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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

Name of Candidate	SHRUTI RAJLAKSHMI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	483769
Center	ORN	Date	17/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
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20	15	

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. 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

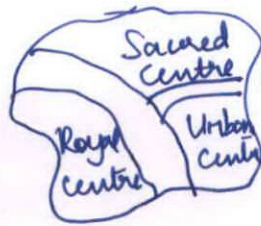
1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. (150 words) 10

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vijayanagara Kingdom shows a unique culmination of Indian and Islamic style of Architecture

Unique Features

- (i) Division of city into 3 regions



- (ii) Presence of temples with large mandaps, deriving some elements from Islamic style e.g. - Hazara Rama temple

Kalyan mandaps (deity marriages) - Vitthal temple by Krishnadevaraya

- (iii) Royal centres built in unique ways e.g. - Lotus Mahal with

9 towers
for discussions



(iv) Chariot shaped shops found
near temples

(v) City fortified with 7 layers of
forts, not found anywhere else
as per Abdur Razzak's account

(vi) Stone, majorly used in constructions
e.g. - Fortification walls

(vii) Large platforms found which
were probably held for caldurations,
like Mahanavmi Dibba.

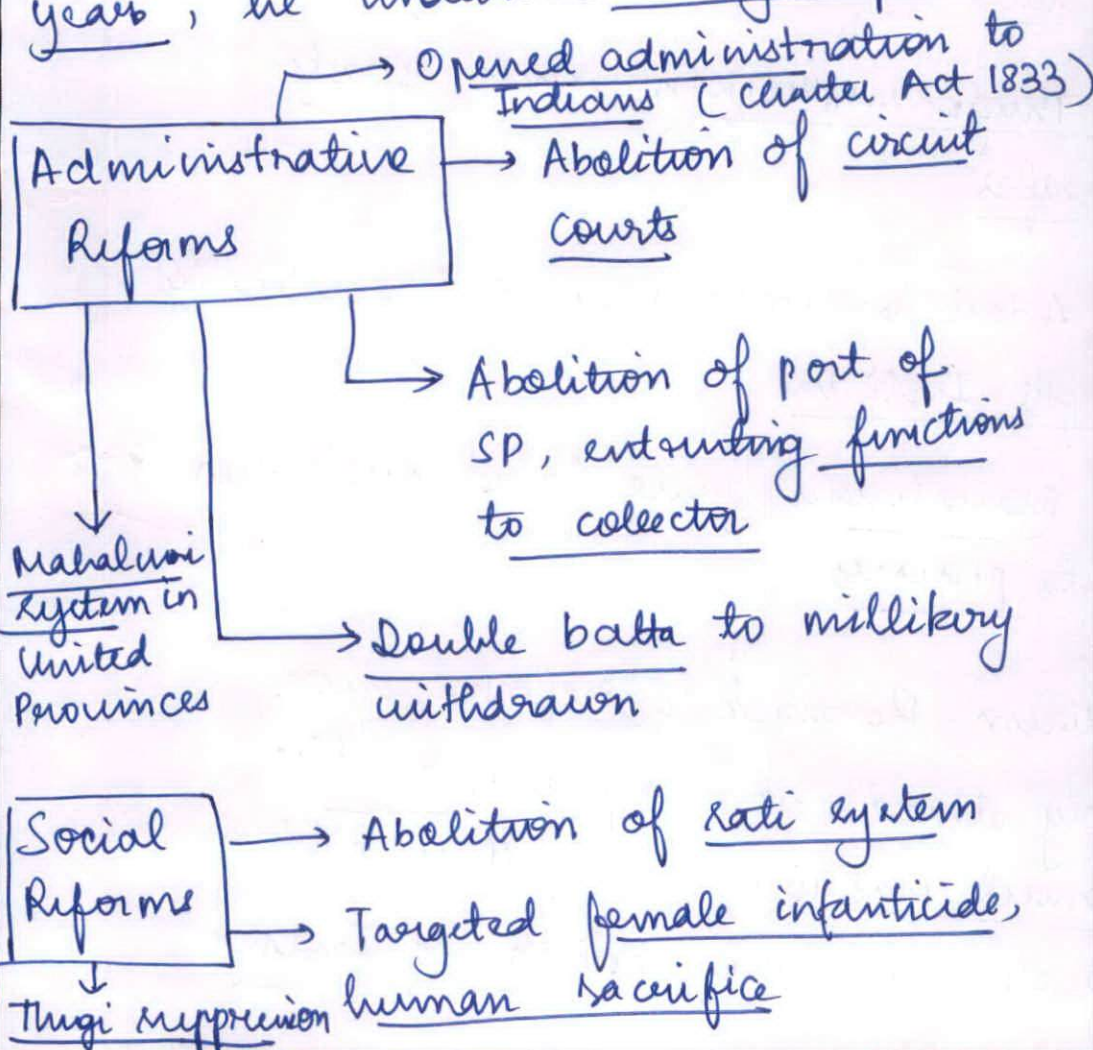
Vijaynagara evolved a unique style
of architecture with its interactions
with Bahmani and Portuguese.

2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Lord William Bentinck became the first governor general of India in 1833.

Despite being appointed only for 2 years, he undertook many reforms.



Educational
and Language
Reforms

→ English became the
official language, use
in Supreme court

→ English to be medium of
instruction

Importance of the reforms

- (i) Countered social evils like
Sati
- (ii) Thugi suppression made roads
safer
- (iii) Administration opened theoretically
for Indians
- (iv) Mahalanbi gave land ownership
to peasants

William Bentinck's reforms were
mainly aimed at improving the
colonial machinery but they did
help in the progression of Indians.

3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. (150 words) 10

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Civil Disobedience Movement started in the 1930s by Grandhi was supported by the Indian capitalists initially -

Necessity of Civil Disobedience for them

- (i) high tax rates prevented setting up of industries
- (ii) high export duties prevented access to foreign markets
- (iii) low import duties on finished products made it difficult for them to compete
- (iv) sterling - Rupee ~~ratio~~ value unfavourable for raising investment

(v) Application of labour laws to Indian Industries stringent, increased cost of labour

(vi) An independent India, would be more amenable to promote self-sufficient production

Consequently Purushottam Das Thakur, G D Birla supported the movement. However, later they withdrew became

(i) Congress took up the cause of labour class. Frequent strikes against production

(ii) Continuous movements detrimental to production

(iii) British signalling concessions

Civil Disobedience Movement saw the emergence of support by the industrial class for Indian Independence.

4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American Revolution in 1770s was
a result of the immigrated
Europeans in America against the
British.

Irreconcilable Britain - Colonists
interests

(i) British government made it
mandatory to import goods
from Britain, while colonists
wanted freedom to import from
other countries

This led to Boston Party
revolution

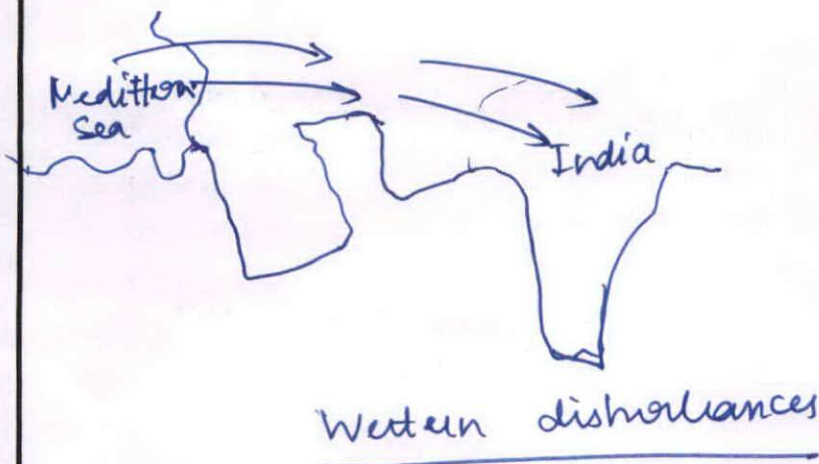
(ii) Colonists wanted self-governance and representation in British Parliament, not agreed to by British.

American revolution led to the emergence of USA and adoption of Fundamental rights for its citizens.

5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. (150 words) 10

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Western disturbance refers to wet flowing winds from Mediterranean region that bring rainfall for North-West India in winter season.



Phenomenon

- Depressions formed in Mediterranean sea
- Flow and pick up moisture from Caspian Sea on the way

- Bring rain bearing winds on India's north

Impact on Indian weather system

- Bring rainfall in the North west states like Punjab, Rajasthan
- Preventing night time temperatures increase
- Thunderstorms, lightning sometimes seen

Western disturbances are crucial for the cultivation of rain crops in India

6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

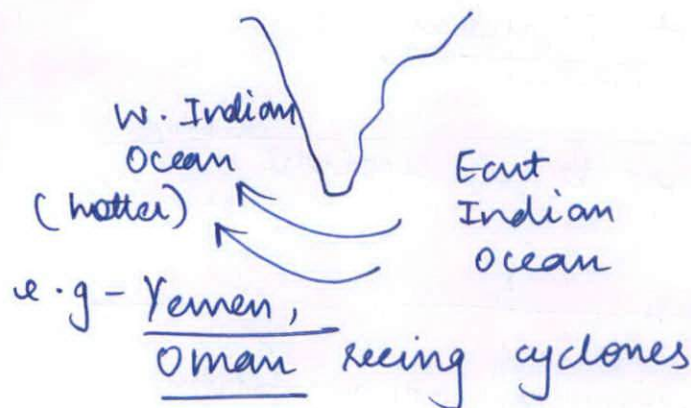
अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to IMD, Arabian Sea has seen increase in occurrence of tropical cyclones in the last 21 years.

Reasons for turning to a cyclone hotbed

- (i) Rise in temperature of ocean from climate change
IITM Pune - 1.2-1.4°C rise in Arabian Sea temperature
- (ii) Conducive shear winds increasing probability of recurrence
- (iii) Low pressure systems being deflected from Bay of Bengal (e.g. - Okkhi)
- (iv) Indian Ocean Dipole - Difference

between western and eastern
Indian ocean temperature rising,
bringing winds from eastern side,
aiding low pressure systems.



WAY FORWARD

- (i) Increasing radars for detection
- (ii) Strengthening cyclone shelters, ANDRF
- (iii) Research, development into mitigation

GRID-2020 report saw highest displacements in India from cyclonic storms, floods, hence their redressal is necessary.

7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples.

(150 words) 10

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peninsular India was formed from
basaltic deposition of volcanoes but
has remained stable since then.
It is recorded as a less vulnerable
region in BMPPC maps for
earthquake vulnerability

Witnessed several earthquakes

(i) Swarms in Maharashtra - Repeated,
low-intensity earthquakes seen. ~~is~~
~~Attributed~~ mostly to Reason is
unknown

(ii) Hydro-seismicity - As peninsular
plateau is a natural aquifer, water
pressure creates seismic effects.
e.g - Karnataka

(iii) Landslides - Hilly regions of Western Ghats prone to it, hence sometimes earthquakes seen
e.g - Kerala Idduki district

(iv) Unsustainable mining of coal, iron ore in Karnataka, Andhra regions creates seismic effects

WAY FORWARD

- (i) Earthquake warning systems development
- (ii) Awareness in people of NDMA guidelines
- (iii) Safety drills in schools, housing complexes
- (iv) Hazard zonation

Earthquake mortality mitigation is imperative to satisfy Sundai Framework

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Supreme Court of India upheld Inheritance rights for all Indian women (Hindu) under the Hindu (Succession) Act 2005.

Despite this, Indian women only account for 13% land ownership in India as per IndiaSpend.

Challenges need to be addressed

- (i) Patriarchy deprives women of succession rights
- (ii) Lack of awareness among women of their rights
- (iii) Reluctancy to pursue inheritance

legally against own families

(iv) Lack of money, legal help to enforce their rights

(v) Failure of bureaucratic machinery to implement laws

WAY FORWARD

(i) Awareness on rights

(ii) Implementation of laws

(iii) NALSA could provide legal help

Inheritance rights for women should be successfully enforced to achieve SDG-5.

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has seen a drop in its Total Fertility Rate to 2.2, nearing the replacement rate of 2.1

Population stabilised in Southern States

- TFR below 1.9 in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- Falling trend in the population

Pipe dream in Northern states → High TFR values
e.g. - UP has 2.7
→ Increasing population

Reasons

- (i) More education in Southern states

so understand value of low population

(2) Superstitious beliefs on children being gift of god in north

(3) Lack of contraceptive availability,
male sterility in unemployment

UP - Unmet needs - 18%/-

(4) More employment opportunities in South, more work-oriented life leaves out less time for procreation

(5) City life is costly so more children costly, while ~~North~~ agriculture centric north needs more labour

India should seek to work with Cairo Principles on Population Control to achieve population stability sustainably

10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation is the integration and interconnection between world economies and cultures

Affecting the attitudes of Indian Youth

- (i) Westernisation in taste, want or like western food, movies
- (ii) Expansion of social circles beyond borders with social media
- (iii) A more individualistic life being witnessed

Affecting the Aspirations

- (i) Dream of migration for job
H1B Visa - highest beneficiaries are Indians

- (ii) Higher education being pursued by youth
- (iii) Also opportunity to work for foreign MNC's from India
e.g - JP Morgan, Amazon
- (iv) Cultivating entrepreneurship skills through interactions with globally successful startups

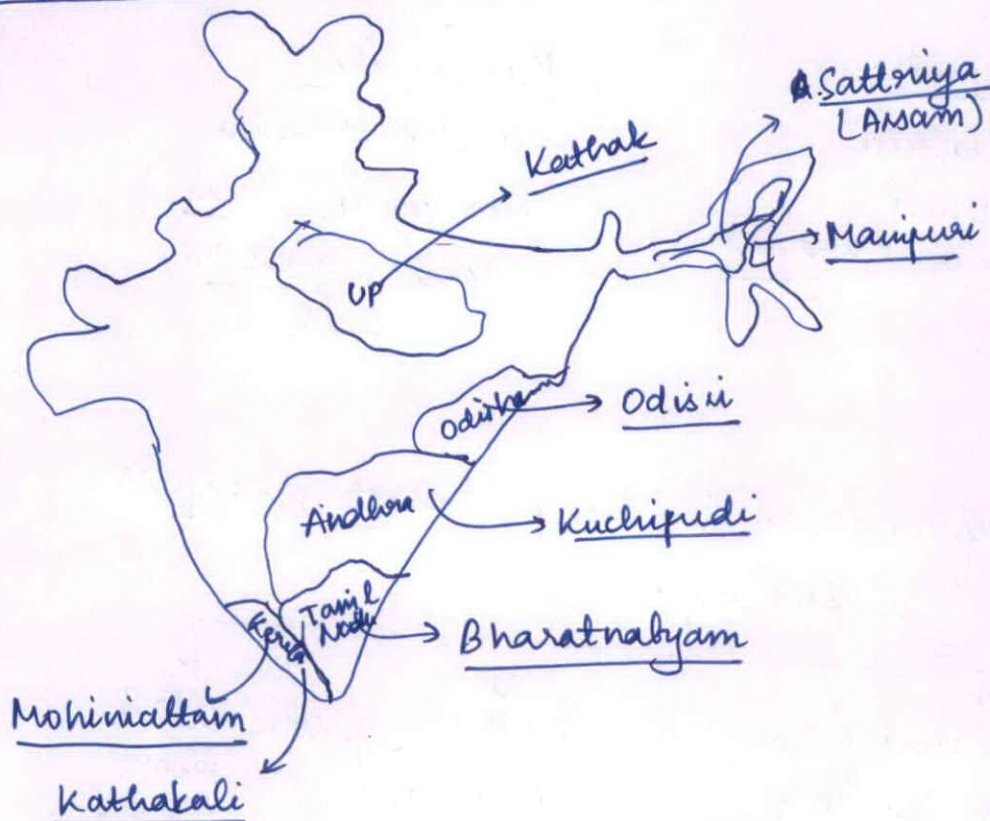
Globalisation has raised the aspirations of youth in India to engage meaningfully with the world.

11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. (250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Classical Dances are art forms existing since ancient times, recognised by the government

Major Forms of Classical Dances

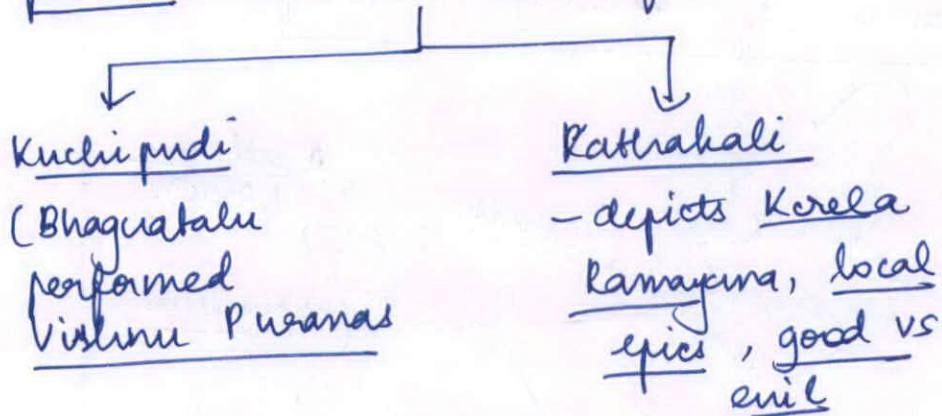


Evolution of Classical Dances in India

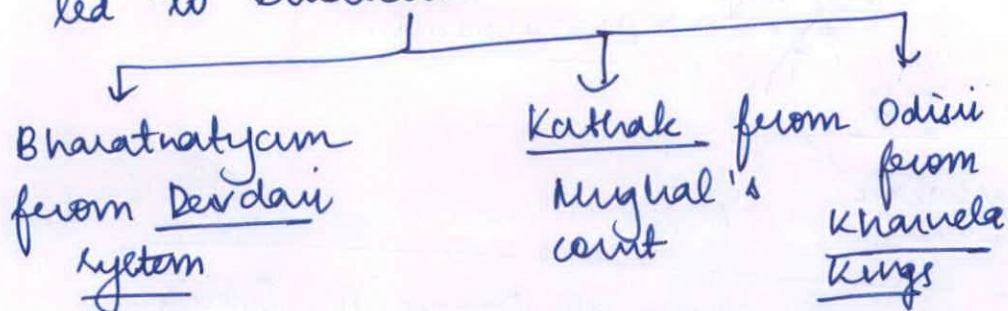
Each classical dance in India

evolved in a unique way, and
has undergone many changes in ~~the~~ its
~~the~~ way.

(i) Enactment of Mythological stories -
Performances showing stories of epics,
Puranas evolved dance forms



(ii) Performances in king's courts, temples
led to evolution



(iii) As forms evoking nearness to
God e.g - Sattriya evolved from
Shankaradeva's dances in sattria
(Bhakti movement in Assam)

(iv) From local celebration of festivals,
Gatherings

e.g - Manipuri to celebrate Shiva -
• Purnati

- Mohiniattam performed in
Sangam age

(v) For accompanying music in art
performances

e.g - Kathak to supplement Hindustani
music

Cerival dances remind India of
its vibrant cultural heritage while
celebrating its diversity.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian Independence Act 1947
created two dominions of India
and Pakistan.

Despite CR Plan, Dasai-Liaquat pact
and other measures to secure cooperation
with Muslim League, partition happened.

Acceptance by Congress only a last
stage of gradual concessions to Muslim
League

(+) Lucknow Pact (1916) secured Congress -
League cooperation only because League
disgruntled with partition of Bengal
renovation

(2) Khilafat Movement — Congress agreed to support Muslims on a religious issue to bring them into national movement but could not enlure patriotism in them

(3) Failed to incorporate the Muslim League, Muslim masses in the Civil Disobedience Movement

But Congress did not Support League
Always

(i) Nehru Report 1928 refused to grant League's demand for reservation in Muslim Majority provinces

(ii) Opposed Cripp's proposals for giving right to a province to have a

separate Constitution, union

(iii) Opposed national division of Cabinet Mission that could lead to accension

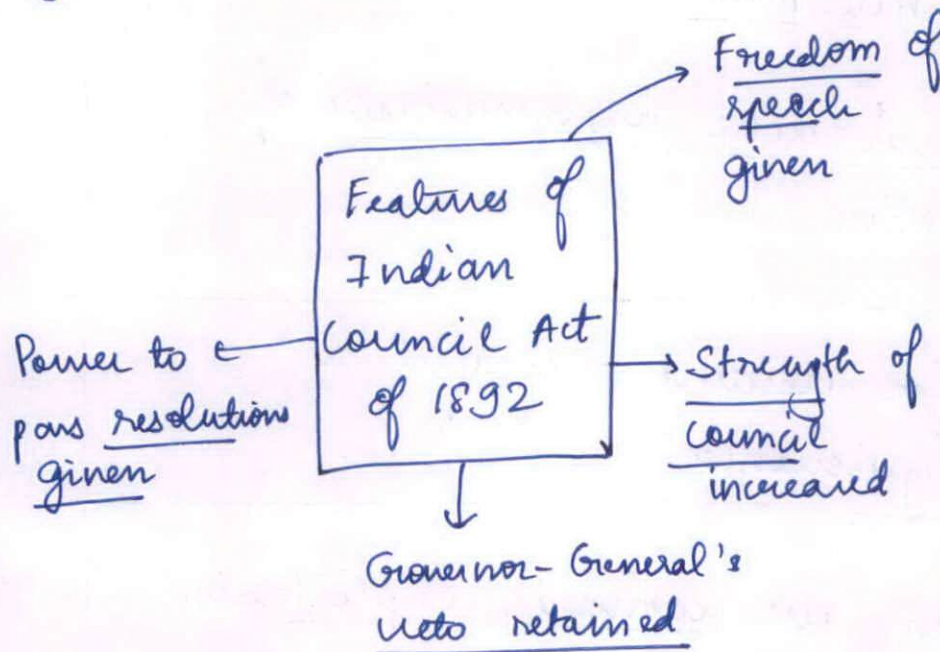
(iv) Refused to be recognised as a caste Hindu party for nominating members to ~~Hindu~~ Viceroy's Council as per Wavell Plan, as demanded by Muslim League

Congress could not establish unity between Hindu-Muslims, and failure of Muslim League to cooperate with Congress led to Partition

13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Council's Act of 1892 provided
for expansion, strengthening of the
Legislative Council.



Legislature earlier a tool of endorsement
of government policies

- (i) Could not discuss executive action
- (ii) Resolutions passed could be ~~voted~~
vetoed by Governor - General
- (iii) Budget could not be discussed
- (iv) Could not pass adjournment motions,
censure motions to condemn
executive policies
- (v) No collective responsibility of
executive

Forum for venting powerful or
popular grievances

- (i) Exposed the economic exploitation
of India - e.g. - Moderates like
Dadabhai Naoroji gave the drain
theory

(ii) Gave powerful speeches on freedom of speech, democracy

(iii) Passed resolutions to condemn executive proposals

e.g - Demanded powers to vote on budget (" No taxation without representation")

(iv) Presented local grievances and put demands

e.g - Abolishing zamindari system, increasing age for entry into ICS

(v) Educated people about their rights, issues

From 1892, Indian Councils became popular forum for venting of grievances. Their powers were used effectively by the Swraj party in ~~19~~ 1924.

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Daman and Diu, Goa and Dadra
Nagar Haveli were under Portuguese
occupation after Indian Independence.

Factors for using force to remove
Portuguese colonial rule

(i) Oppressive rule of Portuguese -
Strict religious laws, regulations were
used to coerce non-Christian
populations e.g. - Inquisition Act

(ii) People's demand for freedom and
democracy. In Goa - non-violent
people's protests were held

(iii) Strategic concerns - Dangerous to

leave pockets of territory in Indian
sub-continent under foreign rule

(iv) Refusal of Portuguese to settle
the disputes, concerns amicably

(v) India's support for freedom in
other European colonies required it
to support people in Goa requesting
freedom.

(vi) Securing Maritime boundaries from
Pakistan was important especially
after 1948 war.

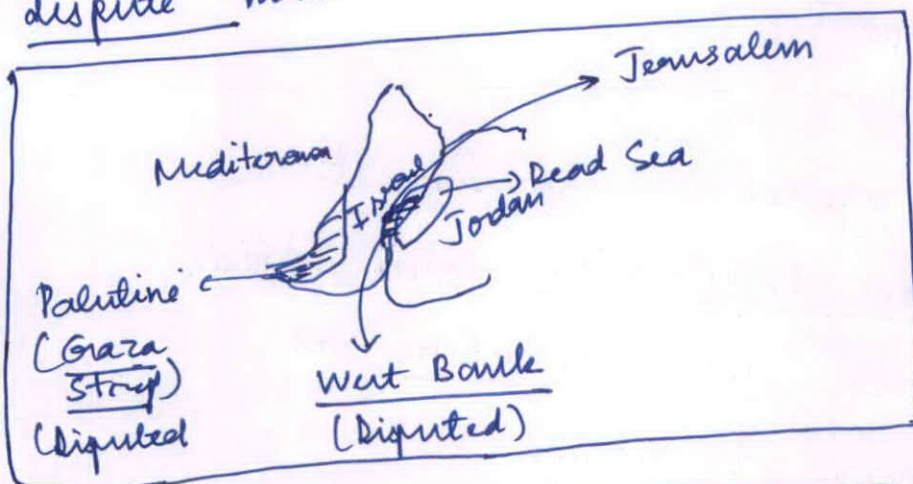
India had always advocated
peaceful resolution of disputes as
seen in its approach to 552 princely
states it integrated.

Hence, its strategic compulsions,
non-cooperation of Portuguese, oppression
of people culminated in the use of
force in the form of operation Vijay.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Israel - Palestine conflict dates back to the Christian-Muslim crusades in the ancient history that has culminated into a geo-strategical dispute now.



Present Israel - Conflict dates to Ancient History

- (i) Christian-Muslim, Jews-Muslim wars for Jerusalem took place in 1st century AD

(ii) Both Jews and Muslims regard Jerusalem as holy

(iii) The area came to be occupied by Palutine Muslims, while Jews moved to Europe

20th Century shaped dispute to present form

(i) British agreed to reverse its occupation of Palutine and divide it between Jews, Palutine as Jews wanted to return

(ii) Popular sympathy for Jews after World War-2 helped them assert their claims

(iii) Jews moved, Israel was formed but Jordan and Middle East powers

started a war capturing Israel's territories.

(iv) In 1964, Israel started a war and captured West Bank from Jordan, Sinai Peninsula from Egypt

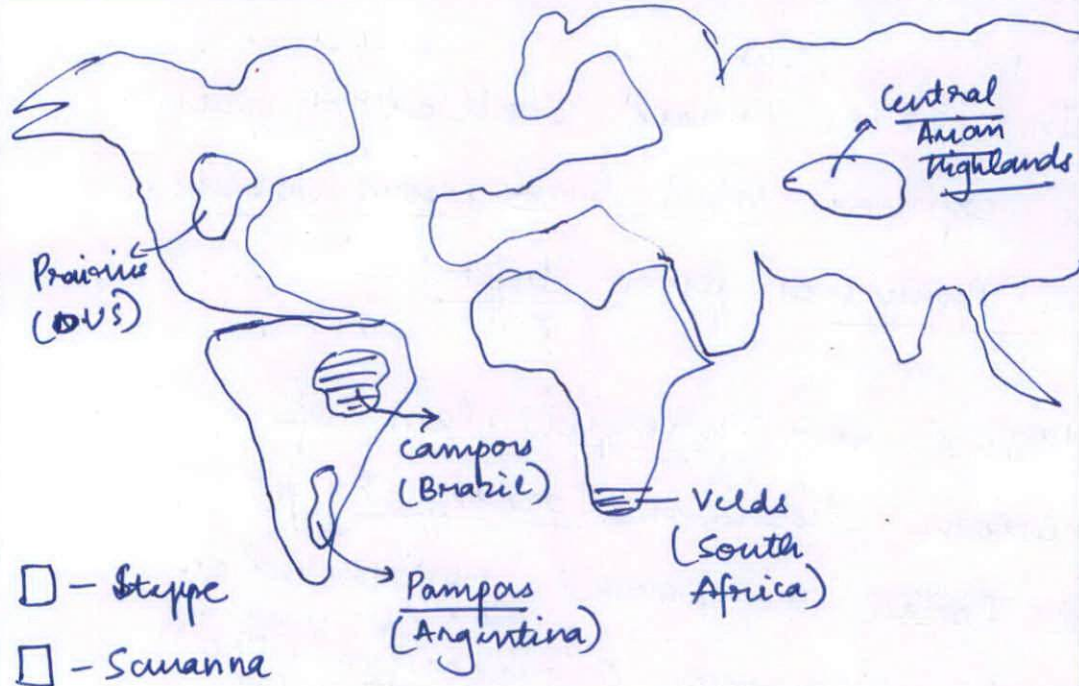
(v) 1990s saw normalisation of relations between Jordan, Egypt and Israel as Israel recognised Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

(vi) But failure of Israel to agree to a 2-state solution, continues the dispute. Also entry of Hamas in Gaza has made the dispute more violent.

Israel-Palestine dispute needs to be resolved through bilateral engagements. India supports a 2-state solution while engaging mutually with both territories

16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।



Savanna type of climate is found in tropical regions of the world

Steppe type of climate is found in the temperate regions of the world.

Comparison of Geographical Climate

Feature	Savanna	Steppe
(i) Region	Between Tropics	Beyond <u>tropics</u> in <u>temperate regions</u>

Habitat	Grasslands mostly	Grasslands mostly
Climate	Hot and humid climate	Cooler and drier climates
Nature of biodiversity	<u>Swampy</u> grasses, <u>Animals</u> -giraffes, ostriches abound	<u>Nutritious</u> grass, mostly small <u>animals</u> found
<u>Soil Quality</u>	Infertile as lack <u>nutrients</u> , <u>acidic</u> conditions seen	Fertile can be used for <u>agriculture</u>

Economical Comparison

Feature	Savannah	Steppe
(i) <u>Crops</u>	Plantation based - <u>sugarcane</u> , <u>bananas</u> , <u>coffee</u> cultivated e.g - <u>Fazendas</u> (Brazil)	Foodgrain based e.g - <u>wheat</u> , <u>corn</u> , <u>millet</u> cultivated Prairies called <u>wheat bowl</u>
(ii) <u>Livestock rearing</u>	Generally lacking <u>nutritious</u> fodder so	Corn, millet provide <u>fodder</u> hence large scale

	<u>about</u>	practice e.g - Argentina
Occupation of <u>people</u>	Workers in <u>states</u> , some nomadic hunter- gatherers also	Agriculturists mostly
Technology in production	Lacking, mostly intensive cultivation, lack irrigation	Technology used on <u>extensive</u> scale, <u>irrigated fields</u>

Despite being grasslands, quality
of life in Savannah and Steppe
significantly differs from different
climatic conditions.

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ocean deposits are a rich source of minerals formed from igneous, sedimentary deposits on the ocean floor

Minerals found in ocean relief

- (i) Hydrocarbon - Petroleum, Natural Gas, Gas Hydrates
- Found in coasts of Siberian sea, Kara Sea, Norwegianian Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Arabic Sea
 - Support energy needs for most of the world (India imports 85% of its oil)
 - Found in the sedimentary deposits or rocks in the continental

shelues

(ii) Poly metallic Nodules - Minerals of iron, nickel, cobaltium formed as potato-shaped nodules

- Found in the deep sea trains, abyssal plains
- Metals have high worth, can be used for energy production, critical technologies
- Example - Central Indian Ocean Basin

(iii) Ambergrite - A mineral used for making perfumes formed from accretion of whale vomit

- Found all over the oceans

(iv) Reserves of vanadium, rare earth metals sometimes found in the ocean basins

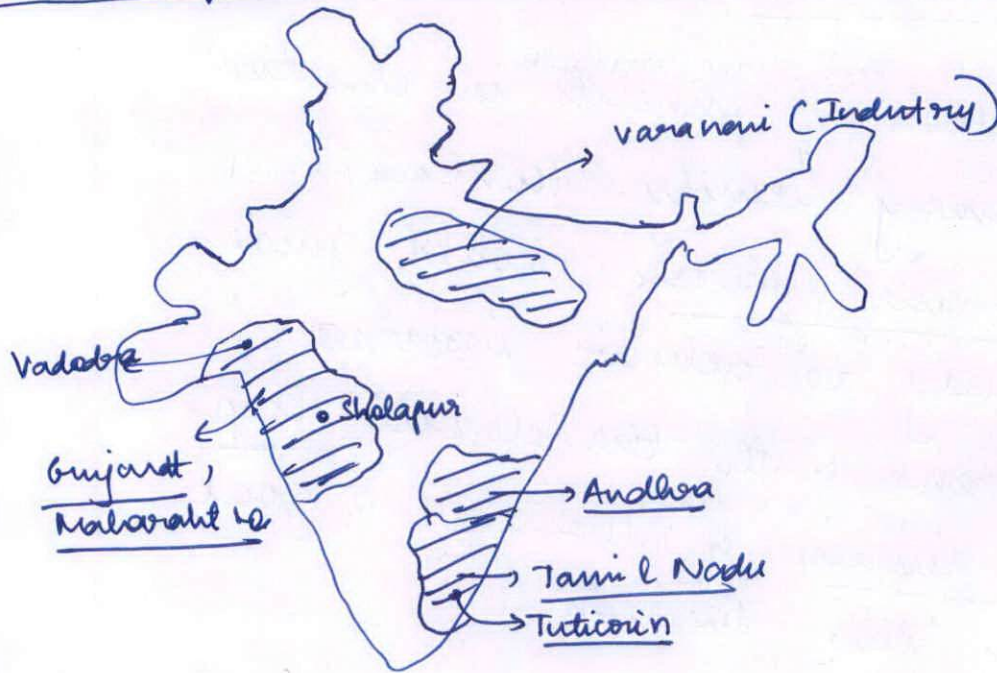
WAY FORWARD

Exploration of minerals is essential for energy security. However, sustainable processes should guide one way to achieve ~~sustainable~~ concurrence with the climate. Deep Ocean Mission of India is a good step in this direction -

18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India.
(250 words) 15

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of
cotton fibre in the world



COTTON PRODUCING REGIONS AND
INDUSTRY

Prospects of the cotton textile
industry

- (i) Decentralised production so can
provide employment
- (ii) Black fertile soil in Maharashtra,

Gujarat ~~are~~ are good producing regions

(iii) Demand for cotton high in India
as tropical (sub-tropical climate

(iv) Indian cotton in demand in the
world since traditional times

Problems of cotton textile industry

(i) Focus on fibre and not fabric -
India's cotton fibre exported to
many countries, but fabric industry
in India cannot harness it

(ii) Obsolete method of production,
especially in handloom weaving
industry

(iii) Decentralised nature prevents economies
 of scale

(iv) Lack of adequate investments

by industries, government

(v) Inadequate promotion of exports

WAY FORWARD

- (i) Modernising production through investment
- (ii) Entrepreneurship skills training, brand promotion to create economies of scale
- (iii) Focus on wearing industry to promote fabric production
- (iv) Incentives, subsidies to promote exports e.g - RODTEP scheme

India needs to harness its large population to derive benefits from the cotton textile industry. MITRA scheme is a good step in this direction

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Census 2011 found a rapid increase in the urban population over the previous decade.

Challenges posed by urbanisation

(i) Shortage of land - Growing population is not in line with land availability, this has led to illegal constructions, encroachments, unsustainable buildings

(ii) Growth of slums from land shortage, poverty

(iii) Groundwater depletion e.g - Composite Water Management Index (Niti Aayog)

says Delhi, Bengaluru close to
exhausting resources

(iv) Urban heat island effect increasing
temperature from absence of green
spaces

(v) Vehicular pollution, industries have
made India have 22 of top 30 polluted
cities of world (World Air Quality
Report 2020)

State Policies and Actions Inadequate

(i) Hazard zonation not implemented
increasing vulnerability of
residential areas to floods, industrial
disasters

(ii) Pollution control mechanisms,
groundwater use restriction not
tackled efficiently e.g - Ministry of

Jal Shakti norms do not control
agricultural use of ground water
(90% contribution)

(iii) Rehabilitation of slums still pending
from slow implementation of Pradhan
Mantri Awas Yojana

(iv) Schemes do not target urban
unemployment (20% avg per Economic
Survey 2021)

WAY FORWARD

(1) Land zoning, pollution control
implementation

(2) Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

(3) Urgent Rehabilitation of slums

Sustainable urbanisation is also a
key to reduce GHG emissions by 500
billion tones as agreed by India in
COP-26.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a nation of multiple cultures, called a "melting pot" of different cultures.

Existence of diversity has not harmd existence of India as a nation

Nation doesn't negate concept of region

(i) Existing regions provide India multiple viewpoints ensuring efficient governance

(ii) Expression of regional aspirations identities by people give them a social position in the nation

(iii) Unity at national level requires
unity at local levels

(iv) Multiple cultures facilitate cultural
exchange between people, builds
tolerance and promotes peace

Pew Research Report - More than 80%
respondents believed in tolerance

(v) Similarity in a nation would
make it resistant to change, a
diverse nation accepts it easily

(vi) India's federalism, Article 25-28
(Freedom of religion) ensures its
celebrates its diversity

Threats to a nation from
regionalism

- Fears of secession
e.g. - Kashmir separatist movement
Nagaland movement

- Conflicts between regions
e.g - water disputes
(Mullaperiyar dam between
Kerala, Tamil Nadu)

- Suppression of minorities
e.g - Assam's Bodo demand
Bodoland as allege repression

Expression of regional identities
ensures diversity of a culture,
hence its ethos should be built
on tolerance and not conflicts.
"Ek Bharat Shreeth Bharat" should
be encouraged to facilitate cultural
exchange.