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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	Rishi Bindal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	103786
Center	Online	Date	12/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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6.

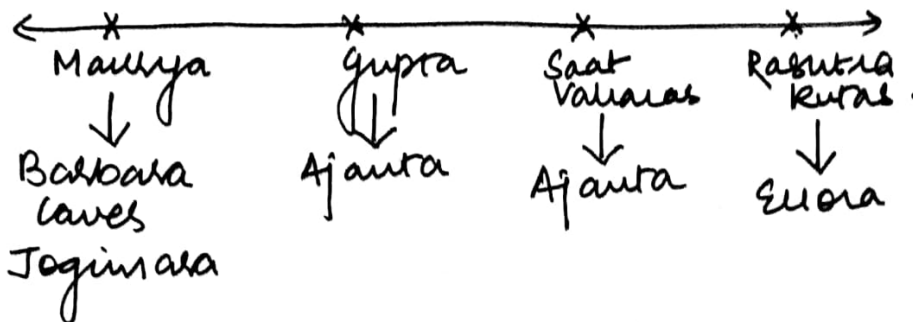
All the Best

1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

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

Caves of historical times have been a storehouse of information about Indian societies depicting traditions and customs such as:-

Timeline & caves



Barbaria caves depict paintings of hunters & gatherers along with animals which manifests the tradition of hunting.

Ajanta caves predominantly depicts Buddhist traditions & customs with

paintings of Bodhisattvas & Buddha. Moreover, during Sattvahanu period it gathered the conservation of Toran which encompassed Yaksha & Yakshi. This showcased their belief in fertility.

Moreover, their contribution to structural engineering & artistry cannot be neglected.

1) Ajanta cave is located in Saltyadi which enhances the knowledge about their method of rock cutting & decoration.

2) Udaygiri Khanderi caves also has evidence of paintings with natural colours which gives view of high artistry skills.

Therefore, the caves of ancient times depict a lot about prevalent customs & leaves legacy for future generations.

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

(150 WORDS) 10

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

Battle of Plassey (1757) is considered as a milestone in the foundation of British Empire because :-

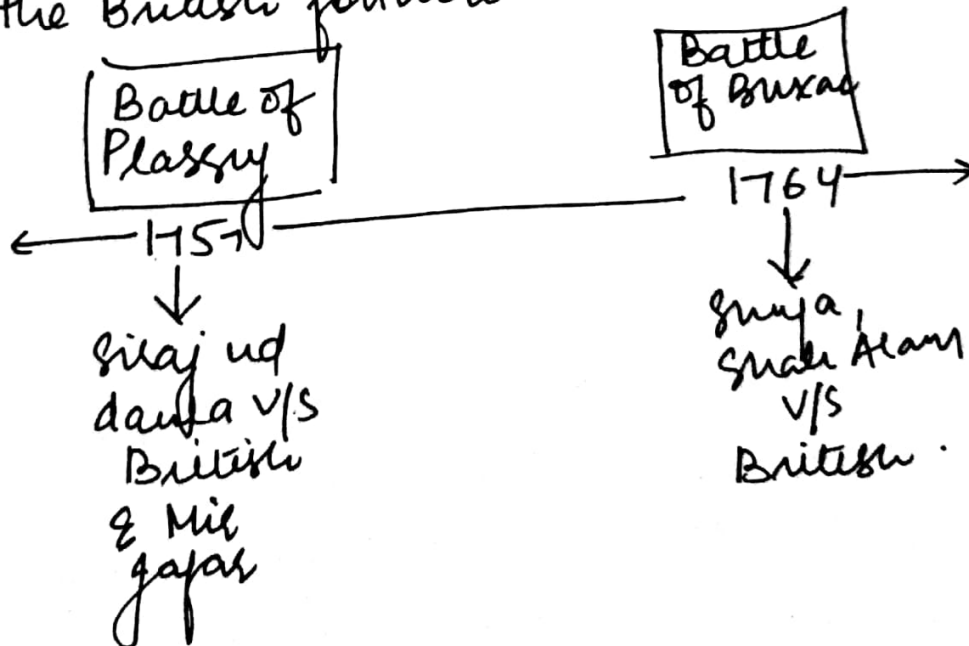
- 1) For the first time, British military supremacy was established in India.
- 2) Siraj ud daula faced a humiliating defeat which was a deterrent for other opposition.
- 3) Though settlement with Mir Jafar, clive obtained the zamindari rights of 24 Parganas & was repression.

However, this later culminated into a source of conflict & disagreement between Mir Jafar & British.

Therefore, final blow to Indian aspirations was provided by Battle of Buxar (1764) because :-

- 1) This battle for the first time dismantled the authority of Mughal rule by under Shah Alam II
- 2) Moreover, British through Treaty of Allahabad gained control over fragments of territories of Nawab of Awadh
- 3) Battle paved the way for live to introduce Dual government in Bengal which gave both British & nizami rights to British. Hence, the sovereignty of a big state was compromised

Hence, Battle of Buxar turned the British fortune in India.

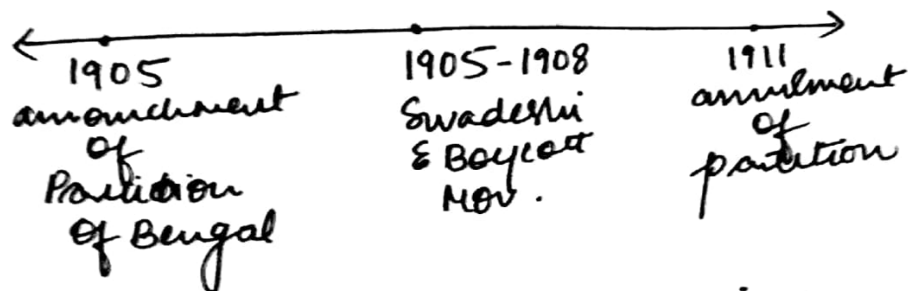


3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.

(150 WORDS) 10

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

In Congress session 1905, Gokhale gave the call to start Swadeshi & Boycott movement.



This movement used various methods and themes with the following aims:-

1. Promote swadeshi & swaraj
2. Boycott foreign goods & institutions
3. Promote national & unjust education

During the movement both violent & non-violent methods were acquired by Indians such as:-

non-violent
celebrated
festivals; wearing
established
factors &
institutions

violent
burnt foreign
goods, picketed
shops

The aim of Swadeshi was not just
boycott of foreign goods but also
achieve self reliance through:-

1. Establish Indian factories & promote
their products.
2. Various educational institutions
were set up to promote industrial
education.
3. Students denied to use foreign made
papers & utilised tree made leaves
to write.

However, self reliance could not be
achieved due to high production costs
of Khadi & conversion of capitalists
with British

4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

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

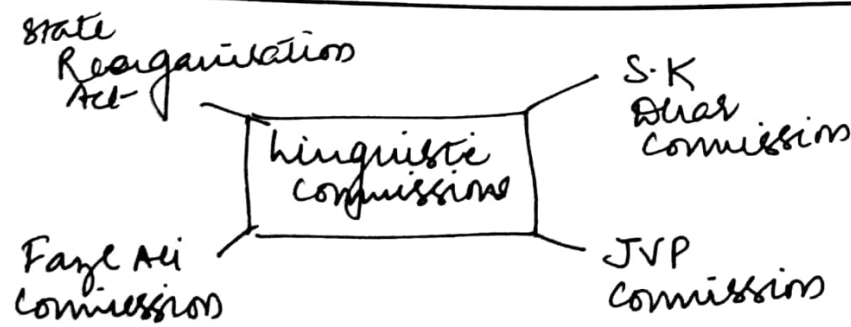
Linguistic identity is an entrenched one which permeates through India due to presence of around 19000 languages & dialects.

The idea of linguistic states predated independence because :-

- 1) Congress Party in 1917 had committee itself for the creation of linguistic provinces in Free India.
- 2) Nagpur Session 1920: Creation of provincial Congress committee on the basis of linguistic lines.

But it didnot take concrete shape till India achieved independence.

Post independence various states started demanding linguistic identity. Various commissions were set up for the process:-



Post Independence, Andhra Pradesh asserted its right for a separate state through petitions & protest. This led to creation of first Indian state based on language.

Post this, State Reorganisation Act was enacted to fulfill needs & demands of other states.

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

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

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar asserted that inequalities persist in every sphere in Indian society be it economic, social or political inequality. Therefore he persisted that they pose certain challenges which need to be addressed.

To address these challenges of inequality, he undertook various means like :-

(1) Social inequality : Through establishing All India Federation & Bahiskar Hitkari Sabha he aimed at annihilation of unequal caste hierarchy & improve the social well being of people.

(2) Political inequality : in terms of unequal political representation to

different people on the basis of caste hindered political development. Therefore he signed Poona Pact in 1932 to ensure political participation of Dalits.

3) Economic inequality: led to division of classes. Therefore he suggested a model of economy where rewards are redistributed equally.

Post independence, being the father of Indian constitution he addressed challenges by:-

Political equality	: Art 326 (universal adult suffrage) & reservation.
Social equality	: Art 14, 15, 16, 21, 17
Economic equality	: Art 39, Art. 39(B) (C), DPSPs

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

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

In recent time, we have seen that around 48-50% of nuclear families reside in rural area and there has been decline in urban areas because:-

- (1) With increasing urban industrialisation, rural population is migrating towards urban areas leaving families behind.
- (2) High cost of living in urban areas motivate people to live in joint families.
- (3) Due to emergence of neo-local families, child needs caring from other family members. Therefore, nuclear family is not preferred in urban areas.
- (4) Increasing familial disputes in rural areas promote disintegration of families.

- (5) Due to Land Ceiling Act, rural areas dominated by farmers wanted to settle in nuclear families to avoid land benefits.
- (6) The increasing alienation in city life becomes stressful and to deal with such stress, joint families become the need.
- (7) Generational migration allows a migrants to bring his family later for better opportunities.

However, urban areas have also seen growth of nuclear family due to capitalism, demand for freedom & liberty, shedding off responsibility of elderly, etc.

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

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

Marriage is considered as a sacred thread in Indian societies which is not supposed to be broken at any cost. Therefore, majority of women go for separation. Some of the other reasons are:-

- (1) Divorce is considered as a deviant act therefore it is generally avoided.
- (2) Divorcee women is generally seen with stereotypical eyes so women ~~prefer~~ prefer to hide their marital status.
- (3) Majority of the times, divorce takes a huge cost on the judiciary so it is avoided.
- (4) Lack of prevalence of widow remarriage is another cause.

(5) Unequal inheritance rights to women render them homeless after divorce so they resort to other means.

This stark difference is majorly witnessed in rural areas and also areas with lack of rationality because:-

Rural areas

- Women are uneducated & are not aware of rights
- Society sees divorce as an evil.
- Families are unsupportive

Urban areas

- Women are well aware of their rights.
- Society is self engaged so generally ignores divorce.
- Families are supportive or women are aware.

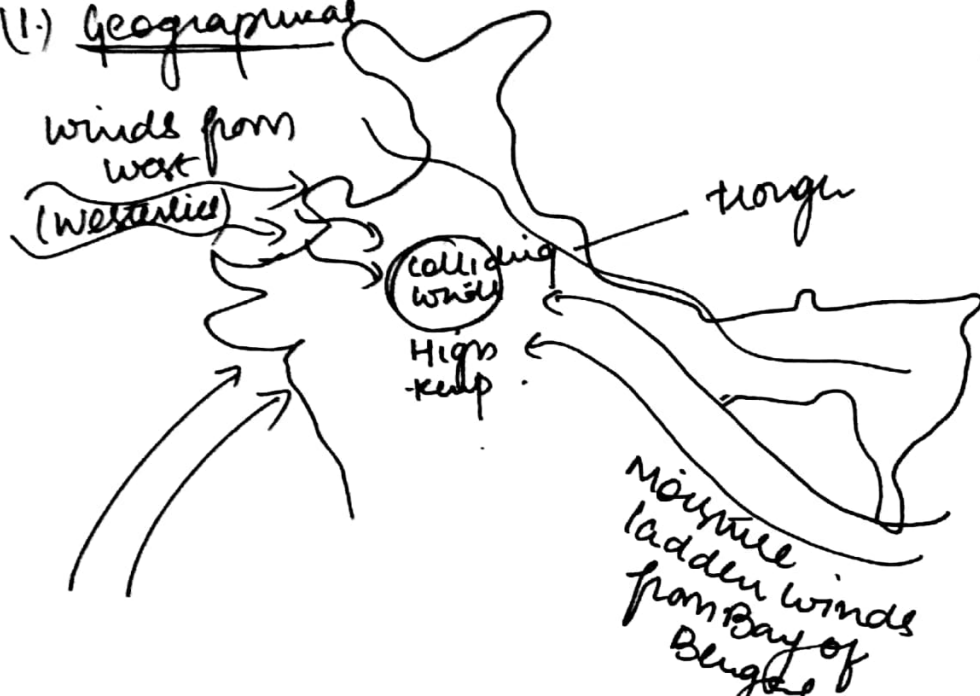
Therefore, women need to be aware about their rights to not accept subjugation & assert independence from violence.

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

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

In recent times, Punjab, Delhi, UP witnessed increased frequency of dust storms due to following reasons:-

(1) Geographical



(2) Climate change has enhanced the effect of temperature in North western India.

(3) Increasing construction activities have left sand uncovered which aggravated the situation.

It has led to disastrous impact such as :-

- 1) Approximately, 4000 people died during dust storms in Punjab, Rajasthan & Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Due to unmitigated rain post dust storm, crops faced difficulty & damage.
- 3) It contributed to growing PM_{2.5} levels in the atmosphere which can have long lasting impact.
- 4) Due to dust storm, air quality of states remained 'poor' for various days which almost led to breathing problems.

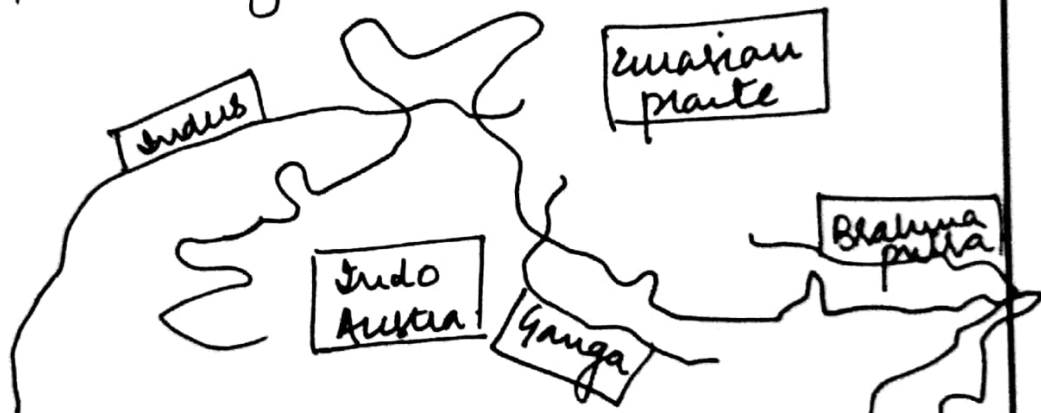
Therefore, due to extreme variable events of climate it is the need of the hour to be prepared

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

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

Indian sub continent is home to various rivers and creates a large drainage system. The evolution process of these rivers is very old & needs a relook, especially Himalayan & Peninsular rivers in India.

4) Himalayan rivers



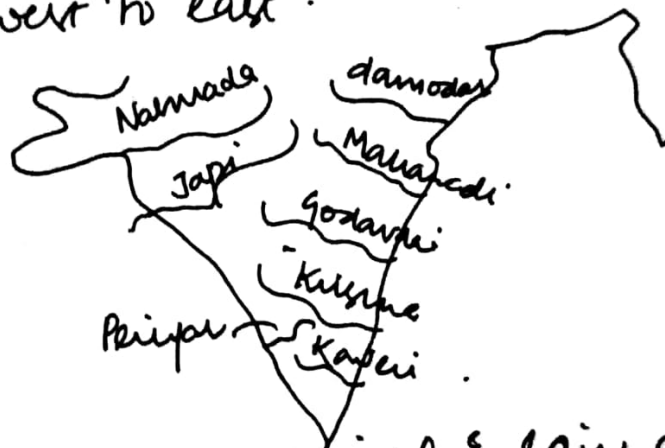
- 1) It was formed due to movement of Indo - Australian plate and colliding with Eurasian plate.
- 2) These rivers are perennial in nature and has huge drainage system.

3) In the youngful phase, they form gorges & canyons then move to U shaped valley & meander. Finally in the mature phase, they create ox bow lakes & flood plains.

4) It has huge sediment carrying capacity. Ganga & Brahmaputra merge to form deltas at the eastern coast of India.

B) Peninsular rivers:

are formed due to subsidence of western flank & tilting of block from west to east.



- 1) They are non perennial & rain dependent.
- 2) Absence of meanders.
- 3) Flows through rift valley - Narmada & Damodar.
- 4) Stable rock system therefore low sediments are carried to the shore.

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

(150 WORDS) 10

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

Plantation agriculture is a form of industrialised agriculture introduced by British in India. It involves monoculture of cash crops such as banana, coffee, soyabean, sugarcane, palm oil, etc.

Features:-

- 1) Practised in tropical areas.
- 2) Capital intensive
- 3) High fertilisers, irrigation
- 4) Crops have a life cycle of two years.

Problems:-

- 1) Restricted within tropical areas.
- 2) Requires huge capital investment
- 3) Requires cost in fertilisers.

Palm oil is a product that is grown partially in India and Indonesia is its major producer. It reaps benefits in the following manner :-

- 1) Huge contribution to exports.
- 2) alleviates regional poverty
- 3) Second largest source of income after rice.
- 4) can boost industrial growth through processing.

Challenges:-

- 1) raises environmental concern as leads to high CO₂ emissions.
- 2) land restrictions
- 3) productivity of palm oil is less in Indonesia.
- 4) land rights & entitlements.

This is an opportunity that India should utilise to reap benefits.

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

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

Different schools of art and
sculptors developed during 1st century
CE namely Gandhara, Mathura and
Amravati schools.

A) Gandhara school:

- 1) Region : was practised in North
West India & Gandhar region
- 2) Influence : western and Greek
- 3) Patronage : Kushans.
- 4) Feature : Buddha is shown seated
with elongated eyes & meditation
pose.
- 5) Material used : Blue-grey sandstone
- 6) Example : Bamiyan Buddha of
Afghanistan.

B) Mathura school:

- 1) Region : practised & used in
Mathura region & UP.

- 2) Influence: indigenously developed
- 3) Patronage: Krishans.
- 4) Features: high volume, having
fleshy body, not much attention
to detailed sculpting.
Halo around the head of
Buddha was decorated.
- 5) Material used: spotted red
sandstone.

c) Amaravati school

- 1) Region: practised in Amaravati &
Deccan region.
- 2) Influence: indigenously developed
- 3) Patronage: Satavahans.
- 4) Features: - similar to mathura
school and depicts themes of
all religions, Jain and Hindu.
religions.
- 5) Material used: white marble.

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

(250 WORDS) 15

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

British came and colonised India for varied motives & interests like:-

A) Territorial conquest: acquired territories through battles & treaties like Battle of Plassey, ~~Zam~~ Subsidiary Alliance respectively

B) Revenue control: garnered revenue by exploiting forest rights, land revenues, plantations, agriculture, economic drain, chikani rights through Treaty of Alambabad.

Moreover, along with territorial & revenue interest they had a cultural mission to "civilise the natives" in following way:-

- 1) Christian missionaries tried to highlight loopholes in religions.
- 2) Enacted various legislations for abolition of sati, widow remarriage, special marriage act to change the social conditions of India.
- 3) The Revolt of 1857 was a consequence of their cultural mission where they tried to include western ideas that hampered soldier's beliefs like passing of river to fight, biting off cartilage before shooting, not allowing to wear turbans, etc.
- 4) They introduced various measures like telegraph and railways for their vested interest but propagated it as a means for Indian liberty.
- 5) Changes in marriageable age of girls through Age of Consent Bill was proposed though it was opposed by elite as such a change should come from within.

- 6) They tried to bring tribes into the mainstream and hamper their distinct culture & identity.
- 7) Promotion of English language through Wood's Despatch & Macleay's Minute highlighted that they considered English as superior.

However, all such efforts were masqueraded as steps taken to civilise Indians as it was white man's burden. But in reality it was an attempt to propagate their own interests.

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

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

Gandhi and Nehru are eminent personalities who have contributed to socio-economic-political development of country. Nehru was a follower of Gandhi and Gandhi believed in the capacity of Nehru when he named him the successor of INC.

However both differed in their opinion and role of state and the control that it exercised :-

- 1) Gandhi believed that individual should self-realise his/her potential whereas Nehru asserted that welfare state can accompany an individual in self-realisation.

- 2) Violence: Nehru believed that states need to resort to violence to maintain internal cohesion and deterrence external threat whereas Gandhiji was against the idea of violence used by state.
- 3) Economic role: Nehru propagated fast development of India on the socialist line. Here state will play an active role whereas Gandhiji believed in the capacity of cottage industries without interference of state.
- 4) Planning: Nehru advocated the socialist model of planning with active involvement of state whereas Gandhiji supported bottom up planning dictated by villages.
- 5) Utopian state: Nehru believed in a state that will be welfareist

and promote equality whereas Gandhi believed in a life where state exists with minimal role and individual is free.

However, despite such differences they shared views on upliftment of masses & peasants, role of women in struggle, means of struggle, etc.

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

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

Starting from Lord Bitterhead, many colonialists believed that democracy would not sustain in India for long because :-

- 1) It is a geographical unit & not a nation.
- 2) presence of factional groups.
- 3) increasing reliance on religion.
- 4) uneducated people would not understand democracy.
- 5) inability of Indian leaders & institutions to carry out democracy.
- 6) Partition of India will leave a mark on people's mind.

However, with time India has proved the colonialists & skeptics wrong. It has various achievements here.

- 1) Till date, elections are carried out in a free and fair manner in India.
- 2) Various rights provide citizens to express freely and not face restrictions. (Art 19, 21, 15)
- 3) It has engulfed all religious identities and ensured equality of opportunity. (Art 14, 16)
- 4) Every person is given the right to vote and also right to get elected.
- 5) Through various laws & mechanisms, democracy makes sure to keep government on its toes like RTI, Citizen charter, etc.
- 6) Since independence, India was not partitioned despite multiple religious identities. It has rather given space & respect to each identity.

Though, Indian democracy is not free of challenges like :-

- ① Increasing intolerance and communalism ~~highlight~~ highlight the inefficiency of Indian democracy to satisfy all factions.
- 2) Rising issues related to EVM, use of money & muscle power, that hinders the free elections of country.
- 3) Regionalism has taken an ugly turn in instances like Bodoland, Gorkhaland, etc.
- 4) Non-transparency & lack of accountability of democratic institutions is eroding public trust.

Hence, despite such challenges India still holds a strong position on the democracy platform.

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

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

According to ILO report, women participate in workforce India's GDP would grow by 27%. Therefore it becomes necessary to know issues faced by working women :-

- 1) Double burden of both care taking & home chore accompanied with work at workplace.
- 2) glass ceiling exists which restricts the mobility in occupation for women.
- 3) occupational segregation on gender lines leads to poor collaboration.
- 4) Sexual harassment at workplace.
- 5) stereotype attached to working women due to patriarchy.

Steps taken by government :-

- 1) Vishaka guidelines & Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace Act.
- 2) Budget announced (2017-18) 4.1% contribution to EPFO for firms employing women.
- 3) Kotak Committee gave a recommendation that 2 of the total independent directors in a company should be women thereby breaking glass ceiling.
- 4) Increasing scholarship for women pursuing research in STEM to speed female colonisation.

In addition to the above, government passed Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. It has benefits like:

- 1) Increasing paid maternal leave from 12 to 26 weeks will take adequate care of women's health and child well being.

- 2) Rights to surrogate & adoption mothers.
- 3) Increasing such facilities for women at firms employing more than 50 employees.
- 4) Option to work from home for women.

However, it has also raised objections like:-

- 1) It will reduce the employment of women & companies would not want to let go off their profit.
- 2) The act further perpetuates the idea that nurturing & caring of child is a women's job.
- 3) The additional burden on other employees would disincentivise firms to employ women.

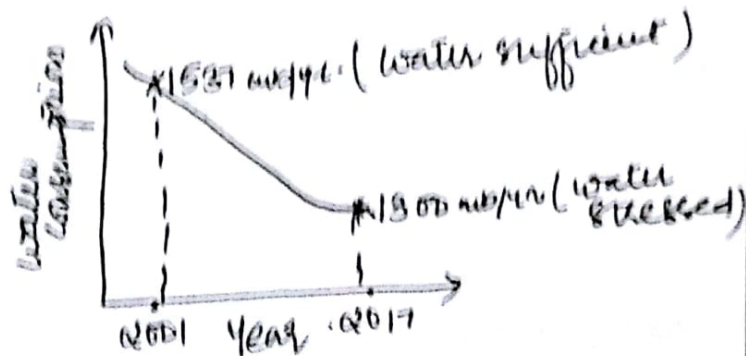
Therefore, though it is a step in a right direction it should make the law gender neutral.

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

(250 WORDS) 15

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

India holds around 4% of world's freshwater resource which is consumed by around 16% of the world's population. Recently, India has been categorised as a water stressed nation.



Reasons:

- 1) Increasing population puts a pressure on existing water resources.
- 2) Agriculture, industrial & domestic waste pollute the water.
- 3) Increasing leachate from landfills deplete the underground water's quality.

- 4) Erratic rainfall due to climate change.
- 5) Some of the states like Rajasthan have overutilised groundwater which has reduced the potential of reservoirs.
- 6) Increasing rate to discover shale gas through fracking has wasted water.
- 7) Irrational use by population has created water scarcity. eg. China.
- 8) Practising flood irrigation which has the efficiency of 60% and 40% is waste of water.
- 9) High subsidies on water given by government (as it is in state list)

Therefore sustainable solutions are required:-

- 1) Implement National Mission on Water and ensure efficiency in water usage by 20% in all time bound manner

- 2) Adopt practices of micro irrigation to reduce wastage of water.
- 3) Bring desalination techniques to desalinate the polluted water.
- 4) Make people aware about the judicious use of water.
- 5) Ban on disposal of waste in the water bodies through NGT guidelines.
- 6) Promote sustainable groundwater extraction.
- 7) Under National Hydrology Project, proper mapping of water resources should be done to formulate policies.
- 8) Declaring 'living beings' as rivers like Ganga & Yamuna will disseminate the importance of rivers & reduce pollution.
- 9) Practice rain water harvesting, recycling and greening the appliances for sustainable development.

Steps should be undertaken to stop India from being a water scarce region.

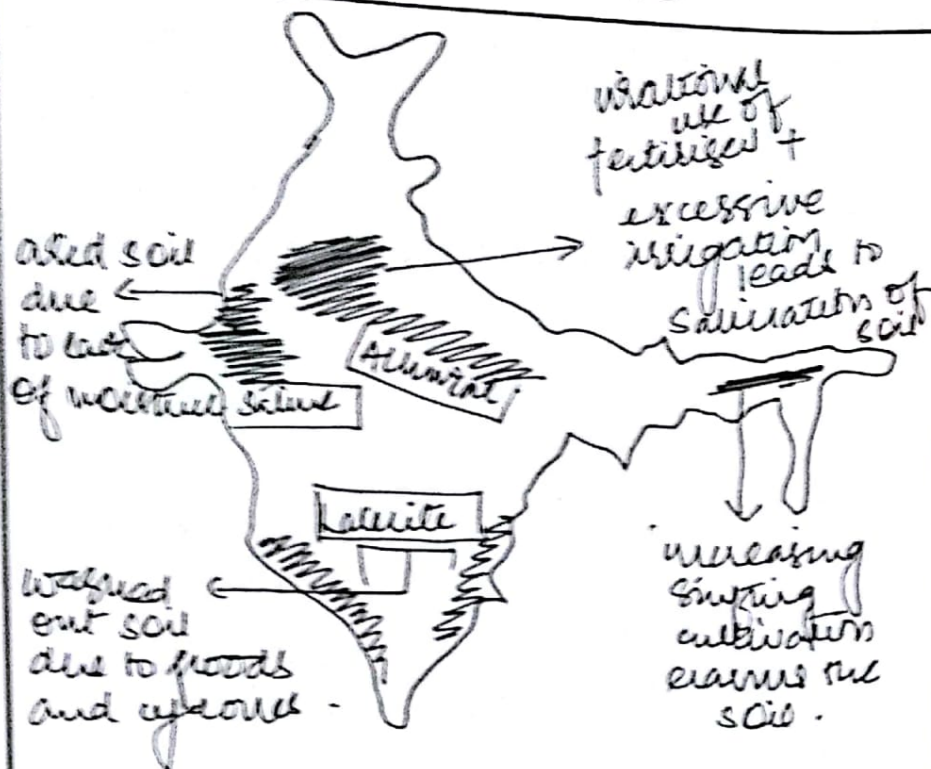
18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. (250 WORDS) 15

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

Soil is an important input for agriculture as it determines quality, quantity, productivity of food. This thereby has implication on food security. We witness deterioration of soil health in:-

- ① water logging leads to soil salination as a result of flood irrigation.
- ② wind erosion erodes the upper layer of soil.
- ③ excessive use of fertilisers create acidity in soil.
- ④ increasing deforestation makes soil loose therefore vulnerable to wind, water & glacial erosion.

Due to the above hazards, soil quality has deteriorated in many regions like -



Therefore, regional variation can be seen:-

- 1) Punjab-UP-Bihar : soil salinisation and soil acidity
- 2) Rajasthan-Gujarat : arid soil and lack of moisture
- 3) Kerala-Odisha - washed out soil .
- 4) Assam-Meghalaya - shifting cultivation affects soil .

In order to deal with problems, govt. has taken various measures, like :-

- 1) Soil health card for farmers to make them aware about the quality of soil and the amount of input to be used.
- 2) Neem coated urea to decrease the rate of dilution of nitrogen in soil and ensure optimal utilisation.
- 3) Soil conservation which keeps a plastic cover on soil to prevent its erosion.
- 4) Economic survey recommends the replacement of flood irrigation with deep & sprinkle irrigation.
- 5) PM Kisan Samman Nidhi to promote organic farming.
- 6) Zero Budget Agriculture to ensure that synthetic fertilisers are not utilised. Eg - Andhra Pradesh.

Hence, soil is to be preserved as a critical resource for food security and environment at large.

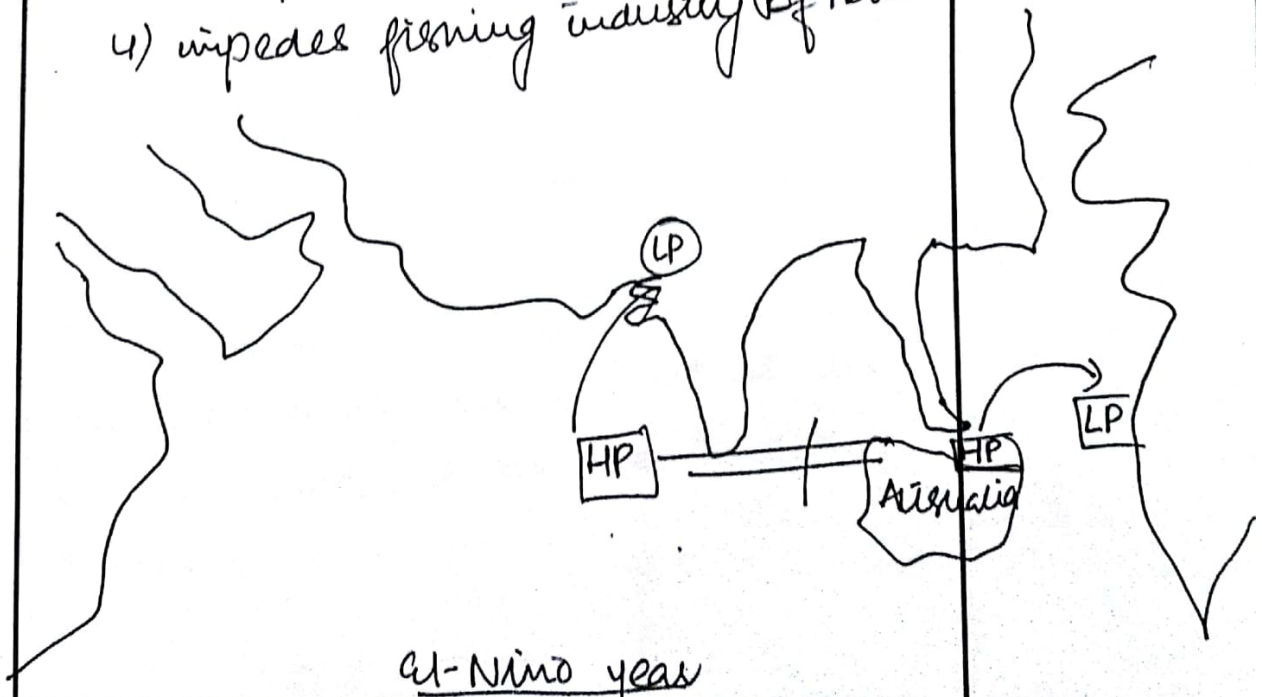
19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

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

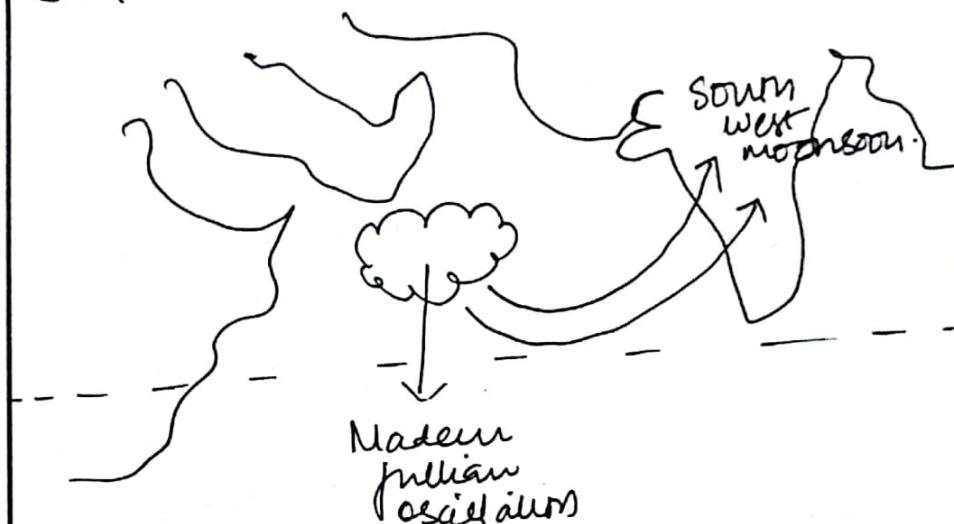
- (a) ENSO (एन्सो)
- (b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन)
- (c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

a) ENSO : El-Nino Southern Oscillation is the oscillation of both atmosphere and oceanic temperature which has effects on entire globe.

- 1) It hampers Indian monsoon negatively.
- 2) leads to droughts in Australia
- 3) hampers evaporation in equatorial region.
- 4) impedes fishing industry of Peru.

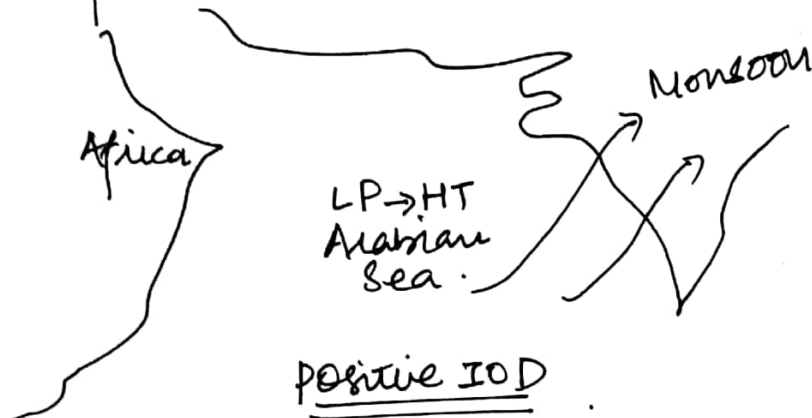


b) Madden Julian Oscillation: It is the oscillation of a large parcel of cloud in the Indian Ocean and majority in the equatorial region. If the cloud reaches western Indian Ocean it leads to a positive rainfall in India and contributes to south west monsoon.



c) Indian Ocean dipole: it is the oscillation of temperature at air & water interface in the Indian Ocean.

In a positive Indian Ocean dipole winds blow from east to west making the Arabian sea side warm & wet — good for monsoon.



whereas a negative IOD moves from west to east leaving Arabian sea cold and dry, therefore bad for monsoon.

In addition, it is generally observed that positive IOD negates the effect of ENSO.

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

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

Tropical countries emit highest amount of CFCs, HFCs, etc which are ozone depleting substances. However, the process of ozone hole formation is confined to polar areas because:-

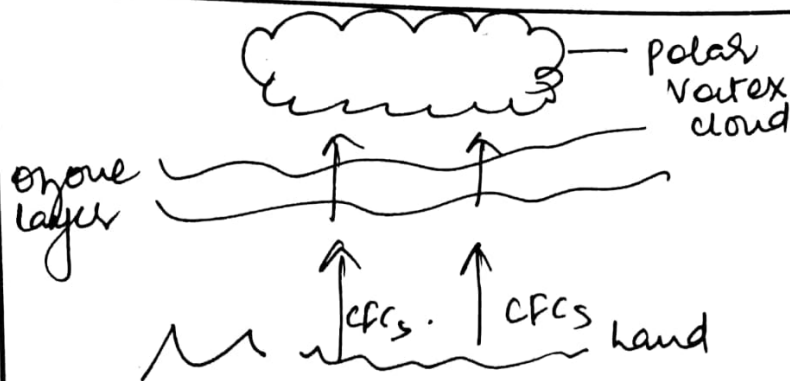
- 1) Presence of polar vortex clouds
- 2) free presence of chlorine
- 3) Low temperature

Moreover, this is especially prominent in Antarctica & not Arctic as:-

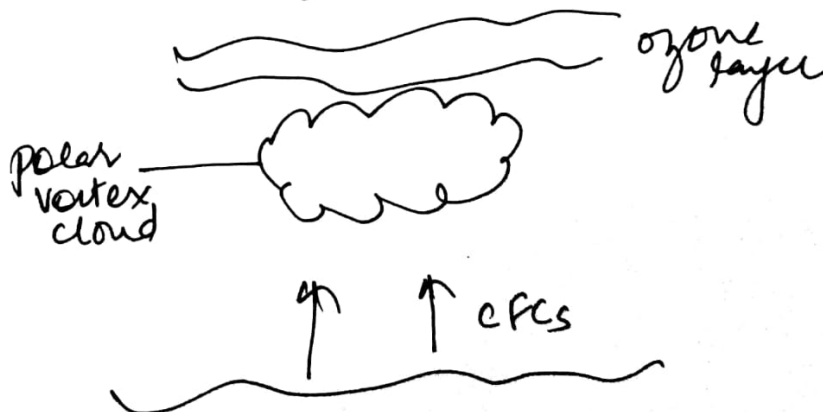
- 1) polar vortex clouds require two conditions for formation

low sunlight ————— low temperature.

At the same time, it is prevalent in spring season because:-



- 1) Polar vortex clouds are above the ozone layer therefore free chlorine are able to form a hole in ozone conveniently.
- 2) In summer & winter, polar cloud slips down and hence does not allow the warm air to ascend to ozone layer.



We are witnessing increasing
ozone hole due to rising CFCs
otherwise ozone formation & destruction
is a natural phenomenon.