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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

Name of Candidate	Nitish Maurya	Registration Number	507906
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	22/10/21
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. 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. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. (150 words) 10

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans. -

Vijayanagara Kingdom was a medieval kingdom during 1365-1550 AD in Southern region of India. It has a unique heritage of having the distinctive architecture.

Unique features -

- ① Influence of Indo-Islamic style of architecture of Bijapur.
- ② Presence of more than one Mandapas. The central Mandapa is called Kalyana Mandapa.

③ Gopurams are present on all sides, rather than being only on the front side.

④ The concept of secular buildings also emerged ~~during~~ in this kingdom due to Islamic influence.

examples - Vittalaswami Temple

Lotus Temple

Virupaksha Temple

Hence, the Vijayanagara architecture has a distinctive style due to the presence of some unique features.

2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans. -

Lord William Bentick was Indian governor general during 1828-1835 AD. During his tenure, he embarked upon a series of progressive and enduring reforms.

Reforms -

① Abolition of Sati by Sati (Prohibition) Act 1829 was ~~the~~ the first step in socio-cultural reforms of early 19th century.

② Judicial Reforms -

2.1 Abolition of four Circuit Courts.

2.2 Establishment of Sadr Diwan Adalat for civil law and Sadr Nizamat Adalat for criminal law.

③ Press freedom due to Metcalf Act 1935 which is also called as "Liberator of Indian Press".

④ Education reforms as per Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835).

Hence, despite being short, William Bentick's tenure was fruitful, productive due to its enduring reforms.

3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. (150 words) 10

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans. -

Indian Capitalists rose as a class in the late 19th century and they emerged based on indigenous capital base and not as junior partners of foreign capital.

Not in favour of
Civil disobedience -

- ① The capitalists didn't favour mass movements and put their weight behind constitutional movements as they were afraid of mass movements getting out of control,

inviting reprisals and hunting
their class interests.

However -

① They understood the link
between their class interests and
the interests of nation as a whole.

② This ensured that they did
not support the pro-imperialist
concerns.

③ Due to the link, they
acknowledged the utility and
necessity of mass civil disobedience
in order to get concessions for
their class as well as the nation.

Hence, Indian Capitalist class ~~was~~
had a mature understanding of
their link with wider anti-
imperialist movement.

4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans. -

American Revolution occurred during the period ~~1778~~ 1765-1783 AD after the end of Seven Years War between Britain and France (1758-1763).

Factors behind -

- ① British policy of Mercantile Capitalism in which policies at home as well as abroad were made to serve the British imperial interests.
- ② Recovery of 7 year war expenditure by British colonists had a result of huge tax.

burden on Americans. This infuriated them.

- ③ 1763 proclamation of restriction on ^{further} westward expansion of white settlers in America. This hurt their urge in self-government and dominance in colonies.

- ④ No American representation in British Parliament. When Stamp Act was passed, it led to slogan "No taxation without representation".

Hence, the white colonists' experience in self-government actually enhanced their confidence and dominance in America which was irreconcilable with the British imperial interests.

5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. (150 words) 10

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans. -

Western Cyclonic disturbances (WCD) refers to the origin of temperate cyclones in Mediterranean Sea which then move eastward, further enriching their moisture on their way through Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and regions finally hitting the western coast of Iran, Pakistan and India.

Impact on Indian weather

- ① These WCDs ~~are~~ come in winter months, enhancing the

rainfall in northwestern, northern
states and lowering the
temperature for a few days.

② They are beneficial for Kabi
crops of India.

③ There is an interrelationship
between withdrawal of western
disturbances and coming of easterly
jet stream as the summer
approaches.

④ In Himalayan regions, snowfall
occurs due to WCD which is
helpful in perenniality of
Himalayan river and enriched
flow during summer months.

Hence, WCD phenomenon has a
multi-dimensional impact on Indian
weather system.

6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. -

In recent times, the Arabian sea is witnessing an increase in frequency as well as intensity of ~~the~~ cyclones developing in it. In May 2021, cyclone Tauktae developed in it and impacted western coast as well as inland regions.

Usually cyclone shy body

→ Less influx of over water, so combining of surface water with deep ocean water occurs.

→ Lesser temperature as compared to Bay of Bengal.

Reasons behind increase
in cyclones recently

- ① Due to global warming, the sea-surface temperatures are increasing leading to favourable conditions for development of cyclones.
- ② Increase in storm-surges in Arabian sea, causing more cyclones.
- ③ Increasing rainfall patterns are leading to lower salinity in Arabian sea which reduces the mixing with deep, cold water. So, temperature of surface water remains warm.

Hence, Arabian sea is also developing into a cyclone hot-bed, causing the possibility of "double disasters" a real possibility in India.

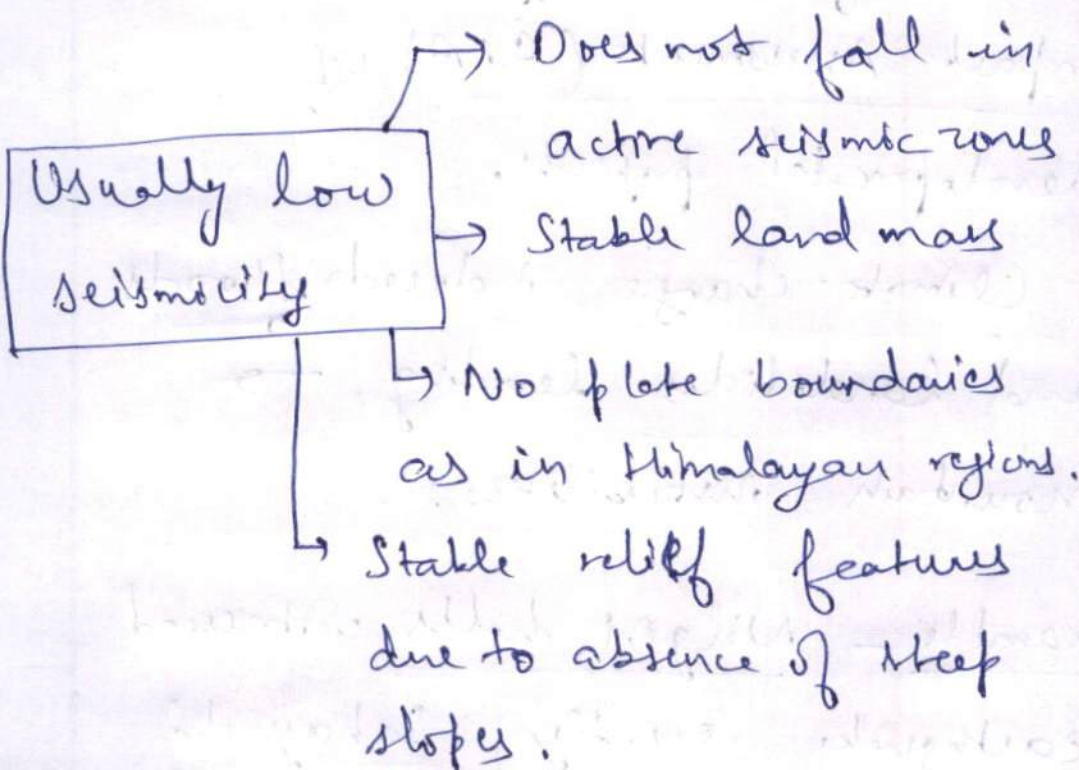
7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples.

(150 words) 10

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. -

Peninsular India is referred to as region south of Vindhya mountains.



Recent increase →

① This is due to unsustainable

economic development, especially in
Western Ghats,

② Development of infrastructure,
industries in Ecologically sensitive
Western Ghats.

③ Lack of proper Environmental
Impact Assessment (EIA) of
developmental projects.

④ Climate-change induced floods
and landslides leading to
mountain instabilities.

example - Nilgiri hills witnessed
earthquake recently, Sahayadri
hills in Maharashtra also,
Reservoir-induced seismicity in
Tamil Nadu.

Hence, there is a need to ~~change~~ ^{adapt}
our geological models to new reality,

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. -

India faces huge deficits in access to property and inheritance rights for its women.

Measures already taken → Hindu Succession Act, 1955
→ Hindu Inheritance Act

Challenges -

- ① Lack of awareness among women about their rights due to inadequate education.

- ② Socio-cultural barriers exist, to women ~~in~~ owning property.
- ③ Women are mostly considered as guests in their own homes who are to go to other homes.
- ④ Lack of legal access to women due to social, economic barriers.
- ⑤ Patriarchy, patriotism are social norms affecting women's access to property, inheritance rights.
- ⑥ In agriculture also, women are not considered as farmers even in policy documents hindering their access to property rights.

Hence, there is a need for government, civil society, society, local bodies to come together to ensure women their legal right to property.

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. -

In India, 28 states / UTs have already achieved Total fertility rate of 2.1, ~~out~~ out of which southern states are leading a far ahead of Northern States,

Overall, the population has stabilised in Southern states, while northern states such as Bihar still have fertility rate well above the replacement level.

Reasons -

① Socio-economic development differences :-

1.1 Difference in economic status,

huge poverty in northern states
due to low per capita income.

1.2 ~~the~~ poor health, education,
~~and~~ sanitation indicators in North
States.

② Literacy rate of women is
a true indicator of fertility
rate. In northern states, literacy
rate among women is very low.

③ Use of contraceptives, access to
sexual and reproductive healthcare
is high in South States.

④ High child mortality rates in
Northern states ultimately translates
to high fertility rates.

Hence, there is a need for governments
to take adequate steps to counter
the widening demographic divide in ↑ India.

10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.-

Globalisation refers to interconnect-
edness, interrelationship and
integration of various economies
and societies to such an
extent that any event in
one part of the world has
repercussions on another part.

Impact on Youth -

- ① Attitude of youth is turning
towards materialism away from
~~the~~ spiritualism, modernism,
westernisation away from
traditionalism, individualism
away from collectivism,

- ② The youths are becoming more aspirational in terms of ^{high} consumerism, focus on latest brand clothes, bikes etc.
- ③ Entrepreneurial culture is emerging among youth leading to growth of start-up culture in India.
- ④ Attitude towards dating, live-in relations, use of contraceptives, western clothes etc. has become more positive.
- ⑤ Aspirations towards skill development, education, especially among girls.

Hence, globalisation has affected Indian youth in multidimensional ways.

11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. (250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Ans.:-

India has a rich heritage of performing arts out of which the classical dances are one of them. Sangeet Natak Academy recognises eight types of classical dances in India.

Major forms -

- ① Bharatanatyam - originated from "Devadasi" culture of Tamil Nadu temples. It is also called "fire dance" due to its look.

- ② Kuchipudi → Andhra dance
→ Both male, female perform
→ Salakhya Nrityam one of its types.

- ③ Kathakali - a dance of Kerala.
It involves elaborate make-up,
facial gestures. Mainly performed
by the males.

- ④ Mohiniattam → Kerala
→ Lasya aspect dominant;
feminine dance of Vishnu.
→ Sensuality, elegance
is involved
→ Done by females

- ⑤ Odissi → First evidence found
in Udayagiri - Khandagiri
caves of Odisha.
→ Inspired from Vaishnavism
→ Famous for "Mobile
sculpture" due to various
geometrical shapes which are
formed.

- ⑥ Manipuri → Vaishnavite influence
→ Performed by females

with a veil; focus on
hand movements rather than
facial gestures.

↳ brought into limelight by
~~se~~ Rabindranath Tagore in
Shantiniketan,

- ⑦ Kathak
- Only North Indian dance.
 - Theme is Krishna and his leelas.
 - Done with draped muslin.

- ⑧ Sattriya
(16th Century)
- Started ~~There~~ in Sattras monasteries established by Sankaradeva as part of his Vaishnavism in Assam.
 - Performed with ~~long~~ Borgeets music.

Hence, Indian classical dance has evolved over about two ~~millennia~~ millenniums, transcending India's ancient and medieval phases.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. -

The Indian National Congress accepted the Partition of India as part of Mountbatten Plan on 3rd June, 1947. However, it was only the last stage of its concessions given to Muslim League.

Gradual Concessions -

- ① The first concession came in the form of Lucknow Pact (1916) between Congress and Muslim League in which Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

This actually legitimized the communal politics of League and their claim of being the sole representative of Indian Muslims

② The second concession was the Jinnah's fourteen points Khilafat issue which was included in non-cooperation movement (1920). This actually mobilised the Muslims but not on nationalist issue but on a communal issue.

③ The third concession was in form of Jinnah's fourteen points which were given in reply to Nehru Report on constitutional reforms. It was thus

a part of deliberate appeasement of League's politics by the Congress.

- ④ Further, during 1940s, the Desai Liagat Pact, C. Rajagopalachari's formula actually tried to mediate with the League on power-sharing arrangements.

All these concessions actually were made by Congress to ~~somehow~~ somehow submerge the communal issue and get the League into nationalist politics.

However, each of these concessions ^{further} ~~to~~ enhanced the appetite of League communalists and turned them from communal

nationalists to liberal communalists
and finally to extreme
communalists.

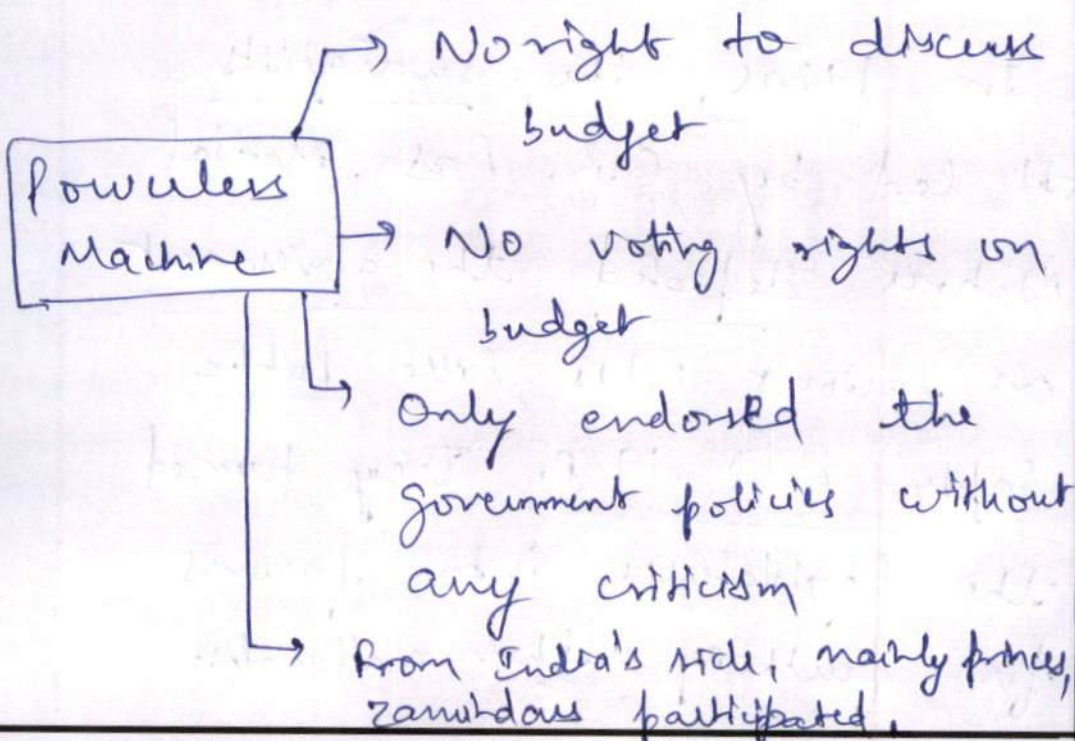
Hence, the Congress needed to
fight the communalist ideology
on rational, logical channels rather
than conceding to their demands.
Not being able to do so
was the biggest failure of
Congress.

13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. -

India's ~~early~~ ^{leaders} nationalists ~~for~~
Moderates fought for freedom struggle by making several valuable contributions. The Campaign in Legislatures was one of them.



Turned into an
effective forum

① After Indian Councils Act of 1892, many leaders like Lokhale, Pherozshah Mehta participated in Council's debates and exposed the fallacies of government, put their grievances, through powerful, scientific, logical debates.

② In 1920s, the Swarnajists ~~at~~ led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru defected the government on various bills like Public Safety Bill 1928. They turned the legislatures into forums for furthering their nationalist

politics. Also, Vithalbhai Patel became President of Assembly in 1925.

③ In 1930s also, the leaders who participated in the Council campaigned for national movement and put their grievances before the Council.

④ These leaders actually did a brilliant analysis of modern colonialism, presented facts and linked the colonial rule with India's poverty and backwardness.

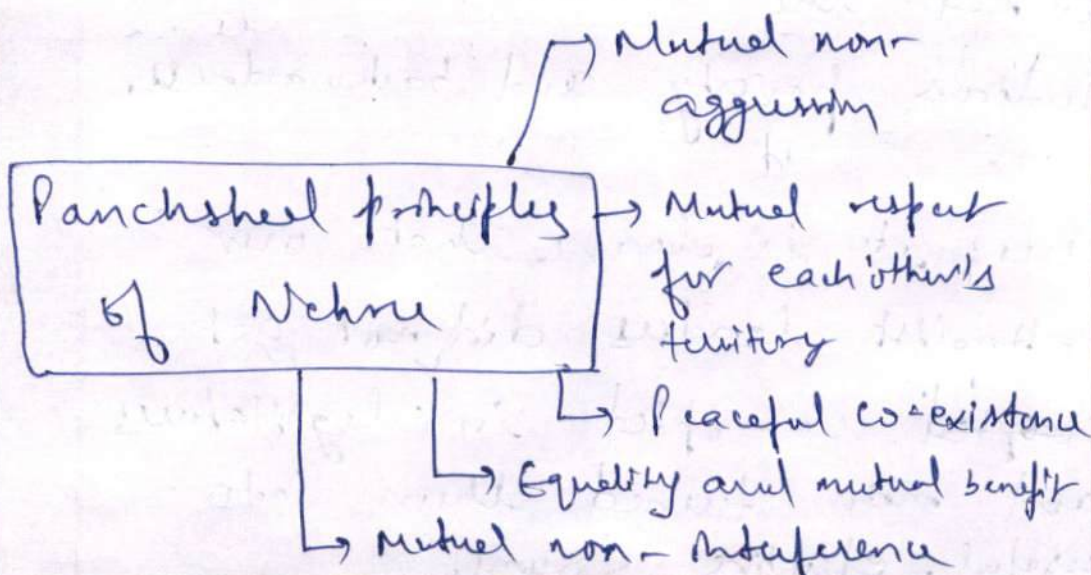
Hence, it is clear that our nationalist leaders did not get ~~co-opted~~ co-opted in legislatures and rather turned them into useful, effective forums.

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Ans.-

After Independence, India's consolidation as a nation involved various modes such as peaceful merger, referendums, military operations etc. The liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule was done by using military force. (1962)



Factors behind
using force —

① Despite India's relentless focus on negotiating with Portuguese peacefully and making them ~~cede~~ cede these territories, the Portuguese didn't end colonial rule as was their broad policy of retaining their colonies after world war II.

② After losing its sovereign territories in Kashmir to China and Pakistan, India did not want to cultivate more free nations and ^{new} ↑ hostilities.

③ Getting Goa, Daman and Diu territories was necessary in India's neighbourhood policy and its vision of whole subcontinent as part of a Mandalam.

④ This was also necessary in order to reduce the possibility of future European presence on Indian territory and ensure India's strategic autonomy.

⑤ Lastly, when the diplomatic channels fail, the realist policy is to use force, if possible, rather than following peaceful policy blindly.

Hence, various factors precipitated the use of force by India to end Portuguese rule.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans—

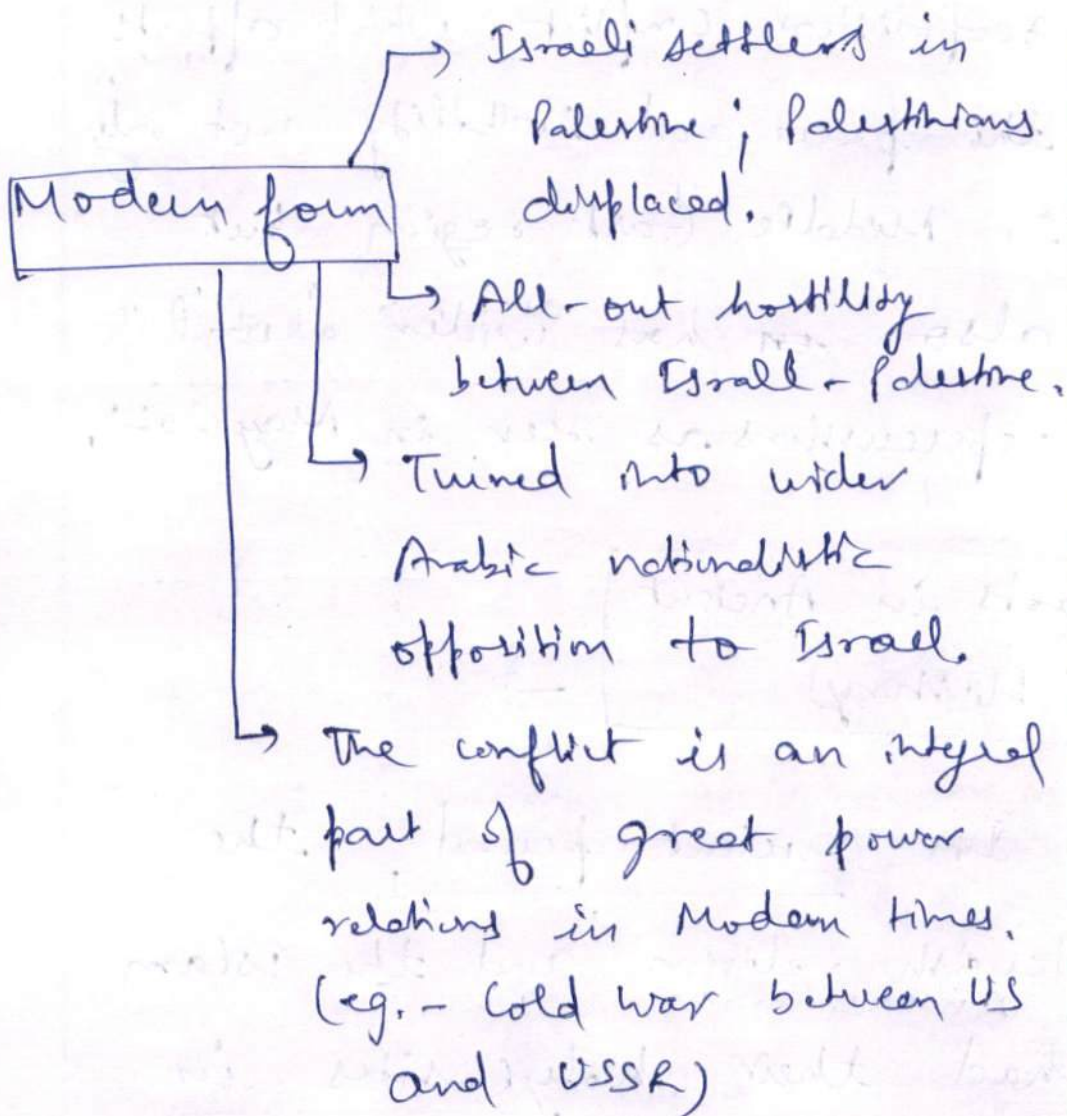
Israel-Palestine conflict is a geopolitical conflict which affects the peace and stability not only in Middle East region but also ~~is~~ has wider global repercussions as seen in May 2021.

Roots in Ancient History —

- ① In ancient period, the Jewish religion and the Islam had their holy sites in Jerusalem and these sites actually fall within overlapping

territories.

- ② Jews - Arabs ~~also~~ fought
was also for the control
in Jerusalem.



20th Century shaped it -

- ① Right since the World War I period, the Britishers explored the possibility of Palestine as home for Jews and made them settle there.
- ② British colonial policy and later neo-colonialism helped it to ensure turning of Palestine into Israel and displacing of Arabic Palestinians.
- ③ Further, support of US, especially during Cold War, to Israel ~~further~~ enhanced Israel-Arab hostilities.
- ④ Wars such as in 1948, 1967 Six-day war, 1973 Yom Kippur War between Arabs and Israel ^{nations} further widened the trust deficit. Hence, 20th century rejuvenated Israel-Palestine conflict in a new, modern form.

16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Ans. -

Our planet has various types of climates throughout its spatial expanse. Savanna and Steppe are two of them.

Geographical aspects

- ① Similarities
- Both have moderate to low grasses.
 - Absence of forests, large trees.
 - Both have degraded lands.
 - Low rainfall, extreme climates.

② Differences -Savanna2.1. Better develop-
ment of grasslands.2.2. Better soil quality,
lower degradation2.3. More rainfall,
higher soil moistureSteppeFragmented grass-
lands, Improper
growth.Highly degraded
land, rampant
soil erosion.Extreme climate,
low rainfall,
high evaporation.Economic Aspects -① Similarities→ Pastoralists are
there; depend on
livestock grazing.→ Low to moderate
scopes for agriculture.→ Subsistence farming; reliant
on rainfall agriculture.

② Differences -Savannah

2.1 More scope
for agriculture

2.2 Higher productivity
of agriculture and
livestock sector

Steppe

Agriculture very
less existent.

Low productivity;
poor remuneration,
poor tribal
communities.

Hence, the Savanna and Steppe climates have some similarities and differences in their geographical and economic characteristics. In India, Steppe climate is prevalent in Western Rajasthan region, while Savannah climate is present in Central India.

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans. -

The world has five oceans which hold vast reserves of mineral resources within them.

The oceans have three zones in their configuration - Continental margins which has maximum sediments deposition, Deep Sea plains and Mid-Ocean Ridges.

Out of these, the continental margins have the highest reserves of minerals.

Account of Minerals/Types

- ① In the Indian Ocean, there are large reserves of Polymetallic Nodules (PMNs) which are a source of Manganese, Cobalt, Iron, Nickel, Lead etc. India has already been allotted space in Central Indian Ocean basin.
- ② Also, Indian Ocean has huge deposits of rare earth elements, petroleum reserves etc.
- ③ Similarly, the Western Pacific Ocean, especially South China Sea region has huge reserves of petroleum deposits.

India is already in ~~con~~ negotiations with Vietnam for their exploration.

④ Eastern Pacific region has reserves of Rare Earths, petroleum minerals which the littoral nations like US explore and export.

⑤ Arctic ocean also has reserves of petroleum deposits, minerals like lead, iron, copper etc. Also, the Methane hydrates in these glaciers are source of methane as an energy resource.

However, while exploring and exporting these minerals in ocean basins, the sustainability aspects should be borne in mind by various nations.

18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. —

India is the largest producer
of cotton (fibre crop). It
is due to favourable climatic
conditions and its huge demand
for comfortable cotton fabrics
for a tropical climate.

Problems of Cotton
textile industry —

- ① Unavailability of enough
cheap cotton raw material
domestically; so they need to
import cotton.

- ② Absence of adequate skilled labour.
- ③ Competition from foreign imported cheaper cotton clothes.
- ④ Low contribution towards cotton export market in the world.
- ⑤ Lack of availability of cheap electricity to power the powerlooms.
- ⑥ Increasing Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton which increases input costs for cotton industry.

Prospects

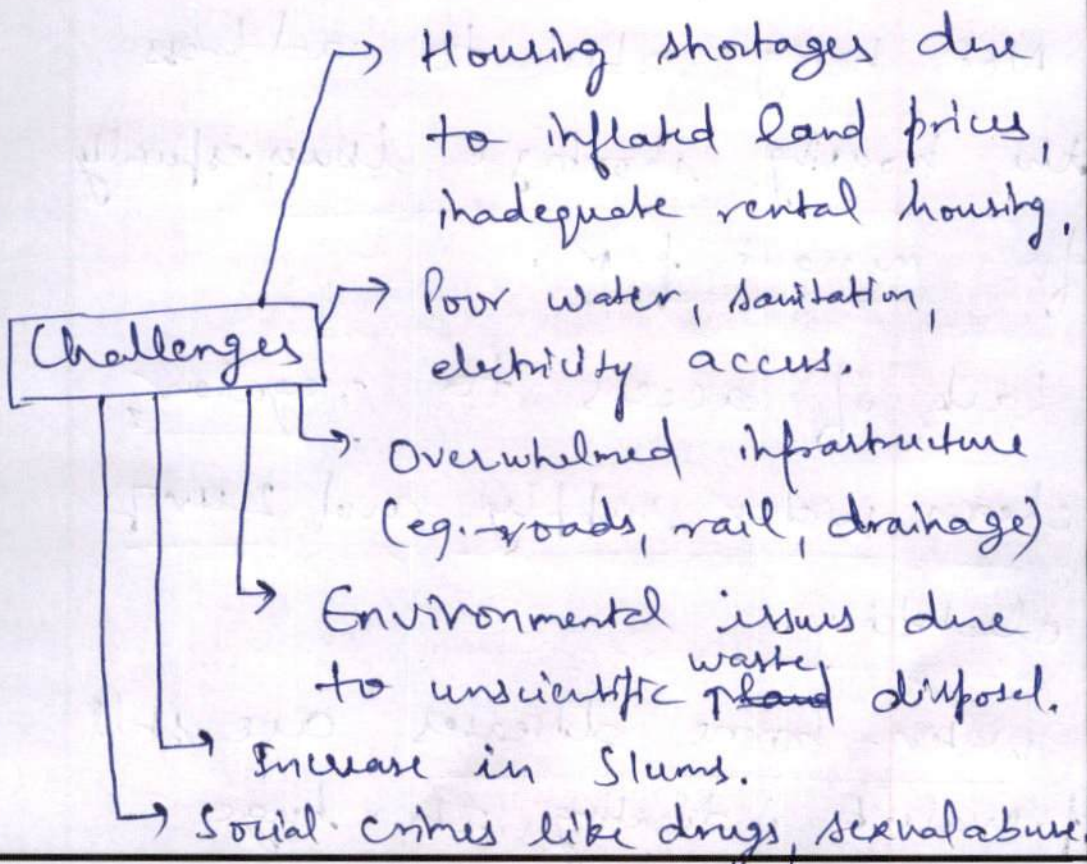
- ① India being the largest cotton crop producer, needs to effectively connect the farmers and textile mills for better supply chain effectiveness.
- ② Textile industry can hire the low-skilled labour, run skilling programmes for them and thus make up for labour gap.
- ③ Can operate on-site solar power generation projects to meet electricity demands.
- ④ India needs to form a Cotton ^{Textiles} Export Promotion Forum in Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Hence, as the largest employer after agriculture, textile sector needs to reform as per evolving needs.

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.-

Today, about 32% of Indian population (Census 2011) lives in cities. It is set to grow to 50% by 2050 due to ongoing rapid urbanisation.



Policies taken

→ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for Housing for All by 2022

→ Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

→ Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)

→ Swachh Bharat Mission (U)

→ Smart Cities Mission (Urban)

Proved inadequate -

- ① Not being able to address the housing shortage issue, especially for migrant poor.
- ② Lack of access to regular clean water supply and 24x7 electricity.
- ③ Water-borne diseases are still prevalent indicating the huge

deficit in sanitation and hygiene

④ Traffic jams, increasing road accidents indicate overburdened transport sector.

⑤ Yearly urban floods, air pollution are real environmental issues of our cities. (eg. - Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai)

Way forward -

- ① Need is to ensure adequate housing and related infrastructure like water, sanitation, electricity etc.
- ② Short-term and long-term urban plans should include the concerns due to increasing migration, slums ~~proff~~ proliferation, climate change impacts.
- ③ Urban local bodies need to be empowered with 3Fs (Funds, Functions and Functionaries) to perform effectively.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. -

Nationalism as an idea focuses on the progress of one's own nation. Regionalism, on the other hand, involves attachment to one's region and working for its advancement.

Nation does not
negate region —

- ① A nation is formed by coming together of multiple regions.
- ② While advancing national interest, a region's interests are implicitly not neglected.

③ The interests of a particular region can be advanced effectively without making them conflict with the national interests. So, the interests of a particular region can be reconciled with broader national interests.

④ Also, a region's identities like culture, religion, tradition, geography etc. can be preserved within the broader national identity in a healthy manner.

eg.- Article 30 of Indian Constitution provides for protection of ^{identity} culture of any community.

★

⑤ further, a nation-making is always a continuing process which is enriched by various regions coming together, advancing their interests and competing in a cooperative and competitive federal spirit.

⑥ ~~The~~ In the Indian context, ideas like federalism, decentralisation, welfare state, fraternity etc. are realised when nation is made by healthy reconciliation between regional and national interests.

Hence, a nation does not negate the concept of region. In fact, it promotes the regional concept in spirit of nation-making.