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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	SAMEERA . S		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	165062
Center	DISTANCE LEARNING	Date	8-10-2017

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		- 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।
2	12.5		
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20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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's reign in ancient India is considered to be the watershed moment of Indian architecture and culture. One of the striking characteristics of this age was the broad tolerance towards different religions.

→ Gupta rulers were patrons of Hinduism but had equally supported the flourishing of Buddhist and Jaini culture.

→ Sultanganj Buddha is one example of Gupta times' sculpture marvellous.

→ Ajanta cave architecture and mural paintings depict Buddhist art.

→ Ellora cave painting which have Buddhist, Jain and Hindu elements though flourished post-Gupta, have beginnings in their reign

→ Bagh Caves are another example of Gupta's tolerance towards the religious diversities.

→ Dhamekh stupa - is built during Gupta time.

→ Mathura art of sculpture depicted ~~both~~ Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism with unique features for Buddha and Vaishnava and Vaishnavis which were common to both Hindus and Jains.

Hence it could be rightly pointed out that though ~~they~~ Guptas depicted their devotions towards Vishnu more through sculpture, their tolerance towards Buddhism and

Tainim are evident from the various sculpture, ~~the~~ rock art paintings depicted in different parts of their kingdom.

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 crafts have a unique distinction of being marvellous and is still seen in the demand for handicrafts in tourism sector. The art has a very historic legacy starting from Indus civilisation.

1) Bronze figure of dancing girl of Mohenjodaro, Red sandstone torso, mother goddess ~~to~~ terracotta figure from Harappa etc shows ancient Indians were well versed in the art of craft. ~~Different~~ 1

2) Different pottery making marking the historical calendar like OCPW, Red potteryware, NBPW etc of Indus valley, vedic period and Kanpur

Monuments.

3) The intricate works seen on Sanchi stupas, Torana, later temple architecture seen in Khajuraho, Kalinga temples, & Chola temples like Brihadeshwara temple depict the Indian workmen's delicate craftsmanship.

4) Indian craft was also famous in the fields of glass work (Hyderabad area), silver works (Bidri), metal works (Nataraja sculpture in Tamil Nadu) during ancient times.

So the artistic achievements and delicacy and skill of Indian craftsmen have a long history and is ~~expt~~ exemplified in the achievements of ancient India.

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।

Nineteenth century India is marked by various socio-cultural movement which were occasionally backed by colonial thinking.

1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy's anti sati movement was backed by legislation passed by colonial government.

2) Laxmi Chandra Vidyasagar's movement for widow remarriage and increasing age of child marriage did find resonance with British India by passing Age of Consent Act.

3) Prominent leaders of that time were invariably trained in western liberal thoughts and so had a universalism and rationality in their acts.

4) The vast spread of paper printing and press aided by British India helped in spread of social reformers' movements among people.

But it should be noted that social movements were not created by the colonial government but was just occasioned by their presence as.

1) It was the Indian reformers who took initiatives to modernise the society

2) Though they had the backing of western ideas, they never wanted to uproot the Indian beliefs but modernise it according to times and curb the evil practices.

Ex: Mohan Roy never advised to embrace Christianity though he preached monotheism to Hindus.

3) Reformers advocated for speedy legislation and mass education and the British India was reluctant to uphold the need showing their less interest in modernising the society.

4) It could also be seen as a policy of government's parrification and alienation of Indians reformers from religious leaders by passing a few legislations they demanded.

5) Jyotiriba Phule and the like were never the beneficiaries of English education and ideals yet they led reform movements.

Therefore it could be argued that India's 19th century movements were truly owned and led by Indian people. The presence of British colonialists was more a coincidence.

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।

1917 Champaran satyagraha was the first mass movement led by Gandhi in India. It was the testing laboratory of his means of struggle ^{in India} ~~for the~~ which he invented and employed in South Africa.

→ Champaran satyagraha was against the British landlords by indigo peasants of Bihar area for removing the thikaitia system. The movement got importance when Gandhi was requested to have a look at their plight.

→ Gandhi's involvement and direct talk with peasants and recording made British to appoint a commission

where Gandhi too a member. This was the first victory of for Gandhi against British as he could make them bent to his methods of non-violence and truth without any confrontation.

→ when the commission had to rule in favour of peasants, he made his second victory without any bloodshed.

~~The success of Champaran~~
~~made again~~ The success of method against British both in South Africa and in Champaran made him to adopt this means of struggle for liberation struggle of Indians. His passive resistance method based on truth and Ahimsa, when he realised it is futile to resist Britain with force was able to unite and galvanise

millions of Indians and eventually
led to the biggest mass movements
with little bloodshed in the history.
The starting point of this historical
struggle was the little Champaran.
a

5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's 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।

It was the Britishers who introduced press in India. But it was the Indians who utilized it in full extent and it did play a big role in strengthening national movements.

→ Indian nationalists and reformers utilized the press to reach mass and continuously wrote articles criticizing the British rule.

→ The spread of Mohan Roy's reform movements, Debendranath Tagore's Thakurabodhini Sabha had reached masses through various publications like Thakurabodhini Prakash.

→ Later Bal Gangadhar Tilak started Kesari newspaper which routinely criticized British in sharp words and later causing in his exile.

→ Revolutionary groups
Yugantar, Sandhya, Kal are some other examples of strong pens writing against British.

→ Lytton's Gag Bill called Vernacular Act did ban many Indian newspapers like Bhaskar.
~~It also~~ But Indians resisted in novel ways by changing vernacular paper into English newspaper as in the case of Amrit Bazar Patrika.

→ It is not from India but from abroad too, Indians published newspapers like Gadar, Bande Mataram to incite people against British rule.

and over which Britain had less control

→ Sundera Nath Banerjee had been the first journalist arrested for writing articles against British

→ Curzon's rule also saw many moves of censoring the Indian newspapers during the Bengal Partition.

But as evident, Indian leaders stood against oppression strongly by employing different means to reach out to people and practicing free thinking. The articles they have published had a direct take on Indian mass and in inciting national sentiments ~~about~~ which was evident from the rise of people in protest of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's arrest.

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 बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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।

Decolonisation which gained momentum after two world wars was the ~~more~~ ^{the} result of national movements in colonies than an accident or design.

Decolonisation happened as the result of

1) colonies being made aware of disillusion created by white man's burden and white supremacy theory of west after disastrous wars.

2) Soldiers who participated in the wars ^{when returned} incited the colonies' national sentiments.

3) After world wars, the power structure

of world has changed and the
US and USSR were more sympathetic
to colonies demands.

4) Creation of UN to safeguard
peace and self determination of people.

5) Economically drained colonialists
were an ~~equal~~ easy target for colonists
movements.

6) Colonies of Asia and Africa
came in contact in 20th century
frequently through conferences of
oppressed nationalities and common
forums on UN and mutually endorsed
their ~~freedom~~ cause ~~for~~ for freedoms.

7) Better politically and nationally
conscious people through the spread of
concepts like self determination
and universalism organised in
better way to demand for freedom.

8) India's freedom in 1947

stood as a trigger for many Asian countries and African countries freedom struggle.

So it can be aptly said that decolonisation was the result of various local and global factors which eventually compelled the colonialists to grant freedom to colonies.

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।

German unification was a mortal blow to the USSR led eastern block in the cold war. and it has fundamentally changed the power structure in Europe.

→ The division of Germany between US and allies and USSR was the strong indication of existence of differing ideologies in Europe - when Eastern Europe sided with USSR, West endorsed democracy and capitalism.

German unification of 1872 was a mortal blow to the existing powers of France, Britain and Austria - Hungary in Europe - and it has fundamentally changed the power balance

in Europe and world history.

→ The architect of German unification, Bismarck employed iron and blood policy for his ambitions where he tactically played with leading powers which eventually resulted in Germany - France rivalry.

→ Bismarckian foreign policy of secret military alliance paved way for German rise in Europe as he was able to make a pact with most of the countries isolating France and in securing those nations' support in adverse conditions.

→ His promise on no territorial expansion after the unification and adherence to it made many his friends making Germany a ~~trustworthy~~ trustworthy partner.

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।

Language as a cultural heritage has a greater role in shaping a society. India being a culturally and linguistically diverse country, language forms the vestige of its diversity.

→ Mahatma Gandhi, and Annie Besant were the advocates of common language which is free from colonial's imposed language.

→ Both also advocated for the role of vernacular language in a student's formative years and emphasized on the vernacular language based education over English.

→ The common language favoured by Gandhiji was Hindustani. He believed it would make administration simple and free from colonial legacy and would be beneficial in integration process.

→ Both was against the ^{sudden} imposition of common language and advocated the need for organic evolution and co-ordinated effort overtime to replace English in administrations.

It is evident from the above arguments both Gandhi and Ambedkar stood for common language in India and equal growth of vernacular language. Their endorsement of both aspects had taken from both sides of language debate even today.

It could be seen that the
three language formula of 1966 indeed
giving equal weightage to both Hindi
and vernacular languages much like
the stands of Gandhiji and Anni Besant.

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।

C. Rajagopalachari was a stout Gandhian and Congressman. Later in life he dissonated with INC and built Swatantra Party having different ideology from Congress.

His argument for a ~~def~~ separate party was that for the democratic practice to be fruitful, there needs to have an opposition. The issue with INC was that though it had ~~given~~ ^{been} an umbrella organisation having people of different opinions and ideologies, in actual practice there needs to have an opposition questioning government's role. Internal opposition or internal

democracy is not just sufficient.

Hence Rajagopalachari created a new party which ~~was~~ functioned as an opposition to INC and questioned government's policies democratically.

→ The party was pro market in economic development different from socialistic economic planning adopted by INC.

→ Party believed in the idea that there can not be a separation between politics and religion and spiritualisation of politics is acceptable unlike INC stand.

→ Party vigorously supported the ad cause for adoption of Hindi as the national language when INC was in dilemma.

→ Rajagopalachari stood tall against Nehru in his foreign and economic

politics for as he favoured merc
tries with ISI instead the concept of NAM.

→ He also contested against
INC's V. K. Krishnaman showing his
growing alienation from governments'
politics.

Thus it could be aptly say that
Swabhrata party aptly provided ^{an opposition} and
filled the vacuum in a democracy
set up which if not would have
eventually result in tyranny -

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 as a ~~born~~ structure was present in India since ancient times. Sanskritisation and of Achvaris and assimilation of invaders/foreigners into caste system was an age old practice in India. But the institutionalisation of caste was started happening during the colonial period and independent India.

1) Oppression based on caste was more prevalent in British India as they adopted an appearing attitude towards the upper castes and favouring them more in clerical jobs.

2) The separate electorates started by British and the subsequent need of

Lower castes also showed the institutionalisation of caste structure. The Poona Pact resulted in caste as an inherent structure of Indian society giving legitimacy though annihilation of caste and well being of the lower caste were the end main goal behind the move.

3) Independent India has seen assertions based on caste politics among different ~~as~~ prominent castes like BSP, RJD etc.

4) Rise of politicians based on caste identity and caste based reservation by Mandal Commission

5) Agitations among forward castes to be included in the reservation category like Jats, Marathas, Patidars.

Hence. Though the constitutional safeguards are given to rectify the historical discrimination lower castes

are found in India. it ~~is also~~ has
also indirectly ~~made~~ shaped the
institutionalisation of caste in present
times which has its roots in colonial
period.

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 being a patriarchal
society the differences in work culture
and wage among men and women
is an issue of ~~constant~~ continuous
debate.

The disparity in wage among
genders are resulted due to various
factors

1) Not valuing the women's work
considering them as silent and not
demanding if wages are less.

2) There is less organisational
structure and bargaining unions among
women unlike men. Though SEWA etc
are changing the scenario.

3) Seeing working women from the angle that they are doing the job as an additional income earner like men that for him it is a necessity. This notion reinforces the family role of women.

4) Women are mostly employed in unorganised sector where hire and fire is a norm and there exists no regulation and monitoring resulting in women's exploitation.

5) Women are seen as less competent when compared to men and so their work is valued less.

6) Illiteracy and social backwardness are more prevalent among women making them less aware of their rights.

To address ~~the~~ the wage parity issue, India did have legislated many

acts like minimum wages Act,
Equal remuneration Act and the
recent order of Supreme Court in Tajjit
Singh case where contract labourers to
be paid equally as permanent labourers
etc.

But still, the gender wage gap
is a looming issue and to address
this along with legislation and
strict enforcement, unmitigation of
males, empowerment of women
are needed -

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?

India's national sex ratio after a while ~~has~~^{is} seeing betterment but age-wise divisions of sex ratio shows a worrying tendency in the child sex ratio.

The possible reasons that could explain this trend are

1) there is an increasing tendency ~~and~~ of female foeticide and infanticide in recent times.

2) The previous efforts of government might be the reason why there is better adult sex ratio. But with better technological and scientific measures, abortions, have become easy today resulting in less ~~the~~ female child birth.

3) With better education and economic conditions, ~~parents~~ couples are limiting their ^{number of} ~~child~~ children. ~~unlike past~~ But the preference for son is still present.

In the past decade, poor and less well off families number were more and they constantly tried for sons after having daughters increasing population. But the good side was that females too were born.

4) The declining child sex ratio is more prevalent in economically well off places shows that access to better contraceptives and abortion clinics coupled with son preference ~~causing~~ ^{limiting} the female ~~infant~~ foetide.

Ex: Though Kerala have a very good sex ratio, it is recently showing a decline in child sex ratio.

5) The natural tendency of male birth is more than that of females. With advancement of better health facilities, male child's survival rates have also increased unlike the past.

Government have taken various measures to correct this trend like

1) sensitisation and awareness generation through networking ~~of~~ with Ngos; civil society

2) PCPNDT Act 2003 which punishes sex determination at pregnancy time.

3) Regulation of scanning centres and private hospitals.

4) MTP Act 1971

5) Roping in religious leaders to advise people as son preference emanates from religious sanctions.

6) Different schemes for female child like Beti Bachao Beti Pado etc.

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 air flow in the upper troposphere - stratosphere region and has significant role in deciding weather conditions in the world especially in Indian Monsoon.

During wintertime, westerly jet stream plays an important role in deciding Indian weather. The jet stream which comes with occasional cyclones from Mediterranean region gets divided into two at the Tibetan highland and one branch move towards Indian subcontinent. This jet stream brings the western disturbances to India causing rain in North west region during

winter.

In summer time as the ITCZ starts moving northwards, westerly jet stream starts receding from Indian land. It is been argued there exists connection between ITCZ movements and jetstream retreatal. Summer time it is the easterly jet stream which plays the role of ~~rain~~ bringing rainfall in India. It starts flowing in the southern part of peninsula bringing tropical depressions. It is the easterly jet stream which is responsible for the burst of monsoon.

Indian monsoon mechanism still remains as an enigma for the scientists as it involves the reversal of winds, surface pressure and

air mechanism and jet streams
and ~~an~~ upper air circulation.

But the role of jet streams in
influencing the Indian monsoon is
well established.

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?

North East is endowed with hilly terrains and Himalayan rivers but the possibility of ~~exploring~~ ^{developing} hydropower projects are not explored to its full potential.

The reasons can be -

1) The difficulty in connecting with geographically isolated North East - as Siliguri corridor is the only connecting land with mainstream making logistics and equipment movements difficult.

2) ~~less~~ geographical isolation is also responsible for optimal utilization of energy generated as deploying smart grids and

distribution channels are difficult given the difficult hilly-plains terrain

3) North East states are politically not yet stable and secession tendencies and ethnic assertion make it a place fragile for development activities.

4) The low socio-educational indicators make the employment of North East people difficult ~~in large infra~~ higher positions in large infrastructural projects and resulting in more 'outsider syndrome' skirmishes.

5) Since major rivers of North East flow into Bangladesh and Myanmar, hydropower projects may be a contentious issue for inter state river dispute.

~~In spite of all these, government~~
6) Fragile environment conditions of North East making large reservoir constructions an ecological threat as in the case of Arunachal Pradesh when Supreme Court halted the power project.

pointing ecological and Buddhist cultural factors.

In spite of all these government have taken many initiatives to tackle the issues like

1) Employing Integrated North East Development Program under DoNER

2) Rapid road construction with the aid of Japan.

3) Schemes exclusively for North Eastern states for better socio-economic development.

4) Assessing the feasibility of mini hydropower projects which needs only category B environmental clearance.

5) Alternative access possibilities to North East through Bangladesh exploring recent motor vehicle ~~the~~ Agreement.

6) It is also important to win the confidence of ~~the~~ local people before employing such projects which will eventually lead to better integration and less security threats.

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।

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।

With global warming and climate change, water scarcity is becoming a larger threat to the globe and India is not an exception. It is only recently that we have incorporated groundwater conservation in our policy mandates for water conservation.

→ The indiscriminate use of tubewells in India in the dry regions is rapidly resulting the groundwater scarcity and the subsidized electricity program is adding the phenomena. The availability of personalised water supply is also making people to use dams and canals even if they are in the vicinity. The ground water deterioration is also causing increased

salinity making agriculture less productive.

So it is important to have a dedicated program for ground water conservation.

- 1) as Indias hardworks take years to replenish the groundwater.
- 2) though there exist separate groundwater commissions, its work in progress is dismal.
- 3) Need to sensitize the farmers against the tubewell use and the importance of dams and canal water.
- 4) to have a better picture of India's integrated water profile.
- 5) To have better rainwater harvesting techniques and designs and the implementation of same in every building constructed.

6) For a common platform for policy makers and scientists to discuss on the issues and better research provisions to tackle the problems by adopting international practices -

7) To have better organisational design. As mentioned by Mihir Shah Committee it would be good to have a National Water Commission to look after both ~~surface~~ surface and ground water profile as both are inter related.

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 नोड्यूलस का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

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।

Tourism is one of the leading economic activity in India but is facing a number of challenges like.

1) Unsustainable growth of tourism sector without giving heed to the ecological and environmental fragility

2) India is still struggling with better waste management technique affecting tourism growth and a byproduct of tourism

3) Road congestion and time delay in operations etc are affecting India's tourism profile.

4) There is a need of integrated planning of tourism covering the entire country. much like Swadesh Darshan program

It is important to promote sustainable tourism

1) as it will override the backlashes created by the unavoidable evils of tourism like waste generation

2) Environmental sustainability needs to be prime important in the field of planning tourism sector otherwise India will lose both at environment and tourism front -

3)

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।

