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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 761)

Name of Candidate	Trupti Dhodmise		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	20528
Center	Pune (Online)	Date	14/10/16

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

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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. What does Yoga represent in the Indian philosophical tradition? How does it differ from the Yoga practices of the modern times?

भारतीय दार्शनिक परंपरा में योग क्या निरूपित करता है? यह आधुनिक समय की योग क्रियाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

- 'Yoga' is one of the philosophical schools of thought in Indian tradition.

Yagnavalkya, Patanjali were the exponents of Yoga.

Yoga is a Philosophy -

- (1) Origin - It was developed in ancient times.
- (2) Base - Upanishadic philosophy was a basis of yoga.
- (3) Purpose - Like other philosophical schools, it also dealt with the salvation^{i.e.} for being free from the cycle of existence.
- (4) Ways - It is indifferent from other schools due to ways, it has suggested for salvation - i.e. ① Meditation
② Asanas.

① Meditation -

Meditation means to keep yourself in the condition where your mind/soul gets united with spirit.

According to philosophy, this helps to get real knowledge of being & reality.

③ Asanas -

These are physical practices to be exercised for increasing concentration while in meditating phase.

(5) Ultimate Fruit -

Thus the ultimate impact of Yoga practice is to realise the unworldly truth.

Now-a-days, Yoga is practiced not only in India, but in all over the world. for different purposes as that of in ancient times

Difference -

- (1) Today, yoga is emphasized for the better health practices, to better body & mind i.e. worldly purpose

- (a) It is not related to any unworldly purpose
- (b) More emphasis on physical 'Asanas' than 'meditation', reversed to old tradition.
- (c) Ancient philosophy of Yoga, limited to only certain classes; while today Yoga practices have transcend to all barriers.

Revival of Yoga in today's hectic schedule of human lives and its importance for health would bring ~~more~~ benefit to humankind.

2. Discuss the impact of Europeans on Indian art and architecture. Further, trace the development of Modern school of Indian art from the 19th century.

भारतीय कला और वास्तुकला पर यूरोपीय प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, 19वीं सदी से 'भारतीय कला की आधुनिक शैली' के विकास का पता लगाइए।

- Indian Art & architecture has been accommodative. It has been developed according to time it passed through. Rules of European over India impacted the culture of Art & architecture.

Impact -

(1) In design -

Indian Art influenced by England & Portuguese Gothic style & English-French neo-Roman style.

(2) Use of material -

① Use of sandstone, redstone ~~are~~ replaced by locally available strong stones.

② Use of cement rather than mortar.

(3) Motif

European Art ~~are~~ replaced the ^{Ind} Islamic style of art, avoided the use of various motifs.

(4) strength -

European style emphasized on strength rather than looks

(5) Utility -

While medieval architecture has limited utility only for ~~fewer~~, the European built their structure to attain max efficiency eg. Writer's building in Kolkata.

(6) New architectural designs -

Introduced new plans like circular buildings. eg. Parliament building.

Development of Indian Art in 19th century -

19th century, Indian Art influenced by Europeans. The artists tried to bring about the fusion of orientalist approach with European school.

(A) Painting -

- Raja Ravi Varma was famous for using various styles in painting.
- Artists adopted the European style

of painting - sketching, use of secondary colours,
- fine border lines etc.

But their themes related to old Indian ideas & stories.

e.g. Raja Ravi Varma's painting of
'Ravana kidnapping Sita.'

(B) Music -

Though Indian musicians adopted to preserve the Indian music tradition, impact of music on west appeared through cinemas, dramas etc.

Though adopting various ideas from different cultures, Indian Art has remained stand with its own identity.

3. Though both Gandhi and Bose strived for India's independence, yet their ideas and strategy were different. Examine.

यद्यपि गांधी और बोस दोनों भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रयासरत रहे किन्तु उनके विचार और रणनीतियां भिन्न थीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

- M.K. Gandhi & Subhashchandra Bose were leaders during Indian freedom struggle. Despite same aim, their approaches were different.

Difference in ideas & strategies

(A) Means -

- 1st - Gandhiji was ardent champion of purity of means. So, he was opponent of taking help of fascists for independence.
- Bose was persuasive for the ends, therefore he strived to gain the ends by hook or crook. where He also taken help of German, Japanese to build Indian National Army to fight with British.

(B) Idea regarding governance.

- Subhash Gandhiji was an archist.

His idea about self-rule was very different from mere independence.

Therefore, he wanted everybody to follow & strive towards self-rule i.e. rule according to your good-will, not acc. to state.

He promoted self-dependence through, self-work, spinning of khadi etc.

- Subhashchandra Bose was socialist in his ideas. He wanted the nationalisation of industries, railways etc.

Though in practice, to achieve for national aim, he biased towards fascist ideology which was anti-socialist

(C) Non-violence -

Gandhi's ideas based upon the non-violent means & ends.

Bose was critical of non-violence in context of exploitation & tyranny of

British. Therefore he chose to ^{build} ~~make~~ the
Indian National Army against British.

(Q) Though different in strategies at
their places, both leaders have contributed
in larger extent to gain independence.
and contributed by ~~also~~ values to future generations
like non-violence by Gandhi and
bravery & courage by Netaji Bose.

4. Both Ambedkar and Periyar saw the emancipation of the socially oppressed in abolishing the Hindu religion itself. Examining the contribution of these two figures in the struggle against the caste system highlight their lasting significance.

अंबेडकर और पेरियार दोनों ने यह अनुभव किया कि सामाजिक दबे-कुचले लोगों का उद्धार हिन्दू धर्म का परित्याग करने से ही संभव है। जाति प्रथा के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में इन दोनों प्रसिद्ध व्यक्तियों के योगदान का परीक्षण करते हुए उनके चिरस्थायी महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- Ambedkar and Periyar were critique of caste system & persuasive towards the abolition of Hindu Religion.

Contribution of Ambedkar -

- (1) Ambedkar has written many books, articles, newspaper & started newspapers to unleash the exploitation of oppressed classes.
- (2) Criticised upper classes and Manu's Smritis.
- (3) Led the political movement of Dalit by forming Scheduled Caste Federation and fought the elections representing their leaders.
- (4) Not only ^{caste system} Dalits, but he was critical of patriarchal system oppressing women.
- (5) A great contribution to Indian Constitution.

and through that go offered constitutional rights of equality to oppressed class.

Contribution of Periyar

- (1) Led to oppressed class movement in South India, Madras presidency.
- (2) He led the cause by using political front forming party
- (3) Was voice against the exploitation of Oppression of Dalits through the social movements like temple entry movements etc

Significance of Anti-Caste Movements-

- (1) It infused the confidence in the oppressed section to raise voice against exploitation & injustice.
- (2) Motivated the generations to gain education & fight for causes
- (3) Helped to gain the economic benefits and to raise the status.

- (4) Led to reservations in education & employment to bring about opportunity to the section.
- (5) Many parties were formed regionally for the cause in post-independence era.

Though their contribution has made ~~to~~ efforts to change the fate of politics, still there is a need at many fronts for the cause of their emancipation, which remained due to lack of strong leadership.

5. The reorganization of States could not resolve all the linguistic conflicts in the country. In this context, critically evaluate the outcomes of the States Reorganization Act passed by the Parliament in 1956.

राज्यों का पुनर्गठन देश में सभी भाषायी संघर्षों का समाधान नहीं कर सका। इस संदर्भ में, संसद द्वारा 1956 में पारित राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

- During freedom struggle, Congress has emphasized on organization of provinces on linguistic basis to gain them special identity and to build national unity. State Reorganization Act, 1956 stressed upon the basis linguistic states and came up with 14 states ~~and~~ based on languages. ~~push~~ on the report of Fazal Ali Commission.

Positive outcomes-

- (1) It brought the cohesion of region based on linguistic identity.
- (2) Helped to bring administrative efficiency, as representatives ~~were~~ could co-ordinate with solidarity and function with vigour.
- (3) Helped to reduce avoid conflicts, unlike conflicts based upon caste, religion.

- (4) Sense of being of region on language made people ~~was~~ coming to unite.
- (5) It helped to promote national unity through diversity.

Negative outcomes -

- (1) Some states were not organized according to same principle, like -
- Bombay state - mix of marathi & Gujarati speaking people.
- PEPSU - mix of Punjabi & Hindi speaking.
- (a) This led to future protest attacking national cohesion.
- (a) Under developed regions got disguised under the ~~a~~ linguistic cohesion.
- And these ~~became~~ came up with the new protest of demanding separate state due to deprivation.
- e.g. Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

And ~~the~~ hence process of reorganisation still going _{on}

- (3) Natural frontiers were not taken into account led to regional disputes on river, resources eg. Water-river dispute
- (4) Protection of minorities & (linguistic) become extra agenda on national plans.

Though the reorganization act failed to address the problem comprehensively, it helped to guide the policy of nation building in future.

6. The English system of education, though conceived by rulers in the interest of efficient administration, opened the floodgates of liberal European thoughts and gave a new direction to the Indian political thinking. Discuss.

अंग्रेजी शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना यद्यपि शासकों द्वारा कुशल प्रशासन के हित में की गयी थी किन्तु इसने उदार यूरोपीय विचारों की बाढ़ ला दी एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन को एक नई दिशा प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

- British rulers introduced the education system based on English ways. And i.e. the education in English medium, knowledge of western sciences, the study of languages Greek / Latin. It helped to induct modern thinking in Indian people.

Significance of western Education

- (1) ~~It~~ Medium of knowledge.

→ English language help Indian to access literature of west, which was bank of western liberal, radical, nationalist thoughts.

- (2) Content of Western education -

Philosophy of western education dealt with rationalism, humanism, universalism.

(3) History of west -

Study of western history & gave
thoughts of democracy, liberty, equality
fraternity etc.

(4) Philosophers -

Indian got exposed to thinkers
like J.S. Mill, Thomas Paine, Rousseau etc.

(5) Western sciences -

The western sciences - physics, biology
technology, economics, politics was
based on empiricism.

Impact on political thinking in India -

(1) Political thinkers came to know
flaws in Indian society

like superstition, caste/class system, etc.

(2) ~~Economic studies~~ +

- It helped to run the social reform
movements by Raja Rammohan Roy,
Agarkar, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar.

(3) Economic studies helped to uncover

the myth of British interest i.e. Whiteman's burden in India.

Thinkers like Dadabhai Naoroji came up economic studies to expose exploitation by British, cause of poverty. This led to base for future Indian struggle.

- (a) Western ideas gave the guiding principles to Indian freedom struggle and this also mirrored in Indian constitution.

Thus liberal European thoughts helped to build the modern Indian polity.

7. Communism emerged in Europe but took roots in other parts of the world, especially in Asia. What were the reasons for this? How did communist ideology influence the emergence of new ruling dispensation outside Europe?

यद्यपि साम्यवाद का जन्म यूरोप में हुआ, तथापि इसने विश्व के अन्य भागों, विशेष रूप से एशिया में, अपनी जड़ें जमायीं। इसके क्या कारण थे? साम्यवादी विचारधारा ने यूरोप से बाहर नई शासन व्यवस्था के उद्भव को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

- Communist ideology ~~take~~ emerged from thoughts of German philosopher Karl Marx. It led to ^{start} ~~the~~ socialist movements in Europe. Though it could not take roots in Europe itself, it influenced other part of world, especially Asia. ~~whi~~ It ~~bring~~ brought socialist economies like USSR, China, Vietnam etc.

Reasons - ~~to~~

- (1) Working class in other parts of world was greater extent in European owned industries, railways etc.
- (2) Freedom struggles occurring to those countries got new basis to fight against British colonialism
- (3) British Imperialist policy of those countries

were based on capitalism. This was the common theme betn communist ideologies & exploitation of colonies.

(4) Commintern - Led by Lenin attracted leaders of freedom struggle of colonies.

(5) Leninist ideology - Lenin had modified communist ideology to extent of peasants hence gain large mass base.

Influence of communist ideology over new ruling dispensation -

- (1) Free countries adopted socialist path for economies e.g. China, South-east Asia.
- (2) Formation of communist parties
- (3) One-party dominant system of national politics.
- (4) Closed economies, socialised nationalisation of industries led to concentration of wealth in few hands of polit bureau

(3) Some countries avoided the flaws of communist ideology like .
e.g. India adopted mixed economy model

Thus communist ideology strengthen the freedom struggles of countries, also it influence to build nations according to base of socialism.

8. While the issues during the Yalta and Potsdam conferences were the same, the goodwill to overcome them was different because the Big Three nations no longer needed to stick together. Discuss.

यद्यपि याल्टा और पॉट्सडैम सम्मेलनों से संबंधित मुद्दे समान थे, किन्तु उनसे निजात पाने की सदिच्छाएं भिन्न थीं क्योंकि तीन बड़े राष्ट्रों को अब साथ रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

- During WWII, Yalta & Potsdam conferences held to build the future world structure ~~targeting~~ ~~freeing the world from communism~~ after war. These conferences held among the leaders of US, UK and USSR. But the goodwill to overcome this issue were different due to various reasons.

(1) Different circumstances -

US was emerging as a superpower and strong economy, while UK was burdening under war expenditure. Whereas USSR was coming forward as a influencing socialist economy.

(2) Freeing up of colonies -

Economic circumstances forced UK to leave colonies which would become the cause for competition among US & USSR for their interests of capitalism & socialism respectively.

(3)

9. Even after a century, the Middle East continues to bear the consequences of the Sykes Picot agreement. Comment.

एक शताब्दी के बाद भी मध्य-पूर्व को साइक्स पिकोट समझौते के परिणामों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

- Sykes Picot agreement was ^{an} agreement made between British ~~army~~ officer Sykes & French officer Picot regarding the distribution of ~~the~~ territories of middle-east after fall of Ottoman empire in WWI. The present conflict in middle-east is believed to be rooted in that agreement.

(i) ^{Re} Mapping regardless considering popular feeling -

- Present Syria, Iraq & Turkey were the part of Ottoman empire.
- After its defeat, Sykes & Picot who had gained those territories agreed to divide them for their colonial interests.
- The agreement just bifurcated the region according to their convenience.

- The population residing were of different nationalities.

(2) Distribution - ~~180, the~~ divided Syria region under French control while region of Iraq under British control.

(3) Nationalities of people.

- Both region consisted the different sects of Islam - Shia, Sunni and Kurds.
- Divided region also replicated the same population distribution.

(4) Independent colonies.

- After their independence, the ruling of these region became conflictual due to conflict within sects.

(5) Discontent -

- Kurds didn't get autonomous region and have to live ~~under~~ as minority in these Northern parts of region.
- By Authoritarian regimes further strengthened conflicts.

- Interference of major powers post WWII made the region & issues more vulnerable leading to rise of radical groups like ISIS.

→ Today, the unstable Syria & consequent problems have made the all world worrisome due to its ~~int~~ nurturing of terrorism. Hence, the agreement over century ago has become the issue of debate.

10. The roots of regionalism in India lie not only in the diversity of languages, cultures, tribes and religions, but also in the sense of regional deprivation. Explain.

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद की जड़ें न केवल भाषा, संस्कृति, जनजातीय और धार्मिक विविधता में निहित हैं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय अपवंचन के भाव में भी निहित हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

- It is often considered that the regional identity is based upon the culture, tribe, language, religion residing within it. States, after independence, were reorganised to ~~ans~~ redress linguistic regionalism. But in due course of time, economic inequalities have p fuelled new sense of regionalism.

Reasons -

(i) Linguistic reorganisation.

- It made all states to be equal in treatment without considering spatial differences within each state.
- Big states ~~bas~~ like Maharashtra, Gujarat focused ~~only~~ economic development of state as a whole, without planning according to status of sub-regions.

(a) Planning -

- It started late to focus on differ deprived regions ~~to~~ of state so, they always lag behind.
- ~~some~~ ^{sub-}regions were already backward compared to their counterparts during independence.

(b) Constitutional provisions -

- Special provisions proved to be inadequate to make justice to these regions.

(c) Political apathy -

- Lack of political leadership made these regions vulnerable.

All these reasons has made the people of deprived sections to protest for demands of new-states and thus break-up of states still continue.

11. Examining the causes of agrarian distress identify its impact on society in India. What steps have been taken by the government in recent times to deal with the issues of agrarian distress?

कृषि से संबंधित कठिनाईयों (Agrarian distress) के कारणों का परीक्षण करते हुए भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभावों को चिन्हित कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में इससे संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

- India is considered to be an agricultural economy, in which about 65% of population still depends on it for livelihood. But the share of agricultural in economy is growing with negative numbers. Agr The low production, market-related poor market prices, poor income led to suicides of farmers of many region.

Causes of agrarian distress

(1) Monsoon rain -

- Recent years, climate change led to unpredictability of monsoon rain & its distribution over the country.

(2) Irrigation.

- still much of agricultural area is rain fed due to poor irrigation.

(3) Market Facilities -

- Though ~~an~~ agricultural markets setup during 1960s, they proved to be concentration of power is & monopoly in recent years

(4) Price Fluctuation -

- Many crops are not given support prices led to skepticism among farmers
- poor import-export policy of foodgrains led to sudden fluctuation
- This led to be discouragement.

(5) Poor Finance

- Lack of capital led to poor technology & inputs used and so poor quality and meagre outputs.

(6) Commercialisation of agriculture -

- Production of cash crops like sugarcane led to exploitation of natural resources.
- Led to water-crisis seasonally

Steps taken by government

- (1) National Agricultural Market -
 - It would lead to same market conditions, similar prices to all over country.
- (2) Digital Rationalisation of fertiliser subsidies.
 - Would led to efficient use of urea and may motivate to bio-fertilisers
- (3) Neeranchal yojana.
 - for irrigation - 'per drop, more crop'
- (4) Loan waiver scheme.
 - to address the suicidal issues.

Though, these schemes seem to be more effective, it would realise only after its grassroot implementation.

12. Examine whether drug abuse is an aberrant behaviour or a social problem. What are the factors which limit the understanding and planning on drug abuse in India? Also, suggest the steps required to deal with the issue adequately.

परीक्षण कीजिए कि मादक द्रव्यों का दुरुपयोग (Drug abuse) अनैतिक व्यवहार है या सामाजिक समस्या। भारत में मादक द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग की समझ एवं तत्संबंधी योजना निर्माण को सीमित करने वाले कारक कौन-से हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे से भलिभांति निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदम सुझाइए।

- Drug abuse i.e. use of narcotic drugs in extensive manner & addiction has become stringent problem in our country which has vast youth population asset.

(A) Aberrant behaviour or social problem.

- The consumption of narcotics is done by person due to attraction, challenge in youthful age or may be due to mental conditions, loneliness or defending some other physical issues. Thus, it^{addiction} becomes a behaviour which not acceptable by law or morals.
- The addicted person loses his/her efficiency, loses his happiness of life.
- Person becomes more lonely or become violent towards peer, friends, groups.

- Crimes are committed to get the grams of drugs.
- Thus addicted persons become social threat as well as wasted youth potential becomes social problem too.

(B) Factors limiting coping up -

India still could not plan to address the drug abuse issue due to -

(1) Accepted as a part of life -

- In Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, the consumption of drugs has become part of life.

(2) Less recognition or compared with other problems.

(3) Lack of political will.

(4) Lack of awareness about the psychological health -

- In most cases, psychological reasons led to drug consumption

(c) Measures to address the issue -

- ① Awareness campaign.
- ② Comprehensive legal & institutional provisions for spe it.
- ③ ~~Set~~ Rehabilitation centres.
- ④ Pre-emptive counselling among youth.

To exploit the younger population, it is necessary to avoid them to fall in such traps and ^{make them to} contribute for the larger cause.

13. Growing spatial inequalities in economic opportunities have significantly impacted the pace and pattern of internal migration in India. Discuss. Also give an account of the challenges that have been arising due to high internal migration and steps that should be taken to tackle these challenges.

आर्थिक अवसरों से संबंधित बढ़ती स्थानिक असमानता ने भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन (माइग्रेशन) की गति और स्वरूप को उल्लेखनीय रूप से प्रभावित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उच्च आंतरिक प्रवासन के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों एवं इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का विवरण दीजिए।

- Migration is universal phenomenon.
But, regional unequal development & lack of opportunities made the haphazard migration creating more challenges. India also faces the internal migration due to same cause.

Reasons -

- ① Poor agricultural output in rural areas
- This led to rural-urban migration for employment & livelihood opportunities
- ② Attraction of metropolitan culture eg. Mumbai
- ③ Concentration of industrial region.
- Concentration of centre of employment led to concentrated mig immigration e.g. Delhi-Noida-Gurgaon region.

④ Education -

- For Higher studies in quality are accessible in certain regions.
- This attracts flow of students.

Challenges due to migration -

① Stress on urban infrastructure.

- Stress on public transport, roads, housing, water supply.
- This led to poor planned urban development attracting more problems in future.

② Slums -

- 10% of India's population live in slums.
- Unhygienic conditions - problem of health.
- Crime committing people take shelter in these areas.

③ Ecological imbalance -

- Deforestation, settlements in flood plains, settlements by closing natural drainages, led to ecological burdens

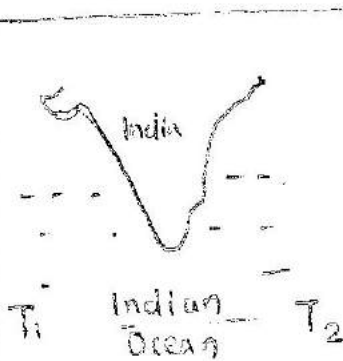
Steps to be taken

- ① Development of more no. of cities in all regions, with sustainable infrastructure.
 - distrib disburbing industries
 - educational facilities in those regions.
 - ② stringent Legal provisions to check the illegal housing will demotivate migration.
 - ③ Development in agricultural practices would bring prosperity in rural areas.
- 4 The schemes like Rurban mission, Housing for All etc can be implemented with vigour to check problem.

14. What is Indian Ocean Dipole? How does it relate to monsoon rains in India? Contrast it with the role of El-Nino on the same.

इंडियन ओशन डाइपोल (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव) क्या है? यह भारत में मानसूनी वर्षा से किस प्रकार संबंधित है? मानसूनी वर्षा पर एल-नीनो की भूमिका के साथ इसकी तुलना कीजिए।

- (15P)
- Indian Ocean dipole is the phenomenon of a temperature difference in Indian ocean in Eastern & Western region.



T_1, T_2 = temperature of ocean sea-surface temperature

It is further classified as positive IOD & negative IOD.

which influences the monsoon rains in India.

Ⓐ Positive IOD, $T_2 > T_1$

Ⓑ Negative IOD, $T_1 < T_2$

Relation to Monsoon winds-

Monsoon winds are south-westerly winds which brings the rains in Indian subcontinent.

- ① When the IOD is positive, the low pressure area creates

Over the eastern side of Indian ~~the~~ ^{subcontinent}

This attract S-W monsoon to flow over it and favours the monsoon rains.

- ② When IOD is negative, high pressure of surface winds over eastern side, this obstruct the attraction of SW winds and poor monsoon condition

Contrasting with El-Nino

El-Nino is unusual increase in the sea-surface temperature at the western coast of Peru in S. America.

† In El-Nino year, the monsoon winds fail to flow over subcontinent.

These south-west winds ~~create~~ ^{attract to} low-pressure over eastern pacific region.

Hence do not enter the subcontinent.

Thus El-Nino year is monsoon-deficit year ~~creat~~ causing draught in India.

El Nino takes place once in 3 to 7 years which Indian ocean Dipole is regular phenomenon. Hence, the impact of IOD is more on rainfall of monsoon in regular period.

But strong El-Nino nullify the IOD and impacts monsoon in 10 year.

15. Tsunamis and storm surges are often confused with each other. Differentiate between the two. What happens to a tsunami on getting close to shore? Explain in the light of 'shoaling effect'.

सुनामी और तूफान महोर्मि को प्रायः भ्रमवश एक ही समझ लिया जाता है। दोनों में अंतर बताइए। तट के निकट पहुँचने पर सुनामी के साथ क्या घटित होता है? शोलिंग प्रभाव (shoaling effect) के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

- Tsunamis & Storm surges -

① Tsunamis occur due to tectonic movement, while storm surges due to cyclones or storms originated in the sea ~~in atmospheric~~

② Tsunamis are caused due to earthquakes at sea-floor, therefore terrestrial-
~~plaque~~^{oceanic} phenomenon.

Storm surges atmospheric-oceanic phenomenon.

③ Tsunamis ~~do~~^{can} not be experienced in the regions it is ~~exp-occurring~~ originating at, and struck directly at shore
Storm-surges are visible since its originating in the sea till it reaches at the shore.

④ Tsunamis break at shore incidentally

bringing out vast destruction.

Storm surges even go far into the hinterland due to power of cyclone or storm associated with it and destruction over long area from coast.

SHOALING EFFECT -

It is a phenomenon relating to Tsunami when it reached at the coastline.

When, the earthquake occur at the sea floor, seismic waves are transferred to the ocean waves. Ocean waves carry this energy to longer distance without getting ~~betg~~ higher crests & trough. This happens, as they get enough depth offshore to propagate the crest & trough.

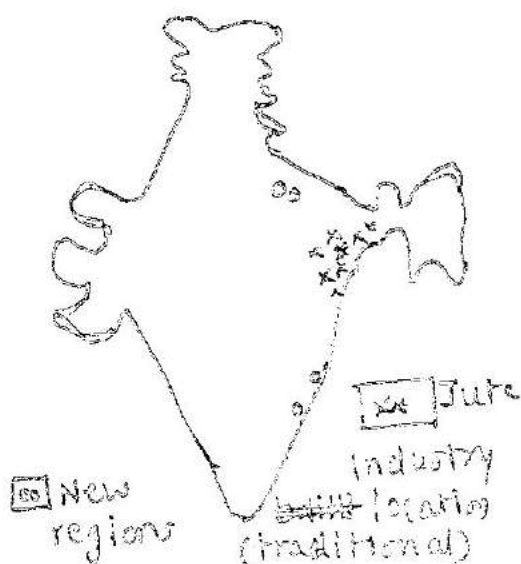
When these wave reach near coast, they get obstructed, when,

they struck the continental shelf
of height with the half of their
at wave height, known as 'fall of Tsunami'

This obstruction leads to transfer
of energy to the portion of waves
near shore. Hence, they get more
violent & destructive. Due to narrow
wave period, the Tsunamis are short
time, but its energy impact is more
destructive.

16. Enumerate the factors which have been responsible for the location of Jute Industry in India. Analyse the reasons behind its dispersal to new areas like UP and Andhra lately.

भारत में जूट उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को स्पष्ट करें। हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे नए क्षेत्रों में इसके प्रसार के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।



Location of Jute Industry in India is now concentrated into Area of W. Bengal, Orissa and Assam.

Factors responsible for location -

- (1) The irrigation due to Perennial Brahmaputra drainage.
- (2) The favourable weather & climate, soil conditions.
- (3) Availability skilled labour (populous region) ~~due to~~ for post-harvest processes.
- (4) Encouragement during British era -
- Jute mills ~~in~~ at Rishra in 1854 (Bengal)

(5) Favourable trade conditions.

Recently, UP, Andhra Pradesh also started cultivated 'Jute'.

Pull factors

- (1) Commercialised high value crop.
- (2) Availability of manpower.
- (3) Uttarpradesh with perennial ~~large~~ natural irrigation in ~~the~~ Gangetic plain,
Andhrapradesh has ~~it~~ favourable geographic conditions in its delta region - Godavari, Krishna.

Push factors -

- (1) ~~Uttarpradesh~~ - increasing agricultural distress
- (2) to find out more employment opportunities, jute cultivation labour intensive sector.
- (3) Jute mills are already more in Bengal as jute cultivating area lost in partition.

Therefore, more cultivation

would feed the demand of existing mills
(4) International market -

17. Give an account of the availability and distribution of natural gas reserves in India. Examine the policy of the government with respect to extraction, import and utilisation of natural gas by various sectors.

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस के भंडारों की उपलब्धता और वितरण का विवरण दीजिए। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के निष्कर्षण, आयात तथा उपयोग की नीति के संबंध में सरकार की नीति का परीक्षण कीजिए।



[x] Natural gas reserves

India has sparsely distributed natural gas reserves throughout its territory.

Availability -

India is not self-sufficient in natural gas reserves according to its demand.

Distribution -

- (i) Bombay high region.
- (ii) Digboi region near (Assam)
- (iii) Krishna - Godavari Basin.
- (iv) Sparsely distributed near coastline.

Government has announced Hydrocarbon exploration policy replacing the New exploration policy of 1999.

② Extraction

① ~~It~~ The new policy has come up with revenue sharing model.

- Over each explored output, the exploring company has to give revenue of fixed rate to govt.

- It will led to more revenue to govt.

② The exploration does not deal product specific, hence the explorer can dig out by products along with.

This would attract more companies to exploit the reserves.

⑩ Import policy -

- ① Due to scant availability, India is net importer of natural gas and depend upon Russia, and Gulf regions for import.
- ② India is striving for diversification
- ③ ~~and~~ Also for transport of gases has to be eased by land-route pipeline like TAPI.

Utilisation of Natural gases

- ① for transportation efficiently with compressed natural gas (CNG)
- ② Petro-chemical processing industries
- ③ fuel in industries
- ④ Household.

18. Recent observations have revealed that the ice cover in Antarctica is steadily rising. What can be the possible reasons for the same? Further, give a brief account of latitudinal distribution of the impact of global warming.

हाल ही के प्रेक्षणों से पता चला है कि अंटार्कटिका में हिम आवरण तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इसके संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? इसके अतिरिक्त ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के प्रभाव के अक्षांशीय वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

- Despite the warming of global climate, the ice cover over Antarctica is steadily rising.

Possible reasons --

- (1) Implementation of Montreal protocol

- results into ~~less~~ removal of CFCs which ~~has~~ help to bring back original Ozone cover over Antarctica.

- Due to ozone cover retrofitting, the UV rays are obstructed and helped to ~~the~~ lowering temperature.

- (2) Ban on exploration in Antarctica by global consensus.

- (3) Limiting the research activities in the region

Latitudinal distribution of global warming

① At tropics -

- More impact, as due to redistribution ~~of~~ by winds & geoid shape, the GHG are concentrated ~~at~~ towards equatorial regions.
- Rise in temperature is more here.
- Hence, small island & littoral states are on danger alarming condition of submerging.

② At temperate -

- The shifting of industries from Northern countries to southern countries for supply chain purpose as well as efficient energy practices ~~did not impacted relatively~~ helped to restrict the temperature rise.

③ At arctic -

- The ice melting condition is worsening.

19. Inland waterways have been responsible for location of several important urban and industrial centres. In this context, compare and contrast the international inland waterway systems with that of India. Also, highlight the importance of waterways in improving the physical environment of a region.

अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग कई महत्वपूर्ण शहरी और औद्योगिक केंद्रों की अवस्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्रणालियों की तुलना कीजिए और उनमें भेद निरूपित कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के भौतिक पर्यावरण का सुधार करने में जलमार्गों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- International inland & Indian inland waterways system -

① In quantity -

- India has only 5 ~~water~~ inland waterway system actively.
recently announced @ 100 more.
- Internationally, more exploitation of inland waterways.
e.g. Britain has developed due to parallel development of roads, railways along with inland waterways.

② A Development

- Poor infrastructural facilities along the waterways in India.
i.e. ~~per~~ checkpoint administration.

② Shipbuilding -

- In Northern countries, temperate climate provides strong wood for ship & building.
- ~~the~~ India lacks in them.

④ Pollution -

- More polluted rivers and poor upkeep of inland waterways discourage the transport through them.

⑤ Cost-efficiency -

- Poor upkeep waterways affects efficiency i.e. more time requires for logistics.
- Strong development of inland-specific mechanized vessels helped other countries in logistics.

* Importance of waterways -

- ① Declared waterways would help to keep strong regulations about maintaining waterways, check pollution via routes.

- ② It helps to reduce ~~cost~~-burden on existing infrastructures — railway, roads etc. Thus reduces the air pollution
- ③ It helps to diversify industries in hinterlands and reduces burden on mega-regions.
- ④ It generate more employment opportunities through industries, shipbuilding etc.

20. Differentiate between salinity, alkalinity and acidity of soil. Enumerating the reasons for the same, give a brief distribution of areas effected by these problems in India. Also, suggest some remedial measures to tackle these problems.

मृदा की लवणता, क्षारीयता और अम्लीयता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। इसके कारणों को बताते हुए, भारत में इन समस्याओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

- ① Salinity is the condition of soil in which it has more neutral compounds. Soil is not acidic or alkaline in nature. But excess compounds ~~are~~ impact fertility of soil.
- ② Alkalinity is condition of soil in which soil consist more alkalies i.e. compounds with more OH^- ions. Alkaline soil are productive for some types of crops.
- ③ Acidity of soil is occurred by addition of acid-rich compounds with more H^+ ions in soil.

Occurrence in India -

- ① Soil become saline due to excess use of water in irrigation.
 - ② ~~Ex~~ Punjab, Haryana are facing the problem of salinity.
 - ③ Use of excessive fertilizers make soil more alkaline which ultimately reduces soil fertility.
 - * This alkalinity has impacted the land all over India due to higher use of urea.
 - ④ excess rains in the region wash away the nutrifying nutrients of soil & make it acidic, unable for crop generation.
- Occurrence - at the foothills of strong rains.

* Measures

- ① Salinity & Alkalinity can be addressed + by addition of Gypsum.
- ② By efficient use of water.
- ③ Acidic soil can be made cultivable by addition of basic compounds rich fertilizers.

