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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	26968
Center	ORN	Date	16-11-16

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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 all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.

भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The beginning of cave architecture can be traced to pre-historic era i.e. Upper Paleolithic Period, Mesolithic and Chalcolith phase.

In this period, paintings were drawn on a smoothened surface of cave. The distinct features are:-

- Use of natural colours.
- Scenes depicting daily life eg hunting, food gathering etc.
- Simple and less detailed design with simple borders.

With the beginning of Mahajanapada development, the most prominent contribution is given by Ashoka. He introduced the concept of Vihara, whereby he donated caves to Jinikas i.e. Lomas Rishi caves. These

caves have huge decorations of animals at their entrance eg elephants.

The biggest turn around for cave architecture came with Ajanta Cave Architecture (200BC-500 AD). The most remarkable contribution is given by Guptas. The prominent features are:-

- 1) Development of fresco and mural painting
- 2) ~~Double storeyed cave~~
- 2) Devotion to mainly Buddhist theme with depiction of Jataka stories.

These developments paved way from the development of Chaitya cave for eg Karle Chaitya in Maharashtra. The most unique feature of these are facade architecture.

The next cave marble in Ellora caves devoted to Buddhist, Brahmanical & Jain sect. Unique features include:-

- 1) Double storeyed architecture
- 2) Presence of balconies.

In Southern India, cave architecture developed under the patronage of Satavahanas, Pallavas and Cholas.

Specially the Pallava ruler, Narasimha varman developed caves which paved way for temple construction.

Thus modern day wonders such as Elephanta caves, Ajanta & Ellora owe their origin to ancient rulers.

2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.

विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरूपित करती हैं।

The Indian land is a melting pot of various of folk tradition and art form. Through folk paintings especially the rich cultural heritage finds its expression.

The most prominent folk paintings are :- Madhubani, Manjusha, Warli, Bazaar paintings etc.

Western India - The most dominant form is Rajasthani paintings which consists of sub groups such as Ragamala, Apabrambsha, Taipur School etc.

The most unique themes are love of Rascha - Krishna, fighting scenes, and traditional

folk beliefs.

Eastern India - The most dominant one is Madhubani paintings. These are mostly developed by women and represent a unique case of space utilisation with no space left blank in the painting. The most imp-theme is snakes and day to day life activities.

In Maharashtra, warli paintings are done by tribal women in their houses. They use white chuna & other natural colours.

Northern India - The most dominant ones are Thangka and Ladakh paintings. In Himachal Pradesh, exists Kangra School of art. They have religious themes, in common with special emphasis on Radha-Krishna.

Southern India - The most prominent ones are Deepakshi paintings, Bagh paintings, Meenakshi paintings etc. Prominent use of block paintings is seen. The colour used are environment friendly. and temple paintings are common. In Orissa and West Bengal Tatra paintings are common.

These paintings are drawn on palm leaves and are scroll paintings. Used to depict classic folktales.

Thus folk-culture in idea finds its expression through folk paintings.

3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.

"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

With the end of Revolt of 1857, the British rule realised the power of unity of Hindu and Muslims in the nation.

Thus, to divide the nation on religious line, the step of Partition of Bengal was taken. Although the reason given was of administrative convenience but real motive was to divide Eastern and Western Bengal among Hindus & Muslims.

This act saw great resistance from Bengali intelligentsia for eg Suren-dra Nath Banerjee, Ananda Charu etc. Other leaders of Congress who supported it included Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lajpat Rai etc.

The methods used to raise community consciousness by the leaders were:-

1) Prabhut Peris, Raksha Bandhan etc.

2) Dip in the holy Ganga etc.

Finally this resistance took the form of Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Its main features were:-

1) Focus on Atmashakti.

2) Promotion to indigenous enterprises.

3) Organisation of local peasant group eg Barisal Conference

4) Boycott of foreign goods, schools & jobs.

Thus the movement got into sphere, freedom strugglers from all over India. The Congress adopted official Resolution against the partition.

∴ The positive effects of the Swadeshi movement included:-

- 1) Mass awakening.
- 2) Steps for social Reforms -
- 3) Focus on Hindu - Muslim unity.
- 4) Community mobilisation.
- 5) Gave scope to general public for action.
- 6) Saw the emergence of a pan-India leadership within Congress.

Thus these developments laid the foundation stone for future mass mobilisation by Gandhi in future movements eg Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience.

But on negative front it lead to split in the Congress and did not develop into an all-India movement.

4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

With the end of Battle of Plassey in 1757, there started a drain of wealth from India. The company got the diwani rights and thus used this money (investments) for trade with India.

This economic exploitation was soon realised by Indian intelligentsia. The most prominent ones being Dada Bhai Naoroji, R. C. Dutt, M. G. Ranade etc.

Dada Bhai wrote the book India Poverty and Un-British Rule in India. In this book he put forward the theory of drain as the most

important reason for poverty in India.

Further RC Dutt published two volumes of Economic History of India, highlighting how foreign rule resulted in agrarian distress, famines etc.

The idea of this economic exploitation was one of the basic agenda of Indian National Congress which formed in 1885.

Thus it developed strategy to end this rule by:-

- 1) Demanding for Indinisation of civil services to save home charges.
- 2) Stop drain of wealth.
- 3) Engagement of company in private trade only by money from British, thus abolishing the concept of investment.

4) Stop one-sided free trade.

Later with development of Indian movements such as Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience etc, the underlying themes were:-

- 1) Boycott of foreign goods -
- 2) Use of indigenous product
- 3) Promotion to Khadi.
- 4) Removal of regressive tax laws etc.
- 5) Scope for promotions of Indians to higher ~~posts~~ posts.

Thus the seeds of fight against economic exploitation by colonial rule were laid by economic critique done by early freedom fighters.

5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Indian women and also women from foreign nations took active part in the freedom struggle. The leading roles in various movements were played by Kadamini Cranguly, Annie Beasant, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi etc.

Apart ~~for~~ from participation in national movements, women also took part in revolutionary struggle, for eg:-

- 1) Madam Bhikaji Cama - set up a revolutionary fronts against British rule in Paris.
- 2) Formation of Rani Thansi Regiment in Indian National army, in which women

participated in great numbers.

3) During quit India movement various women nationalists started underground activities

For eg ^{Usha Mehta} ~~Sucheta Kripalani~~

started an underground radio station. other major contributors were Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani etc.

4) In revolt organised by Surya Sen in Chittagong, women participation was very high, imp among them are Bina Das etc.

At the level of ^{non-violent} freedom struggle, following contributions are made by women:-

1) Sarojini naidu organised Dharsana salt raids and satyagraha.

2) Rani Gradilieu of Nagaland, at an age of just 13 years contributed to the Non-cooperation movement in the north-East.

3) Annie Besant organised Home Rule league and gave a tough front in Home Rule Movement.

4) Earlier, during Revolt of 1857, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Hazrat Mahal Begum of Lucknow actively participated in the revolt.

Thus, defying the stereotypes, women came out of their houses and contributed equal to men in the struggle for independence.

6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

India has fought great wars with its two neighbours China and Pakistan in 1962, 1965 and 1971. Later Kargil war was also fought with Pakistan.

In the 1962 war with China, India lost badly as it could not respond tactfully to the "China intrusions". This war served as a huge dent on reputation of India at global level.

On the other hand, war for liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 brought quick and great results for India and addressed the issue of illegal migration.

But, The war with Pakistan in 1965 has brought mixed results for India because:-

1) On the positive front, India responded actively to the Pakistani Attack on the Western Border.

The Pakistani army suffered greater loss of men and artillery as compared to Indian army.

Also post-war, India's stature increased at global level.

2) But on the opposite side, the Tashkent Agreement did not harness the victories achieved by Indian army.

The issue of LOC could not be sorted and the occupied areas were also returned back to Pakistan. Further the issue of Kashmir also could not be

successfully negotiated.

But the experience gained in 1965 war, proved great help in 1971 war, as:-

- 1) Blueprint was developed about strengths and weaknesses of Pakistani forces-
- 2) Defense expenditure was also increased to match more war situations.
- 3) The issue of Eastern Pakistan and flow of illegal migrants was handled smartly.

Post 1971 war, India conducted nuclear tests, which too created a great deterrence for Pakistan.

7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With the onset of Green Revolution in India, a great regional divide was created.

The farmers of north-western regions especially, Punjab, Haryana, western UP gained more than ~~at~~ the farmers in other states in terms of income, technological inputs, irrigation etc.

Thus the time of 1970s saw the emergence of "New" farmers Movement. The basic aim of these movements were:-

- 1) Increasing farm income
- 2) Strengthening agricultural interests in a capitalist environment.
- 3) Providing leadership for farmers at political level.

but despite such movements poor farmers and agricultural labourers continue to perish in poverty.

The major problems included:-

- 1) low MSP
- 2) Distress sale.
- 3) lack of insurance cover.
- 4) Enjoyment of benefits by big landlords.
- 5) Lack of credit availability.
- 6) Lack of security of tenure.
- 7) Lack of productivity etc.

Therefore, the "New Farmer" Movement did not bring into its sphere the interest of small farmers and landless labours.

The movements were dominated by big landlords and aimed at cartel formations for political

and economic gains.

but on the positive end, these movements resulted in popularising the issues of agriculture and gave voice to poor farmers.

The benefits of farmers movements thus were:-

- 1) Interest subvention scheme
- 2) formation of peasant parties.
- 3) Presence at national level.

Thus it can be concluded that farmers Movement were "New" in raising farmers concern but did not go complete justice to small and marginal farmers.

8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.

यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The unification of nations require leadership of great leaders. In India and Germany, this nation building task was achieved by the works of Sardar Patel and Bismarck resp.

German Unification

The German nations had common cultural links but were ruled by non-German states such as Austria etc. Thus the unification of Germany required a man who could provide leadership from within.

Thus, Bismarck followed the

policy of Entrapment to get the knowledge of weakness of Austria.

Thus using this policy and the Policy of Blood and Iron, Bismark engaged Battle of Sadowa ⁽¹⁸⁶⁹⁾ with Austria and Battle of Sedan ⁽¹⁸⁷¹⁾ with France.

These two battle turned victorious for Germany and completed the process of German unification.

Indian Unification

The idea of a unified India, required integration of Princely states with the Indian Union.

In this regard Sardar Patel as Home Minister took diplomatic and active steps which include:-

- 1) Hyderabad ⇒ Use of police action.

- 2) Junagadh → Use of plebiscite.
 3) J&K → Use of Instrument of Accession.

Much before the Partition of the country, Sardar Patel with the help of Mountbatten, integrated various princely states such as Raykot, Travancore with diplomatic persuasion.

Thus both leaders had different challenges i.e. Germany required nation formation whereas India required national integration. But the spirit of unity & nationality was common to both the processes of unification.

9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?

गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

USSR under Stalin saw
~~per~~ persuasion of communism
with great enthusiasm. The
policies included heavy
industry development, state
control of resources etc but
neglected focus on light and
consumer goods industry.

Thus with the emergence
of Gorbachev as the leader
the change in state policy
was seen, which included:-

- 1) Introduction of concept of
Perestroika
- 2) Integration of USSR economy
with the world.
- 3) Development of light and
consumer good industry.

- 4) Reconciling aggressive communist propagation agenda -
- 5) Achieving consensus with USA to reduce cold war developments.
- 6) Development of the concept of Khrushchev -

Although the intention for these reforms was good but these could not bring great results because:-

- 1) Inter-party conflicts proved to be hurdle for their adoption.
- 2) Various communist states withdrew from USSR eg Czechoslovakia, Poland etc.
- 3) Over centralisation did not develop economy.

4) Inefficient leadership by
Gorbachev.

Thus eventually these fall outs
resulted in disintegration
of USSR.

Thus it can be summed up
that the ~~positive~~ reasons
for reforms i.e.

- 1) Development of USSR economy
- 2) Ending cold war hostility.
- 3) Reduction in centralisation
- 4) Development of market
economy etc.

Did not bring integration
but lead to break up of
USSR.

10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

French and Russian Revolution mark great developments at global level which changed the then existing order.

French Revolution

It popularised the concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The basic aim of revolution was to establish just rule and encourage the concept of communism. Various intellectuals such as Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, Dandront etc gave new liberal thoughts to global population. These included:-

Concept of separation of Power, Equality, Justice etc

But with the end of French Revolution, constitutional ~~re~~ monarchy was set up in France. The general public still faced oppression from the autocratic rulers and capitalist class dominated the economic sphere.

Thus initially the revolution influenced European nations but could not influence further due to its narrow end results but influenced leaders in India, Germany, Italy etc.

Russian Revolution

The basic seed for Russian Revolution was Barstard Feudalism and World War I

The class which suffered the most was peasants and labourers.

Thus under the leadership was Lenin, Soviet C.I.E.

farmers and labourers) ~~was~~^{was} declared the state.

Further with the end of Russian Revolution, Lenin came out with New Economic Policy, which :-

- 1) Ended Capitalism
- 2) Made Soviet the state.
- 3) Promoted Communism
- 4) Welfare Role of state.

Thus these developments inspired ~~the~~ suffering classes world over.

But it too gave impetus to aggressive nationalism in Germany and Italy, as anybody who rose against communism got support of capitalist class.

Thus Russian Revolution indirectly gave birth to Hitler & Mussolini

11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

acc, to Salary Index Report, the gap in gender pay is around 27%. This disparity has its root to some extent in the unequal access to education to girls in our country.

Thus to take advantage of rich demographic dividend equal access to education is required.

The factors which influence gender equality include:-

- 1) Social level :- ~~Removes~~ less rigid thinking and giving less preference to boys over girls. ∴ considering girl child an asset for the family.

2) Educational level - Availability and accessibility to education i.e. presence of school in the locality and further good infra-structure connect.

Also availability of female teachers increases enrollment of girls and toilet facility provides convenience

3) Political level - Availability of comprehensive policies such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao etc.

The achievement of MDG on primary education has resulted in gender parity at primary level.

But still lot needs to be done to address loopholes in gender equality i.e.

- ① Awareness generation about positive effects of girl education i.e. higher income for family and nation -
 - ② Providing hostel facility in remote location.
 - ③ Financial incentives for enrollment of girl child.
 - ④ Active focus on SC & ST girl child.
 - ⑤ Comprehensive schemes & policies -
 - ⑥ Recruitment of teachers from local areas.
- Thus initiatives such as Gender Atlas, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samrudhi yojana can provide great results.

12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्यवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

To bring a social change combined efforts of state and public are required.

In this context the issue of manual scavengers still haunts the nation. Despite passing acts for prohibition of manual scavenging in 1994 the issue still exists both in urban and rural areas. The main reasons for it are:-

- 1) Dry latrines, are not emptied by family members as it involves the caste

dimension of purity & pollution

- 2) lack of awareness amongst vulnerable groups about their rights -
- 3) It is an expression of desire of upper caste to reinforce social hierarchies and power structures.
- 4) lack of enforcement mechanisms owing to lack of sensitivity on behalf of police officials.

Thus to bring the change in desired action:-

- 1) Enabling environment is required, which include comprehensive policy formulation which include:
 - a) Stringent punishments
 - b) Rehabilitation
 - c) Awareness generation

- 2) At the societal level,
- a) sensitization of upper caste people is required on the de-human factors of the issue.
 - b) confidence building of manual scavengers so that they can take a affirmative stand.
 - c) Focusing on social harmony by popularising the ideals of equality, brotherhood and dignity enshrined in the constitution (eg Article 14, 21 etc).

13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.

उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

~~Dad~~ Dharavi, in Mumbai is the biggest slum in India. This fact highlights the grave issue of slum proliferation plaguing our country.

The underlying issue for slum development is migration to urban areas. The reasons for such migration include :-

- 1) Falling farm incomes and rural distress, pushes people to move to urban areas for better employment opportunities
- 2) Attractive city lives attract people, who do not have

access to basic facilities such as power, drinking water in rural areas.

3) Availability of people from own rural areas in big cities adds to the confidence to migrate in search of better opportunities

But lives in cities often results in vulnerability, poverty and slum living. Its unique factors include:-

- 1) Highly congested.
- 2) Access to water and electricity without paying for it.
- 3) Political support as they are seen as vote banks.
- 4) No state action for slum demolition.

5) Culture of poverty, sustains slum living, thus it acts as medium for social interaction.

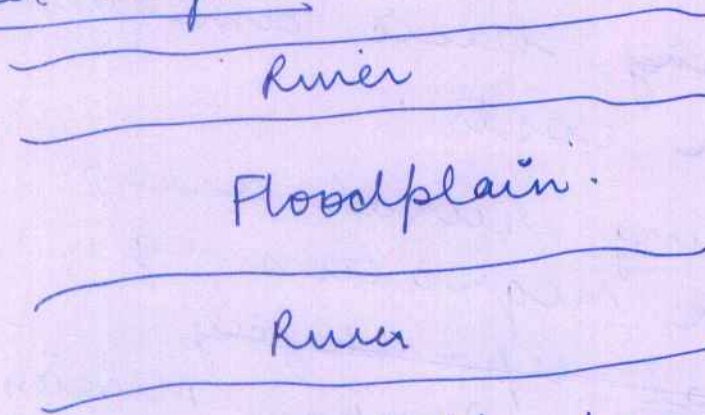
Thus to transform India's slums foll. steps can be taken.

- 1) Strict policy action for rehabilitation of slum dwellers -
- 2) Building alternative housing system.
- 3) Providing basic amenities at lower costs.
- 4) Developing rural areas to check migration eg.
Deen Dayal Upadhyay
Sardar Patel Rural Mission.

14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Flood plains are regions which lie adjacent to a river system. Although they are not water covered but are prone to flooding. Further they are an extension of the river bed system.



They have following benefits:-

- 1) Provide cushion to flooding activities
- 2) Recharge ground water

~~are~~ aquifers.

- 3) Remove heavy metals from water-
- 4) Provide great habitat for wildlife and fauna-
- 5) Add to ecotourism.

But ~~all~~ anthropogenic activities have contributed to urban flooding in recent times, as:-

- 1) Development in floodplain, limits water ~~carrying~~ capacity of rivers $\therefore$ increases intensity of floods
- 2) Artificial embankments are made on natural levees, thus act as weak structures against flood prevention.
For eg recent flash floods.

in Chennai resulted from:-

- 1) Lack of drainage system
- 2) Deterioration of natural wastelands & wetlands
- 3) Construction in floodplains
- 4) Inefficient urban governance.

Further recent Act of during festival in Jamuna floodplains add to the vulnerability of flooding and damages practise ecosystem.

15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.

भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं। दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Forest fires refer to a disaster which results in huge expanses of fire in forest areas - It can happen both due to natural and man-made factors -

The areas most widely affected by forest fires include:- Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Assam, Sikkim etc.

The reasons for such localised incidents of forest fires are:-

- 1) Falling of leaves in forested areas, causes friction which promotes fire.

- 2) Active human activities in hilly areas for development purpose leads to bonfires, collection of woods from forests which can cause small fire incidents, thus spreading to large extents.
- 3) Active industrial development

The ecological significance of forest fires are:-

- 1) Helps in regeneration of new, hard & resistant seeds.
- 2) Helps in development of grasslands eg. Chapparal in France.
- 3) Helps to retain back nutrients back to soil.

- 4) Leads to survival of fittest.
- 5) But leads to huge air pollution and affects human livelihood.

The measures to tackle include:-

- 1) Development of database of areas prone to forest fires.
- 2) Training forest officials to check forest fires.
- 3) Regulated human activities in forest areas.
- 4) Use of traditional methods to check forest fires.
- 5) Community sensitization and awareness generation.

16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall

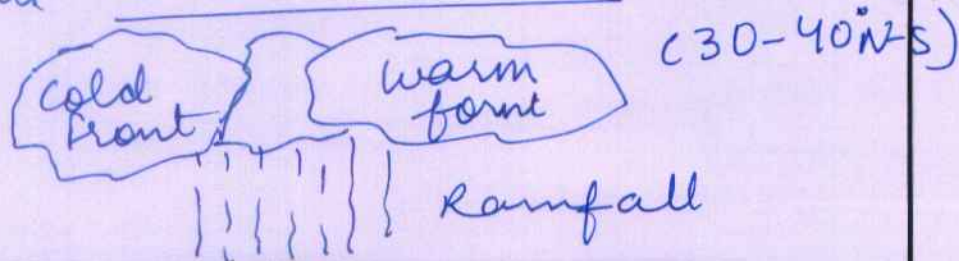
वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Rainfalls are basically of 3 types:-

- 1) Frontal
- 2) Orographic
- 3) Conventional

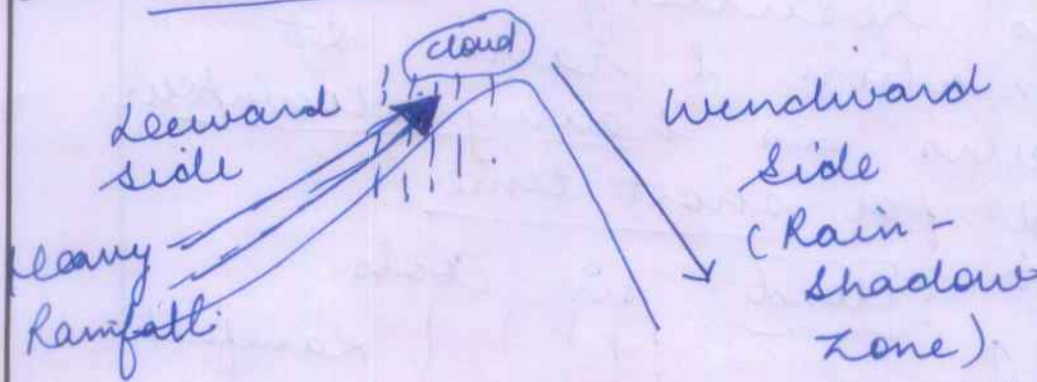
Frontal Rainfall

This type of rainfall occurs in mid-latitude regions where fronts are formed. When a cold and warm front meets it results in rainfall. For eg in Britain, Europe etc. Frontal rainfall occurs in form of drizzle and small droplets.



Orographic Rainfall (light showers)

This type of rainfall is also called relief rainfall. It occurs when warm, ^{moist} air ascends a slope or a hill, thus expands as it reaches up $\therefore$ cools adiabatically, thus resulting in rainfall on leeward side.

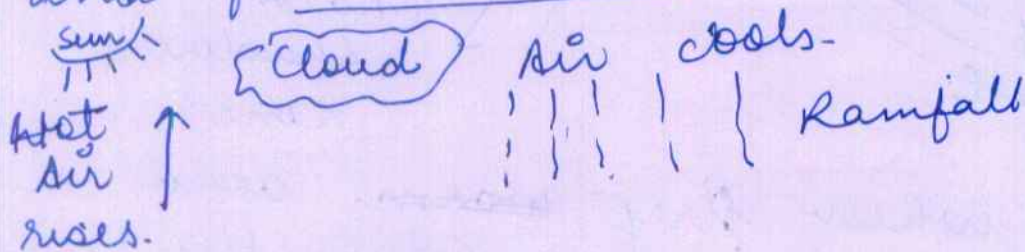


But when ~~dry~~ ~~warm~~ cold wind descends down the slope and gets compressed and warmed up, thus resulting in no rainfall (Rain shadow zone).

Conventional Rainfall

It occurs in hot humid regions during the daytime especially equatorial regions.

~~As hot temp~~ As sun shines high in sky, air gets evaporated and on reaching high altitudes it gets cooled thus resulting in cloud formation & rain. It occurs as heavy downpour and for short time.

Distribution

$0^\circ - 10^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow$ Heavy Rainfall.
 $10^\circ - 20^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow 75 \text{ cm} - 100 \text{ cm}.$
 $20^\circ - 25^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow$ Deserts (very less rainfall)
 $25^\circ - 35^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow$ Monsoon pattern.
 $40^\circ - 60^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow 50 - 75 \text{ cm}.$

$60^\circ - 90^\circ \text{ N/S} \rightarrow$ Snowfall.

17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.

देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has large amount of water resources, as Ganga, Brahmaputra etc have huge water capacity.

But still India suffers from water crisis because:-

① Inter - regional disparity

~~Big~~ Big rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra have large amount of water, whereas southern rivers are seasonal in nature, only dependent of rainfall.

② Improper watershed management.

③ Indiscriminate use of groundwater for irrigation and household activities.

- ④ Pollution of water sources
 ⑤ Lack of water storage
 eg no rain water
 harnessing schemes
 ⑥ Inefficient ^{inter river} water linking
 projects thus falling to
 match demand and
 supply.

∴ Issue of water crisis
 lies in both water
 mismanagement and
 inter-regional disparity,
 thus preventing optimum
 use of available water.

Short term Impact

- i) Social level
 a) "water war" for limited
 water at local levels.
 b) Affects most severely
 children and ~~adult~~ women

c) Social unrest due to fight among states for securing water supply eg Kaneri water dispute

2) Economic level

a) Reduced ~~manpower~~ manpower as time is wasted on water collection through tanks.

b) Reduced productivity and output.

c) Economic loss, ^{of property} due to public unrest

Long term impact

1) Social level

a) Rising in equality

b) Community conflicts

~~c) Water stress~~

c) Distress migration

2) Economic level

a) Reduced GDP.

b) Inter-state tensions.

c) Depleting water resources.

18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Fishing zones are most common in the regions where:-

- 1) warm and cold current meets.
- 2) Shallow continent al shelf exists.
- 3) Rich photoplankton growth.
- 4) Nutrient supply from mainland.

Thus major fishing zones of the world include:-

- 1) Japan (Meeting of currents)
- 2) New Foundland in USA. (Meeting of currents + continental shelf)
- 3) Coastal areas in India
- 4) China.

India has huge potential for harnessing its fishing resources, but there is a lack of comprehensive fishing policy.

Thus Meena Kumari Committee recommended :-

① To regulate fishing activities in high sea areas.

② Shift on deep sea fishing as surface fishery resources are declined.

③ Registration of fisherman for effective monitoring.

Thus in the light of these recommendations:-

① Incentives should be provided to engage

fisherman in deep sea
fishing.

② Development of robust
boats to handle high
tide activities.

19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.

यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Delta refers to a region where river meets the sea. In this region there is heavy silt deposition by river, as speed of river decreases and river load increases in its lower reaches.

But in recent times the deltas of major rivers are shrinking because:-

- 1) Eroding capacity of rivers have decreased.
- 2) Polluted river waters.
- 3) Climate Change.
- 4) Low levels of sediments in rivers etc.

20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

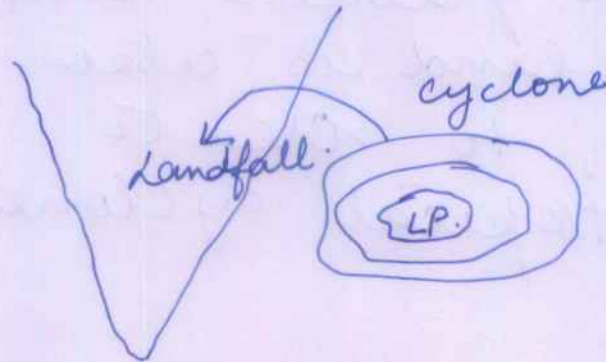
अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Tropical cyclones refers to a system of cyclone which emerges in tropical water. It has low pressure at centre from which high speed winds diverge. Arabian sea experiences fewer tropical cyclones as compared to Bay of Bengal because:-

1) Surface sea temperature of Bay of Bengal is higher than Arabian sea.

Tropical cyclones require an optimum temperature of 27°C .

2) Owing to shifting of pressure belts, low pressure region exists over Bay of Bengal.



• Tropical cyclones do not occur during the south-west monsoon season because:-

- 1) surface ^{sea} temperature decreases due to heavy rainfall -
- 2) low pressure conditions are over main land i.e. over north-western region.
- 3) high evaporation

does not occurs over sea surface due to cloudiness during monsoon region.

4) Pressure gradient between sea and land is also not high, to create strong tropical cyclones.