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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

Name of Candidate	Amritpal Kaur		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	411586
Center	Online	Date	05.09.2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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.

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

श्रेणियाँ बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएँ 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।

Functional specialisation was a practised tradition in ancient India, a sign of division of labour according to the talent of people.

Shrenis (guilds) were sound and stable institutions during the age of Guptas, Sungas and others in North India as well as in South India during period of Cholas and Pallavas.

The significant aspects were:

1) Organised as per function such as guild of goldsmiths, ironsmiths, sculptors, traders, merchants.

2) Had economic power in the

form of finances which they used to lend to those in need.

3) they contributed to construction of temples and architectures eg. the gateways of sanchi Stupa

4) they resolved disputes among the members as well as people, earning prestige and respect.

5) the kings used to keep the Shrenis in confidence, giving their role a moral authority.

6) they also conducted education and vocational training of interested youth.

So, Shrenis played a diverse role 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 निर्वात को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

The decline of the Mughal empire
after the death of Aurangzeb
in 1707 created a vacuum.

It was because:

- 1) conspiracies among nobles
- 2) weak and indecisive rulers
such as Mohammad Shah,
Farrukhsiyar.
- 3) increasing instances of provincial
rebellions and other reasons.

Marathas were an upcoming power
but could not fill the political
vacuum because:

- 1) Lack of unity among the various
factions of Bhonsle, Gaikwad
and others.
- 2) Failure to maintain the gains.

(territorial and political) made by Shivaji after his death.

- 3) Overcentralization of authority by the Peshwas hampered ability to assert effective control over the gained territories.
- 4) They fell prey to the dividing policy of the British, often acting at odds as seen during Treaty of Salsette.
- 5) Ineffectual inheritors of the throne eg. Nana Sahib who settled for a pension.
- 6) Strategic mismanagement leading to critical failures such as battle of Panipat.
- 7) failure to build alliances and antagonisation of Rajputs, Awadh etc.

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 बस इसका शिष्टापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The East India Company had begun to be overseen by the British government after the crises in Bengal during Lord Clive's dual administration.

The sequence of events that gradually reduced its powers are:

- 1) Regulating Act of 1773 gave power to British Parliament to appoint the Governor General of Bengal
- 2) Pitt's India Act ¹⁷⁸⁴ referred to the company's assets as those of the crown and established the Board of Control for political oversight and the company had to separate

political and commercial
function.

3) The Charter Act of 1833 removed
the company's monopoly for
trade and reduced it to
a commercial entity

4) The Act for good government
of 1858 abolished the
company's rule and placed
India directly under the
Crown as a colony of
the Empire.

The Act of 1858, thus gave a
decent burial to the company.

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।

The Spanish Civil War was fought between the democrats and the faction led by Franco.

It was fought locally and Franco's faction had moral and material support from the Nazis as well as the fascist regime of Mussolini.

It had far reaching and widespread significance because:
1) The failure of Mussolini to effectively aid the Spanish diverted resources from Hitler's campaign during the second world war (WWII).

2) It established an autocratic regime in Europe that was anti-democratic providing an ideological and moral boost to the fascists.

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।

Globalization has created a complex web of linkages between countries, societies, economies and people.

The culture of consumption has been a source as well as a consequence of globalization as :

- 1) New products are available through imports eg. Apple phones, Kelloggs cereal
- 2) Awareness about other cultures increases eg. Pizza is no longer only Italian
- 3) Multinational corporations operate across borders bringing their goods and services eg. Netflix

This has shaped the growth of cities in a unique way :

- 1) Malls and large shopping complexes with self sufficient power supply are a key feature of cities .
- 2) Cities become centres of global companies' operations, expanding into agglomerations eg. NCT, Hyderabad, Pune
- 3) Cities provide employment opportunities attracting migrants, increasing demand for housing as well as congestion . eg . Delhi has the highest number of migrants
- 4) Leads to irresponsible consumption patterns eg. food wastage in outlets, plastic waste from malls etc.

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 was outlawed by the Manual Scavengers Prevention Act. It was further attempted to provide for rehabilitation of the people who lose ~~livelihood~~ livelihood.

Still, manual scavenging (MS) continues to be prevalent because:

- 1) employment by government organisations themselves continues - eg. Railways
- 2) Ineffective enforcement at the city level where local bodies

give contracts for sewage cleaning to parties that employ scavengers.

- 3) Notions of purity and pollution prevalent in villages means people still have dry latrines that require manual cleaning.
- 4) Absence of alternative opportunities of employment.

Steps that can be taken to address

- 1) Effective implementation and tracking of outcomes of Swachh Bharat Mission
- 2) Strict enforcement of the act and penalties for violating organisations
- 3) MUDRA loans and reskilling of manual scavengers via Skill India
- 4) Engage with Sevai Karamchari Andolan and civil society for awareness generation

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 is the process in which relatively young soils in a region existing in a non consolidated form yield to under pressure moving the entire surface and structures on it.

During seismic events, due to the large amount of shaking from the energy released by p-waves and s-waves, the underlying soil is seismically active zones yields. This shakes the foundations of overground constructions which literally get sucked into the ground surface.

Preventive steps to minimise
its impact are :

- 1) Seismic mapping of areas
using remote sensing and
geological testing to locate
such areas so that development
plans are modified accordingly
- 2) The construction, if any should
be technologically sound
and scientifically undertaken
to make it least prone.
- 3) The existing buildings should
be retrofitted and modified.
- 4) The local construction code of
every area should be
strictly enforced by local bodies.

Both mitigating and preventive
Steps can go a long way to minimise loss.

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.

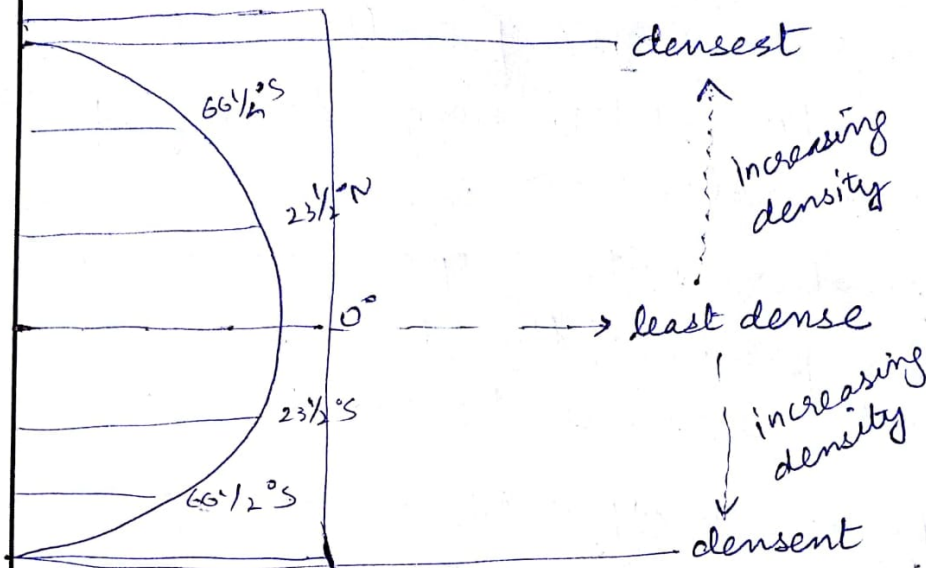
(150 words) 10

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 करते हुए समझाइए।

Oceans cover 71% of earth's surface.
The factors determining density of ocean waters are :

- 1) location with respect to equator,
the further, the denser - so
polar ocean water is dense
- 2) River runoff into ocean eg.
Bay of Bengal is less dense due to
mouths of rivers such as Ganga,
Brahmaputra, Godavari.
- 3) Closed or open nature eg. Indian
ocean is relatively less open to
other bodies than Atlantic
- 4) vicinity of ocean currents cold
water currents make ocean
denser.

Based on these factors latitudinal distribution is :



Seasonal changes :

- 1) during summers, the ocean density decreases in polar areas due to melting of sea ice
- 2) during winters, density of oceans decrease due to formation of sea ice in upper latitudes.

Ocean currents :

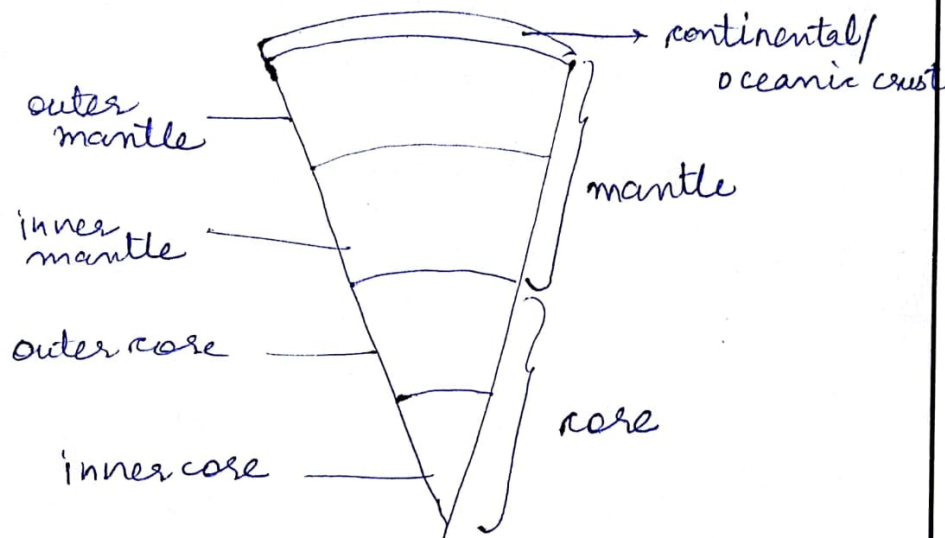
cold current increases density eg.
Persian current

warm current decreases density

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

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

The earth's interior has the following structure:



The analysis of seismic waves has helped because :

- 1) the S waves do not reach the area beyond 105° from the focus. As they do not travel in liquid, this implied that the outer core must be liquid

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कुछ ना लिखें)

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।

Nuclear Power plants depend on nuclear fuel availability and involve billions of dollars of investment. ~~As~~ Their by-products are also radioactive. As such the following factors need to be considered while locating them :

- 1) ~~The~~ Region should be seismically stable to prevent destruction of plant and widespread contamination in event of earthquake.
- 2) Should be away from densely populated areas to prevent intrusions
- 3) Should not be too close to border

for security and safety in case of firing or war.

- 4) Adequate access of water if used as a coolant
- 5) Good access to transmission network for effective supply
- 6) Connectivity for streamlined and smooth supply of fuel.

To use thorium reserves, India faces following problems:

- 1) Cannot be deployed unless adequate plutonium reserves are collected as thorium is not fissionable on its own.
- 2) The technology is yet nowhere tested and deployed commercially
- 3) The initial cost is high.
- 4) The three stage programme is in a nascent stage.

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

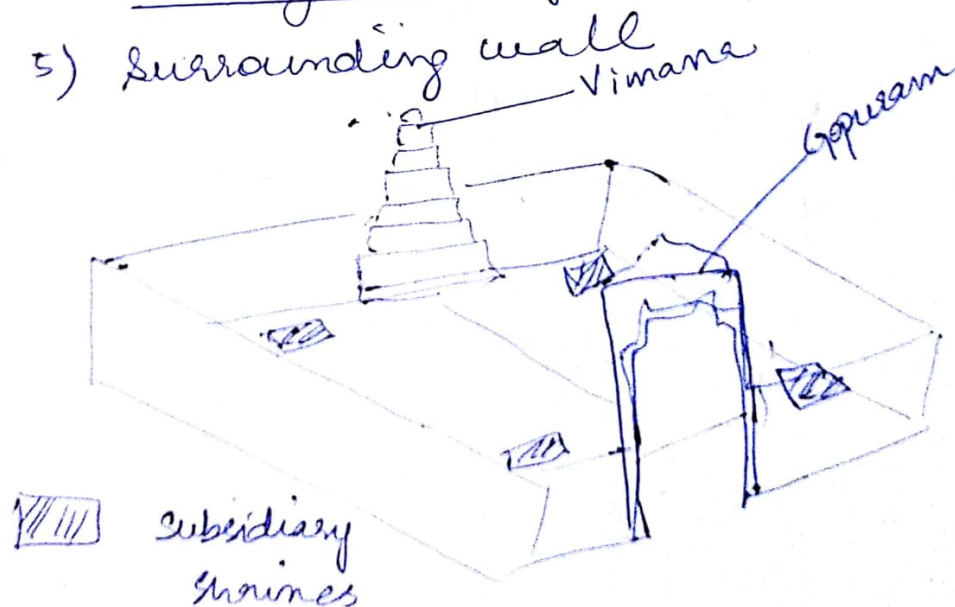
पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Pallavas and Cholas significantly contributed to the development of structural temples as a sign of state patronage of religion, art and architecture.

Pallavas

The Mahendra style of rock cut temples gave way to the structural Shore temple during Narasimha's time. The Virupaksha Temple is another example with its intricate carvings. As such, a unique Dravidian style of temple building developed which had following features:

- 1) Giant gateways called gopurams
- 2) Tall building of main temple, usually pyramid in shape called vimana
- 3) A tank in the temple complex.
- 4) Four subsidiary shrines along with the main temple Panchayatna style.
- 5) Surrounding wall



A Dravidian temple

The Cholas took the art of temple building in Dravidian style to the pinnacle of excellence with :

- 1) Berhadeshwar temple
- 2) Arateshwar temple
- 3) Gangaikondacholapuram temple and many others .

All these are structural temples with 1) having one of the highest Vimana, the spherical amalaka of which is very heavy and said to have required a hundreds of meters long platform for placement .

The Great living Chola temples are a UNESCO world heritage site too .

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।

World War-II initiated a debate among the national leaders of India's freedom struggle on the role India should play - as an aspiring nation colonised by a major participant to the struggle between largely democratic and fascist forces.

Gandhi wanted India to support the British efforts as a condition for British to return the favour by giving independence. However, the Cripps Mission failed to give any such assurance as a result of

which the Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi,

Nehru, reluctant at first, to support a colonial power in its geopolitical adventures at the cost of colonies' manpower and resources later conceded the need to support the struggle of democracy against fascism. He demanded Indians be given the decision making role in the war council.

Bose, on the other hand, wanted to leverage the opportunity of the initial gains of Germany and Japan to attack the British in India for a swift independence.

He appealed to the youth for
giving him blood and that
he would give them freedom.

For him, the fascist Japan
with the help of which he raised
Azad Hind Fauj was no worse
~~that~~ than the colonial
power Britain.

India did support the
British as majority of armymen
were Indian and Britain won
WWII along with the Allies in
1945.

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 इसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्नाकुलर प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई चर्चा कीजिए।

The vernacular press was a vibrant source of colonial awareness for the colonised Indian subjects. The British tried to suppress it for a variety of reasons:

- 1) propounding ideas of freedom and opposition
- 2) exposing British cruelty on Indian subjects
- 3) reporting on atrocities

The British tried to suppress through :

- 1) Vernacular Press Act of 1878 by Lord Lytton which laid down strict conditions on content and allowed the magistrates to

confiscate printing presses.

2) Sedition law to imprison people who published anti British articles in papers such as Kesari. Tilak was jailed under this law.

3) The Indian Press Act of 1908 laid further restrictions.

But the vernacular Press continued to play a key role in freedom movement.

1) Mirat ul Akhbar in Punjabi spread the news of Jallianwalla Bagh atrocities

2) Som Prakash in Gujarati

3) Sandhya, Kal and Yugantar

were mouthpieces for revolutionaries' ideas.

4) ~~The Hindoo of Subramaniam~~
~~and~~

4) Amrita Bazaar Patrika in Bengali spread and reported trials of Indians in cases.

Thus the vernacular press :

- 1) brought national awareness to localised settings
- 2) aided mass mobilizations during Swadeshi movement as well as Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement.
- 3) evoked sympathy for the revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh and exposed the nature of British rule.

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।

The Assam Movement has its genesis in the ~~in~~ British initiated migration of people from the then Bengal province for labour requirement in the tea gardens and jute factories.

The ~~issues~~ that shaped the movement were:

- 1) political left gained by the ethnically different Bengalies and other outsiders through candidacy in elections and the vote bank they constituted for politicians

- 2) Competition for resources with the local people such as jobs, education
- 3) Incidents of clashes in the late 1970's increased the feeling of hatred for the purported outsiders
- 4) The 1972 Indo Bangladesh war caused pouring in of refugees from across the border into Assam
As a result, bodies such as Asom Jatiobadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad and Asom Gana Parishad were formed to root for ouster deportation of outsiders.

Assam Accord of 1985 was signed between the Assamese agitators and the government of India.

It promised the preparation of citizens register and expatriation of those that entered India after 25 March, 1971. The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a direct outcome of the Accord.

The Assam Accord provisions put an end to the agitation in 1985, but pulling off the potentially disturbing implications and complications with Bangladesh to the future.

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15

उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

The nineteenth century Europe was a landscape of major changes which crystallized the notion of nation state and nationalism in 19th century Europe.

These can be discussed under the following heads:

1) The Napoleonic wars created awareness of belonging to a territorial entity led by a central authority rather than multiple lords.

2) The industrial revolution from Britain spread across Europe and on the back of capitalism,

it overthrew the feudalism
that caused factionalism and
unimpeded nationalistic consolidation

3) A number of generals and
crafty statesmen aided the
process of unification of
disparate units into single
nations eg. the unification
of Germany by Bismarck.

4) The weakening of large empires
such as the First Ottoman
empire encouraged people of
different nationalities such as
Serbs to seek support of
empires with similar roots
such as the Russian empire.

5) Countries such as Greece
~~and so~~ got independence
because of internal rebellions
against foreign empire.

Thus, multiple factors aroused
consciousness among people
of speaking similar languages
or belonging to identical
Race about the unifying
entity of nationality.

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?

Women in India bear uneven burden of terminal methods of family planning as revealed by the National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4). According to it, vasectomies are only 1.9% of all sterilization procedures.

There are a number of reasons for this despite vasectomy being far less invasive and painful :

- 1) Belief that vasectomy will lower libido or sexual prowess
- 2) A feeling of humiliation among peers that men believe will

ensure post vasectomy

- 3) Low agency of women due to illiteracy, unemployed status and a general entrenched patriarchy that treats women as objects rather than subjects
- 4) Skewed incentives through schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which encouraged hysterectomies where none were needed.
- 5) Lack of awareness among couples of advantages of vasectomy and among society that tacitly discourages it
- 6) Unavailability of other contraceptives which are reliable

To address this unawareness, following steps can be taken :

- 1) Regular awareness sessions held through primary health care centres and dispensaries.
- 2) The ASHA workers can educate individual couples through door to door visits for a certain incentive in high population density areas.
- 3) Designing of schemes to eliminate skewed incentives.
- 4) Providing free, reliable contraceptives through Aanganwadis.
- 5) Health and Wellness centres under Ayushman Bharat can have a special component on awareness.
- 6) Raising women's agency through employment and education. Schemes such as SUG bank linkage and KGBV are right examples.

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 बजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India's secularism is derived from the Preamble as well as Articles 14, 15, 16 and Freedom of religion under Articles 25 to 28.

Secularism in India is different from the western concept of strict separation of religion from state. It is of maintaining principled distance rather than equidistance.

This means that the state treats all religions equally but can take steps for upliftment of sections such as minorities to bring them at par.

So, we have schemes such as:

- Hamari Dharohar to preserve minority cultures
- USTAAD to support minority craftsmen secure adequate livelihood opportunities
- Seekho aur Kamao to skill and employ minority youth.

The state can also interfere in situations ~~to pre~~ in interest of public order, health and morality. It was in this light that the Supreme Court upheld dismissal of three state governments (in the S.R. Bommai case) by the central government. The court held that secularism is a basic feature of the constitution.

However, the ideal of equal respect for all religions is compromised at times :

- 1) Gujarat riots : the state could not intervene meaningfully
- 2) Use of religion for politics such as the Punjabi Suba movement
- 3) Insurgencies get twisted into religious undertones while the state still has to act in the interest of national security
eg. Kashmir issue
- 4) Religious beliefs/^{practices} sometimes come into conflict with law
eg. Santhara , Triple Talaz

The secularism in India, however ~~test~~ tested has survived and flourished with exemplary resilience.

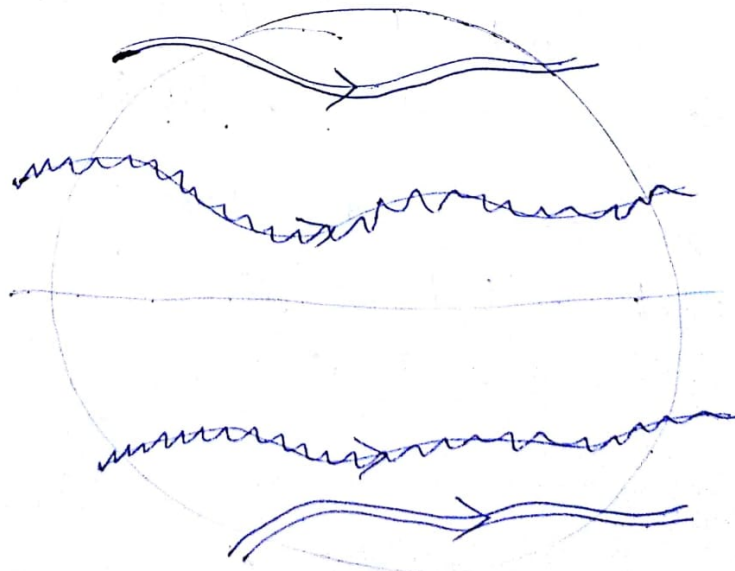
18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India?

(250 words) 15

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

Jet streams are fast streams of wind moving at about 10 km above the surface of the earth. that carry weather phenomenon within them, including rainfall. They move from west to east.

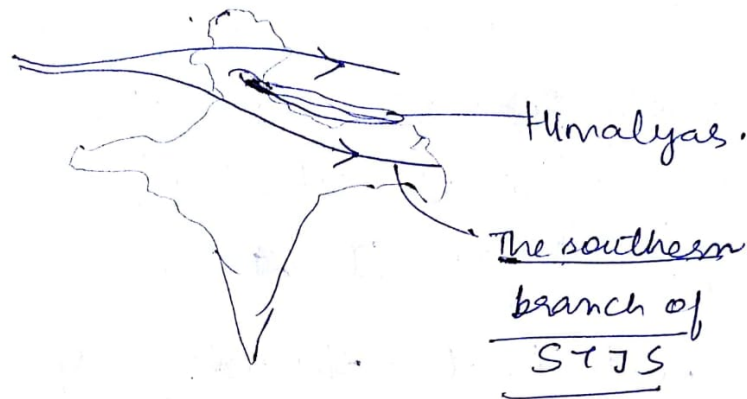
There are two jet streams in the north and south hemisphere each.



~~~~~~~~~ subtropical jet stream  
~~~~~ subpolar jet stream

India comes under the
'influence of subtropical
jet stream (STJS). It :

- 1) Controls the ~~building up~~
inflow of south west monsoons
into the subcontinent. It is
only when the southern branch
of the STJS moves northwards
of sumalias that there is
enough low pressure to
provide gradient to the
monsoons ~~and so~~ which then
bring summer rainfall.
- P.T.O.



2) Western disturbances are cyclones ~~load~~ loaded with water picked from the Mediterranean sea that cause winter rainfall in North India. They are transferred to India ~~thru~~ by the SWS.

Thus the jet streams are conclusive factors for rainfall in India.

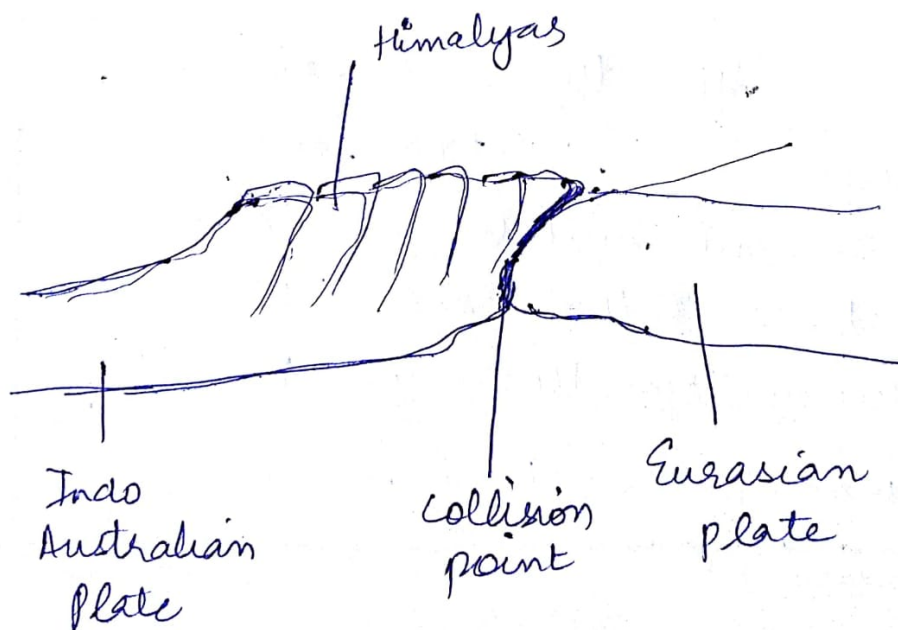
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains.
(250 words) 15

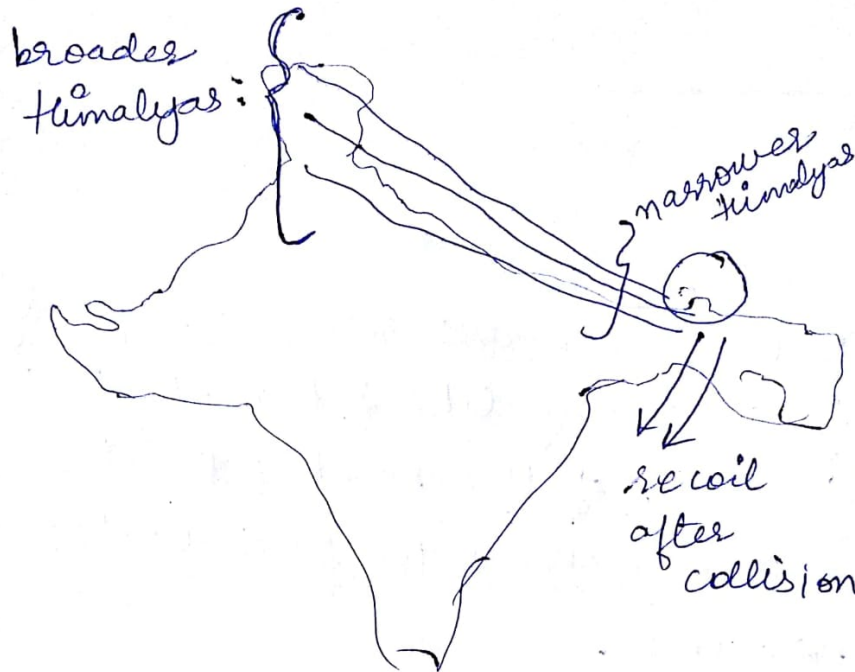
हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि प्रायः इन्हें क्यों युवा और अशांत पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

The mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas is called folding. It occurred because of the compressional forces generated by the continental-continental convergence of the Eurasian plate with the Indo Australian plate.

After the first collision, there was a little reverse movement with the eastern portion as the axis. This made the western Himalayas broader than the eastern.

This convergence is still
ongoing which causes frequent
earthquakes in the region because
of which the mountains are
called restless. They are called
young because on the geological
time scale Himalayas ~~are~~
originated relatively recently.





The three divisions of the Himalayas-

- 1) Himadri
- 2) Himachal
- 3) Shivalik

are parallel to each other with interspersed valleys in between. These were formed due to the different degrees of compressional forces exerted as one moves away from the point of collision.

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?

Water is a scarce resource, especially for a country like India which has 17% of the world's population and only 4% of the fresh water resources.

Integrated water resources management (IWRM) in such a scenario is a key concept for ensuring adequate water for all needs.

IWRM means holistically handling, using, managing and conserving water across the various sources such as :

- 1) ground water
- 2) surface water (rivers, lakes, ponds, wetlands)

3) rainwater

IWRM ensures that aquifers are recharged, rainwater is utilized or stored, water pollution is minimized, water is recycled wherever possible, water^{use} efficiency is maximized — while meeting household, industrial, commercial and agricultural needs.

IWRM becomes important in light of the fact that 600 million people in India face water scarcity (NITI Aayog).

(NWP)
National Water Policy, 2012

has following provisions :

- 1) Integrated approach to ground water and surface water
- 2) Involvement of community in

water resource management.

- 3) enhancing water use efficiency
- 4) Water information system
to be formed.
- 5) Centre-state coordination.

Therefore NWP ensures
all components of IWRM are
catered to by state agencies.
Community involvement raises
awareness as well as improves
incentives eg. Raj Ralegan
Siddhi experiment.