

## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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



2. Invigilator Signature

Name RAJ PRASAD

Roll No. GS MT-2017-143

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 11th Sept, 2017

Signature Raj Prasad

# REMARKS

- Improve legibility & presentation)  
& keep enriching the content

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)

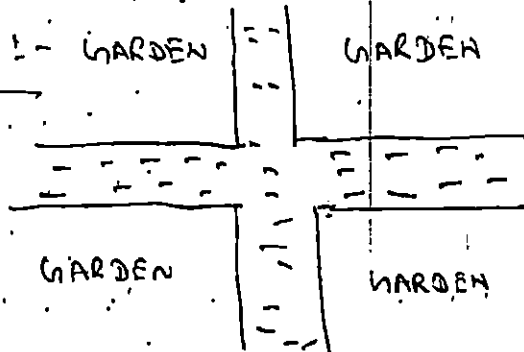
Indo-Islamic architecture presents a mosaic of various styles from numerous backgrounds which richly contributed to the development of architecture in Indian subcontinent. some of them:-

1) Archaic style of architecture which involved using pillars and dome in place of earlier trabeate style used in subcontinent. Dome and pillars of Taj Mahal manifest it.

2) Calligraphy - since in muslim architecture use of animals & man's or living beings depiction is prohibited. verses of Quran and religious scriptures were widely used. Like Red Fort's walls has numerous calligraphic inscriptions.

3) Use of Charbagh style :- GARDEN GARDEN  
GARDEN GARDEN

like Shalimar bagh,  
bagh in Kashmir (Peshawar) by  
Arbab, Shujahan.



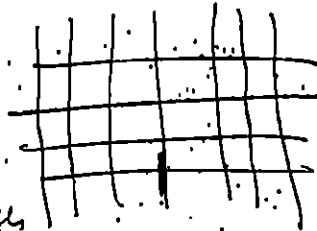
Remarks

4) Extensive use of marbles and using mosaic of various colours of stone like Mohi Masjid lime mortar

5) Double dome architectures to provide stability and strength to buildings like Rajshahi Bad, Feroz Shah Kotla - Haaz Khos and batter system used in Lochi style of architecture

6) Jali work

to allow the penetration of sunlight to deep interiors



was is manifested in charels under Jamiin's Atala Masjid

7) various styles of paintings like forseignary, golden borders (sharjahari), depiction of natural scenarios (jahanjiri)

8) Numerous minarets towers where Arabi used to be done and use of Red sandstone like Humayun Tomb

9) Lotus are the contribution of Indo-Islamic architecture efforts must be laid to preserve this

Remarks

beauty and construction

these

sanctity. Recently proposed idea of allowing

within 100 meter of precincts of

these buildings is questionable. Public opinion must be checked before such adventurism.

Chattris  
torans,  
umbels,  
carving of  
bells,  
Tomb

45

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

(10 Marks)

(a) Tangalia weaving

(b) Kandaangi artform

a) It is one form of weaving whereby the shepherds who stays in the higher region / mountainous region provides wool from the sheep while the Tangalia weavers provide them weaved clothes. *Saurashtra use of brass GI - Dangaalia community - wrap around skirt*

Thus, it is a kind of symbiotic relationship between two communities.

While Tangalia weaving has two advantages:-

- a) source of livelihood to the Tangalia weavers
- b) safety & hedge against winters - to those staying in upper regions.

Such Tangalia weavers has been practicing for generations. They portrays various beautiful scenarios in their weaved clothes. Presently a very intricate blend of different colours to the clothes which gives an aesthetic feeling on wearing. Such clothes are also very sober in texture.

Remarks: With indigenous mode be promoted by providing adequate incentives to handloom sector. Recently Textile package can be extended to Tangalia weavers as well.

1.5

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*Remarks*

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

Russian Revolution of 1917 ~~was~~ happened in two phases

Mensheviks	-	February Revolution
Bolsheviks	-	October Revolution

In 1st February Revolution it overthrew ~~the~~ ~~old~~ autocracy and in October Revolution it led to the formation of Provisional Government. It was rule by workers or common people. Moreover it gave a shape to the ideas of Communist thinkers like Karl Marx, Lenin.

Russian Revolution had few parallels in history

1) Since it happened in 1917, its impact could not be spread across continents as by 1917

European Imperialism & Colonialism had not been its end.

2) Idea of Communism was not accepted rather looked upon with ire by western imperialists / Industrialists.

3) Many countries which later came under the fold of Communist ideas were not independent by that time like Eastern European countries were controlled by Austria.

Remarks

- Socialist ideology
- principle of equality & non discrimination

- universal brotherhood among proletarians

1) Another big <sup>Communist</sup> country like China was still struggling against Japan over the Manchuria region and Korean areas.

However, its impact was still seen in Revolutions across world:-  
Basic needs approach

1) Home rule league of India - Home rule league derived its inspirations from Russian nihilists and repeated their objectives of Swarajya (Self-govt. ment).

2) wide spread socialist Revolutions across world like socialist parties were ~~also~~ gaining ground in Germany, France, Italy, etc.

3) Five year plans - <sup>→ not part of Russian revolution</sup> the idea of nationalisation of

Resources were derived from Russian five year plans. It was only Russia which remains unaffected during economic depression of 1929.

Nevertheless it can be said that despite certain constraints in dissemination of ideas of Communism & socialism - yet it spreaded across world which ultimately culminated into Cold war of Capitalism vs Socialism.

1.5

Remarks



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

European powers ~~gave~~ post 2nd world war (1939-45)

gave up their empires. Because:-

1) Change of Balance of power :- Europeans were no longer the most powerful. betwixt of world's new power balance shifted towards America & Russia :- Support to colonies

2) Economic upturn :- Europeans before world war were importer of raw material from Asian & African countries & exporter of finished goods. Post world war II they became importer of finished goods. rely last Economic Crisis.

3) Wave of Nationalism across European countries. Eastern European countries like Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria and Asian & African countries like Indonesia (against Dutch), Africa (against apartheid) emerged independent.

underlines key points

Remarks

UN

(iv) Rise of non-aligned movement - NAM  
 volitionally supported the claim of colonial countries  
 before NAM in Asian Relations Conference  
 various countries supported independence movement  
 of Indonesia against Dutch.

(v) socialist ideas penetration - which was against  
 Capitalist & imperialist designs. They called for  
 Role of ~~the~~ Proletariat  
 Political awakening

(vi) United Nations - ~~was~~ unlike its predecessor  
 League of Nations, UN took much firmer  
 stand & supported concept of nationalism etc.  
 Nationalist movements

Thereby due to changed circumstances  
 European countries forego their claims and started  
 Neo-Colonialism, neo-imperialism by ~~other~~  
 economically collaborating & colonizing the  
 developing & less developed countries.

y.s

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)

Industrialization which entailed massive upsurge in the production of goods and services due to mechanization of means of production.

Impacts of IR:-

1) It changed the Balance of Power (BOP) - As the industrialists were now holding the reins of process of production. So now it was them whose interests got reflected into policy making.

Partly BOP shifted from government to the industrialists.

2) Countries which were able to mechanize and upscale their level of production - became more hegemonic & powerful. Like country like

UK (Lancashire), USA (Pittsburg).

3) It was the unfulfilled needs of European factories which led to search for new areas of raw material and regions where could they dump their

Remarks

- materialism
- Tech innovations
- new nation state
- Fall of feudalism

finished goods. It led to colonialism of the Asian countries. And also by one of them by East Indian companies.

1) Redrawl of Boundaries - various imperialist countries fought for ~~foreign~~ <sup>foreign</sup> territories. Like Paper partition of Africa in 1885 in Berlin Conference.

2) Plunging of world into world wars - It was imperialist designs of European world which drew world in totalitarian world.

3) Increase in production of goods and services and associated merchantile policies - Economic subjugation of one country to the interest of other countries.

Thereby Industrial Revolution through brought benefit like ↑ production of goods for rising population ~~also~~ but with it came numerous problems.

4

Remarks

- Arms conflict  
- colonialism

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 the Governor General of India brought many a reforms in areas of Agriculture, Civil administration & Judiciary.

**Agriculture :-** Lord Cornwallis introduced Ryotwari system whereby Rent / Revenue of land is collected by the Revenue Collector from farmers directly. Thereby removed middlemen from scene. Permanent Settlement

**Administration :-** Cornwallis Code :-

- Separated the function of Magistrate from his Judiciary function of adjudication upon the offences to bring efficiency

- District Collector was now solely responsible for collection of land revenue

**Judiciary :-** Sadar Nizamat Courts & Sadar Fawadari Courts were abolished and

new Provincial Courts were established at Delhi, Calcutta, Patna, Madras.

Remarks

However the main objective of these reforms were :-

1) to promote agriculture to increase in land revenue to be collected. Also due to elimination of middlemen farmers would be more incentivised to produce more. Thereby increase in revenue to Lord Cornwallis.

2) administrative system was improved so that corruption in offices would be curtailed and civil officers would better be efficient in the administration of Indian subcontinent.

3) judiciary to channelise decision making of the courts so that Europeans would not be at disadvantage while dealing in court settlements.

Hence though prime facie Cornwallis's steps appeared that it is in interest of Indian society. But it was conceived to further European / British interests.

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. B.R. Ambedkar, the protagonist and staunch supporter of interest of backward classes of our country has given some insights on Religion.

• He emphasized that Government be a secular one. The secular credentials of Government should not be shed in order to promote interest of majority community.

• There shall be freedom of religion in the country - to profess, practice and reasonably propagate one's religion.

In the constitutional debate of constituent

assembly he strongly supported Article 25.

• Moreover, he also emphasized that there should be delineation of secular activities & religious activities. ~~Secular~~ and non should co-exist and not interfere in each other's domains.

Remarks

He strongly supported the interests of minorities  
 thereby strongly vouched for Article 29 to  
 protect their interests.

Hence through all ways he propounded  
 that society can get transformed from a  
 conservative & dysfunctional to progressive one.

20

- focus on social differentiation
- caste is mere notion
- intra caste marriage & change in religion
- Atcharya shisras
- Buddhism - religion of ethics, morality
- Annihilation of caste

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 of 1916 between Congress & Muslim League was a silent acceptance of separate interest of two communities.

It accepted the concept of separate electorates which ultimately culminated into separate dominions of our country.

Repetition of above.

Fallouts of Pact :-

Immediately it gave a ground for common action by both Congress and Muslim League where they put forth their joint demand to British -

Expansion of Legislative Council  
 Half of members in Governor General Executive Council to

Indians  
 Immediate surrender of some power

At this time Muslim League was filled with young nationalists like Abul Kalam, Hadrat

Mahini. Thereby it lead to joint efforts in Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement of

1920-22.

**Remarks**

→ could have provided 2-3 introductory lines about the Lucknow pact. Then started with fallouts.

→ conclusion could be better.

Long term :-

In the long term the concept of separate  
electorate take a very strong root in the  
political scenario

After the preparation of Constitution draft in  
1928 Jinnah gave 14 points which were  
not accepted and thereby went to JAFI

faction.  
Henry Jacksonism in the struggle against  
British supremacy.

Liaquat Muhammad Ali Jinnah Pakistan form  
in 1940s led down the proposal of  
separate dominion of Muslim community.

1946 - Criminal Holocaust After  
Cabinet Mission proposals when due to differences  
with Congress emerged Muslim League resorted  
to violent means - Calcutta Killings

Ultimately on 14th January 1947  
nation was separated the day before the  
independence and Pakistan (West & East) was  
declared separate country.

Not relevant

→ too far fetched  
consequences

2

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)

Painting depicts the regional aspirations, culture, norms, practices, values of the region.

Yet among these Rajasthan painting is unique in many ways than one.

1) Kishangad painting -

(3.5)

- Blue eyes & tanned brown colour of bodies of men & women.

- deep black hairs of different design

- most prominent ~~feature~~ - Bani thani

2) Ragamella painting

- unique - Blend of dance + music & painting

3) Mewar painting -

Painting here a type of Romanticism where the various lovers are depicted who are women in the field of the senile Beauty

Remarks

4) Marwar painting :-

~~are~~ Grand Building, Grandeur of deserts,  
 fluent use of various Colours, scenic beauty  
 is marvellously Painted in the Paintings of  
 Marwar.

or Nutshell Rajasthani painting is  
 unique in style such as :-

Grandeur display of deserts, forts

various artistic performance in the  
Courts. Like dances, sings etc.

Scenic Beauty - of deserts, women  
Carrying Earthen pot on their heads.

Purely Rajasthani painting is one of the  
~~are~~ prominent feature of our rich heritage.

Efforts be laid to Preserve it. As per

Article ~~143~~ 31(A) - fundamental duty also

Enjoins the State.

why it  
 is unique  
 - vast land  
 separated in  
 forms of  
 fortresses

Remarks

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

Trade policy of India, post independence was having the features of policies adopted by British Empire.

- 1) Post independence, we basically concentrated on the import of only capital goods.
  - 2) Not much emphasis was laid on boosting exports of what Britishers did self-sufficiently.   
 ~~import substitution. self reliance~~
  - 3) Concept of IEDS etc were not there.   
 EPZ (Export Processing zones)
  - 4) Broadly we followed closed economy ~~policy~~   
 ~~we laid several barriers - tariff & non-tariff (quotas, limitations) - to protect the industries~~   
 ~~mixed economy~~
- However it would be wrong to say that we just blindly followed British policies :-

Remarks

1) Intentions were different. We imposed barriers on trade to protect our nascent industries.

Exchange rate monitoring

2) Our goods were not cheaper & qualitatively superior so could not have competed

in international market. Hence we imposed barriers on them.

Trade surplus

later it was  
down of  
growth &  
deindustrialization

Indigenous development of goods was necessary. Liberalization of markets. Besides these we adopted policies

1) Promoting consumer goods production overlooking need to promote capital goods & its trade.

3.8

2) Manufacturing sector was not much

emphasized. 2nd five year plan was basically

catering to dams like Bhakra ~~Nagar~~ Nagar  
 Hirakud dams.

underlined  
key point

hence colonial legacy took some

tolls on our economy whereby we were

plunged in <sup>worse</sup> situations of 1965-66, whereby

Remarks we imported grains in PL-480 mode.

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 which was envisaged as providing a uniformity to the civil law of our country with relation to marriage, inheritance, divorce, will etc.

However this Bill saw one of heated debate b/w first P.M. & President.

Bill was not given assent by President of India. 3

It brought into a situation where seemed that it would be a never ending power

struggle & turf wars between the de-facto head and real head of our country.

yet due to our constitutional scheme of things ~~and~~ we survived.

Recently the quashing of triple talaq by Supreme Court is a good development. (Shayara Bano case)

what were their opinions?

Remarks

Bill was promoted to protect the interests  
 of various Bullies women & other communities  
women.

So valiant steps by SC is really admirable  
 seen in the context of first heated debate.

Moreover Article should be laid to promote

uniform Civil Code as envisaged in

Art - Article 44 in our Constitution.

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 stellar example of unity in diversity and diversity without fragmentation.

Methods used to preserve it :-

1) Institution of pilgrimage :- Pilgrims of various sects visit the religious places of Haji Ali, Sai Baba, Varaha Devi. Hence assimilation of various people.

2) Lingua franca - of India is Hindi, whereby people from various corners & speaking different language can interact with one another.

3) Jajmani System - Economic interdependence of ~~parts~~ or another.   
 ?   
 view it as relevant

4) Celebration of festivals - various communities celebrate festivals of one community. Hindus visiting Muslims house during Id; ~~Christians~~ visit of Hindu in church during Christmas.

Remarks

Creates unity among Race Caste  
constitutional basis

Q. To what extent we see success?

o Though we have numerous example of success skill, certain lapses.

o Racism - against North East people residing in delhi calling them names.

o Majoritarianism - jaw shakti - majoritizing as protectors of Hinduism

o Richy influence - Prohibitive use of section

295(A), 153(A) & (B), 124(A) (sedition)

(Religious outgroup) (Communal outgroup)

3.5

o Curbing freedom of speech & expression - not

episode.

o Sensitization tendencies - not widespread issue yet rule are sporadic events not a regular

phenomenon & efforts be laid to curb them.

o Mass sensitization campaigns etc.

o Anti discrimination & equality Bill, 2016 can be passed

o Reviewing the NAJSA judgment for transgender.

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)

Recently inland waterways has gained ~~much~~ <sup>much</sup> prominence after Enayam port was opened up & Inland waterways Bill was introduced.

But inland waterways are still underutilized.

- As much inland transport of goods are via roads transport.
- No big container ships travels along the rivers of Indian sub continent.

Challenges:-

- A various rivers changes courses frequently like Sabarw of Bihar -- Kosi
- Siltation problem - due to proliferation of dams. siltation issues. more > 8% of world's dam in India.
- Non perennial rivers - Most of rivers of peninsular are rainfed & thereby non-perennial as Indian monsoon rain from

Remarks

Seasonal fall resumed flow due

July to September. to diversion of water

o Not scientifically advanced for various dredging activities.

o Not problem interlinking of rivers.

o Water a state subject! thereby justify inter

o - state water disputes.

Steps by Govts -

o Inland waterways Bill - where national waterways has been increased from 6 to 111.

o Project like Tagore - has component of hinterland development as well. (3.5)

o Interlinking of rivers like Ken-Betwa & Sagar link, Krishna-Godavari, Sagar link.

o R&D promotion to increase dredging activities

way forward

- Promoting of Kolkata & Visakhapatnam ship building industry to increase making steps for inland waterways.

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 industry has gained prominence after India undertook an initiative to increase the solar output to 100 GW by 2020.

Locational / geographical factors :-

- 1) Region having high solar intensity like deserts - will have better solar ~~generation~~ <sup>generation</sup>.
- 2) Cloud free days be maximum.
- 3) Equatorial region will have even cloud & higher precipitation.
- 4) generation of photovoltaic cell would <sup>need</sup> accessibility to the perovskites.
- 5) Region near to ports can be suitable as perovskites can be easily imported from other countries.

Remarks

Non-Geographical:-

Increased R&D as cost of generation of solar is high & thereby it would need greater R&D to reduce the price of photovoltaic cells.

Cheap labour - to get engaged in the skilled transport  
 Process of production.

Ambient transportation facility - photovoltaic cells are very vulnerable to damage.

Suitable markets - Urban areas are more suitable. As increasingly urbanised people are turning to solar energy.

Suitable state legislation - Kerala government policies of solar generation @ 17% suitable.

Grid party  
 policy support

reels -  
 Manufacturing of solar panels

(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

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*Remarks*



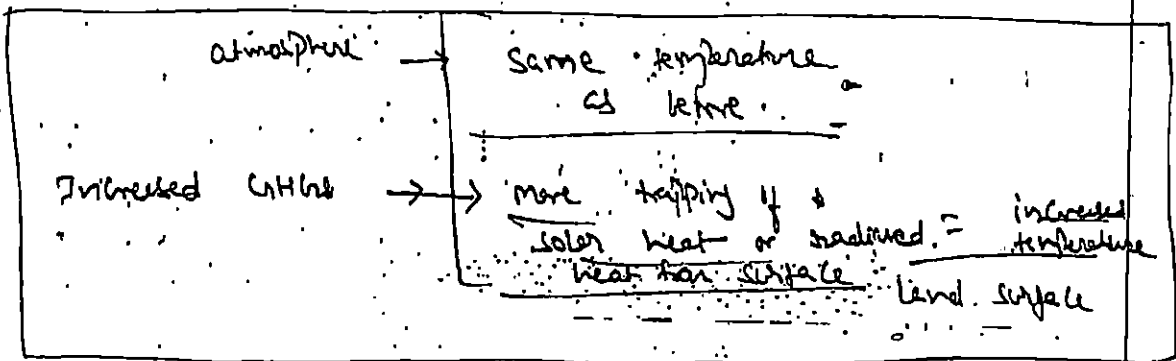
Q16. Write a short note on Urban heat islands and describe its relationship with surface temperature inversion. Discuss its impact on climate in Indian cities? (10 Marks)

Urban heat islands are those areas which  
 saw ↑ rise in the surface temperature  
 due to increased pollution levels & and  
 the carbon dioxide emission & or GHGs in the

write more with causes of U.H.I in the introductory paragraph

Relationship

As per lapse rate as we go up temperature goes down by  $0.65^{\circ}\text{C} / \text{km}$ .



But in temperature inversion it increases. In the ~~case~~ above box when the GHGs in the lower level of atmosphere increases it increases the temperature at the higher levels. Therefore resulting into temperature inversion.

Remarks

## Impact

- Increase in temperature  
 resultant increases in use of refrigerators,  
 ACs etc → again increase in GHGs →  
 ↑ temperature. vicious cycle

- various heat waves - dehydration, headache  
 etc, Heat strokes.

- lethargic mode of working, output level low.

- Atmospheric pollution - p.m. 2:00 & p.m. 10  
 increased.

- ↑ diseases - asthma, Bronchitis, ~~scabies~~  
 Sphensma.

- mitigates - resulting into road accidents  
 = India - Per year more than 1.4 lakh  
accidents.

## Way forward

- Promote ~~SDGs~~ SDGs - Goal 13 (Climate  
 Change)  
 2-3 in No.

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 jet stream one of recent discovery holds

a lot of potential in unraveling secrets of  
where are they located? what is the

- It would help in knowing the  
various earthquakes - shallow or deeper.

which could emanate - as earthquakes are  
least predictable as of now.

- knowing how the p-waves, secondary waves  
travels through the body of earth (crust

- knowledge about how earth's magnetic  
field varies and how strong it is thereby

it would help us to better gauge  
when and how any comet, meteor

or meteorites can get attracted towards  
earth.

- magnetism  
density diff

reason?

Remarks

- Magnetics about various poles to an other part of the earth surface would help us to better  
 decide the satellite launch and their  
 placement in the various orbits.

- Knowledge of earth magnetic field would help  
 us to better predict about plate movements  
 and thereby ~~earth activities~~.

② I think it holds a lot of potential.

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 cyclone: ~~is formed~~ <sup>forms</sup> due to the latent heat of vaporisation in the ocean or sea bodies.

Our eastern coast is particularly vulnerable to these cyclones like Hudhud in Andhra pr.

Best part of cyclone is it unlike tsunamis can be predicted with much accuracy.

But we have not been able to mitigate its impact.

o Early warning system gives a buffer of just 15-20 minutes.

o People are not fully aware about the INCOIS and very ~~scarcely~~ rely on such data.

o Urbanisation: ~~o~~ Infrastructures are not adhering to the building code & regulations.

change in course of cyclone  
 wind intensity, wind direction.

Remarks

not reasons for predictions

rock drills are not taken seriously by the coastal region people.

Emergency plans & reserve operation are not planned area wide. Blanket approach not workable.

NDRF team not sufficient to do it.

Community cooperation lacking.

Indigenous people are not taking on board.

Their views are always contributing.

Funds for relief still abysmally inadequate.

However it would be wrong to

only pinpoint negative, various cyclonic

devastations we have been able to mitigate,

like cyclone Hudhud did not cause that

much devastation as it could have

done in absence of well laid out

strategy.

understand key points

2.1

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)

Indian cities lack proper waste management system. Recent landfill collapse in Eastern Delhi. Pointing it -

b) Indian waste has high moisture content. The ~~solid~~ Black stinky liquid waste is always remains ~~at same~~ even after municipal body has taken off the waste.

Eg: Mined in Mumbai - where this (2)

Black liquid waste entered the electronic shops @ - entire area & destroyed the whole area electronics.

Elaborate on health impact of waste - leachate contamination under capacity of landfills proliferation of waste. Malaria, typhoid etc.

Case of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes

Carry Chikungunya & dengue find their

Remarks

breeding ground there.

3) Landfills are not adequately chosen & nearby collection of them affect the ecosystem of nearby places.

Way forward:-

1) NITI Aayog's - Waste to Energy Programme to be followed in letter & spirit.

2) NISARGUNA - of Mumbai to innovatively convert the waste into methane & water to be followed.

3) Solid waste management rules to bifurcate the waste material into different boxes to be adhered to by society in general.

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)

Social Exclusion in terms of political disenfranchisement, economic deprivation & social isolation has been harsh reality of Indian society.

Change due to liberalization:-

o Economic emancipation for SCs & STs they are now better economically engaged.

o multinational companies select not on basis of caste rather on merit.

o Debt forgiveness concept has emerged whereby they uplift their status by increasing their economic strength.

o Virtual world due to technology more intermingling of various communities at workplaces.

The practices of notion like if shadow falls on the hand the hand gets poisoned are ~~not~~ matters of past.

Remarks

o mutually reinforced ~~the~~ Economic Inclusion  
Principles - Economically Empowered → Social  
Empowered.

- Debt  
subsidies

o level of dependency has ↓ decreased.

Way forward! -

Take above  
negative impact  
no commercial  
of business  
& main  
profession

o Mudra Yojana - to extend loans like  
~~Shiksha~~ Kishor, tarun

= debt  
attacks  
loans  
yaching

o National schedule caste federation - to  
promoted

(3)

o Skill India - to make them  
a. Vocationally Skilled

o Stand up Scheme - special component to  
Promote to SC & ST women.

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)

Anybody born is equally talented, logical, reasonable. However it is the society which upholds the patriarchal norms that changes people's perception. Merely in socialization one of the prominent segment of schools is.

Role of schools:-

Teachers to role model to inculcate among students the spirit of mutual respect for women.

o directive of making schools within reach to girls to adhere.

o no discrimination be made by teachers while promoting extra-curricular or sports activity in schools.

Remarks

Examples of ladies like P.V. Sindhu, Mary Kom, Sakshi Malik can be portrayed along the walls or in paintings in libraries.

It will have long lasting memory.

Teachers can interview the parents to send their ~~girl~~ girl words to the section.

way forward :-

equal opportunities  
- sensitization about laws & regulation by perfect platform

Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao scheme is followed.

Haryana's government scheme of Hamari Beti Hamare Gaurav can be emulated.

Budgetary Allocated by Government:-

In 2005 Bihar government distributed cycles to girl students there upon

Remarks

their attendance increased. It can be emulated.

Q22. Highlight the constitutional 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)

Constitutional basis of reservation:-

Article 16 (4) - in famous ~~Dorai~~

Dorai Rajan vs State of Madras SC held

Government can engage in positive discrimination. Art 16, 335, 338, 340, 341, 342

Article 15 (4) - to reserve places of Education Institution for SC & STs.

Present agitation by Jats in Haryana,

Patels of Gujarat by dominant castes

are not justified. because:-

There has emerged caste within

castes.

to those in higher castes (economically

& otherwise socially empowered) but no

legal basis to agitate for reservation.

Remarks

what was  
criteria at  
first place?

Mandal Commission has pointed out that  
that these reservations (OBC) can be extended  
only on basis of socially & culturally  
backward.

politicisation of  
reservation

of narrow creamy layer concept was  
received their ~~claims~~ does not hold  
significance / weight.

elite capture  
no middle  
down effect

Current reservation system  
allows for reservation upto 49% in  
various educational institutions.

reservation has been promoted in promotions.

also

3

However since the situation is changed  
now government can look for steps  
in reservation policy. Recently a proposed  
establishment of National Commission for  
Socially & Culturally Backward Classes body  
is good way forward.

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)

India is home to more than 25% of poor people in world.

major causes of poverty:-

- Non-remunerative job opportunities
- Exponential growth in population without commensurate growth level in economic opportunities. Inequality.
- leakages in various schemes
- ~~Bank~~ Race to reach nature of private bodies
- Inclusion & exclusion order of various systems.
- uncomplete determination of BPL - lines

social	economic	demographic	climatic factors
cost system	- low agr productivity - inequality	- lower GDP per capita income	

Remarks

Schemes like:-

National Food Security Act, Midday meal

Scheme & Skill India has failed to  
realise its potential

Way forward:-

o Proper identification of poor - census will to  
year gap is too long - GEC can be  
adopted

o more scientific mode of determination of  
poverty line - world's Bank method can be adopted

o Universal Basic Income - universally giving  
certain amount in cash to all people in -

General

JAM Ahead

2.5

o Not only clothing to fish sector  
skilling them is need of hour.

Recognise prior learning by issuing  
certificates

o Use ICT to reduce leakage.

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)

India is one of the country to adopt family welfare programme.

Indian National Population Policy 2001

envisaged TFR - 2.1

Life expectancy - 65

However despite best efforts various

targets remain :-

1) Total fertility rate is still 2.3

in many states or above that.

2) Child sex ratio has seen deterioration.

to around 940

3) Sex ratio still largely around

920.

4) MMR - maternal mortality rate -

is still high about 167

Remarks

5) Infant mortality is still high at 30

These things that how prevent our health situations are

However certain good outcomes are

TFR has reduced and it is estimated

that soon we would reach natural rate of 2.1

Both IMR & MMR though high vis-a-vis

Brice peers the skill has been downfall

In recent past

act structural birth has indicated way forward:-

Better family planning campaigns

Incentivization to keep the child birth upto 2 child

Structural birth e through schemes

like Indira Gandhi Mahila Bhiyog

Yojana

Remarks  
Must  
Parivar  
Yojana

MTP  
- RCH  
- MCH  
- National  
Family  
Planning  
prog.

Q.5

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)

Child sex ratio has seen worst decline since 1961.

Believe :- (Indian Society failure)

o In Indian society - women get just 5-6 kgs while birth of child / pregnancy in contrast to western countries around

(3) 12. kg  
o NOT proper breast feeding.

o All child are not taken proper care.

o Asian = Traditionalized child birth  
resulting into unpalatable treatment of child.

o forerent pregnancies.

o child massage still practiced.

Remarks

Government failure :-

- o Budgetary allocation to ICDS has seen downfall: Failure of P/PCNDT
- o Government has not been able to revitalize Public health care facilities
- o Still out of pocket expenditure on health more than 50%.

Way forward :-

- o Institutionalized birth - Pre-natal health  
Maternal & Child Health Yojana
- o Govt Child - Promotion of Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao
- o - Better implementation of link to Govt Child strategies

Targeting of only-poor people

Remarks