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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	143707
Center	ORN	Date	9.10.17

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	
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10	12.5	
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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

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है, जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mughal rule in India
marks an important watershed phase
in the history of the nation.

The greatness is witnessed
from :

- political unification.
- architectural marvels.
- promotion to art forms, etc.

Architecture :

Early rulers were pre-occupied
with consolidation of territory.

Architectural wonders include
Humayun's tomb, Alai Darwaza,
Red fort, Taj Mahal, etc.

A unique blend of Indian and
Persian architectural style is witnessed.

Poets and historians :

Many poets and historians from
across the globe were invited by rulers
like Akbar and Shah Jahan and were
felicitated in their courts.

Prominent names include :

- Birbillah
- Birbal, etc.

Painters :

Akbar was an ardent admirer
of paintings. He had painters from
Persia in his court.

Mughal painting style was unique focusing mainly on nature and symbols.

They introduced the art of calligraphy.

Musicians :

A new form of music developed under the mughals. Hindustani music form evolved from it. Prominent musicians include - Ustad Ali Khan, Bahadur Mulk, etc.

So, the mughals played an important role in the evolution of art and architecture.

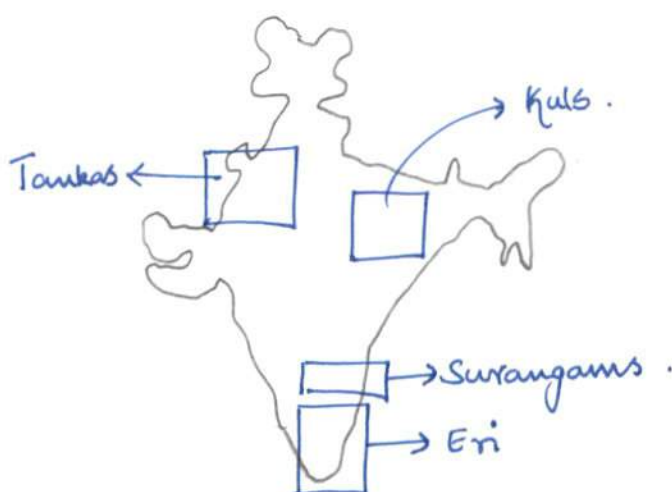
2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रूप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Water harvesting in India
has been practised from ancient
times.

They are developed in accordance
to their water needs and the local
ecological conditions.

Various practices are given below:



Deficient monsoons and erratic
weather patterns necessitated the
development of harvesting techniques.

Eri in Tamil Nadu :

A pond like structure used
to collect the excess rainfall, which
is later diverted through canals.

Surangams in Andhra Pradesh :

Underground structures used to
store water and minimise evaporation
losses.

Tankas in Rajasthan and Gujarat :

A room in the shape of tanks,
used to store excess rainwater for

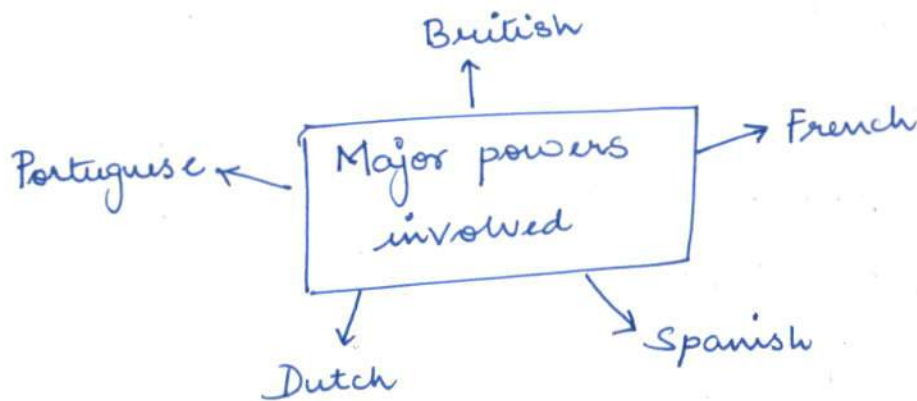
drinking and cooling purposes.

From ancient times, famous
structures like Rani-ka-var and
other step wells have been used in
rain water harvesting.

3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The rivalry among the European nations of 18th century was primarily for control over the colonies across the globe.



They were in a tussle to control major colonies like India, Africa, Latin America, South East Asian countries, etc.

In this context, the Carnatic wars in India was fought to establish the dominance of British and French.

It corresponded with wars across the globe such as 7-years war, American war of Independence, etc.

Both the powers supported rival factions in the Carnatic to establish their dominance.

The Carnatic wars ended with the Battle of Wandiwash and the Treaty of Paris, which established British dominance in India.

The French were reduced to the status of minor power, with scattered settlements like Mahe, Yanam and Pondicherry.

So, the Carnatic wars were a decisive war in the imperial rivalry for power.

4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The 2nd decade of the 20th century saw many major events in the Indian history like advent of Gandhi, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-cooperation movement, etc.

The Lucknow session of INC in 1916 is one such important watershed event.

Reasons :

The extremists were admitted back into the congress.

Major role played by Annie Besant and Tilak.

Signing of the Lucknow pact
between Muslim League and INC.

The Lucknow pact ensured
Hindu - muslim unity in the
following years.

Moreover, it recognised the
separate electorate awarded to the
muslims under the act of 1909,
which had far reaching consequences
in the later years.

Other major reasons include:

- rise of young leaders like
Nehru, Bose, M.N. Roy, etc.
- rise of revolutionaries in
the later years, etc.

Thus the Lucknow pact emerged
as a watershed event as it facilitated
the future course of movements
like Khilafat agitation, NCM, etc.

5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Justice Party was formed by C. Rajagopalachari in the state of Madras, after leaving the Congress.

The party was able to come to power in the state after the elections of 1937 and many major reforms were enacted, such as :

- reservation of seats in jobs and schools for non-brahmins.
- facilitating free entry of people from all sections into public places like temples, hotels, etc.
- improving the working conditions

of labour.

- compulsory primary education to children from all sections.
- women empowerment.
- child development, etc.

These reforms initiated by the Justice party in the south paved the way for affirmative action by the state.

The model was replicated by many other states and many features were also debated in the constituent assembly sessions.

Many of the reforms also found place in the DPSPs of the Indian

constitution .

So, the reforms initiated by
the justice party became a model
for social affirmative action in
the country, primarily to reduce the
domination of brahmins .

6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean crisis is one of the defining features of the cold war rivalry between USA and USSR.

Why disastrous for Korea?

Korea was divided into two halves, the North under a communist regime, the south under a democratic leader.

It became a proxy war ground for USA and USSR.

The peninsula was highly militarised.

Less focus on economic development

and regular crossing of the treaty line into each other's territory raised tensions.

Why a missed opportunity for USA?

USA wanted to prevent the eastward expansion of communism.

Korea was emerging as the second red wall after eastern Europe.

The North Korean regime is still communist in nature and has evolved into a threat to global peace.

USA overstretched itself in its support to South Korea.

How a defining moment for China?

Being a territorial neighbour, China was also involved in the

great power politics.

Supplied arms and ammunition
to North Korea.

Voted against UN resolutions in
the UNSC.

Promotion of communism.
Chance to counter the hegemony
of the USA.

So, the Korean war had
overarching effects on the status
of various nations.

7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Many pacts were signed between the nations of Europe after the 1st World War, in order to prevent another similar devastating event.

The Munich pact is one such agreement that was signed by major players like Britain, France and Germany.

The major provisions of the pact included an agreement to allow Germany to occupy Sudetenland from Czech republic.

Germany was under the Nazi rule and Hitler was overwhelmed by the pact, that he ordered the annexation of entire Czech republic.

This violated the provisions of the pact.

But Britain and France were following a policy of appeasing Germany in order to resist the westward expansion of communism.

This policy of appeasement proved detrimental, as Hitler got over confident and made a mistake by attacking Poland after signing a deal with Russia.

Hitler did not expect Britain
to come to the support of Poland
as Poland was less important than
Czech Republic.

So, the Munich pact turned out
to be an act of appeasement that
made WW II inevitable.

8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Martin Luther King Jr. was one of the tallest figures in the history of America. He has acknowledged the efficacy of Gandhi's non-violent philosophy and his own methods were influenced by Gandhi's philosophy.

His methods included -

- peaceful demonstrations in support of ~~peaceful~~ political and civil rights for all.
- promotion of brotherhood among people irrespective of race.

- supported government policies aimed at affirmative action in favour of the citizens.

His contributions include -

- he taught the people to struggle peacefully without the use of Violence.
- he was an efficient orator who could influence the masses.
- he had a proper understanding of the governance mechanism which helped him demand the necessary changes.

His accomplishments include -

- Voting rights for the blacks.

- civil rights for women.
- promotion of human rights.
- increased representation of all non-dominant groups in the US parliament.

So, Martin Luther King Jr.,
was influenced by Gandhian ideology
and effectively led the struggle for
equality in USA.

9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

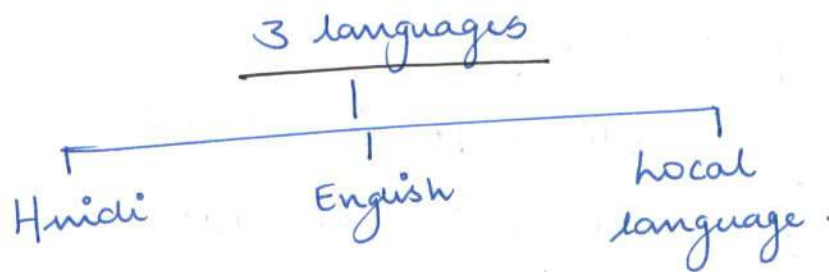
राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Language has always been an important part of a person's identity in India. It is evident right from the times of INM, where the congress bodies at local levels were organised on linguistic lines.

The government of independent India was against the linguistic reorganisation of the states.

But the Potti Srimulu incident and later demands facilitated reorganisation on linguistic grounds.

Another important policy to address the language question was the 'three language policy'.



The 3 languages were to be taught in schools in order to attain a balance between the regional aspirations and national identity.

Challenges :

- became difficult for students to study many languages.
- anti-hindi protests were staged in states of south India.

- local language being subordinated
to hindi.

So, the three language formula,
though good in intention, failed to
met the aspirations of many sections
and partly remains an unachieved
Venture of Govt.

10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganised workers contribute to about 93.1% of the workforce in India.

This section includes : agricultural labourers, casual workers, domestic helps, construction labourers, etc.

Measures for their welfare :

- Inclusion in social security net.
- Insurance schemes.
- Pension schemes - Atal Pension Yojana.
- Skill development programs.
- Women development programs like

Janani Suraksha Yojana, PM
Matritva Sahyog Yojana, etc.

Problems faced by domestic helps :

- No security of job.
- Unhygienic work conditions.
- Sexual harassment.
- Poor quality food, clothing and housing, etc.

Need for additional measures :

- Most domestic helps are from rural areas or socially backward classes.
- Need protection from harassment of the employers.
- Existing laws are not being implemented in spirit.

Way forward :

New legislations to enforce
the safety and security of unorganised
workers and particularly domestic
helps is the need of the hour.

11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रूप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The mentally ill refers to the section of the population who have not developed the cognitive capability from birth or those who have lost it after a shock event.

Many policy measures have been taken by Govt to address their challenges such as -

- Mental health act.
- Mental asylums.
- Mental health care, etc.

But, apart from policy interventions, social and cultural sensitisation

of the people is what is needed in order to address their challenges.

This is due to -

- public harassment of mentally ill persons including sexual harassment.
- social exclusion, adding to their existing problems.
- denial of health care, leading to greater challenges.
- lack of ability to make decisions, etc.

So, greater awareness needs to be generated among the citizens and they should be identified as persons requiring special attention.

They should not be ridiculed on grounds of their state of being

and actions need to be taken
in order to bring them into the
social mainstream.

These are basic aspects of human
rights which everyone needs to
follow and respect.

12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are an extremely isolated and vulnerable section of the Indian population, who are far from being included in the mainstream society.

Example: Ongs and other tribal groups such as Jorwe in Andaman.

Characteristics:

- great degree of isolation.
- primitive life style.
- social exclusion.
- less in population.

- restricted geographic spread.
- unique culture, etc.

Challenges faced:

- lack of access to health care.
- forest dwellers $\Rightarrow$ lack of safe housing and no protection in case of natural disasters.
- lack of education.
- no economic contribution.
- social exclusion and exploitation, etc.

Measures taken by government:

- declaration of PVTG groups $\Rightarrow$ promising better protection rights.
- non-interference in customs and traditions.
- health and education support.

- declaring their places of dwelling as protected zones and not allowing any economic exploitation of resources.

Way forward :

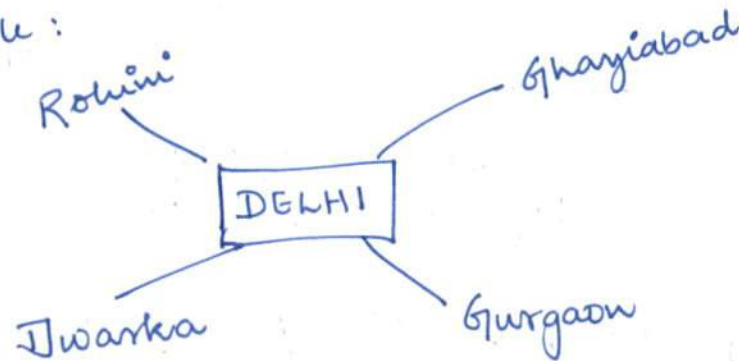
Protection of PVTGs is of major importance as only a handful of population is only left over and they help us understand the evolution of our culture.

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation refers to the development of satellite or remote towns around a urban city, in order to accommodate the growing population and provide basic amenities for their daily life.

Example:



But, in India, it is occurring at a relatively early stage because —

- unplanned development of cities, leading to the need for development of suburbs.
- concentration of industrial activities in a limited number of cities such as Bombay, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.
- Growing dependence of population.
- Spatial variation among states in the development process.

Challenges to Indian cities :

- restricts the scope for expansion.



- greater population pressure.
- exploitation of limited available resources like food, water, sanitation, etc.

- greater pollution levels.
- greater damage in case of any disaster such as earthquakes.
- promotes protectionism, as many people are now behind limited num
- bar of jobs, etc.

Way forward:

A planned development of the urban space, with sufficient scope of expansion in the future is what India needs today.

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The Brahmaputra originates from the Tibetan region in China and flows as Tsang Po in China before entering India, after crossing Namcha Barwa in the North east.



The Brahmaputra valley has witnessed recurrent floods due to various causes:

Geographical causes:

- erratic monsoon showers, leading

to increased water flow.

- greater level of siltation, leading to braiding of water channels.
- greater amount of water flow from Tibetan region due to increased melting of glaciers due to global warming.
- cloud bursts leading to flash floods.

Anthropogenic causes:

- construction of dams across the rivers.
- encroachment on flood plains.
- irregular dredging of rivers.
- Increased CO₂ emissions ⇒ Global warming.

Measures of mitigation:

- Inter-linking of local river streams.

- regular dredging in order to remove siltation.
- rational placement of dams and barriers.
- relocation of constructed sites away from flood plains.
- preparedness to mitigate floods.
- reduced CO₂ emissions to prevent global warming.
- Improved monsoon forecasting.

The above measures need to be taken to prevent future calamities.

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

The heat budget of the earth refers to the amount of solar energy that the earth receives from the sun and the corresponding reflection across various levels of the atmosphere.

The entire heat received on the surface of the earth is reflected back to the atmosphere and the earth tries to maintain a net zero in the heat absorbed and emitted.



A part of the energy reflected from surface of earth gets trapped by atmospheric gases such as CO₂, SF₆, etc. leading to the greenhouse effect.

This effect is desirable in maintaining optimal temperature for survival of life.

How increasing CO₂ concentration affects heat budget :

- greater concentration leads to greater entrapment of energy leading to more increase in temperature.
- this leads to global warming.
- net energy is no more zero and attains positive value as the entire

energy is not reflected back
into space.

Thus the increased concentra-
-tion of CO_2 in the atmosphere
leads to an imbalance in the
earth's heat budget.

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

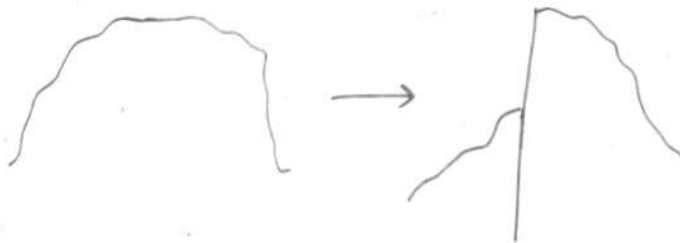
प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौबहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

The drainage system of India has evolved as a process of various geological events that has occurred over millions of years.

The peninsular rivers are a result of the following geological events :-

- movement of Indian plate towards Eurasian plate, leading to a strong collision and subsequent North-eastern tilt of the plate, giving rise to rivers like Mahanadi and Godavari.

- faulting along the western coast of peninsular India giving rise to short course rivers like Tapi, Madgaon, Periyar, etc.



- rise of western and eastern ghats → R. Kavari, Krishna, etc.
- ripping along the Vindhyas → R. Tapi, R. Narmada.

Why unsuitable for navigation :-

- short river course with high energy of water.
- non-perennial in nature.
- difficult to expand - hard peninsular plateau.

- shallow depth of river than
himalayan rivers.

Facilitates hydro electric generation :

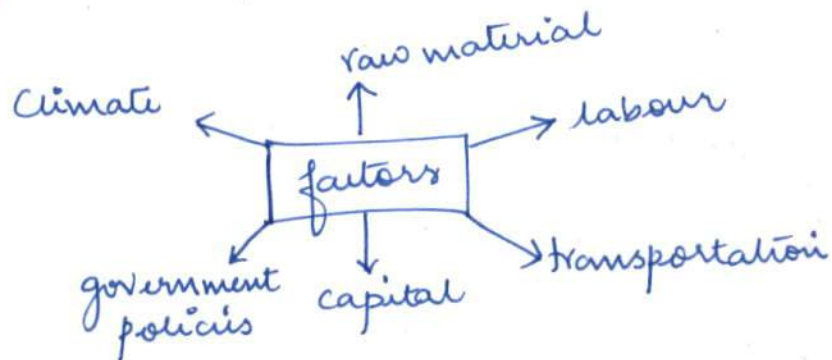
- high energy of rivers.
- greater stability of dams due to
hard base of peninsular plateaus, etc.

So, various geological events
have shaped the present drainage
system.

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

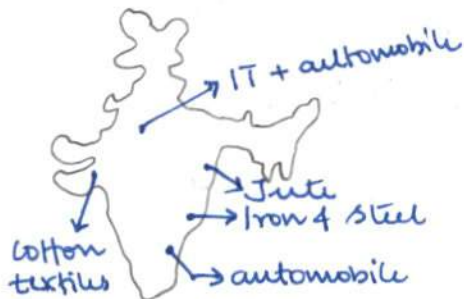
उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियाँ औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The location of industries depend on various factors such as :



How government policy influences :

It is evident from the spatial variation in location of industries in India.



- facilitate ease of doing business.
- relaxation in labour norms.

- promotion of industrial corridors like DMIC, Chennai - Bengaluru IC, etc.
- promotion to FDI in setting up industries.
- Subsidies by state government in the form of land, electricity, etc.
- Transport infrastructure.
- Tax waivers, etc.

Steps taken to promote development in backward regions:

- Sagarmala project - port based coastal area development.
- Industrial corridors - promotes growth along the backward regions between two major cities.
- SEZs and NIMZs in backward regions.

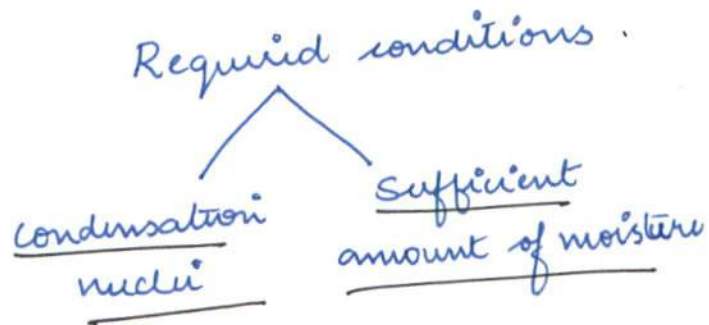
- relaxation in environmental
clearance and ensuring civic
amenities for setting up industries .

So, the government plays a
key role in determining the location
of industries .

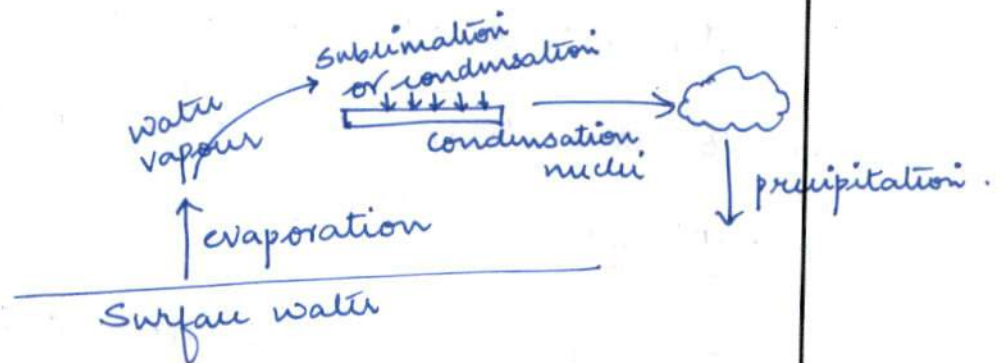
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Cloud formation refers to the process by which water vapour adiabatically cools down after reaching a certain height in the atmosphere.



The vapour after reaching a certain height (say 3000-4000 mls.) cools down and settles on the condensation nuclei present in the form of aerosols or other salts.



How clouds help in weather forecasting:

The size and shape of clouds
denote the nature of precipitation.

The height also helps understand
the awaited rainfall pattern.

Rain bearing nimbus clouds
are grey to black in colour and
shape is determined by whether
they are cirrus, cumulus or
stratus.

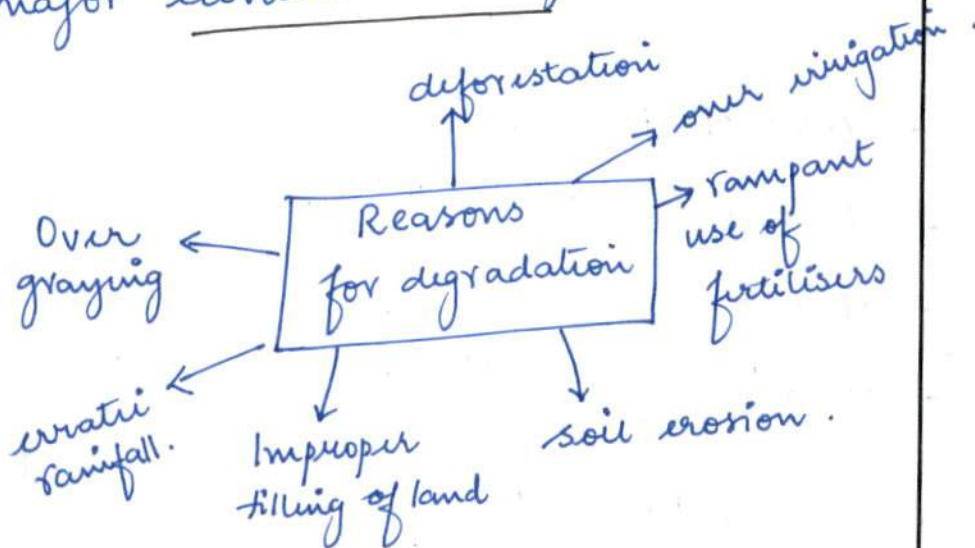
The extent of height of
clouds also helps determine local
convictional conditions.

So, clouds help in determining
weather to a great extent.

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation refers to the loss of potency of the soil to support agriculture or any other major economic activity.



Socio-economic consequences:

- affects food security.
- pushes farmers into poverty.

- affects access of farmers to health and education facilities.
- farmer suicides.
- affects health of cattle and other farm animals, etc.

Ecological consequences:

- desertification of land.
- loss of pasture.
- change in landscape.
- affects soil organisms.
- chemicals enter the food chain.

Measures to be taken:

- rational farming practice based on agro-climatic conditions.
- promotion to agro forestry.

- rational use of fertilisers .
- adopting micro-irrigation structures .
- proper tilling of land .
- construction of bunds .
- soil mulching techniques .

Land is a very important
asset for the farming community, who
serve as the backbone of our economy .

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Island territories possess a great potential for economic development. But the exploitation must maintain a balance with the environmental and tribal concerns.

Threats faced :-

i) Environmental :

- deforestation.
- degradation of coral reefs.
- Global warming $\Rightarrow$ submergence

of low lying areas and island areas.

- affects marine organisms - due to pollution from economic activities.
- over exploitation of marine resources.

ii) Tribal :

- loss of livelihood.
- loss of home - due to deforestation.
- harassment by project developers.
- social exclusion and forced conversion to adopt mainstream life.

Recent measures of Govt :-

- Sagarimala project - port led development of coastal communities.

- Coastal regulation zone norms
under Environment protection act.
- Protection to tribal communities:
 - * declaring PVTGs.
 - * Forest rights act.
 - * PESA act.
- Enhancing employment opportunities
for the tribal communities.

Way forward:

While it is imperative to exploit the hidden potential of island territories, other concerns should also be addressed.