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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	9/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

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

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

Gupta rulers while were devotees
of Vishnu also allowed development
of Jainism and Buddhism.

- (1) Development of Mathura style
of art of Buddhist sculpture
- (2) Construction of numerous stupas
during their reign
- (3) Construction of Jain temples in
Gujarat during Gupta reign.

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

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

*Delicacy and skill of artisan,
Craftsmen have been appreciated
Globally -*

- (1) Indus valley civilization produced magnificent artefacts of steatite, bronze, dancing girl etc which were admired.
- (2) Mauryan pillar, capitals' fine mirror like polish won a claim.
- (3) Seals of Harappan culture were appreciated for fine work.
- (4) Pre historic paintings on walls, roofs of caves are testimony to skill.
- (5) Sanchi stupa, Ajanta, Nagarjuna Stupa Chaitya at Karla Rock cut architecture at

Lower Nishi Cave (Barabar),
Viharas at Nasik, Ajanta
painting are global treasures.

(6) Coins carrying images of
king playing veena have
won acclaim

(7) Buddhist statues of Mathura style,
Greco Roman art are famous.

(8) Temples like those in Ellora,
Rath temple, which have been
hewn out of a rock have ^{been} awe.

(9) Cholas have left remains in
the form of massive temples
at Gangaikondacholapuram,
Brihadeeswar temple

(10) Nataraj figure is globally known

(11) Temples of Khmer

Thus, Indian art is globally
claimed.

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

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

Socio cultural regeneration of country by the efforts of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, IC Vidyasagar, DK Karve, Dayananda Saraswati for women's rights, reduction of caste based disabilities occurred due to the following reasons.

- (1) Exposure of the middle class to the western liberal knowledge and thought. Colonials only wanted to create Indians who would help in administration but Indians turned out to be apt pupils.
- (2) Revivalist and Reformists movements due to the awareness of the defeat by a foreign power.
- (3) Reaches into the past of India

and writings by colonial historians aimed to insult Indian culture as degraded and backward.

- (4) Spread of ideas of humanism and rationalism and their application to Indian society by reformers.
- (5) Socio economic mobility to depressed classes due to new urban opportunities for growth employment led to bolder movements.
- (6) Christian missionaries who for their self interests challenged deep seated zeal for reform in the Indian leaders.
- (7) Promotion and support of the colonial government was leveraged by leaders/ reformers to pass acts like abolition of sati (1856) widow remarriage act, acts to prevent female infanticide and

raising age of marriage
Thus, though the reform was
supported as well as necessitated
for self pride under colonial
onslaught - yet not created by
it.

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

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

Champaran was Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement. Although 1917-1918 tried test and perfected his technique of truthful non violent mass struggle which he were to deploy later.

- (1) Refusal to a patently unjust order
→ Order to leave Champaran on arrival was disobeyed by him.

Later on several colonial laws orders like salt laws, opposition for WW2 in individual Satyagrah was used

- (2) Create pressure on governments by refusal of public to follow exploitative rules. - INDIGO issue does

in Champaran. Visit us : www.visionias.in

used later in non cooperation movement
call to boycott courts, civil disobedience
movement to boycott courts, refuse
payment of taxes.

(3) Struggle - Thence - Struggle Strategy

Here violation of law followed by
negotiation to win compensation to
victims of Tinkathia was followed.
Thought out 1920 - 1947. Gandhiji
used struggle thence struggle to
win reforms - eg Poona Pact, Gandhi-
Irwin Pact.

(4) Understood that masses have immense Capacity to make sacrifices for causes that moved them. Later he used this in Dandi March and Quit India calls.

(5) Clear understanding of the naked exploitative character would help mobilise masses - used

this in mobilisation for civil
disobedience - violation of salt laws.

- (6) Gradual building up of tempo
rather than calls for heroic sacrifice
would help engender sustained
movement - used this in NCM,
CDM and Quit India.

Thus, in more ways than one
Ahmedabad, Kheda and Champaran
were dress rehearsal of what
was yet to come.

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

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

'Pen is mightier than the sword'.
The British were cognisant of the fact as European precedents of Renaissance had given sufficient evidence. Further they were afraid these papers would reach London and expose them. Thus they used series of repressive laws like

- ① Censorship Act of Wellesley - 1799
- ② Licensing Act
- ③ Registration Act,
- ④ Vernacular press Act
- ⑤ Defence of India Rules - during WWI & WWII
to gag press.
- ⑥ Sedition laws - 1848
- ⑦ Indian Press Act
- ⑧ Newspaper Act (Incitement to offence)

Yet, the newspapers played a critical role to deepen national movement (NM)

- ① Tilak's Kesari and Mahanatta incited people to act against exploitative British. He faced 3 jail terms but was honoured with title 'Lomanga'. - thus forming start of extremism in NM.
- ② Publications like 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India' expose the exploitative nature of British rule - put forward drain theory
- ③ Gandhiji's Harijan involved leaders into constructive work thus broadened NM's base
- (4) Annie Besant's Commonwealth deepened confidence and self respect of people
- (5) These papers were discussed, critically for each policy of government

thus formed libraries and mobilised people into action.

- (6) During the moderate dominated phase (1885-1905) and during 'Truce' period of NM between struggles swargists used press to communicate to people
- (7) Yugantar group was formed around this publication and incited youth into action. Similar was the case of Ghadr.
- (8) Several other publications in local language / English like Kal, Bharat, Shamjeevi, Deenbandhu, Hindus, Ananta Bazar Patrika deepened anticolonial feelings while negotiating with the unjust 'gag rules'. These papers like The Hindus continue their role even today

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

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

Balfour declaration led to the establishment of the home for Jew-Israel in a territory where they lived 2500 years ago.

Issues were

- (1) The declaration did not address where the natives were to be resettled.
- (2) Demarcation of boundary/borders were not satisfactory
- (3) Use of force to displace local residents to create place for immigrants.
- (4) Disruption of local community

networks, culture, economy.

(5) Israel abused the ambiguity in declaration to expand into Arab regions slowly and steadily.

(6) was abused by western powers to maintain presence in Middle East.

Present scenario.

(1) Israel is only nuclear power and has full support of west.

(2) Has blockaded West Bank and maritime access to Gaza Strip.

(3) Has been expanding into West Bank displacing Palestinians.

(4) Peaceful settlement eludes

despite 056 Awards.

Way ahead.

- (1) India could play a role like it did in Korea.
- (2) UN needs a proactive role rather than opportunistic one

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

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

Decolonisation was definitely not an accident not also a grand design despite best efforts of colonised people to unite eg African National Congress. Local and global factors were present.

GLOBAL
World wars

- ① Exposed naked colonial propaganda as every country maligned other
- (2) Weakened the colonial oppressive structure thus gave opportunity to press for freedom as seen in India
- (3) The post war treaties where (WWI) mandate of vanquished were

distributed amongst victors reduced the legitimacy of colonial powers.

- (4) World wars also created global solidarity among colonies as they were vehemently exploited for global war effort without their will

Global solidarity

- (5) Unilaterally giving of colonial rights by Russia after Revolution created favourable environment.

Global miseries

- (6) Due to exploitation reached their explosive limit - eg Quit India movement, NCM, COM in India

Local factors

- (1) Increasing feeling of nationalism

- among people locally
- (2) Rise of popular leaders who could motive masses to movement of Gandhi
 - (3) Clearer understanding of exploitative structure of colonial government of 'Drain theory' by Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (4) Joining together of various castes, races, classes to jointly act - eg India
 - (5) Political awareness in masses
- Thus, decolonisation was anything but an accident and grand design. Yet India favoured cause of others eg. Namibia.

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

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

Germany after unification in 1871 followed a policy of peace and conciliation as seen in letters of Bismarck to France and Britain. As of yet Britain and France were the power centres. Yet the rise of German state followed by Italian state despite opposition of Austria reduced the prestige of Austria. This reshaped power relations.

Defeat of Austria before unification in the war for Germany; clever alliances for formed by Chancellor Bismarck played

a key role to form and
reform power relations in
Europe.

This eventually culminated in
arms race, secret pacts, ententes
and WWI and WW2.

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

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

→ Mahatma Gandhi on language issue favoured education till primary level in mother tongue. Even today, the policy is followed for linguistic and cultural groups and minorities.

Gandhiji was for the development of knowledge of English language but not at the cost of local/mother tongue. This became the followed policy.

Annie Besant stood for promotion of composite culture with pride. This was

favoured by people who stood
for development of mother
tongues like Tamil, Telugu.

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

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

Swatantra Party played the role of a mature opposition in initial years after independence on issues like Hindu Code Bill, linguistic reorganisation of states.

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

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

Caste as an institution has been entrenched in the socio-economic as well as political life of the society. Ever since its birth during vedic era at varna system and morphing into jati-caste system as societies diversified there has been further deeper entrenchment into fabric of society.

Colonial period

- (1) Reform movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Justice Movement, Temple entry, Navipuranam have generated a common liberal awareness of the debilitating effects of the institution.
- (2) Colonial policy of divide and rule

by use of separate electorates,
have entrenched abuse of the
institution for vote banks

- (3) Bodies like Bharat Dharma Mahasabha and other orthodox bodies have entrenched the 'varnat purush' legitimacy of the institution
- (4) Even during colonial era industrialisation caste affinities were strong in employment opportunities like they are today.
- (5) Colonial era sexual hierarchy with lower castes are sharecroppers, marginal agriculturists, landless labourers is present even today.

Post independence

- (1) Affirmative action for Soc's economic upliftment of poor has helped but at the same time perpetuated its existence for Socio political reasons - leading to amendments to

extend it.

- (2) Rise of leaders during colonial and post colonial era like B.R. Ambedkar has helped to ensure changes in socio-political machinery - establishment of bodies for the welfare and inclusion.

- (3) Yet the idea of democracy and the numerical strength has consolidated them as vote banks led to vested interests in their 'perpetualisation'

way ahead

- (1) No culture can live if it attempts to stay exclusive - Gandhi work for genuine welfare and inclusion is necessary.

- (2) Top down approach to give way to bottom up one - 'None are so fit to break the chains as they who wear them'

- (3) Legal machinery to be toned and

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and made responsible

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Thus, achieve inclusive society

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

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

Women form 50% of population yet form only 27% of the labour force and own only 10% of property. This entrenched discrimination manifests through various facets - Social, economic, political - of Gender wage gap. Reasons.

- (1) Social attitude of patriarchy and stereotypes of women's inferiority.
- (2) Less skilling opportunities for women reducing the assessed potential
- (3) Poor bargaining power of women vis-a-vis male dominated management.

- (4) Flouting laws / fundamental rights of Article 14, 15, 16 and 17(1) (g) with impunity without fear of legal action - poor enforcement
 - (5) Frequent leaves needed by women & maternity leaves cited as flimsy reasons to justify poor payment structure.
 - (6) Dominance of informal economy leading to uninvestigable violations.
 - (7) Reduced capacity for physical labour - eg agricultural workers - cited for low wages.
 - (8) Apathetic male dominated enforcement machinery - as seen in Police
- IMF Chief asserted that Indian economy could gain 26% by gender parity at wage and employment.

way ahead

- (1) Formation of trade unions among women for bargaining power.
- (2) Awareness generation among those in informal economy.
- (3) Stringent deterrent penalty for violations.
- (4) Crowd sourcing of violations.
- (5) Transition to digital, e-economy would reduce 'ease of violation'.
- (6) Laws favourable to women like SHWA, MBA should be implemented in letter & spirit.
- (7) Hard economic analysis of how business would gain to change attitudes.

Thus through these measures achieve SDG - 5 and CEDAW's Beijing Conventions ideas.

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

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

Child sex ratio declining in India and rise of overall sex ratio is a paradox. Yet several reasons can explain it.

- (1) Deeper penetration of sex selection, test to predict the sex of foetus - ultrasound.
- (2) Aspirations for shorter family - thus quest for first child to be male
- (3) Discriminatory nutrition and health treatment for boys (favoured) and girls (not favoured).
- (4) Female infanticide still practiced in rural areas / tribal areas.
- (5) Better health facilities have helped for longer life expectancy - women

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- (5) Better health facilities have helped for longer life expectancy - women

tend to live longer than males
thus tilting sex ratio (overally)
(6) work related
outmigration of males to west,
middle east leaving family
behind - thus tilting sex ratio

(7) Preference for education abroad
- ~~male students preferred~~ male
students preferred by families
thus tilting sex ratio.

Steps by government of India

(1) PCPNDT act to criminalise
detection of sex of foetus, sex
selection.

(2) schemes like BBBS and
Sukanya Siksha Abhiyan to
incentivize care for girl
child

(3) Awareness generation of pitfalls

of adverse sex ratio - of crimes,
frustration in males.

- (4) Medical termination of pregnancy
Act to regulate abortions.
- (5) Downy Act to reduce burden of parents
way ahead -
- (1) Strict enforcement by delegation
of power to LSCs.
- (2) Cooperation with private sector, -
health care necessary
- (3) Research in benefits of gender
neutral society and awareness
generation
- (4) Public social infrastructure for cheaper
healthcare delivery to stem
discrimination.

Thus achieve gender neutral balance
society in spirit of CEDAW, SPC-5
Beijing Conventions and DPSPs

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

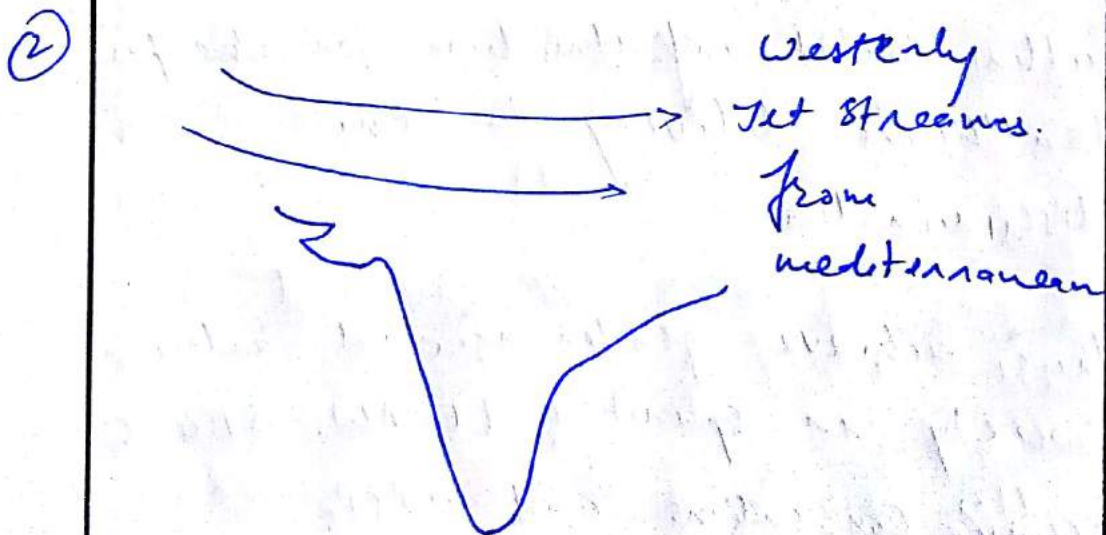
जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Jet streams are strong winds blowing in the upper atmosphere along a fixed path often in a sinusoidal pattern.

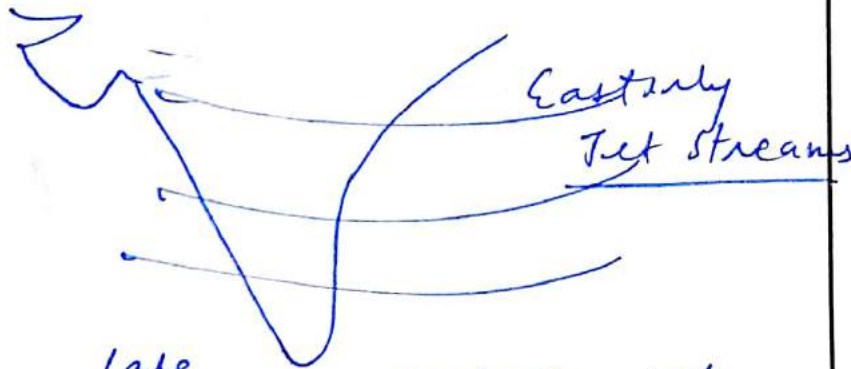
Influence of Jet streams:

- (1) Winter rains in Mediterranean regions at the low end under their influence due to down shift of the ITCZ.

Indian Monsoon



During winter,
Westerly jet streams from
Mediterranean bring in western
temperate disturbances and cause
winter rains which are helpful
for rabi crops - wheat.



③ During summer, easterly jet
streams bring in tropical
depressions in June-July. These
are important influence on the
path of the monsoon in Indian
Subcontinent.

④ A westerly jet stream
could cause the recurving of a
tropical cyclone to the north in

northern hemisphere and recurve
backwards thus prevent land
fall and damage

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

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

North East India is blessed with immense potential for hydropower generation with mighty Brahmaputra river and numerous streams. The hilly terrain provides ideal sites for building dams and generate electricity. Development creates further demand and provides cheap local labour. Yet stymieing points are

- (1) Access to the area via Chicken's neck is troublesome
- (2) Lack of private interest to undertake projects
- (3) China is reluctant to share data - reducing viable hydrological analysis

- (4) Insurgency causes reduction of project viability due to cost overruns (extortion) and time overruns / calls for 'bandhs'
- (5) Shortage of funds despite dedicated funds by POWER ministry due to extortion
- (6) Tectonically active area itself makes such megaprojects unattractive
- (7) Lack of availability of local construction material - steel, concrete - cement in northeast itself. - closest is Bengal.

Possible steps by government -

- ① Deals with Bangladesh and Myanmar to provide access to transport - turbines, equipment difficult in hilly roads of Assam to Tripura - work of Kaladan Project
- (2) Security to projects via CISF etc.

- (3) Financial incentives to industries to located to NER.
- (4) Appropriate risk allocation between private and public sector.
- (5) International fora to be used to compel china to share data
- (6) Road as well as rail connectivity could boost projects.
- (7) Attract international funding via WB, JICA etc. by showcasing need and transparent completion of projects.
- (8) Japan is implementing road projects it could be attracted to hydro electricity too
- (9) International contracts of sale of electricity to make projects viable
Thus achieve dream of energy security and developed NER

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

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

Cement industry is one of the vital industries for growth and development of infrastructure of India.

The products needed are limestone, silica, clay, power to fuse constituents to form clinker.

Thence since the product is used without loss of weight transporting it over long distances is not costly. However, constituents need to be cleaned of impurities and hence industry is located near supply of raw materials and availability of technical expertise.

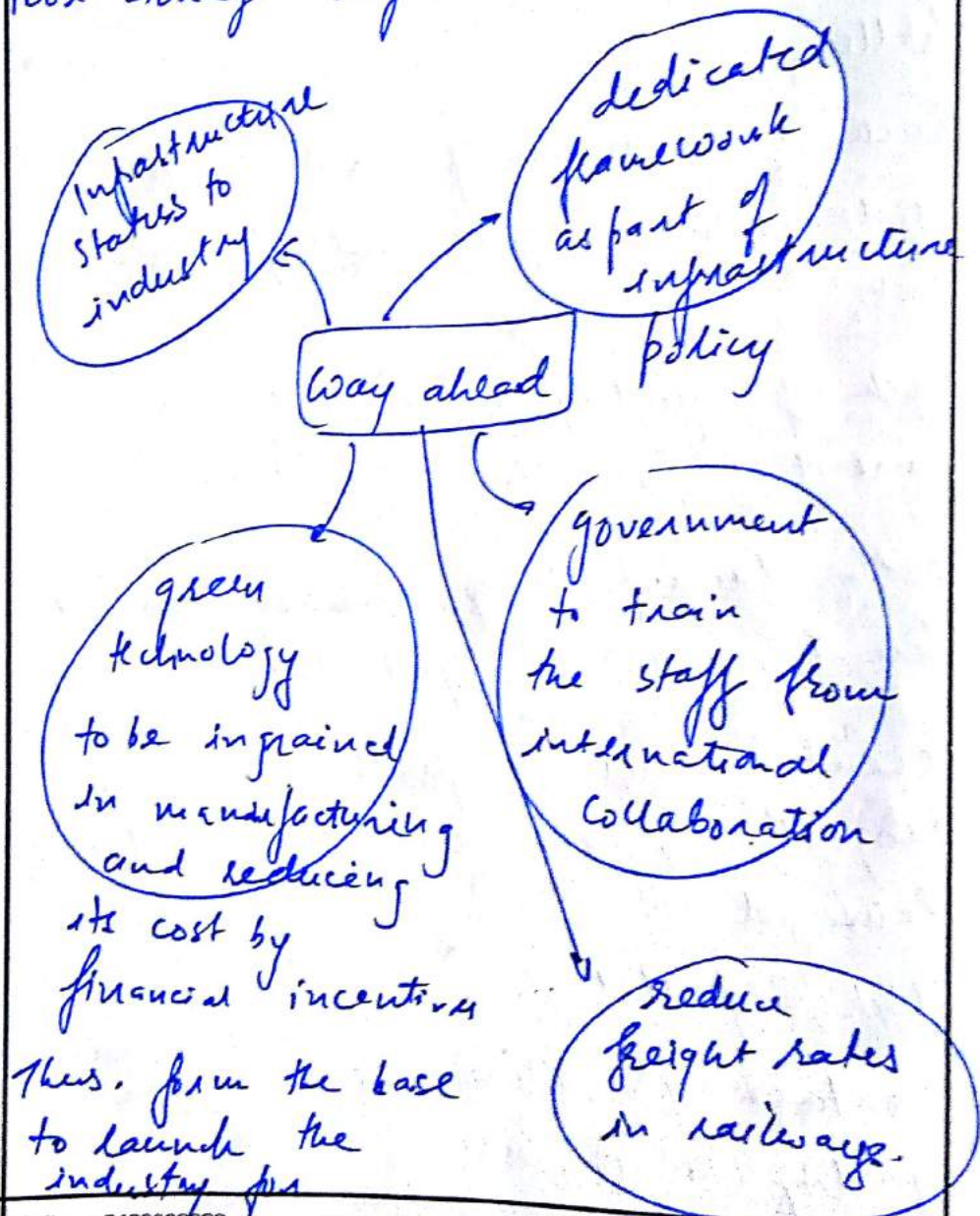
Locations of industry include states like Madhya Pradesh,

Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, where raw material is available and cheap labour too. States of Maharashtra and Karnataka play a key role in production too.

Challenges

- (1) Lack of continuous power - due to grid failures, over loading, high costs.
- (2) Lack of quality constituents like pure dist free sand and lime.
- (3) Costly transport of finished product due to high freight rates.
- (4) Recent crunch in infrastructure projects by NPA crisis has reduced demand.
- (5) High pollution.
- (6) Shortage of skilled engineers for quality control.

- (7) Regulations of government for use of flyash has reduced demand.
- (8) Costly equipment to manufacture due to low production base
- (9) Poor storage infrastructure



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

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

Oceans of the world hold every element on earth known to man.

Yet they cannot be profitably mined due to unviable concentrations.

Recently, India got the permission to mine 'polymetallic nodules' from Indian ocean bed. Strategic and commercial values are abundant.

(1)

Metals like manganese, chromium, vanadium, nickel, cobalt etc. (rare earths) used in industry available - could feed into 'Make in India' led growth

(2)

Developed high-tech mineral extraction technology in India and global exhibition here would attract contracts.

- (3) Would help reduce imports and even boost exports thus earning forex.
- (4) Would reduce pressure on domestic mines and hence reduce associated socio economic costs.

Strategic

- (1) Increased presence in IOP would reduce Chinese attempted dominance.
- (2) Rare earths hence produced would reduce our dependence and trade deficit with respect to China.
- (3) As a globally emerging power winning such contracts/approvals adds to our soft power.

Challenges

- (1) Conflicting claims of EEZ, EEZ by littoral states would hinder possible

exploitation

- (2) Evincing private domestic interest
- (3) Technology for viable exploitation
of low concentrations.
- (4) Associated costs of pollution for
humanity and our ethical responsibility
as a polluter deemed to pay
- (5) A new infrastructure for attacks
by competing powers in a conflict.



Thus, caution and preparation would
help us get the best from waters.

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

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

India has 2.5% of global land, 17% of global population & 4% of freshwater resources. This coupled with wide disparity and colonial era laws of regulating ownership of ground water (in land owner above) has exacerbated abuse/misuse of ground water (GW). Further, associated socio-political economy of river water disputes free agricultural electricity has only exacerbated abuse further.

① NASA reported falling GW levels in north India by 30cm annually

② Excessive exploitation in coastal areas has led to salt water

intrusion thus reducing quality.

- (3) Excess withdrawal has led to high concentration of uranium in Punjab, Fluorine in Rajasthan and Arsenic in West Bengal.
- (4) Falling water levels have been accelerated due to commercial sale by mafia from water extracted from public lands.
- (5) 40% of land is irrigated other depend on rain and GW.
- (6) Rainwater harvesting is not adhered to mandatorily thus reducing recharge

Solutions - DEDICATED PROGRAM

- (1) Amend laws to treat GW as community resource
- (2) Water Parliaments are proposed by waterman 'Rajendra Singh'

- (3) Mandatory rain water harvesting as requirement for building permits - even Chorapungi is water scarce for drinking.
- (4) Awareness generation that water scarcity is the third most impactful crisis as per WFP's global risk report
- (5) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle water - go green. Use bath water for flush. etc.
- (6) Metering of water for domestic use.
- (7) 14th FC - Water Regulatory authority and other delegation of powers to ULBs.
- (8) Privatisation in supply as shown by NACIPUR.
- (9) Research and learning from Israel, Australia, California.
- (10) Reduce export of water intensive crops.

Thus, face challenge of water scarcity and excess pressure on GW.

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

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

'Incredible India' attracts millions of tourists annually. Tourism has emerged as one of the biggest traditional services industry globally. India is among top 50 in WEF's 'Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index'.

Kerala at the top 10 of UK based survey. Employment generation potential is plenty. Yet several challenges present -

- (1) Local language competence of people in tourist destination.
- (2) Relatively complex process for VISA
- (3) Exploitation by quacks in several destination
- (4) Improper connectivity - rail/road -

in several destinations. eg Nrk
deter tourists.

- (5) Absence of better classification of
medical, spiritual, religious,
adventure, business, research,
education etc. visa's.
- (6) Frequent reports of racist attacks on
Chinese, African American tourists.
- (7) Security issue for women tourists -
Dellia is often called 'rape capital'
- (8) Lack of proper hospitality industry
in Tier II, Tier III areas.
- (9) Incompetent online presence of
several tourist destinations.
- (10) Lack of proper upkeep of several
destinations by ASI reduces flows
of tourists.
- (11) Littering reducing aura - Sand
dunes of Jaisalmer.

Way ahead :-

Sustainable tourism

- (1) Eco tourism could attract tourists to pristine environs of NER and Western Ghats.
- (2) Could help boost local economy - thus fuel conservation.
- (3) Development of skills of local people in organisation for environmental conservation + spillover effects.
- (4) Impetus to empower LSGs to focus on conservation.
- (5) Add 'spiritual value tourism' to the 'Incredible India' Campaign.
- (6) Promote 'rejuvenation' / healing tourism and adventure tourism.

Solutions.

- (1) E-tourist visa (2) Hospitality industry via dedicated funds. (3) Dedicated orientation to people (locals) on how to present (4) Crack down by LSGs on quacks.

These promote further employment and soft power.

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

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

Wetlands are shallow bodies of water - that remain submerged temporarily and permanently and support variety of flora and fauna - forming an ECOTONE between land and water ecosystems.

Significance in urban areas

- (1) Reducing strength of floods by absorbing excess waters
- (2) Reducing impacts of Tsunami's in coasts.
- (3) Promoting local economy by fishing, aquaculture etc. (prawns, sheepfish)
- (4) Aesthetics for recreation
- (5) Help reduce pollution by absorbing particulate matter.

Other significances

- 11) Filter out toxins from water
- 12) Reduce CO₂ thus form carbon sinks.
- 13) diversity of trees help medicinal use in Ayurveda.
- 14) Attract tourists as a picnic spot - boost local economy.

Challenges

- 1) Reduced flows to wetlands as drainage patterns get messed up due to concretisation.
- 2) Encroachment on wetlands due to urbanisation.
- 3) Excessive pollution over carrying capacity
- 4) Over exploitation due to economic burden by fisherman
- 5) Climate change

Steps by government.

- (1) National wetland conservation programme and National lake conservation programme to develop guidelines mechanisms.
- (2) Orders by courts to reduce encroachments on wetlands, demarcate boundaries and restrictions on grant of permits.
- (3) Suggestions by committees to develop one wetland conservation authority for city under consideration.

Way ahead -

- (1) Awareness generation in city - as seen in Bengaluru after recent incidents.
- (2) Penal / Criminal provision under Water (Prevention and control of pollution Act) to be instated.
- (3) Sensitisation of police to enforce laws
- (4) Delegation of powers to LGs to conserve wetlands.

(5) Friends, portals, policy.

(6) Crowd sourcing of violations
Thus protect lungs of each city