



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	Anand Kumar Sharma		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORN	Date	3/11/16

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.

भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans. Cave Architecture in India  
has its roots in Mauryan  
era. Some of the naturally occurring  
caves occur in old times (Palesti-  
thian era) in form of Bhambetka  
caves. However, cave architecture  
Originated in Mauryan era, developed  
Post in Post Mauryan and has  
Pan-India Presence.

Evolution in North India

Mauryan Period → Lomas Rishi caves  
on Barabar hills  
Given by Ashoka to Ajivika  
Sect. monks.

Design → made of Rock.

Nature → Mostly Viharas (place of residence).

Post mauryan → Most significant development took place in this era.

Religion → - some made of rocks -  
on cliffs

- worship places have idols
- form of temples.

Nature - Chaitya - place of worship  
                  Viharas - place of residence

wall paintings → (1) life of Buddha  
                          (2) Shamanism.  
                          (3) life style and culture of people there.

examples → Karle chaitya  
                  Nasik caves  
                  Udaygiri, Khandagiri  
                  Ajanta Caves

S. India →

Rashttrakutas → Elephanta caves  
↳ Ellora caves.

Design + rock cut on hills -  
nature ↳ Chortyas  
Viharas.

Wall paintings - (1) Buddhism  
(2) Jainism  
(3) Hinduism = Kailash-  
Nath temple.

Pallavas → Rock cut temples  
↳ Cave temples.

Gupta period → Most beautiful  
Paintings seen  
at Bagh, Vidisha  
↳ es- Rang mahal.

Thus, Cave architecture  
has evolved a lot over the  
period of time in their design,  
nature, paintings.

2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.

विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरूपित करती हैं।

Ans Folk paintings depict a form of human life; their beliefs and their culture.

It helps us identify their lifestyle, their habits etc.

For example -

Tatara stories / Painting on steps → helped us about their beliefs, lifestyle

Bhubaneswar paintings → helped us about their dancing, hunting activities.

Mamajusha Paintings → about their  
belief of worshipping animals  
and snakes :

Kalamkari → about influence of  
Persian and Hindu  
religion of their life.

Madhurani → depicts the use  
of natural colours  
and their connect with the  
environment.

Pahari Paintings → helped us  
realise their respect for  
nature and natural beauty  
as part of their life.

Aarappan → about their gods, jewellery,  
— dance, animal worship.

Paintings from North east  
tells about their belief of  
animism, worshipping of  
sun, nature gods.

Pichawai → about worship  
of Lord Jagannath  
and their culture, habits  
and God.

Thus, paintings in  
a way help us identify the  
culture beliefs, practices of  
human civilisation from  
harappan era to present  
era.

3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.

"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Partition of Bengal in 1905 was carried out to curb the tide of nationalism rising in Bengal and not due to administrative convenience. This led to ~~see~~ a massive response from Indian side which was not just expression of Bengali sub-nationalism and was base which led to development of India's freedom struggle.

Initially, it was limited to Bengal region and was not spread to other parts of India. But later

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and other  
planned to take it to National  
level. The response led to  
strengthening of freedom struggle  
in following ways -

- ① It was a first of kind  
mass movement and made  
people aware about mass movements
- ② It led to the development  
of idea of Swadeshi and  
boycott which had huge impact  
of Britishers and nationalistic  
feelings formation.
- ③ It led to arousal of extremist  
group in Congress and use  
of extra-constitutional means  
for freedom.
- ④ It gave the idea of Swaraj  
as given by Congress in 1906 session

- ⑤ It promoted participation of women, students, peasants.
- ⑥ It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity through Rakhi tying done in movement.
- ⑦ It united the nation against common enemy and helped India welded into a Nation.

Thus, Swadeshi movement had a long lasting impact on Indian freedom struggle which led to uniting the nation and fear in mind of British as seen in annulment of partition in 1911. Even Gandhi emphasised the role of Swadeshi movement in his writings.

4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans. British rule in India led to drain of wealth from India to England. The whole purpose was to subjugate the ~~Real~~ Indian interest to British Interest. Many intellectuals like R.C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji, Subramaniam Iyer exposed the true nature and exploitation of British rule.

British rule had impact on all the aspects of society -  
on Agriculture → ① It caused  
Commercialisation of agriculture.

② Land revenue system caused exploitation of peasants and benefit of British

③ Due to commercialisation of agriculture, it caused famines in the country and huge poverty.

Industries → ① It led to deindust-  
rialisation of local  
handicrafts and small industries

② Indian exports were banned in England but British imports were duty free in India causing harm to local industrialists.

Capitalists → All the investment in India were done by British Capitalists and they were given high dividends.

eg → Railways construction were given 5% extra dividend.

Resources → 1757-1813 → loot and money used to finance export of Britishers  
1813-1847 → India supplier of raw material & market for British products.

Impact on Nationalism movement.

These interpretation led to the exposure of true nature of British and helped in uniting the people all over the country and now even those who were supporting British fought against them. It led to lot of revolts → Indigo revolt; Peasants revolts farmers revolt. Hence, these interpretation laid the foundation of our freedom struggle.

5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Indian freedom struggle was a collective effort of people from different gender, religion, region. Though we recognise the role of women as in by Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Suchetra Kriplani who fought within constitutional means but role of armed rebellion is less recognised who also played a significant role.

Indian women played a role through armed rebellion since ~~the~~ 1857 to 1947 in

Various forms and regions:-

① Role in 1857 revolt:-

(a) Rani Lakshmi Bai fought in  
Jhansi against British

② Begum Hazrat Mahal fought  
against British in Lucknow.

③ Chittagong armory raid →

① Kolpani Dutta -

② Preetilata Wadedar played  
a role in Chittagong armory  
raid.

③ Bura Bas shot governor  
on point plank during the  
Convocation ceremony.

④ Preeti Usman was there  
in Kanpur Conspiracy case.

- ⑤ There were women who fought in the army, and guerrilla warfare.
- ⑥ Captain Laxmi Sehgal was there in INA.

Thus, women played as much role as men in armed struggle against British playing an equal role in the national freedom struggle.

6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

Ans: The war of 1965 was an attack by Pakistan on India due to economic issues on India and it thought that their leadership is weak. But the force was met with force and finally after international pressure there was ceasefire. Both the sides claim victory but there were no fruitful outcome as compared to 1962 and 1971 war.

Outcome and learning from 1962 war - India lost to China

② It exposed our military weakness and true nature of friendship with China -

outcome and learning from 1971 war -

- India defeated Pakistani forces
- Bangladesh got liberation
- India settled its east front bringing peace.
- Shimla Pact brought line of control and peace at border.

However, 1965 war. there were no outcomes in form of border dispute, there were casualties on both sides and both claimed victory. India despite at upper hand succumbed to international pressure and finally left Lahore and as a result no peace for India. There was successful

Infiltration had from Pakistan even after that. On the other hand, it certainly did show the military superiority of India and diplomatic win as Pakistan failed to internationalise the Kashmir issue. Thus, 1965 war was a mix bag of loss-victory for India.

The experience of 1965 war made India aware about the strength of its forces and weakness of ~~it~~ Pakistan. Also it realised need of foreign support as in 1965 US denied support ~~of~~ to India. So in order to counter that India beforehand signed peace and co-operation treaty with Russia to counter China and U.S. Thus, 1965 gave diplomatic and military experience for India.

7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Any New farmers movements differ from old farmers movements in their nature of struggle, cause, organisation and presence of the movement regionally.

New Farmers movements

- ① fought against issues of Price, MSP, irrigation, droughts, etc.
- ② They are not supported by single party.
- ③ They are generally supported by - NGO's, and society
- ④ They have regional as well as global presence.
- ⑤ It includes newer issues of environment

damage etc.

In India, as the fight still is against exploitation of farmers as well as on the newer issues, so clear differentiation between old and new is difficult. But, however most of the movements are for MSP, irrigation, crop insurance etc, so to certain extent it can be said they are New Farmers Movements.

Problems by poor farmers, labours

- ① Lack of price support.
- ② Lack of credit support.
- ③ lack of skills and technology.
- ④ Climatic variations.
- ⑤ lack of market support.
- ⑥ Role of middlemen / hoarders.

Evaluation

- Positives -
- ① It has caused awareness and mechanisms like, MSP, Procurement from farmers.
  - ② It has increased accountability on government and measures for their betterment & Irrigation projects, Insurance schemes.
  - ③ Increased credit and technology to farmers - eg → NAM, Kisan Credit Card, Kisan Call Centre
  - ④ Increased environmental awareness eg → urea coated with neem, mt/cr → Irrigation

Negatives -

- ① Coverage is small.
- ② Large and middle farmers are benefitted not small.
- ③ Politicisation of issue rather than true reforms - vote Bank politics.

However, the movements are a step in right direction -

8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.

यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Bismarck played a role in unification of Germany as Sardar Patel played an role in unifying India. They both faced different challenges, strategies and yet played a role memorable in History.

Bismarck →

Historical circumstances → ① Italy had common, culture race and geography.

② Exploitation by Roman empire and later by Austria - France.

③ No unity in country.

Challenges → ① Internal challenges  
of uniting the nation

② External resistance from Austria  
France. which was more  
as compared to internal as  
Napoleonic, and common culture  
united them.

Strategy → Blood and Iron →

① Through Diplomacy → Austria  
→ France  
defeated

② Through war → against Denmark.  
France, south German  
States.

Sardar Patel → Historical circumstance

① Single Nation but multiple  
states looking for separate  
country → no unity

② No common culture, race.

- Challenges →
- ① Hostile Neighbour like China, Pakistan
  - ② Partition aggravated the challenge
  - ③ Internal struggle and lack of uniting factor.

Strategies + "Carrot and stick"

- ① Giving concessions and benefit to certain states / princes + e.g. Pravy preserves autonomy.
- ② Direct military action to hostile states' e.g. Hyderabad, Junagadh.
- ③ No foreign support taken.

Thus both united the country through different means and strategies due to different circumstances

9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?

गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Ans 9 Gorbachev era was marked by various reforms to avert the crisis occurring in the U.S.S.R.

Reason for reforms:-

- ① Economic slowdown and recession
- ② Quality of life was poor in U.S.S.R.
- ③ PSUs were failing and productivity decreasing
- ④ ~~and~~ Inflation was rising

Reforms

① Glasnost (openness) → In this he opened the U.S.S.R economy for private and foreign investment to boost it: (towards capitalism)

② Perestroika (Socio-economic welfare reforms)  
→ To enhance the life style and productivity of people he took these reforms.

Role of these reforms

U.S.S.R economy was struggling and people were suffering. In this light he took these steps which led to -

- ① Conservatives criticizing him and right wing criticizing him for not doing enough → Political rift
- ② Failure of reforms to deliver on time → people were agitated. → social rift
- ③ Demands from states for independence
- ④ The Political rift deepened and finally Yelstin planned a coup leading to weakening of Soviet and disintegration of USSR.

Thus, these reforms were like the last nail in the coffin leading to breakup of U.S.S.R.

10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans French revolution in 1789

gave rise to principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and on the other hand Russian revolution gave rise to concept of communism. It is said French revolution had impact on European countries and Russian revolution all over the globe, but however deeper analysis says it is not true.

Impact of French revolution -

① In Europe it spread the ideas

of liberty, fraternity, equality and Napoleon played a role

② Countries like Italy, Germany, Spain demanded such principles

③ Revolution of 1830, 1848 gave rise to concept of rights of citizen

④ Impact on globe -

① The ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity are celebrated & recognised all over the world →

eg + Indian Constitution inspired from French

② Ideas of secularism, democracy, republic are respected and practised all over the world - even today - Nepal, Africa etc.

Impact of Russia → Communism  
spreaded in  
Far east, Eastern Europe,  
Africa.

- Indian freedom struggle  
inspired from Russian revolution

Hence, it might be  
wrong to say that only  
Russian revolution had global  
impact but french revolution  
ideas are globally accepted  
and practiced event  
today.

11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Ans 11. Gender equality refer to equal opportunity for all the gender in education, social & political aspects. India faces a huge gender gap in education as literacy rate for males - 80% and for females is - 65%. This gender gap is due to various reasons

(A) Infrastructure - Lack of school in nearby area forces the girls to drop.

(B) Lack of toilets in schools for girls.

(C) Lack of proper schemes for girl education.

Social → ① Patriarchal mindset  
↳ hence women education  
is ignored

② They are generally involved in  
care of their siblings

③ Poverty forces them to not  
go to school -

④ Early marriage and pregnancy

⑤ Security reasons of harassment  
and eve-teasing -

Political → women education was  
- not at focus of politicians

Cultural → women are supposed to  
take care of family and  
house but not education -

Hence there is a need to  
form policy to deal with it -

- ① Provide infrastructure and  
toilets - e.g. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan  
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- ② Social change and mindset  
change through awareness  
Campaign, media, social  
media and  
Civil society
- ③ Provide scholarship for  
girls and encourage them  
through hostels, prizes.
- ④ Dedicated spending through  
gender budgeting
- ⑤ Highlight role of educated  
women and their success stories
- ⑥ Open learning, Distance courses  
online courses Kwayam, MOOC
- ⑦ Evening schools for girls

12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्यवाही के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: State action is essential to bring a change in social evils but however it is not the panacea for all problems. The efforts are needed at ~~the~~ all level.

→ State  
Society  
oppressed group  
Individual level.

Manual scavenging as a social evil is outcome of social structure (Caste) system, ment factors and factors on

part of group to assert their dignity, rights. The suppressed groups many a times despite of available options do not leave the profession or report about their humiliation and accept it as part of their life.

Hence, the need is to eradicate it by organised effort by everyone and through.

- (1) Government → Strict implementation of manual scavenging law → Lack of implementation is one of the cause.
- Create awareness among society and group to realise their rights
  - Provide rehabilitation and alternate

Employment opportunity

- ② Society → collective effort to recognise the dignity and give away practices of discrimination, untouchability. Her role of civil society is important.
- ③ Suppressed groups and individuals
  - Assert their rights and give away the profession
  - No lack of fidal attitude.
- ④ Role of media & civil society → to create awareness.

Thus, organised action only can eradicate this sin to provide holistic solution from legal to social change. An example of "Patia Jalao" movement by Dm Bareilly is a good example of such efforts.

13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

Ans Migration refers to movement of people from one area to another. Rural-urban migration is the most common form of migration and there are several reasons for it.

Pull factors → Job opportunities,  
Better health, lifestyle

Push factors → Diseases, epidemic,  
Poor health, sanitation

Social factors → SC/ST migrate as their  
case gets masked and hence no  
discrimination. Easy to do job

which cannot be done in villages

- ④ Migration due to marriages are also the reason.

Indian Slum → India has one of the largest slums in the world.

- ① Mumbai - Dharavi, Slum, Delhi - Kalkata
- ② huge population density of area.
- ③ Poor hygiene and sanitation
- ④ lack of basic facilities - like water, electricity.
- ⑤ Nearby railway, dumpyard exposing them to eviction and diseases
- ⑥ Poor air quality and lifestyle.

## Strategies for transforming

- ① Improve Basic facilities and Better identification of people -
- ② waste management and sanitation of people -
- ③ Make use of PPP, Civil societies to rehabilitate them in better places.
- ④ Providing them houses through scheme like "Housing for All-2022"
- ⑤ Providing employment and strengthening of rural infrastructure to decrease migration
- ⑥ Better planning of urban areas
- ⑦ Awareness among slum people about hygiene, sanitation etc.

14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Ans. Flood plains are the areas of later stage of development of river or they are river forms in their mature stages. They are structures formed by deposition of material brought down by rivers in the plains which is soil, stones, weathered material.

For example, Ganga plains  
Indus plains

Signifi cance (1) They are the areas of high productivity due to presence of fertile soil

(2) They are fertile grounds for agricultural and allied activities production.

(3) They provide livelihood and habitat to large population. For example's flood plains are the areas of heavy population density in world.

Urban flooding are cause of worry due to the multiplier effect of damage and impact it causes. There have been recent rise in urban floods due to human activities, eg → Chennai flood.  
→ :

- ① Rapid urbanisation which is unplanned.
- ② Improper drainage and encroachment into rain sewerage areas.
- ③ Global warming and industrialisation causing climate changes.
- ④ Improper drainage and damage to ~~was~~ buffers zones  
eg → Ard of living event on Yamuna flood plains
- ⑤ Concrete roads decreasing the time to absorb water by soil.

Thus, human activities has raised credence of urban flooding.

15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.

भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं। दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans: Forest fires are very common in North Eastern regions of our country and now they have increased in areas of Uttarakhand and Himachal due to various reasons -

Northern east -> ~~North~~ - Mainly due to shifting cultivation

- Thun

- due to human activities of tourism and people

- dry forest when no rainfall  
Himachal / U.K + ① Tourist activities

② Dry summers causing high temp and hence forest fire -

Ecological significance →

Positive → ① It causes damage to useless plants and weeds.

② It increases the manure to the soil.

③ It provides nutrient to soil and hence restores productivity.

④ It provides land for habitation to people & animals.

Negative ① Causes pollution  
→ air.

② Causes global warming and climate change.

③ Causes damage to ecological resources and plants.

④ Causes damage to habitat of animals and tribes living there.

There is a need to form ~~leg~~ comprehensive policy involving stakeholders to deal with it.

- ① Strict legal punishment for those involved in it.
- ② Awareness among locals regarding harmful effects of forest fires.
- ③ Sustainable agricultural techniques.
- ④ Water sprinkling in areas of dry during hot summers.
- ⑤ Hazard and vulnerability analysis of the areas.
- ⑥ Active support of tribals and civil society.

16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

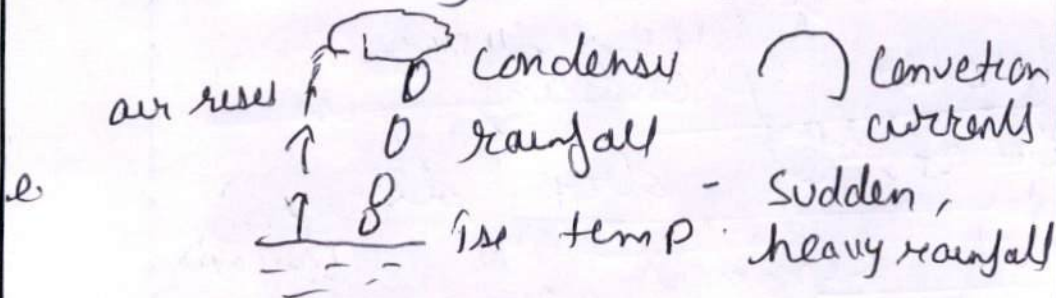
वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans Rainfall / precipitation occurs

when there is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{saturation of} \\ \text{atmosphere} \\ \text{Presence of Condens-} \\ \text{-ation nuclei} \end{array} \right.$

Types of rainfall -

① Convictional rainfall  $\rightarrow$  There is sudden rise of temperature, air evaporates and condense there causing rainfall



② orographic rainfall  $\rightarrow$  Due to presence of a barrier which stops it, ~~for~~ air rises and causes saturation, leading to



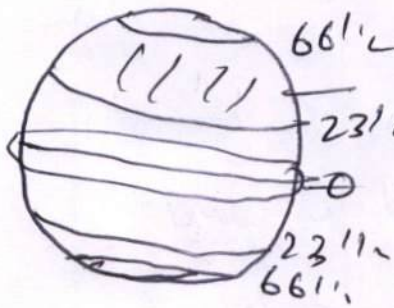
Distribution →

Convectional → Equatorial / Tropical regions

Orographic → Mountain areas

Frontal → Temperate regions

Tropic + EQ → heavy.

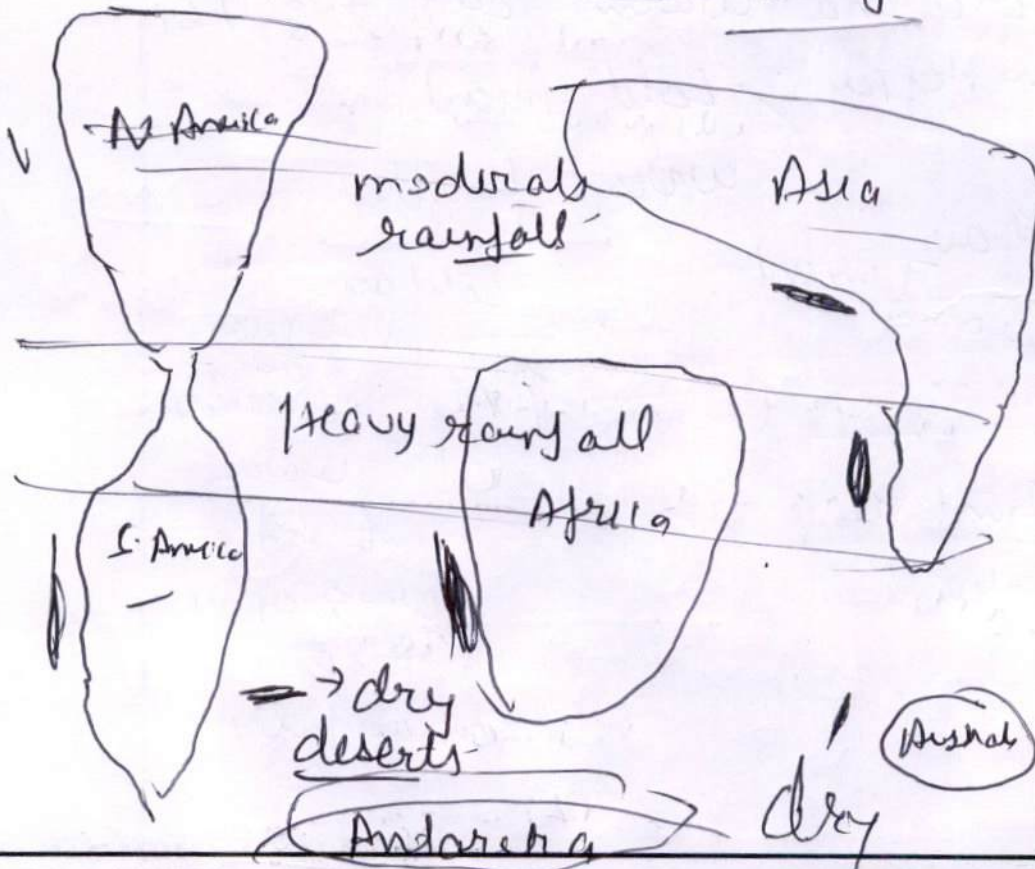


Frontal Temp → moderate

Convectional / Poles → dry

west coast → dry

Arctic → dry



17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.

देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: ~~But~~ India has around 4.1% of water resources of the world which is sufficient to meet the requirements of Indian population but however they seem to be insufficient due to irrational and mismanagement of existing resources →

- ① Inefficient water practices by families, households
- ② water intensive agriculture practices → surface flooding irrigation, growth of

water, intensive crops.

- ③ lack of water management technique or conservation efforts like rain water harvesting, DW management etc.
- ④ Use of water ~~in~~ in industry in underdeveloped.
- ⑤ No fewer conservation techniques or water conservation.  
ex → Sugar industries use water irrationally.

### Impact

#### Short term

- Social → ① Droughts, famine  
Poverty, Crop failure  
② Raised social tensions  
among communities  
eg → Karnataka & T.N

③ Farmer suicides dispute.

Economic → ① Hunger rises  
 ② decrease agricultural  
 production  
 ③ Raised imports of cereals  
 → hence economic burden.

long term social → ① Famine-death  
 ② Poverty, hunger, malnutrition  
 ③ water wars.

Economic → ① Slowdown of economy  
 ② failure of institution → NPA, etc.  
 ③ Increase Burden of agriculture-  
 farmer, crops.  
 ④ drought, famine and  
 death leading to increase  
 expenditure on health.  
 ⑤ Increase CA deficit etc.

Thus, water deficit has  
 deep socio-economic impacts.

18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

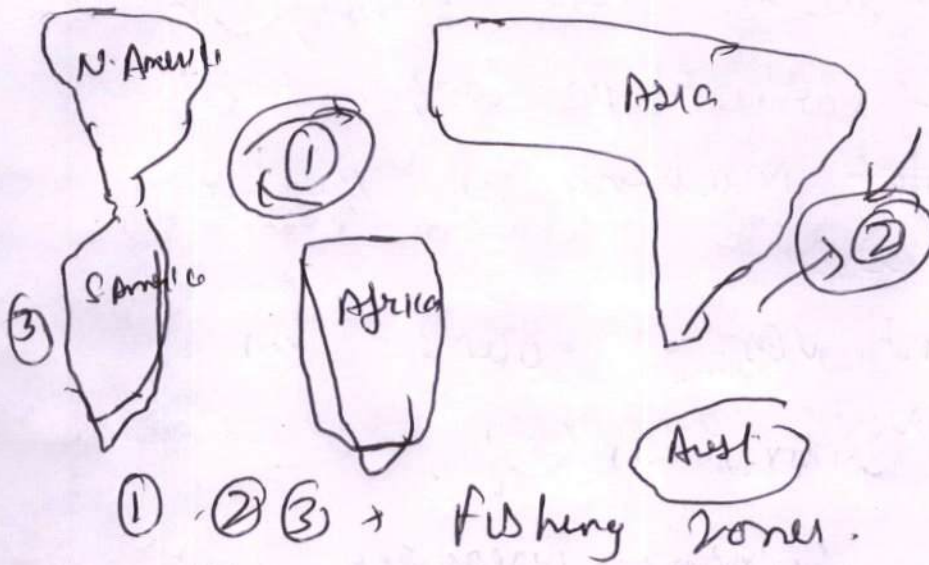
विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans The major fishing zones of the world are found in areas where there is mixing of warm and cold currents.

① North Atlantic ocean mixing of Gulf stream (warm) and North Atlantic ocean Drift (cold current).

② North Pacific ocean near Japan - due to mixing of Kuroshio (warm) and Oyashio current (cold).

③ West coast of Mexico and Peru due to upwelling.



India's deep sea fishing policy needs a fresh look as there has been problems of loss of resources and use of ~~no~~ damage to ecosystem due to use of old techniques. However introduction of new technology is posing a threat to livelihood of traditional farmers.

Recent recommendations  
by Meena Karmari Committee -

- ① Issuance for fishing in EEZ of ships larger than 15m
- ② ~~not~~ making a Buffer area.
- ③ Joint venture owned by Private companies to be allowed.

~~Here~~ However, this was opposed by fishermen due to their threat to their livelihoods and lack of consultative mechanism of committee. There is a need to form a new policy to involve all stakeholders to balance the livelihoods of fisherman and sustainable development as enshrined in ~~SAG's~~ SAG's: "Blue revolution" is a positive step in this direction.

19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.

यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for past few years as seen in delta ~~of~~ of Ganga & Brahmaputra. There are several reasons for that-

① Natural reasons →

- ① Due to lack of water as less rainfall
- ② Due to melting of glaciers due to global warming, so less water and hence less deposition
- ③ Due to rising sea levels

Anthropogenic reasons

- ① Due to rapid urbanisation and agricultural expansion ~~and~~ leading to encroachment in course of river
- ② Due to building of dams - embankments in the course of river, irrigation → water is diverted.
- ③ Due to marine encroachment at the mouth.
- ④ Transport in water ways causing damage.
- ⑤ Rapid industrialisation and climate change → water diverted for use.
- ⑥ Tourism and changes in course of rivers
- ⑦ Inefficient water use.

Hence, there is a need to ~~so~~ preserve our deltas and rivers through sustainable development and water efficient techniques like Rain water harvesting, watershed management.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Ans 20 Arabian Sea experiences fewer tropical cyclones due to various reasons →

- ① Bay of Bengal is a small closed water body enclosed from three sides, so heating is more easier in the other
- ② Indian Arabian is large and open body.
- ③ there is relatively less mixing of water in Bay of Bengal from <sup>other</sup> water bodies as compared to Arabian Sea.
- ④ Bay of Bengal faces wind disturbances two times in

a year due to SW monsoon and  
NE monsoon -

~~Tropical cyclones~~ does  
~~not~~ occur during

- (4) Easterlies are passing through  
(North East monsoon) the  
Bay of Bengal with great  
intensity at that time causing  
E-W movement whereas no  
such winds pass through  
Arabian sea at that time.

During South west  
monsoon low pressure area  
is created near the Indian  
land mass in northern hemisphere  
and there is high pressure  
area in oceanic mass, so  
heating is less in ocean

surface causing temperature  
above the required for  
low pressure area do create  
cyclones. On the other

hand during Oct-Nov  
pressure belts have moved  
from Northern hemisphere  
towards equator and ocean

mass causing intense heat.

Reverse SW monsoon

