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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	417781
Center	ORN	Date	12/10/20

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

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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.

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।

Water has been central to Indian culture as various elements such as

① Religious element of step wells. For

ex: Modhera sun temple step well.

② Architectural component of Palaces like baoris,

③ Element of decoration during medieval time for ex: Taj Mahal fountains.

They depict the water conservation and conditions as follows:

- 1) Baoris, wells were constructed to provide water supply throughout.
- 2) Ancient techniques of water conservation was mostly highlighted & especially in

last part. for ex: Zadang water conserva-
-tion, bamboo drip irrigation.

3) water availability in temples and
their conservation is primary to Dravidian
style of temple architecture

4) Religious bathing rituals from the Great
bath of Mohenjo-daro to step well tanks
indicate piety of water and conse-
-vation.

5) Transition from water to wells to
tunnels and indicative use of water
is also highlighted in ~~water~~ medieval
period.

Thus, water conservation had been
central to Indian culture and
indicates the transformation of Indian
architecture.

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 पूँजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class started being more proactive in supporting congress against British rule during 1919-20s because :

- 1) Rise of socialism was a self threat so they wanted to preserve their hold as well.
- 2) Rise of economic nationalism by capitalist such as G.D. Birla, Purothandras.
- 3) Formation of FICCI provided common voice and shaped capitalist formation as well.
- 4) Threat of British industrialism and monopoly on Indian market.

- 5) Role of active leaders like Gandhiji, JL Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel in seeking co-operation and breaking hegemony of british rule.
- 6) Oppressive nature of British rule on trade practice through currency manipulation causing increased resistance.

The rise of capitalist class led to

① Increased Parliamentary agitation regarding trade

③ Increase of Indian businesses

② Increased support from worldwide capitalist class.

Thus, capitalist class actively supported the national movement in 20th century after gaining self recognition and mutuality.

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 in India was introduced through Macaulay's minute.

1) Increase british loyalty among common mass.

Reason for
Introducing
modern education

2) Impress the intellectual class as well as reformist to support british.

3) To able to provide cheap labour of Indian clerks. and support british administration.

However the introduction was unsatisfactory because:

1) Mainly based on downward filtration theory increased uneducated to about 97% at independence time

[Shashi Tharoor : in 'era of darkness']

1) The Anglicist mode of education further decreased availability of common mode of education.

2) The education facility was highly ^{or} restrictive with absolute no mode of higher education facility.

3) Commissions such as Hunter Commission, Raleigh Commission further pushed British agenda of few educated people.

4) Further colleges such as Fort William, Sanskrit college were loyalist to British rule and pushed agenda.

Therefore, the British rule changed the traditional form of education in Madarassah, Chhatrapathis but also deprived the basic education to the common masses.

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 ब्रॉन्ट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Poverty is the worst form of violence.
- Mahatma Gandhi

Poverty has been mainly majoritarially
been confined to third world countries
About 97% poor live in Southern countries

[Human development index - UNDP]

- Reasons:
- 1) Historical cause of economic
drain and colonisation.
 - 2) Political cause of still unstable
governments and ethnic clashes
for ex.: Sudan, Armenia - Azerbai-
-jan clash.
 - 3) Social cause of traditional family
patriarchy and suppression of women
 - 4) Economic cause of free trade policy
and restrictions of WTO making
them mainly raw material
suppliers.
 - 5) Technological backwardness because of
the human resource development institutions

lack of basic education and skill development.

Brandt report of 1980 highlighted the North South divide of world in economic terms. It suggested.

- 1) transfer of resources from developed countries to developing countries
- 2) Providing skill and humanitarian development assistance to developing countries
- 3) Taking historical course in mind and helping developing countries in trade as well.

Therefore, the basic ^{needs} deprivation in third world countries is mainly centred around mentioned points and should be removed in order to form sustainable advancement through co-operation.

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।

According to Global Gender Gap Index
India ranks 112 (in 2019). Only 11.8%
men and women while global average
is about 18%.

- Factors of → 1) Social factor of patriarchy,
men superiority in "politics".
- 2) Economic factor: women are
more engaged in primary
work (periodic labour force
survey 2013).
- 3) Political factor: women are considered
to be free of domestic issues and
not political.
- 4) Historical tradition of women subjug-
-ation like Parda, opposition of
Naga community on women participa-
-tion.
- 5) Technological factor of technology
divide making them unaware of
their rights and duties towards nation.

Way Ahead :

- 1) Women cells should be formed in committees to raise gendered issues.
- 2) Reservation to women can be thought upon as done in local self government.
- 3) Role of women in various political sphere be highlighted as done in their role in Udaad Mangalyam.
- 4) Grassroot approach through women empowerment and role of NGOs like SEWA be encouraged in political education.

Therefore, women participation in political front has to be increased in order to get the other 50% population more proactive legally and ensure women empowerment.

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 स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियाँ हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

caste and race indicate the hierarchy of society in various ways.

similarities between caste and race

1) both indicate social stratification

2) concerned with born in human traits

3) considered to be by birth
for ex: being lower caste and black

4) both have culminated to be modes of oppression.

however they both differ on following grounds.

Points of difference	Caste	Race
<u>based on</u>	occupation for ex: Brahman, Vaishya	colour. for ex: Negro, Caucasian.
<u>stratification mode</u>	is mainly vertical	mainly horizontal although white

		racism superiority exists.
Nature of differentiation	economics in Nature.	On physical traits.
Concept of <u>Purity</u>	exists.	existed but now somewhat disappearing.
Mainly found in	South Asian countries or III world countries.	Western countries.

Thus both caste and race have come
up to be a major basis of oppression and
are a setback to human development.
if not considered strictly.

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

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

Peri urban areas are like transition area adjacent to urban areas that has traits of both rural and urban areas.

- Problems faced by peri urban areas
- 1) unsuitable developmental ideas as they are either rural or urban development plans.
 - 2) low economic activities and growth of same.
 - 3) are mainly notified as land relocation or rehabilitation areas without proper planning
 - 4) become gateway to overpopulous urban areas and rural areas migrants.

corrective measure that can be taken are as follows:

- 1) developmental plans by municipalities should be encouraged for notified and statutory towns as well.

- 2) Integrated developmental plans be encouraged that should focus an area as whole rather than urban & rural as isolated.
- 3) Identification of illegal mafias and encroachments that hamper development.
- 4) Integration of peri urban areas in National Urban Policy or even AMRUT Mission.
- 5) developing Affordable renting house as in Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme to ensure proper infrastructure in peri urban areas and availability.

Thus, peri urban areas will continue to depressurise the population growth and land demands and therefore need an overview of development.

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 Telescope was launched in 1990 to study cosmos and universe.

It has introduced fundamental changes such as:

- 1) Jupiter's storms and its surface.
- 2) Have postulated and linked various dark matter theories.
- 3) Inter galaxy stars and planets such as K 2-16 b (super earth) and their behaviour was studied through Hubble Telescope.
- 4) Black holes its mergence and gravitational lensing was also studied through blackhole.

- 5) Behaviour of comets and disintegration of comet Atten made Hubble studies emphasize on comets.
- 6) Starbirth and death and black hole cosmic wave background made scientist estimate the average Milky way galaxy age.

Thus, the basic element of our galaxy and its study ($H\alpha$) and further many related studies have been an outcome of Hubble Telescope. an

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 (फार्मसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

India is the third largest producer of drugs in volume and one of the biggest producer and exporter of generic medicine.

Factors

affecting location
of pharma industry

- 1) Nearness to the port causing easy import of API and export as well.
- 2) being a footloose industry, it is also affected by states policy incentives such as electricity.
- 3) Availability of labour. as India generally produces generic medicines which are low in cost.
- 4) Transport facilities such as nearness to freight corridors.
- 5) Availability of raw material reducing transportation cost.

India has emerged as major pharmacy of world because:

- 1) low Manufacturing cost of India's.
- 2) Availability of Natural ports and cheap labour.
- 3) Government's Initiative such as National Manufacturing policy, Pharma Vision 2020.
- 4) Proximity with China; which is leading producer of API.
- 5) Huge Market and self consumption such as over the top counter medicines, malaria vaccine like hydroxy chloroquine.
- 6) easy Market regulation policy and ease of doing business.

Thus, pharma industries is a growing sector and should be further strengthened by forward and backward linkages of API and Market strengthening.

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।

Ocean basin is denser than continental plate, made up of silica and magnesium.

The ocean basin has following components

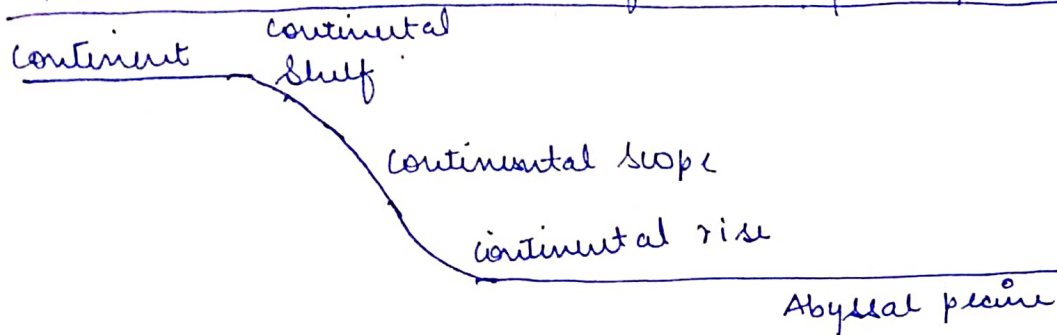


Fig 10.1: Components of ocean basin

along with reliefs like guyot, trenches, mid oceanic ridge.

Ocean basin forms through continental rupture as follows:

- 1) At ocean-continent interface the volcanic eruptions push the ocean basin at convergence boundaries.
 - 2) These convergence boundaries fold up continent creating fold mountains or trenches where the ocean basin is consumed up.
- at + (this theory of ocean formation)

- 3) Self rupture of continental landmass ^{exposes} and its separation also brings ocean basin and creates strait or further into ocean landmass.

For ex.: The theory of Panthalassa and Pangaea to form Gondwanaland and Eurasian plain.

- 4) Further the movement of continents are reversed and they get locked to form new ocean basin. For ex: Movement of Indian plate to North East and formation of Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean.

- 5) Mantle plume also helps in creating topography in ocean basin and its movement.

Thus, the ocean basin formation is central to plate tectonic theory and its present day boundaries have been shaped by long convergence and divergence of ocean and continental plate.

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।

Language has been central to Indian culture as mode of communication.

- Linguistic Analysis tradition
- 1) Ashoka's edicts pillars has many language of Persia, Greek.
 - 2) Aryabhatta's aryabhatiya was translated to Arabic
 - 3) Kambam translated Ramayana into Tamil.
 - 4) Tamil poems as early as Tamilhoor and its preservation was done by Sangam era.
 - 5) rise of Prakrit language and Sanskrit by intellectual class in early medieval tradition

The languages were preserved and transmitted through:

- 1) Traders manuscripts and biographies such as °fahien's account of Kusha Empire language.
• Al Biruni's kitab-ul Hind indicate rise of Sanskrit and Hindi.
- 2) Numismatic art of coin inscription was used to propagate language.
- 3) Translation of epics such as Mahabha-
-rata and Ramayana to depict and delete language barrier. For ex: Barrak Shukh used translated Mahabharata into Russia.
- 4) Bhakti Movement and Sufi Movement also encouraged and spread local languages. such as brajvasi by Sankaradwa.

5) King's self efforts like Asoka's dhamma and Missionaries (dhamma mahamatras) spread Prakrit in East Asia.

6) Architectural scripts and scrolls painting were also used to preserve language along with message to masses.

Thus, language is very central to Indian culture that has been preserved and passed on through generations.

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।

Peasants provided a tough resistance to British rule from the very beginning.

- Causes of peasant movement
- 1) Tremendous land revenue
 - 2) Ruin of Indian handicraft leading to overcrowding in agriculture
 - 3) Institutional harassment by police, judges, Zamindars
 - 4) Disruption of traditional agriculture class such as poligars, or even Zamindars by Permanent Settlement Act.
 - 5) New policies such as Ryotwari and Mahalwari system further oppressed.
 - 6) Social discontent because of moneylenders and outsiders called dikhs.

The nature of peasant movement varied during National Movement as:

I phase (19th century to early 20th c. (1920s))

- 1) Individual isolated struggles like Sanyasi revolt, revolt of Madnapore, Indigo revolt.
- 2) Mainly centred around individualistic causes like moneylenders, not against British rule as whole.
- 3) Traditional Model of agitation like plundering, looting.
- 4) Would converge after competition of demands such as deccan riots so after deccan ^{Agriculturalist ~~refus~~} regulation bill 1879.
- 5) Also based on religion and caste like Mappila uprising, Farazi uprising.

II phase (1920 onwards)

- 1) Moved to organised agitation like Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha.
- 2) Political tools were also used to raise peasants' voice through All India Kisan Sabha.

3) Active participation in National Movement like in Non co-operation, Civil Disobedience movement.

4) Boycott and consolidation movements were started like Lika Movement to voice peasants' grievances mainly during 1 world war.

Thus, peasant movements were an important component of larger National Movement that changed its character through the journey:

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

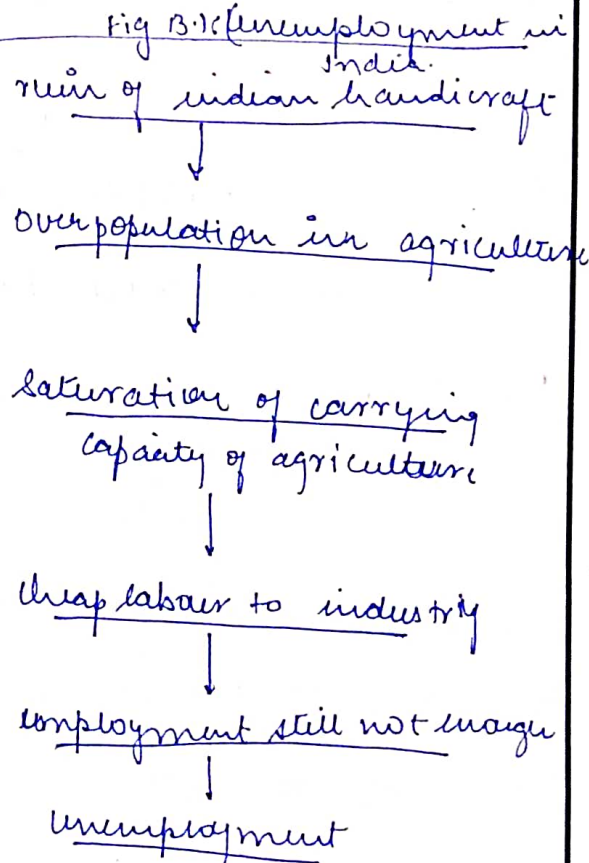
भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे?
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialist movement in India increased during early 20th century.

- Reasons for emergence of socialist movement
- 1) Internal causes: 1) exploitation of workers by rich and industry owners.
 - 2) unhealthy condition of work,
 - 3) rising unemployment post world wars. (Fig 13.1)

- 4) Rise of middle class intellectual and ideas of socialism
- 5) Rise of socialist leader like Nehru
- External causes :

- 1) Rise of Russia as socialist model of economy.



- 2) Crash of US economy post world war I further triggered anti-capitalist stand.
- 3) Ideological perspective of Marxism were further advertised and praised.
- 4) Private property was mainly regarded as mode of oppression and threat to lower class.

The Socialist idea impacted Indian National Movement as :

- 1) Formulation of Socialist ideology within and outside Congress. For ex: Congress Socialist Party, CPI.
- 2) Rise of Trade unions and increase of bargaining capacity of workers
- 3) Simultaneous rise of capitalist class in National Movement to garner support for them as well.

- 4) Rise of underground revolutionary activities to overthrow bourgeoisies also started like Hindustan Socialist Revolutionary Association (HSRA)
- 5) Adoption of socialist mode of economy in Karachi session of 1931
- 6) Also impacted post independence mode of economy as highlighted by Awadhi session.

Thus, the socialist wave culminated National Interest and Movement in during the time and shaped post independence India as well.

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

ट्रुमैन सिद्धान्त अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Truman doctrine was announced in (70) 1947 by US on its foreign policy.

Objective :- 1) To help the minority resisting subjugation by outside.

1) to surpass any threat, to US, (direct or indirect) anywhere round the globe.

The doctrine is said to be the official stand of the cold war era.

It was humanitarian in stopping external aggression.

as.

1) Intervention of US in Vietnam war to assist France.

2) formation of NATO to militarily assist the Atlantic countries.

However the doctrine was more strategic
as:

- 1) Strategically placed US military in every continent.
- 2) Gave an edge to US over Russian communism ideology.
- 3) Place US as net security provider of the globe.
- 4) Simultaneously increased US soft and hard power.
- 5) Encircled Soviet leading to look weak and resulted in ~~break~~ disintegration of Soviet union.

Impact of doctrine

- 1) Made the world bipolar with US and Soviet pole.
- 2) Increased mass military armamentation of both US and Soviet.

- 3) Helped US culminate its national
interest of global super power.

Thus, Truman doctrine was a main
watershed development of 20th century
that placed US on top and still
leads its foreign policy as seen in
global war of terrorism on Afghanistan.

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 dynamic synthesis of various components. &

It faces major divisive forces such as :

- 1) Secessionism like Kashmir state
- 2) Exclusive regionalism and tensions. For ex: Telangana issue, Greater Naga issue.
- 3) Communalism and religious riots. For ex: Godhra riot, Kashmiri Pandit riots and recent delhi riots.
- 4) Internal security threats like Naxalism.
- 5) Casteism leading social division and discrimination.
- 6) Left wing extremism

These forces have been in continuity since independence, though has reduced to meagre. This has been done as follows:

- 1) Providing positive notion of such forces like celebrating regional variation through events and tourism. For ex. Dikto India campaign, various circuits.
- 2) Historical blurring of the lines by compassion and solidarity.
- 3) Thoroughly studying causes and implementing the suggestions. Like issue of Telangana was sorted by economic and political division.
- 4) Humanitarian approach like increasing tourism in Kashmir valley, Operation Samadhan doctrine of MHA.
- 5) Adoption of positive secularism and encompassing various religions according

to their own laws. for ex: Hindu code bill.

6) Adopting doctrine of essentiality to ensure removal of stringent practices and discrimination to fight Casteism.

7) Providing reservation for bottom up approach.

Thus, in a nation like India of multiple castes, ethnicity, culture. These divisive forces though been a part have been made obsolete through constitution, government efforts and people's participation

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 सुझाएं।

According to census 2011, there are about 5 million domestic servants out of which 80% are women.

- Challenges face by domestic worker (DW)
- 1) low paid job as compared to other primary workers.
 - 2) DW mainly from other states are harassed, and tortured, sexual assaults.
 - 3) Mainly DW are below legal working age making them deprived of basic education.
 - 4) lack of recognition as workers.
 - 5) employer of DW treat them like traditional model of slavery as or servants and masters.

Factors that aggravate such situation challenges

1) Uneducated DW and no information related to basic rights, wage and condition of work.

2) no legal recognition of D. workers.

3) No legal obligation of hiring and firing of DW.

4) Form unorganised sector of work that is unregulated.

5) Minimum wage rate is not fixed. ~~Like~~ for ex: Raj, Andhra P., Bihar only have policy regarding the same.

6) Lack of institutional infrastructure like household of migrant DW and

7) Lack of documents that make them even more vulnerable.

Way forward :

1) National domestic policy should be formulated keeping in the legal recognition

of DW in mind.

2) NGOs and SHGs be encouraged to form asso-

-ciation of DW to increase bargaining capacity.

3) Registration of DW in every Municipality and

Panchayat be done to maintain proper record and their basic pay.

4) Issue of harassment be reported even without documents or speedy concussions and hearing chance be given.

Thus, the plight of domestic workers has to be holistically addressed in order to provide basic facilities to all and achieve SDG 1. (End of poverty in all its forms)

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।

During COVID-19 lock down pictures of migrant carvans surfaced speaking the migrant ~~into~~ plight and challenges.

Migration in India

Internal - 37% population has undergone migration (Census 2011) of which male dominate inter state rural to urban migration

External - India is the largest host of migrants (inter-country) according to global migration report 2020

Migration has shaped Indian scenario as follows:

+) Social front :

~~1) India~~ , Internal :

1) Mixing of various cultures and adoption of social practice like celebration of Lohri nation wide.

2) Strungtained National Unity and
diluted regionalism -

3) Helped in diluting caste hierarchie and
expose stringent caste practices.

External - Increased Indian diaspora and
culture worldwide.

- Adoption of practices such as Namaste, especially during COVID-19.
- Aid in India's soft power

Economic -

- 1) depressurisation of overpopulated states like
UP, Bihar
 - 2) Availability of labour throughout the country
for ex: during sugarcane harvest period.
 - 3) Source of foreign currency and
stabilisation of rupee.
 - 4) Source of cheap labour in primary sector,
(manufacturing and coal especially).
- 1) Social impact of discrimination
Challenge faced at workplace.

by Migrants → 2) Psychological impact of cultural
shock, temperature variability
adjustment.

- ↳ Economic impact of low wages, lack of basic needs
- ↳ Lack of recognition in state oriented beneficiary schemes.

Way Ahead :

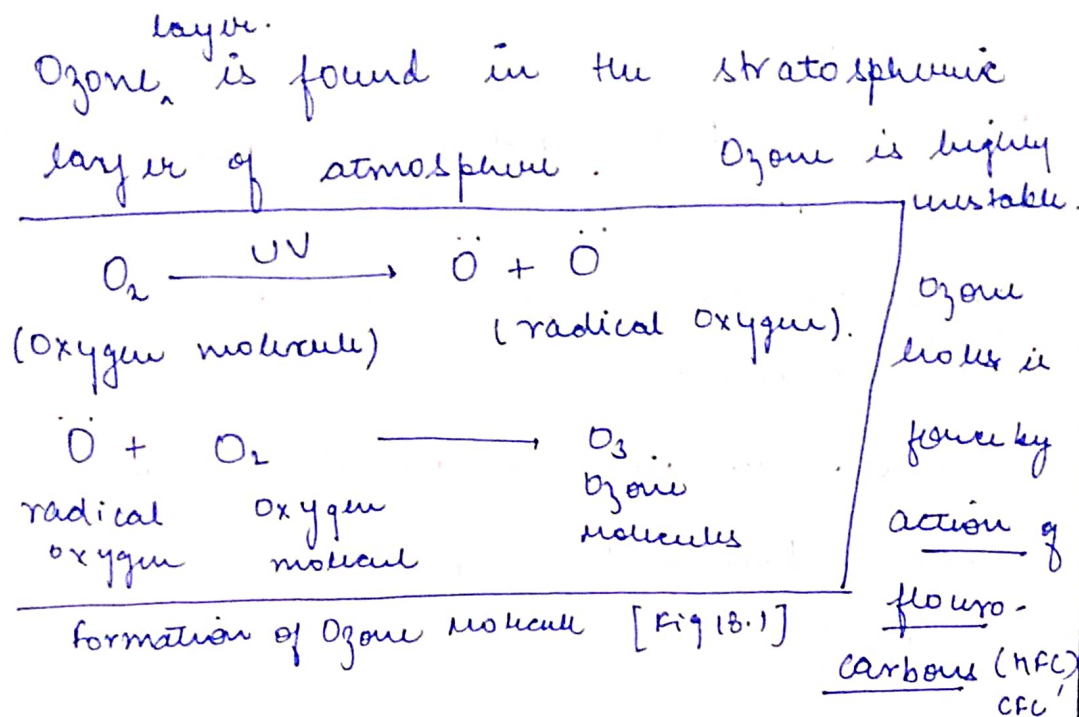
- 1) unencouraging pull aspect of migration in Northern states as well.
- 2) Legal recognition to both internal and external migrants.
- 3) Caste based registration bedore for increasing beneficiary [Pancha Mukhopadhyay committee]

Thus, migrants are the facilitator of huge populous country like India but are in need to secured in all aspect as highlighted above.

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।



on the O₃ molecule as follows.

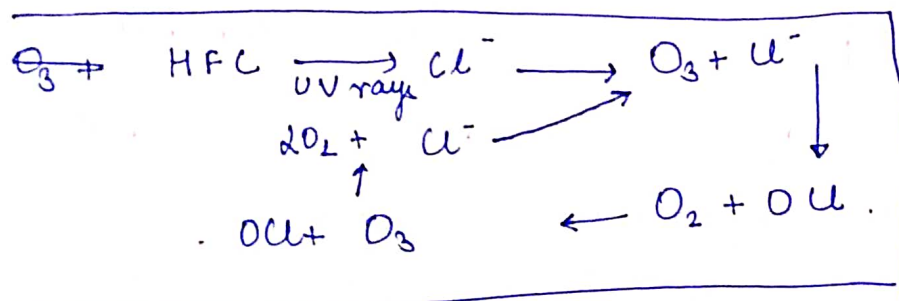


Fig 18.2. Ozone layer depletion.

Thus, one molecule of fluorocarbon breaks 2 atoms of Ozone and a repetitive cycle.

This is further aided by Polar Stratospheric Cloud by catalysing chlorofluorocarbon molecules conversion to free radical.

The Ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in because:

- 1) Low mean temperature of Antarctic than Arctic that provides stable Polar Stratospheric clouds. (PSC)
- 2) Stable air due to low ⁱⁿ continental and ocean temperature difference providing
- 3) Stable reaction atmosphere.
- 3) Hydration of stratosphere in Southern hemisphere because of vast ocean reaches further making it cooler and conducive for PSC.
- 4) Isolated conditions of Antarctic helps in stabilisation of polar vortex in Southern hemisphere thus causing further ozone depletion.

Induces for positive reaction or feedback
effects of loop causing more warming.
ozone layer → make earth vulnerable to UV rays.
depletion → human effects such as skin cancer.
 → threat to biodiversity because of vulnerability
 of plants.

global efforts → Vienna convention to
 tackle ozone depleting substances.
 → Montreal protocol to control CFCs and
 HCFCs.

Thus ozone layer is very essential for
 the ultimate survival of life and
 should be encouraged through public
 awareness, global co-operation and govern-
 -ment measures holistically.

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 is loss of oxygen in ocean water due to various anthropogenic and natural causes.

- causes of ocean deoxygenation
- 1) Eutrophication by nutrient enrichment, surface flow.
 - 2) Increase in water temperature that decreases oxygen mixing capacity of water.
 - 3) Oil spills and plastic waste causing a natural barrier to oxygen mixing interface.
 - 4) Nitrogen deposition on the near surface of ocean air interface.

Various effects of Ocean deoxygenation are :

I) Socio-economic :

- a) Rise of dead zones leading to food security threats.
- b) loss of potential fishing zones and threat to marine food industry.
- c) Increased anoxic water can lead serious health effects.
- d) can lead to ocean acidification further increasing vulnerability to coastal tribes and tourism as well.

II) Environmental effects :

- a) Threat to marine ecosystem as whole
- b) Increased biological oxygen demand and metabolism that causes either invasion of stronger species or die all process.
- c) Increased stratification of ocean threatening nutrient recycling and upwelling.
- d) Global warming enhancement.
- e) Threat to ecology such as corals that are building block of ocean environment.

f) disruption of passive cycles such as carbon cycle as ocean is the major stabiliser of various cycles.

way forward:

- global efforts need to be culminated from every country to stabilise fertilizer and pesticide use.
- Use of technology such as denitrification and further enhancement be encouraged.

As highlighted by UNCN report 'Ocean deoxygenation: Europe's problem' it is very important to address the issue globally. Thus, efforts should be aligned to discuss and work on the same.

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 use of technology to harness optimum development of resources sustainably within natural boundaries of a drainage system.

- It ensures
Natural and
Social capital as
- 1) maintains equilibrium (natural) of a drainage system and human race
 - 2) ensures natural carrying capacity within the watershed boundaries.
 - 3) enhances resource management and technological enhancement
 - 4) on-site conservation aggravates environmental awareness, and increases natural capital through afforestation, and various methods
 - 5) Increase productivity of land and further ensure proper cropping pattern and food security.

Integrated Watershed Management has 3 concepts:
(IWM)

- 1) Wastewater treatment
- 2) Desert Area protection
- 3) drought area ^{na} management.

It helps in achieving sustainable goals like:

- 1) SDG 6 (water and sanitation) is ensured through IWM
- 2) desert area protection not only helps in achieving land degradation neutrality but also ensure climate Action (SDG 13 and 13 respectively)
- 3) Poverty and food security can be ensured through diverting wastewater treated ^{water} plants to plants and agricultural use [SDG 1 and 2 respectively]
- 4) Watershed management further ensure decreased competition for water availability and ensure peace. (SDG 16)

Way forward:

- 1) development of decentralised planning be done to increase awareness as done by Jal Shakti Abhiyan.
- 2) Increase state participation and integration on water divide rather than state boundaries.
for ex: Rajasthan's Jal Suwasambhar Abhiyan can be integrated with Gujarat's Sujalam Sujalam Yojana.

As highlighted by composite water Management Index (NITI Aayog) India's per capita availability ^{it} decreased from 2500 m³ (192001) to 1500 m³ (2011). Therefore a need of more social and environmental efforts to converge should be done.