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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	146733
Center	ONLINE	Date	24-08-2018

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:		
Remarks:		

INSTRUCTIONS

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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.** सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

श्रेणियों बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएं थीं, जिनकी न केवल अपने सदस्यों के मध्य बल्कि समाज में भी काफी नैतिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा थी। इस कथन के आलोक में, प्राचीन भारत में श्रेणियों या गिल्ड्स के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

After the coming up of Mahajanapadas and urbanisation during the Magadha Empire, shrenis and guilds were established.

SIGNIFICANCE

- (i) Grouping based on the expertise of traders, merchants, artisans provided them huge prestige in the society.
- (ii) Such shrenis indicated the prosperity of the region.
- (iii) It provided them with greater bargaining powers.
- (iv) It was easy to transfer the art and traditions to next generation.
- (v) Enjoyed huge patronage of kings and rulers. There were thus continued during Satavahanas, Gupta Empire.

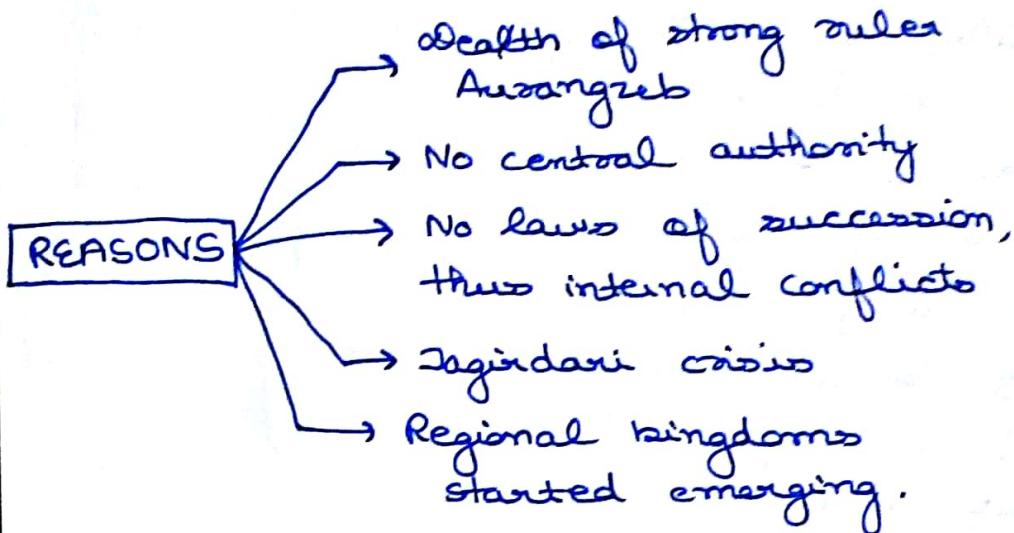
- (vi) People could enjoy the products of fine art built with years of experience.
- (vii) Guilds also acted as a centre for polity. They played huge role in formulation of policies.
- (viii) These acted as centres of social harmony. People from different communities came together.

Thus, guilds and shrenis held huge relevance in ancient India.

2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10

मराठे कई कारणों से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन से निर्मित राजनीतिक निर्वाक को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

During the mid of Eighteenth century, Mughal Empire started to decline.



However, the void left by Mughals could not be filled by any subsequent powers, even the powerful Marathas.

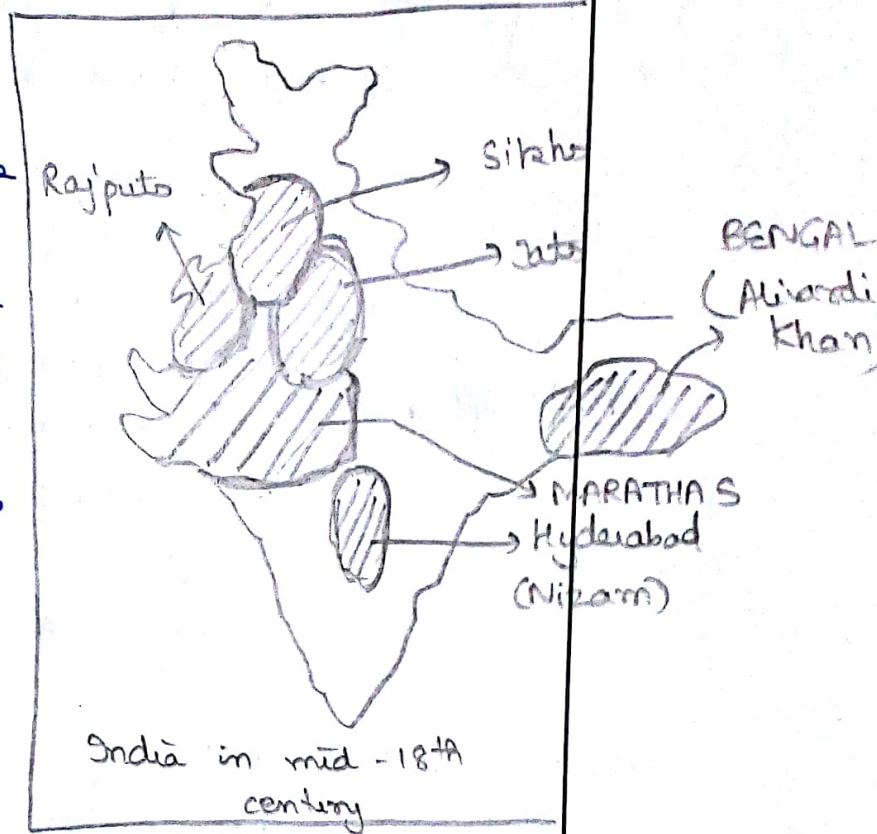
REASONS

- (i) Foreign invasions : Continuous invasions by Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali made it difficult to control the northern India.
- (ii) Lack of unity : Marathas were occupied

with their internal politics and thus failed to have common outlook for India

(iii) Regional powers :

With decline of Mughals, lot of the void was filled by rise in regional powers. eg. Jats under Suraj Mal, Sikhs formed misls under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Hyderabad under Nizam etc. This made it difficult to control vast territory :



(iv) Lack of vision : Marathas lacked the vision to have central authority. Though, they regularly invaded Gangetic for 'Chauth' but did not feel the need to occupy it.

Thus, Marathas couldn't fill political vacuum.

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10
- एक राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी काफी लंबे समय से मृत थी, 1858 के अधिनियम ने वस इसका शिष्टापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Act of 1858 passed in the background of 1857 revolt had the following features :-

- Assumption of Govt. of India by Crown in Britain.
- Formation of Secretary of State to advise the Crown.
- Viceroy could no longer take decisions.

However, this was not an immediate step. Reduction of political powers of EIC were done long before it.

i) Regulating Act, 1773 : Gave the British Cabinet the power to control Indian affairs.

ii) Pitt's India Act, 1784 : Made Company's assets as British possessions. Control of Board of ~~Directors~~^{Control} and Court of ~~Directors~~ over Governor General.

(iii) Charter Act, 1833: Provided for centralisation of powers which later facilitated easy power transfer to British Crown. Company was deemed to be trustee of Crown.

(iv) Charter Act, 1853: It left the company's rule at mercy of Parliament rather than a fixed period of 20 years.

These steps gradually eroded Company's political power. Act of 1858 just made it official.

4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध (1936-1939) स्थानीय स्तर पर लड़ा गया था, तथापि इसका दूरगामी और व्यापक महत्व था। व्याख्या कीजिए।

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में, विशेषकर भारत में शहरों के विकास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

Consumerism i.e. culture of consumption is a western concept. People from all over the world now seem to have adopted it.

Role in the process of globalisation :-

- (i) Greater demand : Consumerism leads to increased demand of ^{varied} products. This leads to increase in trade and thus, fuels globalisation.
- (ii) Migration for better avenues :- Consumerism leads to movement of people from one city, country to another city, country. Thus, increased globalisation.
- (iii) Access to resources :- Consumerism demands greater access to natural resources like water, energy, minerals etc. Since, no country is sufficient in all these resources, it leads to increased contact with others.

Positive role in shaping growth of cities

- (i) Increased trade
- (ii) Increased employment opportunities
- (iii) Increased presence of MNCs.
eg. Demand of McDonalds led to opening of its outlets in many cities.
- (iv) Increased demand means increased supply needed. Thus, boost to manufacturing
- (v) Increased migration from rural areas.

Negative role :-

- (i) Stress on natural resources.
eg. Bengaluru expected to be 2nd city to face day zero
- (ii) No concerns for sustainability of environment
eg. Delhi under Air Pollution.
- (iii) Health hazards.

Thus, culture of consumption^{plays} both positive and negative role in shaping growth of cities.

6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि 25 वर्ष पूर्व ही सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि भारत में यह प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है। इस समस्या के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इससे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Manual Scavenging refers to manual cleaning of dry latrines, pit toilets etc. due to the stigma attached with the profession, it is generally formed by people of specific castes.

Though it has been banned by the law it is still prevalent.

REASONS

- Recognition of unorganised sector by the National Career Service
- Indian Railways employs largest number of manual scavengers and thus, participating in its prevalence.
- Prohibition is not complete. It rather prohibits scavenging without safety instruments.
- Swachh Bharat Mission has promoted

the construction of dry latrines and thus, indirectly hinting towards need of manual scavengers.

Steps to be taken

- Rehabilitation and skilling at large scale as envisioned under Prohibition of Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.
- Opportunities for Alternative Employment.
- Biotoilets in Railways.
- Prohibition of dry latrines
- Extensive sewerage system
- Recommendations of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis on manual scavenging should be implemented in letter and spirit.

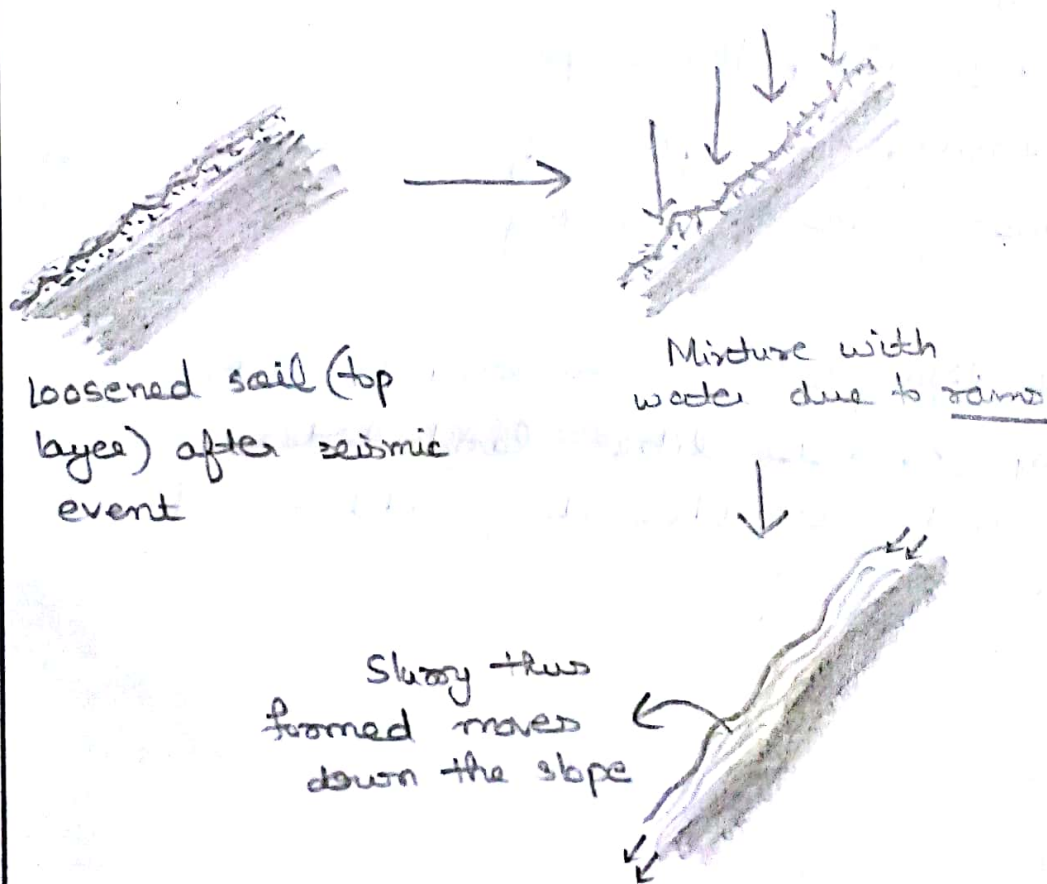
Manual scavenging is a highly discriminatory profession. It must be completely prohibited.

7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact?

(150 words) 10

मृदा द्रवीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, समझाइए कि भूकंपीय घटनाओं के दौरान यह कैसे प्रकट होता है। इसके प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कौन-से सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Soil liquefaction refers to the loosening of soil particles and its mixing with water, that leads to its flow down the slope as a slurry.



Preventive steps to be taken

→ Afforestation: Trees help in binding the

soil with greater strength. These also act as breakwaters to flowing slurry and thus, restricting its flow.

- Avoiding construction in seismic prone areas: Construction through processes of drilling, bombing etc. aids to the loosening of soil and thus soil liquefaction.
- Cutovers along the slope.
- increasing strength of the soil through geo-engineering.

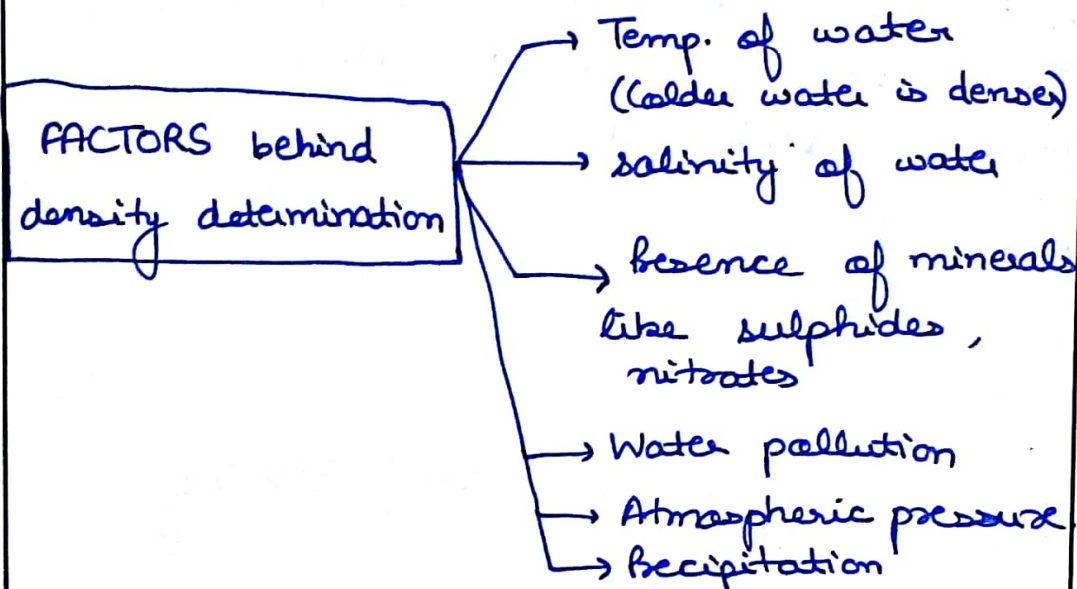
Soil liquefaction can result into many hazards like landslides. It must be adequately addressed.

8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents.

(150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल के घनत्व को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। घनत्व के अक्षांशीय वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें होने वाले मौसमी परिवर्तनों (यदि कोई हो) की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ इसके संबंध को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करने हुए समझाइए।

Oceans form 70% of earth's surface. Their density depends on many factors.



LATITUDINAL DISTRIBUTION OF DENSITY :-

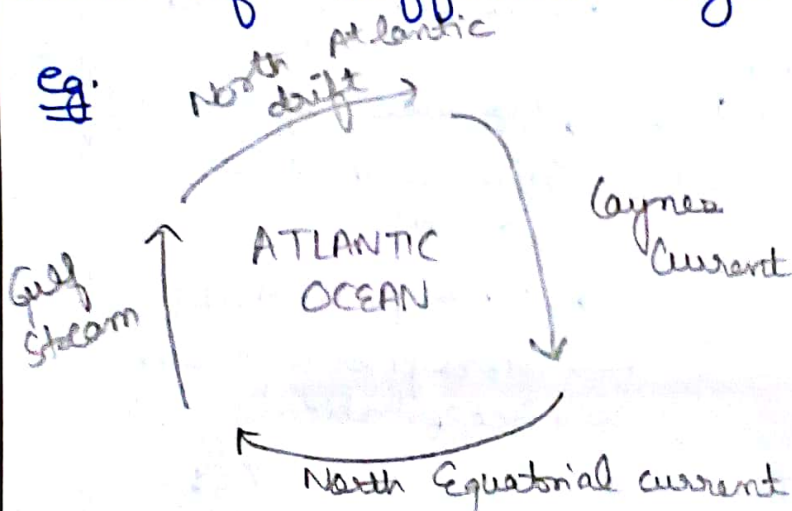
- (I) Tropical waters i.e. at latitudes 5-30° water has ^{low} density ^{due} to high temperatures.
- (II) Polar waters i.e. at latitudes 60-80° have high density due to low temperatures.

SEASONAL CHANGES

- With change in seasons, since temp. changes, density too varies.
eg. Tropical waters near Tropic of Cancer are more dense during winters.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OCEAN CURRENTS

- Force driving ocean currents is due to the difference in densities of water of different regions.



Caynes current being denser slides below the North Equatorial current (NEC)
Gulf stream current being less denser occupies upper layer of ocean water in high latitudes.

9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि कैसे भूकंपीय तरंगों के विश्लेषण से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की वैज्ञानिक समझ में सुधार आया है।

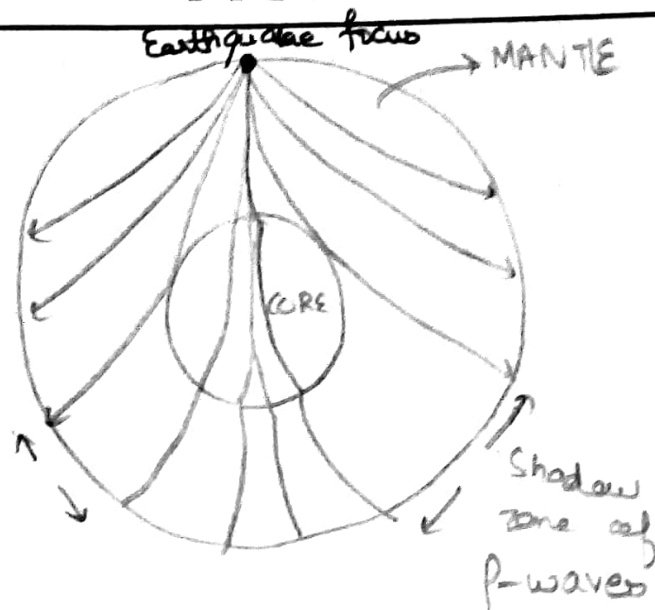
Seismic waves are the energy waves resulted due to seismic activities like earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. These travel inside the earth's surface.

Seismic waves help in understanding the earth's interior :-

- ① P waves i.e. primary waves can travel through all mediums but S-waves i.e. secondary waves travel only through solid. Their zone of shadow tells about the material earth is made of.

↳ P, S waves travel through mantle - So, mantle is solid. but S waves are absent in Core, which thus is liquid.

- ② Speed of waves tells about the kind of materials it is flowing through.
- ③ Their origin can help tracing the faults and thus, identifying zones of convergence, divergence.

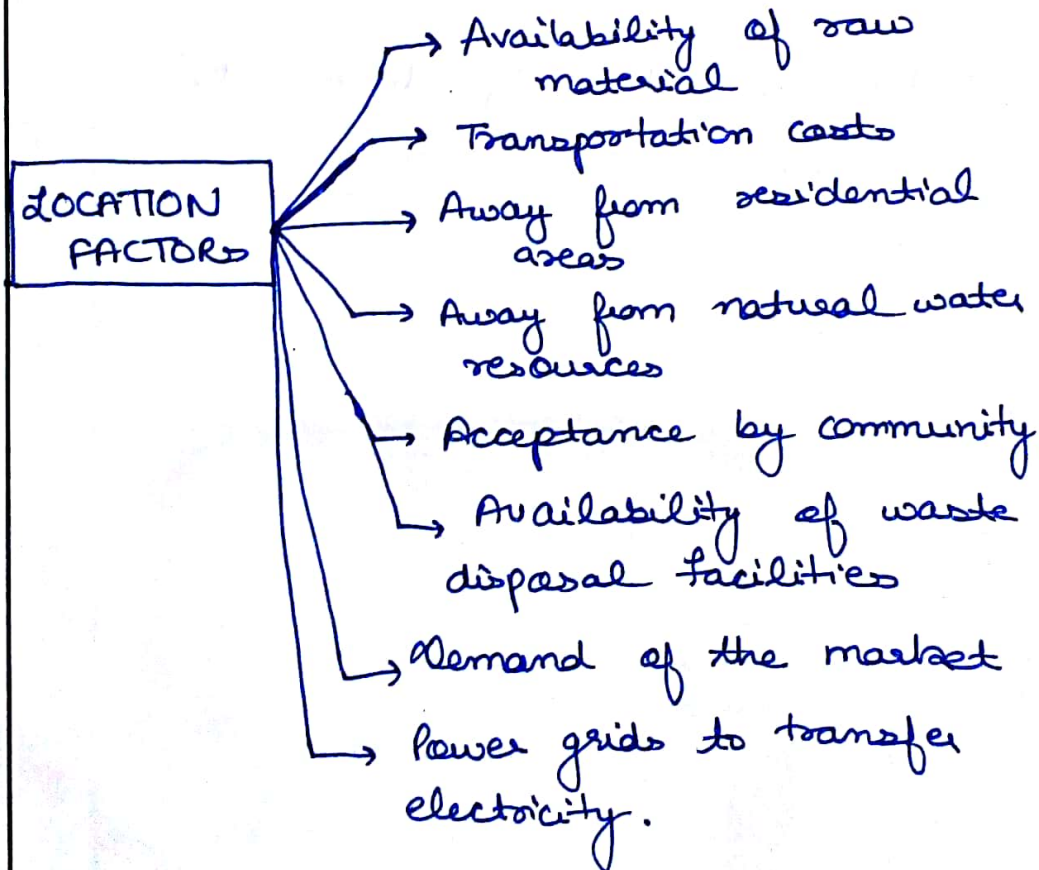


Seismic waves, thus increases our understanding of the interior of the earth.

10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) 10

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति निर्धारित करने में विचार किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, असैन्य परमाणु कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में थोरियम के विशाल भंडार का उपयोग करने में भारत के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Due to large potentials of nuclear energy, there has been increasing trend of construction of nuclear power plants. eg. Kudamkulam in Tamil Nadu



Nuclear energy in India currently accounts for ~2.5% of total energy

share. India has been trying to increase it. But the bottleneck is raw material.

Bottlenecks in utilising its own thorium reserves

- ❖ Lack of practical technologies to use it.
- ❖ Availability is in scattered form, rather than concentrated form

Thus, India has not fully utilise its own reserves.

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples.

(250 words) 15

पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Temple architecture in South began under the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman

Significance of Pallavas in temple development

1. Transition from rock-cut to stone temples.
2. Decorated with intricate sculptures.
3. Famous monolithic temples
eg. Stone temple in Mammalapuram
4. Beginning of Gopurams.
eg. Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram
5. Start of structural temples.

Significance of Cholas in temple development

1. Chola art came to be known as dravidian style of architecture.

2. High boundary walls and gopurams.
Large Vimanas.
3. Sculptures of Dwarpal, mithun, yakshas at the entrance.
eg. Brihadeshwara temple by Raja Raja I.
4. Highly decorated walls.
eg. Gangaikondacholapurame temple.

Temple architecture in South India, came under Pallava Period, but flourished under Chola. It received huge patronage from rulers during both times.

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

गांधी, नेहरू और बोस के विचारों ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में ब्रिटिश प्रयासों के प्रति भारत के समर्थन के प्रश्न पर वाद-विवाद से संबंधित प्रमुख पहलुओं का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

During WW-II, India was divided into various groups on the question of support to British war efforts.

• Views of MAHATMA GANDHI

- Gandhiji advocated unconditional support to Britishers and Allied powers.
- He made distinctions between them and the forces of fascism and Nazism.
- Standing against Allied powers will be similar to the support of fascism and Nazism.

• Views of Subhash Chandra Bose

- He wanted to take full advantage of the situation and wage war against British.

- o He wanted to immediately about the civil disobedience movement.
- o He said that supporting any side will be equivalent to supporting colonialism as both sides were fighting for territories.

• Views of JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

- o He made sharp distinction between democracy and fascism.
- o He supported the fact that was was a form of territorial aggression.
- o He advocated conditional support i.e. India will help allied powers only if it itself was set free.
- o However, he also promised neutrality that the advantage must not be taken of this situation.

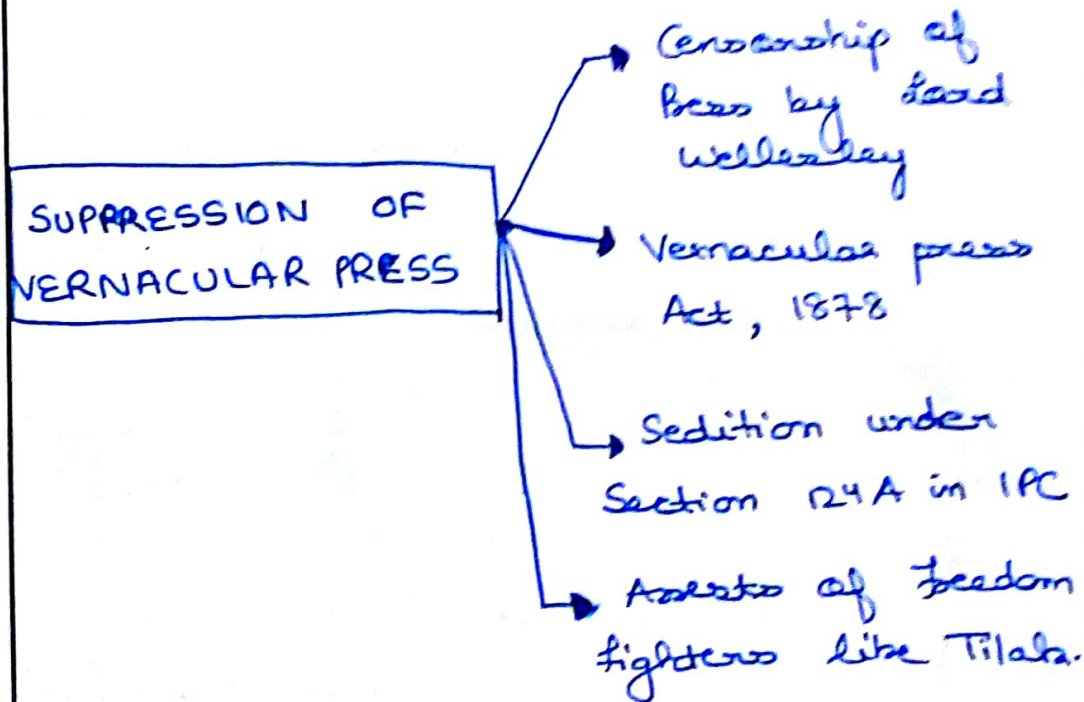
Thus, where Gandhiji's and Bose views totally contradicted each other, Nehru took a neutral stance.

These views in general were the broader views of the public at that time.

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भले ही अंग्रेजों ने प्रत्येक संभाव्य अवसर पर उसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्गीय/प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

From the very early times of freedom struggle, freedom of press had been a major demand on nationalists agenda. However, British tried to suppress it in many ways.



Role of Press

(a) Awareness on foreign events: Press

informed the leaders and general masses of ongoing events like Bos wars, Russian revolution, Irish nationalism etc. This helped in flow of modern ideas of democracy as well as undermining white superiority.

(b) Used by local leaders to reach the masses and direct them to stop/participate in the movement.
eg. Kesari, by Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Commonweal by Annie Besant.

(c) Spread of education
Various reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Ray used journals, newspapers to spread the modern ideas of education and curb practices of Sati, polygamy.

(d) Presenting true face of Britishers

Bess was used to break the myth that Britishers were here to develop India. eg. Economic Critique by Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutt helped in rising against British and hollowness of their policies.

(e) Newspaper became centre of unity
Public places were used to discuss newspapers, journals. It thus helped in arousing nationalist feelings in the masses.

Thus, though British imposed several restrictions but Indians using various tricks used newspapers as a tool to spread the ideas of freedom struggle.

14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) 15

असम आंदोलन को आकार देने वाले मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 1985 के असम समझौते के महत्व पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Assam movement during the late 1970s were the movement against the illegal migrants. It was started by All Assam Students Union (AASU).

Issues that shaped it :-

- Crisis of identity: Indigenous people of the region feared threat from the illegal migrants.
- Pressure on scarce resources: Competition from illegal migrants in the resources of food, jobs etc. They were willing to work at small pays, thus excluding indigenous people.
- Increase in crimes: Deprivations led to increase in crimes, which was

solely blamed on migrants.

→ Political agenda: issue was misused as a political tool and thus fuelling anti-migrant feelings.

on this background, Assam movement was launched. It finally resulted in framing of the Assam Accord of 1985.

SIGNIFICANCE

→ It brought an end to the ongoing agitations.

→ Explicit political support to the indigenous population

→ It included the policies for economic development of Assam.

→ Reserving the local culture, traditions was promised.

→ All the stakeholders were involved.

However, Assam Accord was never implemented. It is due to this that demand for National Register of Citizens Updation is asked now. This will help identify the illegal migrants and check any further illegal migration.

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. 1800's (250 words) 15
उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

Before nineteenth century, Europe was under the dark forces of feudalism, autocracy.

However, with following process national-states and nationalism came into being :-

(i) French Revolution

It spread the modern ideas of democracy i.e. Justice, liberty, equality. People were considered suitable for centres of power rather than monarchs. Such revolution instilled the feelings of nationalism.

(ii) Role of revolutionaries

Rise of revolutionaries like Mazzini, Garibaldi promoted freedom from autocratic rule. They emphasized

on creation of nation states.

(iii) German and Italy unification

It led to establishment of national states and provided sense of belonging to the people. It furthered the cause of nationalism.

(iv) Role of Napoleon

Napoleon provided for codification of laws, rules. This connected the whole nation legally.

(v) Improved transport and communication

It led to better spread of ideas and thus connecting the whole nation.

Economies of different regions were interlinked. It had huge impact on bringing people together under one nation state.

Through this processes, modern nationalism and nation-states came into being.

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के टर्मिनल तरीकों का असमान बोझ उठाया जाना क्यों जारी है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

Burden of terminal methods of family planning has generally fallen on women. Where 36% females sterilisation was reported, sterilisation in males is mere 0.3%.

REASONS

- (i) Myths and misconceptions on loss of manliness with sterilisation
- (ii) Awareness on sexual matters is lacking.
- (iii) Logistical issues

WAYS TO ADDRESS

- (i) Public meeting, workshops, door-to-door service to do away with such myths.
- (ii) Appropriate seminars for adults and make it part of curriculum.

of contraceptives.
Less availability
and knowledge on
using it.

(iv) Health workers
are generally women
and thus they find
it difficult to
discuss it with men.

(v) Lack of counselling
on benefits and
side effects and
Complexity of female
sterilisation.

(iii) Greater provision
of such contraceptives
under schemes like
NAYI PAHAL. Asha
workers can be
effectively used to
spread awareness
on its use.

(iv) Equal represen-
tation of men and
women as health
workers.

(v) Use of role
models to persuade
towards greater
male sterilisation
as it is simpler
process.

Men and women both should equally take up the responsibility for managing fertility. Patriarchal mindset should not be allowed to promote greater female sterilisation.

17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता, राज्य और धर्म के कठोर पृथक्करण के वजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Secularism refers to equality and freedom among and within the religions

WESTERN CONCEPT OF SECULARISM is based on the idea of mutual exclusion of state and religion.

- State doesn't aid any religious institution or minority.
- There are no community based rights.
- Religion is treated as completely private affair.

eg. In France, a person is not allowed to wear religious symbols at public places.

However, Indian concept of secularism is based on PRINCIPLED DISTANCE.

- State can interfere in religious matters as long as it is not discriminatory in nature.

- It can undermine religious activities that are dogmatic

eg: Abolition of Triple Talak
Hindu Remarriage Act

- It also provides some exclusive rights to religious minorities.

Thus, Indian concept of secularism is not based on isolation of religion and state.

However, it can result into several
issues :-

→ Vote-bank politics in the name of religion.

→ Appeasement and Populist policies.

However, various steps have been taken to reduce such tendencies.

eg. Abhisam Singh case, 2017

It prevented use of religion in the elections.

Indian secularism is a result of its own history. Given the huge diversity of country, ~~it is not~~ and deeply rooted religion in the society, it is not possible to isolate religion and state in India.

18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India?

(250 words) 15

जेट स्ट्रीम क्या हैं? वे भारत में वर्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं?

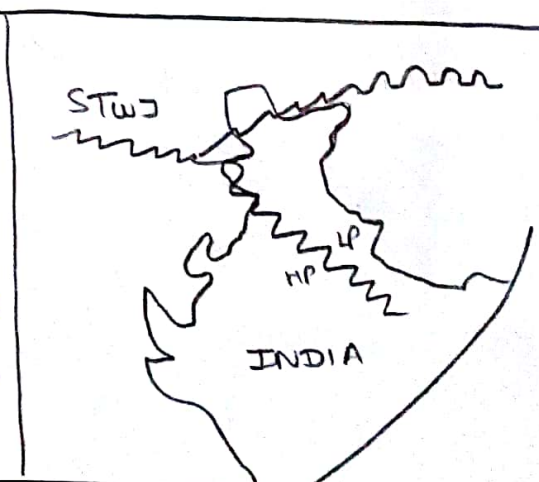
Jet streams are the narrow passage of high speed winds in the upper atmosphere. These can be permanent or temporary in nature. These are formed where Pressure Gradient force is balanced by Coriolis force.

INFLUENCE ON INDIAN RAINFALL :-

India comes under the influence of 3 Jetstreams :-

① Sub-tropical westerly Jet Stream

With the movement of ITCZ below the equator, STWJ moves downward. It strikes Himalayas and lower branch enters India.

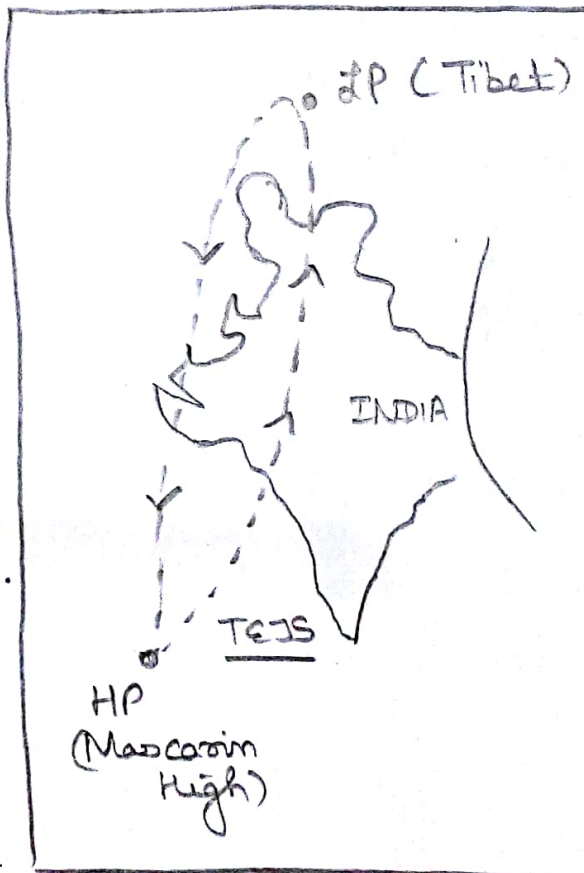


- Its entry causes high pressure and thus resulting into break in rainfall.
- Its exit causes sudden depression and thus attracts monsoon winds.

②

Tropical easterly Jet Stream

This is temporary Jet Stream that is formed as a result of low pressure developed on Tibetan plateau and High pressure at Mascarin High. It results in start of monsoon and heavy rainfall in India.

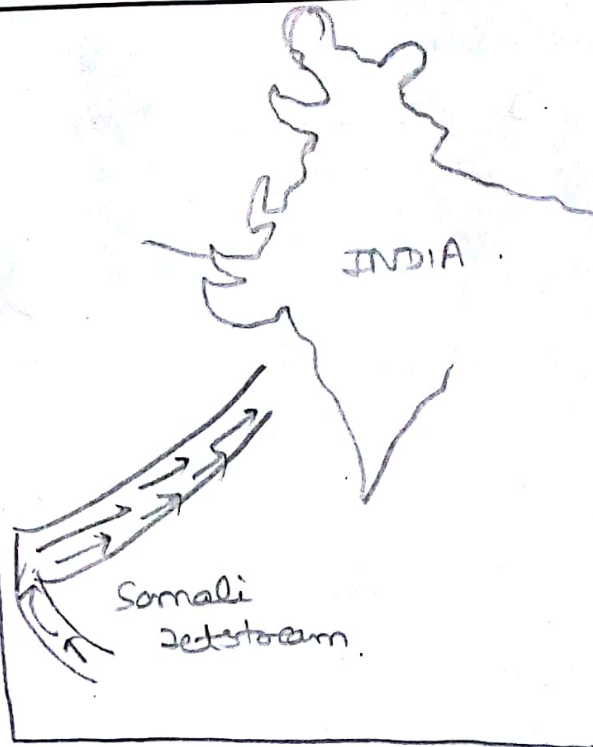


③

Somali Jetstream

This jetstream originates in

Ethopian highlands. It succeeds in inclining equatorial westerlies towards India and thus, greater monsoon winds. Thus, causing heavy rainfall.



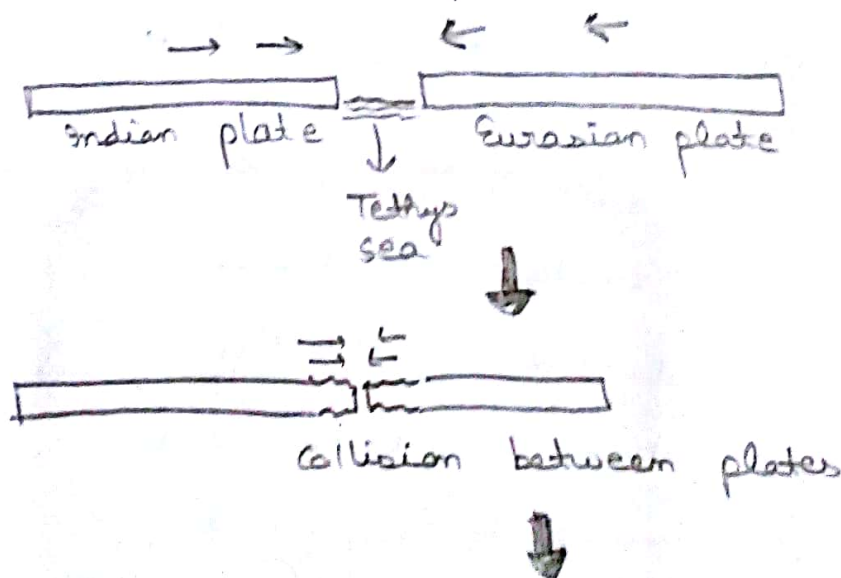
Different jetstreams thus play a major role in the rainfall in India.

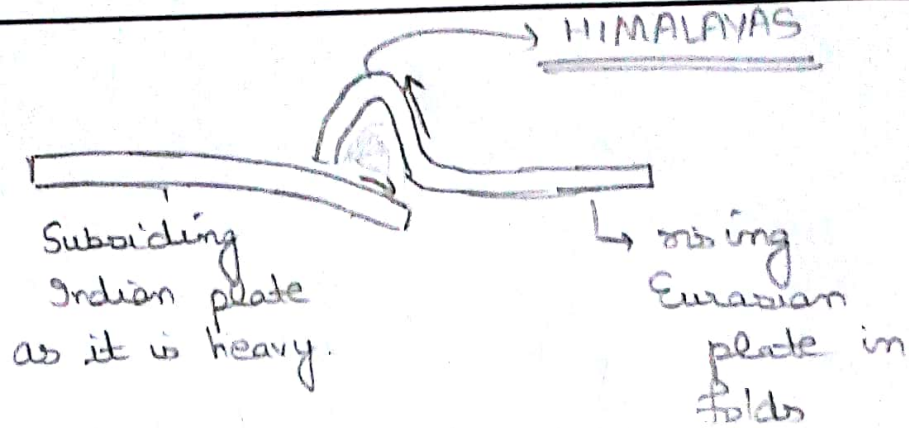
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) 15

हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करें हुए, सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए कि प्रायः इन्हें क्यों युवा और अस्थिर पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

Himalayas belong to the most recent category of mountains i.e. Alpine mountains formed not more than 30 million years ago.

These have been the result of collision of Indian and Eurasian plate, that led to the formation of fold mountains i.e. Himalayas.





In this way, Himalayas are formed.

Himalayas as young and restless

→ Called young mountains as formed not more than 30 ^{million} years ago. As compared to Ural mountains (formed 240 million years ago), Caledonian mountains (formed more than 300 million years ago).

→ These are called restless because they are constantly rising. Collision between Indian plate and Eurasian plate is still happening. Indian plate is subsiding

and Eurasian plate rising. Thus,
rising height of Himalayas.

→ These are called restless also
because these are tectonically
active. Rising height leads to
increased speed of rivers,
landslides, cloud bursts etc.

It is also earthquake prone area
as lies in Mediterranean-Himalayan
Belt.

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) 15

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन (IWRM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 कैसे IWRM को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती है?

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) means utilising and managing the water resources keeping in mind both economic development as well as environment sustainability.

Need of IWRM :

- NITI Aayog in its Composite Water Management Index Report said that 60 crore Indians face water stress today.
- Distorted cropping patterns in Agriculture do not take into account the factor of groundwater levels.
- Consumerism culture has promoted heavy use of water.

However, there are limited sources of water, suitable for human consumption. Thus, there is a huge need for IWRM.

Therefore, National Water Policy, 2012 promotes IWRM.

- Conservation of water through traditional methods like Johads.
- Rain-water harvesting.
- Regulate use of groundwater
- Central Authority to ensure its implementation.
- Information on aquifers by aquifer mapping.

IWRM is the need of today to prevent any Day Zero (when all taps run dry) situations in India.