



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**VEER PRATAP SINGH**

**Rank - 92**

**GS Mains  
General Studies Paper - I**

## 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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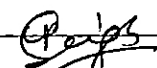
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Veer Pratap Singh

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 

**REMARKS****GS SCORE**  
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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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)

Ans Indo-Islamic architecture has following characteristics-

- i) Arabesque: in this ceiling & walls are designed with flowers & other type of elegant arts.
- ii) Dado panel - lower part of wall is decorated with different designs.
- iii) Pietra Dura - in this walls are embellished with precious and semi-precious stones.

Ans Indo-Islamic architecture developed in two periods primarily viz. Delhi Sultanate and Mughal period.

Remarks

- During Delhi sultanate it started with Qutub-ul-Islam masjid and "Adhai-Din-Ka-Jamaa". But, they are not excellent examples of architecture. Later, 'Alai Darwaza' was constructed. It has 'arches' which are considered soul of Indo-Islamic Architecture.

In Mughal period main focus was on "charbagh" style, apart from beautiful arches. Charbagh style can be seen in Tomb of Humayun, Tajmahal etc.

Remarks

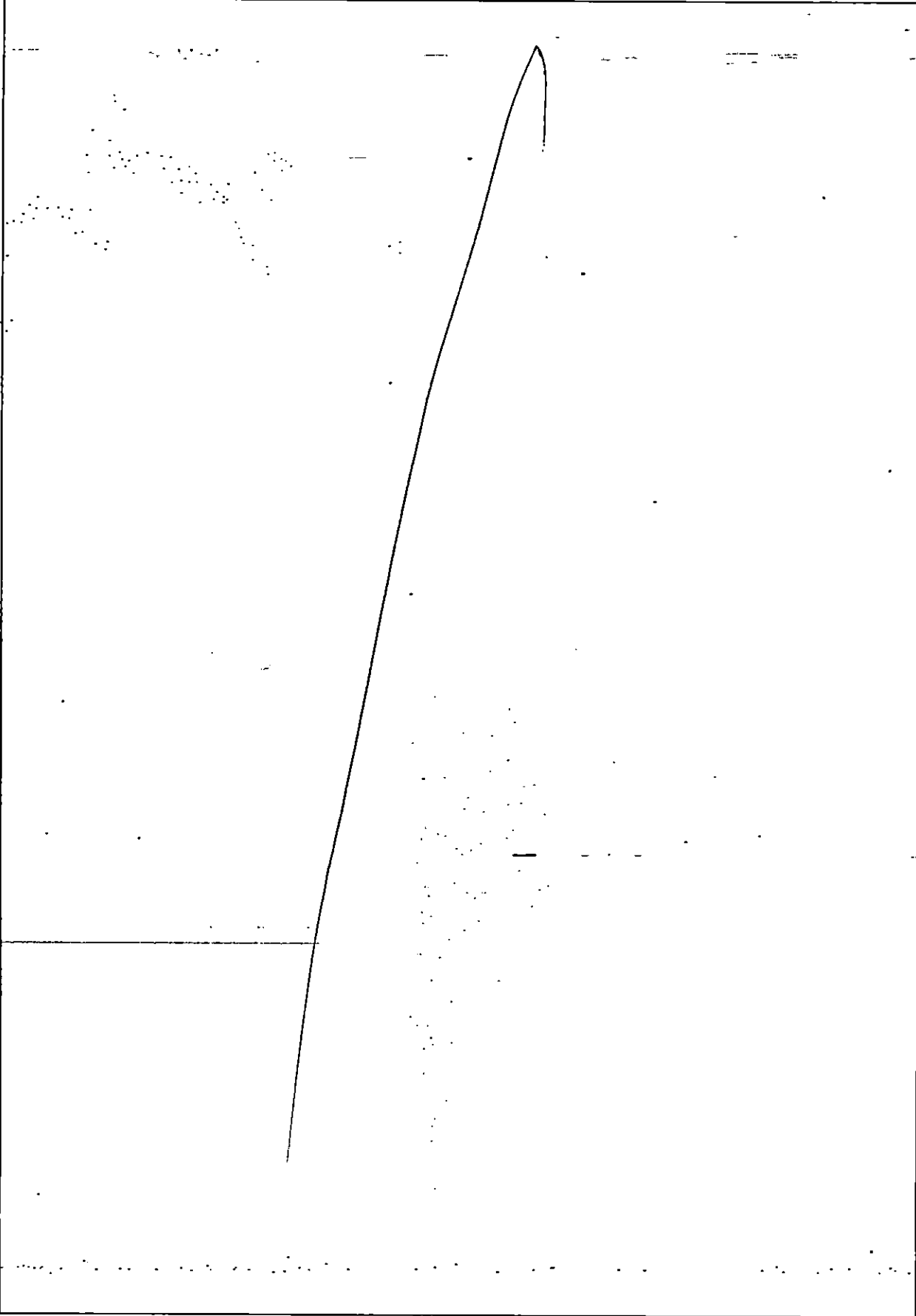
Q2. Write a short note on each of the following.

(10 Marks)

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

Ans. Tangalia weaving is a craftsmanship which is prevalent in some of Gujarat tribes. Sargaria community mostly use this type of weaved clothes. Tangalia tribe still uses age-old weaving patterns which are very unique.

Remarks



*Remarks*

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

Ans

Russian revolution, 1917 is considered to be the real revolution because this was the first revolution which gave real power to common people. Soviet, union of different groups like workers, soldiers, farmers etc., was the power centre. Resources came under the state ownership. This spread of "Communism" in the world.

Russian revolution impacted the political dynamics of world as it was based on an anti-thesis of capitalism which was very oppressive and exploitative. This led to creation of "Two Red walls"

Remarks

like one in Eastern Europe which turned towards communism. Another wall was Russia; North Korea, India was also witnessing communist uprisings, Vietnam was on way to adopt communism under the leadership of Ho-Chi-Minh.

Its parallel in history can be seen during revolution of 1848 in Europe when Karl Marx came up with "Communist manifesto" which focussed upon "rule of ~~the~~ proletariat". India also witnessed wave of communism under the revolutionaries like NSRA, CSP, CPI etc. Latin America also turned towards communism under Fidel Castro and revolution organized by Che Guevara.

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

Ans Wars are always very costly affair. Wars drain wealth of nations to battlefields. Same happened after the world war II (WWII). Most of the European powers like Britain, France, Russia, ~~at~~ Germany, Austria etc. were under the grip of financial stress.

Also, during the war colonies of these nations stood up to take advantage of enemies' troubles. For eg. India launched Quit India movement and ~~start~~ expedited process of power transfer.

Also, by this time forces against imperialism, colonialism,

Remarks

Capitalism and Mercantilism bolstered their positions because of spread of communism and socialism world over. <sup>myth of</sup> European invincibility was already exposed by Japan & Ethiopia when they defeated Russia & Italy respectively.

Also, WW II countries exploited and suppressed people in their colonies which aroused feelings and nationalistic consciousness among masses of colonies. They stood up during the war to alleviate their miseries.

All these factors led to retreat of imperial powers from their colonies. They were not in a position to counter the

forces of nationalism & liberation.

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 Industrial revolution started in second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century. Epicentre of this was Britain because Britain had natural resources like coal, iron etc; it developed steam engine, steam boats, macadamised roads and other communication technologies. main cause of Industrial revolution happening in Britain was its Naval strength & military power because of stable economy & polity.

Impacts of industrialisation-

- i). Production centres became big cities like Lancashire & Manchester. so, it led to urbanization.

Remarks

- i) It was a revolution of infrastructure like railways, macadamised roads, steam boats, wireless, telephone & telegraph.
- ii) emphasis on free trade to acquire new markets and areas of raw materials.
- iii) It led to materialism and consumerism.
- iv) New classes of industrialists, capitalists were born.
- v) It led to colonialism and mercantilism for market & raw material areas.
- vi) gave promotion to capitalism.
- vii) in agriculture cash crops were focussed more.
- viii) It gave promotion to religious movements like Protestant movement because old religion was a hurdle in way of capitalism & colonialism.
- ix) In the long run it gave birth to Communism & socialism.

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)

Ans Cornwallis (1786-93) contributed a lot to Indian administration through his following initiatives -

- i) Separation of judicial and revenue administration. Judicial powers of district collector were taken away.
- ii) Brought Europeans under the jurisdiction of Indian judiciary.
- iii) Organised police on modern lines and promotions were made on the basis of superiority.
- iv) emphasised on rule of law.
- v) brought organised civil services into existence & prohibited civil servants from taking bribes and gifts.
- vi) government was made accountable to civil courts, for its actions.

Remarks

Main objectives of these reforms were -

- i) to bring discipline and order in bureaucracy.
- ii) to reform the Company's (EIC) administration which was witnessing corruption.
- iii) to bring down cost of administration.
- iv) to enhance revenues. DC could focus only on revenue collection under the permanent settlement or zamindari system.
- v) to give an impression to Indians that British government running Indian affairs on the basis of rule of law.
- vi) Civil services became a necessity by that time - because of a no. of affairs that were to be handled by him & also

Remarks because of restlessness of Indians.

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)

Ans. Dr. Ambedkar was unequivocal in lambasting conservatism and orthodoxy which perpetuated suppression and marginalization of women, dalits, untouchables and outcasts. He was a revolutionary reformer. He wanted to bring in equality in society. So he was an ardent supporter of annihilation of caste.

Ambedkar said "I love the religion which teaches liberty, equality, and fraternity". So, he said as Hinduism has become stagnant

Remarks

and it stalled process of development and emancipation of lower strata of society; so it needs to reform itself. It has to purge itself of Varma system, which led to Casteism, and which is the root of untouchability and growth of outcaste.

He emphasised on inter-caste marriages to break the sense of blood superiority, inter-caste dining, He said to his followers to give up their traditional occupations and adopt new respectable ones. He accentuated the need to emancipate & liberate dalits from the clutches of Varma system. So, he talked radically about "Annihilation of caste" to transform the society.

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. Lucknow session of Congress, 1916 under presidency of A.C. Mazumdar led to reconciliation of Extremists & Moderates and a pact between Congress and Muslim League. Congress accepted demand of Muslim League for "separate electorate". Muslim League endorsed demand of Congress of earliest transfer of power or self-rule from Britain.

This pact had following repercussions -

1) Some believe that - it sowed the seeds of two nation theory & communalism in India.

Remarks

- ii) It gave promotion to interests of Muslim League which was on margins - by that time.
- iii) After this League became more vocal & vociferous in its demands. It is clear from its rejection of Nehru Report.
- iv) It created factions within the Congress. Some leaders like M.M. Malviya, N.C. Kelkar etc. never wanted to compromise with League. These factions started pulling Congress in different directions. This weakened the unity of independence movement.
- v) League became an instrument for Britain to negotiate with India. It is evident from "August Offer", 1940, when British Govt. gave "veto" to League for further constitutional reforms in India.
- vi) Finally it led to most unfortunate thing, division of India.

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)

Ans. Rajasthan paintings originated after Mughal paintings decline. In Rajasthan many schools of paintings developed which were unique in their arts of paintings. Some schools are given below -

i) Bundi Paintings - these were promoted by Kota, Bundi painters.

ii) Kishangarh paintings - in this images of mythological figures were painted.

iii) Nathdwara paintings -

in Marwar & Mewar School

Remarks



*Remarks*

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

Ans. When British left India, it was weak and backward. India was the victim of imperialism and capitalism followed by Britons. So, India focussed upon "inward-oriented" trade policy. It was a part of Socialistic pattern of Indian economy.

Just after the 1st with destiny, we went for mixed economy, tilted in favor of socialism + welfareism. Trade policy was influenced by experience of British rule. This is clear from following facts -

1. India promoted "Import Substitution"

Remarks

Policy under which it focussed upon imports of only those things which could not be produced by Indians.

i) Trade policy became inward looking, we cut off <sup>ourselves</sup> to a great extent from global economy, because we were apprehensive of "free trade" which exploited India for three centuries.

ii) India wanted to develop its industrial base so it imposed heavy tariffs & quota restrictions upon imports of foreign goods.

iii) India did not allow FDI in most of the sectors until recently. FPI was completely prohibited until liberalization reforms.

iv) We opened up our economy once we became sure about free & fair nature of globalization. Now, we are emphasizing upon liberalization & privatization to boost up our economy.

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. Hindu Code Bill was introduced in early 1950s to reform Hindu customs & conventions which were regressive, oppressive and opposed equality to Dalits & women. Dr. Ambedkar was a champion of these reforms.

But, this Bill created a rift in India's political dynamics. Some leaders did not want to interfere in the age-old practices of religion while others wanted to give equality and liberty to all. This Bill focused upon eradication of untouchability, giving inheritance rights to women, abolishing child marriage and Sati system.

Remarks

Prime Minister, Nehru wanted to usher in these radical reforms. But President was of the opinion that there should not be interference in beliefs & practices of just one religion. Dr Ambedkar supported the idea of uniform civil code.

So, this Bill could not be passed in Parliament. Later, different bills containing portions of Hindu Code Bill were passed separately like inheritance law, untouchability law, etc.

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)

Ans India is known as "hotspot of diversity". This diversity is on account of its traditions of accommodation, hospitality, assimilation, tolerance, favorable topography etc. India has racial, linguistic, religious, cultural, ethnical, geographical and caste diversities. Diversity is the essence of Indian existence and unity in this diversity is the soul of India.

we preserved it after independence by following methods -

- i) we went for democratic set up of polity. we gave space for all.
- ii) liberty, equality, fraternity &

Remarks

Justice are the ideals of Indian Constitution which declare that all have these fundamental rights.

(ii) Rule of law, equality in eyes of state, freedom of belief, faith, speech & expression etc. unite all of us.

(iii) Right to religion, cultural & educational rights to preserve a distinct script, language & culture.

(iv) Special provisions for minorities, tribals (Schedule V, VI etc).

These have been quite successful in maintaining our Mosaic model of multiculturalism. All can preserve their unique and distinct identity. Indian State is secular which promotes all cultures equally without any bias. But, in recent times due to polarization of votes, there has been a dip in this unity & fraternity. But by large, we reflect

Remarks unity in diversity in its spirit

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 are considered fourth method of transportation after railways, roadways and airways. India has vast network of rivers, canals and backwaters which can be utilised for inland waterways for transportation of goods.

Inland waterways (I.W), are clean, cheap and efficient way of transportation. But currently we have only 3 operational waterways viz. NW I (Allahabad to Haldia), NW II (Sadiya to Dhubri), NW III (Kottayam waterway). But in 2016 government passed I.W. Bill, to prepare a list of prospective waterways. Government is now

Remarks

Planning to develop 111 waterways 606 have been notified in 2016 alone.

### Challenges

- i) depth of rivers & canals is not at desirable limits. It is mainly because of silt accumulation in river basins.
  - ii) floods in Monsoon season is another hindrance in inland waterway transportation.
  - iii) oil spills may contaminate water, used by neighbouring communities.
  - iv) huge investments and technology is needed for waterways development.
  - v) Lack of focus on multi-modal transport system also adds to neglect of this transport segment.
- Steps taken by government -
- i) National waterways bill 2016 - 111 INWs have been identified for development.
  - ii) Sagarmala focusses upon multi-modal transportation. This necessitates INWs development.

Remarks

- iii) Interlinking of rivers will further promote this transport system.
- iv) Inland waterways Authority of India has been working to develop INWs across the country.

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

Ans: India, being a tropical country, is endowed with 700 GW of solar energy. But, India currently has only 12 GW solar energy installed capacity against its vast potential. India receives solar light throughout the year in adequate amount.

- Locational factors for flourishing of solar industry in India -
- i) especially Southern Coastal states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh have huge potential of solar power.
  - ii) states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, M.P. also provide huge potential for solar energy.
  - iii) North-Eastern and Northern

Remarks

States also have significant solar power potential. But, these we can develop Hydro power projects at much lower costs because these regions have huge hydropower potential.

iii) As solar power requires huge capital for installation of solar photovoltaic plates. So poor people are not able to adopt this technology. Also, government <sup>does</sup> not have enough resources to go for this renewable energy on a large scale.

iv) Technology is another limiting factor for its thriving in India.

v) It requires a lot of land. But, land acquisition in India is not an easy task. Also, land acquisition is not feasible in intensive agricultural states like Punjab, U.P, M.P etc.

Remarks

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

Ans:

Remarks



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)

Ans. Urban-Heat-Islands refer to increase in emissions of global warming gases in cities. Cities have become more heated than rest of the areas. This is because of vehicular pollution, large amount of resource consumption, huge consumption of power, large-scale use of ACs, refrigerators etc.

This has been acknowledged in Habitat III and this adopted 'New Urban Agenda' for Sustainable Development of cities. SDGs also focus on containing this menace which can have long-term negative fallout on health, economy and climate of cities.

Remarks

Temperature Inversion refers to a condition where temperature does not decrease rather it increases when we go up in atmosphere. So, with altitude, temperature also increases. For example, tropopause, fronts where warm air rises over cold air.

Urban Heat Islands also causes temperature inversion as above cities temperature is higher than at lower altitudes of cities. Surface temperature of cities is lower than temperature of cities above surface.

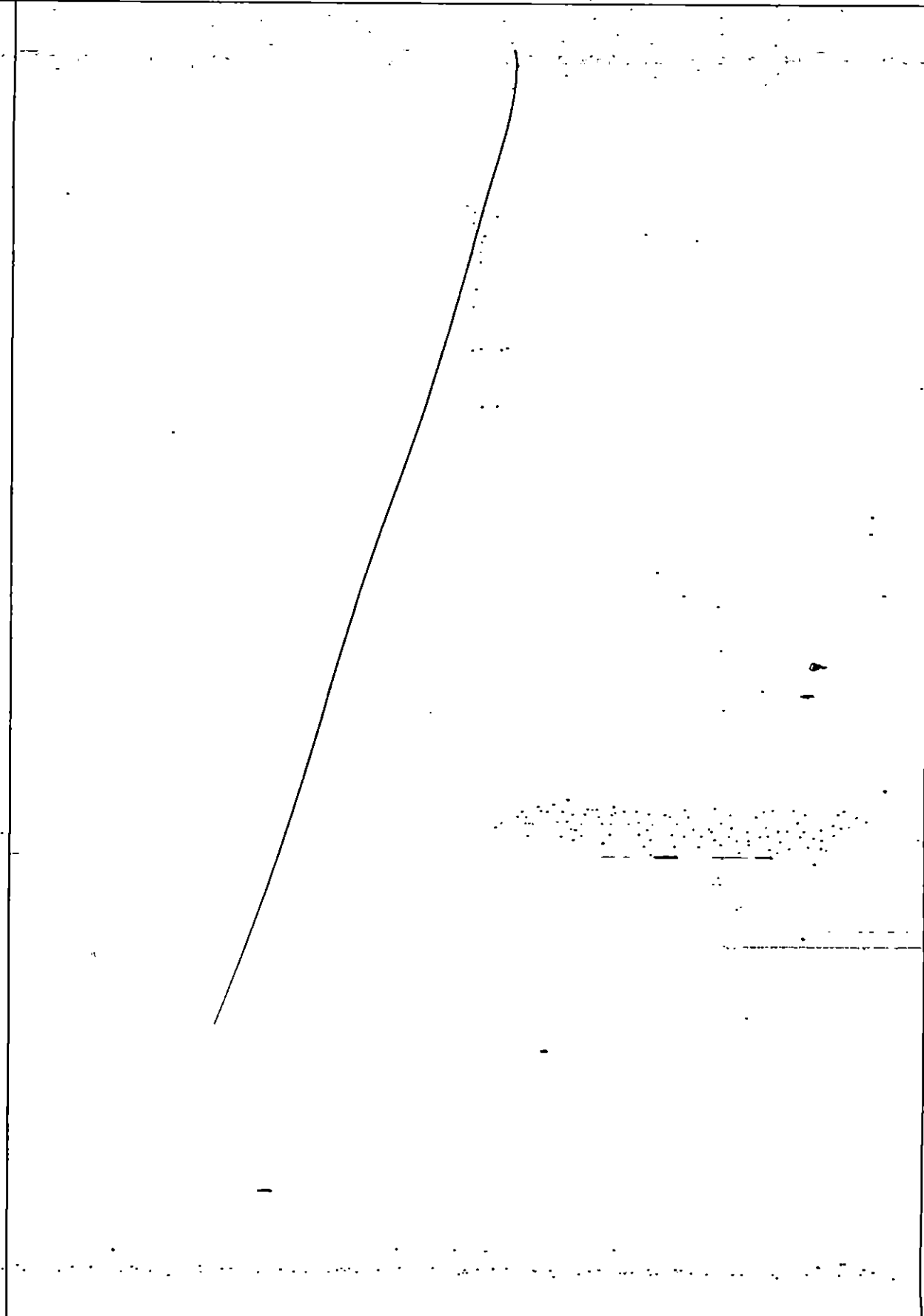
Heating of cities causing climatic changes like non-uniform rainfall, in cities; urban flooding due to heavy convectional rains, rising average temperature of cities etc. This can cause epidemics, health hazards, respiratory diseases etc.

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)

Ans

Remarks



*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)

Ans India's 8% area is prone to cyclones. India's long mainland coastline of 6400 km is prone to these cyclones. Despite this susceptibility, we have not been able to contain this disaster. This has devastating impacts on societies living in coastal areas, their economies and their rehabilitation becomes a burden on governments.

Tropical cyclones are huge heat engines which are very large, having around 200 km diameter. They can easily be forecasted as Met dept. can detect formation of depressions in Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea.

Remarks

In fact IMD has been, to a great extent, able to predict the path & timing of these catastrophic cyclones. This is clear from the fact that in 1999, Odisha Supercyclone caused widespread loss of lives (20000 deaths) and property. But, superclones like Nudhud, Phailin, Vardha were predicted well - before their arrival. So, these took just 15-20 lives and also loss of property was mitigated.

Though, we have been able to forewarn people of coastal areas, our early warning systems are not technologically advanced which can give accurate information about impending cyclones like intensity, timing etc. we need to develop cutting-edge tech. to forecast & predict these disasters.

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)

Ans. Landfill sites of most of the cities are operating beyond their life. They ~~are~~ ~~also~~ have crossed their sanctioned height. This all is causing issues of pollution, air & water pollution, landfill management and waste management systems in India.

India lacks a proper city waste management system. Only a small part of waste is treated before dumping. Informal systems are in place to collect and recycle, treat this waste. Delhi alone generates 10000 tons of waste everyday. This huge generation of waste needs proper, formal and organised waste handling right from source.

Remarks

to dumping sites.

India has very few waste treatment plants. It does not have waste segregation methods. Citizens are not aware about importance of segregating waste at source of waste generation itself.

We need to aware citizens so that they can segregate waste into organic / inorganic waste, proper framework to manage waste should be in place which focuses on landfill management, other methods of treatment like incineration, gasification, waste-to-energy plants etc. need to be explored and leveraged to avert such crises. Government has issued Solid waste management Rules, 2016, to provide strict guidelines to manage garbage & aware people about waste treatment & reuse.

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)

Ans: Some sections of society like SCs, STs, women etc have been excluded from the growth story of India. But, they gained voice after independence when they got fundamental rights to develop themselves.

Era of liberalization further empowered them to assert for their rights to be included in mainstream of society.

Following changes have been brought by liberalization in Indian society -

- 1) Women got financial independence which changed their social status and this in turn made them a strong voice in decisions.

Remarks

making process in family, society, nation.

i) SCs/STs got recognition from as equal partners in growth & development of nation, from younger generations because they don't believe in regressive practices of outcastism, dalits exploitation, untouchability, purity of blood etc.

ii) they are getting access to education, health & employment without discrimination & bias.

iii) digital revolution has broken the caste barriers. Now, SCs/STs can access services online which has eliminated discrimination.

iv) they have been mainstreamed into the society. Now they have voice, choice etc. which are needed for personality development.

v) after liberalization, MNCs & Trans-national companies came in India which hire people on the basis.

Remarks of merit, not Caste or social status of people. So, SCs/STs got respectful employment in these companies.

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)

Ans: We all are born equal, and free. This can never be our choice to be girl or a boy. This is nature-given. But society punishes women just because of her sex over which she has no control whatsoever.

No one is born patriarchal. But when we live in society which has deep roots of patriarchy, we tend to develop patriarchal attitude. This is reflected in our behaviour towards women. We discriminate women in society, economy, polity etc. Males are not ready to accept women their equal.

Remarks

Partners.

So, there is a need to change social outlook towards gender discrimination. This is possible through socialization which should be based on principle of equality, mutual respect for genders. This can be further reinforced in schools, through curricula & practices of school.

Schools are primary places other than home, where children spend their most of the time. So, it is important that school teachers, staff etc. ~~do not~~ instill the values of equality, respect, dignity of women etc. in children. But, parents, society also needs to strengthen the values of gender equality & mutual respect of genders. Without proper socialization process, breaking this patriarchal system will remain a pipe dream.

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)

Ans Article 15(3), 15(4), 15(5) talks about reservation for women & other backward classes like SC | STs for their emancipation and upliftment. Article 16(4) confers power on state to make provisions in favor of other backward classes if in the opinion of state they are not adequately represented in administration, ~~and~~ OBCs need to be both educationally & socially backward.

Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case, 1992 validated reservation for OBCs. But this affirmative action which was supposed to be for a limited time period, has become a permanent feature in India.

Remarks

Now, dominant-castes like Jats, Patidars, Kapus, Rajputs, etc. Marathas etc. also demanding reservation. However, their demand is not justified on any account. They have been culturally, socially, economically & politically dominant groups. They are well-represented in polity & economy of ~~the~~ country. Supreme Court also made it clear that caste can not be the sole criteria for reservation.

Presently, reservation system in India is not benefitting those who are in need of this. Elite groups within SC/STs, OBCs corner most of the benefits of this system. So, there is an urgent need to rationalise this. Following steps can be taken -

- i) Dis-reservation of those who have already benefitted significantly from reservation system.
- ii) Creamy layer for SC/ST also.
- iii) Groups like ministers, group A officers etc. can also be excluded from this.

iv) Strengthening capabilities of weaker sections so that they can be benefitted from this system.

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)

Ans India is home to  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  poor of the world. Around a quarter of its population is below poverty line. According to Tendulkar Committee, 21% of Indians are BPL. Major causes of poverty are —

- i) Large population & big size of family leading to very low per capita income.
- ii) Lack of employment opportunities.
- iii) Lack of education & skill training which render its population unemployable.
- iv) Natural disasters like droughts, floods & cyclones etc. further push people on the margins into the poverty.

Remarks

- i) Caste system also contributes to this problem as lower castes do not have enough sustainable means of livelihood.
- ii) around 70% population is dependent upon agriculture. This leads to disguised unemployment.

### Steps to eradicate poverty -

- i) Minimum Needs Programme in 5th & 6th Five year plans
- ii) self-employment, wage-employment prog. (MAHATMA)
- iii) Providing skill to labor so that they can gain employment to sustain themselves
- iv) PDS, housing schemes to provide basic minimum amenities to all.

But, these have not been able to pull out all from poverty. Still, many don't get two times square meal. So, following needs to be done -

- i) focus on self-employment, skill training, Education etc.

- ii) reducing out-of-pocket health expenditure which push many into poverty
- iii) formal credit channels to provide loans to poor as moneylenders charge high rates of interest which

Remarks: ~~exorbitant~~ rates of interest which trap poor people in vicious circle of poverty

- iv) rapid economic growth is needed to absorb all labor force.
- v) labour-intensive sectors like leather, textile need to be promoted.

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)

Remarks



*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)

Remarks



*Remarks*