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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Vaibhav Priya	Registration Number	971641
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	26-10-2020
Center	Delhi		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ancient India and medieval India played a keen interest in their storage structures as it was vital to meet its population needs, irrigation demands and ride over any seasonal fluctuation.

Different parts of India specialised in their own water storage structures suitable to its geography such as —

Jonads — Rajasthan
Tanks — Tamil Nadu
Var — Gujarat
Kulhs — Himachal
Hauz Khas — Delhi (Delhi)
underground water caves — Meghalaya
n pits



They also differed significantly in their architecture n ornamentation such as —

'Var' — Ranikhi Var by Modhera dynasty had beautifully ornamented step well system containing figurines of Hindu Gods n Goddesses.
— Was devoted to Sun worship.

- In hill forts of Rajasthan, rulers maintained huge tanks made up of stone & gravel.
- In South India, tanks, particularly alongside temples had beautifully ornamented carvings.

Contemporary relevance

- These water storage structures provided a year round supply to the kingdom.
- It provided a buffer against drought & erratic rainfall.
- Community also played a major role in maintenance & upkeep of tanks, step wells, etc.

Thus, today it's imperative that we have in-situ as well as ex-situ water storage structures and revive our indigenous structures to maintain water security.

2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons.

Discuss

(150 words) 10

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

After the 1st World War (WW), Indian Industrialists had tasted success of rising production demand of war goods - steel, clothes, grains, leather, etc. and they were keen to maintain their stronghold in Indian economy.

World War I particularly post 1919-20 provided various reasons for Indian capitalists to influence Indian national movement such as —

1. They understood world powers like Britain, France were fighting for their own capitalist classes.
2. Success of Germany & Japan's industrialisation had enhanced their confidence.
3. Treaty of Versailles 1918 had sought for a free world trade economy.
4. British Government had also begun seeing India as an important part of its importer of steel, leather goods, etc.
5. Capitalist class wanted to fight against oppressive economic policies of British which decreased

their competency in world market e.g. Factories Act 1881, 1892 were applicable in Indian enterprises only. This significantly increased their compliance costs.

- In 1920, All India Trade Union Congress was founded by Narayan Mahesh Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai became its 1st President. This was the 1st instance of senior Congress leader in Indian industrial organisation was formed to support capitalists interests.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was also the 1st one to relate capitalism with imperialism and called its evil mild. It was also evident that WWI was fought more for capitalist privileges, concerns rather than geo-political rivalry.

Thus, all these factors brought together Indian industrialist class together in Indian national movements. In 1927, FICCI was also established by G.D. Birla on advice of Mahatma Gandhi to support Indian capitalist interests in response to Trade Unions Act 1926 which was again passed to derail Indian industrialisation.

3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Modern Education was unleashed in India after the arrival of Britishers and passing of Charter Act 1833. Although, it allowed modern education to all Indians but it was only in English language.

moreover, modern education was introduced to meet the interest of the British such as —

- i) increase the demand of British goods
- ii) supply cheap Indian labour for clerical works
- iii) white man's Burden & civilising mission

although it was destroy our rich culture.

- iv) simplification of Indian laws for British and subsequent new laws formulation

To sum up, Macaulay famously said English education was merely to make Indians brown in ~~color~~ taste, voice in opinion.

But, Macaulay's minute of Education advocated trickle down approach which had its own restrictions such as —

- i) Only few Indians could get taught
- ii) Only few colleges were started.

- iii. No elementary schools in English were started.
- iv. Didn't promote vernacular education.

Thus, in its practice, modern education before Wood's Despatch 1854 was severely restricted to few. Even after Wood's Despatch, which led to elementary schools, grant-in-aid system, affiliation of colleges to state Education Department, it was limited in its character —

- i) it didn't teach about Indian literature, maths and Science.
- ii) Modern Education meant learning English, Greek or Latin history.
- iii) it was more of an English civilisation of mind which created a cultural shock among Indians.

Schools were poorly funded, British didn't take up responsibility of mass education in GOI resolution 1916 and thus it remained more of a novel idea than reality.

4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. (150 words) 10

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Due to poor industrialisation, lack of economic resources like coal, minerals; under developed infrastructure, some countries like those in Africa, Asia have been infamously dubbed as third world countries.

Reasons of poverty in third world countries —

1. inadequate socio-economic infrastructure — education, hospitals, universities are poorly financed, under capacity, schools
2. Lack of industrialisation has kept the economy rural and agricultural based.
3. low level of economic growth leading to low level salaries, high unemployment rate.
4. Lack of physical infrastructure like ports, highways etc to export to foreign markets
5. Most mineral rich countries of Africa like Zimbabwe, Congo suffering from 'mineral curse' — conflict arising due to mining mafias.
6. Neo-colonialism where countries like China are exploiting minerals like Cu from Congo without developing the industrial bases there.

In the back ground of above situations, Brandt report of 1980 was released. It highlighted following measures —

1. Importing mineral countries to develop industrial bases in the source countries.
2. Investment by developed countries in physical infrastructure of 3rd world countries.
3. Development of a transparent financial market with the help of developed countries, to help them.
4. Investment and capacity building building of socio-economic infrastructure such as education, sanitation, skilling ecosystem, etc.
5. Sustainable development using their ecological rich resources like forests, wildlife in Congo, Tanzania
6. Technology dissemination to improve productivity and production of industrial & agricultural goods.

Thus, for inclusive growth & development of world, its imperative that developed countries come together to share their knowledge, expertise & resources and lift 3rd world countries out of poverty and other socio-economic perils.

5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. (150 words) 10

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

Women in India constitutes about 50% total population according to 2011 census but still occupies a dismal 12% representation in Indian politics while the world average is 23%.

India has made significant improvement in female electoral participation since the dawn of independence and in many areas women voters outnumber their male counterparts like in Bihar.

But, female participation in Parliament & State elections as candidates have not seen such an impressive growth mainly due to —

- i) Lack of internal democracy in Indian party system
- ii) no transparency in selection of candidates
- iii) use of muscle power in ticket buying
- iv) rising corruption & criminalisation of Indian politics
- v) Lack of female role models from humble backgrounds
- vi) sexist remarks, derogatory attitude of party colleagues & even by MPs.

- Societal factors 1. gender based stereotypes still exist
2. rising unemployment has shifted women back inside households.
 3. rising violence against women at workplace, during commutation.

Women Reservation Bill 1998, 2008 could not be passed in the Parliament which could have given a statutory backing to female participation in politics. Reforms like PESA, PRI ushered a new revolution in female electoral politics by giving them representation through reserved seats.

Also, unless criminalisation of politics is not checked; state funding of elections (Indrajit Gupta reforms) is not introduced women will not be able to fully come forward and participate pro actively in Indian politics.

6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्त्रीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Caste and Race are both a social constructs to perpetuate the hierarchy based stratification in society.

Caste and Race both manifests closed system of stratification such as —

1. No mobility is allowed.
2. Occupational diversification is prevented.
e.g. UT in manual scavenging
Black Africans - segregation in public life like parks, buses
- menial jobs; theft, robbery.

3. Social stigma is attached.

UT - stigma of pollution
Black African - stigma of brute, muscular personality

But, caste and race are different in their own ways —

1. There can be multiple castes within a Race.
Indo-Aryans - Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishnavas
2. A Race has population of similar physical attributes like eyes colour, skin colour, nose shape, etc.
e.g. Mongolians - epicanthic fold.

3. Race transcends across regions, nations while Caste is peculiar to Indian subcontinent.

France - melting pot of Races - Slav, English, Austro-Hungarian, etc.

Thus, Race and caste are different in practice although it may appear similar in theory. India has been called as melting pot of races by DN Majumdar and there exists over 3000 castes in India spanning across different races.

7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. (150 words) 10

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Peri-urban areas are areas growing adjacent or in close vicinity to urban towns and affected by urban culture.

Characteristics of peri-urban areas —

1. Culture of urban area permeates into peri areas
2. Well connected to urban areas via highways, metro, etc.
3. Large working population & high density
4. Overburdened physical infrastructure like education, schools, hospitals, etc.
5. unplanned & haphazard growth.
6. Low areas settlement as compared to urban areas.

Problems of peri-urban areas —

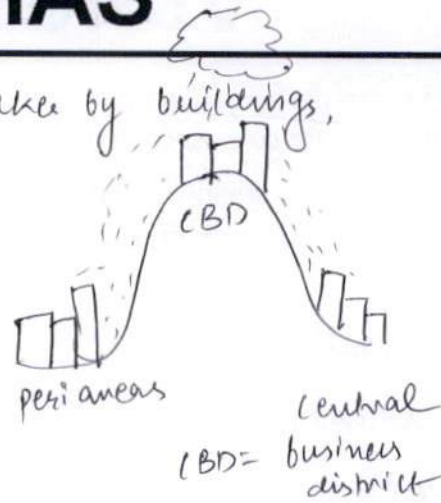
1. High cost of living due to vicinity of urban areas
2. Poor water & sanitation infrastructure due to overcrowding & overburdening of public infrastructure
3. Poor land use planning — haphazard growth of buildings, car sheds, etc.
4. High level of pollution and urban heat effect problem in night.

5. encroachment of wetlands, taken by buildings,
lead to urban floods.

Corrective measures

1. Transit oriented development

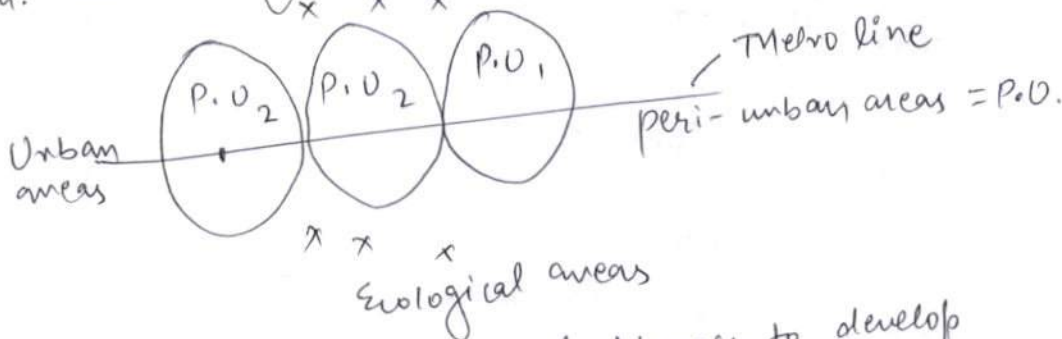
i.e. fast means of transport
e.g. metro



2. efficient land use planning - parks, wetlands along
with buildings.

3. alternative business areas in peri-areas.
e.g. Cyber city in Gurgaon, SEZ in Noida
helps to diffuse the pressure in urban areas &
develop peri-urban areas.

4. water storage structures, sewerage management.



Thus, it needs a multi pronged approach to develop
peri-urban areas into competitive economic centres.

8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Hubble Space Telescope launched by NASA in 20th has provided valuable insights into man's understanding of Universe.

Hubble Space Telescope has 4 main components —

1. Chandra X-ray
2. Hubble telescope
3. Compton Gamma ray telescope
4. Kepler telescope

Chandra X-ray was named after Indian physicist Dr. S Chandrasekhar who made remarkable contribution in field of physical Universe.

Hubble Space has provided useful insights such as —

- i) discovered new moons and plonets
- ii) discovered new galaxies
- iii) study of Universe phenomenon
- iv) study of comets and stars

It provides us the knowledge of how galaxies are moving apart from one another, shape and structure of moons of Mars - Phobos & Deimos.

It also helped us study the birth & death of a star, formation of white dwarf star, nebula explosion etc.

Lately, it has also discovered Earth like planets like TESS 400-b which may provide useful insights into the formation of Earth, its past life and future development.

Thus, Hubble Space Telescope revolutionised the way we look at Universe as a source of knowledge not just mysteries.

9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

Pharmaceutical industry is a sunrise industry of India growing at 6-10% annually due to the increasing demand & consumption within India & abroad.

Location of pharmaceutical industry —

1. Concentrated in Western India, due to major ports and import-export market — Kandla, Mumbai
2. Well developed physical infrastructure — ports, highways, hinterland connectivity.
3. Closeness to African markets — a major demand driver.
4. Countries like UAE, Iraq provide crucial imports — rock phosphate, etc.

Reasons for its emergence as pharmacy of world —

- i) comparatively cheap drugs
- ii) monopoly in generic drugs — supplies 50% world requirements.



- large skilled manpower
- large capacity building in vaccine production
e.g. Serum India Institute.
- have achieved economies of scale in certain sector
such as vaccines, generic drugs.
- 100% FDI in this sector has spurred R&D

Recently, India came out with its own Rotavirus vaccine - completely made in India to cure/prevent diarrhoea.

Big contracts to Indian pharma companies from WHO, UNICEF for global disease eradication programmes of AIDS, Malaria, Polio have provided India with much needed capital.

Thus, India has emerged as a pharmacy of the world.

10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

With the coming up of Plate Tectonic theory 1970s by Parker & Morgan, it was established that Indian lithosphere is broken up into a number of plates which are continuously but very slowly moving on molten magma inside Earth's crust.

Continental rupture formation

Due to the plate movements, different plate boundaries are formed such as convergent, divergent & Transform. In divergent plate boundary, the two plates move away from each other along the fault in Earth's crust.

As the two plates move away from each other, it leads to a fracture / rupture of crustal rocks leading to the formation of depression over the Earth's surface. Over time, this depression gets filled by water, and forms a new ocean basin.

World famous examples are
Red sea - divergence b/w African & Arabian plate.
~~African Rift system - divergence of African &~~

Thus, divergent plate boundary over the years
result in the formation of ocean basins.

11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient India had a tradition of oral texts learning and reciting through which these texts were passed over generations.

e.g. Rig Veda although 3500 years old was written down centuries later.

A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in Ancient India —

i) to preserve rituals, knowledge of plants and sacrifices as found in Rig Veda.

ii) A reflection of socio-economic life documented into a writing — SANGAM

Sangam itself contains of didactic & heroic stories. It had classified stories into those of love and practical life.

iii) The famous text Tolkappiyam — 1st Grammar was a vigorous linguistic analysis.

Also, in ancient India, texts of Arthashastra by Kautilya contained rigorous analysis of social, economic & political life of Mauryan kingdom.

12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Peasant movement began in colonial period after the introduction of revenue settlements like Zamindari, Ryotwari settlements.

It can be seen in 3 phases :

1. ~~Mercantile~~ Capitalism 1800 - 50s
Industrial

Britishers imposed Zamindari settlement - fixed revenue paying model in areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Peasants often were paid poor & unfair prices due to which they could not pay rents and had to take loans from moneylenders who in turn exploited them by charging higher interest rates. Often this led to a cycle of indebtedness.

Same happen in areas of Mysore, Andhra where there was Ryotwari settlement - ~~rates~~ rents were fixed according to crops, land and were revised periodically. Peasants were not allowed to sell freely in market and prices were controlled.

This led to a no. of rebellions like ✓

Bhil - 1813

Ko - 1817

Khond - 1821

Koya revolt - 1822
by Alluri Sitaram
Raju

1856 - Santal revolt, Indigo revolt due to forced cultivation of Indigo which was not profitable to them.

Post 1850, with the coming up of Railways, British turned into Commercial / Financial Capitalism (Phase-II)
British goods flooded the hinterland markets and prices of local textile goods collapsed.

Introduction of forest laws like reserved forests, Protected forests severely restricted the peasants movements who grazed their cattle. The peasant movements thus became more violent.

Pabna Agrarian crisis - 1892

Deccan Uprisings - 1875 by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke

With the coming up of Gandhiji in Indian national movement, peasants also participated in Non-cooperation movement (Alluri Sitaram Raju led peasants violated forest laws - forest satyagraha)
Champaran Satyagraha 1917 put the peasant unrest at national stage.

Peasants had also openly revolted in plantations, refused to pay up exorbitant rates. During NCM, formation of Kisan Sabhas helped them organise into a common platform.

Awadh Kisan Sabha - Baba Ramchandra, Jawahar
hal

Thus, lately in colonial period, peasant movement merged into Indian national movement and played an important role thereafter.

13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. (250 words) 15

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialism in India was a result of growing inequality in India arising out of poor industrial growth and widespread rural distress.

- Conditions leading to socialist movement —
- i) Famines after Madras famine of 1770 became a recurrent feature in India pushing rural India into distress.
 - ii) Workers in factories were not paid enough wages, had poor working environment.
 - iii) Trade Union Act 1926 which severely restricted their (workers) rights.
 - iv) Indian factories were not provided with any Government protection from cheap industrial imports.
 - v) Success of industrialisation of Japan also had a positive impact.

It impacted the national movement such as —

- i) INC started demanding protection for Indian industries
- ii) reduction of rupee-sterling ratio which disfavoured India's exports.
- iii) Formation of AITUC to champion the cause of industrialist class led by Lala Lajpat Rai.
- iv) Kisan Sabha during Non-co-operation movement. Gandhi, launched CDM with demand of —
 - i) abolition of salt tax
 - ii) reduction of revenue rates on land, etc.

In 1936, INC declared Socialism as its official goal in Lucknow Congress. Soon after coming into power after 1937 elections it passed sweeping reforms —

- i) Land reforms in states.
- ii) reduction of revenue rates which were not linked to land productivity.
- iii) abolition of tariffs on Indian exports.

Thus, it played an integral role in Indian national movement.

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. (250 words) 15

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Truman doctrine was the biggest socio-economic policy post World War-II.

It was released by Harry Truman, President of USA to aid and develop the European nations post World War II.

humanitarian part

1. It provided 3 billion \$ in developing socio-economic infra like buildings, hospitals, schools destroyed during war.
2. It helped develop the physical infra like roads, railways, ports of France, Belgium.
3. It was to rebuild the financial market & infrastructure destroyed during war.
4. It was to help develop capacity of European nations and integrate them back in World economy.

But it was also strategic in its objective as —

- i) it was to counter communist influence.
- ii) fear of anti-capitalist sentiments among European nations and citizens.
- iii) US had invested huge \$ in Europe before war and could have gone bankrupt otherwise.
- iv) Europe had taken huge loans from US to finance war expenses like France, Britain.
- v) it was to be US future export market of its capital goods, technology.

Stalin had called it as 'Dollar imperialism'.

Soon, it escalated into cold war as both USSR and US engaged in economic, political dominance all across the world.

Impact

1. Germany was divided via Berlin wall 1949-89
2. Warsaw Pact leading to formation of USSR satellite states.
3. Proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Suez crisis

iv) Cuba missile crisis which put the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

Post USSR dissolution and WTO formation, Cold war disseminated, but rising economies like China clashing with USA has still kept the world at edge.

15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a melting pot of civilisations and proudly celebrate its unity in diversity. But this diversity has also led to problems since time immemorial—

- i) Caste system and destitute state of untouchables
 - ii) Clashes b/w different kings & conquerors of different religions - Ghazni raided India to loot temples.
 - iii) Hindu-Muslim riots in colonial period particularly post 1857.
 - iv) rich-poor divide which fuels all other socio-political conflicts ultimately.
- Land was seen as the property of crown in ancient & medieval India.
- Land became a saleable property in colonial India leading to a number of landless peasants.
- Even Moplah revolts b/w Hindu landlords & Muslim peasants were more of economic cause

than religions.

But inspite this, India has survived as a nation & became stronger because of its pro development policies and accomodative culture such as —

- i) State Reorganisation Act 1956 strengthened Indian Federalism.
- ii) Even Dravidian demand was later taken back after passage of Official languages Act 1963 which allows English to be a link language along with Hindi, b/w Centre & states.
- iii) Balanced, planned economic growth via regional Five year plans which developed different regions of India —
Bhilai steel plant,
Rourkela steel plant, etc.

It led a direct attack on poverty which fuels divisive sentiments.

iv) Provisions of Fundamental rights and particularly Art 25, Art 14, Art 19 secured the right of Indians to enjoy and celebrate their diverse culture freely.

Thus, in the spirit of our constitutional ideals of liberty, equality, justice & fraternity that India has come along as a strong, diverse nation.

16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Domestic servants are the engines of modern industrial society coming up in India. They are the most ubiquitous group that can be seen almost in every sphere of industrial

life.

But they still remain invisible because —

- i) they are the most underrepresented section of India's informal economy.
- ii) they are not paid any statutory wages like minimum wages.
- iii) they are outside the social benefit schemes like maternity benefit Act 1961.
- iv) they are also not having enough awareness of their rights under law.

- v) they are paid meermal salaries and suffer harsh language at workplace.
- vi) they don't have any bargaining power and are not in a Union based grouping.

All these factors lead to huge challenges faced by domestic servants particularly women.

Factors that contribute to these challenges are —

- i) lack of awareness of rights under different laws like domestic harassment
- ii) lack of apathy by law enforcement agencies
- iii) no systematic framework to deal with domestic labour
- iv) no guidelines, policy recognition catering specifically to domestic servants.
- v) lack of willingness among state administrative to make them into a group and increase their bargaining power like SHG, a renowned success.

Measures to address them —

1. Make them aware of their rights, through
- literacy programmes, camps.
2. Make clear, specific guidelines to deal with
domestic servants as a separate group of
workers.
3. Capacity building & training of local station
officers to sensitise them of the needs
& interventions required for domestic
servants.

Thus, as India aspires to be a developed
country, it cannot leave behind anyone.

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

India has been the cultural mix of population both from India and abroad which have brought different cultures together and strengthening India's diversity.

Migration has played a key role in it. It started during colonial period as people moved to work in mines, plantations of Darjeeling, etc and established their own mini culture there.

It's easy to find a Bihar's labourer working in Darjeeling tea plantations or say Punjab's crop cutting event. Also, migration has not been restricted to just Agriculture & labour, but it has also been shaped by 'knowledge migration' i.e. students, teachers, bureaucrats who move from their native state and

Take culture to other places.

It has shaped India socially and economically
such as —

- i) Punjab's green revolution had the labour of Bihar, UP migrant workforce.
- ii) Chennai, Detroit of Asia, have been benefitted by migrant skilled & unskilled labour of UP, Bihar, MP.
- iii) migrants have started industries, enterprises in different regions e.g. industrialists like Tata set up Jamshedpur city.
- iv) Indian bollywood industry is made up of huge migrant workforce whether be it actor, dancer or other support staff.

It has enriched India culturally via —

- i) popularising one's festival in other state.
e.g. Chhath of Bihar in Mumbai
- ii) brought about fusion of dresses, music, food

Bhojpuri song in Mumbai, Punjabi pop song in Bihar.

Punjabi chicken in Tamil Nadu, etc.

- iii) it has also popularised language leading to a greater cohesion among Indian population.
e.g. Bihari labourer learning Marathi in Maharashtra.

Thus, migrants and migration have shaped India's social & economic landscape.

18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Ozone hole occurs in stratosphere at a height of over 20 km above the surface of earth. It protects earth from harmful UV rays of sun.

Ozone hole formation:

i) It occurs when polar stratospheric clouds are formed which reacts with Ozone and tends to break it down.

ii) Other causes are - fluorinated, chlorinated agents used in refrigeration industry.
e.g. HFCs, HCFC, etc.

These F, Cl compounds have reactive free radicals of F, Cl which react with Ozone and tend to dissociate them.

Ozone hole over Antarctica is greater than that over Arctic because —

- i) Ozone hole not just depends upon fluorinated/ chlorinated gases but also upon atmospheric temperature.
- ii) Arctic is near Europe and American continents and thus relatively warm due to greenhouse gases, warm air from continents
- iii) Antarctica is far away from continental land mass and also experiences huge variation in range of annual temperature.

Thus, presence of polar stratospheric clouds accentuates the dissociation process of Ozone leading to greater Ozone hole over Antarctica.

World has taken a lead in eliminating the use of non-essential ozone depleting substances before 2030 and

more towards Sustainable growth & development. Montreal Protocol is the only protocol since 1987 to have been signed by all the UN members which show their commitment towards this cause.

19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation refers to the decline of O_2 below unsustainable levels that it can't support any aquatic life and decay of ocean ecosystem.

Causes of Ocean deoxygenation :

- i) discharge of untreated sewage into oceans led to increased microbial activity depleting O_2 .
- ii) due to agricultural surface runoff which promote eutrophication
- iii) regular oil spills over different regions which decrease O_2 absorption capacity of water.
- iv) plastic waste floating over the ocean water
Great Pacific Garbage in Pacific Ocean near California.

It has huge socio-economic impacts —

- i) decrease in fisheries causing destroying livelihoods
- ii) destroys aquatic ecosystem of coral reefs, salt marshes, seaweeds.
- iii) subsequently, it hurts ecological tourism.
- iv) disturbs other aquatic creatures like crabs, shrimps and reduce their growth & production.

It also has great environmental impact like —

- i) decrease in carrying capacity of ^{ocean} ecosystem
- ii) destroys aquatic creatures like coral reefs.
- iii) disturbs reproductive cycle of shrimps, eels.
- iv) death of shell fish, oysters, etc.

Thus, ocean deoxygenation leads to great environmental and socio-economic loss to world.

20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. (250 words) 15

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Watershed management is a planning concept which uses a system approach in watershed development and conservation.

Integrated watershed management involves simultaneous management of river water, groundwater, forests, rainwater, etc in a planned manner.

It can ensure natural and social capitals via —

1. Conservation of groundwater through aquifer recharge structures
2. Restoration of lakes & ponds which act as excellent water storage structures.
3. Afforestation helps prevent floods, regulate soil & water erosion
4. Can also increase agricultural productivity by increasing soil moisture content enhancing food security.

Integrated watershed management is also vital for India to meet its Sustainable Development

Goals —

1. increase in availability of quality drinking water.
2. ecosystem conservation — forests, rivers.
3. increases agricultural productivity key to increase food security and remove hunger.
4. Can also increase provisioning services of forests ecosystem — ecotourism giving livelihood to tribals.

5. Will also play crucial part in climate change via afforestation, river rejuvenation by mitigating its future impact.

6. Will also make the 'resilient development' — a reality — to prevent natural disasters like urban floods, landslides, drought which are becoming common phenomenon in India.

Floodplain management of Delhi-Palla floodplains today supports agricultural communities of its area and also provide

a sustainable source of water supply to Delhi.

Thus, integrated watershed management
is imperative to meet SDG targets in India.