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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	Pandhuri Tej	Registration Number	34271
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Date	07/10/17
Center	ORN		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in 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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gupta architecture from 6th century was a culmination of architectural styles for various schools like Mathura, Amaravati and Hindu influence.

~~Devotio~~ Devotion to Vishnu can be seen from their patronage of Vaishnavism, early temples from Gupta reign, early adoption of Vimana style architecture.

However, inspiration from Mathura school like Buddha's facial

expressions, use of red sand stone,
profuse decoration of halo etc can also
be observed.

Tolerance to Jainism can be
seen from structures like Bahubali at
Sravana Belgola etc be observed.

Thus, Gupta rulers while being
Hindu rulers and patronage to Brahmanism
showed exemplary tolerance to faiths
like Buddhism and Jainism.

This is reflected in their
~~architectural~~ sculptures too.

2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian craftsmen were famous for their intricacy, delicacy and skill all over from Roman empire to imperial British rulers.

Artistic Achievements of ancient India

(1) Indus Valley civilization

- Terracotta figures of mother goddess
- Detailed emotive carving of seals like Pashupati seal with animals like rhino, buffalo, lion & elephant
- Bronze craft of dancing girl.

(2) Pillars & Stupas of Ancient India

- Ashoke Pillars with intricate carving
- Stupas with viharas and artwork in their entrances & pillars.

(3) Amravati, Mathura & Gandhara school

- Buddhist sculptures with facial descriptions
- Jataka stories of Amravati school
- Decoration of Halo, robe of Buddha.

(4) Pottery over the ages

From Black red pottery of Harappa to grey ware of ancient India.

These craftsmanship and skills

continued over the ages even in the medieval period, to chola temple building, textiles of various parts of India and paintings etc in Mughal period.

It is due to these capabilities, India was one of the richest nations by the end of 16th, 17th centuries that attracted Europeans for trade & colonization.

3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

19th century and 20th century social reform movements were the result of centuries of religious dogma, social evils, discrimination etc. It was sometimes caused by colonial rule and sometimes a genius of its own.

Social Reform movements - Colonial presence

- 1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer of reform movements. He fought against social evils of Sati, child marriage etc.
- 2) This took a legislative approach and law was made by criminalising Sati by the British.
- 3) Other reform movements like M.G. Ranade in Bombay, Henry Vivian Deroze were all

led by English educated youth, hence witnessing colonial presence.

4) Other colonial measures of reforming Hindu and Muslim faith was what eventually led into revolt of 1857.

Cultural Regeneration - Devoid of British

1) Tilak's Ganesh festival (or) Shiv Jayanti or his call of cultural regeneration do not have any colonial influence

(2) Arya Samaj - 'Go back to vedas' ~~by~~ was not related to colonial presence but because of evils of Brahmanic hegemony.

(3) Even the 'Shuddhi movement' or cultural

Regeneration of Muslim values wasn't related to colonial but to Revivalist tendencies of the leaders.

Socio-Cultural regeneration in 20th century like Dalit movements, Temple entry may all be linked both of to colonial English education and social oppression.

Hence, it can't be conclusively said that socio cultural movements ~~or~~ were occasioned by colonial presence, they were both by colonial presence and genius of their own.

4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरुद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gandhi, after his return to India by fighting the imperial discrimination participated in his first protest against British in Champaran struggle in 1917.

Strategy of Champaran :

- 1) Civil Disobedience - against the order of not entering the province.

- It was a novel idea of that time.

- 2) Against a Common Cause - sympathised by almost everyone universally - Tinkathia system.

3) Negotiation with British - arrived at an agreement with British by commission of an enquiry committee

Next 30 years - Use :

1) Similar strategy used in

- Non Cooperation Movement
- Civil Disobedience Movement - by the use of common cause 'salt'

2) Connect with the masses - Gandhiji

believed in mass struggle and urged masses to participate in freedom struggle

3) Gandhi - Irwin Pact - arrived at

a reconciliation with British even though

complete demands were not accepted.

In this way, Gandhiji galvanised millions of people in participation through NON-VIOLENCE against the imperial British. The final culmination of the strategy is seen in Quit India Movement where people took to the streets even when leaders were arrested.

5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb its freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

Press, Newspaper, Journals, booklets etc played a very important role in strengthening the National movement by reaching to masses, bringing awareness and calling for protests.

Curbs by British :

1) Beginning of the most oppressive curbs by Vernacular Press Act.

- All vernacular newspaper had to get permission before publishing.

This was brought ~~by~~ to control the spread

of nationalistic fervour in 1870s.

2) Defence of India, Acts :

Numerous Acts brought during wartimes curbed the freedom of press. (especially WWI and WWII).

Role played by Press :

1) Vernacular language newspapers : like

Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Kesari etc

helped masses understand the exploitative nature of British.

2) Eradiation of Social Evils - Gandhiji

wrote Harijan and similar other initiatives by Ambedkar, Phule etc fought against

social evils of untouchability, child marriage, discrimination against women.

3) Mobilization of masses - Use of underground radio, secret brochures etc helped mobilize masses during Quit India Movement even when leaders were arrested.

Despite all the regulations by British, press and media played an indispensable role in social, political mobilization and awakening of masses. This should be the spirit of current media which is plagued by ills like fake news, paid news, biases etc.

6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बालफोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Israel was created by the Allied Western Powers against the wishes of the Arab world to accommodate the Jews who were being executed and persecuted all over the world.

Anti semitic sentiments in fascist regimes in Europe like Hitler's Germany and other parts led to mass scale persecution of Jews.

Moved by their situation, the Western powers of UK, USA etc wanted to

rehabilitate them in their motherland of Israel and led to the Balfour Declaration.

Arab world was against this because of anti-Semitism, religious dogma, loss of resources to Jews, forced displacement of fellow muslims from the banks of Jordan.

These sentiments are still resonated in the Arab Israel conflict which was dotted by wars after WWII like Yom-Kippur war, ~~the~~ etc. Muslim majority nations like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, UAE

are all antagonistic to the Israel even to the current day.

Reconciliation strategies by the USA like the Camp David Accords havenot worked well and the conflict strengthens because of illegal occupation of West Bank by Israeli forces.

Hence, even after ~~too~~ hundred years of proclamation, Balfour declaration has its effects on geo-politics of the region.

7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Decolonization, though began with American independence in late 18th century was finally took pace post World war II.

Decolonization - process

- 1) Began with Indian Independence and Korean independence in 1947.
- 2) South East Asia - from Dutch, American & French settlers
- 3) Africa - in 1960s till 1980s - from British, French, Belgian etc colonies.

Reasons for Decolonization :

1) Intensified struggle for independence
in the colonies.

2) Local factors :

- Military exhaustion . post WW II
- Economic weakness of Europe post WW II
- Spread of ideas of liberty, freedom etc
- Realization of people in Europe and demand for the same.

3) Global factors :

- Establishment of United Nations.
- USA as super power and its past of colonial history

- Freedom struggle movements everywhere around the world stood in solidarity with each others.

eg: Asian Conference by Jawaharlal Nehru

- Scramble for colonies was one of the reasons of WW-II and hence wanted to avoid again.

Hence Decolonization was neither an accident nor a product of a grand design but was influenced by social, political, military factors around the world.

8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Unification of Germany in 1871 was the beginning of the scramble for power, aggressions, nationalistic fervour etc in Europe. It fundamentally changed the history of Europe in many ways:

(1) Nationalism - strengthened in Germany, Italy, France etc. Germany and France repeatedly had the power struggle in late 19th century till 1945.

(2) Germany Competition for colonies - Africa
This began the scramble for colonies in

Africa Germany was denied colonies till then but later had to be accommodated in South West Africa and Central Africa.

3) Economic Power house - Germany

This began the competition between UK, France and Germany for economic supremacy

- Increase in Naval power
- Increase in Iron & steel, coal etc.

4) Alliances & Groupings

France, Russia, Austria etc were all against

Germany for various reasons. This led to

formation of Little Entente, Little Alliance etc

and ultimately led to culmination of WWI.

Unification of Germany, Italy,
rise of nationalism, and right wing groups
like Nazis, scramble for Africa, Naval
competition etc were the reasons that
ultimately led to world wars I & II and
hence changed the balance of power in
Europe.

9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Positions by Mahatma Gandhi - Language

- 1) Education to be in vernacular language
- 2) English should be optional language for higher education
- 3) Hindi can act as language for national integration.

Annie Besant - Language debate

- (1) English education should be encouraged.
- (2) ~~Hindi & English both as~~
- (2) English acting as official language for administrative purposes too.

These positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi & Annie Besant finally evolved to become the debates for advocates of English & Vernacular too.

Even in post independence India, imposition of Hindi was vehemently opposed by states like Tamil Nadu. which Hindi hegemony is rejected and demands for English as official language are made. This finally culminated in Official Languages Act, 1965.

In recent times, decision to make Hindi language compulsory in all

schools via Presidential assent was again considered controversial and against federal structure as Education is in the state-list.

For promoting Gandhiji's view, most states have adopted primary & secondary public education in Vernacular. Hence, positions held by Gandhi & Annie Besant are still advocated by both sides of language debate even today.

10. C. Rajagopalachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती हैं।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

played
Rajagopalachari ~~was~~ an important role
in India's freedom struggle and even
post independence, he fought for various
reforms in government through
Swatantra Party.

Role by Swatantra Party

(1) Against Socialistic policies of Nehru

- Rajaji was against Planning Commission
and idea of five year plans.

- he advocated for free market & thus acted as buffer and regulator for growing socialistic tendencies of Congress Party.

(2) Opposition - healthy role

- United with other opposition parties like Janata party on various causes
- led to quality debates & discussions in Parliament.

Hence, Rajaji by his advocacy of freemarket and capitalism has maintained healthy opposition to policies of Congress

through politics played through
Swatantra Party in initial years of
independence .

11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste in the present form has shed its religious doctrinal structure and has become a cause for political mobilization and other secular functions.

Colonial Period - Caste

i) Census of 1901 - segregation and demography
calculations based on caste for the first time.

- strengthening of caste identities.
- from a organic varna structure to a rigid, legitimate, state recognized structure.

2) Separate & Joint electorates

Scheduled caste / Patils were first recognized as such and given special political rights from Poona Pact of 1932 and Government of India Act, 1935.

3) Land Settlement

Permanent settlement has led to emergence of landlord castes and tenant castes etc.

Independent India - Caste

1) Land Reforms - Land Owning caste

- led to landowning by 2 dominant castes in many areas. eg: Kapu & Kamma - Andhra
Vokkaliga & Lingayat - Karnataka
Jati, Patil etc.

2) Mandal Report - Affirmative Action

Reservations in education & public employment has led to communities claiming 'Backward' status and also seen in recent protest by Jats, Patidars, Marathas etc.

3) Political Mobilization

Emergence of Parties like Bahujan Samajwadi (BSP) led to caste-based political mobilization of delis as also seen in 'Bhum- Army' incidents lately.

Hence, caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments in colonial period as well as independent India.

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India ranks 135th in UNDP's Gender Development Index which shows the disparity and discrimination by women in India.

Gender wage disparity

(1) In agriculture:

- only 4% of land owned by women
- due to discriminatory inheritance laws and weak execution.

(2) In manufacturing:

- women not preferred in manufacturing jobs due to perceived physical disability
- Informal labour - hence poor wages.

(3) In services :

- weak representation in high paying STEM sector jobs
- Contractualization of pink collar jobs like BPOs, & nursing etc.

Reasons

- (1) Patriarchal attitude of society and lack of women in decision making roles.
- (2) Weak representation in Parliament & legislature
 - lacking of gender just laws.
- (3) Educational status -
 - drop outs in secondary school for child marriage etc.
 - less enrollment in higher education
 - Expenses like dowry

According to World Bank's estimate, India's GDP can grow by more than 25% if gender parity is achieved in employment status and wage. Steps like enactment of Directive Principles of state policy which mandate equal pay for equal work have to be taken up.

Scholarship programs for women in higher education, reservation in STEM fields etc are also steps in the direction that are needed to be taken to reduce the existing gender pay gap in India.

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Child sex ratio according to 2011 census - 921/1000 men.
Overall sex ratio = 945/1000 men.

Child sex ratio is defined as ratio of ~~women~~ girl child in the age of 0-5 years per 1000 boy children.

Reasons for the trend

- (1) Proliferation of sex selective abortion
- Sonograms etc in private clinics of Haryana, Punjab etc
- (2) Family Planning Initiatives
- preference for boy child when added with

family planning lead to lesser girl children.

(3) Malnutrition & Female infanticide.

- Death of female children before the age of 5.

(4) Higher resilience of women

- leading to ^{higher} ~~skewed~~ sex ratio in elderly and longer life span for women.

Govt steps

(1) PCPNDT Act - prevention & criminalization of sex selective treatments and even sex determination ~~and~~ of the baby.

(2) ICDS - Integrated child Development scheme

- better nutritional ~~step~~ status of all children, especially female child.

(3) Incentivisation of girl child

- Sukanya Samriddhi scheme •
- various state government initiatives for monetary incentive.

(4) Awareness Campaigns

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme for
- improving awareness about social evil.

However, ill implementation of PCNDT Act and skewed family planning are to be corrected and the patriarchal attitude has to be targeted for better results.

14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

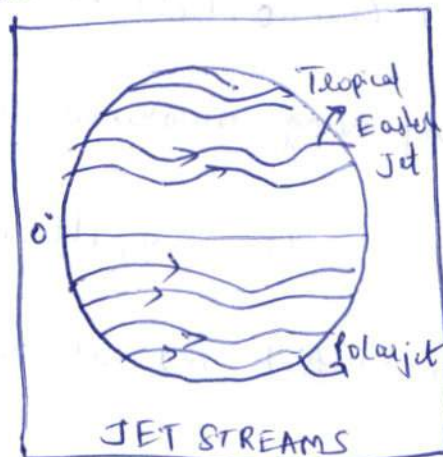
Jet streams are the upper tropospheric high speed circulation of wind that circulate entire earth influencing various weather conditions across the world.

Influence on Weather:

(1) Indian Monsoon:

- Sudden ~~break~~ ^{burst} and breaks of the monsoon

is due to moving north of Tropical Easterly jet that from Indo gangetic plains to North of Himalayas.



- strengthening of monsoon - because

of somali jet. that
descends at Mascarene
high and strengthening
of high pressure region



(2) Polar stratospheric clouds - Ozone layer

- leads to localization of polar stratospheric clouds and hence causing destruction of Ozone layer and Ozone hole in Antarctica.

(3) Drastic climate changes -

Tropical easterly jet and Polar jet act as air gaps and prevent mixing of air masses

from either sides of the jet stream
and hence leading to sudden changes of
climatic conditions to the north and south
of the jet streams.

Jet streams hence cause and
influence weather conditions across the
world also help in navigation (air planes).

15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

With the rapid increase in middle class and economic growth, India is bound to have high electricity demand over the next few decades. Developing hydropower in North East can help in fulfilling this demand.

Potential of North East - Hydropower

1) Many fast flowing rivers

and huge rivers like

Brahmaputra, and its

tributaries like Kameng, Tista etc



2) Untapped Potential

- Arunachal Pradesh is ranked 1st in highest hydroelectricity potential among states of India

3) Small Hydro- Ecologically Friendly

- Many small streams and tributaries etc have potential for small hydro which is environmentally friendly.

Reasons for Untapped Potential

1) Limited state capacity

- due to Autonomous administrative structure
- underdevelopment in general, so state governments can't invest.
- Limited local demand for electricity.

2) Focus on Large hydro

- Government's focus has been on building huge reservoirs like ~~As~~ Sardar Sarovar instead of small hydro.

3) Unfriendly Tribal Population

- Tribal groups not interested in state's involvement.

Steps needed

1) Multistake holder approach - by taking tribals into confidence

2) Focus on small hydro by Central government - to achieve Paris agreement targets of 170GW.

3) Improvement in Transmission & Evacuation infrastructure.

4) Building local demand for electricity.

Developing hydropower projects in NE can lead to overall development and hence need to be taken up.

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cement Industry in India is distributed along the regions of availability of limestone, laterite soil etc.

Factors of location :

- 1) Availability of raw materials.
- limestone, sand, fly ash.
- 2) Electricity availability
- 3) Transport infrastructure
- for raw material transport
- for product movement to market
- 4) Labour availability
- semiskilled labour

Challenges faced by the industry :

- 1) Sand mafia & illegal sand mining -
leading to shortage for legitimate producers
- 2) Environmental regulations
- Restrictions on sand mining from river beds
- 3) Slow down of construction
- real estate slowed down post economic crisis
and slow pick up since then.

Some of these challenges are being resolved by various government initiatives like 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms, 'Housing for All' schemes, Real Estate Regulatory Authority Bill etc.

However, concerted efforts by private industry and government are needed so that industry can support the multiple industries that it supports.

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Polymetallic nodules are the ~~seas~~ nodules emanated from volcanic action on the sea floor over millions of years that have metallic content and immense potential.

Challenges - mining in Indian Ocean

1) Lack of Technology

- Unavailable for viable commercial mining of polymetallic nodules.

2) Adherence to Laws of Sea

- Limited availability in EEZ of India



and hence India has to first obtain permission from Maritime Organization for commercial exploration.

3) Competition from other countries

- China is also showing interest in polymetallic nodule mining.
- Other countries like Indonesia, Malaysia.

Strategic and Commercial Value

If In light of reducing availability of resources on mainland, poly metallic nodules have high future scope

2) Valuable minerals like manganese, iron

3) Strategic interest in Indian Ocean

- Indian Ocean ~~area~~ controls more than half of world's trade and $\frac{3}{4}$ th of crude oil and hence immense strategic potential.

Technology for exploration, mining has to first developed and also perfect estimates of the resource availability has to be done to fully utilize the potential of polymetallic nodule mining in Indian Ocean.

18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Groundwater levels have been falling beyond sustainable usage in various states like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu etc.

Unregulated Usage

(1) Considered as Private resource

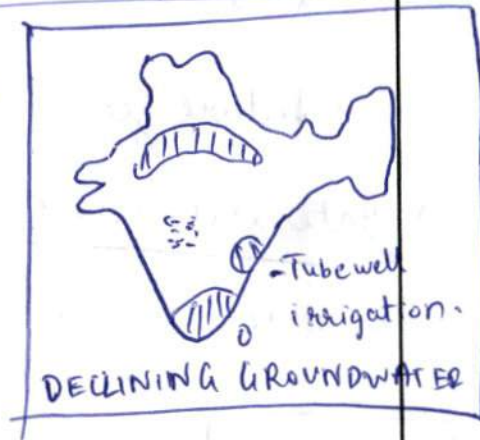
- no laws on judicial usage of public good.
- water below one's land considered to be owned.

(2) Electricity - Free of cost

- for farmers in various states like Andhra, Tamilnadu etc.
- Over irrigation - fields.

3) Tube well irrigation instead of surface

- As part of Green Revolution
- subsidised tube wells
- under development of surface irrigation



Quality & Quantity

1) Water Tables - Decline - in many areas
as shown in above diagram - ^{Coastal} A.P, Tamil Nadu
Vidarbha et.

2) Arsenic Pollution in West Bengal

- because of deep tube wells.

Need for Dedicated Groundwater Conservation

1) Unsustainable usage has led to increasing costs to farmers, eventually leading to suicides
eg: Anantpur district of Rayalseema region.

2) Ecological sustainability -

- for future generations

3) Interstate river water disputes

- as seen in Kaveri dispute between TN & KA

Way forward

1) Devolution of power to Gram Sabha for groundwater irrigation

2) Restructuring of Water board from currently ~~is~~ patched structure.

3) Rationalizing Electricity costs to farmers.

Keeping in mind, the many social, economic, environmental & health costs of the groundwater exploitation, immediate steps are needed in this regard.

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

The share of tourism and allied activities
in the share of Tertiary sector ^{GDP} has been
constantly rising, more in recent decades.

Importance of Tourism

- 1) Local employment, Economic potential
and allied sectors like restaurants,
commercial activities etc.
- 2) Growing middle class income implies increasing
demand in the future.
- 3) Only source of income for some areas like
hilly regions, beaches etc eg: Darjeeling.

Challenges faced :

(1) Underdeveloped Ecosystem

- Transport infrastructure eg: trains, roads, information centers etc.
- Tourist operators (professional services) etc

(2) Untapped Foreign tourist potential

- Due to lack of safety (perceived & real).
- Luxury tourism underdeveloped.

(3) Unsustainable Tourism - Ecological

- Throwing plastic bags, unclean surroundings, destroying local pristine ecosystems.

(4) Safety of Tourists

- Overcrowded places like Pushkar etc can lead to stampedes etc.

Sustainable Tourism

(1) In areas like Uttarakhand, North East etc

- helps in mitigating migration
- building local economy & infrastructure.
- balancing regional disparities.

(2) Ecological Friendliness

- To protect our heritage and prevent pollution of water & surroundings
- To protect pristine areas of nature
- To promote biodiversity.

Steps taken like 'Visa On arrival',

e-Visa, HRIDAY scheme etc are all steps in right direction but promoting niche area of eco-tourism is equally important

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Wetlands are areas covered partially or fully submerged by water eg: ponds, lakes, paddy fields, marshes etc.

Significance of Wetlands

1) In Urban Areas

- Act as natural drainage system
- Protection against floods, storm surges etc
- For tourism & recreation.
- Natural disinfectant for various pollutants etc.
- Sources of water-drinking, sanitation etc.

2) Other areas

- Biodiverse areas eg: mangroves of Andaman
- Buffer against soil erosion, Coastal erosion
- Buffer from marine upsurge into rivers etc.
- Migratory paths of birds.

Government steps - Wetland Management

(1) Wetland Conservation Program

- Ramsar sites eg: Loktak Lake
- Wetlands of National Importance

(2) Land use laws - Zoning in Urban areas

- Prohibition from construction activities
in vicinity of wetlands

(3) Steps for Regeneration & Rejuvenation

for eg: Bhagiratha project by Telangana govt

However, these steps have
proven to be inadequate as seen in
yet again - another year of floods in Mumbai
Chennai etc. Strict enforcement of land use
laws, demolition of structures in encroached
areas etc are all to be taken for further
protection of our cities from the incidents
of floods.