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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29481
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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		
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19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

- 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।

Cave architecture can be said to have its roots ~~set~~ set in the field of Indian architecture by the 3rd century BCE.

The first impetus can be said to be provided by it in the Mauryan period, for example Ashoka's patronage to the Lomas Rishi and Sudama Caves.

In the initial periods the caves were largely very simple structures with relatively narrow openings. These were usually built to provide a monsoon resting grounds to monks and ascetics specially the Buddhist monks.

But as these traditions grew stronger, caves came to be used not only as permanent residence places with adjacent religious structures for prayer meetings and

religious learnings. The residence places were called viharas and the religious structures called chaityas.

Simultaneously, the simple cave structures started acquiring pillars, windows, relief carvings, sculptural and artistic traditions. In this way, the caves evolved as a distinct field of dynastic and court patronage reflecting the religious preferences of subsequent rulers.

Their evolution can be traced with reference to

- 1) Design: This will encompass their opening, facade, relief height and indoor structural traditions.

For example: The pillared prayer halls replaced the earlier simple vast indoor open spaces.

- 2) Nature: whether the caves were of a secular or a religious tradition.

For example: Ajanta caves are almost exclusively Buddhist in nature, Ellora caves have ^{compose} traditions from the Brahmanical, Jain and Buddhist traditions.

3e) Wall paintings: Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves have a rich artistic character to them given the wide use of paintings on the cave walls.

While the Ajanta caves depict stories from the Jatakas, the Ellora caves also depict stories from all three dominant traditions borrowing widely from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Cave architecture dominated the Indian architectural traditions from the Mauryan period till the during the Gupta period and also influenced the later rock cut temple architecture.

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।

Folk paintings are one of the reflections of India's rich cultural history and composite diversity. Almost all regions of India boast of their own folk traditions of which folk paintings are an important part.

For example:

1) Madhubani paintings of Bihar: depict religious traditions through paintings of gods and goddesses in rich vibrant colours and indicate how the people of the region perceive their deities.

2) Panjoor Art, Andhra Pradesh: These paintings with a gold hue are also of a religious character but the deity most depicted is Krishna. Life stories of Krishna form the predominant theme of these paintings.

3) Wadi paintings, Maharashtra: Usually white

colour is used against the background of black, brown, red or some other primary colour. The paintings are essentially of a secular nature with scenes ranging from dancing to ~~the~~ those of everyday activities.

- 4) Falgun paintings, Bengal: These paintings are the most obvious examples of paintings representing cultural mooring as in the initial phase deities were depicted in this art form. The art form took a turn towards social reform in order to reflect the skewed social order and raise awareness towards it. The paintings are social reform based and also have a class character.

Folk paintings like any other art form are only a mirror to the prevalent social preferences, deep cultural traditions, social perception and rooted belief systems.

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।

The partition of Bengal and the subsequent Swadeshi movement laid the foundations of new traditions of Indian resistance to foreign rule.

The partition was carried out citing administrative challenges but it was soon realised by the masses that it was a conscious strategy of divide and rule.

The people responded to with the Swadeshi movement which worked on the principle of passive resistance, boycott of British goods, boycott of schools, colleges, courts and other British run services.

Moreover social groups which had largely remained away from political

enrolment found their ~~p~~ got introduced to mass politics. These groups included students, rural people, farmers, and specially women—who carried out picketting and liquor prohibition protests.

The calls of "Amar Sonar Bangla" were widespread in the streets of Calcutta and a new found unity gained a stronghold.

This movement carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence as various regions of the country identified with the woes of the Bengalis and took the partition as a national insult inflicted by the British.

The phase of mass politics began not only in Bengal but also in the Bombay & Madras Presidency and also in Punjab due to the efforts of leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and others. Mass

Involvement was increasingly sought through events such as Shivratri and Ganpati festival.

Criticism of the partition was
carried out in the press of all regional
newspapers and public opinion was
mobilised through it.

Calls were given for the establishment of Indian owned enterprises and considerable movement was seen in the Indian owned chemical factories as a result.

A National Committee on Education was also set up with leaders from across India involved in its formation. Thus, a coherent strategy was aimed to be devised, and the experiences of the Swadeshi movement used in the periods subsequent to the partition of Bengal.

One of the most important outcomes of the movement was the declaration of self-government or "Swaraj" as the goal of the INC in its Calcutta Session of 1906.

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।

The moderate leaders of the INC were the first to derive an economic interpretation of British Colonialism. These includes Dadabhai Naoroji, M. K. Ranade, R. C. Dutt and Sachindranath Sinha.

They brought out the unpleasant facts about foreign rule by pointing out that:

- 1) Indian impoverishment is the direct result of the skewed policy of free trade which works ~~inherently~~ essentially in favour of the British at the cost of Indian interests.
- 2) Pointed towards the investment policy of the Britishers which was "private investment at public risk" specially in the Railways and its guaranteed return on investment.

- 3) Railways were ~~be~~ part of the large structure of a colonial empire whose main focus is to draw out raw materials and supply finish goods.
- 4) Peasantisation of the Indian socio-economic set up was due to the ruin that Indian handicraftsmen were ~~in~~ due owing to the free trade policy of the British.
- 5) They pointed towards the economic "drain of wealth" in the form of "Home charges" that India had to pay in terms of salaries, allowances etc to British civil servants and military hospitals.
- 6) Showed the considerable losses that India faced due to the involvement of British in numerous wars at the cost of Indians.

These "unpleasant facts" showed the true face of colonialism to Indians and the cause of their poverty was shown open to them.

While the moderates largely remained and professed their loyalty to the British,

this economic critique came at a time of increasing disillusionment and the widespread realisation of the worsening socio-economic set up of India which the Britishers were supposedly here to ~~protect~~ improve.

The Indian National movement from the period starting the late 19th c till the advent of Gandhi made widespread use of this drain of wealth theory. Further the partition of Bengal, the piecemeal nature of Montagu Chelmsford reforms and the undue involvement of India in the First World War further aggravated Indian concerns which built upon the critique provided by the moderates to understand the nature of colonialism and to ultimately oppose it.

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।

All segment of the Indian society from the middle class intelligentsia to the tribals and peasants played an important and distinct role in the freedom struggle. One such social group was that of women, however much remains to be said about their contributions.

The role Indian women played varied roles in the national movement, including:

- 1) Political participation: through representation, For example Kadambari Ganguly addressed a Congress session, Sarojini Naidu became the Indian women president of INC.

- 20) Race politics! Thousands of women participated in protests against the unjust policies of the British. They did this through boycotting to swadeshi products, spinning khadi at the behest of Gandhiji, picketing liquor shops etc.
- 30) International developments! Madam Bhikaji Cama was much involved in learning from the rise of Communism, she represented India at her own sight in various Cominterns and other left movements.
- 40) Gandhian methods! Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandita among others contributed through participation in Gandhian movements.
- 50) Armed Combat! The Ajad Hind Fauj of Subhash Chandra Bose had a Rani Lakshmi Bai regiment with women recruits.

Indian women were also involved in the revolutionary struggle against the British.

10) Cht

- 10) Kalpana Datta and Pratibha Wadeddar were involved in the Chittagong Armoury raid by Surya Sen.
- 20) Bina Das shot point blank at the Governor of Calcutta at a convention event.
- 30) Other numerous women acted as messengers, supplied arms and ammunitions and played safe provided refuge to those involved in revolutionary activities and hence contributed in a thousand ways to the freedom movement.

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।

In the war of 1962 i.e the Indo-China war India suffered heavy defeat despite her valourous show of strength.

In the war of 1971 i.e the war with East Pakistan also called the war of liberation (as Bangladesh came into being) India emerged victorious.

However the war of 1965 was neither of the two as both side i.e India and Pakistan claimed victory and no decisive advancements could be achieved.

Military experts, hence, consider it to be an indecisive war as:

- 1) Both sides returned to the pre-1965 positions following the Tashkent Agreement.

- 2.) Uncertainty and suspicion still prevailed on both the sides.

Still if we look at the statistics the Pakistan army ~~soo~~ suffered way more than the Indian army as Pakistan lost more than 400 tanks compared to less than 100 on the Indian side.

However, the experience that we gained from this "inductive event" became instrumental in attaining victory in the subsequent 1971 war, as!

- 1.) We gained more insights on the pattern of attacks and techniques used by the other side.
- 2.) Based on our previous experience we were able to organise and streamline our command system in a better manner.
- 3.) We worked on our experience and attained better coordination mechanism between the army, navy and airforce.
- 4.) The government also learned from the previous war and could establish better

communication and management systems
with respect to defence.

These insights provided us with the requisite knowhow on how to act in times of aggression and thus resulted in our feat in the 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।

A number of movements emerged in the Indian social spectrum - from environmental movements to women empowerment movements. These movements brought new issues to the fore which had somewhere lost their significance or voice in the Indian freedom struggle and the subsequent establishment of the Indian democracy.

These movements are usually seen in the light of the new pressure group emergence with non-affiliation to any established political tradition or political party. This means that the people formed into groups to provide themselves with a platform to speak on their concerns and hence demand to the government in a direct manner.

without the involvement of a political party.

The Farmers' movement from the late 1970's can be seen as a part of this political tradition as the farmers showed themselves to be a distinct social entity with a set of interests of their own. However, since these farmers largely were well off and had large landholding they did not essentially represent all segments of the farmer agricultural sector. Further, these issues came to be increasingly integrated into conventional political traditions; ~~and~~ hence, these agrarian movements cannot be called 'New' Farmers' Movements in the pure sense of the term.

These movements were an opposition to the pro-consumer policy of the government which aimed to provide food grains at low prices. Thus the farmers believed that their

intersects as neither they could get good prices and at the same time had to pay high powers costs, canal rates among others.

However, it seems that the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers did not receive attention as:

- 1) Land reforms: were not demanded.
- 2) There was not element of opposition to social exclusion faced by peasants and agricultural labourers from downtrodden castes.
- 3) Issues and rights of women peasants and farm workers were not involved.

Hence, these movements largely remained in favour of big ~~peasants~~ farmers and well off peasants and ignored the larger agricultural social set up.

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।

Both Bismarck and Sardar Patel have similarities in terms of the contribution they made to their respective countries by unifying different regions under one national set up.

However, they cannot be put under the same category as the circumstances they found themselves in and the strategies they adopted were very different.

Historical circumstance!

The Prussian military General and Foreign Affairs minister Bismarck, unified the country, Germany in a period when the nation-state system was on the rise. Further, the historical circumstances were those of industrialisation, a race towards

global supremacy and armed conflict among different powers.

The circumstances faced by Sardar Patel were those of end of colonialism, rise of Proja movements, impoverished nation and increasing communalism.

Challenges:

where Bismarck had to unite 28 provinces with mainly German speaking populations, Sardar Patel had to unite more than 500 principalities with each having a distinct culture and linguistic affinity.

Strategy: Bismarck used diplomacy to meet ends envisaged by him, however it failed in 1848. After this he resorted to a policy of 'blood and iron' to unify Germany into one, which he ~~was~~ could achieve by 1871.

Sardar Patel used non-violent means (except for Hyderabad) and democratic exercises for example in case of

Tunajesh by conducting a referendum.
He could achieve a united India in a
matter of two years. For his contributions,
he is known as the "Iron man of India"

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?

Starting from March 1985 when Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in USSR a number of reforms were undertaken. These were:

- 1) "Glasnost" (openness) this reform measure aimed to bring transparency in administration.
 - Bring more accessibility to the people towards the policy measures undertaken, and
 - Ease the Censorship laws.
- 2) Perestroika' (restructuring) this aimed to reform the economy through bring in more ~~measures~~ characteristics of an open economy.
 - Ease government control over some areas.

These reforms were widely undertaken ~~so~~ as it was believed that the USSR was lagging behind!

- 1) In terms of efficiency given executive government control
- 2) Wartage was a widespread phenomenon.
- 3) Standard of living suffered and was way behind compared to the Western capitalist world.

However, these reforms resulted in the ultimate dismantling of the USSR as once given these reforms were hard to control. For example, the increasing autonomy and self governing rights given to the Eastern European states culminated into the fall of the communist regimes in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, starting 1989.

After the Berlin wall fell and talks of uniting East and West Germany had already started. This sounded the death knell for the USSR.

These reforms are largely held responsible for the break up of Soviet

union ~~however~~ Though these did provide the impetus to the breakup, the seeds for the eventual dismantling were sown in the disparities that persisted and the increasingly worsening economy of the communist states.

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।

Both the French and the Russian Revolution have their own distinct places in the history of the world. Both the revolutions were aimed at ending the "privilege-based system" and feudal tendencies ~~prev~~ prevalent in the societies of their time.

The French Revolution and its radical ideological forces triggered a similar set of demands in the neighbouring countries. Napoleon's policies - redraw the map of Europe and in a way fueled nationalist sentiments, however, these were later suppressed by the Vienna Congress.

The Russian revolution came in two phases:

- 1) The February / March Revolution - this overthrew the Tsar and established Duma.

- 2.) The October/November revolution or the Bolshevik revolution this established a communist regime.

The Russian revolution's impact on the globe can be seen in the light of the following contributions it made:

- 1.) It, for the first time, concretized the vision of Marx's ideologies by establishing a communist form of state.
- 2.) The focus on class based disparities that it provided, proved fundamental in giving vent to these issues globally.
- 3.) It formed the perspective of a nation not ~~the~~ subservient to any king or feudal order but a composite whole ~~who~~ working towards betterment and the principle of equal treatment to all.
- 4.) Cominterns that USSR convened provided impetus to the formation of communist parties in other countries as well, including India.
- 5.) The Planned/Command model of economy inspired other countries (including ~~the~~ India) to follow a similar set up.

- 6) It ~~has~~ inspired China's formation as a nation ~~which~~ on communist lines.

However French Revolution cannot be said to have remained unimpactful to the world at large as!

- 1) It was the first struggle by the people against the social order.
- 2) It gave to the world the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity which have inspired democracies across the world, including India.
- 3) It called for a secular set up of state where church and religion only comprise of private affairs.
- 4) Napoleon's policies in terms of administration or a unified education system, central command ~~are~~ still form the basis of many policies followed in the world.

While, the French Revolution aimed to provided the ideals on which a nation state was to be based, the Russian Revolution spelt out the aims of the nation state.

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।

Gender equality in basic education can be said to have been achieved when all genders at all times have an equal and just access to basic education without any discrimination faced by them.

The factors that influence gender equality in basic education:

- 1) Economic : considerations, availability of the required resources and no opportunity cost involved in terms of schooling hours which could've been spent earning a livelihood.
- 2) Social : in terms of the position that society accords to the girl child and women, whether their education is considered important or a waste of resources?
- 3) Accessibility : In terms of distance, presence of taboos attached etc,
- 4) Infrastructure : In terms of toilet availability, trained and dedicated teachers.

- 5) Attitudinal: Support by family members and society in general.

Gender equality in basic education is still to be achieved in various parts of the world, including India. Many steps can be taken to achieve this goal, some include:

- 1) Provision of Free and Compulsory Education under RTE must be further strengthened
- 2) Education must be made accessible by providing a good transport system which is also safe, opening more schools specially in remote areas.
- 3) Inducting teachers that are inspiring, driven and utmostly sincere to their profession.
- 4) Infrastructure: If schools which largely remains in a dilapidated condition should be revamped, specially in terms of drinking water availability and separate

ticket for girls.

5) Skilling programmes specially for girls must be undertaken so as to make them adequately skilled to take up jobs and hence provide a direct benefit of education.

6) Mould social opinion in favour of girl child education through schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

7) Use of technology to provide education to the remotest of areas and also to back those areas which lack in gender equality in education.

Sustained and concerted efforts are required to achieve the goal of gender equality in basic education that we have set for ourselves.

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 कार्यवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The goals of social reform and sustained social changes had largely been seen in the context of what steps the state had taken. However, it has come to our realisation that the advances made by the state are only a small step and at best provide a model conduct that we must follow as a society,

For example, there are many laws criminalising sexual harassment, however it still continues to take place. The idea here is simply that state action alone cannot ensure social changes.

However, it must also be acknowledged that no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. This is evident

On the organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

According to Census 2011, Manual scavengers still continue to provide their services to the lakhs of "dry latrines" in India and are one of the most disadvantaged, downtrodden and socially marginalised sections of the Indian community.

Organised action for their upliftment and Rehabilitation started with the "Safai Karamchari Andolan" of 1993. The same pressure group started a campaign called "Action 2010" which aimed to end manual scavenging in India by the 2010 Commonwealth games.

A subsequent legislation called the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation was passed in 2013.

A Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan as a component of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also on the run. However, the problems faced by manual scavengers once they are rehabilitated is that of employment. Since they continued to be treated as "Empure" they find it extremely hard to get a meaningful employment and hence, many a times return to the same profession as manual scavengers.

Given the fragmented nature of this profession it is extremely hard for the government as well to keep track of this practice.

The best course of action would be to carry out the goal of Swachh Bharat and bring out attitudinal change through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns at all levels, while at the same time providing skill training to the rehabilitated manual scavengers.

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।

Indian urbanisation has been largely plagued by the mushrooming of slums of all proportions. It is estimated that close to 9% of the Indian population live in slums i.e. 100 million people in India currently reside in slums.

Slums are defined as areas with 20 and more households living in a small proportion of urban land with lack of safe drinking water, toilets and other basic amenities.

Though countrysides are largely green, clean & open environments, people are still migrating to urban areas even if it entails living in highly crowded slums. The reasons for this phenomenon are:

- 1.) Agricultural distress due to climate change, monsoon failure, floods, pests and highly subsistence nature of agriculture.
- 2.) Increasing fragmentation of landholdings with each generation has made agriculture even more unprofitable exercise.
- 3.) Lack of availability of basic infrastructure in terms of schools, hospitals etc and hence people migrate in hope of a better lifestyle.
- 4.) Delay in payments of schemes such as MGNREGA which forces youth to move out in search of employment.
- 5.) Lack of employment: given the lack of industries in the rural areas and backward districts, no private investment in agriculture etc.

Unique facts about shrimps in India.

- 1.) Shrimps in India are proliferating at the fastest pace worldwide.
- 2.) These shrimps have largely remained at the

same level of standard of living given the lack of concrete measures by the Government.

Urbanisation if kept unregulated and unplanned will keep pushing for slum expansion and pose grim health and social challenges for the country. Indian slums can be transformed by:

- 1-) Curbing migration by making the rural economy vibrant and profitable.
- 2-) Restructuring and scrapping the slum architecture wherever possible by providing small flats with basic facilities.
- 3-) By carrying out regular vetting programmes to stop/prevent disease spread.
- 4-) Providing Health facilities and conducting regular check ups.

Government schemes such as Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA), Indira Awas Yojana, AMRUT, Smart City Mission among others are steps in the right direction, their coverage must be extended.

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।

Flood plains of a rivers are the areas that lie adjacent to the banks at the foot of the enclosing valley.

They are of much significance as:

- 1) They contain floods by absorbing surplus water during monsoon months.
- 2) Check soil erosion.
- 3) Provide with valuable minerals and raw materials.
- 4) Help in recharge of groundwaters as the water in the flood banks move in a comparatively slower pace.
- 5) Provide rich soil and agricultural ground.
- 6) Sustain a variety of species.
- 7) Provide recreational and tourist activities, and hence sustain the local economy.

Urban flooding has come to become a new phenomenon with the infamous Mumbai floods and the more recent Chennai floods. It cannot while heavy rains and natural phenomenon that cause floods cannot be controlled by humans, it cannot be said that man has no role to play in the incidence of urban flooding, as:

- 1) Increasing deforestation takes away the possible check on excess water.
- 2) Surface runoff due to lack of open spaces, excess concretization, not only cause floods but also lead to declining water availability due to ~~lack~~ insufficient groundwater recharge.
- 3) Exploitation of river banks and flood plains through excessive sand and unregulated sand mining.
- 4) Unplanned urbanisation: In terms of a well laid out drainage system, rainwater harvesting

structures etc.

The Chennai floods have taught us valuable lessons on the need ~~to~~ to planned manner of urbanisation and the use of water harvesting mechanisms. What we need is a comprehensive policy on urban floods given our move towards urbanisation and appropriate measures that such policy will list out must be followed in letter and spirit, some may include:

- 1) Better and planned drainage system,
- 2) Regulated mining of river bank resources,
- 3) Afforestation and open spaces,
- 4) Rainwater harvesting mechanism,
- 5) Early warning system and advisory to all citizens in case a flood takes place.

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।

Forest fires have been repeating themselves year after year, with the most recent being the Uttarakhand forest fire of 2016 which left acres of forest land devoid of vegetation.

Some areas experience forest fires more frequently compared to others. For example:

- 1) Himalayan region due to the presence of coniferous trees which have needle like leaves, when these leaves dry and fall they have high risks of catching fire.
- 2) Northeastern region: here forest fires usually take place due to the practice of "slash and burn" cultivation or jhum cultivation".

Forest fires carry both positive and negative ecological significance. Some are:

Positive:

- 1) Some species of trees require fire for their seeds to germinate.
- 2) They act as a natural check in an ecological cycle.
- 3) The burnt vegetation returns to the soil, rich nutrients and biomass, thus making the soil more fertile for the next generation of crops.

Negative:

- 1) Huge loss of national wealth and carbon sinks.
- 2) Negative effects on the micro climate of the region in terms of smoke, river body pollution etc.
- 3) Loss of precious flora and fauna.
- 4) Loss to the local economy and affects livelihood of the people who sustain themselves on produce collected in forests.
- 5) The same numbers of trees will require years to grow.

Forest fires can be caused both naturally (rolling stones, bamboos striking, lightning) and anthropologically (left cigarette butts, bonfires, deliberate fires). Nevertheless, they must be tackled on a war footing and in time so as to prevent or minimize the losses. Some measures are:

- 1) Strict regulations and guidelines for tourist activities so that people are watchful of their activities.
- 2) Warning systems must be installed at regular junctions to inform the people in time.
- 3) Forest lines can be laid in order to prevent one forest from catching fire from the other.
- 4) Creating awareness about the negative effects of deforestation.

Since, forests are spread far and wide in the country and people ^{in many regions} interact with their ecology in a routine manner, attitudinal change is the most defining and ~~the~~ sustainable way to prevent forest fires. Unless people believe that the forests are their's and they owe a responsibility to its flora and fauna, other

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।

The precipitation in the form of water droplets is called rain. There are mainly three types of rainfall:

1) Convectional rainfall : This is caused when air gets warm and as a result becomes lighter and rises up, meanwhile expanding in the process. The expansion causes the formation of cumulus clouds which on saturating result in rainfall. Much of the rainfall in Equator is convectional in nature and comes with thunder and lightning.

2) Orographic/relief rainfall: When a mass of air comes in contact with a mountain, it is forced to ascend. In the process it expands and results in rainfall on the windward side of the mountain.

The leeward side remains devoid of rainfall.



- 3) Cyclonic rainfall: This is a result of the cyclonic depressions that occur on the ocean surface mainly in the tropical waters. The air mass picks up moisture and extends towards the coasts causing heavy rainfall. Bay of Bengal cyclonic rainfalls are an example.

The other kind of rainfall is frontal rainfall which is caused when two air fronts - cold front and warm front meet.

This happens ~~on~~ in the mid latitudes, for example on the eastern coast of USA.

Rainfall patterns are distributed across the world in varied ways, however some trends are widely noticed. These are:

- 1) Equatorial regions receive rainfall on a daily basis given the convectional currents of air.
- 2) The eastern coasts of the continents receive more rainfall between the tropics because of the presence of westerly to trade winds, while rainfall decreases in intensity towards the western margins.

- 3.) The western margins of the ~~latitudes~~ ^{temperate} region between the both the tropics and mid latitudes receive more rainfall due to the presence of westerlies while the eastern regions receive less rainfall.
- 4.) From equator towards the poles rainfall goes on decreasing.
- 5.) Coastal areas of the world in general receive more rainfall than the continental interiors.
- 6.) Where mountains run parallel to coasts, coasts receive orographic rain while the leeward side remains dry. For eg. Western Ghats in India, Tamil Nadu remains dry.
- 7.) Continental interiors receive moderate rainfall ranging from 200-100 cm p.a. while central parts of tropical land and eastern and interior parts of temperate lands receive rainfall of 50-100 cm p.a.
- 8.) Coasts experiencing cold currents are extremely dry and adjacent continents are usually deserts, for example Atacama desert.

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।

India accounts for 4% of world's water resource while houses 16% of the world's population. The water availability in India through precipitation annually is about 4,500 cubic while surface and ground waters is 1,869 cubic km.

However, given the high population water availability remains low, perpetuated by the mismanagement of available water. For example:

1) Agriculture: Excessive dependence on ground water resources and cropping patterns which allow for water guzzling crops even in water deficit regions.

2) Pollution: of water bodies due to ~~exce~~ excessive fertilizers use and discharge of industrial effluents rampantly.

3) Unregulated urbanisation: with increasing

concretization does not allow for recharge of groundwater, amounting to crisis situation.

4) General wastage: on a household basis where tap are left to run without any second thought.

5) Water harvesting mechanism and storage provisions have not been looked into on a sustained and all around basis.

Short term consequences:

- 1) Water crisis for the regions affected.
- 2) Subsequent food inflation and worsening Standard of living.
- 3) Agricultural distress, rural migration
- 4) Economic pressure on the people mainly at the last rung of the social and economic ladder.

Long term consequences:

- 1) Food security problems.
- 2) Migration to water rich regions and subsequent

- pressure on the same.
- 3) Existentialist crisis and policy challenges.
 - 4) Will sharpen regional disparities and increased litigation on account of division of available water resources.
 - 5) Increasingly tense relations within the country and with neighbours on water-sharing agreements.
 - 6) Biodiversity loss, loss of employment of those dependent of water intense industries, and
 - 7) Erosion of social fabric.

'Water is life' and hence, we must prioritize its management. Each person has an equal stake and an equal responsibility given that we all share a common ~~area~~ destiny in case a crisis arises. Water harvesting, watershed management, traditional storage mechanisms, judicious use of available water, change in cropping patterns and prevention of water pollution must be strictly followed to ensure that there is enough water not only for us but also for the coming generation.

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।

The major fishing zones of the world

are :

- 1) Dogger Bank and Great Fisher Bank in Northern Europe
- 2) Sea of Japan
- 3) Grand Bank, Nova Scotia in America.

Reasons for their distribution :

- 1) Historical: These regions had the required capital for investing in commercial fishing industry, with time the tradition gained strength.
- 2) Plankton availability: due to the meeting ground of cold and warm currents, for example - warm Gulf stream and cold Labrador current ^{at Grand Bank} and warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio current in the Sea of Japan.

- 3) Topography: The regions do not allow much agricultural activities and hence the population has been largely dependent on fish for protein, medical use, oil etc.
- 4) Coastline: presence of a long and largely indented coastline calls for establishment of ports and harbours - fundamental for commercial fishing.
- 5) Technology: advance methods are used given the developed nature of these countries.
- 6) Climate: cool temperate climate allows for storage and preservation.
- 7) Species: diversity is low and hence large scale operations can be taken out for commercial exploitation.

Reforms in Deep Sea fishing in India

The long coastline of India, nearly 7613 km provides us with enough opportunity to tap our ocean economy. However, fisheries from India's near shore waters have been overly exploited.

and is unsustainable in nature. This calls for a fresh look in deep sea fishing policy. For this, the Meena Kumari committee has recommended the following:

- 1) A sound Monitoring Control and Surveillance System to be put in place to regulate and improve fisheries management while curbing illegal fishing.
- 2) Comprehensive legislation to regulate fishing in the Indian EEZ.
- 3) Sustainability must be maintained.
- 4) Capacity building at all levels through awareness programmes.
- 5) Human Resource development for deep sea fishing.
- 6) Technology transfer must happen through joint ventures until domestic capacity is developed fully.

The recommendations must be implemented fully and in an urgent manner to develop a sustainable fisheries industry in India.

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।

River delta shrinkage has been a noticed phenomenon in Indian rivers.

This can widely be attributed to the following factors:

- 1) Increasing numbers of dams which capture sediments and silt in the reservoirs, depriving the river of the same in its lower course.
- 2) Artificial levees that have affect rivers' sediment carrying capacity.
- 3) Increasing land compaction and concretisation.
- 4) Rise in sea level due to global warming.

Study of different rivers points out the rate of delta shrinkage being different across the rivers:

- 1) Krishna delta: is amongst the worst affected with no sediment being added to its delta surface.
- 2) Ganges delta: has been facing subsidence of land due to increasing groundwater mining.

- 3.) Indus delta has been reported to have shrunk by $3/4^{th}$.

This is cause of concern as shrinkage of delta leads to sea water advancing to the upper and inner coastal region which directly affect the quality of ground and surface water along with leaving agriculture land redundant due to increasing levels of salinity.

Keeping in mind the already distressed water scenario in India and the world and an increasing pressure to feed large ever increasing populations, efforts must be undertaken to tackle this issue. Some may include:

- 1.) Documentation of trends, their causes and analysis.
- 2.) Modifying the capturing techniques of dam reservoirs so as to allow more of sediments and silt to travel to lower

courses of the rivers.

- 3) Comb coastal erosion by strong regulations and with respect to mining, tourism etc
- 4) Combat climate change through reducing global greenhouse emissions -

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 ?

With a coastline of 7,516 km and heavily populated coastal regions, India is one of the most ^{cyclone} affected countries. India has Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal on either sides of its Peninsula and is exposed to 10% of the world's cyclones.

However the region ~~clo~~ Bay of Bengal is more susceptible to cyclones as compared to the Arabian sea as

- 1) Cyclones that form over the Bay of Bengal area are to an extent affected by the typhoons over northwest Pacific which move towards south China sea over to the Bay of Bengal.
- 2) Trade winds which flow from east to the west affect the Bay of Bengal region

more-

- 3) Since the cyclones forming over the Bay of Bengal region weaker after landfall, the Arabian sea does not much get affected by the cyclones from the east.
- 4) Sea surface temperature of the Arabian sea is comparatively colder than the Bay of Bengal and hence low pressure conditions conducive to the formation of cyclones do not arise with much frequency.

Cyclones and South-west Monsoon

- 1) Presence of strong vertical wind shear during the south west monsoon inhibits cyclonic growth.
- 2) The depression along the monsoon trough have shorted oceanic stay during this season, which does not allow intensification of low pressure system - thereby leading to non formation of cyclones.

