

GIS SCORE

TEST - 05

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. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____
2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Pooja Ranawat
Roll No. 17133
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Date 25/09/17
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REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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Roll No. _____

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)

A1. The influence of Persian culture and the fusion of the indigenous Mughal style paved the way for Indo-Saracenic / Indo-Islamic architecture.

- The architecture mainly derives its style from Quranic verses, beautiful calligraphy engraved on pillars, animal as well as plant motifs etc. Utilization of Kiosks
- Another significant feature is the use of Dome embellishments, pietra-dura, lattice work etc. including tessellation.
- There is an absence of human figures as per the Islamic religious beliefs. Tomb arch

Major architectural masterpieces

→ The 13th cent Jama Masjid at Delhi, Qutub Minar Kutub mosque represent the magnificence of the architecture.

→ The Char-Bagh (gardens) Chalukya Cumbad at Hyderabad has one of the largest dome area in the world of 17,000 sq ft.

Remarks

All major features required.

⇒ The Qutub Minar is a display of fine craftsmanship along with the carved minbar and mihrab.

The Indo Saracenic architecture thus reflects the magnanimity and architectural excellence

3½ of the time

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

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

Ans a) Tangaliya weaving is an important weaving tradition of Bengal. Saurashtra region

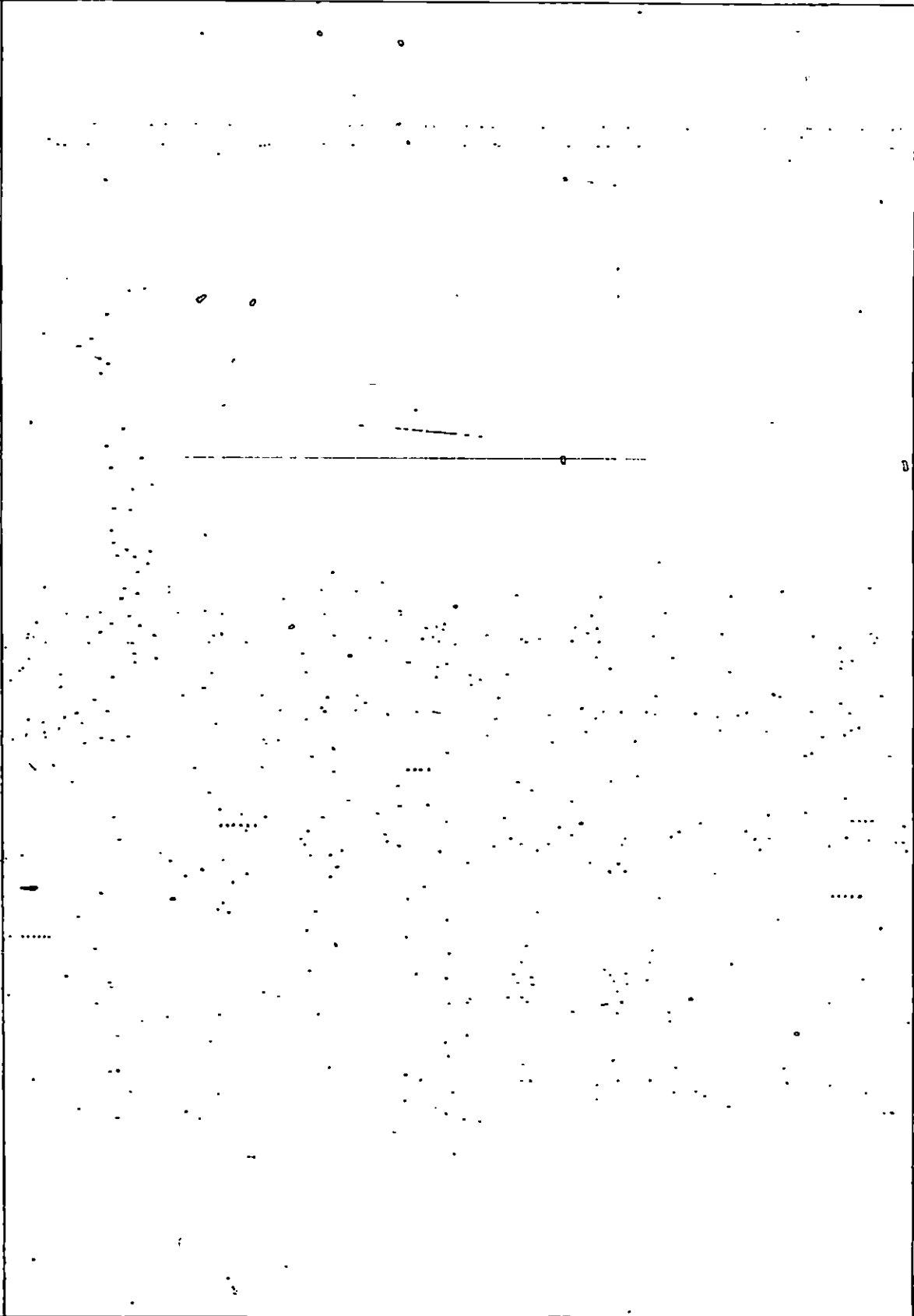
It involves delicate patterns and designs which comprise the local folk ^{culture} and traditions. The motifs are woven on cloth with great artistic skill.

Recently the government has provided credit assistance to these weavers to promote this art form as well as livelihood of the weavers especially women.

4/5

Superficial ans.

Remarks



Remarks

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

A3. The Russian revolution of 1917 led to the victory of the workers under Stalin. The consequences of Russian revolution are as follows:

1) It paved the way for formation of socialist government and ended the dictatorship of the Tsar. ~~of democratic~~ ?

2) It led to spread of Nationalism and democratic consciousness which was seen later in Hitler's Germany & Mussolini's Italy.

3) ~~Ref books~~

Remarks

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Remarks

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

Ans. The end of the 2nd World War resulted into a change in the Balance of power and emergence of a unipolar world with USA as the leader.
 ⇒ The European powers had to give up their empires because:

- Britain and France had suffered economic losses and were in no position of recovery with exhaustion of existing resources.

- Germany had been defeated and its military strength crushed.

- Rise of nationalist consciousness and persistent demand from colonies for self-rule.

- Another reason was the need for direct exploitation of colonies for raw materials was no more needed.

- The protests and mass movements in the colonies strengthened the demand for decolonisation and put a huge strain on the colonialist exchequer.

All major reasons required

Remarks

UNO, NAM -
 US and USSR support

Thus the European empires of British, French,
Dutch in far away colonies of India, Vietnam etc
came to an end as a result of the
tremendous losses suffered in WWII.

32

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)

~~Ans~~

A5.

The Industrial Revolution took place in 18th cent. England and was propelled by the development of advanced machinery coupled with mass production.

The new techniques of production, expansion of markets, need for more investment were the characteristic features of the Industrial Revolution.

The need for raw material and new markets led to geographical explorations which in turn led to Imperialistic & Colonial tendencies.

Thus, the European powers established colonies in Africa, Asia, Latin America with the aim of cheap labour, capital and raw material.

⇒ Impact of industrialisation

Establishment of colonies in Indo China, Africa, etc.

Exploitation of these colonies for raw materials and as a market for exports.

Remarks

Emergence of new political system
End of eco. dominance of India and China

- It gave rise to a new middle class who were migrated from rural to urban areas in search of employment.
 - The traditional indigenous social structures suffered a disintegration and new socio eco policies were brought in place.
- 4 Thus, the industrial revolution, and its prosperity also brought along the seeds of decay for colonies.

Remarks

Discuss them also

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)

A6. Lord Cornwallis has made significant contribution to the politico-administrative system

- Police
- Judiciary
- Administration

Reforms in Police

He introduced the concept of a separate police officer (Judicial Magistrate) without any executive function for each thanas. The two courts

Civil (Dewan-e-Nizamat) Criminal

with subordinate courts at each level

Reforms in Judiciary

He introduced Rule of law and British system of Justice based on equality of all citizens. The religious maulvis and scholars continued to interpret the traditional doctrines - separated the executive & judicial functions of officers

Remarks

Permanent Settlement of revenue

which was leading to corruption.

Reforms in Administration

Bifurcation

He tried to reform the civil services by doing away with excessive powers in the hands of bureaucracy.

3 Thus, Cornwallis through his code of laws brought a transformative change to steel frame of India.

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)

A7. Ambedkar was known as the master statesman and tallest among all leaders.

• He viewed the transformation of society as imperative for the eradication of untouchability and emancipation of Dalits. He thus emphasized social reforms along with political mobilisation to eradicate untouchability from society.

• Views on Religion:

Ambedkar saw 'Caste' as the debilitating factor for discrimination which emerged from Hindu religious notions and doctrines.

He saw Hinduism as a manifestation of Brahmanism and criticised the Manusmriti which advocated Brahmanical supremacy.

He believed Hinduism due to its caste hierarchy limits opportunities for social cohesion and hence can never emerge as a way of life. The caste notions of endogamy and restriction on

Remarks

intercaste marriages does not lead to a feeling of kin & kin and hence evades solidarity.

4. Ambedkar thus himself adopted Buddhism in 1956 as a reaction to the discrimination perpetuated by caste & hierarchy and adopted the Buddhist ideal of equality & pacifism.

Reasons for adopting

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)

Ans. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 brought together two groups on Indian political scenario - the

- i) Moderates - Extremists
- ii) Congress - Muslim League.

⇒ Consequences of the Pact were as follows:

1. It plugged the rift between Moderates and extremists thus leading to a common unified demand for reforms and self-government.
2. The acceptance of the pact made Muslim League a representative of the Muslims and Congress as other sections de-facto. It thus gave legitimacy to narrow representative politics.
3. It sowed the seeds of communal tension and disharmony by tacit acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims.
4. It strengthened the demand for self-representation by the mixing of methodologies of Moderates &

Remarks

extremists.

Thus, the ~~two~~ Lucknow Pact united the two important factions separated for 8 years and led to strengthening of the voice of the Indian freedom movement.

Elaborate
Focus on accepted demands
of Muslim League and their
negative outcomes

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)

A9. Paintings represent the artistic creation and expression of the people of the times. The Rajasthani school of painting has seen its evolution as a response to the decline of Mughal patronage and rise in regional and local cultural expression.

The schools of painting are as follows.

a) the Bani

a) Bundi school

With its bright colours and unique themes of Radha - Krishna or romantic poetry, this school has flourished the most among other schools.

b) Kota

c) Ajmer

d) Taipur

Meerwar
Kishengarh
Bikaner
Marwar } Features

Thus, the socio-cultural paintings represent the indigenous and folklore along with use of bright

Remarks

Overall features

colours and soothing lines and hues -

24

Remarks

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

A10. The British colonial policies had a significant impact on the post-independence industrial and economic development of the country.

→ Experience of British Rule:

1. The British economic policies were guided by the profit motive resulting in exploitation of regions for raw materials eg:- silk, cotton etc
2. The investment in machinery & infrastructure was also guided by commercial interests and ease of export to the home country.

→ Trade policy post-independence:

1. The trade policy of post-independence was influenced by the British existing infrastructure investment in machinery and promotion of certain sectors over the other.
2. The development of basic industries was promoted and cotton & textile industries thrived on the previous experience.

Remarks

3. Areas neglected by the British were given major emphasis - like development of industry, ~~exp~~ and import substitution to replace the earlier policy of export.
4. While Britain made India dependant on other markets - the trade policy focussed on self-sufficiency.
- Thus, India adopted a forward looking policy of capacity development and import substitution.

Elaborate

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)

Ans. The Hindu Code Bill was one of the politically significant legislations which aimed to codify the Hindu personal laws. Its introduction in the assembly led to a heated debate between Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru.

No mark

Elaborate upon arguments and consequences

Remarks

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Remarks

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

A12.

India's the principle of unity in diversity and respect for minorities and cultural differences has been the single running thread throughout the freedom struggle and also post-independence.

The havoc of "Partition" and demands for secession were handled deftly as follows:

a) using the constitutional mandate of protection to certain sections eg:- minorities

b) political negotiation and accession - eg:- Jammu & Kashmir

c) use of force to suppress exploitation under the requirement of the question - eg:- Hyderabad, Kashmir

d) Autonomy within the constitutional framework and formation of district councils especially North Eastern States

e) formation of states based on genuine linguistic, ethnic & administrative convenience eg:- Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry etc

Remarks.

Provisions for strengthening the integrity of India.

Constitutional provisions to safeguard rights of various sections of society

Recent initiatives like GST

These tactical negotiations by the Government have been partially successful.

The ^{feeling} legacy of dissatisfaction keeps erupting:

i) in the form of insurgency, militancy, & separatist movement eg: Kashmir.

ii) demand for separate Backland, Gorkhaland.

Communalism

However, these instances represent a fraction

of the overall policy of the state towards accommodating the multi-religious & multi-ethnic society.

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)

Ans. Inland waterways represent the cheapest and most eco-friendly mode of transport. It needs no special development unlike rail tracks or concrete roads and does not emit any significant pollutants. Existing usage and potential analysis

→ A recent study by IWAI indicates that inland waterways cost 0-2 Rs/km, roads - 3-5 Rs/km and railways - 6-10 Rs/km.

→ Challenges in waterway development

- i) lack of development of waterways with specialised culverts, over bridges
- ii) variability in rainfall affects waterflow
- iii) inadequate port modernisation for handling - huge capacity

→ In India, inland waterways account for 95% of trade by volume and 80% by quantity. The government has taken the following steps:

- i) Development of 101 waterways

Remarks

(i) Sagarmala initiative for port modernisation & port development.

(ii) Intertlinking of rivers - National Perspective Plan to facilitate easy movement of goods.

National Waterways Act, 2016

(iv) National Waterway 4 from Allahabad to Haldia has been equipped with barrages, navigation locks at multi mode transit at Sahibganj to foster movement.

(4) Thus, in conclusion, development of inland waterways shall provide an effective alternative to movement of cargo in India.

Vision document by Shipping Ministry

Remarks

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

Ans. 14. The solar industry in India is a sunrise industry with estimated installed capacity of 5780 MW. Potential analysis the various factors for its flourishing are as follows:

a) Geographical locational factors

i) presence in the tropical and/or sub-tropical belt from 0° to 30° N & S - 30° - 60° N & S

ii) area of maximum solar insolation.

iii) warm climate with absence of vast stretches of permafrost which increases albedo. Cloud cover

b) Non-geographical locational factors Land availability

i) development of technology and area adequate for its application.

ii) large stretches of land for installation of large solar panels.

iii) proximity to electricity distribution grids and power utilities.

iv) presence of industrial knowhow and machinery.

Remarks

Policy support
Skilled workforce
Demand

for harnessing solar power.
i) specialised equipment with maintenance for utilising energy from solar photovoltaic cells (PVCS)

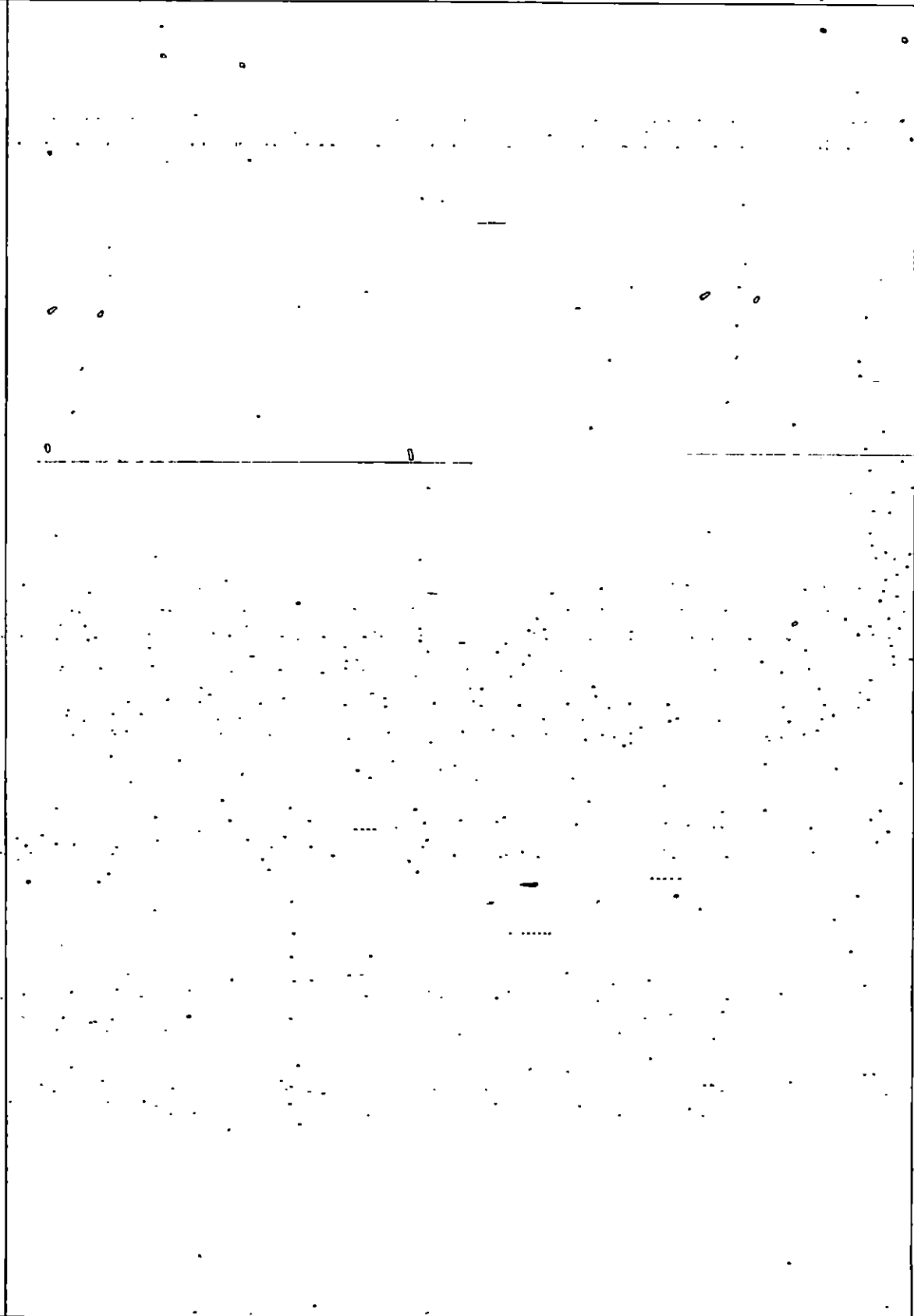
Thus, various factors ranging from installation to distribution need to be addressed. The government has taken initiatives through its National solar Mission, development of solar parks and Suryamitra initiative for flourishing this industry.

4

Remarks

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

Remarks



Remarks

Precisely explain both the phenomenon and

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)

Ans. Urban heat islands are a modern climate hazard formed due to rapid urbanisation & concretisation of spaces.

⇒ With excessive destruction of natural landscapes and construction of concrete buildings and sky scrapers, the heat balance of the environment gets affected.

⇒ The accumulated warm air rises up and is replaced by further hotter air emanating from these structures. The lack of natural ventilation and green spaces increases the warming potential.

⇒ It leads to a temperature inversion with formation of heat islands without proper systems for fresh air, regeneration of air etc.

⇒ Impact on climate in Indian cities:

The rapid urbanisation led development has led to such UHI in cities eg. — Delhi, Chennai, etc.

Remarks

It has resulted into rising temperatures and hence erratic climatic variations in weather

ii) The lack of green spaces has further led to destruction of ecosystem and the critical function of regeneration and recycling of nutrients.

iii) The consequent health effects are seen as respiratory ailments, sore eyes, asthma etc

iv) It has led to pollution induced smog in cities and deteriorated the quality of air.

Suggestions:

4 Economic development must be environmentally sustainable. Hence installation of Green Building Code, solar efficient systems etc. is needed.

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)

What is molten jet stream and where it is located?
 Ans. The Earth's magnetic field has a broad band of electromagnetic spectrum spread around the Earth's surface.

It is responsible for phenomena like Aurora Borealis, Auroras etc. It leads to the scattering of particles due to the variations in earth's magnetic fields.

This magnetic field is disturbed by the emission of solar flares and outbursts, which distort the communication.

The molten jet stream with its influence on electromagnetic particles helps to understand the mechanism behind an earth's magnetic field.

It will help understand the evolution and formation as also the specific spatial distribution of the magnetic field.

Further, it will help discover the impact -

Remarks

intensity of such fields and its repercussions
on Earth

3

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)

A18. Tropical cyclones are a natural oceanic phenomenon which form in a region with extremely low pressure at the centre. They move anti clockwise in northern hemisphere and clockwise in southern hemisphere. They are less destructive than temperate cyclones and dissipate on reaching the land.

They mainly form in the tropical belt and are known to cause huge devastation if accompanied by a tsunami. Explain the phenomenon and reasons for its unpredictability.

⇒ Factors / Reasons

a) Policy level

unlike the tsunami early warning system, there is no specific system for detection of cyclones with precision.

b) Administrative management

- the unconnected structure with significant communications mismatch between regional and state level machinery.

c) Implementation issues

lack of capacity building and training

Remarks

→ Analysis of India's preparedness in positive light

of officials, appropriate response strategies or ~~see~~ mock drills to deal with such calamities.

- discrepancy between National & State disaster response forces.

Suggestions:

• There needs to be a specific focus on cyclones as a critical natural hazard as the coastal areas of India are vulnerable to cyclones - Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc.

• An appropriate adaptation + prevention mechanisms with

- i) environmental structures - bunding, mangroves

- ii) technical competence - advanced prediction, forecast systems

- iii) building resilience of communities

Ref hints thus, a cross-department co-operation with community involvement is the key.

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)

A19.

Remarks

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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)

A20. The Indian society is characterised by social stratification of caste which leads to exclusion of the lowest in the caste hierarchy. These mainly belong to the so-called Shudra caste and include washermen, barbers, manual scavengers, street vendors etc.

The onset of liberalisation in the 1990's has brought a significant change in the lives of SC and ST as follows:

- 1) The new modes of urbanisation and consequent job opportunities eroded the exclusion amongst people.
- 2) The urban lifestyle and modes of living also evaded any discrimination.
- 3) Liberalisation provided new opportunities to the downtrodden and middle class of entrepreneurship and middle class of salits - formation of DCC.
- 4) Caste was moderated and new forms of social stratification along economic lines.

Remarks

emerged.

5) It afforded opportunities for education to the depressed classes.

6) In the political sphere, it made way for collective mobilisation of the depressed sections through new opportunities by Liberalisation.

Liberalisation provided scope for global linkages and hence eroded the traditional limitation of the SC and ST's.

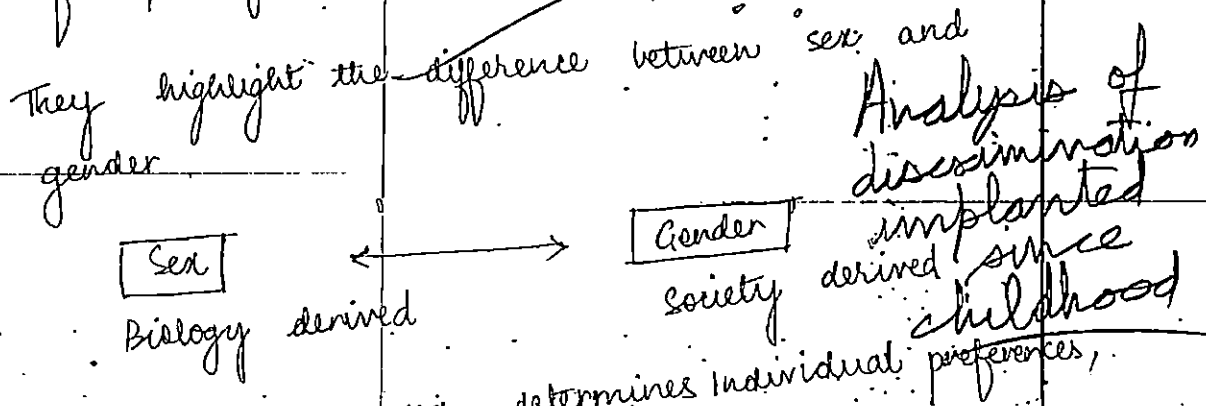
Also discuss the negative impacts.

Covers both perspectives to present a complete ans.

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)

A21. The feminist school has highlighted the notion of patriarchy which is the root cause of inequality & discrimination towards women.



Thus, while the sex determines individual preferences, the gender notions are shaped by society attitudes, influences & values - eg:- blue for boy, pink for a girl

Schools are the most important institution which inculcate values and shape gender notions of children.

Schools need to be the starting point for being taught mutual respect and gender equality as influences and habits formed in formative years concretise in adulthood.

Remarks

- ii) mutual respect to all religions and to both genders shapes behaviour. eg:- being courteous, treating with respect, not being rude etc.
- iii) gender equality at school level influences the cultural and societal understanding of students. eg:- will make them question past injustices and become rational in outlook.
- iv) Classroom discussions, stories and projects develop a feeling of fraternity with no differences in abilities and each being treated as an equal. eg: This avoids stereotypes towards working women, single parent etc.

4
 Thus, schools are the playground where attitudes and beliefs spring into opinions about the female gender especially.

Remarks

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)

A22. Reservation is an important tool of the affirmative action towards disadvantaged sections by the states.

⇒ Constitutional basis for reservation:

• It is reflected in sectⁿ 16(4) where the state may make policies for the promotion of interests or advancement of any weaker section.

• The 85th amendment act of 2000 also provides reservation to Schedules Caste & Scheduled Tribes.

• The Directive Principles also comprise principles for advancement of weaker sections, ensuring their welfare and protection.

⇒ Recently, there have been agitations by the Kapus, Mahatras etc for inclusion as OBC - in order to avail the benefits of reservation.

The demand by dominant castes reflects the dissatisfaction with present system which excludes them from prime development benefits as also the unemployment led jobless growth and the need for development benefits.

Matters of promotion
Analysis of criticism for reservation and flaws in existing policy
Suggest measures to overcome them.

Remarks

Is their demand justified?

The current reservation system in India can be analysed as follows :

Advantages

1. It has brought prosperity and development to certain backward & scheduled castes.
2. It has led to representation in government, judiciary etc.
3. The dominant castes like Kammas, Reddys have reaped benefits to become bullock capitalists.

Challenges

1. The indefinite extension to all castes dilutes the effectiveness of policy.
2. The representation continues to remain low.
3. Some sections have misused the provisions to reap undue benefits.

As suggested by the Supreme Court, the non-creamy layer provision needs to be considered to ensure the policy retains its effectiveness.

Discuss aspects as per requirement of the question

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)

A23. Poverty has been a perennial problem and more than 40% Indians live below the poverty line - says a recent reports by the World Bank.

⇒ Major causes of poverty are :

1. Economic - i) loss of livelihood due to new advancements
ii) migration, cyclical unemployment
2. Social - i) caste and varna structures impose rigidity
3. Political - i) unable to consolidate and demand development
ii) neglect of policies
4. Environmental - limited resources vs unlimited need
5. Structural - i) social and administrative structure
- neglect of distribution of resource
ii) lack of basic amenities

⇒ Various poverty elimination programmes have been undertaken since independence - Indira Aardhra Garibi Hatao - PM 20 point programme, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (for BPL), ICDS, MGNREGA etc.

Remarks

The programmes sincere in their intent have had limited impact.

- i) The proportion of population below poverty line has declined ~~at~~ a very slow pace.
- ii) The proportion of Above poverty line is significantly high creating a risk of slipping into BPL.
- iii) The programmes were targeted at quantitative indicators than development indicators of the population.

Needs to be done:

5 ~~Cross~~ ~~analysis~~ ~~essentials~~ A multi sectoral approach with basic minimum like education, electricity, internet etc. The poverty elimination targets must be merged with the health and development indicators.

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)

A24. The National Population Policy mandates the stabilisation of population by 2045 with a fertility rate of 2.1. Despite its long gestation period, the implementation of programmes has had a mixed effect. The impacts are as follows:

⇒ Benefits:

- 1) It helped to curb the explosive rise in population and brought about stability and gradual increase of population numbers.
- 2) The fertility rate has registered different results varying according to regions while the national average stands at 2.3.
- 3) The programmes helped create awareness on the strategies and consequences of unspaced births, the health effects on mother & child etc.

⇒ Challenges:

1) However, the reach and availability of contracep

Remarks

-times in remote rural villages remains limited.

2) The sterilisation procedures are often a result of organ donation markets and ~~is~~ entangling the poor in expectation of monetary benefits.

3) The programmes have been effective in Kerala, Tamil Nadu however not reached: hinterlands of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand etc.

3

Way forward:

The use of Information & Communications Technology along with aggressive literacy campaigns, coupled with role model experience sharing can enhance effectiveness.

Analysis of following phases approach

1951-1970

1971-1990

1991-2011

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 sex ratio is a measure of the number of females per 1000 males and determines gender balance of a country.

According to census 2011, the overall sex ratio has improved from 927 to 940.

However, the child sex ratio (0-5 years) has consistently declined - in some states to the extent of 918.

This drop in child sex ratio reflects the failure on two levels:

a) Policy level

i) lack of stringent treatment of PCPNDT Act

ii) inability to curb sex-selective abortions

iii) lack of adequate monitoring and review of programmes to save the girl child.

iv) implementation deficits of various Acts and

Regulations -

b) Societal level

Remarks

Briefly discuss the issues

i) reflects the prevailing gender biasness of society.

ii) socio-religious factors giving preference to male child.

iii) lack of political & social literacy.

Suggestions:

The Government has taken steps like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi to focus on the girl child.

Way forward:

The policy and legislative framework needs to be supplemented with change in social attitude towards 'female' & 'girl child'.

Remarks