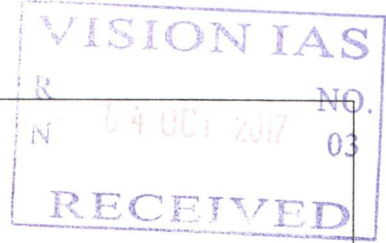




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	ATUL PRAKASH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	18943
Center	ORN.	Date	4/10/2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		<p>1. 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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>5. 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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>7. 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।</p>
2	12.5		
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19	12.5		
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।

After the Gupta Period, the next great political unification of India was achieved under the Mughals. However, apart from the massive expanse of territory, the Mughal period is marked by significant cultural achievements :-

1) Architecture :- A new school was introduced with heavy Islamic influences of Persia.

New features included :-

- Use of domes, minarets
- Arcuade styles • Charbagh gardens
- Use of calligraphy, floral patterns for decorations.
- Pietra-dura or embedding of stones
- Use of white marble extensively.

Examples include Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Fatehpur Sikri

2) Painting : Beginnings of karkhanas under Akbar, portrait paintings, decorative margins, use of shading, perspective.

A fusion of traditional Indian and persian elements was achieved.

3) Poetry : Skilled poets like Faizi, Badayuni contributed in this period. Urdu also flourished in this age.

4) Historians like Abul Fazi, Rahim Khan-i-Khanan chronicled life in the times in great detail. Their works are valuable even today.

5) In music, the developments by Tansen and his creation of several new ragas like Bhairavi are enjoyed even today.

Thus, in all it can be rightly said that Mughal era was perhaps the of great importance in development of Indian culture.

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।

Various historical structures points to perfection of water management techniques in earlier India :-

- Presence of water tanks like Hauz Khas etc in areas around Delhi Sultanate.
- Constructions like baolis or stepped wells such as Agrasen Ki Baoli in Delhi, Rani ki Vav at Patan point to excellence in water harvesting

techniques in scarce regions

- Several local water harvesting techniques evolved in regions like Rajasthan such as use of tankas.
- In south India, presence of water tank inside temple premises could be seen as a measure to address water needs in cases of emergencies

Therefore ample evidences exist, which point to ~~the~~ existence of water harvesting techniques in earlier India.

They can be revived in current times to address the water problems of today.

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।

18th Century Europe witnessed 7 years war between France and Britain in 1760s over :-

- Succession in European kingdoms Austria-Hungary.
- Quest for colonies in Pacific, Americas.
- Generally rivalry between Britain and France.

This played out in India via the Carnatic Wars,

- They were a battle for supremacy over India

- Britain and France sided with different rulers in the Deccan region to further their interests.
- Supporting different contenders for post of Nizam of Hyderabad, rulers of Carnatic they fought numerous battles.
- French led by General Dupleix dominated initially but eventually succumbed to defeat.
- French defeat was ascertained after the pivotal battle of Wandiwash.
- This French defeat was prevalent almost everywhere, resulting in Treaty of Paris in late 1760s.

The Carnatic Wars were of great help to British as :-

- They realised Indian troops could not withstand their modern weapons
- They realised absence of nationalism in India, could use 'Divide and Rule'
- They understood Indian men could be used to conquer India

Thus, while Carnatic Wars ended French aspirations in India, it paved way for British rule in India.

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।

Among various Congress Sessions, Lucknow Session was one of the most pivotal due to the following:

① Reconciliation and Re-entry of Extremists

This led to strengthening of Congress and the realisation that occurrences like Surat Split need to be avoided at all costs.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and his associates were welcome back into Congress fold.

② Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League.

- Showed unity between two communities in coming together for common goal

- It also was a tacit acceptance of communal politics by Congress which could be claimed to have culminated in Partition.

③ Presidency of Annie Besant - the 1st woman President of Congress

This showed rising women participation in freedom struggle and paved way for greater women role in future.

④ Renewed vigour to Home Rule Movement which helped in taking the message of freedom, liberty to rural grassroots

Therefore, Lucknow Session laid foundation for future events of freedom struggle movement

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 laid out several measures for social affirmation in India after freedom.

- ① Reservation to Backward Classes in public offices.
- ② Reservation in public educational institutions.
- ③ Social reform measures like opening of temples, roads, public wells.
- ④ Measures to curb manual scavenging and untouchability were also undertaken.

Such a roadmap could be seen in the ideals enshrined throughout our ~~Constitit~~ Constitution be it in Preamble, Art 15(4), 16(4), Art 45, 335 to mention a few.

The Justice Party rule definitely necessitated post-independence measures for the nation to adopt.

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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।

Korea was divided after 2nd World War between zones of Russian and US influence across 44th parallel.

After North Korea invaded south in 1950s, followed by a US-backed UN intervention and ultimately a Chinese retaliation, the war has yet not concluded (as not peace treaty signed) and has had varied implications :-

① Korea :- Great loss of life and property

• Continued tensions between the two Koreas

② US :- It could have pushed North Korean regime out and cultivated a favourable, united and peaceful Korea.

- United, friendly Korea on China's border could be used by US to pressurize China in present scenario.

However, by underestimating Chinese warnings against crossing of Yalu river during the War, it lost an opportunity.

③ China, meanwhile by pushing UN troops back by overwhelming forces established itself as a force to be reckoned with.

↳ Till date, Chinese friendly ties with North Korea act as a sore point for US and Chinese use it to their advantage.

Therefore the Korean war was a defining moment for China.

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 the leaders of Germany (Hitler), Britain (Chamberlain), France among other powers.

- It allowed German annexation of Sudetenland, which was taken away after World War I
- It did not take measures to curb German militarisation of Rhineland
- It was expect to assuage German aspirations and satisfy Hitler.

However it made the war inevitable as :-

- 1) Allied leaders underestimated Hitler and his quest for power
- 2) Hitler was bolstered by his success, which enhanced his reputation at home
- 3) Hitler believed his Anschluss with Austria was more justified and the Allied would not object to his moves
- 4) Thus, Hitler proceeded with Austria invasion which started World War II

However, even if Munich Pact would not have happened, World War II could still have occurred :-

- Hitler's ideas of lebensraum were deeply embedded in him
- Massive rearmament and militarisation made war inevitable
- Hitler's popularity at home was due to his fierce leadership and he had to maintain this image.
- Hitler's hatred of communists could have anyways led to the war.
- Web of alliances ensured the spiralling of a bilateral war to World War.

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।

Dr King methods were :-

- Based on non-violence + Truth
- Satyagraha + wilful disobedience of official orders, taking out peaceful marches, giving speeches.
- He exhorted mass participation by people
- He spoke power to truth by highlight various discriminations faced by African-Americans and sought to influence whites

public and the government.

Dr. King led a historic march for equal rights of voting, education at Selma.

He emphasized on peaceful methods at a time when violent movement like Black Power movement were emerging.

His efforts culminated in passing of Civil Rights Act by US Congress, which paved way people like Barak Obama to aspire to the US presidency.

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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।

Language question in free India had various stands, which included :-

① Linguistic Organisation

↳ This emerged from Congress promises and organisation of Provincial Councils on linguistic basis

↳ Fast to death by Potti Suvaramulu led to intensification of demands

↳ While JVP, Dhar Committees had rejected the idea, subsequently States Reorganization Commission in 1956 accepted language as a basis

for state formation which led to several linguistic states

② 3-language formula

- Sought to create national harmony
- English, Provincial and Southern/
Northern
languages were to be taught to facilitate the growth of syncretic culture in free India.

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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 account for 92% of workforce. They face numerous problems :-

- Low wages
- No job security
- No social security like pension, PF.

Therefore various measures for unorganised workers have been undertaken :-

- Atal Pension Yojana
- Insurance - PM Swastha Bima Yojana, Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

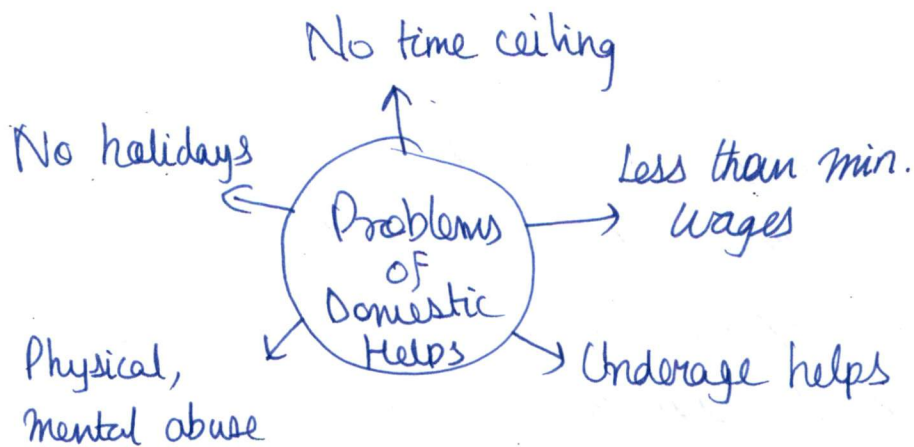
- Health Coverage scheme with Rs 30,000 per family of 5.
- Labour Ministry has proposed a universal labour identification number. (ULIN)
- Construction Workers Welfare Fund has been created to undertake welfare measures.

Domestic helps are a special category in themselves and face numerous abuses, exploitations.

They need additional measures like :-

- Registration of helps and employers
- Overtime payments
- Enforcing maximum work hours limits, minimum holidays.
- Steps to curb physical abuse
- Mandatory employer contribution in PF accounts

It is high time that this oft exploited profession is looked into and measures to alleviate their pain be undertaken.



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 is widely associated with stigma which leads to alienation, and aggravates the problem.

- In India, it is often seen not as a medical problem
- Individuals are mocked, made fun of leading to stigma.
- ~~Portrayal~~ Portrayal in cinema, TV have also not helped their cause.
- As a result, large sections of mentally ill often do not report their ailment.
- Indian estimates of 50 lakh mentally ill, based on self-reporting in Census 2011 is considered to be grossly inaccurate.

While the government has recently passed a Mental Health Care Act, various other measures are essential :-

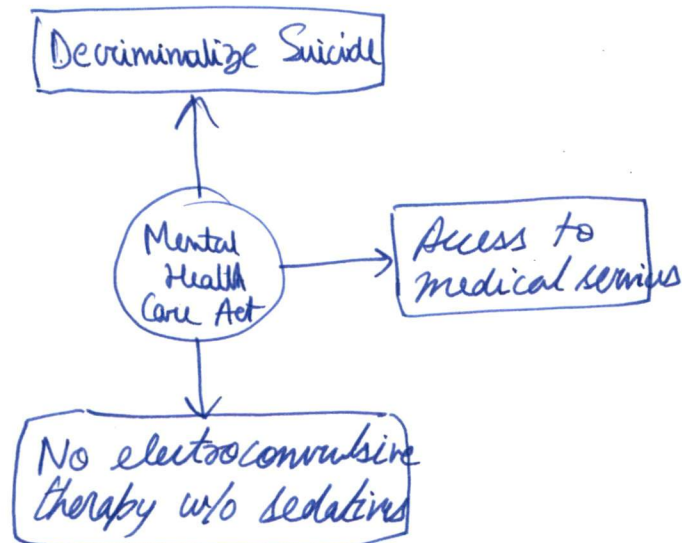
→ Policy measures

- ① Active identification of mentally ill through NFHS.
- ② Producing more psychiatrists (currently only 2 per lakh)
- ③ Measures to curb brain drain in this field.
- ④ Access to medical treatment.

Apart from above various non-policy measures are needed :-

- ① Removing stigma - raise awareness among masses

- ② Rope in celebrities to talk about their individual struggles with mental health
- ③ Improve media portrayal via films, TV.
- ④ Encourage self-reporting, dedicated helplines
- ⑤ Address root causes by parental training, by ASHAs,



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 उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

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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।

Urban Centres in India are growth centres with 70% of growth emanating from them. As a result, millions of domestic migrants throng to these regions, leading to suburbanisation.

It is a phenomenon in which, outer ramparts of the city gradually develop as its outgrowths, depending on the city for its sustenance.

However, in India it is happening quite early &

- Cities do not have requisite infrastructure
- Connectivity links are also not well-developed
- Suburbs are becoming haphazard, unplanned.

This may be due to following :-

- High pace of in-migration to urban centres for economic opportunities
- Costly living within cities forcing creation of suburbs
- An escape from hustle of city crowd and life
- Other factors for migration like - education, health services, escape for disadvantaged communities etc.

However, this has led to various urban challenges :-

- Rapid growth in urban sprawl without expansion of governance, administration.

- Unplanned growth leading to :-
 - Poor sanitation, water supplies
 - Overcrowding of pockets
 - Poor transport connectivity.
- High rates of crime in outer suburbs
- Land mafias exploitation due to sudden price rise in land values

Measures like Rural Mission, Smart Villages are needed to be scaled up along with addressing urban deficits via Smart Cities, AMRUT schemes at the earliest.

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 वारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra Valley is a site of flooding on a nearly annual basis.

Various reasons can be attributed to it :-

Geographical

- ① *Sheer volume of water in rivers like Brahmaputra*
- ② *High amount of silt present in the waters.*
- ③ *Braided channels of river reduce its carrying capacity.*
- ④ *Ondulating terrain results in high velocity and sudden emergence in plains reduces speed and widens flow.*

Anthropological

- ① Deforestation in river basin regions aggravates silt problem
- ② Encroachment of river basins increases damages and loss
- ③ Failure of embankments on a regular basis to hold waters
- ④ Lack of cross country cooperation on data ~~flow~~ on flows.

Therefore, a wide variety of measures are needed for mitigation:-

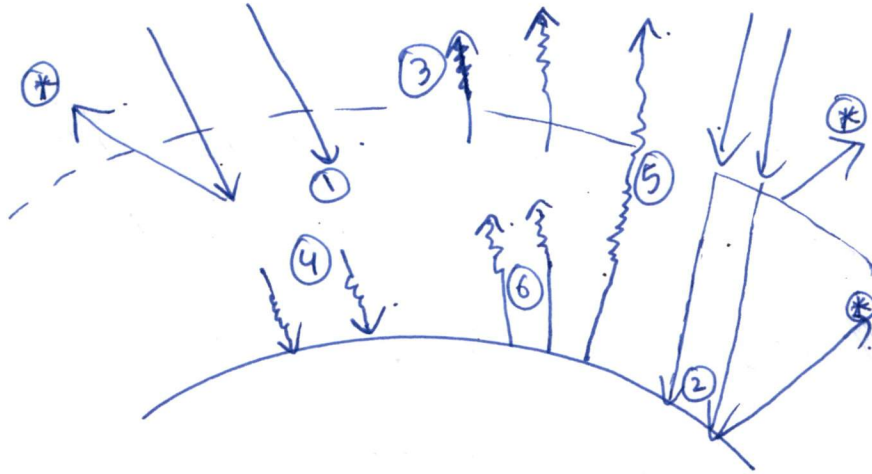
- ① Desilting, dredging of selected channels regularly.
- ② Afforestation in catchment areas
- ③ Curb illegal encroachments
- ④ Stringent monitoring, repair of embankments.

- ⑤ Expedite dam construction on the river
- ⑥ Greater collaboration with neighbours like China, Nepal.
- ⑦ Training of SDRF battalions, maintaining reserve supplies and training of local populations

Incorporating the philosophy of Disaster Risk Reduction and Build Back Better is required to address this menace at the earliest.

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।



• Incoming Short Wave Infra Red. (↓)

• Outgoing $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Short Wave} \\ \text{Long Wave (↓)} \end{array} \right.$

- 30% directly reflected back by Earth, Atmosphere (*)

- Rest $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{some absorbed by atmosphere (1)} \\ \text{some by earth's surface. (2)} \end{array} \right.$

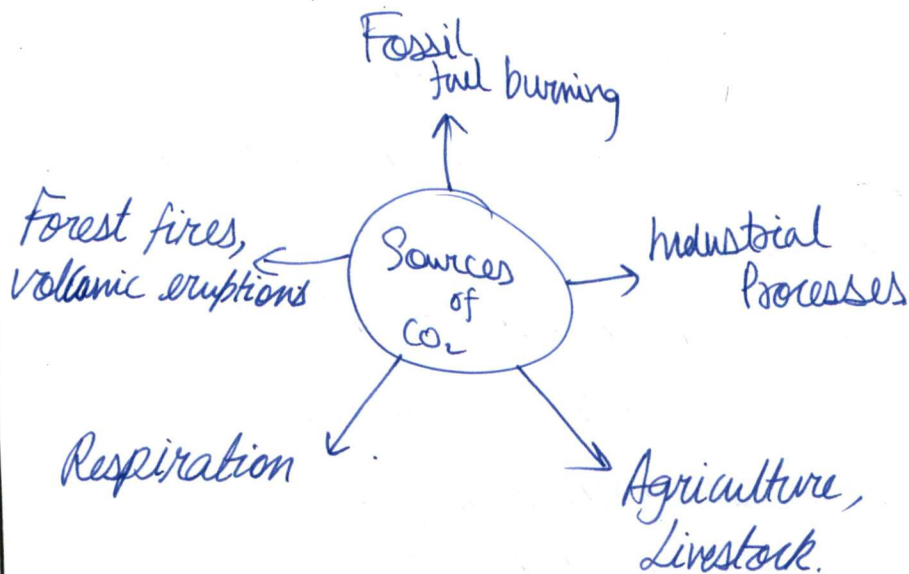
(1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Some sent back to space. (3)} \\ \text{Some sent to Earth (4)} \end{array} \right.$

(2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Some sent to space (3)} \\ \text{some to atmosphere (6)} \end{array} \right.$ causes heating of air.

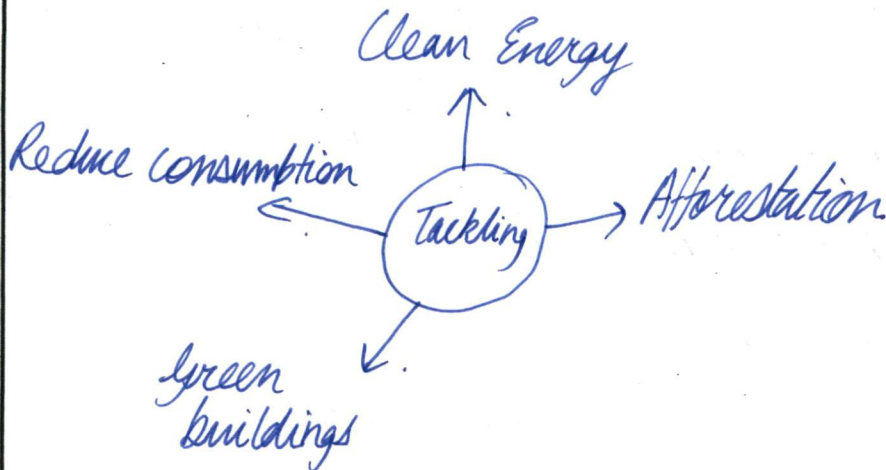
As we see, ⑥ component is major cause of global warming.

natural phenomenon.

Addition of CO_2 in air, increases this absorption of "Long Wave Terrestrial Radiation" by atmosphere which causes greater heating and thus the Climate Change occurs.



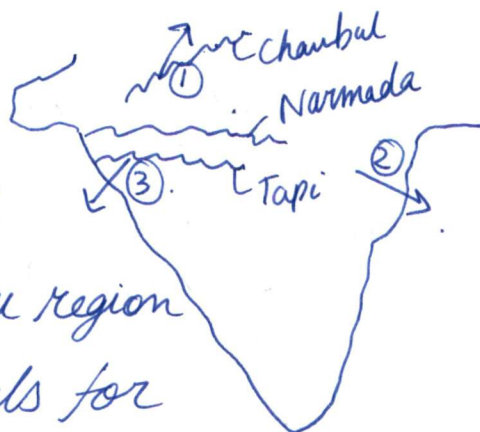
Unsustainable levels of CO_2 can have devastating effects. To address, Paris Climate Agreement has been signed recently under UNFCCC to tackle this problem at a global level.



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 किं ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Peninsular drainage system has been formed as a result of various events :-



- Faulting of rocks in upper plateau region created channels for rivers like Narmada, Tapi (between Vindhya, Satpura)
- Overall tilt of Deccan plateau from North West to South East giving most of rivers their orientation

- Subsidence of western margins below sea level leading to creation of estuaries. (2)
- Upliftment of eastern flank resulting in deltas → (2).
- Northward tilt of Northwest corner of Peninsula leading to flows of Chambal, Betwa northwards

Peninsular rivers are :-

(1) Unsuitable for navigation as :-

- Not perennial, volume of water meagre in summer
- Shallow beds
- Rocky margins, narrow courses
- Constructing multi-modal terminals in difficult terrain.

However, these regions are good for hydroelectricity generation as :-

- Natural structures for water storage exists
- Undulating terrain facilitates construction as many natural sites exist
- Rivers flow with pace, leading to greater potential for generating in run-of-the-river projects
- Less densely populated, less displacement needed.

Therefore, this region has enormous potential for hydroelectric generation.

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।

Government policies have a major impact on industrial locations as seen below :-

- *Freight Equalisation Policy led to mineral rich regions of East India being deprived of investments and industries.*
- *Liberal government policies and easier regulatory approvals has resulted in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu emerging as major industrial hubs.*

- Early policy push by Andhra Govt. led to emergence of Hyderabad as an IT hub.
- Suitable tax exemptions, environmental norms led to several pharma companies setting up factories in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand.
- Unfavourable policy ^{environment} led to TATA shifting Nano factory from Lingur

So various Govt policy elements play a vital role.

- Land Acquisition
- Labour laws.
- Ease of Setting Up, Clearances.
- Presence of infrastructure
- Favourable tax regime.

In order to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions, GoI has taken following steps:

- Special tax incentives for investing in 12 Special Category States.
(exemptions in central taxes)
- Focus on infrastructure development via schemes like BADP, HADP, BRGF.
- Setting up major public sector units in such regions - Bhilai Steel Plant, Bela Wheel Factory, GE engine factory in Bihar.
- Special financial package given to States to undertake above activities

Such efforts to reduce inequality are essential for unified India and need to be stepped up further.

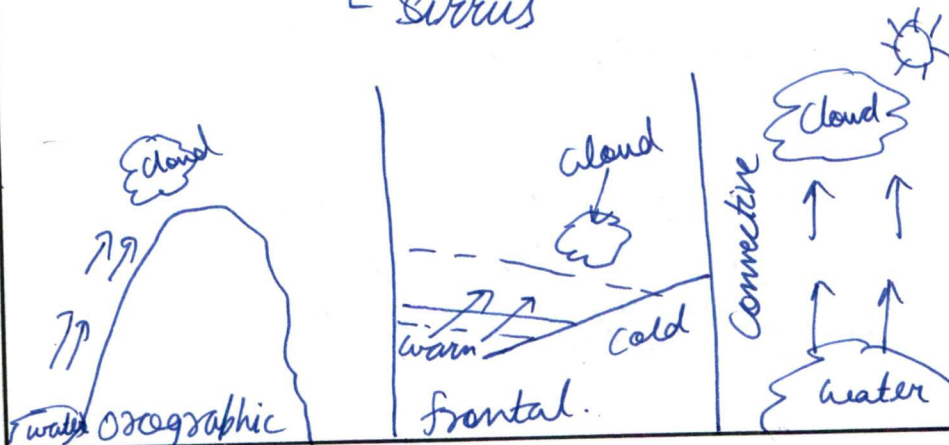
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

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।

The process of cloud formation involves :-

- Evaporation of moisture from surface water bodies.
- Rise of moisture ← orographic
frontal
convective
- Aggregation and condensation of water droplets in upper atmosphere to form clouds.

Various types [Cumulonimbus
Nimbostratus
Cirrus



Clouds can help in weather forecasting :-

- Different types of clouds lead to different weather conditions
 - ↳ Nimbostratus → light/heavy showers
 - ↳ Cumulonimbus → Thunderstorms.
 - ↳ Cirrus → Clear weather,
 - ↳ Stratus → Anti-cyclonic
- Measurement of moisture in clouds can help predict short-term weather phenomena.
- Direction of movement of clouds can help lay trajectory of rainfall.

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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।

Soil degradation refers to a decline in soil quality which may be due to:-

- Fall in fertility
- Rise in salinity
- Rise in toxicity.

Soil degradation can have several harmful impacts:-

- Fall in agricultural productivity leading to drop in farmer incomes.
- Damage to grazing lands may raise cost of fodder
- Rise in toxicity may lead to agro produce being unfit for consumption.

- Harmful elements may leach into ~~set~~ water bodies, causing water pollution.
 - Soil degradation may increase CO_2 emissions trapped in soil.
 - May ease soil erosion, deforestation.
- Therefore, owing to varied effects of this, urgent measures need to be undertaken :-
- Promotion of organic farming.
 - Use of sustainable irrigation like drip and sprinkler.
 - Use measures crop rotation, mulching to conserve soil. Cultivation of pulses
 - Curb misuse and overuse of fertilizers, pesticides.
 - Afforestation, Agro-forestry.

Various Govt initiatives can help in this regard :-

- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- DBT for fertilizers can be introduced
- Education via Kisan TV, KVKs.
- PSL lending for micro-irrigation
- National Agroforestry policy
- Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

Apart from the above measures like rationalising electricity subsidy can go a long way in addressing this problem.

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।

The island regions of India - Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep - suffer from severe infrastructure deficit ranging from poor electricity to digital connectivity.

Also, the islands face numerous threats :-

- Rise in ocean levels, extreme weather events due to global warming.*
- Increased Chinese forays in Indian ocean region.*
- This region is a biodiversity hotspot and is threatened by human activities*

- Increased rates of influx of outsiders may threaten traditional culture, customs
- Increase in deforestation, exploitation of resources.
- Rise in tourism and resultant disturbance to PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups) like Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese.

Therefore, a balanced approach of development is needed in the region.

Indian govt is taking a series of measures in this regard :-

- Dedicated optic fibre network link to Andaman and Nicobar.
- Petroleum refineries, power plants proposed to be setup.
- Proposal to develop 5 tourism circuits in the region

• India is also in talks with Japan for infrastructure development in the Island groups.

Owing to their significant strategic importance, measures to develop this region are welcome. However, due consideration to fragility of ecosystem must be given :-

- Protect isolation of PVTAs.
- Setup Marine Protected Areas.
- Use of green energy, materials as far as possible

Some of these measures need to be incorporated at the earliest.