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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	ASHIMA MITTAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	11747
Center	Jaipur	Date	12 Oct 2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। - All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

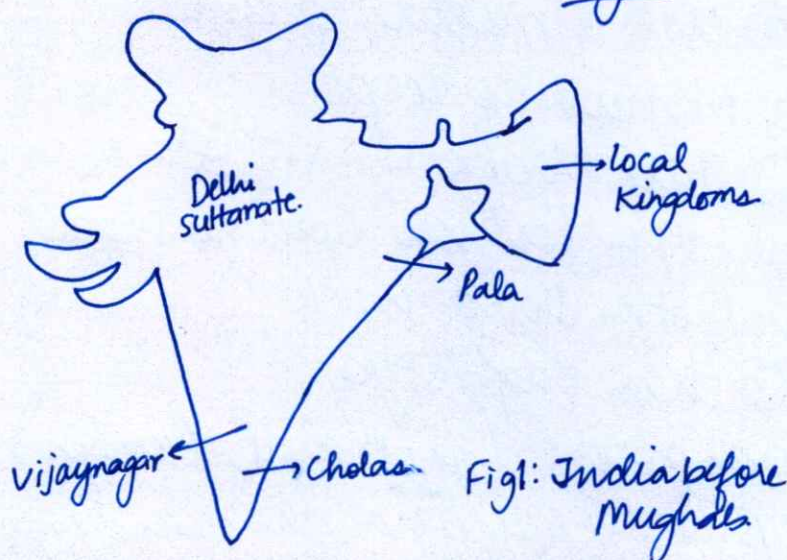
1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है, जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mughal rule in the medieval India from 14th - 18th century led to political unification of India from north (Punjab) to south (Carnatic) and East to West (Bengal) (Gujarat).

POLITICAL UNIFICATION:

Earlier, India had different kingdoms in the ~~Ator~~ subcontinent as shown in Fig 1.



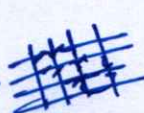
However, later, Mughals especially under Akbar and Aurangzeb reached the culmination of integration by 1707 through wars and pacts with local rulers.

PARALLEL ARTISTIC/CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

The cultural activities also reached at the peak during this period in various realms.

① ARCHITECTURE: Development of Indo-Islamic style of architecture

② Characteristics:-

- ① Arch and Dome
- ② Use of mortar & lime
- ③ Minar concept
- ④ Jali work → 
- ⑤ Lapis lazuli used as stone
- ⑥ Pietra Dura work
- ⑦ Char Bagh Style.



The development of Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb, Bibi Ka Mastbara are a case in point

- 2) POETS: Mughal emperors had great poets in their court. eg. Tan-Sen at the time of Akbar.
- 3) PAINTERS: Miniature painting reached new heights ~~the~~ ^{during} Mughal Rule. eg. Jahangir's nature paintings.
- 4) MUSIC: ~~Same~~ Hindustani music developed and flourished during the time of Mughals. eg. Amir Khusro is a well known musician.
- 5) Historian: Akbar's court had many historians who document history eg. Abul Fazl etc.

Thus, Mughal empire was splendid and vast in political as well as cultural spheres and has significantly contributed to Indian history.

2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रूप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

India has a rich culture and tradition in self sufficiency and sustainability, and water harvesting is an example of this virtue.

Why water harvesting?

Water harvesting refers to conserving and collecting rain and run off water using small structures either on surface or under-ground.

It helped in:-

- ① Meeting local ^{water} needs of the people
 - ② Supporting agriculture
 - ③ To support cattle and wildlife.
 - ④ Ecological stability.
- Thus, it helped save oneself from famine and water shortages.

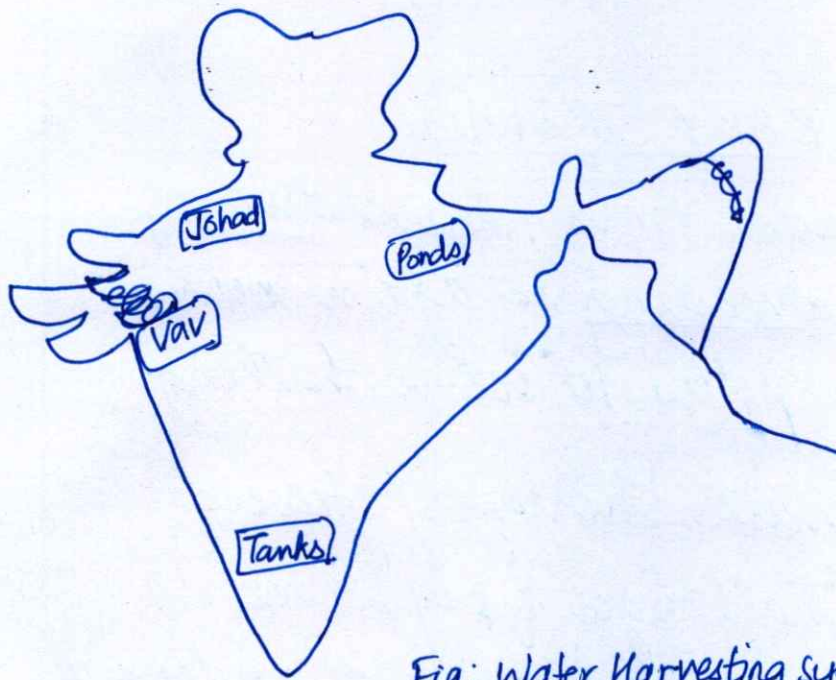


Fig: Water Harvesting system.

Examples :-

- ① Rajasthan is known for small underground open water structures called 'Johad' to collect water.
- ② Vavs are seen in Gujarat region.
- ③ Tank culture is phenomenon of South India.

Therefore, in keeping with local ecological conditions, traditional water harvesting system ~~is~~ developed which helped in maintaining sustain-

ability of environment.

CONTEMPORARY TREND:

In the recent times, the culture of water harvesting is again being given impetus to solve challenges

- of:-
- ① Water shortages/stresses.
 - ② Challenges of big Dams.
 - ③ Increasing population demand.

This shows the rich understanding and culture of our ancestors and Indian history. There is certainly a lot to learn from the ancient history to lead a sustainable living.

3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well.
Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

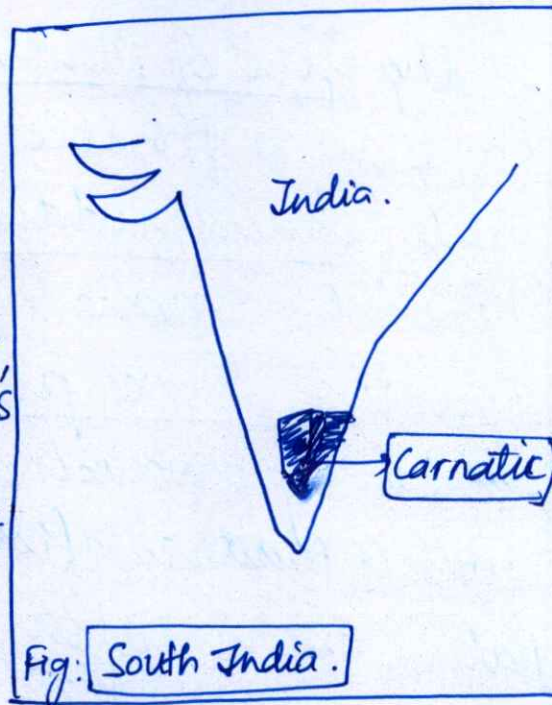
18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The six year war between Britain and France (1756-1763) that was happening in Europe, played out in India as well during the Carnatic Wars.

CAUSES:

International War:

- ① The war in Europe was over Russia & Austria's war.
- ② Territorial interests and power capture was the intention.



Indian war:

Stages:

- ① Earlier, France did not involve

itself in India and British were the only large contender for India.

- ② Later, France also captured interest with the commencement of 6 year war in order to challenge Britain on a new front.

③ I Carnatic War:

- ① This started with France occupying the Fort of Madras.
- ② It was a trouble for Carnatic ruler Anwaruddin who opposed French's move.
- ③ However, France pacified them ~~which~~ by promising them the Fort of Madras after war.
- ④ Later, France (after victory over Britain) did not fulfil the promise.

(II Carnatic War)

Here, France's ~~own~~ General Count De-Lally

wanted to capture Anwaruddin's son after Anwaruddin's death.

However, with the intervention of Britain, the ~~so~~ spheres of influences were demarcated.

France over Mysore and
Britain over Carnatic.

Battle of Wandiwash, 1763: This was the final battle of in India between Britain and France and led to complete elimination of French rule in India.

Therefore, the rivalries ~~between~~ European powers ~~EB~~ were seen in Indian Carnatic war in the 18th century.

4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Lucknow Session 1916 is one of the most important congress session that had a significant impact on ideas and direction of the National Movement.

BACKGROUND:

Before 1916, Indian National Congress (INC) saw a split between:

① Moderates and Extremists
(Surat split 1907) over
means of ~~the~~ revolt

② There was apprehension
rising between Hindus and
Muslims over separate electorates

③ The organization of the Congress
was weak.

The 1916 Session:

In the session, the following was decided:-

- 1) The Congress gave acceptance to the demand of Separate Electorate of the Muslim groups.
- 2) Reapproachment between 'Extremists' (- Tilak) and Moderates ~~etc.~~.
This was driven by Annie Beasant and others.
- 3) Home Rule League was envisaged by Tilak & Beasant and this helped in giving national movement a new energy and direction.
- 4) Gandhiji also attended this session and possibly this made him an integral part of Congress for the later years.

Impact:- (POSITIVES)

- ① Helped bridge ~~to~~ communal trust deficit and led to unity in Khilafat & non-cooperation.
- ② Strengthened the Congress organization.

(Negatives:)

- ① Laid the foundation of 2 nation - theory with Congress giving legitimacy to separate electorate
- ② Appeasement of conservative happened in the process.

Therefore, Lucknow Session certainly influence National Movement and changed its course further in both positive and negative manner.

5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party was active in Madras and its objective was to check/curb caste-based discrimination. It gained significance in 1920s particularly after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation movement.

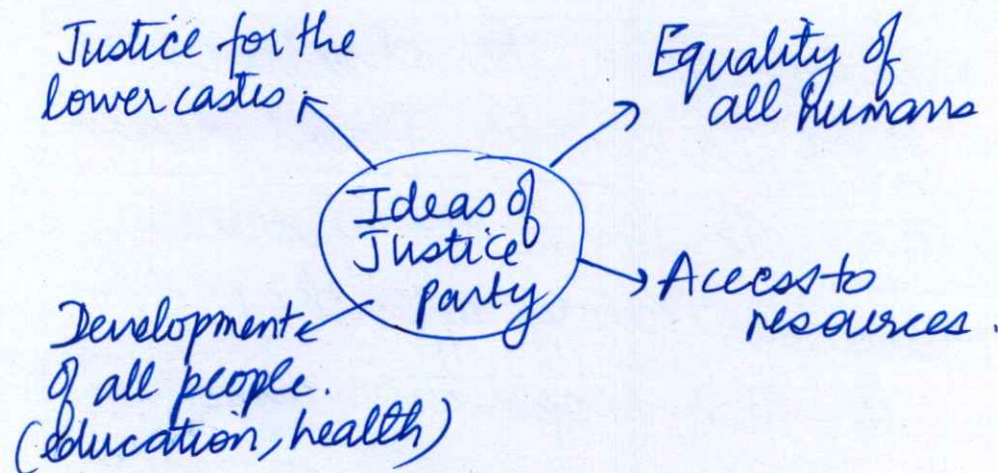
Reforms initiated:-

- ① Temple entry to the lower castes
- ② Access of public spaces for the lower castes.
- ③ Economic upliftment
- ④ Mobilization of lower castes and
- ⑤ Awareness generation about their rights in lower castes.

Such steps were progressive and became a model for social affirmative

action for the later periods:-

MODEL FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



This also inspired:-

- ① Mahar movement (1925) by Ambedkar.
- ② Periyar led movement
- ③ Temple Entry movement in Kerala.

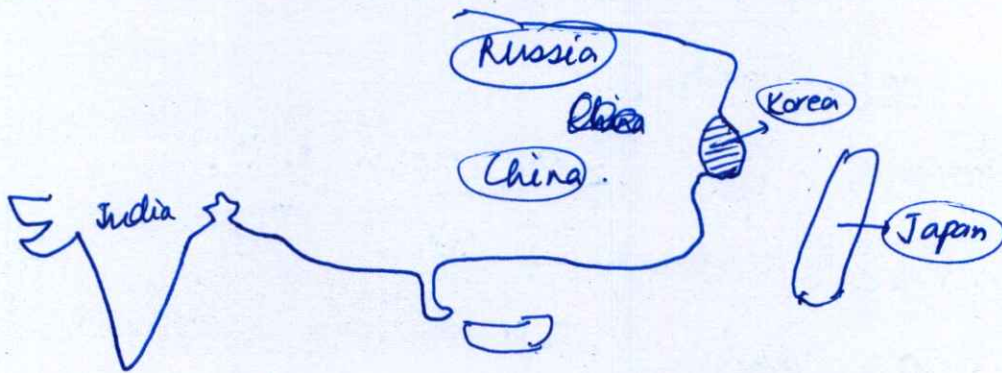
Therefore, the reforms initiated by Justice Party became a guiding light for all in the later years for social affirmative

action .

6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean peninsula assumed great geo-political and economic importance in the late 19th century and 20th century.



this was particularly true for China and Japan while Russia and USA were indirectly involved due to larger interests.

TIMELINE:

- 1.) 1895: I sino Japan war
This was happened over Korean

peninsula ~~area~~. China lost in the war and Japan got major influence over Korean peninsula.

- 2) 1910: Japan annexed Korea completely due to its rising military superiority
- 3) 1910-1945: Korea remained under Japan.
- 4) 1945: Japan surrender after Atomic bombing by USA. Russia and USA both were present in Korea to defeat Japan and capture sphere of influence; therefore, Korea was divided into 2 parts:-



Since then no amicable solution could be found and Korea remained divided with the creation of a rogue state North Korea.

Therefore, it proved to be disastrous for Korea due to war between N^e and S Korea.

Missed opportunity for the USA because it could not take the ideas of democracy and capitalism to the peninsula.

It also proved to be a defining moment for India because it could check USA's incursion into China and check capitalism at a distance.

Therefore, Korean war impacted stakeholders differently but proved disastrous for the development of its own people.

7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact was signed between Germany and British-France immediately before the commencement of II World War in ~~1937~~ 1938.

CONTEXT:

Germany was increasingly showing aggressive under Hitler. Germany captured Rhineland and even the ruler of Austria died under mysterious conditions and Germany captured powers. However, this was ignored by the British ^{French} powers.

Later, when Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, it became a cause of concern and Munich Pact was signed.

Terms under Munich Pact :

- ① Germany was allowed to take a part of Czechoslovakia ~~but~~
- ② Germany promised to stay away from other regions of Czechoslovakia.

(THIS WAS APPEASEMENT OF Germany)

VIOLATION OF PACT:

However, after occupying Rhineland (as per treaty), Germany eventually annexed the complete Czechoslovakia. This was again not taken notice of until Germany attacked Poland.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSE

Only after attack on Poland, ~~the~~ Britain and France came out of their policy of appeasement and attacked Germany on 1 Sep, ~~1942~~ 1939.

Thus it was the Munich Pact which appeased Germany and strengthened its intention of imperialism & aggression. The treaty therefore made war inevitable and resulted in Second World War which saw the death of 30 mn people.

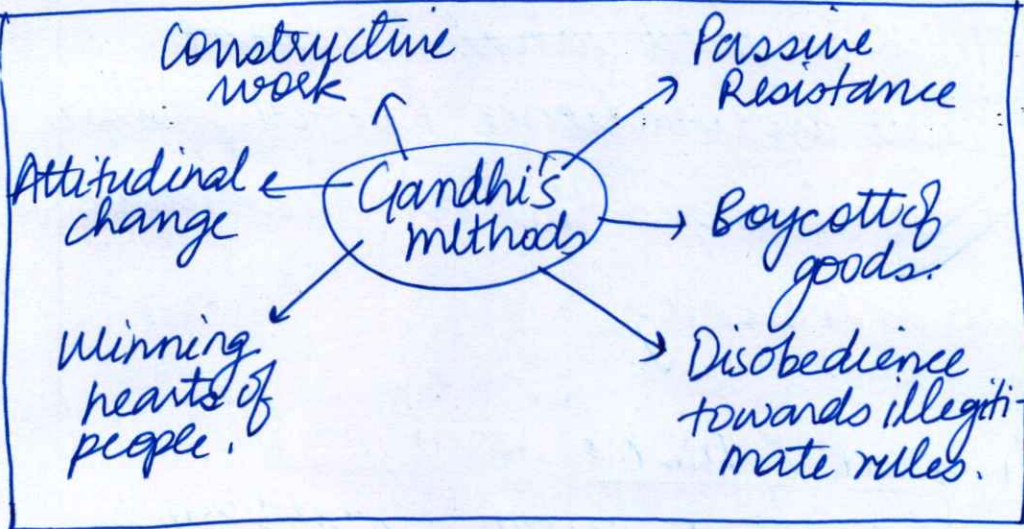
8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil-rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

crucial role Gandhiji has played a highly crucial role behind India's independence from the foreign rule based on his novel yet simple ideals of non-violence and truth.

INSPIRATION TO WORLD:

These ideas spread world over and inspired great leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. ^(MLK Jr.) and Nelson Mandela who were fighting against racism. Gandhi through his exemplary work in South Africa against racism between 1885-1915 captured the hearts of one and all.



CONTRIBUTION OF MLK (Jr).

MLK was successful in curbing racism and discrimination in America.

Though America abolished Slavery under Abraham Lincoln, the attitude of racism and discrimination continued. The ethnic conflicts between the 'Blacks' and 'Whites' were even highlighted in the Olympics by the American winners.

④ MLK Jr used Gandhi's ideas of civil disobedience, non-cooperation and ~~if~~ changed the administration bias eventually.

Impact of MLK

- ① Created a equal & just America and made it a region of assimilation.
- ② Boosted economic growth and attracted talent from all over the world.
- ③ Strengthened democratic ideals of America.

9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian subcontinent is characterized by diversity of languages as brought out by Grierson in 'Linguistic Survey of India' that ~~she~~ talked of 179 languages in India.

AFTER INDEPENDANCE

As India saw violence over communalism and faced trauma of partition, the leaders thought that it was not be wise to create states out of ~~large~~ linguistic affiations.

The reason was to promote national integrity and developing national consciousness. Further, Both English and Hindi were adopted as official languages for limited time.

DEMAND OF SEPERATE STATE

However, the demand for separate state started in Southern states, particularly Andhra Pradesh which were earlier placed under Tamil dominated Madras. The fast by Sriramalu became the triggering point.

LINGUISTIC REORGANIZATION

On the recommendation of State Reorganization Committee, in 1956 finally linguistic states ~~was~~ reformed. which largely solved the regional aspirations of having cultural based state-hood.

THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA

However, at the administrative level, the tenure of English as official language was about to end. This created apprehension among southern states about imposition

of Hindi on them. They demand:-
Continuation of both English &
Hindi forever.

WATERSHED: Finally, Indira Gandhi
proposed the 3 language formula
where English ~~and~~, Hindi along
with local languages were adopted
at national level for employment,
education and administration.

Therefore, the reorganization
as well as ^{three} language ^{formula} helped in
the better fulfilling people's aspiration.
This helped in bringing unity
and co-existence in diversity in
India.

10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganized workers in India
constitute 93% of the population.
These workers are unable to access
social security and stay devoid of
protection under government rules.
Therefore, they become victims of
harassment, abuse, exploitation etc.

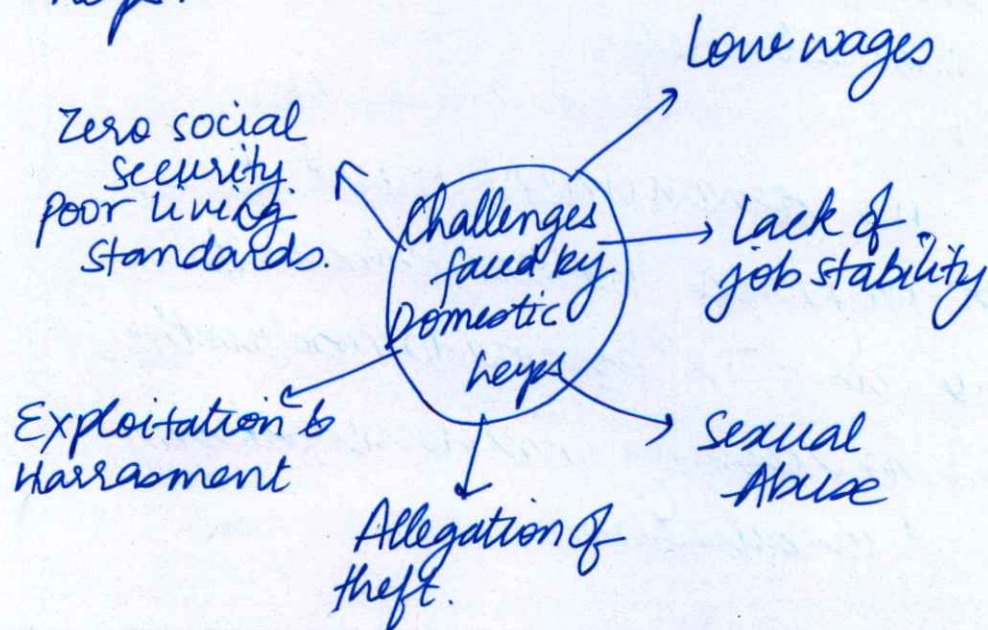
MEASURES FOR UNORGANIZED workers:-

- ① Health: Rashtriya Swasthya
Bima yojana gives Rs 30,000
safety net for a household of five.
- ② Life Insurance: being done through
Atal Pension Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti
Yojana etc.

- ③ Free legal Aid being to poor
- ④ Minimum wages fix put a
lower cap on the wages
- ⑤ Upholds ideals of equal wage for
equal work.

DOMESTIC HELPS:

With the rise of middle class after the 1991 LPG reforms, outsourcing of household work is being done through domestic helps. Also, what we see is feminization of domestic helps.



As Domestic helps grow in number, additional measures are needed to safeguard them:-

- ① Creating a comprehensive policy on minimum wages, working conditions etc.
- ② Create a grievance redressal mechanism for domestic helps in distress.
- ③ Streamline the security features and safety for domestic helps.
- ④ Sensitize people and create awareness about causes of domestic help.

The government must do a lot more for the domestic help sector as it is bound to rise further with increasing industrialization and globalization.

11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रूप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mental illness have been ~~treated~~ considered as a 'social stigma' in India and not a medical condition.

MANNER OF TREATMENT IN INDIA

- ① Rather than considering it as a condition needing love, care and communication, people associate it only with mental hospitals.
- ② It is perceived to be incurable.
- ③ Victimization of the sufferer and family by society.
- ④ Hospitals too are not sensitive to the patients.
- ⑤ Detection & preventive action is meagre & dismal.

India therefore came out with
Mental Health Act, 2016 which
seeks to:-

- ① Preventive action focussed.
- ② Decriminalize suicide.
- ③ Free treatment prescribed.
- ④ Support of medical community
is sought.

However, the policy has not
been able to achieve its objectives
largely because:-

- ① Mental Health condition requires
larger support of not only
hospitals but also community
members.
- ② Awareness in the people forms
the key to check the menace.
eg. Deepika Padukone recently
started her organization on

Mental Health and created awareness by giving examples from her own life.

③ A helpline needs to be created for those people/sufferers who do not know how to handle the condition.

④ Special centres must be created (and not regular hospitals) that focus on mental conditions.

Mental illness requires support of policy as well as community at large in checking the menace and make society healthy.

12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are special tribal groups that have:-

- ① Low or declining population
- ② Primitive technology
- ③ Subsistence level of economy
- ④ Extremely low literacy levels.

There are 75 such tribes in India in 18 States and Andaman & Nicobar.

eg. Schariya in Raj, M.P.
Dongria Khonds in Odisha

The challenges faced by PVTGs:

- ① Governance Deficit: In Kondhs PVTG of A.P., there are ~~no~~ negligible

interventions that reach. ITDB/ITDA.
are poorly functioning.

2) NOT Recognised as ST: According to HLC under Xaxa, many PVTGs have not been given 'ST' status.

3) Language issue: PVTGs have particular language which is not made part of education system $\therefore$ High Drop outs.

4) Life Expectancy is PVTG is very poor (~~54~~ < 59 years) according to recently constituted Parliamentary committee.

5) Technology used in economy is poor/primitive making them less productive/competitive.

The measures taken by the government:-

- ① Conservation Cum Development (CCD) scheme: This scheme ~~will~~ focuses on special programs for PVTGs development.
- ② Ashram Schools (Residential) as PVTGs are remotely located and do not have access to schools. e.g. Pota Cabins in Dandekaranya also have PVTGs.
- ③ Special funds annually are earmarked for PVTGs in the respective states.

PVTGs represent the unique cultural diversity of India. they must be given their rights of development in this free, democratic and ~~exp~~ inclusive India.

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanization refers to establishment of urban areas around the already existing urban areas at the periphery.

Ans:

Suburbanization is a phenomenon that refers to creation of urban areas within larger urban areas. It is a common phenomenon seen in urbanizing countries as certain centres become more populated and congested due to presence of industries and other facilities.

SLUM CULTURE: The slum development in Indian cities is an example of sub-urbanization.
Why early development in India?

- ① Agriculture no more remunerative.
- ② Increasing population in rural areas v/s the land availability.
- ③ Pull factors of the city due to rising aspiration of rural youth for better life, education etc.
- ④ Factors of globalization played ~~the~~ its role.

Challenges for Indian cities

- ① Increase in crime rates in the cities due to gap between reality and aspiration.

- ② Transportation Congestion (eg. Bangalore).
- ③ Environmental Pollution (eg Delhi)
- ④ Sewage Disposal Challenges.
- ⑤ Resource crunch, esp. water.

Measures:-

- ① Government has launched Smart City project to turn-around 100 cities with budget of 48,000 cr.
- ② Reverse migration through PURA, RURBAN Scheme.
- ③ Focus on regional development through SHG, MSMEs etc.

The cities are the future of India as it is poised to become urbanized. To ensure sustainable, ~~ineq~~ equitable and inclusive development, cities must be revamped.

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The floods in Brahmaputra valley
time and again became a cause
for devastation in N-E states,
particularly Assam.

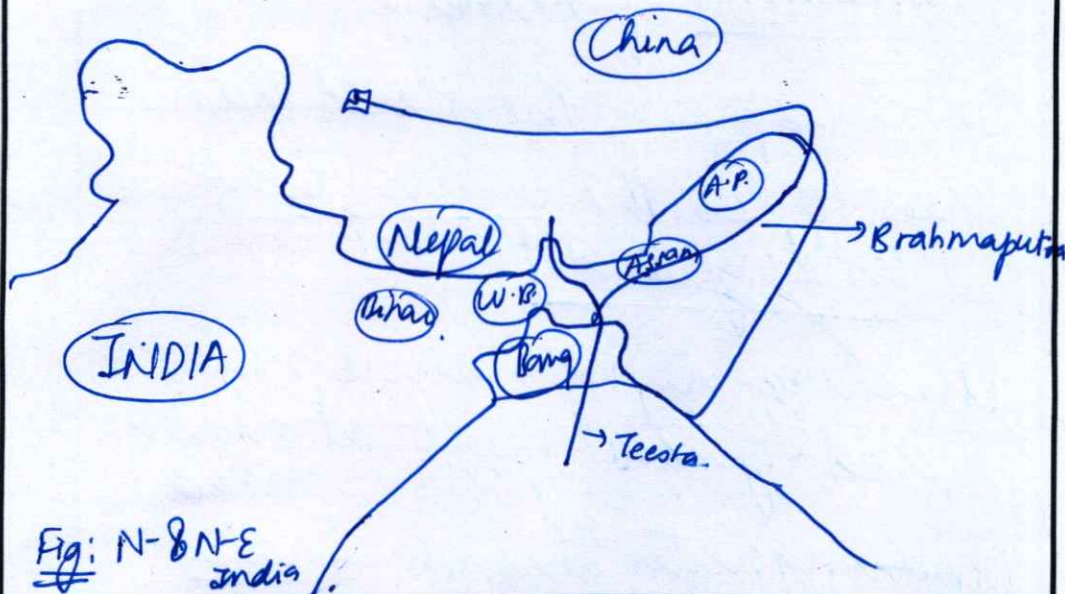
It results in:-

- ① Development takes a back-seat
- ② Raises Inequalities.
- ③ Governance hampered.

The CAUSES for the floods are:-

① ANTHROPOGENIC (man-made)

- (a) Flood plain encroachment.
- (b) Illegal construction over the catchment area.
- (c) Ecological imbalance altering rainfall pattern.



② NATURAL FACTORS:-

- ① Brahmaputra being a young river, carries due amount of silt from Himalayas.
- ② Phenomenon of Climate change → Glacier melting.

It is high time that we solve the Brahmaputra ~~is~~ issue by:-

MEASURES

- ① Adopt river basin approach which is integrated & comprehensive

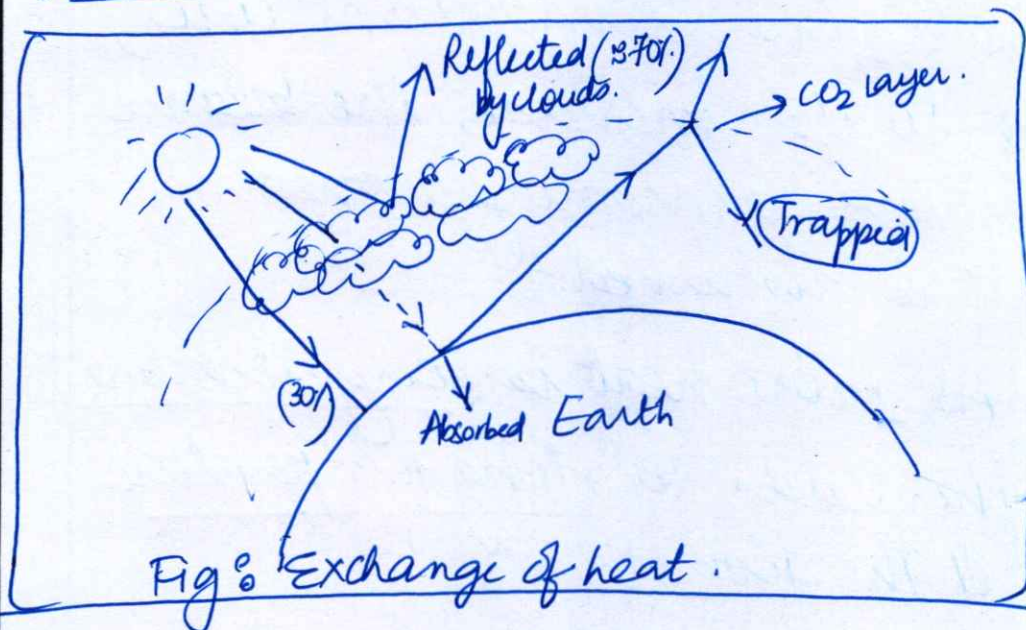
- ② Desiltation of a river.
- ③ De-occupying the flood plain area to let the water flow underground.
- ④ Checking temperature rise and glacial melt at a paced.
- ⑤ Diverting water through canals

Brahmaputra is a life line of India, particularly N-E region. Therefore, it should be handled with care and not ruthlessness with a long-term approach.

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Earth's heat Budget refers to the incoming and outgoing heat statistics.



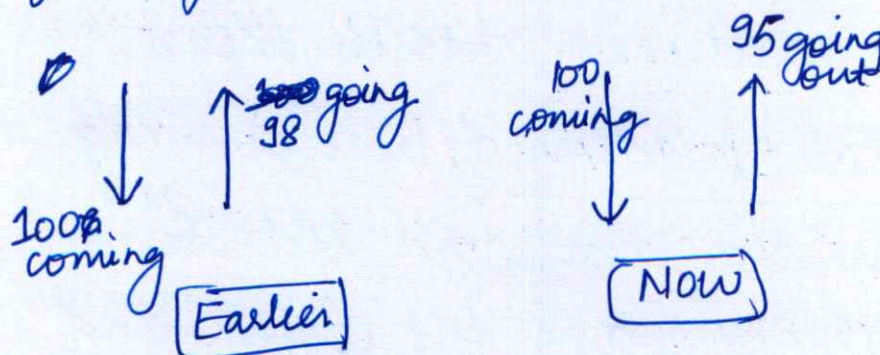
The earth ~~can~~ absorbs only a small fraction of heat coming from the sun and rest is reflected back by clouds and atmosphere.

ABSORPTION: This absorption is done by the green house gases ^(GHG) present in the atmosphere. GHG includes CO_2 , CH_4 , H_2O vapour etc.

Increasing CONCENTRATION of CO_2

As CO_2 is an important GHG, due to its increase, the balance between incoming & outgoing heat is disturbed:-

- ① As more heat is being absorbed
- ② This leads to rising temperature of the globe.



- ③ Therefore, ecological imbalance of heat happens.

Impacts:

- ① Climate Change → Extreme temperature seen.
- ② Deserts are widening.
- ③ Frequent floods, cyclones evident.
- ④ Coral Reefs are getting impacted.
- ⑤ GLOF - Glacier Lake Outburst Flood is a concern.
- ⑥ Sea level rising (28 cm - 98 cm by 2100 expected; IPCC).

Therefore, to ensure sustenance of earth, it is important to arrest temperature rise and climate change.

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

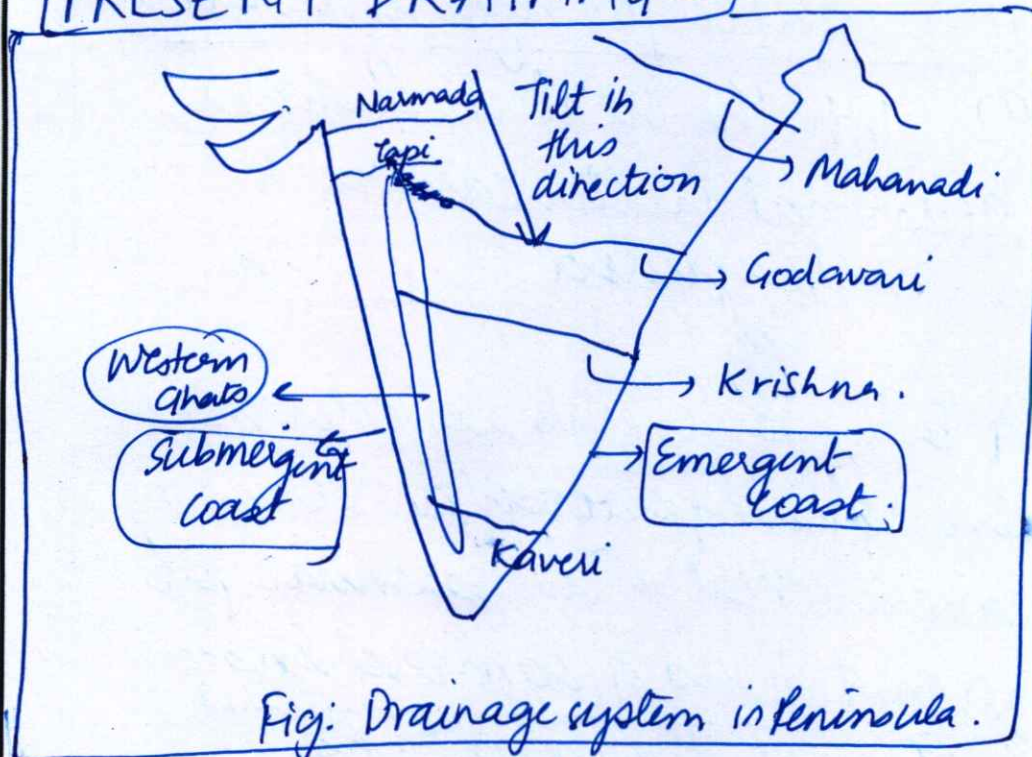
The Peninsular India is ^{one of the} shield system - which is considered the oldest and the safest in the earth.

MAJOR GEOLOGICAL EVENTS:

- ① The ripping of Vindhyan and Satpura region led to flow of Narmada river from between.
- ② The tilt of the Western flank of the Peninsular region led to its submergence.
West Coast → Submergent
- ③ ~~East~~ Tilt of the Peninsular region

↳ towards South East led to
flow of various rivers towards
South East.

PRESENT DRAINAGE



Peninsular rivers are unsuitable
for navigation because:—

- ① Seasonal variation in water levels.
- ② The river levels are not appropriate for navigation.

- ③ The underlying surface is unsuitable ~~due~~ to support navigation.

But suitable for hydroelectric:

- ① With the creation of dams, seasonal water can be captured.

Of-late, several disputes were seen over peninsular rivers eg. Kaveri. Water is essential for life and thus a comprehensive & integrated approach as suggested by Mihir Shah Committee must be followed.

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The location of industries depend upon several factors like raw material type, power, labour market etc. One of the most important factors influencing location now is GOVERNMENT POLICY which influences all other factors.

Examples:-

- ① ~~Sugarcane~~ is being controlled by government by
 - ① Rule of sugarcane being supplied to nearest factories.
 - ② Subsidies to sugar industries
 This led to shift of sugarcane crops to South India & even Sugar industry.

- ② Cotton industry is influenced by government's policies that influence textile industries in M.H. and Guj.
- ③ Export & Import Policies of government have been influencing steel industries.
- ④ Location of industries in N-E are influenced by income-tax rebates & easy loans given by the government.

STEPS TAKEN TO STIMULATE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN BACKWARD REGION:-

- ① Textile Industries (labour intensives) are given sops to be establishing in rural areas.
- ② MSMEs are encouraged through.

- low/no tax in 1st 3 years.
- ③ Relaxation in labour laws is being given
- ④ Easy easy to finance through 'Stand-up Start up India' and Mudra Yojana.

For inclusive ~~develop~~ development, developing the remote areas is a imperative which needs policy support of government.

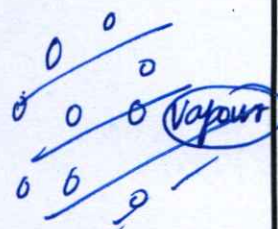
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

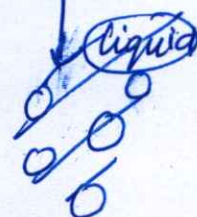
Cloud formation ~~is~~ is a complex process involving concepts of thermodynamics.

CLOUD FORMATION:

① Evaporation of water
ie. water vapour in atmosphere.



② As it rises upwards, temperature reduces
(~~inversion~~ inversion of temperature concept)



③ It therefore starts losing its heat to atmosphere and ~~condense~~ coagulate with each other forming clouds

- ④ Clouds eventually rain
when latent heat is lost
by vapour particles.
- ⑤ Rainfall happens.

Clouds help in weather forecasting

Clouds cover the sky and
thus if assessed using satellite
can be useful source of
information for weather forecasting

① Colour change:

Rain bearing clouds change
colour to dark.

② Density of clouds; High density more rainfall.

③ Height & ~~sp~~ shape of clouds

~~Vert~~ Vertically developed clouds
means more rainfall.

④ Barrier to sunlight and
therefore affects the
weather.

19. The (socio-economic) and (ecological consequences) of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

The health of soil is directly related to the productivity of the agriculture. As 51% people depend on agriculture, it has significant socio-economic implications. Presently, India is believed to be undergoing desertification which will have severe implications:-



- ③ Needs more fertilizers and further degradation.
- ④ Food insecurity possible.
- ⑤ Migration of rural population - regional imbalance.
- ⑥ Violence possible.

food chain.

- ⑦ Affects nutrient cycle in atmosphere.

TO RESTORE SOIL FERTILITY:

- ① ~~Add up~~ Use of soil health cards by farmers for customized treatment.
- ② Use of organic fertilizers.
- ③ Zero / low tillage of crops should be done.
- ④ Irrigation done at micro level not through canals.
- ⑤ Promoting agroforestry

- ⑥ Growing leguminous crops.
- ⑦ Policies must promote ecology specific crops.

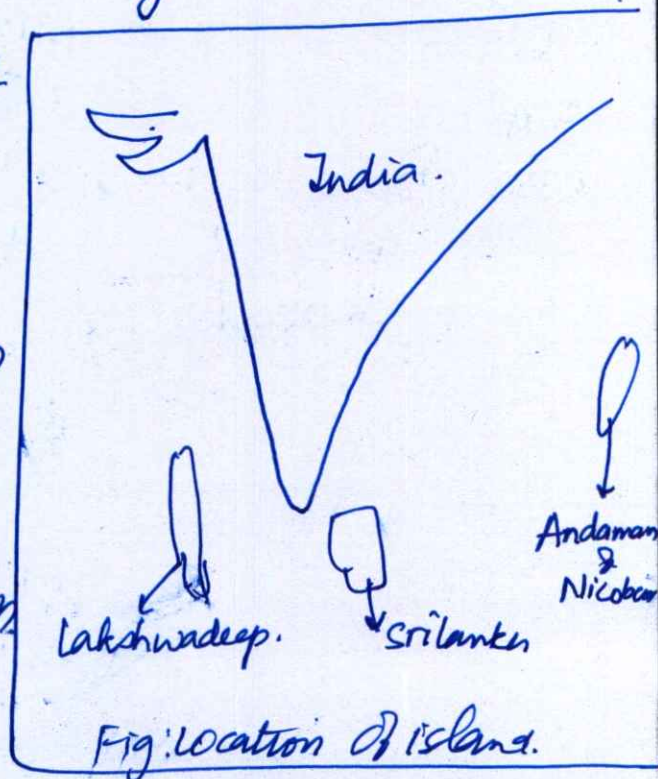
20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has two prominent island systems i.e. Lakshwadeep and Andaman & Nicobar located in the South West and South East respectively.

Development
v/s Tribal
Rights

As these islands are inhabited by largely tribal population



(Andaman has all tribes which are PVTGs or particularly vulnerable ones).

There is a need to balance economic development with tribal rights.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pros

- ① Better standard of living.
- ② Development through education, health.
- ③ Integration with mainstream

Cons

- ① May deprive tribals.
- ② Increase inequalities.
- ③ Degrade culture of tribals.

Therefore, development must be done in accordance with felt needs of tribals.

Threat faced by Islands :

- ① Climate change & sea level rising
- ② Cultural Encroachment
- ③ Coral Reefs dying (esp. Lakshwadeep at threat)
- ④ Exotic species threatening indigenous one
- ⑤ Security threat - China angle

