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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	14 Nov. 2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
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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 HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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 all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

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

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

Ans.

Cave architecture in India can be traced back to Palaeolithic period when people started showing their interest in art for eg. from Bhimbetka cave some drawings of ostrich egg have been found.

But cave architecture in a full-fledged manner started in Mesolithic period where drawings and paintings on cave walls are drawn by mineral colors & natural colors. These paintings are generally fine drawings of hunting scenes, fishing scenes etc. After this period rock-cut cave architecture can be found in almost all civilisations.

In Neolithic period, from Burzahom & Gufkral, similar

wall paintings & murals are found.

In Harappan civilisation & vedic culture art & architecture was focussed upon. In Harappan culture people started making animal paintings, idols etc.

From Mauryan period again, rock-cut caves came in vogue, like Ashoka donated Lomas Rishi caves, at Barabar Hills & Ajivikas, in South India, Kharvela of Kalinga donated Udaygiri caves to Jain monks, Satrahmas got architected Parle caves and culmination of cave architecture is found in Ellora caves.

All these caves were painted with murals, life-size images of animals, Lomas Rishi caves were

very glossy & shiny, Karle caves
were made of something like
marble. Ellora caves have,
on wall many jataka stories,
group scenes and these are
built very systematically.

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

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

Ans-

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

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

Ans. With the declaration of Lord Curzon that Bengal will be divided on Oct. 16, 1905, entire Bengal stood up against this partition. Curzon said it is very difficult to administer Bengal as it is very large so it has to be divided. But nationalists could understand the ulterior motives of Curzon very well. So they gathered at Benarus Session, 1905 and passed a resolution to boycott British goods and they emphasised on Swadeshi.

Response to Bengal was not limited to Bengal as

leaders from across the country participated in protests and boycott. This is evident from the fact that Congress split on the issue of boycott of British items, that boycott should be extended to whole of India & to all items & posts that can be associated with British (demand of extremists).

During ^{anti-}Partition protests, people from all walks of life participated, they emphasised on Atma Shakti i.e. self-respect, and they adopted Swadeshi to replace British goods & services.

Therefore, it can be said that response to Bengal partition was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism as in anti-

Partition protests there were many elements like Swadeshi, leaders from across the country like B.G. Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Pherozshah Mehta, Rasbehari Ghosh, Anurobindo Ghosh etc, they emphasised on Swaraj for the first time in Anti-partition movement.

So, all the above mentioned aspects laid down the path to Swaraj and later protests, agitation & movements.

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

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

Ans.

Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, R.C. Dutt etc. interpreted British colonialism in economic sense in their ~~works~~ like Poverty and Un-British rule in India, essays on colonialism, Economic History of India respectively. They gave a concept of drain of wealth. They said that wealth of India is being drained to Britain by investments, through home payments etc.

Theory of drain of wealth became the central issue in the hands of Indian intelligentsia and impacts of it were clearly

visible like.

- i) Indians started demanding that Home Payments, that were started from charter Act, 1792, should be stopped.
- ii) They emphasised on Indianisation of services like civil service, military etc. so that expenses on these can be reduced and Indian wealth can be used for Indians.
- iii) Indians opposed one-sided free trade and demanded protective tariffs for infant Indian industries.
- iv) Indian industrialists said that industrialization of India should be done by Indian capital.
- v) ~~last, last~~ finally Indian started asking for self-rule as they said that intentions of British govt. are only to exploit Indian

resources and wealth, and India is capable of ruling herself, so they demanded Swaraj.

Therefore, it can be maintained that - economic interpretation of British Colonialism gave birth to the demand of self-rule / swaraj finally.

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

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

Ans. women participated in Indian struggle of independence since revolt of 1857 and even before. In revolt of 1857, Rani Laxmibai, Begum Hazrat Mahal etc. bravely fought against British govt. women, hereafter also keep on fighting against colonialism, but with suppression of this revolt, women did not participate in many numbers.

But, in swadeshi movement, women again came to forefront, and hereafter they participated in all agitations with all their energy, like Home Rule

movement, Non-cooperation & Civil disobedience and Quit India movement.

Women took participation in many revolutionary struggle like Chittagong revolution, led by Surjaseen, in Quit India many women like Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali took part. Bina Des and Kalpana ~~desai~~ Desai are the notable names who shot at British officers.

Hence, it is a well-founded fact that women participated in Indian struggle and they gave impetus to other women to come out of their houses in to fight against British. From Laxmibai, Annie Besant, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu to Usha Mehta & Madam Bhikaji Cama who operated from France, all

are glorious examples of women participation in Indian struggle of independence.

However, it is to be noted that- Proportion of women was much less in comparison to men. This was because of patriarchal attitude of society.

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

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

Ans-

war of 1965, fought between India and Pakistan is sometimes called indecisive as in this war India could not gain anything. Military might was not corroborated by political bargain in Tashkent Agreement, as in this both countries' military returned to their pre-conflict positions and diplomatic relations were maintained, and prisoners of war were repatriated to Pakistan without anything in return. While, in 1962 India was humiliated by China and

Unilateral decisions of china to withdraw from Indian territory, brought down the status & stature of India & J.L Nehru, But, this war was also not decisive as it was not a full fledged war ~~as~~ as china withdrew unilaterally.

But 1965 war pointed to many weaknesses and strengths of India which were later in 1971 war came handy for Indian forces as well as to Indian diplomats. In 1971 India signed a ^{friendship} 'pact' with Russia. Also, by Shimla Agreement India gained many things like Pakistan agreed not to use forces in matters of ~~Pak~~ J & K, Liberation of

Bangladesh, no third party intervention in matters of India & Pakistan etc.

So, it can be said that though war of 1965 was not as successful as 1971 war but -that- was also no less significant. 1965 war, so, cannot be called indecisive rather it should be said that it was not as successful as 1971 war.

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

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

Ans

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

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

Ans- Bismarck, chancellor of Prussia, was instrumental in unification of Germany. Sardar Patel was instrumental in integration of 540-odd princely states. Both leaders, Bismarck and Sardar Patel, are called wonder man for their contribution to integration of their nations.

Given the different historical circumstances, both leaders adopted different strategies like Bismarck adopted 'policy of entrapment' based on 'blood & iron' while Patel adopted peaceful policy of accession and in some

cases he took help of military as well, like in case of Junagadh & Hyderabad, because of fear of military occupation, rulers signed instrument of Accession.

Bismarck first did economic empowerment of Germany and then military and political empowerment as he was clear that mighty Austria was there in the way of unification and war with Austria was a destiny of Germany in its unification. Also, Europe was in turbulent in second half of 19th century, monarchies were shaken by 1830 & 1848 revolutions. Most of the European countries were at war with each other, in such situation Bismarck isolated Austria from rest of

The Europe and defeated in Battle of Sedan, 1870 and after that with defeat of French emperor Napoleon III in Battle of Sedan, 1871, the task of German unification was completed.

Sardar Patel was facing underdeveloped economy, communal riots, democratic system and illiteracy & poverty. So he opted a blend of military occupation and peaceful means.

Though, both leaders united their countries but they adopted different strategies.

But, there were also some similarities between strategies like Bismark followed cautious continentalism policy which was to maintain peace with all other European countries, & Sardar Patel also followed peaceful policy and Instrument of Accession by signed peacefully by many princely states.

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

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

Ans Gorbachev tried to reform the system of USSR that was impeded by Stalin's unpragmatic policies like Kolhoz.

Gorbachev undertook Glasnost & ~~Per~~ Perestroika reforms. In Glasnost reform he opened up society, economy and later he did Perestroika i.e. economic reforms. But these reforms were not in order as he should have first opened up economic reforms and then opening up of society, economy.

By the time of Gorbachev, expectations of people were increased for democratic framework and they became impatient for reform - that were radical in nature. So Gorbachev's superficial reforms could not extinguish unrest in USSR, and in Moscow in 1991, USSR disintegrated.

However, to a great extent Gorbachev's reforms were responsible for disintegration but he was not solely responsible for disintegration as cold war and Afghanistan invasion also led to financial crisis in USSR, which resulted in widespread unemployment and inflation. So people of different regions attempted to disintegrate from Soviet Union.

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

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

Ans.

French revolution impacted entire Europe and also to some extent world. Ideas of equality, liberty, fraternity, modern political structure like democracy, republic, federation, election etc., constitutional republic, and religion of reason i.e. Secularism, Napoleonic Code etc., spread across the globe. But as with Vienna Congress, 1815 monarchies were restored in Europe so these ideas could not spread to entire world and also in late 18th century, mode of communications were not as developed as in 20th century after industrial revolution & world war.

Russian revolution focussed on socialism, communism, as under this Soviet i.e. union of laborers, farmers, soldiers, was the state, and all systems of production and distribution were under ~~its~~ Soviet, so with the concept of communism, the real power was transferred to people.

Russian revolution had much wider impact across the globe also because by this time modern mode of transport & communication like telephone & telegraph, railways etc were developed. This is generally called a real revolution as it transferred power to common people.

But, it can not be said that French revolution did

not impact globe because ideas of french revolution were not good. Impact of both revolutions was different because of level of development, modernisation, globalisation, and prevailing circumstances of different countries. Ideas of french revolution like liberty, equality & fraternity, democracy, republic, modern educational system, codification of laws, etc. became the cornerstone of later day constitutions.

So, saying that french revolution was limited to European nations will not be justified. Both Russian and French Revolution impacted world in different ways.

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

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

Ans- There is a wide ^{gender-}gap in education in India. Girl children are not enrolled in even primary school in many societies. There are many factors which can influence gender equality like -

- i). Patriarchal attitude of society which focus more on male children
- ii). Stereotyping of women
- iii). Sexual division of labor
- iv). Women are not thought to be fit for decision-making so there are denied education
- v). Lack of separate washrooms/toilets
- vi). Lack of awareness among people about benefits of education
- vii). Apathy in people to give equal status to women, so they

believe that educated women will become assertive about their rights and it will damage society.

many measures can be taken to bridge this gap in basic education -

- i) special attention to girl children's enrolment in primary schools
- ii) effective implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009
- iii) providing separate toilet facilities to girls
- iv) providing monetary and other incentives to girl students so that they can attend schools
- v) changing society's outlook towards women education, this can be done by leveraging NGOs, expertise, awareness campaigns and with the help of role model celebrities.

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

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

Ans

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

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

Ans Rural to urban migration has been in vogue in India for some last 2-3 decades because of better employment and educational facilities in urban areas, better living standards etc. ^{communal violence, disasters etc.} But - ~~these~~ migration has led to many problems like slums & squatter settlements, overcrowding, pollution, trash disposal etc.

Slums are defined, according to P. Sen Committee, 2011, as cluster of 20 or more households with poorly built infrastructure, poor living standards and poor drinking water supply etc.

Slums in India are unique in many ways as -

- i), Slums are mostly occupied by lower caste people & religious minorities & BPL people
- ii), they lack all basic necessities like sanitation, water, ^{etc.} electricity,
- iii) they are highly congested and breeding ground of many diseases like cholera, malaria, Diarrhoea etc.

~~iv)~~ Some steps can be taken to ameliorate this situation -

- i), basic amenities should be provided in villages at the first place, so that mass migration to urban areas can be prevented
- ii) employment to people can be provided at rural level, like MGNREGA, NRLM etc.
- iii) AMRUT, Rajiv Awas Yojna and VAMBAY schemes can be effectively implemented so that living conditions of slum-dwellers

can be raised.

- ii) PURA model can be adopted
(Provision of Urban Amenities in
Rural Areas)

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

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

Ans:

Flood plains are defined as the plains which are flooded when rivers flow in their full-capacity. These plains are very important ecologically, as they help in recharging water table, preventing floods in nearby areas, due to high leaching & percolating capacity. Flood plains also provide shelters to many ecologically fragile organisms.

When these flood plains are disturbed and encroached upon, urban floods occur many a times. For this urban flooding many anthropogenic factors are responsible like - encroaching of floodplains for residential spaces.

- i) Pollution and dumping of garbage at flood plains
 - ii) Mega-events like Ast of Living Event, also flatten the flood plains which reduce drastically their flood retaining capacity
 - iii) Mining of flood plains for sand
 - iv) Construction over flood plains
- All the above activities have caused inseparable damage to ecologically fragile flood plains. So, in order to prevent all this, NGT has issued many guidelines like -
- i) no construction in & around flood plains
 - ii) encroachment is illegal
 - iii) no mega event can be organised in flood plains
 - iv) rehabilitating flood plains which have been damaged by past anthropogenic activities.

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

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

Ans Forest fires can be caused by natural as well as anthropogenic factors. Natural factors like dry seasons, spark from rolling stones, trees which contain high content of resins in their leaves, on rubbing to other trees cause fire. But, 90% of forest fires in India are caused by anthropogenic factors like -

- i), small fires by grazers & gatherers
- ii), tourists bonfire & cigarette butts
- iii), villagers light fire to ward off animals
- iv) most importantly, due to slash & burn agriculture.

Forest fires, sometimes, are beneficial and harmful

Forest fires are ecologically significant as minerals contained in trees are recycled and ^{make soil} fertile. Weeds & small unwanted or invasive species in forests are eliminated. They prove harmful to local villagers as they lose their livelihood which they draw from forest produce, forest fires cause CO₂-emissions, reduction in carbon sink, global warming etc.

Some measures can be taken to tackle forest fires -

- i) cutting trees which contain resins in large amounts
- ii) training locals to prevent fires
- iii) awareing tourists about forest fires
- iv) replacing slash & burn agriculture by some sustainable form of agriculture
- v) capacity building of forest officials

Q) using fire-detection equipment
and latest tech like Doppler
radars etc.

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

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

Ans - Rainfall can be classified into three types -

- i). Convectional rainfall
- ii). Orographic "
- iii). Frontal rainfall

→ Convectional rainfall happens due to heating of land and as a result of heating land becomes low pressure zone and convectional currents rise and cool adiabatically and give precipitation. This type of rainfall is torrential, heavy downpour, for less time and in a limited area.

→ In orographic rainfall, moisture-laden winds are made to rise by some physical barrier like mountain or plateau etc. so as they rise, they cool adiabatically and spread

horizontally and give gentle rainfall for long time and at large area, at ~~the~~ windward side. while at leeward side, as air descends so it gets adiabatically warmed and does not give any rain so these areas become rainshadow zones.

→ In frontal type rainfall, warm air replaces cold air and as it rises over cold air, it provide precipitation on adiabatic cooling. It can be both torrential and gentler. In warm fronts, it is gentler while in cold fronts it is torrential or convectional type.

* Distribution of rainfall :-

In Equatorial regions, rainfall is generally convectional and in tropical areas also convectional

rainfall provide maximum precipitation, in middle latitudes frontal rainfall dominate other types of rainfall. Orographic rainfall can happen anywhere, at anytime as it needs only a physical barrier to rise the air.

→ Equatorial & tropical regions get about- 200 cm & 150 cm rainfall respectively.

→ Polar regions get least amount of rainfall, below 25 cm, that too, only in summer seasons.

→ Middle latitudes receive a fair amount of precipitation, they get around 175 cm rainfall due to formation of fronts, mainly.

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

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

Ans- Prevailing water crisis in India is both because of unavailability of water as well as mismanagement of the scarcely available resource. India with 4% of available water resources of the world, sustains 17% of the world population. many ~~regions~~ ^{regions} have seen droughts recently like, Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Rayalseema, Bundelkhand regions etc. In these regions water is already scarcely available and monsoon has also failed in two consecutive years so

water crisis has happened. Added to this, mismanagement of water resources has caused acute water crisis in the country. Mismanagement like unlimited & unregulated extraction of water by industries, no recycling of industrial waste water, allowing sugar industries in drought-prone areas, free or subsidized electricity to farmers, so they misuse ground water, allowing water-intensive crops like sugarcane & paddy in dryland areas etc.

→ Short-term impacts -

- i), hunger & malnutrition in drought-prone areas
- ii). lack of livelihood → poverty
- iii). social conflict over scarce available water resources
- iv). women will have to go to miles away to fetch water etc.

Long-term impacts

- i. Country will have to invest heavily in replenishing depleted water resources
- ii) mass migrations leading to social conflict
- iii). river-interlinking which will dislocate many people and have ecological fallout
- iv). scarcity of water resources will perpetuate poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

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

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

Ans.

major fishing zones of the world are in temperate regions as temperate regions provide favorable conditions for thriving of fishing. China is the largest producer of fishes.

The places where cold currents and warm currents also makes rich & fertile fishing zones like meeting area of Labrador & Gulf Stream along East coast of Canada & USA, Oya shio & Kuro shio along coast of Japan etc. These make fertile fishing zones because here water

temperatures remain normal, neither too cold, nor too warm. These areas are already in cool belt so they do not need cold storage facilities as it is needed in tropical areas.

India's Deep Sea Fishing Policy aims to marine farming and increasing fishing to provide livelihood to many fishing community. But- Deep fishing can cause some ecological problems like bottom trawling method may destroy habitats of other marine organisms, coral reefs, by-catch may be another problem.

So, to provide sustainable methods of fishing, Meena Kumari committee has recommended some measures like -
i). Artificial hatcheries

- i). marine farming
- ii). modernisation of fishing equipments
- iii). limited fishing
- iv). capacity building of fishing communities
- v). engaging communities and local citizens participation in ensuring fair distribution of marine resources like fishes.

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

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

Ans Deltas formed by Indian
rivers like Sunderbans Delta, Kaveri & Krishna Deltas
have been shrinking
for past few years because
of -

i) high altitude dams are
obstructing free flow of
sediments

ii) barrages also restrict movement
of sediments so deltas are
not getting enough amount
of sediments for their growth

iii) encroachment and construction
activities in flood plains and
lower deltas of rivers

iv) economic exploitation and
destruction of mangroves etc.

v) mining and quarrying in
river basins also hindering
the growth of deltas

These all reasons are causing shrinking of river deltas. Some other reasons are causing shrinking in Peninsular river deltas like less monsoonal rains, many peninsular rivers have achieved their base level etc.

So, for shrinking of Peninsular deltas, reasons are, both natural and anthropogenic, are equally responsible. But for deltas of ~~low~~ Himalayan rivers anthropogenic factors are more responsible for their shrinkage.

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

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

Ans

