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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	ABHIJEET SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English		
Center	Distance Learning	Registration Number	22839
		Date	11/10/17

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

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

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

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

Mughal period was a period of stability, unity and in general tolerance throughout India that ruled India from 15th century - mid 19th century.

The political unification of India is seen in the way almost entire India from North West Frontier to Southern states (Yokonda) to Eastern India (up to present Bangladesh) were in the territory & policies of Akbar also brought alliance with other states like.

Rajputana & Bahari Kingdom
seen in a similar greatness in
Artistic region.

Architect

- New massive buildings like Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort at Agra, Delhi were made using Red Sandstone.
- Marble became the shining star as seen in Taj Mahal.
- In addition, secular buildings like Lachpur Spire, Tomb of Kalim Chisti, donating land to Golden Temple, etc were made.

Poets

- Poets like Abul Fazl, Faizi, Malik Muhammad

Jayasi, Iqbal (Urdu) were
important as well as
kings themselves like Rabari &
Jhangir who wrote their
own auto biogs aphies.

Historians

→ Humayunama, Badshahnama,
Ain - i - Akbari, etc were
written by Abul Fazl,
Gulbadam Begum among others.
Autobiographies were written
(Tuzuk - i - Jhangir)

Painters

→ Jhangir was an accomplished
painter.
→ Akbar himself propagated
Pakhanas for painting &
tools like Calligraphy, Engraving
developed.

Musicians

→ Tansen, Baiju Bawra,
Amin, Khusrau were

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Home, diversity sowed seeds

for INCREDIBLE INDIA,

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

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

Water harvesting is a technique to conserve water locally. It was an important tool in a Monsoon dependent and agriculture dominated India.

Based on intensity of rainfall, population demand & local culture, many practices originated to conserve water.

- eg. →
1. Farm based water storage units were made →
eg. Khadirs in Rajasthan

to provide water to crops.

2. In rain deficit regions of Rajasthan & Gujarat, artificial water storage units like Tankas, Bawli wells were made using stone works.

3. Sometime, Royalty also made large artificial ponds like in Keoladeo National Park & in Udaipur.

4. In Eastern India, Alhas - Ryne system was used to check against floods & provide canal irrigation.

5. In Northeastern India,

natural structures like
Bamboo based water transport
system were used in
Meghalaya.

6. In South India, ponds were
common & Kakatiyas in
Andhra region.
Even temples of south (Dravida)
necessarily had ponds.

7. In addition, wells were
common throughout India.

Some practices
started in the ~~so~~ ancient
history itself as seen by
irrigation structure in
Harappa & continued even
during Mughal times &
British period (eg. Ganga lands)

In the modern period,
a similar watershed development
is required & practices like Project
Tal Sanchay of Bihar be imulated

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

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

Imperial rivalries were a common occurrence in the 18th century due to capturing and competition of ~~the~~ slave trade, colonialistic ambitions, local warfare & nationalistic ambitions.

Most important rivals in the period were Britain & France who fought against each other numerous wars. 7 years war (1756-1763) is the most important during the period & the war extended to Indian (Carnatic) region.

as well.

In Carnatic wars,
British & French sided
with opposing factions and
expanded the political
friction in order to drive
their own advantage.

Thus, French under
Dupleix wanted Chanda Sahib
as the leader of Carnatic
region while British were
against him & favoured
the status quo.

Similar in Hyderabad,
French sided with Muzaffar
Jung while British opposed
his position.

This led to 3 Carnatic
wars.

In the 1st Carnatic war
and 2nd Carnatic war
French defeated British &
Chanda Sahib & Muzaffar
Jung were made the rulers.

However, the 3rd Carnatic
war saw entry of Robert
Clive, who defeated French
& Chanda Sahib &
Arcoot was captured. This
was resonated internationally
as British defeated French
Overall in 7 year war.

The British - French
rivalry though continued in
some other regions as well
e.g. Mysore → Tipu Sultan was
supported by French.

Nonetheless, eventually,
British regime supreme.

However, in the process,
Indian Kingdoms became caught
in crossfire were victimised via
Subsidiary Alliance & lost sovereignty.

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

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

Lucknow session of 1916 was an annual session of Congress that was formed under the background of a divided (Moderates & Extremists) Congress.

It was watershed because:-

1. Moderates & Extremists reconciled their differences & united for a common cause of Independence.

It was facilitated by death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who was against any merger & due to role of Annaie Besant & Tilak.

Don't write anything else
except what is
written in the
margin

2. Congress & Muslim League
came together for common cause
Importance

- i) The jointness was instrumental
in launching the Khilafat
— NCM movement & in
damage of Montagu-Chemsford
reforms.
- ii) However, demand for a
Separate Electorate was also
accepted by Congress, which
ultimately led to demand
for Pakistan & partition.

3. Annie Besant & Tilak
became important leaders
and Home Rule League
movement was launched.

It had a considerable success in raising the demand of freedom by the masses and helped launch a successful Roundtable Conference & NCM.

4. The ~~the~~ unity in political India was somewhat helpful in reducing the communal riots in the period.

5. The unity also helped Gandhiji, a new leader who had just returned from South Africa, to be acceptable to all parties of this in turn led to Roundtable, mass movements & Indian freedom.

Thus, unknown session

altered the course of Indian history forever.

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

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

Justice Party was a socio-political party by ~~H.G. Khande~~, that was successful in western & southern India (Bombay & Madras provinces).

Justice Party initiated a campaign for upliftment in the status of Dalits. Indirectly, it helped open ~~to~~ schools for them. It initiated Temple Entry ~~movement~~ demands. Justice Party also aligned with

leaders like Sree Narayan
Guru, Vivekananda & ~~Ambedkar~~
Ambedkar is demanding
separate electorate for
Dalits.

In addition, Justice
Party also raised the concerns
for women. ~~H.G. Kanade~~ It
helped set schools &
colleges for women, and
demands for equitable
rights & suffrage extension
were raised.

~~H.G. Kanade~~ used
his newspaper Indu Prakash
& his stint in Bombay

~~Legislative Council~~ to forward
the ~~concern~~ to the ~~relevant~~
authorities

Thus, in this way,
Justice Party led campaigns
for affirmative action was
instrumental in empowering
the people. Various measures
like Temple Entry Act of
1936, inclusion of Article
14, 15 & 16 in Constitution
that called for Equality &
Justice were directly or
indirectly the outcome of
Justice Party led
movements.

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

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

The Korean war was a Post 2nd world war fought between Northern & Southern (Communist) (Democratic Republic) factions of Korea over the fate of a newly independent Korea, in the 1950s.

It had profound repercussions Impact on Korea.

- It led to division of Korea along the 38th parallel & families were divided;
- Millions of lives were lost, in a region that had already suffered Japanese colonial brutality

since 1910.

→ The communist rule in North Korea was "particularly despotic". Democratic rights were taken away. No election were conducted. And even now, Poverty, Illiteracy, Malnutrition & Brutalities

are arguably common.

→ The current Nuclear ^{war} ~~test~~ & possibility of a Total destruction also looms because of it.

Missed Opportunity for USA

→ USA was unable to organise democratic elections in the region.

→ North Korea, became a communist state & a

Russian satellite state

- The US Army (also other countries) under General McArthur failed to capture the entire Korean peninsula & were soon countered by incoming Chinese troops.
- The urgent tensions over a Nuclear North Korea ~~would~~ & possible ~~not~~ attack on US mainland would not have ensued had USA & Russia shown more compromise.
- Defining Moment for China
- China ~~was~~ using 3 Cath soldiers was not only able to repel UN led forces nearing Chinese border, but also managed to push them to south of 38th parallel.
- It showcased the Chinese

military might & was responsible for it being granted entry to UN Security Council as a Permanent Member.

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

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

Munich Pact was a 1938 pact between Germany (under Hitler) & Britain (under Neville Chamberlain).

The intention was to arrive at a consensus to avoid any future wars. Germany desired annexation of Sudenteland of Czechoslovakia due to presence of multiple Germans majority in the region.

In Britain, it was felt that accepting such a demand would help to avoid

war, increase Economic Ties with Germany, would help to tackle Communist USSR rise better. ~~But~~ and it was believed that some of the demands of Germany were Genuine. Additionally, Britain was plaguing under Great Depression, was economically crushed & the part, it was hoped, would buy it time. Overall, peace was the aim.

However, the ~~the~~ outcome was opposite.

It was seen as an act of Appeasement that showed Hitler the weakness of Britain & France. It also

highlighted that League of Nations' resolve to take tough measures were not backed by facts. It also highlighted the Allied Powers disunity as USA was not a part of the talks.

Thus, Hitler saw it as an opportunity & used it to gradually advance his military ambitions. Then, Rhine was militarised, conscription was reintroduced, Rome-Berlin axis was formed, alliance with Japan was sought, no attack treaty with Russia over Poland invasion was signed. Eventually, all this led to

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allied powers becoming more
anxious & after attack on
Poland, war resulted.

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

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

Gandhi's philosophy
of Satyagraha, Truth, &
Non-Violence & Passive
Resistance in a conscious
manner influenced
Martin Luther King profoundly.

He used it to
advance the demand of
Civil Rights for blacks, and
equal opportunities in
1950s America. Thus,
even to the violent
movements of Whites.

supremacists, such as
Ken Klun & Clans, he did
 not prescribe revenge &
 retaliation. Instead, he
 opted for peace, tolerance.
 At the same time, he
 refused to back down
 & initiated a new wave
 in the civil rights movement,
 just as Gandhi did
 with respect to the
freedom struggle.

His contributions
 are immense such as, ~~he~~
 he made blacks a vocal
force in USA, denial of
 civil rights against

blacks such as in the
Rosa Parks case; he actively
raised voices, and helped
in empowerment of blacks
and other non-whites while
maintaining respect & tolerance
towards whites as well.

~~that~~ This was
instrumental in Blacks
being given voting rights
in 1950s. Suitable amendments
in laws were made &
~~this~~ to accommodate Plurality

Currently, when
movements like Black Lives
Matter, & white supremacist
rallies are dividing America,

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we need another leader like
Martin Luther to unify
America.

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

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

Three language formula was developed under the Official Languages Act, 1966.
Provisions

1. English & Hindi was to be followed throughout government schools in India.
2. As a 3rd language, the southern states were given freedom to choose their own.

The newly Independent India had faced numerous language related issues such as the Question of Official Language & led to chaos as seen in Andhra, Bombay,

Madras, Punjab region, etc,

In this light 2 main policies were used by the government to settle the disputes

1. Linguistic Reorganisation

→ States ~~it~~ were reorganised to maintain the continuity of language in a region as recommended by State Reorganisation Commission

→ Then, Bombay province was divided into Maharashtra + Gujarat.

→ Madras Province → Tamil Nadu + Andhra

Similarly, reorganisation in Punjab region was done.

It helped in tackling the

growing vision

2. 3 language formula

→ This was used to address the question of Hindi vs English debate.

→ Thus, Official Language Act, 1963 adopted a conciliatory approach & it was decided to have Hindi + English + regional language in south (or a southern language) in North to have greater tolerance for each other.

→ Plus, it was decided to continue English as an associate language for as long as Southern states wanted.

→ The twin approach increased diversity in India & ensured language never

again became a critical problem in India

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

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

Unorganised workers are those who have :-
 i) Inadequate job security
 ii) No social security benefits
 iii) Working conditions are rigorous

Thus, they ~~do not~~ get relegated from the benefits of growth & development & are generally found in MSMEs.

Measures taken:-

1. Equal Remuneration Act, 1979
 ↳ → equal wage to all
2. Article ~~43~~ 43 of constitution to check against exploitation of labourers
3. Acts like Factories Act,

Industrial Act, Domestic
Violence Act, etc. to
~~that~~ promote welfare.

4. Economic measures
 → PM Rojgar Rokshan Yojana,
 → PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana
 → Atal Pension Yojana.
5. Trade Unions are ~~allowed~~ promoted
 labour ~~law~~ inspectors to implement
 labour laws.

Domestic Help refers to
 the people working as maids/
 servants inside a house &
 they also fall under Unorganised
 category.

Problem faced

1. Domestic violence
2. & Untimely & low wages.

3. Harsh working conditions
4. Prevalance of Bonded labours
5. No social security benefits
6. May be subject to Sexual Harassments.
7. No security of job.

While some measures like Domestic Violence Act, 2005; opening of Audhar homes were taken up, but rising ~~the~~ nuclear families & ^{consequent} more demand for Domestic helps as well as rising sexual violence has led to need for more measures like :-

- i) Expansion of social security benefits
- ii) Taking help of NGOs to raise their demand
- iii) Rehabilitation

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- iv) Transparency in working condition

This document is personalised for ABHIJEET SINGH Sinha. Such step would truly help in inclusive growth

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

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

Mentally ill people today make up about 15% of our population (Ministry of Health), and their share is only rising as a result of rising work pressure, nucleus families, urbanisation, unhealthy food, drugs, etc.

Some policy measures like Mental Action Policy, Mental Action Plan 365 have been taken but as they are not sufficient

as mentally ill face multiple challenges like : -

1. Stigmatisation of society continues
2. Suicide is on a rise & until recently even government outlawed it.
3. Policy ~~and~~ benefits are inadequate due to shortage of Mental Hospitals, Psychiatrists, mental health care professionals & etc.
4. Even total funds (@ 0.04% of budget) pale in front of demand.
5. Hence they suffer from multiple issues like Orbitalisation, Sexual abuse,

families not supporting, etc.

In this light, the recent measure of Mental Health Bill, 2016 is a welcome measure as it creates a rights based approach, expands choices of patients, makes government duty bound to provide relief & help in humane treatment. Also Niramy a Bharat Best Abhayan insurance scheme for mental health is a welcome step.

But, additional measures like raising Budgetary support, more private partnership, Mission mode campaigns, etc. is required to truly

make ourselves mentally healthy.

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

विशिष्ट रूप से सुशोध्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups:

PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों की सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

PVTGs are some of the most primitive tribes in our country.

Characteristics

1. They are economically most poor & engage in traditional occupations like shifting Cultivation, foraging, etc.
2. Usually, literacy rates are extremely low, Malnourishment is high.
3. Culturally, they are clans societies who often live in forests, e.g. Thapmen & Jarawas.

in Andaman

4. ~~The~~ Many PUTAN do not have a fixed habitat & are on move.
5. Do not have Written languages
- Challenges faced

1. Economically poor & are suffering from Deindustrialisation of traditional occupations (e.g. Asurs in Jharkhand)
2. Literacy rates are abysmally low.
3. Malnutrition is high & morbidity is high
4. Exploitation by Honeylenders (Dikus), ~~also~~ forest officials, etc are high.
5. Intrusion by mining, deforestation tourism (e.g. Tarawan in Andaman) are common.
6. An Xana committee shows,

PVTGs are caught between government forces & Naxals in central Indian region

3.

Measures taken

1. Debbarh commission was set up to ~~as~~ ^{suggest} progressive policies
2. National ^{Development Scheme} Mission for PVTGs was set up as an umbrella scheme
3. FRA Act, 2006 ~~to~~ → for conserving their rights
4. States like Jharkhand have come up with innovative measures like PVTG Dakya Yojana to expand food security

5.

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

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

Suburbanisation refers to creation of sub-urban & peri-urban clusters & has been relatively rising especially around Metro cities.

Reasons

1. Rising pollution in city centers leads to a desire to live in less polluted outer areas.
2. Gentrification & rising housing costs in city centers
3. Better Transport facilities are.

4. Facilitating the shift of state government designating suburban areas as cities by themselves
(eg. Navi Mumbai or Greater Noida)
5. Rising urbanisation & migration → more pressure on cities.
6. Changing Economic models.
Services sector has become more important which can be easily carried out even from far flung better regions.

Challenges created

1. Conversion of agricultural land into non-agri

- ures has put more pressure
 on food security.
2. Has led to environmental
~~concerns~~ concerns
 → Deforestation
 → Reclaiming sea as
 in Ward Mumbai.
3. Has ~~and~~ further expanded
migration & urbanisation.
4. Land acquisition issues are
created.
5. Ultra large cities make
management & administration
more difficult.

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

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

Brahmaputra floods
as recently seen in Assam
has become a common
occurrence in monsoon
every year.

Causes

Geographical

1. Shallow depth of ~~the~~ Brahmaputra
2. It carries large volume of water
3. The river course keeps on modifying
4. Braided channels are seen which lead to flooding in large areas.

5. Heavy rainfall in Catchment regions eg. in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya.

6. ~~Silt~~
Anthropogenic factors

1. Climate change & intensifying ~~more~~ extreme weather conditions.
2. Damification in Tibet region & erratic water outlets.
3. Inhabitation of people in the flood plains.
4. Rising concrete cover & more surface water run off.
5. Clogged sewage drains.

Measures

1. Structural

i) ~~Flood~~ Embankments need to

be constructed,

ii) Small check dams would help to store & regulate water better

iii) River water Interlinking on smaller level can help to distribute water better

iv) Dredging & desiltation of river water

Non-Structural measures

1. Afforestation along its banks

2. Flood Plain zoning, flood

proofing to minimise impact on Flood Plain

3. Rainwater Harvesting system to reduce surface Run-off

4. Collaboration with upper riparian States like China & Myanmar

5. Use of National Hydrology

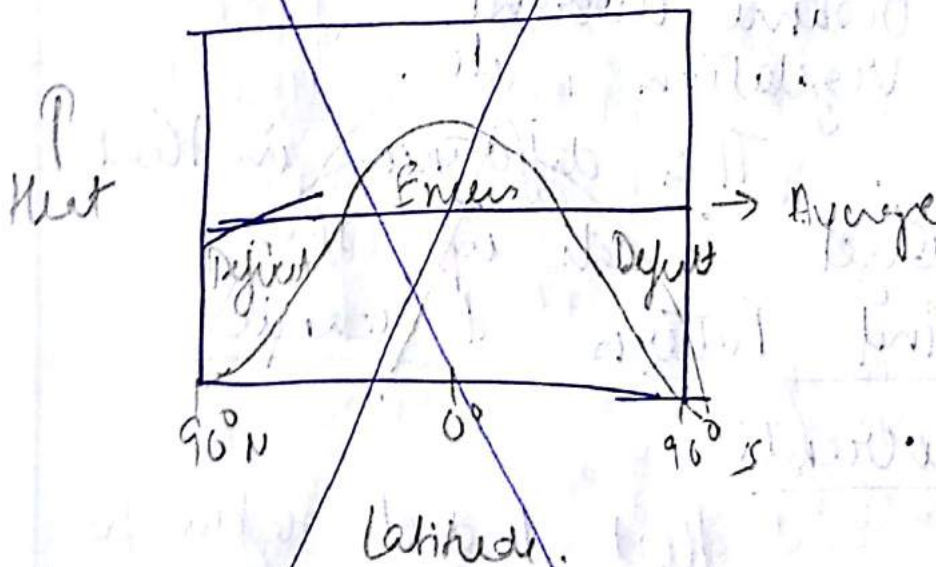
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Input for a more systematic analysis.

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

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

Heat Budget refers to the differential heating of the Earth's surface due to differences in insolation patterns.



Thus, regions near Equator face excessive insolation & are warmer than average while polar regions have

a heat deficit.

Similarly, local heat budget are determined by other factors like :-

- i) Altitude $\rightarrow$ higher altitude $\rightarrow$ lower heat
- ii) Topography
- iii) local winds
- iv) oceanic current
- v) Vegetation, etc.

This difference in Heat Budget sets up the Wind Patterns & Oceanic currents

Heat Budget refers to the amount of solar radiation received & that reflected. Thus, around, 50% of heat actually warms the earth. Around 33% is reflected.

by clouds, the cap, etc.

Presence of greenhouse effect is useful in 'capturing' the heat being radiated away from earth.

Overall, earth remains in balance.

However, with rising Carbon, greenhouse effect is strengthening. This, more trapped heat is being trapped. As a result, total heat released is less than the total heat & insolation on earth.

Overall, it is causing a global warming.

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

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अस्वाह नहर को अकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक सारंग्का प्रस्तुत कीजिये। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिये कि ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियाँ नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Drainage system of Peninsular India is unimpaired
in nature & rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, originating from Western & Eastern Ghats dominate it.

Geological events responsible

1. Formation of Western & Eastern Ghats due to Basaltic lava flow as India passed over Réunion Island hotspot.

This led to the origin of rivers from higher slopes.

2. ~~The~~ Subsidence of western coasts meant that western flowing river from Western Ghats became much smaller.
3. faulting & ~~no~~ formation of rift valley in central India led to Narmada & Tapi river.
4. Tilt of Peninsular plateau ~~meant that~~ towards south east led to eastern flowing river like Godavari, Krishna.

Peninsular river are unsuitable for Navigation because:-

- i) They are seasonal river with inadequate water to navigate in summer season.

i) Some peninsular rivers flow along deep gorges.

ii) Rivers width are narrow.
b) Smaller rivers.

But, Hydroelectricity is facilitated because: —

i) River courses are fixed.

ii) Large volume flow in smaller cross sectional area leading to higher river water pressure.

iii) Dams are used to collect water and then direct to hydroelectric plants.

Hence,

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

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

~~Go~~ Industrial location depend on numerous factors like availability of raw materials, water, labour, market, etc. But, govt. policies is one of the most important contributing factors that effect all other factors.

Role.

1. Government policies like Tax Incentives, Accelerated Depreciation of Investment help to provide financial location benefit. (Thus, Vietnam ~~has~~ Ireland with attractive taxes have led to

2. surge in FDI
Government helps to provide other factors like Electricity, Water availability (through dam)
(Hence, DVC → led to surge in Industries in Chotanagpur plateau)
3. Government helps to skill labour and provides conducive policy and security and connection ~~with~~ with other countries market.
(Thus, Japanese JETRO & MT71 were helpful in establishing industries like Electronics and Automobile in Japan)
4. Government can provide land (Hence, SEZs with land & world class infrastructure)

Steps taken by govt. for backward regions

1. Laws like FERA Act, MRTD Act had special incentives for industries in Backward regions.
2. Special State plan → Tan cuts, Excise exemption are provided (e.g. Industries in Uttarakhand)
3. Under Planning model, state PSU, were planned in a manner that regional equity is provided (Hence, in state like Chhattisgarh → Bhilai Aluminium & steel plants were set)

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

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

Cloud formation depends on multiple factors like

- i) pressure system that promote updraft of wind
- ii) Amount of water vapour in air
- iii) Water holding capacity of clouds

Cloud formation



Solar Insolation leads to greater evaporation, and leads to updraft of moisture laden air. When this ~~air~~ ~~the~~ moisture condenses on dust particles as the air temperature cools, it leads to formation of clouds. This process continues as long as the water holding capacity of clouds are not breached.

Depending on water condensed, various types of clouds like Cirrus, Nimbus, Stratus & Cumulonimbus clouds are formed.

Forecast~~Cloud~~ type

1. Type of clouds helps to determine the and forecast the intensity of rainfall.

eg → Cirrus clouds → little/no rainfall

→ cumulonimbus clouds

→ Heavy rainfall.

2. Excessively accumulate clouds may also lead to cloudbursts & floods.

3. ~~The direction~~

3. It also helps to determine temperature → eg. Cloudy nights are warmer.

Hence, National Monsoon Mission rightly focuses

on cloud cover as a parameter to predict the monsoon rains,

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

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

Soil degradation is a phenomenon where the properties of soil degrade making it unfit for cultivation. Around 75% of Indian soil are currently undergoing some form of degradation (CSE) ~~now~~

Socio-economic consequence

1. Agriculture productivity declines
2. Food security issues can erupt & malnourishment proliferates
3. It may cause Desertification

4. Ecological consequences

1. ~~Forest~~ Forest cover may decline due to desertification
2. Soil ecosystem is hampered & species in soil like earthworms suffer
3. ~~How~~ Degradation may intensify the use of fertilisers which would further decline soil health balance
4. Soil degradation may even cause more landslides & other disasters.

Measures required

1. Right agricultural practices such as crop Rotation, contour ploughing,

- Strip cropping, Terrace farming
2. Balance in fertiliser use
using Soil Health Card scheme
Norm coated Urea expansion
3. Checking overgrazing
4. Afforestation, social forestry
be promoted
5. Use of Gypsum can be done
to regenerate soil fertility
6. Soil needs to be kept fallow
to reduce pressure
7. Watershed Management
such ~~schemes~~ ^{measures} under
schemes like Integrated
Wasteland Development
Program (IWD), RADAs
is needed to ensure soil
productivity & socio-economic

security can be maintained.

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

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

Island territories such as Andaman, Lakshadweep etc. need to balance a no. of concerns for holistic development.

Environmental concerns

Territories like Andaman &

1. Nicobar are facing heavy Coastal erosion. Deforestation.

2. Deforestation for tourism development & Defence platforms are being seen,

3. Climate change concerns like rising water level, coral bleaching (Threat to Lakshadweep)
4. Threat due to oil leakages
- Tribal concerns

1. Recently, the honourable Supreme Court observed that Jarawas in Andaman & Nicobar islands have been badly affected by Tourism.
2. Similarly, ~~the~~ Indians etc are ~~fast~~ facing a Cultural & language Existence Crisis (UNESCO)

Other concerns

1. Volcanic eruptions → e.g. Barren islands.

2. Security threat from other countries and issue of claiming sovereignty over islands.
(e.g. India - Bangladesh on some Andaman islands)

In this light, projects like Coastal Radar Project, aim to develop basic infrastructure in islands are helpful from environment & road point of view.

However, plans to magnify sea trade (Agarwala), development of new air bases in Andaman & Nicobar may cause concern to local environment.