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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	23528
Center	online (PUNE)	Date	19/06/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
1	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Context 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. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

- Ancient Indians have left behind the rich heritage of cave architecture which are not only depiction of beauty but also exemplary form of strength.

The cave architecture was developed during the different point of time showing ~~tem~~ cultural, religious, social aspects of the contemporary period.

Barabar Caves built by Ashoka depicts the beautiful arches as well as also represents religious tolerant policy of him.

Chaityas & Viharas are the peak illustrations of cave architecture. They are ^{mostly} found in stable and strong western ghats which led to their presence even after thousand years. e.g. Karla, Bhaja Caves

Ajanta & Ellora caves are famous for engraved sculptures, in-built stupas, various paintings which show the traditions & customs of religions to which they belong. Moreover, they ~~exam~~ creation of Kailasha temple shows the richness of structural engineering along with artistry during those times.

The ~~blend~~ blend of beauty & strength ~~is~~ also found in later built cave temples of S. India.

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

The expansionist motives of British East India company ^(EIC) had ~~was~~ come forward after the Battle of Plassey in 1757. ~~But~~ However, their ^{desire of} political control of Indian subcontinent got ~~true~~ realised after the Battle of Buxar in 1764.

The Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between Bengal Nawab Siraj Uddaula & ^{British} EIC due to conflict over commercial interests and exemptions to British colonies. British EIC wanted to remove the hurdles in the path of their colonial exploitation. Yet, due to domestic

conflicts of Siraj Uddaula with Mir Jaffer led to EIC to establishⁱⁿ political control over Bengal which ~~know~~ led to foundation of British Empire.

However, Battle of Buxar was fought between the~~th~~ Bengal Nawab Mir Qasim and EIC. Precursor to this, British got aware the necessity to possess strong foothold to avoid any political conflicts in their commercial activities.

Also, Battle of Wandiwash (1760) has raised confidence of British EIC and to avoid any^{other} European interference, British EIC formed the system of dual government. This system left Indian rulers with no power and British colonialism expanded its form to imperialism.

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was the first massive outbreak of voice of Indians against British government. It differed from the earlier modes of ^{passive} agitations like prayer, protest, petition of moderates.

Due to participation of wide public and large reach in the India, the movement has shown many new models & themes of protest.

During 1906 session of Congress at Calcutta, Congress has adopted the other 4-point program - Swarajya, Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education.

'Swarajya' was pres put forward first time by the Indians : The urge of self-government was given voice. Foreign goods like cloth, liquor, salt were boycotted and the pursuit of Swadeshi (Indigenous) was emphasized.

This led to establishment of Indian fir factories of cloth and other goods. To promote this initiatives, Indian research institutions were established.

Anushilan committee sent some youth scholars to Russia, Japan to learn and gain new scientific knowledge.

The record no. of national education institutions were opened and the emphasis of on study of Indian literature were given.

In the sphere of art & culture too, ~~many~~ Indian art form were revived

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The formation of states on the basis of language ~~was~~ discourse ~~not~~ after of pre-independence, especially during ~~so~~ various Congress sessions. It was specifically came forward ~~during~~, when Mahatma Gandhi formed congress committees on linguistic basis in provinces during 1920.

In the congress session of 1931 at Karachi, linguistic states formation was reiterated.

Yet, the realisation of linguistic states took a longer than expected after independence. There are many reasons which were hurdles like -

① Partition on the basis of religion -
 The partition of India haunted the national leaders with the fear of Balkanisation on the basis of language.

② Negative reports of various committees
 The committees like Dhar committee, JVP committee were against the formation of states on the basis of language.

③ Nature - Fazal Ali commission (1953)
 was against 'One language, one state' demand of people. This led to ~~in~~ formation of multilingual states like Bombay, PEPSU.

④ Other priorities -
 New Born Indian State had many socio-economic challenges like poverty, communal riots as well as stability of democratic polity.

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was not only the ^{academic} scholar but also the empathic keen observer of socio-economic conditions of depressed & backward section of the India. His own experiences and the scholarly wisdom helped him to dissent against the oppressions of such people.

According to him, political equality offered by our democracy has no meaning without attaining social & economic equality.

He In 1920s, he led the Mahar movement which allowed the untouchables the access of public ponds. This movement inspired many others in ^{whole} country lakes.

He had ~~g~~been giving many petitions to British government to give equal opportunity to backward classes in realm of education, appointment and political representation.

Due to his efforts, & after a round table conferences, In 1935^{GOI} Act, reservation of seats to depressed classes.

He also formed the political party - 'Republican party of India', 'Scheduled Caste Federation' to give an organised ~~of~~ form of movement.

He started the daily Bahishkar Bharat and wrote many books & articles to point out socio-economic disparities and evil in the Indian society.

He wished to put on dynamite to Vedas and ancient literature to disseminate their authority in Indian society.

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear households are characterised by the presence of not more than two generations as well as absence of old-age members, ⁱⁿ the young age of head of family and small size. Till recent times it was the feature of India Urban India. But the trend is found to be reversible in recent past.

The rural families are becoming nuclearised due to no. of reasons -

(1) Migration -

Earlier migrated nuclear family in urban area need their older

parents to support their family in terms of care of babies, household work due to two wage earners.

(2) ~~Opposite~~ to above argument, some families left nuclearised due to migration of younger ones leaving behind the older generation in villages.

(3) ^{Less} Productivity of agriculture has led to fr dispute in families leading to land fragmentation and family breakups.

(4) Cultural gaps is increasing due to advent of technology ~~in its~~ reach into rural areas. This led to intensive dispute in families which are mild in urban areas.

(5) Many government schemes in rural areas based on 'household' factor caused to ~~a~~ shrinking families for. e.g. Indira Awas Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana,

Thus, due to socio, economic

and political reasons

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

- With the socio-economic ~~devel~~ empowerment and self-realisation among women, the rise in cases of separation and divorces are visible in the society. However, separation exceeds divorces which is a thing of serious concern for women for their further life.

Reasons -

- (1) The expectations of families to get matter sort out during course of time.
- (a) The requirement of various divorce acts for the legal separation of certain years. varying from six months to 2 yrs.

- (3) Hesitating approach of husband
to prolong the cases due to
demands of alimony or custody
of children.
- (4) Long negotiating/mediating
period taken by other stakeholders
like family courts, NIGO counsellors etc.
- (5) Pendency in family courts.

We find the striking differences
in divorce rates between diff.
regions due to -

- (1) Education of women.
Highly women literate state show
higher trend of divorce. esp. northern
states lag
- (2) Population of various religion in region.
The divorce rates differ acc. to religion
Thus, trend differ according to
population of composition.

- (3) Tribal states are liberal
with regard to women rights

8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. (150 WORDS) 10

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- The dust storm is an atmospheric phenomenon which contain storm short of moisture and aggravated by dust particles. The phenomenon has been increasing in areas esp. Northern states like Rajasthan, Haryana, Delhi etc.

The reasons behind increased

frequency are -

- (1) Intense summer season

The ^{unusual} temperature increase in air led to increase in moisture holding capacity of air. However, the supply of moisture was less in land-dominant area.

- (2) supply of dust

The area with plain topography led to as well as desert led to supply of sand, soil particles.

Also, polluting ~~the~~ particles like ash, PM are available due to increasing pollution activities

(3) Removal Western disturbance

In upper layer of atmosphere, western disturbances drive to mechanism of storm formation.

(4) Deforestation

The aggravated disappearance of trees has led to freeing of soil and strengthening of dust storm.

(5) Decreasing rain

As air does not get saturated, absence of rain

led to unsettlement of dust.

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

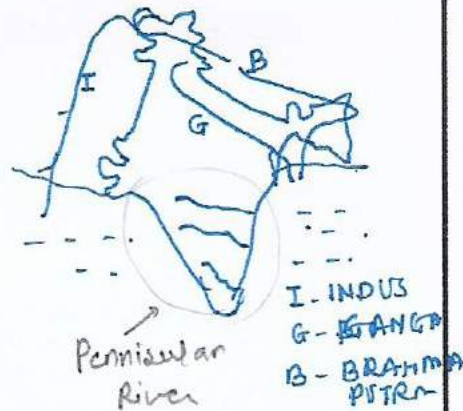
- The Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra & peninsular rivers drainage system of Indian sub-continent has been a boon for the people living in here.

The formation of the present drainage system is product of long evolutionary process.

According to theory, in the past, the Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra drainage was a single continuous channel



SINGLE CHANNEL



PRESENT DRAINAGE

- (I) In the first stage, the single channel of 'Indo-Brahma' split into the various channels which currently are Himalayan Rivers.
- (II) While the northward movement of Indian plate, due to tectonic activities, the faults were ~~produced~~ formed and the peninsular rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery were ~~to~~ come to existence.
- (III) While locking of Indian plate to Eurasian plate, the Malda fault formed separating the Ganga & Brahmaputra drainage.
- (IV) During this phase the subsidence of western flank of Indian peninsula, the direction of major rivers of this region led to West to East.

- (V) The formation of Himalayas led

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

- Plantation Agriculture is practised on large-scale esp. cash crops like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, palm oil, rubber etc.

Features of plantation Agri^L

- (1) Large scale - require more land for gains.
- (2) Need of ^{hic} capital input is high.
- (3) Water intensive esp sugarcane.
- (4) Region, specific - tea, coffee on slopy & weather. and required rainfall & climate conditions
- (5) Large economic benefits due to exposure to exports, and availability of market.

Problems -

- (1) Price fluctuations - eg. sugar prices are fluctuated due import-export regime.

- (a) Intensive capital requirement
- (3) Decreasing productivity of land
due to monocropping.
- (4) Global market competition posed by
~~the~~ other countries. eg. ~~tea~~ p
e.g. (1) China expanding in tea & cotton
(2) Brazil, Cuba in sugarcane.
- (5) slow absorption of technology.

Palm oil -

Benefits

- (1) Increasing global demand, hence
highly beneficial cash crop.
- (2) consumption of palm oil increasing
- (3) Refineries expansion in the country
- (4) less requirement of water as
compared to other cash crops.
- (5) soil with lower quality can be
~~impro~~ developed for plantation.

Challenges

- (1) ~~Less~~ Less know-how regarding
the ~~sowing~~, various stages esp. pest control.

(2) ~~Poor~~ Reach of MPOOP mission to capable areas

(3) Global market challenges based on competition

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।



With the advent of 1st century, the schools of Arts like Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati were developed as the prominent Buddhist Art forms.

They were found in various locations of Indian subcontinent as rich sculptural & architectural styles. Following are the distinctive features among these 3 schools

(1) Regions of development

Gandhara Art was developed in North-western part of India till present - Afghanistan. This art was promoted under the reigns of Kushanas

While Mathura school of Art was developed in North India under the local smaller kingdoms

Amravati school of Art was developed under the Andhras & Satvahans.

(2) Prominent Art

While Gandhara & Mathura school of Art were prominent in sculptures of human form of Buddha under influence of Mahayana school; Amravati school shows prominence in built construction of stupas showing ~~prom~~ influence of Hinyana thought of Buddhism.

(3) Style of Art in Buddha sculpture.

Gandhara school was ~~er~~ aggressive in sculpting the rich elements of Buddhism for e.g. curly hair, wearing of jewellery etc.

Mathura school of Art shows
ascetic features of Buddha

In Gandhara Art, & Mathura
art, the Hasta Mudras of Buddha
are different.

^{तथित}
(4) Use of Material

While Gandhara school use
the grey sandstone, Mathura
artists remain heavily dependent
upon red sandstone.

In Amravarati school, the
stupas were mainly built in the
white marble.

(5) Development of later arts -

~~During~~ After the Gupta times,
the Gandhara & Mathura school
lag behind due to Hindu-religious
domination in architecture.

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

To strengthen the roots of empire in India, British were wise to expand not only economically or politically but culturally too.

They were aware that ^{it is} the cultural hegemony which would help them to rule over longer time and helps to exploit with the manufactured consent of 'ruled'.

Till end of 18th century, British East India Company (EIC) has gained control over large part of India gaining benefits of drain of wealth.

Along with ~~them~~ EIC, christian missionaries were allowed to travel to India by Charter Act of 1813,

The christian missionaries had the motive to civilise the barbaric natives by ~~attain~~ proliferation of christian religion. It was called as 'providential mission'. To get more legitimacy, missionaries propounded that the rule of British is boon for natives.

- The British EIC sought these missionaries required for their strong foothold through proliferation of religion. British government gave them concessions to achieve legitimacy in the minds of natives

by picturising 'civilising mission' as eternal.

Through this mission, British wanted to change the natives to adopt the customs & norms of west ~~so that~~. ~~the~~ It would help them to make an impression in mind of Indians that the European christian culture is superior & advancing while native is inferior & retreating.

Then ^{another} motive behind this was to create clerks & subordinate staff in the administration by english education thr missionary schools as well as expansion of western culture.

The legal support through ^{disabilities} religious act ~~act~~ (was also given to converted natives.

Though the British were not

impressive in religious propagation,

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Jawaharlal Nehru & Mahatma Gandhi were prominent national leaders in making of India of today. along with freedom struggle. Though both were close associates there were many differences in their ideology. esp with respect to state & its control.

(1) Nehru was liberal socialist supporting the ~~the~~ imperativeness of existence of state while Gandhi was anarchist. According to Gandhi, 'State is unnecessary evil'

(2) Nehru was supportive of the opinion that the state is must for socio-economic development of people.

Whereas due to ardent faith in masses, Gandhi was propounding the village co-operatives, ~~small~~ and associations at grass-root level for their economic upliftment.

(3) Nehru opined that state should control heavy industries and led to in the establishment of same.

While Gandhi was against heavy industries due to unemployment it may cause. He gave importance small & rural industries.

(4) ~~Aehru~~ According to Nehru, state is protector of rights of citizens. while the respecting of others rights was moral duty in eyes of Gandhi.

Thus Gandhiji's concept of rights was moral & relative.
not legal

(5) For Nehru, use of force is necessary by state to maintain law & order. For Gandhi, state is cruel thing suppressing the soul of individual.

Though the views these two leaders were different in ideological point of view, they prosper for betterment of people. The blend of their views can be seen in the ~~new~~ Constitution of India.

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

— The sino-soviet split in 1956 was due to ideological differences between ~~PR~~ People's Republic of China and USSR. Though both were communist countries, the interpretation of communism ~~led~~^{became} to ~~point~~ cause of split between them.

Reasons -

(1) Destalinization policy of USSR -

The regime of Nikita Khrushchev adopted the policy of 'peaceful coexistence' with capitalist west.

This was opposed by the PRC under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

- (2) Influence over newly independent asian countries.
- (3) Different approaches by leadership-
While Nikita Khrushchev of USSR was accommodative in global realm, Mao was apprehensive about expansion of communism on his lines
- (4) Veto exercised by USSR in United Nations Security Council differing to China.

Effects on cold-war.

- (1) In the future conflict of US - USSR, China didn't support openly to USSR.

- (2) Rather china came ~~to~~ closer to USA to develop economic relations & china's economic development.
- (3) Theatres of cold war were specifically in asian region esp. Indo-china region where china remain neutral led to retreating of USSR.
- (4) ~~After~~^{In} 1970s, china started liberalizing its economy which led to USSR being only torch-bearer of communism in true spirit.

Thus weakening of USSR & its experiment of communism & became dead policy, the one of reason ~~of~~^{is} china's neutrality.
can be said

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

- Western scholars were quite skeptical about the India being democracy against the backdrop of large population with ^{high} illiteracy lack of resources etc. They had predicted about failure of Indian democracy in shorter span. Yet, 70 yrs of democratic India is not only successful but also become exemplary at global platform with achievements & challenges ahead.

Achievements -

- (1) Establishment of equal political rights through fundamental rights, periodic elections and laws.

- (2) Development of various laws & institutions.
 - ~~NE~~ National commission of SCs, STs, linguistic minorities.
 - NHRC, CIC etc.
- (3) Maintaining the independence of autonomous institutions like Judiciary, Election Commission, UPSC, SPSC, CAG etc.
- (4) Development of political institutions like PRIs.
- (5) Reservation of women in PRIs.
- (6) Improvement of social depl parameters - health & education
 parameters → improvement in ^{life expect} age ^{lawy},
 Improvement in literacy rate
- (7) Growth of economy with glowing colors. with rising service sector.
- (8) Rising prominence of soft power like culture in International relations

(9) self sufficiency in agriculture

(10) Maintained

Challenges -(A) Political -

- Maintaining balance between 3 pillars of government.
- resolution of federal dispute
- strengthening of PRIs.

(B) Social -

- Empowerment of women, disabled and backward section.
- Communalism, Casteism,
- ~~regionalism~~ militancy, LWE.

(C) Economic

- poverty, unemployment despite of economic growth.
- productivity of agriculture
- ~~the~~ of manufacturing sector.
- diversifying services.
- strengthening of financial institutions.

(4) International

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

- With the increasing women workforce, there are rising key issues faced by women in the society -

① Security -

① safety issues -

- harassment at workplace
- risk of for life & dignity during commuting.

② capability

- doubt over capability
- assigning 2nd grade work

③ lower pay than male counterparts

- highlighted in all layers and sectors of economy

④ work-life balance -

- have to handle dual responsibility
(office & home both)
- ~~no~~ fear to lose job due to
maternity and efficiency issues
in critical times.

⑤ family support -

- can't be assured or sometime
opposition is experienced.

Steps taken by government -(1) Protection of women against sexual
harassment at workplace act, 2013

- ~~not limited~~
- even schools, colleges are covered
- multi layered grievance committee
- helpline -

(2) Minimum wages act -

- Equal pay in schemes MGNREGS
& govt. jobs.

(3) Stringent fast track court in cases
of rapes(4) Promotion of entrepreneurship

Key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 -

- (1) Expanded to Pub. sector women too.
organised awa unorganised
- (2) for commissioning mother, 12 weeks
of ML.
- (3) Maternity leave increased to 26 weeks.
- (4) Creche facility @ establishment of
more than 50 employees.

Pros -

- (1) took care of new mothers.
- (2) expanded scope to benefit max.
working women.
- (3) commissioning ^{adopting} mothers are recognised.
- (4) Creche facility.

Cons -

- (1) didn't guarantee over loss of job
over maternity.
- (2) 'child birth' is highlighted as
sole responsibility of mothers.
- (3) Need to strengthen inspection
for of establishment for proper
implementation of provisions

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संश्लेषणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

- Water - crisis has become the acute problem for India. Various factors responsible -

(1) Population growth -

Limited water resources are not sufficient for rising population

(2) Increased needs -

The growth of industrialisation, agricultural utilization and increased domestic use aggravate the issue.

(3) Water management -

- ~~Water~~

- Most of water received

during monsoon flow to

Bay of Bengal & unavailability in summer.

- Need of water harvesting.

(4) Use of Water -

- Water is free of cost hence its use is observed carelessly.

(5) Grown Polluted rivers,

- Led to unavailability of pure water

(6) Exploitation of groundwater

- ~~esp.~~ Led to lowering of ground-water table

(7) Regional Imbalance of use as well as availability.

(8) Lack ~~of~~ responsible use by household & industry

(9) Lack of recycle facilities.

(10) ~~to~~ Absence of government laws & regulations.

Solutions -

(1) Creating laws regarding the water resources, sharing etc.

e.g. suggestions by Mihir Shah committee

- (a) strict observance of groundwater exploitation
- (b) Metering in areas maximum possible.
- (c) Emphasis in water use efficiency and recycling facility in industries
- (d) Check on water pollution
- (e) Link canal projects to capture maximum rainfall in river basins.
- (f) Intensifying watershed projects esp. rural areas.
- (g) Awareness campaigns regarding use of water.

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- 'Soil' is an important component for agriculture. A Due to increasing population pressure, to achieve food security, it has become imperative to focus on productivity of agriculture.

Soil provides micro-macro nutrients, water to the plants. Thus, productivity of plant heavily dependent upon the soil.

The Govt. of India has taken some measures as following -

In India, we find the variation in soil type, its grade and quality therefore in various region.



- ① Alluvial soil
- ② Black soil
- ③ Red & yellow soil
- ④ Saline soil.

① Alluvial soil -

- This type of soil is found in the gangetic plain made up of 'alluvium' have poor water holding.
- This is most fertile soil
rich in potash ; poor in phosphorus ~~potassium~~
- The region is leading producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane.

② Black soil -

- This soil found basaltic regions of Deccan
- Rich in potash & poor in phosphorus
- cotton cultivation due to water holding capacity
- Also food crops like jowar, oilseeds.

③ Red & yellow soil

- High iron content
- poor in ~~be~~ potassium & phosphorus

- can be improved by adding nutrients

④ Saline soil -

- soil salinity has become problem in the areas of green revolution
- quality can be improved by addition of Gypsum.

Various measures -

(I) SOIL HEALTH CARD scheme -

- soil testing facility made available to farmers once in 3 yrs
- advising use of fertilisers depending upon condition

(II) Neeranchal yojana

- Per drop more crop.
- efficient use of water & fertilizer thr drip irrigation.

(III) 'Medh pe Pedh'

- to prevent soil erosion to protect soil cover and nutrient retention.

(IV) 6a Promotion of Organic fertilizers.

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO -

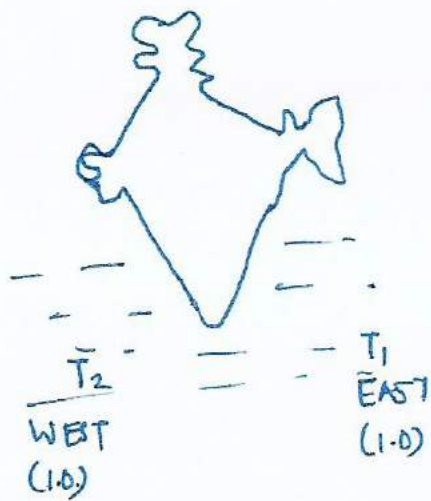
- EL NINO + SOUTHERN Oscillation
- It is phenomenon in of pacific ocean-atmospheric region.
- El Nino → unusual warming of pacific coast of Peru
- SO → ^{seasurface} temperature difference between two sides of equatorial pacific ocean.

* Influence on Monsoon -

- Phenomenon observed once in 7-8 yrs.
- Led to ~~draught~~ in delay of monsoon
- or weakening of monsoon.
- ① draught in India, Australia
- ② floods in china.

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)(c) Indian Ocean dipole - (IOD)

It is difference between SST
in the Indian ocean in
Western & Eastern side.



Sea-surface
 T_1 = temperature (SST)
in eastern side
of Indian
ocean

T_2 = SST in western
side of Indian
ocean

Condition (1) $T_2 > T_1$

- Indian monsoon is stronger
& gives high rainfall in
subcontinent -

Condition (2) $T_1 > T_2$

- Indian monsoon ~~de~~ gets
deflected and led to delay
& weakening of monsoon.

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

- Chlorofluro carbons (CFCs) are major reason of ozone layer depletion and O_3 hole formation over polar areas.

Conditions which led to formation of O_3 hole -

① Polar ~~stratospheric~~ clouds ✓ (PSC)

② - At equatorial region

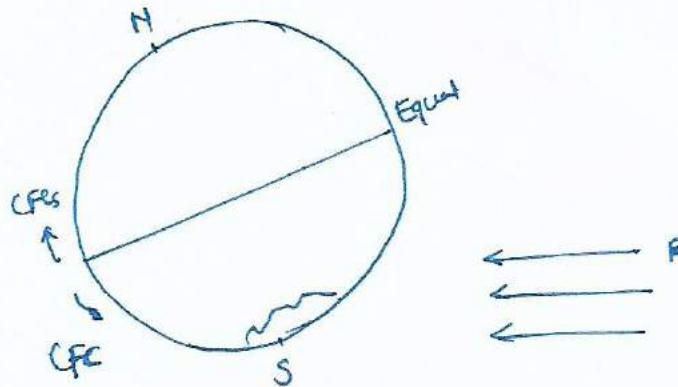
- In the season of spring, there is cloud formation over polar region in stratosphere.
- such clouds are not found in equatorial region.
- CFCs are blown away with wind towards poles

- These clouds provide base to CFC to react with atmospheric ozone & break it into oxygen molecules.

② Antarctic region -

- Antarctic is surrounded by ocean which supplies to the moisture for cloud formation
- Albedo of ice led to reflection of sun rays in atmosphere leading to rise in temperature & favourable condⁿ for cloud formation.

③ spring season - initiates the vapourisatⁿ of sea water as well as melted ice of Antarctica.



At south pole

