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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 761)

Name of Candidate	VEER PRATAP SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	29042
Center	MNR	Date	26 NOV. 2016

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 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. What does Yoga represent in the Indian philosophical tradition? How does it differ from the Yoga practices of the modern times?

भारतीय दार्शनिक परंपरा में योग क्या निरूपित करता है? यह आधुनिक समय की योग क्रियाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Ans.

Yoga philosophy is one among the Sad-darshan (Six philosophies). It was earlier developed by Patanjali who wrote Yogasutra in which practice of Yoga was given elaborately to attain liberation.

Yoga in Indian philosophical tradition represent a way of life in which people can make their lives streamlined and self centralised, unified and

Integrated by following the canons of Yogasutra, Yoga by way of Asanga-Yoga emphasise on how to eliminate pains and sufferings of this worldly life.

While in modern times practice of Yoga has been changed. Nowadays it has started focussing on external aspects of Yoga like physique, etc. and some new forms of Yoga have come up like Vinyasa Yoga. Now Yoga is practiced in order to ward off lifestyle diseases like

diabetes, hypertension etc.
while in earlier times
Yoge was focussed on
attain~~ing~~ing mind - body
balance and internal
peace.

2. Discuss the impact of Europeans on Indian art and architecture. Further, trace the development of Modern school of Indian art from the 19th century.

भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला पर यूरोपीय प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, 19वीं सदी से 'भारतीय कला की आधुनिक शैली' के विकास का पता लगाइए।

Ans.

With the advent of Europeans like Greek, Shakas, Parthians, and Kushanas, Indian art and architecture was transformed profoundly.

Gandhara Art and Mathura Art are ~~the~~ examples of Indo-Greek style of art. In these schools of arts Greek styles have been merged with Indian themes like Buddha is shown with

drappings which were worn by nobility in Europe and images of Buddha are also impacted by the styles of images of Apollo like portraying of Halo.

In architecture, Kushanes started use of stones in making pillars and stupas. There were also engraving of art forms in Greek styles. Stone architecture was started at large-scale.

3. Though both Gandhi and Bose strived for India's independence, yet their ideas and strategy were different. Examine.

यद्यपि गांधी और बोस दोनों भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रयासरत रहे किन्तु उनके विचार और रणनीतियां भिन्न थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans.

Mahatma Gandhi and Subash chandra Bose, both were the leading lights of Indian struggle of Independence. Both wanted Swaraj (self-rule) but to achieve this end they employed different means i.e. strategies.

Gandhiji believed in ideas of Satyagraha and Ahimsa. He followed strategy of Struggle - Truce - Struggle because he believed that capacity of masses to suffer is very limited.

So in free Period, he focussed on Constructive work like Khadi & Charkha, abolition of untouchability, women empowerment and bridging divide between Hindus & Muslims. Further Gandhiji followed strategy of Prayer, Petition and Propaganda (3Ps). Gandhiji had immense faith in the capacity of masses.

On the other hand, S.C. Bose employed different ideas and strategies like he believed in idea of continuous struggle to achieve freedom, he also believed in

using force and coercive power. Bose also sought help from fascist countries like Germany. Strategy of Bose was to revolt against British government and by using army India can be made free from the shackles of British empire. That's why he organised INA in South East Asian countries. Strategy of Bose is clear from his slogan, "You give me blood I'll give you freedom".

So, it can be said that approaches were almost pole apart.

4. Both Ambedkar and Periyar saw the emancipation of the socially oppressed in abolishing the Hindu religion itself. Examining the contribution of these two figures in the struggle against the caste system highlight their lasting significance.

अंबेडकर और पेरियार दोनों ने यह अनुभव किया कि सामाजिक दबे-कुचले लोगों का उद्धार हिन्दू धर्म का परित्याग करने से ही संभव है। जाति प्रथा के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में इन दोनों प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदान का परीक्षण करते हुए उनके चिरस्थायी महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Nair (Periyar) were very towering figure in fighting against injustices against so-called lower castes.

They relentlessly worked for the emancipation of socially oppressed classes, like untouchables, dalits, women etc. Both were of the opinion that untouchability is rooted in the casteism and varna system. So Ambedkar

talked about annihilation of caste, inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriages and for 'self-assertion of dalits about their rights and entitlements,

Periyar in South India started Self-Respect Movement. In this

movement he emphasised on dalit rights and appealed to upper castes to open the doors of temples and public places to dalits so that they can be mainstreamed in the society. He emphasised on the human dignity of dalits as well.

Periyar also focussed women issues like Dowry, purdah system and polygamy etc.

Both these figures left-lasting impact on Indian society as now dalits and other such downtrodden groups have equal rights and entitlements. They are also now placed at the forefront of any development scheme to uplift them and ensure their rights & dignified life.

5. The reorganization of States could not resolve all the linguistic conflicts in the country. In this context, critically evaluate the outcomes of the States Reorganization Act passed by the Parliament in 1956.

राज्यों का पुनर्गठन देश में सभी भाषायी संघर्षों का समाधान नहीं कर सका। इस संदर्भ में, संसद द्वारा 1956 में पारित राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans. Indian Parliament enacted State Reorganisation Act, 1956 on the recommendations of Fazl Ali Commission. The basis of state reorganisation was mainly linguistic criteria but other criteria like administrative convenience, economic viability etc were also considered.

It is said that despite this Act, all the linguistic conflicts have not been resolved yet. But to a large

extent ~~man~~ these problems have been alleviated like Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu etc. states were created and this resolved most of the linguistic conflicts.

Some of the linguistic and cultural conflicts are still present but - it can not be said that S.R.A, 1956 failed, as it was not possible to make numerous small states, it will lead to balkanisation of the country. As India have multitude of languages (122 major languages), so it is natural that -

in so vast and diverse nations some problems will arise. But in recent times, it is not linguistic conflicts rather developmental issues which are creating more problems. Economically backward regions like Bundelkhand, Vidarbha, Rayalseema etc. are demanding separate statehood and are in conflict with rest of the part of their respective states.

SRA has been quite successful and it has resolved most of the critical linguistic conflicts.

Minor problems will always be there on account of diversity of the nation.

6. The English system of education, though conceived by rulers in the interest of efficient administration, opened the floodgates of liberal European thoughts and gave a new direction to the Indian political thinking. Discuss.

अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना यद्यपि शासकों द्वारा कुशल प्रशासन के हित में की गयी थी किन्तु इसने उदार यूरोपीय विचारों की बाढ़ ला दी एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.

British govt. was under pressure from Indian intelligentsia to cut down state expenditure^{on administration} and prevent drain of wealth.

So, Britishers thought a class of Indians which would be European in thought, taste and living style but brown in color. So they started focussing on English language as a means to achieve this.

With the Macaulay Minute, 1835, English was accepted by William Bentinck, in

Higher Education. In 1854 three ~~more~~ universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established to impart education in English. It was thought that English educated Indians will make administration efficient and will be loyal to British Govt.

But, with English language, Indian students got access to revolutionary literature of Western nations and imbibed ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, democracy and republic etc. They also learnt about exploitation and

Suppression done by
colonialism, capitalism,
mercantilism and above
all imperialism.

This knowledge created
a new class of people
with liberal thoughts. People
person like R.C. Dutt, Renade,
R.P. Dutt, Kadambari Ganguly,
Aurobindo Ghosh, Bhagat-
Singh etc. started asserting
for equal rights and
liberty for Indians.

So, English Education shaped
the Indian thought and
gave access to international
thinkers like Ruskin, Tolstoy,
Benjamin Franklin, Thomas
Paine, Voltaire, Rousseau,
Montesquieu etc. and in turn
made youth of India conscious
about suppression and thus revolutionary.

7. Communism emerged in Europe but took roots in other parts of the world, especially in Asia. What were the reasons for this? How did communist ideology influence the emergence of new ruling dispensation outside Europe?

यद्यपि साम्यवाद का जन्म यूरोप में हुआ, तथापि इसने विश्व के अन्य भागों, विशेष रूप से एशिया में, अपनी जड़ें जमायीं। इसके क्या कारण थे? साम्यवादी विचारधारा ने यूरोप से बाहर नई शासन व्यवस्था के उद्भव को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

Ans Roots of Communism can be traced to in the French revolution and ideas of Napoleon when he started nationalization of land, Education to all etc. But- Communism truly took its shape in Russian Revolution when Lenin put this idea to practice and established Soviet Union under all means of production were under the Soviet (group of common people like farmers, peasants, workers etc) and

Soviet was made State.

Influence of Communism
was felt in most of the
countries except Western Europe.
In Latin American countries,
Eastern Europe, Asian
Countries.

It has created two
Red walls, one in Eastern
Europe and other in
South East Asian Countries.
Reasons for this were the
philosophy of Communism
like emphasis of classless
society, equality, liberty,
means of production and
distribution under State,
administration and management

of resources under Soviet i.e. people.

This ideology was supported
by excesses done by Imperialism,
Capitalism and Colonialism.

As Capitalism led to acute suppression and exploitation of people so they rose against capitalism and favored socialism and Communism.

This Communist approach influenced new ruling dispensation like Vietnam, North Korea, China, Central Asia, and to some extent even India ~~was~~ leaned towards Communism. Most of the countries of Asia, Africa and South America were of the belief that all means of production should remain under the control of State. And very successfully this was put to practice.

8. While the issues during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences were the same, the goodwill to overcome them was different because the Big Three nations no longer needed to stick together. Discuss.

यद्यपि याल्टा और पॉट्सडैम सम्मेलनों से संबंधित मुद्दे समान थे, किन्तु उनसे निजात पाने की सदिच्छाएं भिन्न थीं क्योंकि तीन बड़े राष्ट्रों को अब साथ रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.

9. Even after a century, the Middle East continues to bear the consequences of the Sykes Picot agreement. Comment.

एक शताब्दी के बाद भी मध्य-पूर्व को साइक्स पिकोट समझौते के परिणामों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans.

Sykes Picot agreement between Britain and France cut middle East into 'pieces' artificially. According to this pact Syria, Lebanon were given to France and, Iraq and Palestine to Britain. Provisions of this agreement were further buttressed by Sèvres Treaty.

This artificial creation of states out of Ottoman empire created many problems like they could not develop nationalism, industrial revolution could not take place there,

suppression and exploitation of people continued, etc., all these made people to think about their dignified survival, and so people rose against autocratic rule in these states like Jasmine Revolution, Arab Spring etc.

But unrest in Middle East can also be attributed to World Zionist Conference and Balfour Declaration where Palestine was considered natural home of Jews and land was leased out to them. This led to Arab - ~~Israel~~ Israel conflict.

This unrest was further deteriorated by meddling

of world powers like US & Russia, to exploit their natural resources like oil & gas reserves.

So, turmoil in middle East is not the consequence of Sykes Picot ^{Agreement} & Treaties as sources but also other problems like Balfour declaration and intervention of world powers.

10. The roots of regionalism in India lie not only in the diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions, but also in the sense of regional deprivation. Explain.

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ें न केवल भाषा, संस्कृति, जनजातीय और धार्मिक विविधता में निहित हैं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय अपवंचन के भाव में भी निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans Regionalistic tendencies in India are widespread and can be witnessed in any part of the nation. There are many reasons for regionalism like diversity of the nation, vastness of the country, but above all it is the regional deprivation which augments the feelings of regionalism. It is because -

- i) many parts of the country are backward and poor like Bundelkhand, Saurashtra region, Vidarbha, Bodoland and Gorkhaland regions, Rayalseema etc., so they

want to utilise their resources for their own cause instead of giving them to rest of the parts.

ii) Rich states like Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat etc. do not want to share any resource with backward areas and even they agitate against migration of poor people to their states. like Marathis force Biharis to leave the state [Employment Problem].

iii) water-sharing also support regionalism as it is evident from Punjab - Haryana water sharing crisis, Gujarat - Maharashtra, and Tamilnadu - Karnataka water sharing crises etc. As water is the backbone of agriculture economy so

water intense areas become
regionalist.

- ii) many areas especially Tribal
areas have been historically
deprived of their rights so
they have also developed
regionalism which is clear
from formation of Tribal
majority Jharkhand etc.

11. Examining the causes of agrarian distress identify its impact on society in India. What steps have been taken by the government in recent times to deal with the issues of agrarian distress?

कृषि से संबंधित कठिनाईयों (Agrarian distress) के कारणों का परीक्षण करते हुए भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभावों को चिन्हित कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में इससे संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Ans there have been many instances recently where farmers took extreme step of committing suicide. This level of agrarian distress has been caused by -

- i) monsoon failure in two consecutive years.
- ii) As India is mostly rain-fed (about >60%) so lack of irrigation support result in low productivity and high cost of inputs.
- iii) lack of government support like under open Procurement, grains of all regions are not purchased, especially of backward regions.

iv) indebtedness of farmers, on account of high input-costs, crop failure due to natural calamities.

Agrarian distress have many social impacts like -

i), rise in the tide of suicide cases which can disturb the social peace

ii), there may happen agrarian riots as happened in the past

iii) ~~Left~~ Left-wing extremism may increase due to deprivation caused by agrarian distress

iv) Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy so if it fails it may result in economic slowdown, large-scale unemployment etc.

which will make societies very violent- and social peace & harmony may be threatened

- ii) there may happen large-scale migration from backward areas to industrialized states

Given the gravity of problem govt has taken many initiatives like -

- i) PM Fasal Bima Yojna to provide insurance to crop failure
- ii) Soil health card to make people aware about soil conditions
- iii) easy loans at lower rate of interests and again it is priority sector lending
- iv) some states have also announced loan waivering scheme for farmers
- v) PM Kishu Sinchayi Yojna to provide irrigation support

12. Examine whether drug abuse is an aberrant behaviour or a social problem. What are the factors which limit the understanding and planning on drug abuse in India? Also, suggest the steps required to deal with the issue adequately.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि मादक द्रव्यों का दुरुपयोग (Drug abuse) अनैतिक व्यवहार है या सामाजिक समस्या। भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समझ एवं तत्संबंधी योजना निर्माण को सीमित करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे से भलिभांति निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

Ans.

Drug abuse in India is on the rise in some last decades. It is both an aberrant behaviour and a social problem. Youth of the day is taking drugs in order to fulfill their "desires" of booziness. It has led to a very severe problem which is threatening social order, peace and harmony. Due to drug abuse many crimes like rape, molesting, illegal activities & immoral

acts have increased. These
are also have very high
negative impact on society.

There are many factors
which have caused limited
understanding and planning
on drug abuse like -

- i) Criminal (drug mafia) and
politicians nexus
- ii) erosion of social and
ethical values
- iii) lax implementation of
laws
- iv) apathy and indifference
of administration
- v) easy availability of ~~drugs~~ drugs
etc.

Some steps can be
taken to contain this
menace & social evil -
awareness campaigns about-

ills of drug abuse like health hazards etc.

ii) Strict implementation of laws like Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act-

iii) through socialisation also government should act proactively to break peddler-politicians nexus

iv) cross-border supply of drugs should also be curbed at any cost

vi) local self-governments and NGOs, celebrities can also be leveraged to contain the menace

vii) directing energy of youth towards national development by providing employment etc.

13. Growing spatial inequalities in economic opportunities have significantly impacted the pace and pattern of internal migration in India. Discuss. Also give an account of the challenges that have been arising due to high internal migration and steps that should be taken to tackle these challenges.

आर्थिक अवसरों से संबंधित बढ़ती स्थानिक असमानता ने भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन (माइग्रेशन) की गति और स्वरूप को उल्लेखनीय रूप से प्रभावित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उच्च आंतरिक प्रवासन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों एवं इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans. Migration has increased significantly after liberalisation of the economy. There are many reasons which have caused economic inequalities like -

- i) Lack of basic necessities like electricity, potable water, healthcare etc. in rural areas
- ii) Lack of educational opportunities
- iii) Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities
- iv) Natural calamities and communal violence etc.

There are many challenges due to this high tide of

migration like -

- i) problem of slums
- ii) congestion of roads, public places etc → overcrowding of cities
- iii) social conflicts due to sharing of resources and employment and livelihood opportunities
- iv) Pollution and deforestation
↳ like Trash problem etc.
in and vicinity of cities

Steps to be taken to prevent such a high level of migration -

- i) provide basic amenities in rural areas itself
- ii) provide adequate means of livelihood in backward areas → MNRGA, NRLM can be leveraged

- iii) PURA model can be implemented vigorously
- iv) Counter-magnets of metropolitan cities can be established
- v) Provide some relief in cases of natural calamities, monsoon failure and curb communal violence

14. What is Indian Ocean Dipole? How does it relate to monsoon rains in India? Contrast it with the role of El-Nino on the same.

इंडियन ओशन डाइपोल (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव) क्या है? यह भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा से किस प्रकार संबंधित है? मानसूनी वर्षा पर अल-नीनो की भूमिका के साथ इसकी तुलना कीजिए।

Ans

15. Tsunamis and storm surges are often confused with each other. Differentiate between the two. What happens to a tsunami on getting close to shore? Explain in the light of 'shoaling effect'.

सुनामी और तूफान महोर्मि को प्रायः भ्रमवश एक ही समझ लिया जाता है। दोनों में अंतर बताइए। तट के निकट पहुँचने पर सुनामी के साथ क्या घटित होता है? शोलिंग प्रभाव (shoaling effect) के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans. Tsunamis are very strong water waves which are caused by internal upheavals in oceans like earthquakes, volcanic eruption and large avalanches & landslides. Tsunamis are generally caused by earthquakes.

While 'Storm surge' is a phenomenon which happens when cyclonic winds reach near the shore and inundate shore with excess of ocean water and torrential downpour caused

of cyclones. When cyclones hit the shore, they break and water contained in cyclonic waves bring about surge in shore waters.

When Tsunami comes close to shore it squeeze itself in order to preserve its energy and so it heightens itself, (sometimes to 30-40m), but when it hit the coastal regions Tsunami's waves get break and due to immense energy they contain, bring disaster in nearby areas.

Sometimes when trough is formed on shore, water recede towards ocean and then after some time hit coastal

Tsunami wave

regions severely .

16. Enumerate the factors which have been responsible for the location of Jute Industry in India. Analyse the reasons behind its dispersal to new areas like UP and Andhra lately.

भारत में जूट उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे नए क्षेत्रों में इसके प्रसार के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

- Ans Factors responsible for location of jute industry -
- i) easy availability of labour at cheap wages
 - ii) availability of electricity for spinning mills
 - iii) coal mines near areas of jute cultivation → Thermal Power Plants → Electricity
 - iv) Port facilities for export of jute products and import of machinery etc.
 - v) supportive government policies
 - vi) availability of water for ginning Retting of jute bisse
 - vii) climatic conditions of the different regions like moisture,

temp etc.

→ Due to above regions Jute industries are mostly located in i) Hugly Belt → Sudge-Budge, Rishra, Kolkata etc., and

ii) In Eastern Bihar

iii) Coastal areas of North-Eastern States etc.

But, now this industry is spreading to new areas like Karnataka, Tamilnadu and especially U.P., Andhra etc.

Reasons for this dispersal-

- i) advancement of technology
- ii) incentives from government-like MSP & Jute Techno Mission, and Jute Procurement scheme
- iii) availability of labor and electricity in these areas also due to migration from hinterland.

17. Give an account of the availability and distribution of natural gas reserves in India. Examine the policy of the government with respect to extraction, import and utilisation of natural gas by various sectors.

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडारों की उपलब्धता और वितरण का विवरण दीजिए। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के निष्कर्षण, आयात तथा उपयोग की नीति के संबंध में सरकार की नीति का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Natural Gas Reserves distribution in India -

- i) Krishna - Godavari Region
- ii) Cauvery basin
- iii) Cambay basin
- iv) North-Eastern States
- v) In some coastal regions of Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat etc.

Most of the natural gas reserves are concentrated in the above regions.

Government is going ahead to extract these resources in order to reduce dependence over

imports.

⇒ Policies:

i) NEELP : Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy → In this govt. has allowed open acreage policy, competitive bidding for auction, and most importantly revenue sharing model instead of Profit sharing model.

ii) Hydrocarbon Vision - 2030 for NE region especially

iii) Diversification of Imports - now India is making inroads into Central Asian countries, South East Asian countries like Vietnam, besides West Asian countries (Gulf countries and Russia).

- iv) regarding utilisation, industrial sector is given access to these reserves, fuel and household consumption is getting subsidies.
- v) shale gas exploration & extraction

18. Recent observations have revealed that the ice cover in Antarctica is steadily rising. What can be the possible reasons for the same? Further, give a brief account of latitudinal distribution of the impact of global warming.

हाल ही के प्रेक्षणों से पता चला है कि अंटार्कटिका में हिम आवरण तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसके संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव के अक्षांशीय वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Ans-

19. Inland waterways have been responsible for location of several important urban and industrial centres. In this context, compare and contrast the international inland waterway systems with that of India. Also, highlight the importance of waterways in improving the physical environment of a region.

अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग कई महत्वपूर्ण शहरी और औद्योगिक केंद्रों की अवस्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनमें भेद निरूपित कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के भौतिक पर्यावरण का सुधार करने में जलमार्गों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

20. Differentiate between salinity, alkalinity and acidity of soil. Enumerating the reasons for the same, give a brief distribution of areas effected by these problems in India. Also, suggest some remedial measures to tackle these problems.

मृदा की लवणता, क्षारीयता और अम्लीयता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके कारणों को बताते हुए, भारत में इन समस्याओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

Ans.

Salinity of soil means accumulation of salts over soil surface. It may happen in over-irrigated areas, in dryland areas, due to capillary action, and in coastal areas where saline ocean water reach during high-tide period.

Alkalinity of soil means pH of soil > 8.5 , when alkalis like Na & K accumulate in the soil.

Acidity of soil means soil is having $\text{pH} < 5$,

this happens due to anaerobic decomposition in marshy areas, or higher elevation due to low availability of heat & moisture etc. Soil is acidic in heavy rain areas also, due to leaching of alkaline salts.

Areas affected -

- Salinity - Rajasthan, Punjab, Western U.P. Some parts of Gujarat etc. & coastal regions, Central Indian region etc.
- Acidity - delta region of Ganga - Brahmaputra, Kaveri, Godavari, Krishna etc. and also coastal regions (marshy areas), J&K, Himachal, Uttarakhand etc.
- Alkalinity - Eastern U.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu & interior parts of Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.

Remedial Measures-

- i) only those crops should be cultivated which region can support sustainably, like millets & oilseeds in Western U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab etc.
- ii) Gypsum can added to make soil normal
- iii) over-irrigation in arable areas should be prevented by raising electricity tariff etc.
- iv) drip irrigation can be promoted
- v) Agriculture ^{Education} & extension Programs can be leveraged to make farmers aware of proper fertilizers and water use
- vi) large scale afforestation etc.
- vii) drought-resistant crops can be promoted in dryland areas.