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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	Dheev Mittal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	80110
Center	DL (Kash Bagh)	Date	01/07/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

भारत में गुहा स्थापत्य न केवल हमें प्राचीनकालीन परंपराओं और रीति-रिवाजों की जानकारी प्रदान करता है, अपितु यह संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी एवं कलाकृतियों के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों का दृश्य उदाहरण भी प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cave architecture of India is as old as Paleolithic period Eg. Bhimbetka Caves (M.P.)

Information on traditions

- ① Cave architecture gives us immense information on social lives of the people. Eg. Bhimbetka Caves depict scenes of hunting, dancing etc.
- ② They provide information of nature of beliefs and religion followed. Eg. Ajanta Caves are dominated by Buddhist Chaityas and Viharas shows dominance of Buddhism upto 5th Century AD
- ③ Economic lives → Scenes of hunting, gathering etc. depict economic lives.

Accomplishments :-

① Sculptures :- Caves like Ellora Caves present marvel of Indian sculpture in ancient period.

Eg. ① Kailashnath temple at Cave-16

② Paintings :-

i) Paleolithic times - Bhimbetka Paintings

ii) Ajanta caves :- Apsara, dying princes

iii) Ellora Caves - Images of Bodhisattvas

③ Architecture :- Cave architecture

was not only diverse but also shows high complexity.

Eg. ① In post Maurya times Karla Caves were excavated with largest Pillared Chaityas

② Rock cut caves at Ellora depicts high level of Engineering. Eg. Kailashnath temple

Hence in terms of both traditions and art, Indian caves are piece of marvel.

2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि प्लासी के युद्ध ने भारत में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की नींव रखी, तथापि यह बक्सर का युद्ध था जो भारत में अंग्रेजों की सफलता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हुआ। चर्चा कीजिए।

Battle of Plassey was fought
between Siraj-ud-daulah and
British forces in 1757 in Bengal

Led the foundation

- ① It was the first major war
of Britshers against Indian
power where they were victorious
- ② It gave them access to rich
resources of Bengal through
Compensations and indirect control
- ③ The resources of Bengal also
helped them defeat French in
3rd Anglo French war making
them sole European Contendor
- ④ Realization of weakness among
Indians regarding unity and
weak forces

Battle of Buxar was fought between Mir Qasim, Shah Alam-II and Shuja-ud-daulah (Awadh) and British forces in 1764

Turning point :- while Plassey was crucial, Battle of Buxar was turning point as -

- ① It led to defeat of Mughal emperors, the mightiest power, Shah-Alam-II, who was respected.
- ② It led to British having Diwani rights, through "treaty of Alahabad" in 1765, over Bengal
- ③ Led to establishment of dual government over Bengal and the era of drain of wealth began
- ④ These resources not only strengthened Britishers economically but also militarily.
- ⑤ Awadh came under Indirect Control of Britishers

3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

अनेक अनूठे तरीकों और विषय-वस्तु के साथ-साथ, स्वदेशी आंदोलन ने न केवल बहिष्कार, अपितु आत्मनिर्भरता पर भी अत्यधिक बल दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement was a part of Anti Bengal Partition movement which started around 1903 in Bengal and spread to rest of the country later.

Boycott : ① The movement called for boycott of British goods to disempower British rule in India. Eg. Boycott of clothes

② Another form of Boycott was "Passive resistance" which called for boycott of schools, legislature, courts, lawyers' jobs etc.

While boycott was a great idea, it had to be backed by focus on self reliance as well.

Emphasis on self reliance

- ① Education :- (i) National education Council was set up in Bengal
 - (ii) Bengal National College with Amabindo Ghosh as principal
 - ② Industry :- (i) It led to establishment of a number of Swadeshi industries especially in textile sector. Eg. Bengal chemicals factory under P. C. Ray
 - ③ Art :- Indigenous school of painting led by Abanindranath Tagore emerged around this period with focus on indigenous elements in paintings. Eg. 'Bharat Mata'
 - ④ Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan also worked extensively to promote Indian art like dances
- Here this was a major period when self reliance idea emerged and was carried forward later on

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि भाषाई राज्यों का विचार स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले का था, तथापि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के पश्चात् भी इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ समय लगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Linguistic states idea before
independence can be seen through
following events and ideas

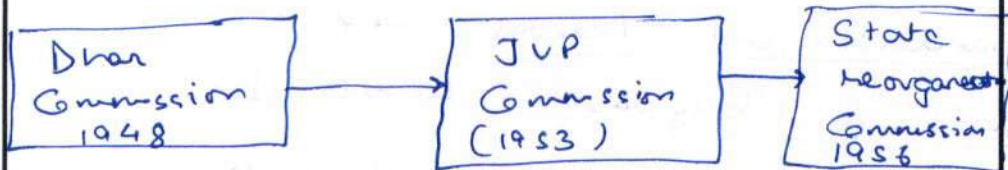
- ① Grandhiji and Nehru were in
favour of linguistic states for
development of regional language
& education and administration.
- ② Nehru report (1928) supported
the idea of such states.

However it took
some time after independence due to
various reasons.

- ① The era of partition created
fear among leaders that dividing
states on linguistic basis may
be divisive.
- ② The focus at that time was
on other important national issues

like Consolidation, war against Pakistan, refugees etc.

- ③ A number of committees stated that reorganisation on basis of language may be administratively and economically non-viable



Finally after protests and death of an Andhra Pradesh leader,

government finally set up State reorganisation Commission, which led to 14 linguistic states (1956)

Later :- (i) Maharashtra and Gujarat separated in 1960

(ii) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal in 1966

Hence due to these issues, linguistic reorganisation took time, but ultimately proved to be a winning force

5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. **(150 WORDS) 10**

डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का मानना था कि दीर्घस्थायी असमानताएं राष्ट्र और लोगों के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक कल्याण के समक्ष बुनियादी चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आधुनिक भारत के इतिहास में डॉ. अम्बेडकर के प्रमुख योगदानों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was among the
major leader of nationalist
movement in India

His Role :

- ① Upliftment of Dalits :- He
persistently worked for their
upliftment through out his life.

Eg. (i) All India Scheduled Caste
Federation in 1932

(ii) Poona Pact (1934) → Reservation
of seats

- ② Women empowerment :- He often
used to say that a society
is judged by the way it
treats its women and was a
major advocate of women's education

widow remarriage etc.

③ Father of the Constitution :- he was the head of drafting Committee of the Constitution

④ He also held the portfolio of Law Minister of Social Justice in post independence era and was instrumental in a number of laws like Hindu Code Bill

⑤ As an economist, he was an ardent supporter of industrialisation and agricultural self reliance

⑥ He also promoted Buddhism and argued against Brahmanical domination.

Because of his works, he is even today respected among all the political leaders in India.

6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 WORDS) 10**

यह इंगित किया गया है कि हाल के समय में, जहां शहरी क्षेत्रों में एकल परिवारों की आनुपातिक हिस्सेदारी में कमी आई है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यह बढ़ी है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nuclear families basically refers to small sized families and has become an increasing trend with urbanization.

However share of rural areas is also increasing as :-

- ① Penetration of digital platforms like smart phones, media, television etc. has brought urban cultures to rural areas.

- ② Legal factors :- Land ceiling acts and other laws have ensured property for the sons which were earlier in the hands of 'Karta' or elders in the family.

This leads to separation of sons in case of disunity

③ Increasing standards of living have done away with the need of having joint families.

④ Penetration of modern education and rising individualism

⑤ Rising middle class with self excluding tendencies. ⑥ Penetration of

Causes of fall in urban areas old age security hous

① Rising costs of livings.

② Working parents need to ensure security of their child and hence they prefer to ~~be in~~ ^{be in} ~~living~~ ^{their} joint family.

③ Better social infrastructure in urban areas lead to migration of even others in urban areas

④ ~~Factor~~ Better implementation of Maintenance of elderly Act 2007

All these factors have contributed to the new emerging phenomenon of realization of nuclear family.

7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

असाहचर्य, न कि तलाक, भारत में अधिकांश महिलाओं के लिए विवाह विच्छेद का एक प्रमुख रूप है। इसके पीछे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच तलाक की दर में सुस्पष्ट अंतर क्यों हैं।

Separation refers to merely physical separation where as divorce is a form of legal separation and annulment of marriage.
why latter dominate?

- ① Social taboo :- Separated women are considered to be a taboo in the society
- ② Easy process of divorce, especially in countries like Muslims.
- ③ Rising education and awareness among women and greater assertion of their rights.
- ④ Spread of legal aid.

Regional differences

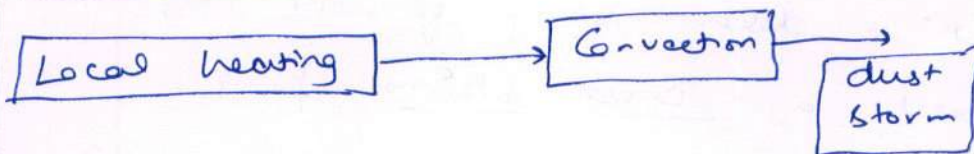
8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

धूल भरी आंधियों के प्रभाव का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अवलोकित धूल भरी आंधियों की वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are basically local level on tertiary atmospheric phenomenon caused due to differential heating of land.

Reasons for increased frequency

- ① Global warming :- It has led to increase in frequency of heat waves.



- ② Desertification :- High level of soil erosion coupled with deforestation has led to loosening of soil and desertification.

Loose soil is blown by air to near by areas.

Eg. As per data, 30% of India's

land is undergoing degradation.

- ③ High level of pollution also provides increased level of dust.
- ④ Drying ~~u~~ up of water bodies.

Impacts :-

- ① Frequent dust storms cause land degradation and desertification due to settling of dust on productive land.
- ② Air pollution :- Eg. As per SAFAR report, Delhi smog of 2017 was caused by Dust storms from Middle East.
- ③ Diseases :- Inhalation of dust and associated particles cause respiratory diseases.
- ④ Water pollution

The methods to check these is to ensure proper forestation belts along desert regions

9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

हिमालयी और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों की अभिलाक्षणिक विशेषताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Drainage system of India has evolved over a long period of times ever since Himalayan orogeny (65 million years) in tertiary period.

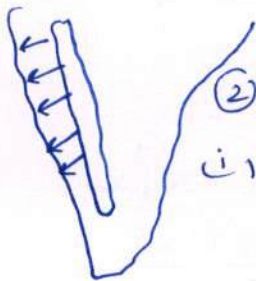
Factors :-

① Himalayan orogeny

(i) Led to antecedent drainage system in Ganga plains Eg. Indus system, Ganga and Brahmaputra system

(ii) It also led to upliftment of western ghats leading to formation of west flowing rivers.

Eg. Sita, Narmada, Sharada



② Nature of terrain :-

(i) Hard crystalline rocks of Peninsular India has led to formation of smaller rivers

(ii) Soft alluvial terrain of Ganga plains ensure

meandering rivers.

- (2) Rainfall and Glaciers :- i) Glaciers of Himalayas ensure perennial nature of Ganga system

ii) Lack of rainfall in Peninsula make rivers go dry in summer

Himalayan Rivers

- (1) Perennial
- (2) Mostly unicested
- (3) Forms large deltas due to high alumina
- (4) These rivers are meandering in nature
- (5) Flow largely through plains and hence HEP potential is low
- (6) Mostly dendritic pattern

Peninsular Rivers

- (1) Seasonal
- (2) They are mostly consequent.
- (3) They generally do not form very large deltas
Eg. West flowing rivers form estuaries
- (4) They do not meander due to hard nature of rocks
- (5) They flow and form waterfalls and have high HEP potential
- (6) Trellis pattern

10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

बागानी कृषि की विशेषताओं और इसके समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पाम ऑयल की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है, इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Plantation agriculture refers to a form of commercial agriculture where crops are grown for profit.

Features :- ① Generally require large size of land. Eg. Assam tea plantation.

- ② Large capital requirement.
- ③ Large labour requirement.
- ④ Crops grown for sale in market and profits.

Issues :- ① Land fragmentation.

- ② Lack of access to irrigation facilities. Eg. Sugarcane in Maharashtra.
- ③ Climate change and global warming.

④ Exploitation of labour. Eg. Cases of exploitation and even slave like treatment in Assam tea plantation

⑤ Lack of access to technology and suitable inputs like seeds.

Area under palm oil has significantly increased especially after Technology mission on Oil palm and now under NNOP.

Benefits :- ① They have high nutritional value

② High economic value

③ Reduction in ^{high} imports of Palm oil from African countries.

④ Oil extracted is used for numerous purposes like Food, Cosmetics etc.

Challenges :- ① Lack of irrigation facilities
Eg. Only about 16% is under irrigation

② Lack of forward linkage connectivity with industries like Food processing

③ Climate change ④ Poor technology of extraction

11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. (250 WORDS) 15

प्रथम शताब्दी ईस्वी के आसपास विकसित होने वाली गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati
school of Art emerged in Post-
Mauryan times and produced some
brilliant sculptures

<u>Gandhara</u>	<u>Mathura</u>	<u>Amravati</u>
① <u>Geographical location :-</u>  Around Modern day Afghanistan and Pakistan	① <u>Location :-</u>  Around Eastern India	 Around modern day Andhra Pradesh
② They were patronised by <u>Kushanas</u>	② Patronised by <u>Kushanas</u>	② Patronised by <u>Satavahans</u> and <u>Ikhshavans</u>
③ <u>Religion :-</u> Buddhist sculptures	③ <u>All three religions :-</u> ① Buddhist ② Hinduism	② Mainly Buddhism

	<u>and Jainism</u>	
④ It had <u>hellenistic</u> <u>influence</u> ie Greeks - Roman influence	④ Indigenous	④ <u>Indigenous</u>
⑤ <u>Features</u> <u>of Buddha</u> i) Buddha was seen in spiritual state ii) Smiling face iii) Wavy hair iv) Loose clothes v) Plain hairs	⑤ <u>Features</u> i) Masculine Buddha ii) Hairs had intricate sculptures iii) Tightly dressed iv) Hair was absent some times.	⑤ It was more of a <u>narasane</u> art and <u>also focused</u> <u>upon</u> tales of Bodhisattvas i) They showed Buddha <u>using symbols</u>
⑥ Mahayana form of Buddhism	⑥ Hinyana	⑥ <u>Hinyana</u>

⑦ Material used
was
Grey sandstone
and
later Mud and
stucco

⑦ They used
Red sandstone
as material

⑦ Used
white
sandstone
and
marbles

⑧ Example
Standing
Buddha
sculpture at
Kausambi

⑧ Example
Sculpture
at
Jaggayapera

Here these three

emerged as major schools of
sculpture in Post Mauryan period

12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

भारत में अंग्रेज न केवल क्षेत्रीय विजय और राजस्व पर नियंत्रण चाहते थे; अपितु वे यह भी मानते थे कि उनका 'मूल निवासियों को सभ्य बनाने', उनके रीति-रिवाजों और मूल्यों को परिवर्तित करने का एक सांस्कृतिक मिशन भी था। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Britishers first arrived in India around 1600 AD and from the Battle of Buxar (1764) they rapidly acquired control over entire India.

While their major purpose was economic and political i.e.

- (i) To ensure source of raw material and market for British goods and textiles
- (ii) Army for foreign conquest.
- (iii) Resources in the form of drain of wealth to finance Industrial Revolution

Britishers also ~~take~~ took immense interest in "westernisation"

of India which can be seen through following acts.

- ① ~~1821~~ 1813 Councils Act led to free entry of Missionaries in India
- ② 1835 :- Macaulay Minute led to beginning of English Education
- ③ Social reforms
 - Abolition of Sati in 1829
 - Widow Remarriage Act of 1856
- ④ Entry of missionaries in tribal areas.
- ⑤ Bringing rule of law in India

At the outset these seem to be the part of British Providential mission to civilize India, the real motive behind these were purely economic and ~~administrative~~ administrative

- ① Britishers wanted to hire Indians as low-waged workers

with basic education for clerical jobs

- ② They wanted to prove to emerging middle class that their motives are noble
- ③ Create a market for British industrial goods
- ④ Act as 'breakwater of storms' in case of a mutiny
- ⑤ To prove themselves as socially superior

Hence rather than having any noble mission of Civilizing India Britishers wanted to create a class of Indians who were Indians in blood, was as colour but Britishers in intellect, ideas and choices

13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

जवाहरलाल नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी के निकट सहयोगी होने के बावजूद, दोनों के बीच राज्य की भूमिका और इसके नियंत्रण की सीमा के संबंध में अर्थपूर्ण मतभेद थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Jawaharlal Nehru was termed as the chosen successor of Gandhiji by Gandhiji himself. The two of them struggled together to make a free and strong India.

However there were considerable differences between the two.

① Nehru was more in favour of centralization of power similar to Soviet model whereas Gandhiji also vouched for decentralization at local level.

② Nehru wanted central control over industries and economic activities, whereas Gandhiji

wanted decentralized industries at village level.

③ Education :- Nehru wanted uniform modern education where as Gandhiji wanted different education at different regions based on their culture and language.

④ Even with respect to agriculture, Nehru favoured collectivisation of farms and national control, where as Gandhiji wanted village level cooperative farming.

⑤ Polity :- Nehru favoured strong central government where as Gandhiji wanted greater power to Panchayats based on Principles of subsidiarity.

(6) Ques

With respect to the role
of the state Nehru wanted
state to take up the lead
for industrialization and modernization
of the country.

Grandhiji on the
other hand wanted the state
only to play a role of
facilitator and empower people to
develop on the lines of their
own genius through creating
village level resources

Today in India
there is a blend of these
Ideas with greater powers to
Panchayat and era of Co-operative
federalism, with state still
playing crucial role in
modernisation

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Sino-Soviet split was beginning to show cracks ever since 1950's and finally became a big split in 1970's

Causes :-

① Difference in ideology :-

China under Mao Zedong adopted a different form of Marxism compared to Russian model

Eg. Marxism was more focused upon peasants whereas Soviet union focused more on industrial labourers

② Sino Indian split.

After 1962 war between India and China, Russia supported India in a number of matters

going against China.

Eg. During Indo-Pak war of 1971, while China backed Pakistan, Russia signed Treaty of friendship with India.

③ Since 1970's after regime change in China, it started moving more towards Open market reforms which upset Soviet Union.

Eg. In 1978, it shifted to 'Socialism with Chinese features' under Deng Xiaoping.

④ China was also wary of rising Soviet influence in its neighbourhood and didn't want to become its 'pseudo-colony'.

Impact on Cold war :-

① It shifted Cold war immensely in the favour of USA.

- ② China backed USA alliance on a number of issues. ^① Eg. It backed ~~Soviet~~ Pakistan against India.
- (ii) It did not support Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- ③ Being a member of Permanent Council, it exercised considerable influence on cold war politics.
- ④ India had to significantly shift its status, from being non-aligned to a tilt towards Soviet union, to counter China.

Finally after the collapse of USSR in 1991, today China has emerged as a major power and some experts even predict a China-USA Cold War.

15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

इतिहास ने इस भविष्यवाणी को नकार दिया है कि भारत में लोकतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा। इस संदर्भ में, स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

India became a democratic,
republic country since 26th January
1950 after the commencement of the
Constitution.

While many predicted
failure of democracy in India to
it to its high population and
diversity, Indian democracy has
succeeded and flourished.

Achievements :-

- ① Political → Adoption of long lasting
yet flexible Constitution
- Conduct of free and
fair elections
- Plural nature of political
parties.

- ② Administrative

(i) Successful handling of various law and order problems like terrorism, Communism etc.

(ii) Establishment of a solid and organized bureaucratic structure.

③ Handling tough phases → Emergency of 1975
→ Various separatist movements in North East.

Eg. ① Mizoram issue resolved via Mizo accord in 1985

② Linguistic reorganization.

④ Independent judiciary, media and Civil society

⑤ Establishing itself as a democratic nation widely respected all over the globe for its plural values

Challenges :- ① Divisive forces :-

Features like Casteism, communalism are still strong in India and are even politicized. Eg. Recent spate of Mob lynchings

- ② Judicial crisis → Pendency of cases
→ Corruption
→ Lack of appointments.

Eg. Justice Reddy case where he is accused of ~~disproportionate~~ disproportionate assets.

- ③ Paid Media and issues of fake news and hate news.

- ④ Curbs on freedom through outdated laws like sedition, hate speech etc.

- ⑤ Rights of women, especially economic, social and reproductive are still aloof. Eg. Only 12% MPs are women.

- ⑥ Criminalization of Politics and money power
Eg. 31% of MPs are facing criminal cases

16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

समकालीन भारतीय समाज में कामकाजी महिलाओं द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per economic survey, women participation in labour force is around 22%. Since independence women have come a long way in asserting their economic rights.

Issues :-

① Dual social burden :-

Working women also have to ensure completion of household work creating dual burden.

Burden becomes even high for working mothers

② Sexual harassment :- Cases of sexual harassment at workplace are very high in India.

Eg. Vishakha case is a prime example.

③ Salary bias :- Despite Constitution providing for equal pay for equal work, there is still bias against women workers. (Article 39(d))

④ Poor infrastructure → Lack of separate toilets
→ Lack of Creche facilities.

⑤ Dependence on spouse :- Many a times women have to leave work for various causes like transfer of husband, child care etc.

Steps taken :-

① Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work place Act 2013 to prevent sexual violence

(i) Shel-box for the same purpose.

② Ensuring proper implementation of Equal Remuneration Act 1976

③ Constitution makers provided for Article 39 (a) to prevent salary bias

④ Ensuring education and skill development of women. Eg. Stand up India, National Livelihood mission etc.

⑤ Maternity benefit Act 2017 which provides for 26 weeks of maternity relief for women

Criticism :- ① Doesn't include paternity relief, and it also keeps benefit for single mothers, adopted child to 12 weeks.

② The act may lead to salary bias against women

③ It doesn't cover live-in relationships

Despite these criticism, it is a step in right direction and in line with global ILO standards and will go a long way in ensuring women participation.

17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत को एक जल-दबावग्रस्त राष्ट्र के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने की ओर अग्रसर किया है। साथ ही, इस संकट को टालने के लिए संधारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

Recent Niti aayog report stated
that India is undergoing its worst
water crisis.

Worldward in its
report stated India as a water
stressed nation as per capita
water ~~stage~~ availability is below 1600 m³/year

Factors :-

① Scarcity of water :- (i) As per the
report of Parliamentary Committee
(2011), 15% of ground water resources
are over exploited and av. critical

(ii) Niti aayog stated that 21
metropolitan cities will run out of
ground water by 2020

② Pollution $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Over use of fertilizers} \\ \text{Industrial pollution} \end{array} \right.$

- ↳ Household pollution
- ↳ Natural pollution.

Niti Aayog stated that 70% of water resources are contaminated.

- ③ Social factors :- Discrimination against low castes leads to lack of access to drinking water in rural areas.

- ④ Misuse of water { Lack of awareness among citizen
↳ Agriculture :- Irrigation uses almost 90% of total groundwater.

- ⑤ Climate change :- It will and is leading to melting of glaciers and hence drying up of rivers.

Solutions :-

- ① Check pollution { Check pollution at source
↳ Polluters' pay principle
(i) Waste treatment infrastructure must be enhanced.

(iii) Proper implementation of Water Act

1974, solid waste management rules 2008

- (2) Scarcity → Efficient sources of irrigation via PM Kishu Sinchai Yojana
- Watershed management
- Rationalization of water and electricity subsidies

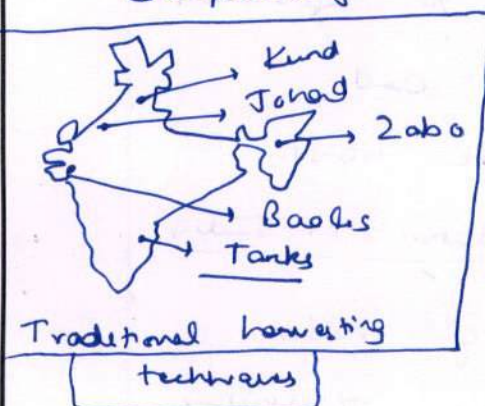
- (3) Technological → Desalination of waste water using RO

- (4) Creating awareness among citizens

- (5) Promoting rain water harvesting

Eg. Chennai has made it

Compulsory



- (6) Global Collaboration

to deal with issue. Eg. Israel may supply efficient irrigation technology

All these steps

must be taken to ensure food security and sustainable development

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

मृदा स्वास्थ्य के ह्रास की रोकथाम खाद्य सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। मृदा की गुणवत्ता में क्षेत्रीय भिन्नताओं पर चर्चा करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इसके सुधार के लिए उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Soil is key to human lives and food security, especially an agriculture dependent nation like India



Fig. 1

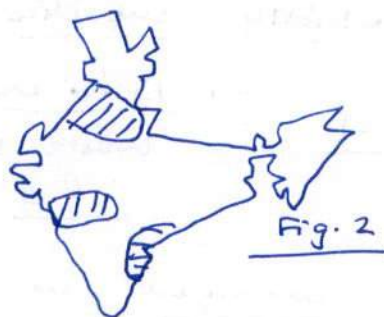


Fig. 2

- Arsenic
 Fluoride
 Both

- Nitrate pollution

Soil is key to agriculture and food security and a no. of reports state various sorts of soil degradation in India

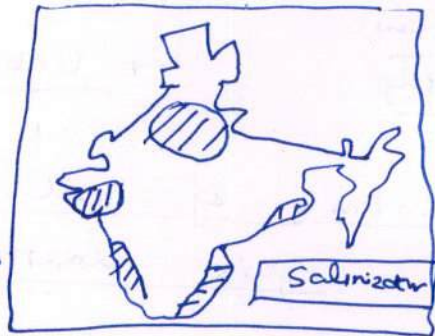
- ① Pollution : Because of heavy usage of chemicals in agriculture, soil pollution has become a regular

phenomenon . Fig. 1 and 2 shows different
types of soil pollution

(i) Imbalanced use of fertilizers has
also led to decline in soil
productivity, especially in green
revolution area . Eg. In Punjab
N:P:K ratio is 61:19:1

(2) Salinization : Salinization and alkalization
is particularly strong in canal
irrigated areas rendering soil
unproductive.

(ii) Salt water
intrusion from sea
also leads to this
in coastal areas



(3) Degradation and
desertification :- Niti aayog
reported that 30% of land is
undergoing ~~des.~~ degradation and
around 96 million hectares under
desertification

Causes :- (i) Deforestation (ii) Excessive
tilling

(iii) Exclusive usage of water

Measures :-

- ① Afforestation and new farming techniques like Agre-forestry.
Eg. Govt. introduced Agroforestry Policy in 2014
↳ National
- ② Govt. is promoting watershed management through integrated watershed management programme
- ③ Promotion of organic farming
 - ↳ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
 - ↳ Urban Composting Scheme
- ④ Monitoring of soil health via soil health cards
- ⑤ Afforestation via schemes like mandatory afforestation along highways. Eg. National green highway policy (2015)
- ⑥ Promotion of micro irrigation via PM kishi Sinehas yojana

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

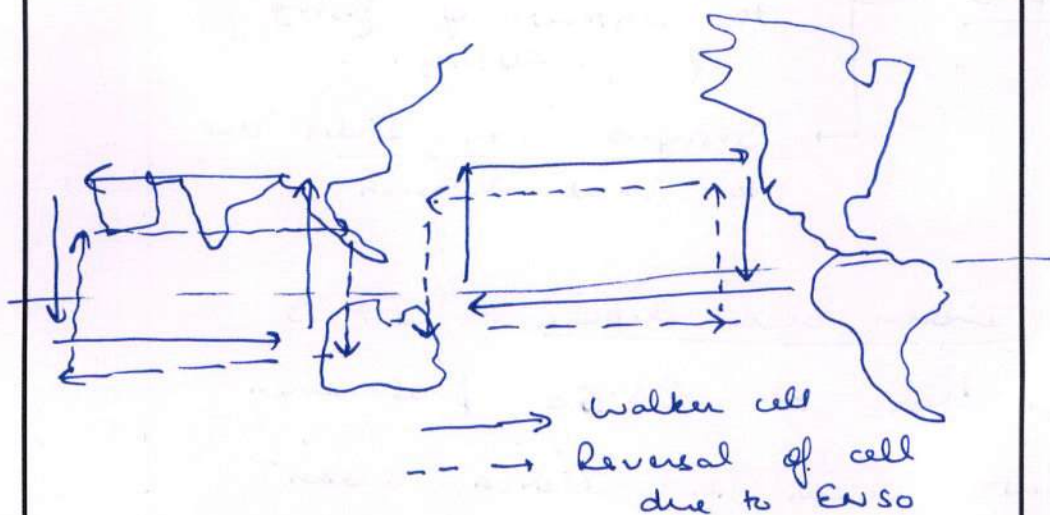
निम्नलिखित परिघटनाओं और भारतीय मानसून पर उनके प्रभाव का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए:

(a) ENSO (एन्सो)

(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)

(c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) ENSO :- ENSO stands for
El-Nino and Southern oscillation.



El-nino refers to a phenomenon whereby
Cold Peru current on the coast of
Peru shift southwards, leading to
warming up of sea water

Southern oscillation
is an effect of ENSO leading to
reversal of walker circulation as
shown in figure.

Southern oscillation index = Difference in
pressure of Port Blair and Darwin

If positive → Normal

If negative - El Niño.

Combined El Niño and

Southern oscillation are known as ENSO

Impacts

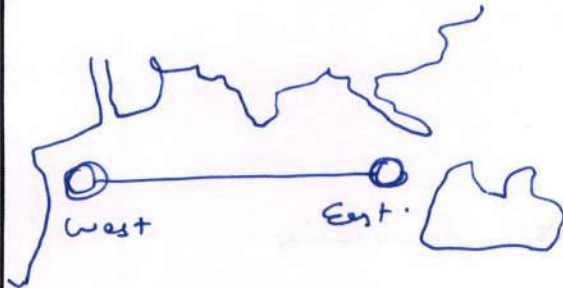
- Rainfall in Peru leading
to destruction of fishing
industry
- Droughts over India due
to weak Monsoon

(c) Indian ocean dipole :- It is
similar to ENSO phenomenon
but occur in Indian ocean

It is basically creation of
high and low pressure over
West and East Indian oceans
alternatively

Positive Indian ocean dipole i.e.
greater temperature over East
Indian ocean is associated
with strong Monsoon.

where as -ve dipole weakens it.



IOD = difference
between
pressure over
East and west
Indian ocean

A negative IOD also brings good
rainfall in South East Asia where
as Positive IOD creates drought.

(b) Madden julian oscillation :-

This is basically
a flow of high and low pressures
over Indian ocean.

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों के CFCs के प्रमुख उत्सर्जक होने के बावजूद, ओजोन छिद्र निर्माण की परिघटना मुख्य रूप से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है और वह भी बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone hole formation is basically a phenomenon of ozone depletion due to excess destruction of ozone compared to its formation.

Reasons for its concentration in polar areas

(i) Formation of ozone is linked to polar stratospheric clouds in Antarctica

(i) Very low temperatures in Antarctica ensure formation of these clouds with icy particles at a low altitude ($\therefore$ Tropopause is lower over poles)

(ii) Moreover, there is formation of polar vortex around Antarctica.

which helps in conferment of
clouds and chemicals

(iii)

Role of
these
clouds

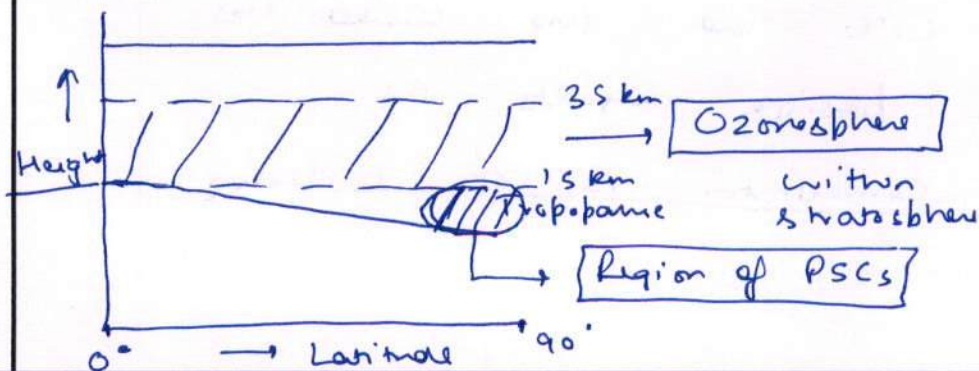
They help in building
up of large reservoir
of ~~ClO~~ ClO which
attacks O_3 molecule



↳ Denitrification of Stratosphere

The clouds suck up HNO_3
which keeps ClO chemically
active.

① These clouds are
not present in tropical regions
troposphere and
hence there remains balance in
Ozone depletion and formation.



② Absence of such low temperatures and polar vortex in North pole Arctic region confine them largely to Antarctic region.

② Moreover these clouds begin to form in winters and finally disperse after spring as sunlight falls on them.
hence till spring,

Ozone hole continues to get bigger, which makes it reach peak in spring.

A no. of steps have been taken like Montreal protocol, to gradually phase out CFC and the world has seen positive results as CFC concentration is on a decline