people are moving towards the practice of having one or two kids only and providing for them educationally & nutritionally.
- ③ practice of sex selection has been legally criminalised by PCPNDT Act, however the sex ratio has not seen much improvement and the Child Sex Ratio has in fact declined.

4

Remarks

④ institutional deliveries are being given importance and are helping in safety of mother and child during child birth
 eg: Taruni Suraksha Yojana, PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

⑤ the population growth rate has reduced on a national basis, but backward states which have poor family planning & welfare programmes like Bihar and UP, have lagged behind.

Thus, the effect of family planning and population control was not very pronounced. However, we cannot say that it has not had any effect on controlling the population growth of the country.

- facts & figures' used in such questions.
- contrasting & comparing things, examples.

Remarks

Q25. Though overall sex ratio in India is increasing for last two decades, the Child Sex ratio (CSR) is lowest since 1961. This highlights the not only the policy failure of government but failure of Indian society as a whole. Critically Analyze. (10 Marks)

The Child Sex Ratio in 2001 was 927 and it has reduced to 919 in 2011. This shows a worrying trend for India which has been seeing a decline in Child Sex Ratio since 1961.

The reasons behind it are:-

① Policy Failure

- the government has been unable to spread the message of gender equality and equal rights

② Legal Failure

- The PCPNDT Act has not helped in reducing sex selective abortion as the Child Sex Ratio has been declining.

③ Societal Failure

- an attitudinal change has not been brought about
- girl child is still seen as a liability
- dowry & domestic violence are ills which

Remarks

are still prevalent.

- violence against women is on the rise
- gender discrimination in every field is still visible eg: workplaces

Thus, to resolve the issue of falling Child Sex Ratio prompt action needs to be taken by government to curb illegal practices like sex selective abortion, strict implementation of laws and an attitudinal change are required.

Critical Analysis → Needs both sides of coin to be discussed. Finally can take a stand!

→ Facts & figures can improve the answer.

Remarks