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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	232438
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	19/12/2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).

उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**

इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।

3. **All questions are compulsory.**

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans- Indian civilisation has been the most continuous civilisation. The storage structures & step wells have been constructed long back.

→ Storage structure & step wells:-
conception, architecture & ornamentation

- (a) Harappan civilisation had large granary. It was so immense that it could meet the demand for all people.
- (b) Great bath was constructed in a very scientific way for ritual purposes as well as decoration.
- (c) In medieval period a well, storage systems were robust. For eg- during Aladdin Khilji's time, Arkar's time.

- ④ Step wells were part of architectural constructions. For eg- Sun Temple, Modheer, Dravidian temple style, Rani Ki Vaav etc.

→ A lesson to contemporary time

- ⑤ Centralised as well as localised storage facilities can be constructed to avoid grain loss.
- ⑥ Traditional water harvesting mechanisms like Zing, Kuhl, Hala, Johad, Tanka etc can be adopted for better water conservation.
- ⑦ These features will help combating issues like poverty, infrastructural glitches, water scarcity.

Thus, Indian past offers best solution to attain sustainable development in present era of rapid climate change.

2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans - Indian nationalist movement was dynamic in nature. The capitalist class became an active participant post arrival of Gandhi's. During swadeshi movement too, capitalist had participated extensively.

Capitalist class of India was given ~~no~~ stepmotherly treatment by the Raj. All contracts, profitable businesses went to European capitalist class. There was an intended desire to keep Indian capitalist weak.

After - 1919 - 1920, some instances like Jallianwala -

- massacre, Khilafat - Non cooperation
movement, Montague-Chelmsford
reform pushed capitalist class
closer to national movement.

For instance, Sannalal

Bajaj helped Gandhi's founding
Sabarmati Ashram. They provided
funding to Congress to wage
movements for independence.

Moreover, there was
fear of communism among
capitalist class due to Bolshevik
revolution of Russia. Congress was
centrist party, hence attracted
capitalist class.

Thus, capitalist class
participation was immediate and
they balanced their profit interests
as well as national interest.

3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans -

Modern education introduced by Britishers uprooted Queen-shishya parampara from India. William Hasting established Calcutta madrasah & Jonathan Duncan founded Sanskrit college a Varanasi giving way to modern education.

- Modern education & British interest
- It wanted to create a class of Indian who would be Indian in colour but British in taste, moral & preference
 - It aimed to fill subordinate posts with low wage Indians
 - creating immense market
 - Glorification of British past.

- Its reach was restricted & character unsatisfactory
- only urban upper-middle class got the benefits of these education
- Rural class remained totally out
- downfiltration theory repudiated concept of modern education.
- It aimed to keep Indians in the bondage of colonialism.
- It was unsatisfactory due to static in nature. It imparted only those education which made a loyal subject & low-wage workers.

Thus, British-led modern education was very narrow minded. It was introduced with wrong intention. Yet Indians utilized it to create nationalist consciousness among educated people to wage war of independence.

4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. (150 words) 10

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans- poverty is a ubiquitous problem of today's world. As per UNDP MPI, around 50-1% world's population is multidimensionally poor. Brandt report of 1980 provided exhaustive reasons for poverty & its ways for its elimination.

→ Reasons for poverty in Third World countries:-

- (a) closed economies not going for trade. It prevents earning of resources.
- (b) Excessive dependence on agriculture. Subsistence nature of farmers.
- (c) political instability prevents investment.

- (d) Human capital deficiency due to poverty, poor education & poor health.
- (e) several faultlines in the society like communalism, tribalism, casteism.
- (f) Historical reasons - colonialism.

→ Key ideas to help them:-

- opening of economy to ensure more trade & more development.
- market should work in tandem with state to create employment.
- stability & predictability of economic policies to attract investment.
- Human capacity building

Thus, Brandt report rightly suggested that capacity building should be emphasized to attain humane governance

5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. (150 words) 10

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans -

50% voters are women, yet only 14% MPAs are women.

This paradox shows poor participation of women in political domain.

→ Reasons for poor participation:-

- (a) Entrenched patriarchy imposes a limitation on movement of women - lower turnout.
- (b) Disempowered women are not considered as 'winnable' by political parties. Hence they are not given tickets.
- (c) Criminalisation of politics prevents women from coming out to express own feelings.
- (d) Historical factors like poor education & lack of awareness about women's potential.

- ② Inadequate emancipatory measures by the govt.
- ③ Lack of autonomy, authority at the disposal of women (NITI Aayog)
- ④ Money & muscle power distracts women.

However, with society becoming more mature, women participation is increasing - 73rd & 74th CAA provided for 1/3rd reservation for women. It has ensured that women participation touches a new height.

Thus, 108th Amendment Bill must be brought about to ensure reservation for women in para Lok Sabha & Vidhansabha for gender equilibrium.

6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans - India is a multiracial and multi-caste society. We have 6-
major races and almost 3500
castes. Though both are
manifestations of closed system of
stratification, yet there are lot of
differences between the two.

Race	Caste
→ It is a special characteristics of physical configuration.	→ It is based on notion of purity & pollution.
→ Geography determines race to a great extent.	→ Social status determines caste.
→ There is no concept of <u>inter-race</u> mobility.	→ <u>Inter-caste</u> mobility can be <u>attained</u> .
→ No discrimination on <u>racial</u> basis.	→ Caste based discrimination exist.

Race	caste
→ Race is a broad concept. It encompasses multiple <u>religion</u>, <u>castes</u>. → No race specific rules about <u>dos</u> & <u>don'ts</u>. → Interracial marriage is allowed if <u>religions</u> are same	→ Caste primarily belong to Hinduism. But it has expanded to Christians, & Muslims → Caste-based <u>dressing</u>, <u>eating</u> & <u>marrying</u> rules. → Inter-caste marriage not allowed.

Thus, Race & caste are both closed system with features like endogamy, own socio-cultural rules. Despite of all these differences, there exist a unity in diversity in our nation.

7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. (150 words) 10

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

peri-urban areas are the extension of urban areas. They form the contiguous zones of urban cities and are mostly unplanned.



Fig- peri-urban

- problems
- slums & squatters
 - poorly planned & haphazard settlement
 - poor infrastructures like roads, electricity, schools.
 - inadequate sewage management & poor sanitation
 - crime-centres due to unemployment & backwardness
eg - Buxari
 - Traffic congestion & pollution
 - communicable diseases like malaria, TB etc
 - Lack of govt services.

→ corrective measures can be taken:-

- (a) planned settlement in peri-urban areas. eg- Amravati.
- (b) Adequate infrastructural development through AMRUT, Smart city mission.
- (c) providing adequate employment opportunities to migrant workers.
- (d) Retrofitting & redevelopment of slums.
- (e) providing Affordable Housing complexes under PMAY (U).
- (f) setting up magnet cities like Faridabad, Gwalior near Delhi
- (g) Access to proper sanitation, water, electricity, schools, mohalla clinics.

Thus, 31.1% of India lives in urban & peri-urban areas. By 2040, 400 million more people will be added. Hence, adequate measures must be taken to ensure sustainable urbanization (SDG-11).

8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe.
Elaborate. (150 words) 10

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans

Hubble Space Telescope was launched in collaboration with NASA, ESA, Italian Space Agency to study universe's phenomena.

with passage of time it has changed our understanding in following ways:-

- Analysis of pulsars, stardust
- multiwavelength telescope has enabled enhancing understanding about black holes, merger of stars.
- It has helped searching new planets in other galaxies.
For eg- Goldilock zone planets.

- Moreover, it has also strengthened our understanding about gravitational waves.
- Study of sun's & corona, atmosphere along with study of our planets have increased our understanding.
- It has helped managing interplanetary, interstellar satellites like voyager-1 & II, mission to Mars etc.

Thus, Hubble Telescope is ~~set to~~ being replaced by James webb telescope but it has served its purpose very well in enhancing our knowledge about cosmos.

9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

India is the 3rd largest pharma market in the world. As per NITI Aayog's Action Agenda, pharma market will double in India by 2025.

→ Locational Accidents

① In Himalayan states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand,
eg- Solan, Una, Dehradun.

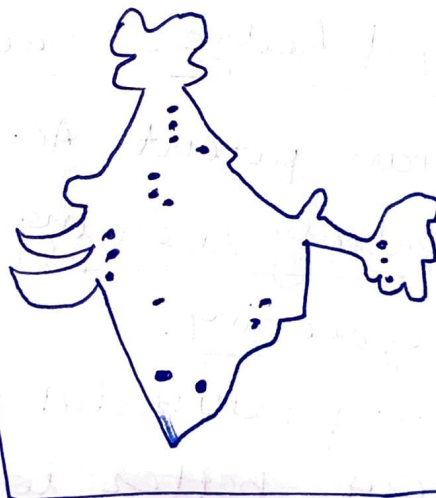


Fig-Pharma industries

② HCR region:-
NOIDA, Faridabad.

③ Western India - Mumbai - Pune Belt, Ahmedabad - Radodara, etc.

④ Eastern India - Kolkata, Bhubaneswar

⑤ South India - Chennai - Coimbatore.

→ Reasons: India as pharmacy of the world

(a) Generic medicines hub - About 22% of world's generic medicines are produced in India. India is the largest exporter.

(b) presence of strong infrastructure, better policies. for eg- pharma vision 2020

(c) Legal hedge - sec 3(d) & 84 of Indian patent Act provides for compulsory licencing & patents evergreening.

(d) strong industrial presence, skilled labour, better logistics etc.

Thus, pharma is becoming next big thing for India. with pharma vision & Innovate in India initiative of BIRAC,

India is set to become largest producer of the world -

10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

Ans Formation of continents & ocean basins is an ongoing geological process. plate tectonics along with radial endogenic & exogenic forces drive formation & destruction.

under radial forces due to residual heat of nuclear decay, plate tectonics move above Asthenosphere.

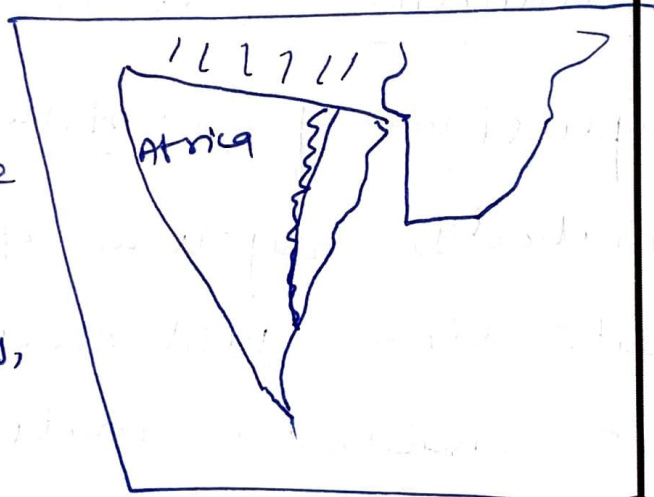


fig - East African Rift valley

It leads creation of a rupture under compressional & tensional forces.

In a long period, this rupture keeps on widening.

This leads to slow formation of ocean basin. For eg- East African rift valley is an ongoing process of continental rupture & formation of ocean basin.

Moreover, block mountains give a way to rupturing of continental plates. Similarly, rupture of oceanic plate like mid-oceanic ridges, also enables formation of oceanic basin.

Thus, such epeirogenic processes are natural and takes millions of year to show any credible evidence.

11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission.
Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans. India is a multilingual, multiracial
& a dynamic nation. Languages are
so diverse that at every 20 km
speaking style changes, every 150 km
language & dialect change.

Since from the
ancient time there has been love
for local language because
language is a part of culture &
personality.

during ancient time,
there was a tradition of
promoting traditional & local
language at kingdom level. For
instance, Ashoka promoted pali.

Prakrit, & Magahi. Chola Kings
promoted Tamil, Chalukya Kings
propagated Telugu.

Similarly, during medieval
period, there was a wave of
religious movements like Bhakti
movement, Sufi movement etc.

Each strand of these movements
promoted local languages. They
propounded their message in local
language. For eg- Chaitanya proabhu

promoted Bengali, no-chisti - Urdu,
Shankardev - Assamese, Alvar &
Nayanars - Tamil etc.

Moreover, there
emerged a tradition of preserving &
promoting local languages through -

Literature. Krishnadeva Raya wrote
Amuktamaladya & established
Ashtadiggaj to promote Telugu,
AKbar promoted scholars like
Abul Fazl to propound Farsi.

During national
movement too, different regions
of India had its own preferences
for local language. for eg-
Tilak released two newspaper-
Kesari & Maharatta, Subramaniam

Aiyer released Tamil newspaper.

During INC session of Haripur - 1920,
leaders held that India would be
reorganised on linguistic lines.

Thus, linguistic
analysis & its preservation &
promotion has been there since
ancient time. Recent schemes like
protection of traditional language, digital
library support the same.

12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Ans - Peasants during national movement comprised of -

- landless labours
- subsistence farmers
- Bonded labours.

Due to increased exploitation of peasants by Britishers through high rent, zamindari system, Bedaikhi led uprising of peasant movement, we see various features of peasant movement during its evolution.

→ 1830s - 1900 - phase-I

→ In this phase, movements were primarily concerned with local issues & were localised.

→ They lacked grand coalition & cooperation.

→ Absence of any overarching idea.

→ were related to exploitation of peasants through forced cultivation.

eg- Indigo revolt, Deccan riot,
panna rebellion.

→ 1900s to 1920 Phase - II

→ in this phase, peasants started getting support of intellectuals like Tilak, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, M. N. Ranade.

→ It started incorporating idea of cooperation & unity at a large level.

→ movements became peaceful largely.

→ It became part of national movement.

eg- Champaran satyagraha,
Khedai satyagraha, Eka movement,
Mapilla revolt, Home rule
league support

→ From 1920s till independence

→ peasant movements became organised. CPI started playing central role.

→ Kisan Sabhas started coming up.
eg- up Kisan Sabha by Babu
Ramdas.

→ It became central to national
movement. eg- Kardoli Satyagrah
led by Patel.

→ movements had wide reach &
capable leadership. eg- Fatpur
Session - 1936 of LNC saw
participation of All India Kisan Sabha
led by Swami Sahjananda.

→ under influence of CPI, it became
violent. eg- Tebhaga & telangana
movements, warli movements.

Thus, peasant movements
were sustained and helped bringing
farmers to the centre of national
movement & created national consciousness.

13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी पस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे?
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans → Indian national movement (INM) was multidimensional having influence of various ideologies. socialist movements became very popular in INM, Pt Nehru declared himself to be a staunch socialist.

→ Conditions & circumstances leading to emergence of socialist movements

- (a) political vacuum created by withdrawal movements by INC.
- (b) presence of huge poverty & hunger among masses.
- (c) Agrarian distress putting peasants in the trap of poverty.
- (d) Lack of satisfaction with Congress way (peaceful) & achievements.

⑥ Eagerness to attain independence at a short span of time -
For eg- MN Roy & Abanindranath Tagore founded CPI in 1924 -

⑦ Revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh declared socialism as an end to eliminate colonialism, capitalism & feudalism -

⑧ Organised movement by SP.
Harayan and other leaders led to foundation of congress socialist party.

→ Impact of socialist ideas on INM

→ It made national movement more dynamic.

→ congress adopted demands of poor in its agenda. For eg- Nehru report - 1928 & Poona session supported socialist demands.

- It attracted huge number of people towards INM.
- It became a guiding source for revolutionaries. for eg- mercut conspiracy, passage of public safety Act
- Trade unions & peasant movements became more staunch

Hence, socialist ideas like equality, freedom, agrarian reforms, social upliftment etc promoted people. It generated the consciousness about nationalism.

Thus, socialist ideas became a crucial driving force for INM and led to logical conclusion of independence in 1947. It was so universal that it became a part of our Constitution.

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. - Towards the end of gruesome World War II (WWII), USA came with reconstruction & development program - Truman doctrine. Under it, USA launched Marshall plan for redevelopment of Europe & the world.

→ Truman doctrine - Humanitarian

→ It declared that USA will not follow isolationist strategy of Monroe doctrine.

→ USA will go for active engagement with world.

→ USA will help people struggling for human rights, self determination & democracy.

→ It also provide funds to development & growth.

→ Europe recovered fastly & could not slip into depression primarily due to Truman doctrine.

→ USA extended help to African nations, Asian nations to community development.

→ It also helped many nations adopting democracy, free trade & human rights.

→ Strategic component

→ End of WWII, started cold war. Fight between two ideologies & superpowers - US & USSR.

→ Truman doctrine aimed at attracting developing nations towards USA.

- It aimed at keeping Europe under influence of USA.
- It also aimed at promoting liberal ideology of USA to counter USSR communist ideology.
- It was a part of USSR containment policy. It aimed at preventing domino effect & Brinkmanship.
- Truman doctrine was successful in establishing two red walls - Israel & Pakistan to have sway over oil rich region of west Asia.

Thus, some argue that Truman doctrine was a move to counter USSR & to promote USA influence. To a reaction, USSR had launched Molotov plan. Yet we can say that it was part humanitarian & part strategic.

15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans- When India attained independence, adopted democracy, many political scholars propounded that India as a nation will fail. Contrarily, it has become the most vibrant democracy & a strong nation.

The divisive problems like communalism, casteism, linguism, secessionism etc we have all present since ~~from~~ the time of colonial rule.

→ 'divisive' problems & challenges

① Communalism is a result of colonial strategy of divide & rule.

(b) Corruption is a gift of East India company. It was used to spread influence of the company.

(c) Castelism has been present since centuries. This has weakened & divided our society in multiple faultlines.

(d) Linguism has also been there.

In Harpur session of congress - 1920, it was declared that India will be reorganised on lingual lines.

(e) secessionism is primarily due to demand of autonomy (Punjab, Kashmir) or lack of development (Nagaland, Bodoland).

These challenges have posed severe roadblocks to Indians evolution - in 1960s, all challenges became united and it appeared that India will -

- not survive the 'dangerous decade'
But India not only survived but
also became stronger. It also
established National Integration
Council

→ Driving force for India

Forces

- Accommodative Indian democracy
- Indian ethos - Sarva dharma sambhav, vashudhaiva kutumbakam
- progressive constitution & its ideals provide scope for everyone's empowerment
- Federalism, power devolution
- Decisive leadership
- Indian society is dynamic & cohesive
- protection of everyone's cultures & way of life.

Thus, India has become one of the most strong nations. There exist a unity in diversity. Indian nationalism has become a common consciousness.

16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Aus— Domestic workers are one of the most marginalised section of Indian society - As per DL0 report, not only they face discrimination & exploitation but also get lower wages.

→ challenges faced by them

→ violation of their human rights like right to livelihood.

→ mostly children are employed as helpers - It sacrifices their education.

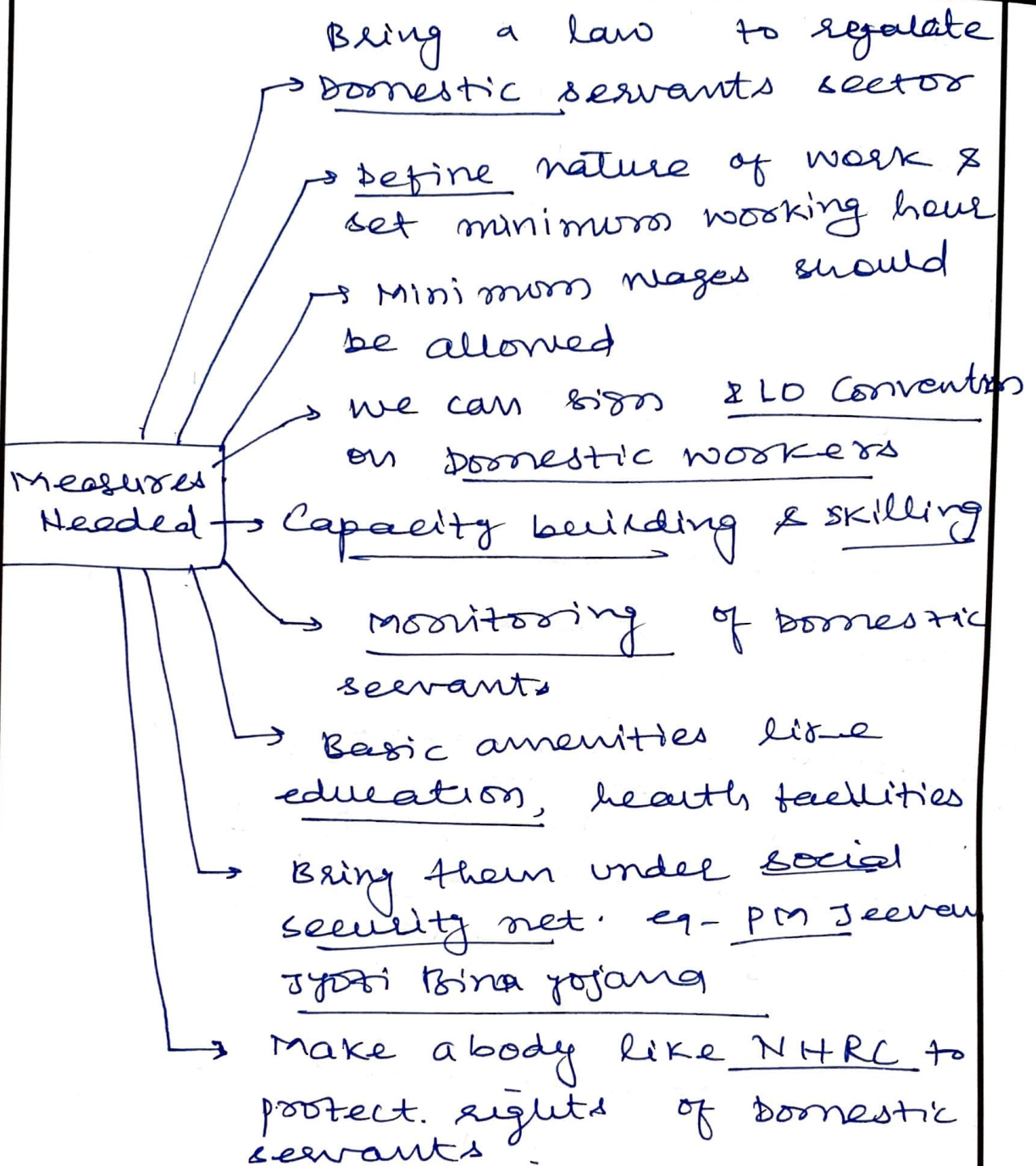
→ sexual assault on women domestic helps.

→ discrimination - They are given poor food, leftover food & clothes

- undermining of dignity.
- poor wages keep them in the vicious cycle of poverty - hunger - domestic servants.
- physical assault like beating & abuse.
- psychological & mental assault as they are not allowed to meet family members.
- excessive workload

Reasons for such challenges

- There is no law or policy to govern domestic servants.
- lack of organisation of domestic servants.
- poor awareness levels about schemes & rights.
- monitoring aspect is very poor
- lack of data on the numbers of domestic servants & their work.



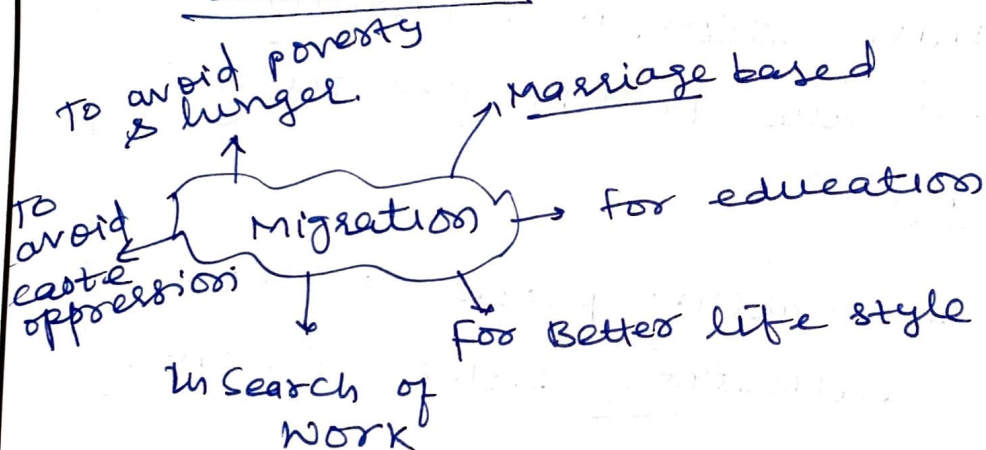
Thus, we must take
multipronged steps to ensure
emancipation of this section; their
empowerment will help achieving
our goals like equity, social justice etc

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

Ans - Migration has become a Ubiquitous phenomenon in India. As per CMIS report, there are 139 million migrants ~~workers~~ in India. Post-LPG reforms, migration has become more entrenched.



→ How migration has shaped India socially

→ There is decline of caste based rigidities. People who come to urban areas face less caste based

-discrimination.

→ The nuclear family is on
rise breaking the traditional
joint family structure

→ It is blurring the division between
urban & rural areas.

→ Migration has led to development
of slums, squatters.

→ Indian nation is becoming
mixed due to intermingling of
people.

→ It is enabling people to get
better education, better lifestyle
etc.

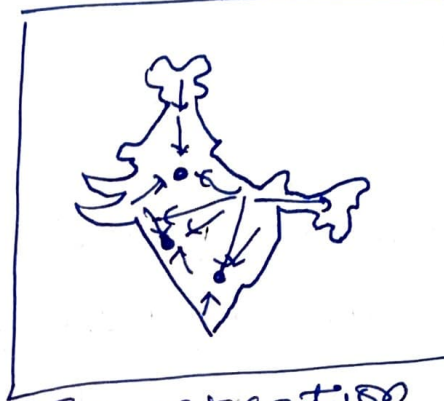
→ Some urban areas are facing
issues like crimes, population
overload etc.

→ Migration shaping India economically

⑨ Better job opportunity to -

- poor section living in villages

② labour need of cities & states are fulfilled.



③ It helped tackling poverty & hunger along with unemployment.

Fig- Migration pattern

④ It has promoted feminisation of agriculture & feminisation of poverty.

⑤ migrant labours are not paid adequate wage which keep them poor.

⑥ Huge out of pocket expenditure keep them under trap of poverty.

Thus, migration issues became infamous during corona-19 pandemic. It demands proper handling of migration. They must be provided social & economic security so as to get justice & avoid shocks like health hazard etc.

18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Ans.

Ozone is found in stratosphere of our atmosphere. It is known to protect the earth from harmful UV rays. However, ozone layer is going for deformation due to several reasons.

→ process of ozone hole formation

→ Ozone hole formation and redressal is a natural phenomenon. However, at contemporary time, due to increased use of ODS this process has been amplified.

→ when ODS substances are used. They move upward in atmosphere due to convection.

→ when they ~~interact~~ interact with ozone layer in presence of -

- Sunlight ozone layer goes for deformation (O_3 breaks into $O_2 + O$)

→ due to strong stratospheric winds, ozone hole keeps on widening.

Ozone hole over Antarctica was discovered in 1980s.

Antarctica has great ozone hole in comparison to one over

Arctic. Reasons for this as follows:—

(a) Antarctica's atmosphere does not see any alteration as seen in Arctic due to complex mixture of land & water.

(b) polar stratospheric clouds in Antarctic is very strong in comparison to Arctic.

(c) westerlies in southern hemisphere blows with great force causing—

- Great disposal of ODS in Antarctic region.

(d) undisturbed polar vortex in Antarctic keeps atmosphere intensified.

(e) In Arctic, we see complex atmospheric phenomenon due to complex mixture of land & water.

Thus, ozone formation is normalising in Antarctic region primarily due to phasing out of ODS. Montreal treaty, Vienna protocol & Kigali convention have played key role in healing of ozone holes.

19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans- Ocean deoxygenation has become a widespread phenomenon. As per IPCC special report on ocean & cryosphere, more than 20% of ocean is going to deoxygenation. Scientists have found a huge hypoxic region in Bay of Bengal as well.

Ocean deoxygenation leads to depletion of oxygen from ocean creating a hypoxic zone. It leads to widespread destruction of marine ecosystem.

→ causes behind it:-

- ① increased CO₂ uptake by ocean due to increased emission.

- (b) increased disposal of untreated
sewage, river runoff etc
creating eutrophic zone leading
to depletion of oxygen.
- (c) ocean stratification preventing
penetration of oxygen to lower
level of the ocean. (IPCC report)
- (d) increased waste & garbage
disposal. As per UNEP, great pacific
garbage patch is creating hypoxic
zone in pacific ocean.
- (e) global warming & rising sea
level have negative impact on
upwelling which breaks natural
cycle of ocean system.
- (f) increased hydrogenation &
enhanced ocean acidity.

→ Socio-economic implications
→ Reduced marine ecosystem
will harm food-chain.

- Fish catch, sea food will decrease
cause depletion of human protein
source
- It will affect livelihood of
fishermen, people settled near
coasts (For eg- 46% of Japan's
protein need comes from sea-food)
- It will impact rainfall pattern
for eg- Any alteration in monsoon
will cause greater damage to India

→ Environmental implications

- Destruction of marine ecosystem.
- prevents upwelling causing
depletion of nutrients for marine
biodiversity
- will cause diminishing of coral
reefs, mangroves making coastal
areas more vulnerable
- Natural balance will be disturbed.
- decline in marine biodiversity.

Thus, UNEP & UNFCCC
must take stringent steps to address
issues raised by IPCC report. It will
help achieving SDG-14 (Life below
water) to ensure sustainable development.

20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. (250 words) 15

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Ans -

Watershed management denotes a process of managing all regions related to water conservation & management. eg - mountains, rainfed region, canal, rivers, rain etc.

It will ensure effective use of:-

Natural Capital	Social capitals
→ Ground water	→ Human labour
→ Forest	→ Monetary capital
→ pesticides, fertilizers	→ peace in the region
→ Rivers, canals, lakes	

As per NITI Aayog's CWMI, 600 million people of India are facing severe water crisis which makes watershed -

management Indispensable.

→ Integrated watershed management

→ It entails to manage upstream as well as down stream regions.

→ It focuses on on farm water management, Command Areas development, rehabilitation of rainfed areas.

→ Reduces deforestation, use of chemical fertilizers.

→ water harvesting using traditional methods like check dams, Tanks, Johad etc are encouraged.

→ Better aquifer management & optimum utilization of water resources.

→ In this regard, govt has launched schemes like INMP, PMKSY, Nisarnchal yojana, Atal Bujjal yojana.

→ integrated water management &
SDGs

→ IWM will ensure availability &
affordability of water at every
turns. It reduce poverty &
hunger - [SDG-1 & II].

→ increased water harvesting will
ensure better accessibility of
water to all. [SDG-6].

→ It will prevent soil degradation
& desertification - [SDG-15].

→ will enhance farmers' income &
better position to handle health
crisis (SDG-3).

→ More female farmers are
suffering from irrigation issue.
It will help achieving SDG-5
i.e. Gender justice.

Thus, INMP along
with animal husbandary will make
villages self sufficient, double farmers'
income & will help preserving
environment.