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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	94447
Center	OLD RJN NGR	Date	13-10-17

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	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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 the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है, जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mughals consolidated their territory and emerged as an all-India empire. Their political might was complemented by developments in the field of art and culture.

Architectural styles:

- Large gateways. for ex: Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, by Akbar.
- Charbagh style: Mughals displayed affinity for building gardens.
- Use of marbles: Eg: Taj Mahal at Agra.
- Pietra Dura and Calligraphy along with Arabesque, jali works.

Historians and poets

Autobiographies were written. For
eg: Badshahnama by Abdul Hamid
Lahori.

Humayun nama by Gulbadan Begum.
Persian and Arabic were the
languages used.

Babur was fond of Turkish poetry.

Painting:

Jahangir's court was full of
prolific painters. He himself was
proficient in portrait painting.

Other painters of Mughal court
include Abdus Samad, Mir Sayyid
Ali, Basawan, Jaswant, Mukand,
Farooq Beg, Bishan Das. ~~Babur~~

Music:

Tansen was a famous singer of Akbar's Court. Muhammed Hussain Azad composed Raag Darbari for Akbar. Mughal emperors patronized music in their courts.

Conclusion:

The art and cultural developments showed a decline in the reign of Aurangzeb and the later Mughals. Though Bahadur Shah Zafar was fond of Urdu poetry but the other art forms suffered a decline.

2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रूप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

India has had a long tradition of development of water harvesting structures. Some of which were built with imperial support, others were funded by merchants.

In the Harappan civilization, we do have Great Bath at Mohenjodaro in which step well type structure could be found.

During Mauvyas, Chandragupta Mauvya funded water harvesting structures along the river Ganges for irrigation and drinking purposes.

Ilutmish constructed Hauz khas tank to help irrigate land near the Siri Fort Area.

During the period of Mughals, baolis (steep well) were built. Sher Shah Suri built wells for travellers in Sarais.

Conclusion:

Evidences of Johads, Khadins and Bamboo drip irrigation in Mizoram trace their history back to the traditional water harvesting structures.

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

From the middle of 18th century, in general and the Battle of Plassey in particular, India virtually came under the control of East India Company. During this time, imperial rivalries brewed across the world. France had ambitions in territories like Pondicherry.

Seven Year Global War (1754-1763)

between England and France got intertwined with the Carnatic Wars.

Carnatic Wars:

Arcot became the point of tussle between British and French.

By support rival rulers, Britain and France engaged in a proxy war.

Chanda Sahib was supported by British as successor to the ruler in the kingdom of Arcot, which was presented by French.

~~After the Treaty~~
As a consequence, Battle of Wandiwash was fought between Britain and France alongside the Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

Britain emerged as a victor and with the signing of Treaty of Paris in 1763, British East India Company emerged as the Supreme Court and France suffered setbacks to its imperial ambitions in India.

Thus, international wars like the Seven Year Global War

had implications in India as
well.

4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Due to ^{Surat} ~~1907~~ split between the Moderates and Extremists in the Congress, ~~and~~ the gradual waning out of Swadeshi and Boycott movement, reunification of Bengal in 1911, there was a phase of relative inactivity in the freedom struggle.

Lucknow session of 1916 presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar was significant because:

(i) Merger of Moderates and Extremists of Congress: Due to ongoing efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the two efforts came together

once again and decided to reconcile their differences.

(ii) Congress and Muslim League decided to put up a joint fight against the British.

(iii) Acceptance of Communal electorate for Muslims by the Congress:

As laid out in Morley Minto Reforms in 1909, after due deliberation and hesitancy, Congress leaders in order to iron out the differences with Muslim League as well as to espouse Muslim's Cause, accepted communal electorates.

It was a watershed event as it raised communal consciousness.

Conclusion:

Lucknow session of 1916 hit a major blow to the Divide and Rule tactics of the British. The coming together of factions prepared the grounds for the Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement of 1920s.

5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice party, founded by Mudaliar Chetty and others in Madras opened a front against Brahmanical politics in India. The party espoused the cause of Dalits, and other disadvantaged sections of the society.

Reforms:

(i) Temple Entry Movement:

The leaders of Justice party advocated for the right to temple entry for the Dalit community. They undertook strikes, fasts, petitions etc for their cause.

(ii) Against Untouchability:

Due to persistent efforts of

Justice party against untouchability,
the Kakinada session of Congress
passed a resolution against
untouchability in 1924.

Towards reservation:

Though the demands of Justice
party did not include reservation
per se, but it did create:

→ political consciousness among
non-Brahmins about their rights.

→ a sense of caste solidarity.

Conclusion:

The roots of present Dravidian
parties like DMK, AIADMK trace
back to the Justice party.

The role played by the

later leadership of Justice party including that of E.V. Ramaswami Naicker (periyar) also known as 'Socrates of the East', in ensuring social affirmative action for the Untouchables was pivotal.

6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean peninsula became a ground for proxy war between US and USSR as a part of Cold War.

Korean War:

North Korea was under the influence of China, a Communist regime.

While, South Korea was under the influence of United States, a proponent of democracy.

Disaster for Korea:

→ War Casualties.

→ Separation of families along 38° N parallel.

→ propping up of puppet regimes.

→ Complimentary Economies,

South Korea is a market leader
in manufacturing, automotives etc.

While North Korea has surplus
labour.

Due to war, the two sides got
separated and were deprived of
the possible synergy that could
have accrued as a single Korea.

Thus, the Korean war was disastrous
for Korea.

Missed opportunity for US:

Democracy in North Korea would
have given United States a geo-
strategic advantage because of its
proximity to China and USSR
(Communist regimes).

Defining moment for china:-

By maintaining ~~the~~ Communist influence and better relations with North Korea, china gained geostrategic clout regionally.

Conclusion:

Demands for denuclearisation and reunification of Korean peninsula traces its history back to the Cold War and remains an unresolved issue.

7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the early 1930s, the entire Europe was facing the after effects of Great Depression of 1929 as well as the fallouts of dictated peace treaties like Treaty of Versailles.

The Munich pact of 1936 offered Germany parts of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland).

It was an act of appeasement because:

(i) British found the terms of Treaty of Versailles too harsh on Germany and wanted revival of Germany so that it could serve as an export destination for British Goods.

(ii) Fear of Communism :

Britain and France felt that a resurgent Germany under Hitler could act as a check against the Domino effect of Communism.

(iii) After-effects of Economic Depression

European powers wanted to buy time to gain military strength and thus were unwilling to get into a conflict with Germany.

Munich Pact could not bring peace because :

(i) Increasing ambitions of Fascist powers :

By offering Sudetenland on plate to Hitler, other European powers raised the profile of Hitler among the Germans.

Conclusion:

Munich pact paved the way for
Anschluss with Austria, Invasion
of Abyssinia by Italy, Spanish Civil
War etc. Ultimately, it led to
the Germany invasion of Poland
which snowballed into the Second
World War in 1939.

8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji's method of Non-violence inspired leaders worldwide. One among them was Martin Luther King. Martin Luther imbibed his philosophy while carrying out his long drawn struggle in America.

Contributions and Accomplishments

(i) Fight against racial injustice:

Martin Luther launched a non-violent protest against racial discrimination against Blacks in education, jobs etc.

(ii) Black Solidarity:

He organised the Blacks, made them politically aware about their rights and ongoing discrimination.

(iii) United Struggle against Apartheid:

By engaging with international leaders worldwide, Martin Luther pressurised the American leaders to end slavery and other forms of racial discrimination against Blacks.

Conclusion:

America has emerged as a melting pot of immigrants, Blacks, diverse races etc. Due to the sacrifices made by Martin Luther, America embraced the ideals of liberty & equality in true spirit.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been a land of more than twenty languages with more than 1600 dialects. Language is an integral part of one's identity.

Linguistic reorganisation of states:

post independence, many Commissions were set up to look into the demands of linguistic reorganisation. JVP Committee turned down using language as a criteria for states reorganisation.

Fazl Ali Commission recognised language as a criteria for reorganisation of states. On that basis, States Reorganisation Act, 1956 was passed. Gujarat was carved out of Bombay province for Gujarati speaking population.

Anti-Hindi Agitation of 1960s:

~~Article~~
India after independence had English and Hindi as the official languages. Hindi was supposed to continue as the sole official language after 1965, when English was to be withdrawn. But, due to anti-Hindi agitation in the Southern States of India, the govt. of India came out with a 3-language formula;

3-language formula:

English and Hindi would be the common languages throughout India. Alongside any regional language for instance, Sanskrit in North India and Dravidian languages in South India may continue.

Article 351 of the Indian Constitution

: It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of Hindi language.

As per Official Languages Act, 1963, the president of India appoints a national commission to look into the prospects of Hindi language.

Conclusion:

The linguistic reorganisation of States, the three language formula, Special officer of linguistic minorities under Article 350-B etc. have fulfilled the regional aspirations of the people and contributed to national unity and integrity.

10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a disproportionately large informal workforce (~90%) working as unorganised workers. They suffer from poor working conditions, low wages, no job security etc.

Measures for their welfare include:

(i) Minimum Wage Act, 1948 :
to give them a minimum income and provide exploitation.

(ii) Social Security Measures :

→ Atal Pension Yojana to provide assured return to unorganised workers. It is a revamped version of Swavalamban Scheme.

→ Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
to provide health insurance.

(iii) Credit:

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
to facilitate institutional credit
for enterprises in unorganised sector
Formation of Self Help Groups
for pooling resources.

(iv) Skill initiatives

for eg: Recognition of prior learning
for construction sector workers.

Domestic Helps are usually underpaid
and are modern versions of
enslavement.

Need for additional measures:

(i) Lack of documentation and data

so as to arrive at their numbers
so that policy could be made
for their welfare.

- (ii) Lack job security
- (iii) Domestic helps are underpaid ~~to~~ and are asked to do menial jobs.
- (iv) Instances of domestic abuse and sexual harassment have also occurred.

Way Forward:

There is a need to give them 'what is rightfully theirs,' by providing a minimum assured income as well as providing them a dignified life.

11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रूप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The instances of mental illness including depression are on the rise in India. They are discriminated in our society and suffer from stigma.

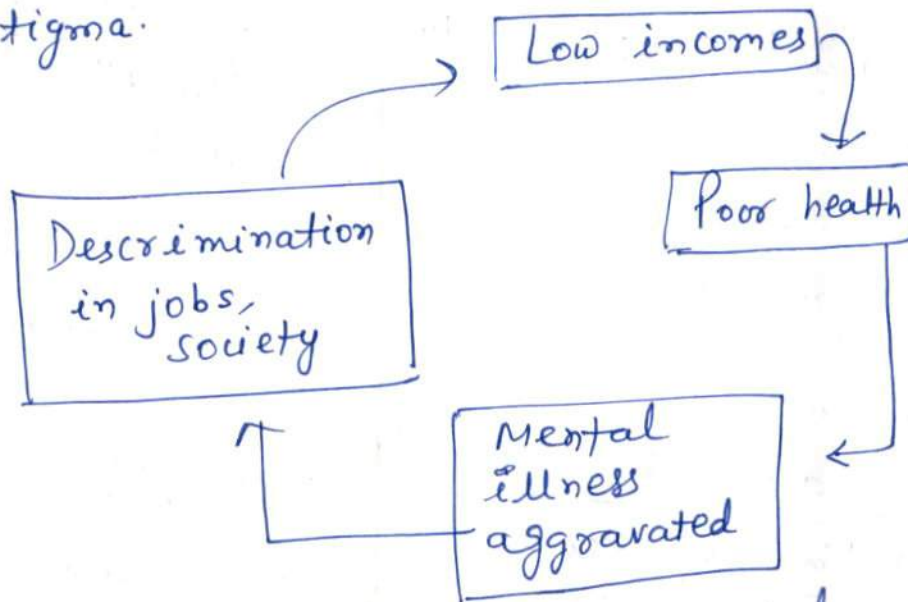


Fig: Vicious cycle of mental illness and discrimination.

The government has taken a lot of policy measures like the

Mental Disability Bill, 2017. But, the policy measures are not sufficient because:

(i) Societal Apathy:

Mentally ill suffer more from societal apathy and discrimination than their incapacities.

(ii) Belief of 'Retribution for past Karma':

It is believed that mentally ill ~~are~~ suffer due to their ill deeds in previous births.

In addition to building infrastructure increasing the availability of psychiatrists and mental health care institutions, following measures

should be taken:

(i) Creation of role models and ambassadors to take up the issue at societal level:-

For example, Deepika padukone ~~to~~ has come forward and broken up the silence on mental health issues.

(ii) Role of NGOs to sensitize public of the need of mental health care to those in need. There is a need to end the state of denial.

Way Forward:

By changing the attitude of society to mentally ill, they can be reintegrated into the mainstream.

12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (hence forth PVTGs) are a subsection of tribal community that have the following characteristics:

- Declining population
- Rising illiteracy
- pre-agricultural modes of occupation and existence

Dhebar Commission had laid out the characteristics of PVTGs.

Examples of PVTGs are Birhor in Odisha, Sentinalese, Onge, Jarawa in Andaman and Nicobar etc.

Challenges:(i) Shrinking habitat:

Due to increasing developmental activities in their habitat.

(ii) Forest bureaucracy has been apathetic to their demands.(iii) Emerging diseases like Japanese Encephalitis, Sickle cell anaemia etc.Govt. measures:

→ Identification using statistical tools and habitat using Remote Sensing.

→ Forest Rights Act, 2006:

PVTGs have been given rights to minor forest produce, guaranteed compensation and rehabilitation etc.

→ Adarsh residential schools

→ Food Security Act, 2013 to address malnutrition & hunger among PVTGs.

Way Forward :

The government should take measures to restore the habitat loss and ensure their livelihood does not get jeopardised due to ongoing developmental activities.

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation is creation of suburban centres (partially rural, partially urban) around large urban centres. It is an after effect of unplanned and rapid urbanisation in developing economies.

Reasons behind early Suburbanisation:

(i) Decline in agricultural incomes

: The decline in village economies have led to increased migration of youth towards cities.

(ii) Poor infrastructure of major cities:

Lack of affordable housing facilities

lack of urban space have pushed people into the outskirts of major cities.

(iii) Rising Cost of land in urban cities have also led to rise of Suburban centres.

(iv) Mass public transportation systems like Metro have facilitated commutation to people from Suburban centres to the metros.

Challenges:

(i) Proliferation of slums:

Due to Choking of city infrastructure ghettoisation and slums have proliferated, which is a major challenge.

(ii) Security issues:

Thefts, petty crimes are on the rise.

(iii) Stress on city infrastructure

including housing, transport, etc.

(iv) Urban Congestion and Traffic
Pollution.

Way Forward:

The governmental schemes like RURBAN Mission to provide Urban facilities in rural areas, Transit Oriented Development, municipal bonds etc. are steps in the right direction to address the issue.

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra is a trans boundary river that arises in Tibet. Brahmaputra's drainage area include States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam. The valley is prone to flooding because of:

Geographical Factors :

(i) Slope: As Brahmaputra enters the valley of Assam, there is a massive change of gradient which causes large deposition of water.

(ii) Ageing Embankments *

(iii) changing course of the river.

(iv) Heavy rainfall as South west monsoon sheds its moisture after striking the mountains.

Anthropogenic factors:

- (i) Encroachment of river basin.
Settlements on the river basin.
- (ii) Shifting Agriculture in the region lowers water retention capacity.
- (iii) Deforestation & overgrazing in the valley.

Measures:(i) Technological solutions:

Building dams to control the flow of water. Building of flood retention walls.
Renovating the ageing embankments.

(ii) Desiltation to lower the sediment in the river.

(iii) Hydrological data sharing with china to take remedial measures as per the flow in the season.

Way Forward:

Building resilience and community participation to tackle the disaster and losses due to floods in the valley will also help.

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Heat Budget: The net amount of heat received by the Earth is equal to the heat radiated back to space by the Earth.

Earth's atmosphere :

As the sun's rays strike Earth's atmosphere, a part of it is reflected back to space. Another part is absorbed by the atmosphere, clouds, Rest part of incident radiation reaches to the surface of the earth.

$$\boxed{\text{Heat Received by Earth}} = \boxed{\text{Heat lost back to space}}$$

Impact of increasing CO_2 :

(i) Global Warming:-

The earth's atmosphere is transparent to incoming solar radiation, but it absorbs long wave infrared radiation, transmitted from Earth's surface.

CO_2 is a greenhouse gas and it absorbs the ~~in~~ outgoing solar terrestrial radiation and warms the Earth's surface.

(ii) Increasing CO_2 also impacts the rates of photosynthesis of phytoplanktons.

Thus, CO_2 has an adverse effect on ~~the~~ Earth's heat budget.

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Peninsular rivers are unsuitable
for navigation because:

(i) Dependent on monsoon unlike
Himalayan ~~river~~ rivers that are
perennial.

(ii) Rocky indented surface
unlike the floodplains of
Himalayan rivers.

Peninsular rivers however, facilitate
hydroelectric power generation
because:

(i) Western Ghats altitude: Most of

peninsular rivers have their origin in western Ghats, whose high altitude facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

874

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17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Location of industries is influenced by government policies in the following manner:—

(i) Tax incentives:

For instance, Special Economic Zones allow for tax free exports.

(ii) power subsidies :-

Availability of cheap power is a key determinant for industries location.

(iii) Labour laws :

Minimum wages are fixed by State governments. Labour costs

are an important component of costs of operation.

Steps taken for backward regions

(i) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

(ii) Area specific plans by planning Commission.

(iii) Infrastructure funding for backward areas.

(iv) Tax breaks for industrial clusters in North East.

(v) Development of Special Economic Zones and Coastal Economic Zones (SEZs) in backward areas.

Way Forward:

For balanced regional development,

location of industries in backward areas is a must.

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

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Process of cloud formation:

- (i) Evapo-transpiration due to sun's rays.
- (ii) Warm air being lighter rises up.
- (ii) Hygroscopic nuclei forms the base around which water droplets coalesce.

Clouds role in weather forecasting:

- (i) Darker clouds ⇒ possibility of rainfall.

For eg: presence of Cumulonimbus clouds.

- (ii) Speed of movement of clouds can be used for determining rainfall predictions.

(iii) Nature of clouds also determine albedo and hence, local temperature.

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19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation refers to the removal of top layer of the soil (erosion) or a drastic adverse change in its composition.

Measures :

(i) Afforestation :

Trees bind soil and contribute to humus formation. Leaves of trees provide the detritus.

(ii) Mulching

to restore soil moisture.

(iii) Contour ploughing

(iv) Crop rotation : Leguminous
crops fix nitrogen.

- (v) Applying manure and fertilisers in a desired proportion.
- (vi) Drip irrigation to prevent leaching of soil nutrients.

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20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Islands witness increasing footfalls that have added to stress on the existing resources.

Threats:

- (i) Unplanned migration and encroachment of island territories
- (ii) Sand mining
- (iii) Overfishing: Dynamite fishing, Bottom trawling etc.
- (iv) overgrazing and rapid felling of trees.
- (v) Loss of tribal habitat.

Measures proposed :-

- (i) Sustainable tourism on islands
- (ii) Land reclamation
- (iii) Coastal Zone Regulations as proposed by Shailish Nayak Committee
- (iv) Flood Retention Walls & embankments.
- (v) Ban on mining in mining of sand and minerals from the islands on threats.

Conclusion:

Islands as a landform can be saved from possible extinction by integrating environmental concerns with economic exploitation.

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