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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2418)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	154025
Center	ONLINE/DELHI	Date	01/9/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. 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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Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. विजयनगर साम्राज्य की मूर्तियों में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख लक्षणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Elaborate on the key traits inherent to the sculptures of the Vijayanagara Empire. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Vijaynagar empire was one of the prominent and greater Hindu kingdoms in southern India established by Harihara and Bukka in 1336 C.E.

Vijaynagar kingdom left an indelible mark in the art and architecture of India and were known worshippers of Virupaksha and Shiva from Hampi.

Key traits of vijaynagar empire.

- ① Beautiful sculpting in granite stones.
- ② majestic capitals at Hampi
- ③ well carved sculptures in Hampi, e.g. Virupaksha temple, chariot of stone etc.
- ④ The sculptures were religious in theme and the Mahanabadi temple the Royal pavilion is glowing example.
- ⑤ The trishanga postures in sculptures is remarkable.
- ⑥ Vijaynagar were also known for the exquisite

bronze sculptures.

- ⑦ The sculptures of pillars (like musical pillars) are an astounding example of acoustics and architectural engineering.
- ⑧ moves at Lepkhi temple
- vijaynagar was perhaps the last prominent-dynasty/kingdom in the great lineage of architecture moves and their history is vividly recorded by the local-historical and travellers.

2. महिला क्रांतिकारियों ने भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में साहसिक और अविस्मरणीय योगदान दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women revolutionaries made brave and unforgettable contributions to the freedom struggle in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian Freedom Struggle was the Struggle against British colonists in the 18th and 19th century and people from different genders and states immensely contributed.

Although Indian Freedom Struggle was mostly a non-violent Freedom Struggle, but flashes of revolutionary activities can be observed.

Some of the prominent women revolutionaries are :-

- ① Bina Das - At the age of 21 she shot Governor of Bengal.
- ② Pritilata Waddedar - She was one of the leading members in ransacking the club in Chittagong.
- ③ Suniti Chaudhuri - led the Swayamiki revolutionary women group in the Chittagong armory raid.
- ④ Madame Bhikaji Cama - Actively promoted India's

Freedom struggle on the Foreign
soil. Fight to hoist Indian flag
in Stuttgart. Conspired with
revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh
Verma.

- ⑤ Usha Mehta - led the Secret-
Congress Radio during Quit India
movement of 1942.

Features of revolutionary activity

- ① Individual heroic acts
- ② Inspired the subdued women
to join Freedom struggle.
- ③ Terrorised the colonial
masters.

The country's Freedom Struggle is
enriched by the heroic and
selfless acts of these brave women
who sacrificed themselves for
the Freedom of India, they are
worth emulating by the young
generations of today.

3. चर्चा कीजिए कि अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारत में अंग्रेजी शिक्षा की शुरुआत ने किस प्रकार देश में उपनिवेशवाद विरोधी प्रवृत्ति को मजबूत करने में सहायता प्रदान की है।

Discuss how the introduction of English education in India by the British helped strengthen anti-colonialism in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

English education in India was the conspiracy of Britishers to create a class of Indians who would be Indians by blood and English by taste. This was a taut strategy to keep India under colonial rule.

What contributed to English education

- ① Orientalist-Anglicist-Controversy
- ② Macaulay's minutes
- ③ Wood's Despatch.

How English education strengthened anti-colonialism

- ① Made people aware of the western ideas of Equality, Liberty and Fraternity
- ② Helped Indians raise propaganda in foreign fair like at London, Paris and Germany.
- ③ Promoted a sense of connect between North India and South

India which was divided by language English acted as bridge.

- ④ Led to development of Press and bypass the gagging vernacular Press Act -
- ⑤ Led to highlighting of British exploitative policies to the outside world to create international pressure during later part of 20th century.
- ⑥ Creating a class of Administrators like civil servants (Lord Sinha, S.N. Banerjee, Lockhart, Ranade) etc who formed and led public opinion.

The unintended consequence of promotion of English by British helped strengthen anticolonist mindset by generating opinion, creating Western ideas of equality in Indians which ultimately led to demise of colonial rule in India.

4. 20वीं सदी के अंत में सोवियत संघ के विघटन का भारत पर दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in the late 20th century had a profound impact on India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Soviet-union was then called as USSR (Union Soviet-Socialist Republic) which was formed after Russian revolution in 1917 and lasted till 1989.

Soviet-union and India Relations

- It was a reliable friend and partner (demonstrated during 1971 war)
- India's ideological and political philosophy of socialism inspired by Soviet-union.
- The Economic policies and planning (5 years plan, command economy) borrowed and inspired from Soviet-union

How the disintegration led to a profound impact—

- ① India had to reorient its partnership in global arena with shift towards Western countries like USA and Europe.

- ② Change in the economic pattern of country in 1991 from locked to Laissez faire and adopting liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.
- ③ India had to reorient and restructure its defence procurement requirement; erstwhile USSR dominated our defence (MIG 21, warships, aircraft carriers) which shifted towards USA, France, Israel.
- ④ India had to rehelene its friendship and allies with the change in world order from bipolar to multipolar.

USSR was a great influence on the minds of our political leaders like Nehru and Gandhi, but with disintegration India made whole-forum changes to its political, economic, diplomatic and defence strategies.

5. मौजूदा मुद्दों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में शहरी अवसंरचना और परिवहन (मोबिलिटी) सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर लैंगिक दृष्टिकोण से चर्चा कीजिए।

In view of the prevailing issues, discuss the need for reforming the urban infrastructure and mobility services in India through a gender lens. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Urbanisation is on the rise within our country and approximate level of urbanisation as of today is 35-40. This has brought many positive consequences like bringing women into mainstream.

However the issues pertaining to women in urban infrastructure and mobility service are many.

Some of the issues in urban infrastructure are :-

- ① Lack of adequate Hostels, late paying guests for women.
- ② Gender inclusive workplaces are a big miss in most of our cities.
- ③ Lack of women public workers.
Mobility services

- ① Lack of adequate and safe mobility services like public transport (metro, bus etc)
- ② Incidences of molestation and violence in public transport

How to address the issues

For infrastructure

- ① Development of more number of housing for women

hostels, paying guests

- ② Development of public toilet facilities.
- ③ Development more safe, clean and hygienic public toilet facilities.
- ④ Promoting gender inclusive work station for working women
- ① Increasing women only public transport services like pink buses, pink taxis.
- ② increasing number of reserved coaches in metros from twenty one to atleast 2 or 3.
- ③ Implementing GPS tracks and SOS buttons in public transportation.

The women constitute almost half of the population and any laxity in participation of women would have had consequences for economic growth and social development; its high time gender based infrastructure planning is put in practice to improve condition of women and enhance their participation without any fear.

6. भारत में, 2011-21 में वृद्धजनों की जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर सामान्य जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर से लगभग तीन गुना थी। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि वृद्धजनों हेतु नीतियों का निर्माण भारत के समग्र विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू क्यों है।

In India, the rate of growth of elderly population in 2011-21 was about three times the rate of growth of the general population. In this context, discuss why policies for the elderly are a crucial aspect for India's overall development. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's elderly population are on the rise and they form an essential contribution to our economy with their skill, expertise, learning and knowledge. Elderly are people above age group of 60 years.

Issue with elderly

- ① Lack of exclusive policy for elderly population
- ② They face neglect from their own family and at times harassment
- ③ They are a special class which needs special attention like in infrastructure, mobility and health care.

Why the policies for elderly are crucial aspect for development.

- ① They can be great contributors in economy. (Education, consultancy, care economy)

- ② The diseases and geriatric problems are quite common. Health policies are exclusively needed.

Ajims has established National Centre of Ageing for Age related care and treatment.

- ③ Social security and welfare schemes are needed.

- ④ Medical aid and devices like walking support, glasses, hearing aid are needed.

How can they contribute to economy?

- ① Example of Japan where elderly are contributing greatly to economy.
- ② They can be used to fill in the gaps and skills can be used for training, education, Judiciary and school education.
- ③ Veterans can be good defence experts and political commentators as they are informed citizenry.

The population pyramid would shift towards ageing population and its reality. It's time we devise policies for better utilisation of their knowledge and give them health and social security.

7. यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के लिए कथित तौर पर जिम्मेदार है, तथापि यह मानवाधिकार आंदोलनों को इसके अतिक्रमण और नकारात्मक प्रभावों का मुकाबला करने की अनुमति देता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

While globalisation is allegedly responsible for human rights violations, it allows human rights movements to counter its excesses and negative effects. Elaborate with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Globalisation is the phenomenon of breaking of boundaries and promotion of economic, cultural and social integration of the world.

Globalisation has positive and negative impacts as well and one of them has been human rights violation.

Some examples :-

- ① Exploitation of workers in the name of globalisation.
- ② proliferation of concept of gig workers without appropriate social welfare benefits.
- ③ proliferation of international terrorist organisations and radical groups like ISIS, Taliban.

But on the contrary globalisation has also counteracted excess and negative effects of human rights violation.

- e.g. ① The Me too movement against sexual harassment-

was one of global outrage against sexual harassment which even reached Indian shores.

- ② Black lives matter movement - which led to widespread condemnation against violation of rights of Down-trodden people (Black people in America) who had similar ramifications for Delits in India.
- ③ International campaign against Islamophobia.
- ④ The UN convention against Torture and ILO conventions on labour and child labour has all developed because of globalisation.
- ⑤ The International Suffragette movement for voting rights for women Globalisation has led to propagation of ideas and highlighted many human rights violations the movement has crossed boundaries and the ramifications are positively impacting to reduce human rights violation.

8. हिमालय की वर्तमान अपवाह प्रणाली काफी हद तक क्रमिक नदी अपहरण का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The present drainage system of the Himalayas is, to a great extent, the result of progressive river piracy. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Drainage system is the system of water flow through rivers and tributaries.

India has been bestowed with large drainage systems like of Ganga, Brahmaputra which are of Himalayan origin.

River piracy is the geographical process of capture of rivers by another river due to the geomorphic and erosional factors.

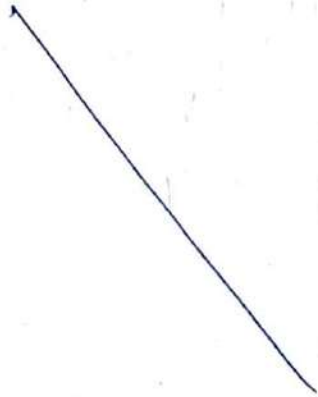
Present drainage system of Himalayas has undergone shift and changes because of river piracy.

Examples.

- Yamuna river captured the erstwhile Ghaggar-Hakra river and merged to form and change course of flow.

- The Aoun Kori rivers in Nepal-India border area is an example of river piracy and modern day drainage system of Kori is an example.

Himalayan region is an active region where lot of geomorphic changes keeps on changing and River piracy is one such which has shaped current drainage pattern of our country and with climate change and increasing human intervention there are chances of increasing river piracy in future as well.



9. बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिकाओं (पॉलिमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स) के भौगोलिक वितरण का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Illustrate the geographical distribution of polymetallic nodules and discuss their significance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Polymetallic nodules refers to the combination of large reserves of metals like manganese, nickel, copper, molybdenum occurring in nodules inside the ocean.

Geographical distribution.



Indian Ocean Region and South China Sea region are very rich for polymetallic nodules (PMN).

Significance : -

- ① source of large scale strategic minerals.
- ② important for energy security as large scale Nickel cobalt and copper can be extracted.
- ③ This can help in EV-Batteries as Nickel, cobalt from a great part.
- ④ source of rare earth minerals.

Challenges in exploration

- ① difficult to mine because of great depth.
- ② Quantifying and commercial extraction.
- ③ The extraction of PMN can cause ecological concerns.

Key feature - International seabed authority has granted license to govt for mining in Indian Ocean region. Missions like Deep Sea Mission (Samudra Yan) O-SMART etc.

PMN found a critical part of energy requirement; this has huge economic and ecological potential, govt must make sustainable effort to mine this.

10. द्वीपसमूह से आप क्या समझते हैं? इनके निर्माण में शामिल विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं को उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।

What do you understand by archipelagos? Explain the different processes involved in their formation, with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Archipelagos are land (island) ~~and~~ group of islands with sea surrounding them.

ex - Japan, Indonesia etc.

Archipelago are geographical features occurring inside the seas and ocean.

Different processes involved in their formation are:-

- ① volcanic eruption and mid oceanic eruptions.

The settling down of lava leads to formation of archipelagos

ex - Japan, Ilands, Java, Borneo (Indonesia)

- ② corals and Atoll formation like that of Maldives; here the coral reefs forms.

- ③ Sedimentary deposits by rivers

- ④ Rising sea level and coastal erosion

Can also lead to formation of archipelagoes.

Importance

- ① Human habitation
- Hawaii Islands, Japan, Indonesia.
- ② Source of commercial, strategic interest.
- ③ For Tourism potential and fishing potential.

Archipelagoes are one of the many diverse geographic landforms on the ocean which have been forming and will continue to form with ongoing geomorphic processes happening.

11. भारत में जनजातीय और लोक कलाएं अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने हेतु आधुनिक युग की कई चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई विभिन्न पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribal and folk arts in India are confronting several challenges of the modern age in a bid to survive. Discuss. Also, highlight the various initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India is a land of varied tribes and communities which have been practicing their traditional art, craft which has formed the folk art of today.

examples — Madhubani paintings of Bihar
wool art of Jharkhand

But these art and tribal folk arts are facing challenges. They are

- ① Rising modernity
- ② Lack of support for marketing of these arts.
- ③ Increasing impact of modern education wherein traditional arts have been left behind
- ④ Rapid urbanization has led to migration of artists in search of better economic avenues.
- ⑤ Advent of globalisation wherein westernisation and modernity have relegated traditional art to back stage.

- ⑥ The colonial policies and breakdown of traditional structure of society led to a rapid decline of art forms.
- ⑦ Increased penetration and integration in Tribal areas of the industries, mines, dams which led to displacement and loss of habitat of these Tribal people.
- ⑧ Mostly women were involved in folk arts (like Mithila Paintings), now women are shifting to other economic and educational avenues.

Various initiatives have been taken by government to protect these invaluable heritage of incredible India; some of them are :-

- ① Constitutional provisions
 - 5th schedule and 6th schedule areas have been earmarked to protect distinct culture of Tribal population.
- ② Legal provisions in the form of reservation

in education.

Other provisions :-

- ① Establishment of TRIFED to market tribal art & crafts.
- ② Establishment of Tribal Universities and promoting research & development.
- ③ Protecting the traditional art through wall painting in cities like Sanz Art, Warli Art.
- ④ Paintings of Trine to promote about the traditional art like Bihar Rajdhani has Mithila/Medhuni paintings.
- ⑤ Promotion of cultural festivals, craft-mela.

Schemes like - USTAAD and skill development of traditional artisans.

- ⑥ GI Tags to many tribal and folk arts.

The folk arts are invaluable heritage of our country which instill a sense of pride and promotes diversity, it must be preserved through all possible means.

12. भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों की विशिष्ट विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ये नृत्य किस प्रकार आध्यात्मिकता की अभिव्यक्ति हैं।

Highlight the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. Also, discuss how these dances are a manifestation of spirituality. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian classical dances are those dance forms which are recognised by Sangeet Natak Akademi to be of classical in status and these dance forms first mentioned are derived from Bharatmuni's Natyashastra.

Classical dances are :-

- ① Bharat-Natyam - from Tamil Nadu
- ② Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
- ③ Odissi - Odisha
- ④ Kathakali ⑤ Mohiniattam
- ⑥ Kathak - UP
- ⑦ Manipuri

Distinguishing features of these dance forms :-

- ① Elements of Masculinity and Femininity
 - Tender - [Masculine]
 - Lascivious - [Feminine]
- ② Tribhanga posture - Body bent at 3 positions.
- ③ Use of traditional instruments like Santoor, Sitar, tabla, etc.

- ④ The dance consists of dance, drama and expressions rolled into one. Focusing on the Navarasas. (Nine emotions)
- ⑤ Traditional dress materials used like silk sarees in Bharat-Natyam, Odissi sarees in Odissi, silk sarees and clothes in Manipuri dance.

These dances are manifestation of spirituality - How?

- The main guiding light of all dance forms in India is of Lord Shiva and his cosmic Tandra dance.
- Manipuri dance is associated with dance of Shiva and Parvati in the valleys of Manipur.
- Mohiniattam is associated with Vishnu's dance as a maiden during Churning of Ocean to take away nectar from demons.
- Bharat Natyam had its origin and development with

Worship of Lord Chiva in the
Temples.

→ Odishi Dances were a part of
Jaggenath cult of Odisha where
it was performed to please
the Lord Jaggenath.

Almost all the classical dances have
an element of spirituality
embedded in them, and this
is perhaps the reason there
has not been much tampering
and changes in these dance forms.

The element of spirituality has
also led to preservation of these
dance forms like Bharatanatyam
and Odishi Sema. Many of
these dances are performed on
the occasion of festivals
like Onam, Pongal etc.

Classical dances are invaluable
heritage passed on since
generations. We must
preserve, protect and
propagate these dance forms.

13. चोरी-चोरा की घटना द्वारा भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की गति को कुछ समय के लिए धीमा कर देने के बावजूद, असहयोग आंदोलन भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के इतिहास में एक निर्णायक मोड़ के रूप में बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite the Chauri Chaura incident slowing down the momentum of Indian freedom struggle for a while, the Non-Cooperation Movement remains a watershed in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Chauri Chaura incident occurred during the course of freedom struggle in which a violent mob of protesters torched a police station at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of UP. Many police-men were burnt alive in this act.

This act of brutal violence led Gandhiji to halt the Non-cooperation movement (NCM) which was at its full stem.

NCM (movement) was spearheaded by Gandhiji to get the demands of political and civil rights addressed from the British and ensure political freedom for country. No form of weapon to the Britishers was sought from this movement.

Features

- ① Boycott of foreign goods
- ② Peaceful picketing of liquor shops.

- ③ At many places it was coupled with no tax campaign.
- ④ Complete boycott of British institutions (like school, colleges, law courts and assemblies).

Why it remained a watershed moment in Indian Freedom Struggle?

- ① It was first-mass movement launched by Gandhiji which encapsulated common masses.
- ② Involvement of all sections of life, women, school children, college student, lawyers, politicians, industries.
- ③ Unique and marvellous show of Hindu-Muslim unity was on display as Noy was crushed with Khilafat-issue.
- ④ Practice of crippling down the administration through Satyagraha, Non-violent methods at this scale was used for first time.

- ⑤ led to emergence of leaders like Nehruji, Subhash Bose.
- ⑥ created a string of dedicated Freedom Fighters and prepared their masses for further mass struggle.
- ⑦ Also led to the trend of violent revolutionary nationalism (Rompised Bismil, Azad and Bhagat Singh) who were annoyed with abrupt end to the Non.

The Non established and deepened the fact that there would be no compromise with ideals of non-violence and truth as the primary weapon of mass struggle and organised country and united them at large scale to anti-colonial rule, hence it can be called as watershed moment in our Freedom Struggle as earlier movements were not of this national scale and magnitude.

14. शिक्षा और विदेशी मामलों के क्षेत्र में डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन के योगदान को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the contributions of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan in the fields of education and foreign affairs. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was a pioneer educationist, freedom fighter, first vice president and second president of our country.

His contributions in field of Education.

- ① He was vice-chancellor of Benares Hindu University and Andhra University.
- ② Radhakrishnan Commission after independence with regard to education reforms was spearheaded by him which guided the path and system of education in post-colonial India.
- ③ His birthday is celebrated as "Teachers day" on 5th September throughout the country.

- ④ He combined teaching grounded with Indian philosophy which made education deep rooted in Indian culture along with modernity.

His contributions in field of Foreign affairs.

- ① He was the leader of Indian delegation to UNESCO to form the guiding the principles. He was Chairman of UNESCO's board.
- ② He served as ambassador to Soviet Union which led to the establishment of strong and friendly relations with USSR.

Dr. Radhakrishnan's writings and commentaries on Upanishads and ancient scriptures form a critical part of modern day studies.

It is indeed a great-

work of Ratchakrishnan in field
of education which led to develop-
ment of modern education and
a tribute to him by celebrating
Teachers day to commemorate
the valuable contribution by him
in field of education.

15. कृषि के नारीकरण को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए तथा इसके प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तरीकों का भी वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से महिलाओं को इस संदर्भ में सशक्त बनाया जा सकता है।

Enumerate the factors driving feminization in agriculture and discuss its effects. Also, state the ways in which women can be empowered in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Feminization of agriculture refers to phenomenon of increasing role of women in the field of agricultural activities.

Feminization of agriculture has picked up in the recent past and the factors driving it are :-

- ① Social causes
 - (i) Declining of patriarchal norms.
 - (ii) Reducing caste barriers.
 - (iii) Increased migration by men to cities in search of better economic prospects.

- ② Economic causes
 - Rising cost of living and increasing rural distress are compelling women to pick up agriculture as source of income;

- ③ Political causes — Increased support of government policies for women agricultural workers.
— Globalisation and demand of agricultural produce is increasing additional labor force is contributed by women force.
- ④ Non-industrialisation and stagnation of rural industries leads to women to pick up agriculture.
- ⑤ Increased awareness, knowledge level of women (Agricultural education) along with modern demands like organic farming and zero budget natural farming which entails participation of women.

Effect of Feminisation of Agriculture.

- ① Increased rural income
- ② Improvement in status of women in household.
- ③ Led to constant production even though men have migrated to cities for jobs.
- ④ Promotion of women empowerment

and formation of self help groups
by women to meet their produce.
way forward for empowering
women in Agriculture.

- ① Increasing women's landholding
as merely 14% women have
title rights. (As per Agriculture
Survey 2015-16)
- ② From mechanization tried
to the needs of farm women
needs to be developed.
- ③ Promoting FPOs/Cooperative
societies led and formed
by women.
- ④ Promoting gender budgeting
in agricultural budget.
- ⑤ Women specific loan and
credit facilities through
PACs and commercial
banks.

Feminisation of agriculture can
reap better dividends for our
country if it is backed with
land rights, government
policies and labour mechanis-
ation.

16. भारत में, आत्महत्या 15-29 आयु वर्ग के लोगों में मृत्यु के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक बन गई है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय आत्महत्या रोकथाम रणनीति के प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, suicide has become one of the leading causes of death among those aged 15-29. Bringing out the reasons behind the same, discuss the priority areas of the National Suicide Prevention Strategy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Suicide is the way of ending one's life by different methods like hanging, poisoning etc.

This has been a social menace in our country and the issue becomes severe when the youth (15-29 years) commit this act as it leads to valuable loss of human resource and causes mental agony and pain to the family for long time.

Reasons behind increasing suicide amongst youth

- ① Poor mental health conditions
- ② Performance and Exam related stress
C K 12 coaching institute aspirants of IIT (and medical commit)
- ③ Stress induced due to economic and job security related to

Covid-19 induced Pandemic.

- ④ Family related issues like poverty, strained relation with parents and strained relation between parents.
 - ⑤ Filling prey to the evils of drug addiction, betting and gambling.
 - ⑥ Sometimes in case of girls because of sexual harassment, Pornography and violation of digital privacy.
 - ⑦ Society pressure of caste and love related issues.
 - ⑧ Isolationism due to lack of parental care.
- Some of the priority areas of National suicide prevention strategy should be :-

- ① Proper focus on Mental Health
- ② Removing social stigma associated with mental health discussion.
- ③ Revamping the education curriculum to promote life coping skills and stress management

- ④ Promotion of sports, games, yoga, meditation (as the youth have deviated away from this due to online games and digital world).
- ⑤ Stress management (by experts and regular counselling in school to identify symptoms of stress).
- ⑥ Economic growth and development which would lead to creation of more jobs and prosperity.
- ⑦ Decriminalizing suicide and treating the suicide victims who suffered with due care.

Suicide breaks down the family and causes irreparable losses in family structure and promotes a wrong practice in society; suicide prevention strategy is the need of the hour with involvement of all the stakeholders.

17. विश्व भर में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के मरुस्थलों के निर्माण की व्याख्या करते हुए, उनका विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनकी विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Explaining their formation, provide an account of the various kinds of deserts found across the world along with their characteristics. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Deserts are the area which receives scanty precipitation. Less than 25 inches precipitation is received in a year.

Various kinds of deserts and reason for formation are:-

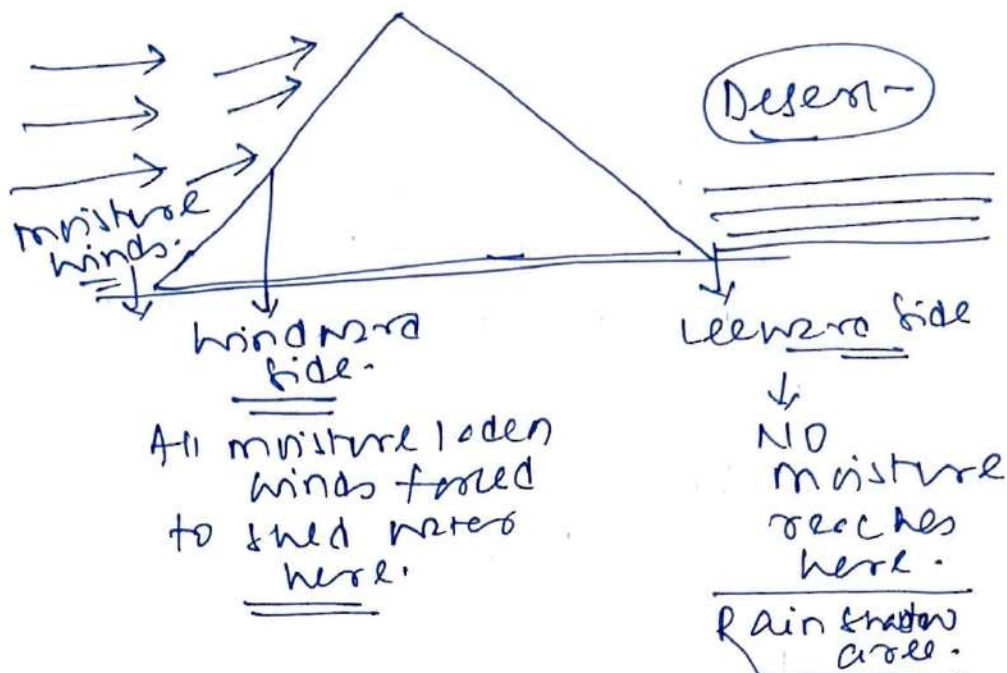
Subtropical deserts-

- Along the 15° North and to 30° North and South of Equator.
- Hot air causes precipitation in coastal areas and tropical region while air moving further interior has little moisture for formation of clouds.
- e.g. Sahara Desert-

Rain shadow deserts-

This type of desert is formed because the piece of land is located

on rain shadow region.



Then desert formed due to the Aravallis acting as barrier.

Parts of peninsula plateau also dry because of western winds.

Interior desert / continentality.

These areas are located very far away from the coast and no moisture reaches them leading to aridity.

Gobi desert - Mongolia.

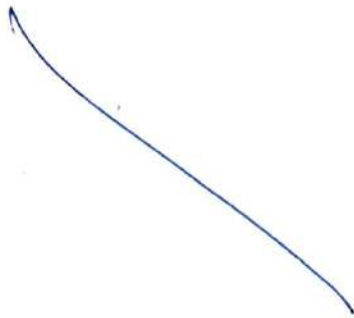
Coastal desert - Due to the impact of cold currents

it gives desiccating effect near the coastal areas leading to absence of rain/rain bearing cloud.
(Atacama desert, Chile) due to peruvian cold current

Cold desert — These deserts are formed in the polar ice cap regions. Even though they have water, they got locked in ice-sheets and ice-caps.

Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Deserts are unique features of landform on earth characterised by harshness, scarce population and of late tourism potential has generated in these geographical features. They hamper production hence desertification needs to be checked.



18. भू-संचलन के कारण निर्मित झीलों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, झीलों के आर्थिक और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Giving a brief account of the lakes formed due to Earth's movement, discuss the economic and ecological significance of lakes. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Lakes are large water bodies of water which might be formed naturally - due to meteoritic activities or due to tectonic activities and artificially by men (Dams, Reservoirs)

Different lakes formed due to earth's movement -

- Tectonic lakes.
- Rift valley lakes:
- Glacial lakes
- Caldera or volcanic lakes.

Tectonic lakes - Formed due to bending/warping of earth's crust -
Lake Titic, Caspian sea.

Rift valley lakes - Formed when two blocks of earth move apart, land gets broken between two faults.
(Lake Tanganyika)

Caldera lakes - These lakes are formed due to volcanic eruption and corresponding depression formed.

- Loner Lake

Economic Significance

- ① They are source of freshwater for drinking and industries as well as human purposes
- ② Used for hydroelectric generation.
- ③ Used for agricultural purposes (irrigation)
- ④ Many lakes are used for transportation purpose
- ⑤ Lakes help in generating tourism. (Maintal, Kodaikanal)
- ⑥ Source of fish and food for human being

Ecological significance of Lake

- ① They are a habitat of wild animals, birds and aquatic organisms.
- ② Conservation of biodiversity

- ③ prevents flooding of cities / towns by absorbing excessive (waste) storm water
- ④ Regulates the microclimate of the place.
- ⑤ Helps in recharge of groundwater
- ⑥ Attraction and place of breeding for migratory birds.
 - Chilika lake
 - The morir

Lakes are very critical component of earth which has economic and ecological significance but of late the sorry state of affairs (drying, pollution) needs to be addressed as it is in the long term ecological and human benefit.

19. भारत के पास 1,80,000 मेगावाट महासागरीय तापीय ऊर्जा उत्पादित करने की क्षमता है, हालांकि, इस दिशा में प्रगति धीमी रही है। इस संदर्भ में, संबंधित चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए और सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has the potential to generate 180,000 MW of ocean thermal energy, however, progress in this regard has been slow. In this context, highlight the associated challenges and suggest remedial measures. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Ocean thermal energy is harnessing the thermal energy of oceans (received from insolation) to generate electricity.

It is a renewable energy resource and in tropical country like India it has scope of generating almost 18000 MW energy.

Areas in India suitable for Ocean thermal energy harnessing

vast coastline with strong insolation received

— Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka
Tamil Nadu have huge potential.

In India the progress has been slow and negligible amount of energy is generated through this method.

Reasons for slow growth

- ① complex technological process.
- ② Lack of industrial investment and technologies available with India.
- ③ Environmental concerns for investing in fragile coastal ecosystem.
- ④ Lack of government investment and support.

How to address these challenges

- ① seeking international collaboration
- ② Promoting Ocean based research through NIOOT, Chennai
- ③ Public investment - through government spending and innovative financing like PPP Model.
- ④ mainstreaming ocean energy just like solar and wind energy.

India has set-out an ambitious target of generating 50% (500 GW) through renewable energy as part of its nationally determined contribution and OTEC (Ocean thermal energy conversion) offers significant potential for India, hence investment, research and development is the need of the hour to harness potential of vast ocean thermal energy.

20. भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस हाइड्रेट्स की उपलब्धता का वर्णन करते हुए, उनके महत्व के साथ-साथ उनके अन्वेषण से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Bringing out the availability of natural gas hydrates in India, discuss the promise as well as the challenges associated with their exploration. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Gas hydrates are crystalline form of methane and water which exists in sediments.

Some of the areas are following

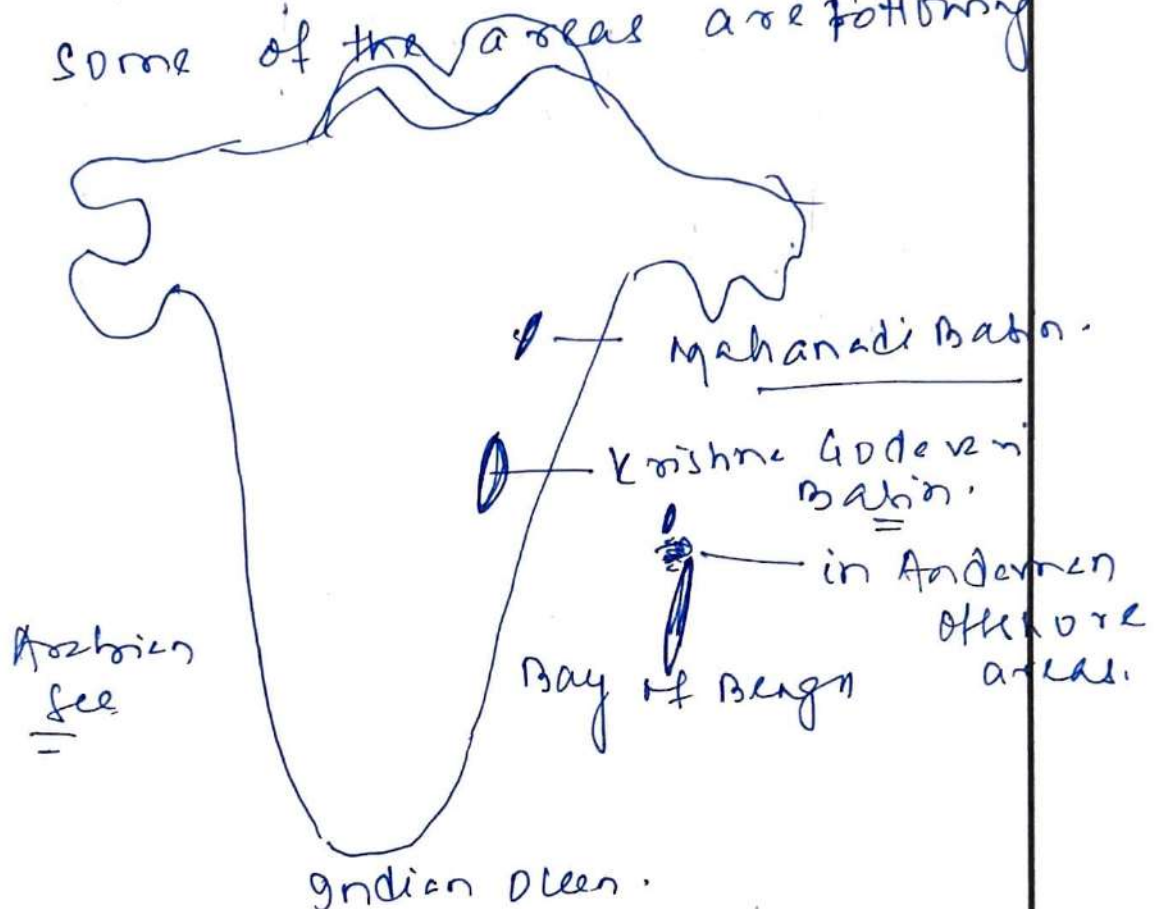


Figure - Gas hydrates reserves in India.

The potential of gas hydrates

They can be a natural source of Gas which

is the following.

- ② Dependence on other countries for gas imports would reduce. Saving in foreign exchange reserve as well as energy security.
- ③ It can boost industrial and economic development by providing economic and ecofriendly fuel for the future.
- ④ Gas hydrates can mitigate the challenge of global warming and climate change.

Challenges with exploitation.

- ① High cost of exploitation involved.
- ② Most of reserves are located in ecologically fragile areas which would lead to conflict of economics vs development.
- ③ Lack of investment by public and private sectors.

- ④ Mining, Piping, processing and transporting entails huge investment-expenditure that can be a challenge.

India needs to find alternate energy sources to fuel its economic growth along with ensuring sustainability and the gas hydrates fit the bill right by being both economic and environmentally source of fuel, harnessing this technology should be top notch priority.