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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	PIYUSH SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	18816
Center	ORN	Date	23/10/17.

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	
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

- 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

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans

The Gupta Dynasty which was basically belonging to Vaishya class were predominantly Varshnavite. At the same time, they were tolerant towards Hinduism Buddhism as well as Jainism. This is reflected in the Gupta sculpture as well.

- Kumargupta in whose reign Nalanda University came up was an exemplification of Buddhist education system. The ~~step~~ stupa architecture as well in Nalanda as well as the ~~step~~ sculpture ornamentation shows Buddhist

tolerance.

- In the Gupta period, Sarnath school of art came up. This was predominantly based on Hinduism.
- Temple making also started in the nascent phase in Gupta period. ~~The Huns~~ invasion The remnants could be found in Deogarh, Thansi etc.
- Jain viharas were also built in Gupta period. The sculpture inside the Viharas show tolerance towards Jainism.
- In the field of literature too, emphasis on promoting literature relating to art of different religions

was followed.

Thus, we can say that though predominantly Hindu, but Buddhism & Jainism sculptures were also ~~extremely~~ encouraged.

2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans

The growth of art & craft had started ~~to~~ since the Indus Valley civilisation & continuing till today. The delicacy and skill has been exemplary:

1. The pottery making during Indus valley civilisation had paintings on the exterior surface. There were geometrical figures representing ~~environment of~~ on the surface.
2. Terracotta figurines, ~~into~~ bronze sculpture such as Dancing girl and half bearded prince ^{have been} ~~were~~ found.
3. Seals with humped bulls showing

micro details have been found too.

4. During Mauryan empire and in its followup, craft and art skill were visible in the decorations of the stupas. The Torans of Sanchi & Stupa is an example.
5. Further, statues like that of Deedar Gurj Yakshini show the skill of our craftsmen.
6. Natraj showing Shiva in the Tandav Nritya ~~is~~ has been found.
7. In the South India, temples built under Pallavas such as the shore temple of Mammallapuram has intricate craft.
8. The Shiva Temple in Ellora in Maharashtra is exemplary.

9. The medieval age under the Mughal rulers like Shahjahan, Ichampur & show the zenith of the craftsmen.
10. & During the initial phase of British rule too, the & demand of Indian crafts in England was very high. Their work on muslin cloth, & hand woven textiles & silk has been exemplary.

Thus, not only in ancient India, but throughout the history Indian craftsman has been admired.

3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

Socio cultural regeneration refers to the ~~to~~ 'renaissance' phase of Indian history. It included ~~three~~ ^{two} types of regeneration:

1. Revivalism
2. ~~Reformism~~ Reformist

While the change has been going on since long, it was the British arrival who acted as a catalyst.

1. ~~The~~ The British questioned the logic behind Indian culture. They questioned the existing backwardness of women, practices like sati, child marriage etc.

2. The education system, ^{of India,} by ~~the~~ same section of British was called Obscurantist.
3. Further, they ~~were~~ brought the knowledge of Science which was lacking amongst the Indians.

As a result, there were several socio cultural reform movements in India like:

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Sabha which questioned the infallibility of Vedas.
- Arya Samaj which was a revivalist movement where Dayanand gave the slogan "Go back to Vedas."
- Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar and

Keshub Chandra Sen worked for upliftment of women.

- Satyajodhak Samaj under Phule worked for the depressed classes.

However, the movements were not created by British.

- The Britishers never wanted to annoy the natives by bringing such reforms. Hence, they later backtracked also on reforms.
- It was the insight & knowledge of Indian intellectuals like Raja Ram Mohan Roy who after indepth study of the texts questioned the practices.
- even before these movements, in Medieval India there was Bhakti & Sufi movements.

~~That,~~ +

4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरुद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans) Gandhi was a master strategist.

He kept on learning from his experiences and moulding his methodology. Ultimately it was the path of satyagrah and non violence which was chosen by Gandhi in various struggles including Champaran.

Champaran was Gandhi's first movement in India. He was able to check the potential of masses for sacrifice.

By defying the authorities, he practised civil disobedience on a small scale in Champaran.

Further, the whole exercise was built ~~off~~ on the prevailing truth where peasants were being rackrented illegally. Thus, he brought satyagrah tool also in Champaran.

Above all the movement in Champaran was peaceful & non violent which paved the way for future Gandhian movements.

Using his tools of protest in Champaran, Gandhi galvanised the movements in Ahmedabad Mill strike as well as in Kheda.

Satyagrah.

In the Non Cooperation Movement too, it was his ~~to~~ belief in the capacity of masses which came into picture. The same was continued in Civil Disobedience too where masses disobeyed an unlawful law. This was first practised by Gandhi in Champaran.

Above all Gandhi could galvanise millions ~~by~~ around his struggles irrespective of caste or religion owing to the urge of non violence in his movements.

This has made the British too to treat Indians equally since the 2nd RTC. The Quit India Movement where everyone was a leader was the culmination of what started in Champaran.

5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb its freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Since the beginning when the Bengal Gazette was published, British were apprehensive. As a result they brought several press gagging regulations from time to time as follows:

1. Censorship Act : Censorship was in place over the press for any story against the authority.
2. License Regulation Act : The license could be terminated authoritatively.
3. Registration of Press Act : The press owner had to register the print press as well as the newspapers failing which the press could be taken over by the government.

4. Vernacular Press Act : This act brought by Lord Lytton was discriminatory for the vernacular language press. It was mainly to check the growing influence of vernacular newspapers amongst the natives.

As a result of this act, Amrita Bazar Patrika changed into an english newspaper over night.

Despite these regulations, the role of press has been significant:

1. Kesari & Maharatta published by Tilak condemned the plague commissioners of Poona. These His articles aimed at the British in a veiled manner.

2. Gandhi in his Young India condemned the British atrocities during Non Cooperation Movement.
3. Annie Besant used New India & Commonweal to spread awareness about the Home Rule League.
4. Maulana Abad's Al Hilal questioned British policy over Turkey in World War I.

Thus the press owing to its vast reach helped unite the fervour of nationalism amongst Indians. It ~~ex~~ also laid the foundation of several libraries where people ^{came up} ~~collected~~ to get the information from newspapers.

Hence, press had a deep impact in India national movement.

6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans

7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Decolonisation refers to the operation in which the colonial powers like Britain, France etc started leaving their colonies after vast struggles resulting in the emergence new independent nation states.

The process of decolonisation occurred in Asia, Africa as well as in Americas.

Role of global factors

1. The World War II had the most significant role. After the war, the ~~to~~ colonial powers were lacking in both economic as well as military resources to continue.

2. Establishment of UN ensured that colonial powers back down from their colonies. UN supported sovereignty of independent states.
3. Emergence of USSR also helped in the process of decolonisation. USSR left its colonies in China as the socialist philosophy was against colonialism.

Local factors

1. In India, after the Quit India Movement, there was nothing left in doubt in the ~~British~~ Britishers that leaving India with a graceful exit was their only option.
2. In Philippines, the USA had to ~~back~~ + back track as a result

of growing anti colonial movements.

3. When France tried to reoccupy its colony in South East Asia, it was met with deep resentment.
4. In Africa, Western educated intellectuals like Kwame Nkrumah played an important role in the growth of nationalism & then pushing the colonial countries out.

Thus the local condition which no longer warranted the benevolent despotism was existing and the environment resulted in the nations getting independent. It was therefore a long drawn strg struggle and not an accident. The colonial powers were forced to exit and didn't leave on their own.

8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans

Balance of power is a regional concept where multiple powers are existing in a region. The balance ensures that no single ~~power~~ nation has pre-ponderant power.

Europe in mid-18th century had several power centres including Austria, Prussia, Russia, France & Britain. The unification of Germany altered the balance of power.

Unification of Germany

It occurred under the leadership of Bismarck in 1871 with his

policy of Blood & Iron. By ~~aligning~~
By alignment, disalignment &
wars, he defeated Austria and
France. Ultimately Germany
was unified under Kaiser Wilhelm
of Prussia.

Significance

1. New Germany emerged as a new power ⁱⁿ equality with the existing powers.
2. France was a declining power as its areas like Alsace-Lorraine came under Germany.
3. Austria's power also came down.
4. Later, Italy also got ~~ind~~ united.

Thus multiple centres of power came up with new powers

coming up.

This resulted in a new race
for colonies. France, as well as
Britain had to cede colonies
in Africa to Germany. This
however couldn't satisfy Germany
for too long and as a result
the World War I took place.

Thus, Germany's unification
fundamentally altered the
European Balance of Power.

9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans ~~Mahatma Gandhi and~~

Ans The language debate which is continuing till today is debated over the use of vernacular language with respect to the use of a common national / official language.

Mahatma Gandhi has highlighted the importance of use of vernacular language.

In the Gandhian system of education too, it was

necessitated that the primary education is given in vernaculars.

Gandhi also favoured setting up Provincial Congress Committees ~~as well as~~ on linguistic lines.

This was first highlighted by Tilak.

Dr. Annie Besant on the other hand advocated for ~~common~~ lingua franca in the Home Rule League.

~~even today the languages~~

The Constitution of India although provided for Hindi as the official language but

advocated the use of English too till the non Hindi states gain proficiency in Hindi.

The debate continues even till today. It was the issue of Bengali language imposition on the Gorkha people that the Gorkhaland demand reemerged.

Further the South Indian states strongly resist any strong step towards the implementation of Hindi language.

Thus post independence the debate which started with linguistic state reorganisation still continues in some form or the other.

10. C. Rajagopalachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans)

C. Rajagopalachari was initially a Congressman and became ^{Indian as} the first governor general. ~~In~~ After independence, he also became the Home Minister in Nehru's cabinet. However owing to his differences, he left Congress & formed the Swatantra Party.

Role of Swatantra Party

1. It provided an active opposition

- to the 'Nehruvian Consensus.'
2. Unlike Congress which shaped the economic policy based on state control, Swatantra Party advocated a liberal economic policy and a greater role for private players.
 3. He quoted Nehruvian model as License-quota-Permit Raj.
Thus, Swatantra Party was based on active opposition to the Congress.
 4. In the 1967 general elections, the Swatantra Party got 47 seats ~~which~~ and became the 2nd largest party after Congress.

5. The Swatantra Party also opposed Congress ~~social~~ socialist policies as being populist.

Rajagopalachari held that by going with a deficit financing model will only aggravate situations in the future.

6. Swatantra Party opposed the appeasement politics of Congress.

Thus, Swatantra Party gave opposition a voice when the Indian polity was based solely on the Nehruvian Consensus.

11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Caste as an institution has developed gradually over time.

Role of colonial period

1. The British saw caste as an instrumental faultline in their policy of divide and rule.
2. By selectively appealing the lower or the higher castes, the British ensured that the Hindus remain as a wavering camp amongst themselves.
3. The 1932 communal award further heightened the role of caste as an institution.

4. The Government of India Act 1935 provided separate electorates for the depressed classes. Thus, it made caste as an institution.

5. By their appeasement policy, British brought Ambedkar on their side in the Quit India movement.

Changes in independent India over the

1. Reservation policy was provided as a means of affirmative action by the Constitution for

SCs/STs.

2. Reservation was also provided for in electorates with seats being reserved for SC/STs.

3. ~~The~~ Later, OBCs also got reservation in educational institutions.

4. At the same time, selective approach towards caste based violence which is biased against the lower caste continues in independent India.
5. Political parties have come up by making caste based calculations and coalitions.

All these factors have made caste as an institution in independent India.

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans) Gender wage disparity is a situation where the male members are given higher wages compared to the females for the same amount and quality of job.

India's performance has been poor in ensuring equal wage for equal work.

The issue of gender wage disparity is further connected by the poor labour force participation rate where women

form only 25% of the formal
labour force. Poor wage disparity
impacts the Indian growth
story sharply. It is a resemblance
of a non-inclusive society &
further impacts India's image on
the international level.

Factors responsible

1. Women are involved in informal
jobs where regulations are not
enistant.
2. Employers seek to balance the
wage loss which women take
during pregnancy by giving
them a lower wage.
3. The attitude patriarchial attitude
is still enistant in our society.

A wife earning more than husband is seen a negative sense.

4. Women are also seen as incapable for some jobs due to stereotyping.

Thus a host of social, economic, regulatory reasons are responsible.

It is required that laws such as Maternity Benefits Act, the directive principle of equal pay for equal work are adhered to strictly. Further, awareness amongst the women is also a necessity.

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Ans) India's child sex ratio has declined to 914 females/1000males. At the same time the overall sex ratio is 932 females/1000males.

~~Thus~~ The declining child sex ratio while the increasing overall sex ratio is a paradox.

Reasons

1. The ~~IF~~ Total Fertility Rate has come down to 2.3. Thus, parents who are now opting for a single child or two child want to have atleast a boy male child.

2. The demography of India is moving upwards with maximum population in the range of 15-35 years. Owing to earlier higher child sex ratio, same is now reflected in the overall sex ratio.
3. With technological improvements like availability of ultrasound, it has become easier to detect the sex of fetus. Female fetuses are often aborted.
4. Female infanticide is still prevalent in the backward states.
5. Laws related to female infanticide are not being implemented strictly.

Government measures

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been a prominent step. Results have come up in Haryana villages where CSR has improved.
2. Sukanya Samridhi ^{under} ~~by~~ which ~~fixed deposits~~ long term deposits (tax free) are given in the name of daughter.
3. Behavioral change has been brought by campaigns like Selfie With Daughter.
4. Awareness campaigns are being carried out.

Above all it is utmost important that existing laws are strictly implemented.

14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

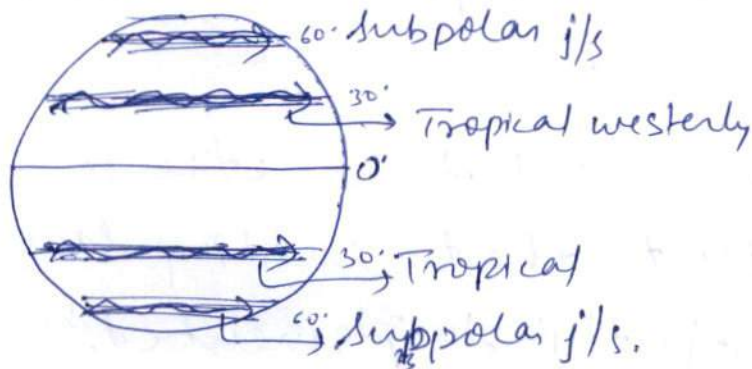
Ans)

Jet streams are fast flowing winds in the upper layer of troposphere to lower stratosphere.

These are geostrophic winds and called as travelling depressions.

While there are 4 permanent belts of jet streams, there are

- Tropical there are also temporary jet stream like the Somalia jet stream.



Impact on weather conditions

1. ~~2~~ Jetstreams help in the movement of temperate cyclones. Thus, they impact the weather conditions in North America.
2. They bring rain bearing clouds from Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent.
3. They impact the overall Indian monsoon.

Impact on Indian monsoon

~~When the~~ During winters the Tropical westerly jetstream is prevalent over the Tibet plateau. One branch is on the Indian side of Himalayas.

As the summer sets in, the Tibet plateau is heated up and

the ITCZ moves north. A cause effect relation occurs.

Western jetstream is replaced by an easterly jetstream flowing at the 25°N latitude. This easterly jetstream helps to bring more and more air from Tibbet plateau to descend at the Mascarene High basin. This results in a strong monsoon.

Thus, the jetstreams impact the Indian monsoon. The setting up of easterly Jetstream results in initial ~~and~~ monsoon showers and the stronger the easterly j/s, better is the Indian monsoon.

15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans North eastern states including Arunachal Pradesh, Assam have a very high hydroelectric potential. Arunachal Pradesh has 80% of total potential of India.

However the potential is untapped.

Reasons

1. The region falls in high seismic zone. Thus making dams could ~~involve~~ result in earthquakes and landslides.
2. Border issues with China in Arunachal Pradesh also deters India.

3. The region is a biosphere reserve and any dam building exercise will result in dislodging large numbers of fauna & flora.

4. Land acquisition ~~is~~ remains difficult owing to the tribal dominated region who are not willing to give up their land.

87 Overcoming the bottlenecks

1. More surveys by the Geological survey of India is required to identify the safe zones.

2. Tribal advisory councils should be used to alleviate the concerns of the tribals.

3. Proper resettlement plan needs to be brought out.

4. Alternate passage for the movement of wildlife animals is required.

It is to be understood that going forward, we have to give up the dependence on fossil fuels. Hydroelectricity is an area where we have good competency & must be explored. NGOs can ~~be~~ also be involved in social auditing of the tribal areas & taking their feedback.

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans) Cement industry in India has grown sharply since independence.

Distribution

The industry is located in regions of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan as well as in South Indian states like Tamil Nadu.

Factors of location

1. Raw material

The industry uses silica, alumina as raw material

and hence is located in regions where there are aluminium industry.

2. Manpower

It requires high manpower basically unskilled which is provided by adjacent state of Bihar, Jharkhand, UP in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Market: It is not a determining factor as cement is a non weight losing product & easily transported.

Challenges

- Non compliance with the pollution norms.

- Workers have complained of various diseases affecting the lungs & like bronchitis.

Thus manpower becomes an issue.

- Raw material constraint is also coming up.

~~At~~

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans Polymetallic nodules are mineral deposits present in the ocean bed. These nodules contain several metals like Manganese, Copper as well as trace metals including Gold.

India has recently got the permission from International Seabed Authority to explore the PMNs in Indian Ocean region.

Challenges

1. Technological challenge is the ~~most~~ biggest one. The exploration requires deep sea mining which

uses sophisticated machinery where India lacks.

2. Capital requirement is also very high as ~~India~~ these projects are driven by government PSUs ~~which~~ like ONGC and finance crunch is an issue.
3. The refinement process to bring out the value minerals from the nodules is also difficult as the concentration of minerals is ~~a~~ not very high.
e.g. Only 20% manganese is present in the PMNs.

However the benefits are also immense!

1. India lacks in the deposits of minerals like Manganese and Copper. Thus, PMNs will

- reduce ~~to~~ India's ~~imp~~ ~~or~~ dependency on foreign countries.
2. As a result the import bill will come down.
 3. Since the PMMs also have the concentration of rare earth metals which India lacks, they can be significant in strategic terms.
 4. The commercial value of the PMMs is high.
 5. If India succeeds, then the commercial value of the technology will also get higher & India could emerge as a leader in this field.

Thus PMMs are a storehouse of vast potential & should be explored.

18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) "It is reported that by 2030, half of India's population will face the crisis of drinking water."

Groundwater which is the most essential resource has been exploited mindlessly:

- flood irrigation in Green Revolution states.
- the electricity subsidy has further aggravated the issue.
- submersible pumps in individual houses are also ~~prop~~ problematic.

Declining groundwater level is the result of above factors.

Declining quality

- Untreated wastes by pharma companies are buried in ground. The chemicals percolate to ground water.
- Pesticides etc. used get mixed into surface water during floods which then percolates in the aquifers.
- Detergents Untreated waste disposal from industries also degrades the groundwater quality.

Result

There have been incidences where high ~~with~~ fluoride, nitrate ~~at~~ are found in the ground water. Also, there have been complaints of groundwater getting hard. e.g. Bihar has reported high ~~low~~ fluoride content.

Thus, a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation

becomes necessary? The programme
should focus on:

1. ensuring minimum use of submersible pumps and provision of municipality provided water lines in households.
2. effluent treatment plants in industrial areas is necessary.
3. As highlighted by Mihir Shah Committee a unified body for groundwater & surface water is required as both are interrelated. Pollution of surface water pollutes groundwater too.
4. Appropriate legislative measures are required for above steps.
5. Above all, the programme should focus on encouraging drip irrigation.

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

Ans Tourism sector provide 1.6% of GDP to the Indian economy. ~~It~~ For an incredible India, a fostering tourism sector is a necessity.

Importance of

1. It provides employment to the locals.
2. Attracts foreigners to our culture.
3. Helps develop the soft power.
4. Brings in the valuable foreign exchange.

Thus, the tourism sector which is a service sector falling in the tertiary activity is important.

Challenges

1. High crime rate highlighted by the western media about the subcontinent stereotypes the Indian tourism sector.
2. For local tourists too, there have been issues over lack of facilities.
3. Poor infrastructure prevents the tapping of this sector.
e.g. Bodhi Gaya is very poorly connected from the state capital Patna.
4. There has been ~~a~~ the issue of lack of advertisement.
5. Terrorist Act in Mumbai had deterred the footfall of tourists.
6. North Indian hill stations face overcapacity.

A sustainable tourism will help India in variety of ways including higher employment, social development amongst other benefits like accruing of invaluable foreign exchange.

The government has taken steps like the Paryatan Parva, to highlight the Indian tourism. Also, HRIDAY schemes aiming at ~~the~~ infra development, Religious Circuits are an important step.

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans) Wetland ecosystems are those ecosystems which fall between the land (permanently dry) and permanently ~~waters~~ wet ecosystem.

These includes regions like paddy fields, intertidal zones etc.

Significance: ~~for~~

1. They act as kidneys of the ~~the~~ region by filtering groundwater.
2. Help in ^{maintaining} groundwater level which is essential for urban areas.

3. Provide resistance to flood situation by allowing downward absorption of water.

~~e.g. Chennai~~ Bangalore

e.g. Bangalore which is heavily concretized faces the issue of ^{urban} flood everytime.

4. They also provide livelihood opportunity like fishing to the locals.

Steps taken by government

1. wetland management programmes have been launched.
2. Urban local bodies are being empowered to effectively implement the programmes

- 3) Greater awareness among the people is being spread by the government.