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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	26262
Center	GRN	Date	28/10/2016

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. 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 in India trace its evolution from Paleolithic period. The paleolithic man used cave as its dwelling place and made various paintings on it. The colours used in painting were red, green, white which were extracted from natural things like leaves, limestone. Mesolithic → Paintings got more vivid and colours filled in the various figures. Hunting scenes, Wild boars, dancing people. These paintings can be seen in Bhimbetka Caves.

Till this time the cave were not hewn out. Major development happened during Mauyan period. The caves were used by the monks during

rainy season. Lomush Rishi Cave,
Nagarjuni Cave - used to be the
 dwelling place for Ajivika sect devotees.
 The caves in this period had very
 smooth walls which ^{prominence} used to shine
 because of smoothness. The gateways
 started getting decorated with the
 figures of yakshagani. Further chaityas
 and viharas were developed like Karla
Caves. The cave architecture further got
 developed during Kushan period.
 However, major breakthrough was in
Gupta period - A large number of
 caves like Ajanta, Ellora and
Bagh caves were ~~built~~ carved
 out and the architecture have
 - sculptures, paintings - depicting
 lives of common man and Jataka
 tales. Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism
 all have their depiction in Ellora
 Caves.

Rashtrakutas developed famous Kailash temple in Ellora caves & also developed Elephanta caves.

Pallavas were the architects who changed the rock cut architecture of cave to monolithic structure and later temples.

Thus, cave architecture developed according to the needs and the technology available. The architecture is still intact shows how efficiently it was done.

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 the art forms which shows the human beliefs and culture. They are made in order to depict the day to day chores or the religious beliefs.

This is very well depicted in paintings like - Madhubani → this folk painting is part of culture of Mithila region of Bihar. In this women ~~dep~~ paint the walls with rice and ^{red dust} ~~clay~~, depicting their religious believes like Krishna paintings, etc.

Warli paintings → In Maharashtra, they draw dancing women, dolls, such that every part is covered with painting.

Kalamkari → done in Andhra Pradesh,
with the help of stick used as
pen.

Andani - West Bengal -

with the help of rice on the
walls, draw all the religious
designs like sun, moon, trees, etc.

These paintings use natural
colours and carry the culture of
region. But with time they
are being neglected, Need is to
give them recognition and help
the artists to meet the demands
of time. With every folk painting
loss, a culture dies.

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।

Partition of Bengal, announced in 1905, led to Swadeshi movement. This movement was immediate to show expression against division of Bengal. Bengal divided means, it would separate the people working against British Government.

It was not mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism as the
① movement spread to other areas too like Maharashtra, under Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Various new forms Shivaji festival, Ganesh festival were started by him, and which also got part of Bengal.

② It was not mere a voice against

partition, it had used various methods - swadeshi, National Education, ~~self~~ Boycott etc.

3.) It formed the part of culture, paintings like by Abanindranath Tagore of 'Bharat Mata', writings of Bankim chandra chatterjee, etc shows that it was nationalist struggle.

4.) Swadeshi movement was carried by congress, which was national organisation, thus a national struggle.

5.) It was a mass movement, students, women, peasants all joined its part. They did not have mere annulment of partition of Bengal as motive.

The movement against partition of Bengal was possible because of

the politicisation of people done by moderates through economic critique of British govt. and culmination of various wrong policies of Curzon.

Partition of Bengal became immediate reason for mass upheaval, and from here the masses got the feeling that they also form part of national movement. This continued for other mass movements like Non-cooperation, Civil disobedience.

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 economic critique of British Colonialism laid the basis for national struggle. Major leaders in this critique were-

- Dadabhai Naoroji - "Drain theory" - Through the theory he explained, how Indian wealth was being exported to Britain and was resulting in poverty of India.
- Ramesh Chandra Dutt - Economic history of India - showed how the wealth was being plundered.
- Justice Ranade.

These moderate leaders showed simple reason that India is poor and starving because Britishers were carrying away wealth from the

country. The raw materials are being exported and goods of England are imported to India. The high tax imposed on Indian goods in England, is the reason for no market for Artisans and handicrafts of India. Railway is being developed for "decorating some other's wife" — for British Interests. → It's like soaking wealth from India and giving rain to British land.

These simple arguments could be understood by most illiterate and till now ~~they~~ ^{people} had believe that Britishers are working in India's interest, this got weakened because of the facts provided through economic criticism.

Further, the budget speech ^{criticism} by

Gopal Krishna Gandhi, where he showed how there is budget surplus where so much poverty persists.

This criticism by moderates built the platform for national movement. Before the national struggle, it formed the reason "why to struggle" - It educated people about the British rule and created ^{educated} mass for further national movement.

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।

Women played equal role in Indian struggle of independence. Initially as a supporter of male nationalists and later being nationalists. Though, much acknowledgement is not given.

During moderate phase -

Women has not much role, but the social movement which were working for women upliftment since 1800's, was making them ready for struggle. 'Sarla Devi' had got a name for working in this phase.

Extremist phase - In partition of Bengal struggle, Women played important role in 'Swadeshi' & boycott

Late phase : . women

Various leaders like Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu formed the leadership of congress.

Gandhiji gave real empowerment to women, and from non cooperation movement women became equal part of struggle.

Women also form part of revolutionary group. Madame Bhikaji Cama, dared to raise the India flag in Britain. She formed the part of revolutionaries ^{group} like Shyamji Krishna Verma.

→ Chittagong group under Surya Sen had equal representation of women. Kalpana Dutt showed the most imp. value in this group.

→ Women were also part of HSRA, group in Punjab.

→ During Quit India revolution

underground activities were carried out by ~~sons~~ Sucheta Kripalani, Aruna Asaf Ali.

Rani Gadin Lu - showed extreme courage in struggle in north-east during civil disobedience movement.

Thus, we have large number of examples of women forming part of national struggle. But, we don't have example to show that these women were acknowledged equally as men. The ^{Jew} women acknowledged are because their fathers or husbands were also part of leadership. The women nationalist have not got their equal due, as after independence we didn't have much of their representation even in Constituent Assembly.

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।

1965 war remains a war where both India and Pakistan claims victory. The result ~~was~~ went in whose favour could not be decided, as was possible in 1962 and 1971.

In 1962, it was China who won it, and left India to ^{think to} develop the military for its security. In 1971, India was successful in liberating Bangladesh, thus was a clear winner.

In 1947, Pakistan occupied some of India's area in Sindh and Kutch. And, India's ^{army} went till Lahore. We had occupied the important points like Haji Pir,

Kargil, and were strong enough to even occupy Lahore. But the war ended indecisive - Tashkent agreement was signed - which made both the countries to leave the occupied territories, and go back to position prior to war. The strategic points like Haji Pir thus have to be abandoned. The agreement did not settle international boundary and neither brought any solution to boundary dispute. Thus, neither victory nor peace could be claimed.

The experience of 1965 war was helpful in gaining victory during 1971. Indian army got back its pride which was hurt during 1962 war. Pakistan army could

analysed and strengths of Indian army was worked upon.

India also got the reason, how to deal with other countries so that they not come in help for Pakistan. This was tacitly followed in 1971 war and people of India backed both 1965 & 1971 was seeing the contributions made by Indian army.

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।

The agrarian movements emerged from late 1970's can be referred to as 'New' farmers' movements, as previously they were by tenants against the rent system and Zamindari system. But after land reforms and no agricultural rent, this form of movement got finished.

The new form of movements emerged in 1970's, against the agricultural policies. Like that of market prices, suicides rates increase, insurance cover etc.

Poor farmers and agricultural labourers were not the beneficiary of green revolution. With less irrigation rate and market volatility these farmers suffered and thus agitated.

Kisan rallies were organised and various leaders emerged for the cause. Kisha Sabhas were formed. The major reason being inequality faced by farmers. The conversion of their agricultural land to industrial and urban, without much compensation.

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।

Bismarck and Sardar Patel both followed "Blood & Iron" policy to unify Germany and India respectively as a nation. They both ~~followed the path that~~ have the vision & aim to unify the country on any basis. However, as the circumstances and challenges were different, strategies also differed.

Bismarck-

He came into picture when the foundation of unification was laid in Germany through 'Zollverein'. He realised that major block in Germany unification was Austria, Prussia & France. To remove these from hindrance,

he first developed Germany economically, education was developed, infrastructure grew and military also developed. Then by playing game against Austria with the help of France, he defeated Austria, and later attacked France too. When both the countries left the way, Bismarck further developed Germany economically. Thus, Germany got unified.

Sardar Patel differed in this - he followed "Instrument of accession", the princely states who were in favour they joined for communication, foreign affairs and defence. Few denied like Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh. For them, military force was used. Even the Portuguese colonies - Goa, Daman & Diu were through force.

Both had different circumstances, as Sardar Patel, has the reason already

there that India - as a nation would have ~~all~~ princely states its part this was defined by Britishers, but Bismarck laid the vision that Germany should be unified.

Hence both have to fight war, Bismarck - Austria, India - Pakistan.

Though different in strategies, both laid the unification of countries, which play an important role in the current global affairs.

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?

Gorbachev took reforms of -

- Gorbachev → free speech and expression
- Perestroika → openness.

Thus, structural changes were brought in economy, with dilution of state role,

- society → giving free speech and expression, to the people

Polity - Socialism could be argued against and other political arguments could be given.

Thus, tolerance formed the basis.

Reforms thus changed the ^{extreme} Socialism being followed in U.S.S.R. This was necessary because the

economy had weakened. Industrial development was done for basic goods. There happened mismatch in demand & supply. Too much of expenditure was being done on space programme and military modernisation. The result was poverty and hunger.

→ People started revolting against suppression of their views. The cultural differences of the countries of East Europe was not tolerated.

When Gorbachev brought out the changes to include free speech & tolerance, the countries of Eastern Europe - Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Armenia, ^{Ukraine} etc - asked for freedom leading to breakdown of U.S.S.R. and resulting into formation

of Russia and 15 other countries.

These reforms made it easy for
the break up Soviet Union, though
this was culmination of economic
and social suppression being done in
U.S.S.R. through ^{intense} ~~that~~ Socialism.

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।

French revolution, was the first revolution to lay the basis for liberty, equality, democracy and rights of people. It laid the basis that state is formed by the will of people and should work for them. Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu - the intellectuals of French revolution spread the message of welfare state to other countries.

However, as the world was still not ^{developed} ~~integrated~~ to understand the meaning of these terms, it didn't spread much. More than 1/2 of world was under 'colonies', thus these ideas could not be followed immediately. Though, in Europe it had very much

effect. Vienna congress was formed to suppress these ideas, shows how the ideas were spreading.

Russian revolution on the other hand showed the example to colonies to overthrow the colonial government. If Czar can be thrown then imperialist power can also be. The socialist ideas - that land to tiller, industries to workers directly hit the poor people of colonies. They also could think of their rights. The revolution came, when world was more integrated thus could spread more.

French revolution shaped the ideas of social reformers in India like in young Bengal movement. Russian revolution created whole set of Socialists & communists in India.

Communist Party of India - M.N Roy was
formed. HRA turned - HIRA.

Workers & Peasants parties were formed.
And Congress got socialist tilt - with
this as basis for governance -
"National Economic Programme"

French Revolution shaped the ideology,
Russian Revolution shaped the
method of governance. Both left
their mark for world's future -
with welfare state as the basis of
governance for all countries now.

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।

Literacy rate of male is 84% and that of females is around 64%. This gap in literacy is the result of -

- 1) Patriarchal society - Boys are considered to be superiors and future bread earners, so they need to be educated. Girls have to do household work for which education is not needed.
- 2) Poverty → With less means, poor thinks that boys can be allowed to get education and girls should remain at home to take care of siblings.
- 3) Safety & means of sanitation at schools - There is fear among parents that girls might not be safe, or the girls feel that because of lack of washrooms in schools they may be harassed.

- 4.) Schools being not near the villages - girls may not have means to transport.
- 5.) Low employment opportunities, or the predefined 'gender role' - If women don't have to work, then education is not required.

Though, the propagation for female literacy started late, but now it is a good sign that after the awareness, female's ^{literacy} rate ~~of~~ ^{is} increasing faster than males, as seen in last census.

To further reduce the gap, need is to -

- 1.) Schools with proper infrastructure - separate toilets for girls need to be there in every village and near slums.
- 2.) Information, Education, and Awareness programmes like through 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' -

- 3.) Adult education programme -
to give basic education to
elder women.
- 4.) Separate hostels like Kasturba
Gandhi hostels for girls in
tribal areas.
- 5.) Incentives for girls education,
like Sukanya Samridhi Fund-Govt.
can contribute in it for girls higher
education.
- 6.) Implement RTE in true spirit.
Women have higher calibre to
perform in any field as seen in the
fields like medicine, teaching - need
is to provide them basic needs -
education is the most basic of them.

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 अत्याचरों 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

Manual scavengers in India get an inhumane treatment. This is against any human right. The law against manual scavenging has not resulted into their upliftment. Though the law completely bans manual scavenging, but it continues because the society accepts it.

If the organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers is not undertaken, state action alone cannot help. Manual scavenging continues because the houses are building modern toilets, they still have the mindset, of filth being

carried by humans. This divides the society and the practice like untouchability continues.

The scavengers not having much voices, continues to suffer. In a recent survey, the ^{some of} states have shown that they do not have any manual scavengers. Firstly when they are not acknowledged then how can they be reformed.

The manual scavengers being weak to present their case, need is awareness and education →

Like through Swachh Bharat Mission - with the mission of ~~zero~~ manual scavenging.

→ NGO's can raise the campaign to present the inhumanity done against them.

Further, change can only be brought through society. People need to be aware about the punishment and manual scavenging being immoral. Further, the modern septic tanks need to be cleaned through proper technology. Manual Scavenging is a ill on Indian society.

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।

The slums as defined by census are places which do not have hygienic condition for human living. Then also rural people migrate to these conditions shows how pathetic condition they might have faced in rural areas. Various factors driving people can be -

- 1) Below poverty condition in rural areas → with no means of livelihood, rural poor feel it better to join urban poor where some means would be there. Informal sector - domestic help, Rickshawpuller can give some means of livelihood to them.
- 2) Discrimination^{caste oppression} faced in rural areas → 'community-identity' loss in urban

areas, help caste oppressed to gain some ^{individual} identity in urban areas.

3) Forced migration -

Displaced because of development projects or climate change.

There is large scale migration from drought prone regions of Bundelkhand & Marathwada. These displaced form the part of slums.

In India, it's not about the pull factors which attracts migrants but the push factors which are so severe that distressed migration happens.

Slums in India have unique characteristics - $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of them are not notified, they don't constitute the part of slum, thus no basic services.

- The living conditions are most pathetic, unhygienic living, no means of sanitation, breeds crime and violence, Environment degradation.

and the high rate of growth.

Strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums - ^{with balanced rural growth}

- 1.) Planned urban growth - Urban sprawl is the result of unplanned growth. Slums should be considered as part of city and planning need to be done after considering them.
- 2.) In situ - rehabilitation - Building multi-storey houses in their own areas. "Housing for all" can be a step in this direction.
- 3.) Slums are organically grown, they cannot be removed, need is to transform them with their own help. Basic services like transport, sewage, drinking water, schools can be provided.

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 are the areas of river drainage system. The areas which may not be under presently under river water, but they in one or other season would be flooded.

They are important for

- 1.) Ground water recharge
- 2.) water purification, nutrient recycling.
- 3.) Large no. of birds have their habitat on them. thus biodiversity conservation
- 4.) Ecology of river flow is maintained.
- 5.) Buffer against floods.
- 6.) They are fertile areas for growing flowers, vegetables -

However, they are been encroached upon, resulting in disbalance of river ecology and floods.

Urban floods are on the rise - recent examples being that of 'Chennai', a little rain blocked whole traffic in Guegoon and Bangalore.

This is due to -

- 1.) Conversion of wetlands for different land uses of industries, urbanisation. ^{No} Wetlands exists in Chennai & Bangalore.
- 2.) The natural storm water flow system do not exist anymore, sewage water and storm water flows together. Having no outlet for flow - storm water creates floods.
- 3.) Concretisation of whole areas, groundwater infiltration becomes

- difficult and the result is only floods.
- 4.) climate change - has resulted in increasing the intensity of rainfall.
 - 5.) Pollution & urban heat island effect of urban areas - increase rainfall & thus floods.
 - 6.) lack of greenery.
- Urban areas suffer larger than rural areas through natural disasters as they have more vulnerability. Need is to plan cities - disaster resilient - sendai framework provides the way and rebuilt natural ecosystems - wetlands, lakes, rainwater harvesting, storm water drainage, to reduce impact of urban floods.

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 occur frequently in western Himalayan regions ~~at~~ in Uttarakhand, some areas in western ghats. Forest fires are natural phenomena, but their number are increasing because of anthropogenic impacts. These regions are more prone because-

- Deciduous forests - large no. of dry leaves,
- ^{western} Himalayan forests have - pine trees, their sharp leaves catches fire easily
- High temperature, wind in the regions,

further human activities like burning the fields for slash-& burn agriculture, neglect and ^{high} dependence on forests increases the fire chances.

Ecological significance of fire -

- 1) It is a natural way of forests getting renewed. The old & dry wood gets burnt, the organic manure produced lead to successive higher growth of forests.
- 2) If there is some unwanted species, it will get burnt and forest would rejuvenate according to the climatic conditions.

However, if it was only natural then it was for significance, the anthropogenic activities bring more of negative impact.

Measures to tackle the phenomenon -

- Broad leaved forests can be planted in western Himalayan region
- The policy of not cutting trees more than 10,000 m height can

be done away with.

→ Use of technology, GIS and UAVs to see the fire when it starts so that it does not spread.

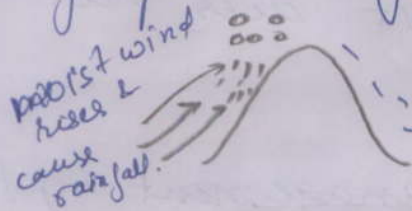
- Joint forest management by the help of locals.
- Strict vigilance for illegal activities
- Awareness about Jhum cultivation

16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

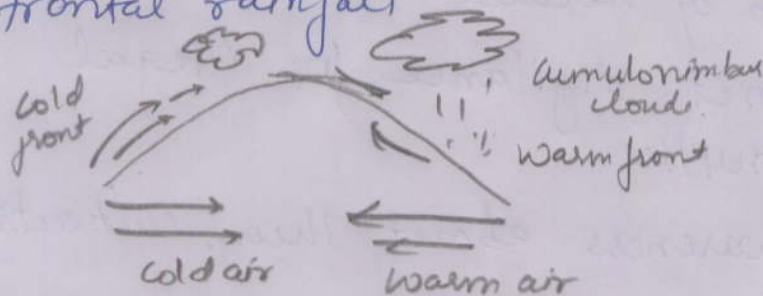
वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Different types of rainfalls are-

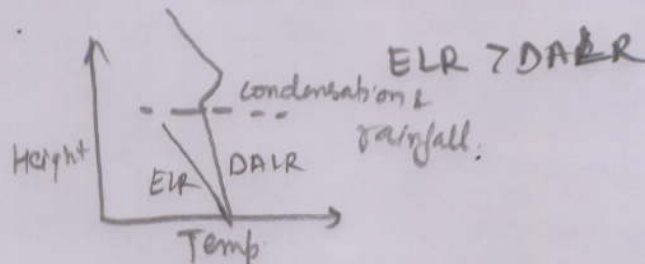
1.) Orographic rainfall.



2.) Frontal rainfall



3.) Conventional rainfall - Equatorial region - high temperature give rise to heated air mass, which condense to form cumulonimbus clouds.



World distribution of rainfall - is according to these factors -

I High rainfall 1) High temperature & high moisture
These factors are present on ^{Tropic} equatorial regions - thus high rainfall.

2) Onshore winds → western ^{coasts} ~~sides~~ of temperate regions westerlies are onshore throughout the year.

3) Path of cyclone - On the paths of temperate cyclone, high rainfall is caused.

4) Windward sides of mountains like of Andes, western ghats.

Moderate - 200 - 100 cm.

- 1) Monsoon areas
- 2) Mediterranean region - winter westerlies
- 3) Eastern coast of tropical areas - onshore Trade winds

less rainfall -

- Tropical desert →

- Temperate desert



leeward side of
mountains

→ ~~Desert plateau~~

→ Continentalry

- Siberia

western coast of ^{region} tropical

leeward side of
mountains -

offshore trade
winds

- Western
Sahara

- Kalahari
Namib

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।

It's not about unavailability but mismanagement —

1) Agricultural misuse —

- Water guzzling crops are planted in drought prone areas —
- Mentha in Bundelkhand
- Sugarcane, Rice in Marathwada.
- Virtual export of water is being done.

Traditional
• Methods of conservation do not exist anymore.

- Flooding methods of irrigation
- Lack of rainwater harvesting.
- Subsidised power supply — cause of ground water.

2) Industries → No treatment of waste water and dumping of effluents in rivers.

3.) Households -

- Lack of awareness about efficient use and
- Individual ownership of ground water.

Though climate change has also affected water availability
Short term impact:

→ Droughts → food crisis, poverty,
thus, full social resources
will get impacted.

- Inequality would increase
- Distressed migration
- Inflation

Long-term -

- Agricultural crisis
- Violence and conflicts
Recent conflict b/w Karnataka
and Tamil Nadu are the
eye opener.
- Famine
- Collapse of economy with high
inflation & inequality

Need is to manage water holistically. Reduce, reuse, rainwater harvesting, and agricultural changes to cropping pattern, drip & sprinkle irrigation with awareness among people.

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।

Major fishing zone of the world are formed where cold and warm water mixes and the continental shelf is wider for easy fishing. The distribution is such that -

western coast of tropical region -
Eastern coast of temperate regions.

- Grand Bank
- New found land
- Dogger Bank
- Japanese coast
- Indian coast

are major regions of fishing.

India's deep sea fishing policy warrants a fresh look, as recommend by Meena Kumari Committee. The committee provides that India lacks methods of deep sea fishing. The technology is not build, due to which the potential of deep sea fisheries is not harness.

Also, the supply chain need to built for processing and preservation of fisheries in the ~~deep~~^{deep} oceans itself. This will reduce conflicts in territorial waters where fishing has reduced and also various ^{rare} species are found in deep seas. Thus, it need to be harness.

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।

Deltas has been shrinking
because -

1.) ~~Sea~~ Sea level change -

The sea level is rising because of melting glaciers, increase in temperature, thus with higher sea level the sediments brought by the rivers gets eroded away by sea water.

2.) Rivers are carrying larger quantity of water because of glacial melt. when their carrying capacity of water increases larger boulders are carried which get deposited in ~~the~~ alluvial fans.

- 3.) Construction of large number of dams, reduces the silt being carried by the rivers; and
 - 4.) Navigation through rivers.
 - 5.) Diversion of rivers for irrigation, encroachment on flood plains.
 - 6.) Illegal sand mining
- All reasons are contributing to reduction of sediments of rivers.
- 7.) Further, cyclones and storm surges clear huge quantity of deltaic sediments.
 - 8.) The destruction of mangroves and coral reefs which prevented

Coastal erosion, leads to easy
~~coastal~~ erosion and reduction
of deltas.

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 south west 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?

Arabian sea experience fewer
Tropical cyclones

- 1.) It has temperature of water lesser than Bay of Bengal, which is required to generate Tropical cyclone.
- 2.) Bay of Bengal receives the ^{originator} cyclones from North Pacific Ocean, which dies till they reach Arabian sea.
- 3.) Bay of Bengal is ~~much~~ on East coast, where cyclones are helped by Trade winds accumulate warm water, and land is in direct contact to effect.

Tropical cyclones do not occur during southwest monsoon

- 1) The ITCZ shifts towards Tropic of Cancer, which do not allow the tropical winds to diverge in the upper troposphere.
- 2) Low pressure develops over Northern India. with Equatorial region having south-western winds.

