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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	324683
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/12/2021

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. (150 words) 10

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans:-

Vijayanagara kingdom (1336-1565) was a flourishing kingdom in the South which had marvellous contribution in the field of architecture.

Distinctive Style

→ vijayanagara architecture was an amalgamation of various styles blending into a unique style of its own. It had components of Dravidian, Rayasala, Chalukya and Nagara style in its architecture.

Unique features

- 1) ~~Dravidian~~ vijayanagara architecture had extensive carving which is highly decorated.
- 2) geometric pattern on the walls.
- 3) Temples have Gopuram on all the sides of the boundary.

4) It has high boundary walls.

5) Temple premises have semlar buildings also.

6) Dwarapalas like Yalis on Yopnam.

Exampler of Vijayanagara Architecture

1) Lotus temple in Hampi.

2) Vithalsami Temple in Hampi. There is a stone chariot in this temple.

3) Virupaksha Temple dedicated to Shiva.

4) Raghunath Temple.

Group of Monuments in Hampi of the Vijayanagara Era an architectural treasure as they have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site too.

2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans:-

Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India and the last Governor General of Bengal (1828-1835).

Reform during Bentinck Era →

1) By Bengal Regulation Act of 1829 Bentinck abolished Sati system thereby giving a big push to the demands forwarded by Indian Reformists like Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

2) Bentinck appointed Macaulay as a law member to codify Indian civil and criminal laws, which after some time culminated in the making of Indian Penal Code.

3) William Bentinck also tried to reform the administration.

4) William Bentinck suppressed the thuggee issue which arose after the downfall of Maratha Empire.

5) William Bentinck also appointed a committee for settling the debate of education sector reforms.

William Bentinck's tenure was thus characterised by all around reform in ~~the~~ areas ranging from social, political, administrative ~~and~~ to legal domain.

3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. (150 words) 10

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans

Like many class of Indian society, Indian capitalists were also an integral part of Indian National Movement. But they were slightly hesitant in protracted mass movement.

Reason for their hesitancy

→ Labour strikes affected industries owned by British as well as Indian capitalists.

→ Mass civil disobedience affected overall economic situation. This puts a shadow over their business prospects.

Despite of these reasons they also felt the need and necessity for of civil disobedience —

- 1) with civil disobedience and boycott
mainly hitting the industries owned
by British capitalists, they were
getting an opportunity to compete with
their unequal peers.
- 2) Demand for khadi and homegrown
goods were increasing.
- 3) By being in good terms with the
labour class, general public and Congress
they too supported the civil disobedience
movement.
- 4) Above all, national awakening has
penetrated every section of Indian
society. Indian capitalists were also not
precluded from it.
- 5) Swearing and independence would be
definitely beneficial for the Indian
capitalist class as they would get favourable
trade and business concessions.
Indian capitalists class then
supported the civil disobedience movement
albeit in a mild manner.

4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:-

American Revolution of 1770s

was the first of the people's
rebellion against an ~~colonial~~ imperial
power in the modern era.

Irreconcilability of Britain's Imperial interest

→ The primary issue was of
taxation of American settlers without
the right of voting.

→ Britain has imposed fees on
American ships trading goods from
Asia, but allowed the British to
pay duty free.

→ Boston Tea Party Incident.

Colonists Experience at Self government

→ Although the American colonies are established by British colonialists, they have little connection to back home. They

accepted American soil as their own

→ Self government at New England states and Pennsylvania ~~state~~

provided them with experience at power.

→ Colonists understood that their interests would be best protected ~~for~~ if they ~~loose~~ cut their connections with Britain.

All these factors culminated in American Revolution which was a pioneer in various political revolutions across the world.

5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. (150 words) 10

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Soln:

Western Disturbances are a subtropical cyclonic system originated in the Mediterranean region moving towards east and extending upto East China sea.

Western Disturbances

1) Western disturbances are mainly wintered during the months of February, March in the Indian subcontinent which is brought to India by the sub tropical jet stream.

2) It is a persisting cyclonic system which ~~now~~ brings rainfall.

Impact on Indian weather system.

1) Western Disturbances bring rainfall in the north-western part of India during winter months.

2) Western Disturbance arrival is indicated by sudden drop in night temperature across the Punjab plains and upper Yangtze plains.

3) Western disturbances are helpful for Rabi cultivation in the north western India.

Western Disturbances are helpful in providing moisture to dry and arid areas of Punjab, Haryana in the winter months.

6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:-

Arabian Sea is the water body in the west of India extending to Arabian Peninsula.



cyclone shy water body

→ Historically Arabian sea has witnessed lower no of cyclones than Bay of Bengal which are at same latitude.

cyclone hotbed

→ Recently this trend seemed to ~~break~~ ^{breaking} with many cyclones like Ockhi, vayu hitting Arabian Coast which

is of higher magnitude too.

Reason behind this trend

→ warming of Arabian ~~Peninsula~~

Sea.

→ Tropical Easterly jet stream

→ Recurring of cyclones generated
in the Arabian sea hitting the western coast.

→ Indian ocean dipole.

→

Cyclonic

Preparation against cyclonic
disaster on the western coast needs
to be strengthened to counter the
effects of higher tendency of cyclones
hitting the Arabian coast.

7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples.

(150 words) 10

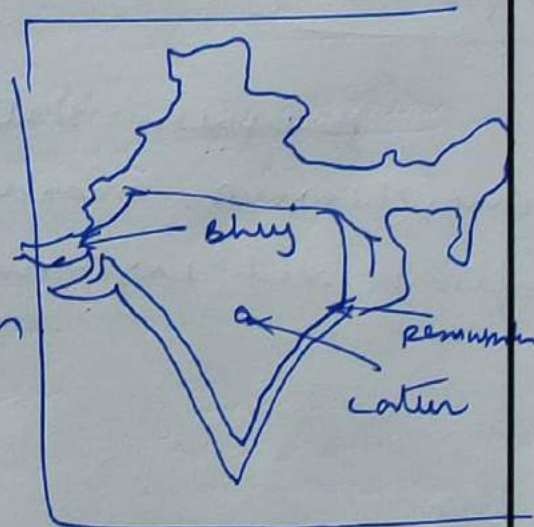
एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Soln:-

Peninsular India is a very old landmass, which is relatively seismically stable yet has witnessed many earthquakes in the past.

Reasons :-

1) Transform Boundary interaction



2) Local Hotspot

③ Earthquake of Bhuj (2001) and Latur (1993)

are examples of earthquakes occurring in the peninsular India.

4) Palghar quakes.

The damage because of these earthquakes are relatively higher because there was less expectation and anticipation of these earthquakes in these areas.

This led to sub-optimal preparation against large earthquakes.

Peninsular states also need a comprehensive management plans against such earthquakes.

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ami-

women empowerment has reached new heights in the present era, but it has not yet reached its goal of accordng equal rights in economic sphere to women.

Strides toward women's rights to property

→ According to Hindu succession laws, girl child cannot be deprived of their parents' property and inheritance.

→ There has been an increase in women holding of agricultural land as indicated by Agricultural census - 2015-16.

Existing challenges

1) Prevailing patriarchy prevents women from inheriting property rights.

2) Social structure and institution of marriage makes women leave their original home. This prevents them from getting a fair share of the property of their parents.

3) Economic independence of women is lower.

Measures need to be taken

1) Promotion of policies directed at non-discriminatory approach in handling inheritance issue.

2) Awareness against patriarchy and for women capability.

Women needs to be on the same footing with men regarding economic opportunities for sustainable growth.

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:

National Family Health Survey-5 has reported that India collectively has a ^{below} replacement level fertility (2.0), yet it has stark regional variation.

~~lower pop~~

Population stabilisation in the South

1) Population is stabilising in the Southern States since 1970s because of population control policy effectiveness.

2) Level of ~~sex~~ overall maternal health, reproductive health is better in southern states with overall high level of healthcare facilities.

3) Southern states ~~are~~ such as Tamil Nadu has higher urban population.

~~This~~ This has led to lower population increase in the rural areas.

4) Education level, economic status of women are better in the southern states.

Northern states

1) Northern states like Bihar, UP have high fertility rate because of underlying issues like poverty, lack of healthcare facility, higher rural population etc.

2) Maternal and reproductive health of northern states is very poor.

3) Education level is low. Economic for women

4) Independence is low.

5) Unmet needs, lack of family planning also contributes to higher population level.

Socio-economic disparity has contributed to diverging population trends for southern and northern states.

10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Soln

Globalisation is the process of integration of economic, cultural, political, social facets of human undertakings across the world transcending geographical boundaries.

Effects on Indian Youth.

① Attitude

→ Globalisation has popularised the ^{western} modern concepts of individualism, entrepreneurship in Indian youth.

→ Liberal values are being embraced by Indian youths because of globalisation. Attitude towards marginalised sections such as LGBTQ, women etc are getting a fresh perspective.



Aspiration

- Indian youth is today competing at the world stage in the economic sphere with their start-ups and entrepreneurial activities.
- Indian youth is looking for better educational opportunities abroad as well as in India.
- Dominance of Indian youth in multinational companies
- Striving for positive change in the society through adoption of advanced technologies in pursuit of social goals. eg- AI, drone etc. in agricultural field.

Indian youth today is invigorated by globalisation to aim for a better future.

11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. (250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Ans:-

Indian classical dance are a group of dance art developed in various parts of the country over the course of the history.

Form of Indian Classical Dance

- 1) Kathak in northern India mainly U.P.
- 2) Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu.
- 3) Kathakali and Mohiniyattam in Kerala.
- 4) Kuchipudi in Andhra Pradesh.
- 5) Odissi in Odisha.
- 6) Sattriya in Assam.
- 7) Manipuri in Manipur.

Evolution of Indian Classical Dance form :-

→ ^{various} Indian classical dance forms have developed independently as well as by exchange of ideas with each other ~~is~~ throughout the history.

→ As Indian classical ^{dance} have mainly three elements — ① Nritya, ② Nritya ③ Natya, various dance

forms have varied weightage to each of these elements. This was due to local factors eg- Bharat Natyam has a higher emphasis on Natya element which was performed in temple premises in the past.

→ Dance like Kathak had

a persian influence during Islamic
rule.

→ Manipuri, Sattriya dance forms
have been influenced by Vaishnavite
movement in the medieval age.

Indian classical dance forms
passed through various phases of its
development to arrive at the current
forms.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans

Indian Independence Act, 1947

opened the way for the partition of
the country at the end of the
British rule.

This was more or less
• inevitable as a deep chasm between
Indian National Congress and Muslim
League have been developing over
the previous ~~30 years~~ three decades.

Concessions given by INC to Muslim League

1) Lucknow Pact of 1916 accepted
the Muslim League's demand
of ~~any~~ separate electorate for
muslims.

- 2) Linking Khilafat Cause to the Non-co-operation movement and national movement certainly had a role in communalising the people's movement.
- 3) During the discussion for constitutional changes such as in Round Table Conference, Simon Commission, ~~demanded~~ Nehru Report, Grippe Report, Muslim League had equal footing with the Indian National Congress.
- 4) Wavell plan of 1945 tried to make Muslim League as the sole representative of Indian Muslims.
- 5) Discussion with Jinnah and Rajaji formula.
Persistence offered by INC
 - During the discussion for Nehru Report, INC rejected the demand for separate electorate for Muslims,

reservation in minority areas, more autonomy to states.

2) Congress outrightly rejected Wavell plan as it subjugated Congress into merely a Hindu party.

3) During Congress rule after 1937 elections, Congress tried to quell communal riots, disturbances.

Muslim League - observance of Day of Deliverance after resignation of Congress Ministers in 1939 in the wake of World War; its publication of an inflammatory report i.e. Pirpur Committee Report (1940), were all indicative of an imminent change of country's geographical map.

13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:

Imperial Legislative Council after 1861 ~~was~~ with 5 permanent members and 10 to 16 additional members was mainly a ceremonial body lacking real powers.

Transformation of Imperial Legislative Council:

1) Before the Council's Act of 1892, there was representation from Indian community in the Council, but they were mainly British lawyers. But after the 1892 Act, many nationalist leaders ~~part~~ were part of the Council who were critical of British Government in India.

2) Indian Nationalists through their prayers and petitions were able to make changes in the constitution of the council, as non-official majority was established after the 1892 Act.

3) Budget can also be discussed after the 1892 Act, which could be voted on separately from after the ~~1892~~ Indian Councils Act 1909.

4) Supplementary questions can also be asked to government. Leaders like Gokhale used this platform to question government policies like Rowlatt Act of 1908.

5) Indian leaders also protested against the arrival of Home Rule League leaders in 1916.

6) Indian nationalists ~~participated in~~ resigned in the protests against Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.

- 7) After Government of India Act, 1919 Nationalists fought the election for provincial legislative assembly.
- 8) Indian Nationalists defeated the government in the passage of Industrial Disputes Act, 1928 and Public Safety Act.
- 9) In the 1930s too, they were able to bring agrarian reforms about on a smaller scale.

All these events contributed to the transformation of Imperial legislative council to a forum for grievance ventilation for Indian public.

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Answer

~~Ques~~
Although the Portuguese were the first to come to Indian sub-continent, they were also the last to leave the subcontinent after their ouster from Goa in 1961.

Advocacy for peaceful resolution

- 1) Indian National Movement was primarily a non-violent peaceful movement against imperialism.
- 2) After the independence too, India emphasised on diplomatic efforts to resolve disputes with foreign countries.

Factors that prompted the use of force

- 1) Indian diplomacy with Portugal did not bear any fruitful result after a protracted negotiations.
- 2) Other parts ruled by ~~Portuguese~~ such as Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu were already liberated by the Indian Government and Indian people.
- 3) Law and order situation because of movements against portuguese rule in nearby Maharashtra.
- 4) India at that time was an active member of NAM, which advocated for peaceful withdrawal.

of colonialists from ^{their} ~~its~~ colonies in Asia
and Africa. But the efforts didn't
bring any positive result in the context
of Goa.

All these reasons were instrumental
in declaring military operation against
Portuguese colonial rule to remove
it from its colonies.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

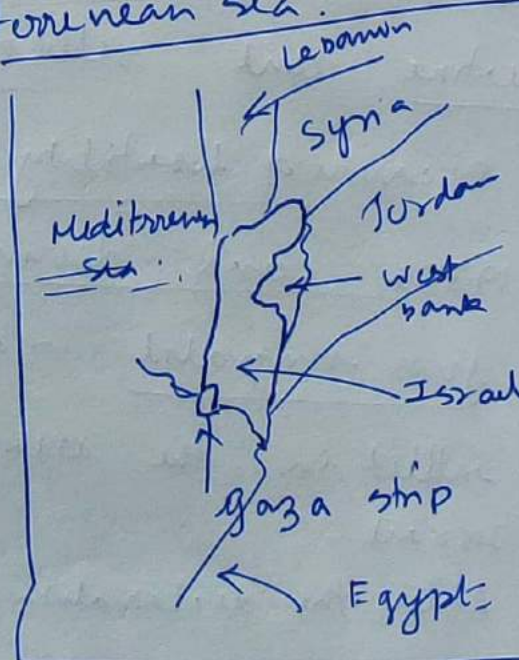
Ans:-

Israel - Palestine conflict is the disagreement and active hostility between the states of Israel and Palestine about the sovereignty, geographical boundary, human rights issue in the contiguous area in the ~~west~~ east of Mediterranean sea.

Historical conflict

→ Israel - Palestine issue dates back to early Christian era where ~~different~~ people of three different faiths

Judaism, Islam and Christianity lived side by side in the region of



Israel Palestine.

Conflict in its current form

- 1) At the start of the century Palestine was part of Ottoman Empire, but after the World War I, it became a British Protected state.
- 2) Balfour Declaration promised a homeland for the European Jews in the Palestine which prompted migration of Jews from Europe to Palestine and settlement of Jews there.
- 3) Because of hostility towards Jews in 1930s and during the World War II, Jews migrated in a big number and settled in the area currently recognised as Israel.
- 4) After the declaration of independence by Israel in 1948, Arab states surrounding it attacked Israel, which in retaliation

occupied more area.

5) After 1967 war Israel occupied Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights from Syria and Egypt and Syria respectively.

6) Geographical division of Palestine into Gaza and West Bank prevented it from political unification because of which there are differences of opinion inside Palestine over its own sovereignty.

7) Oslo Accord of 1991 ~~a~~ battled for a two state solution but it has not been yet realised.

8) Continued occupation and settlement of Israel in West Bank and East Jerusalem has complicated the matter for the world.

9) Military Aggression by Hamas towards Israel and counter attack by Israel have made the ~~an~~ issue more complex.

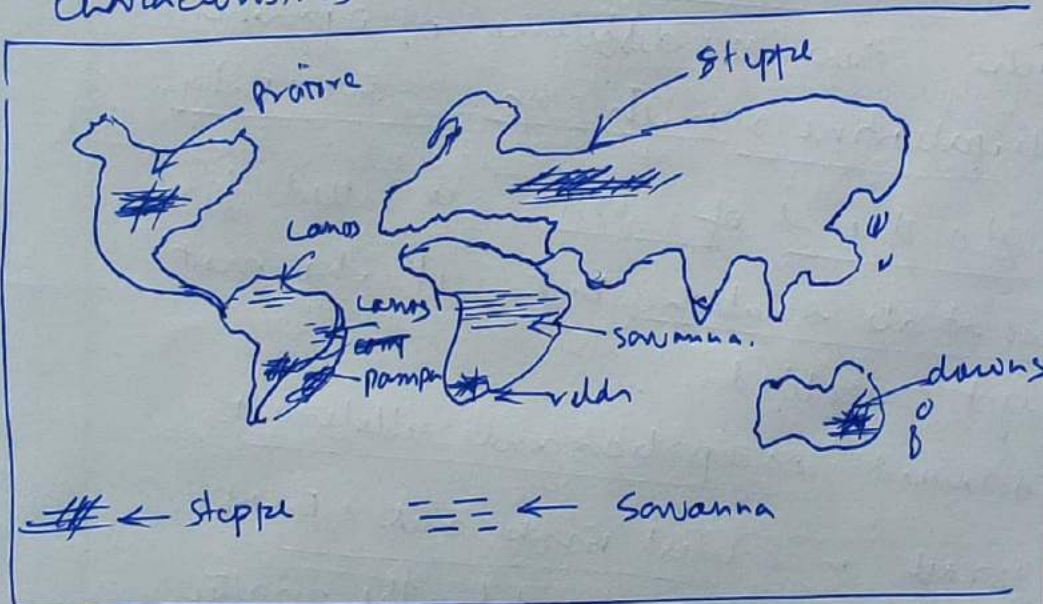
Israel-Palestine ^{conflict} needs to be resolved at the earliest to avoid any further loss of human lives

16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. (250 words) 15

आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Soln:

Savanna and Steppe types of
climates are both grass dominated
landscapes but with distinct
characteristics.



Savanna

Steppe

Geographic

1) Tall and thick
grass

2) short and thin
grass -

2) Scattered landscape with presence of trees in between.

3) Climate is warm and with moderate amount of rainfall with distinct rainy season.

4) Big animals like Elephants, lions, giraffe, zebra are present.

Economic

1) Not much of an presence of agriculture.

2) People are nomadic and rely on natural resources.

2) Rare presence of trees.

3) Extreme climate with long winter and a dry season with high temperatures.

4) No presence of big animals.

1) Prainas are wheat bowl of the world.

2) People are mainly pastoralists with vast expanses of grazing land.

3) African Economy
in the savannah
area is also very
much dependent on
tourism based on
wild animals

3) Steppe mountainous
region in the ~~Africa~~
~~the~~ Eurasian region
is sparsely populated.
~~with~~ because of extreme
weather conditions.

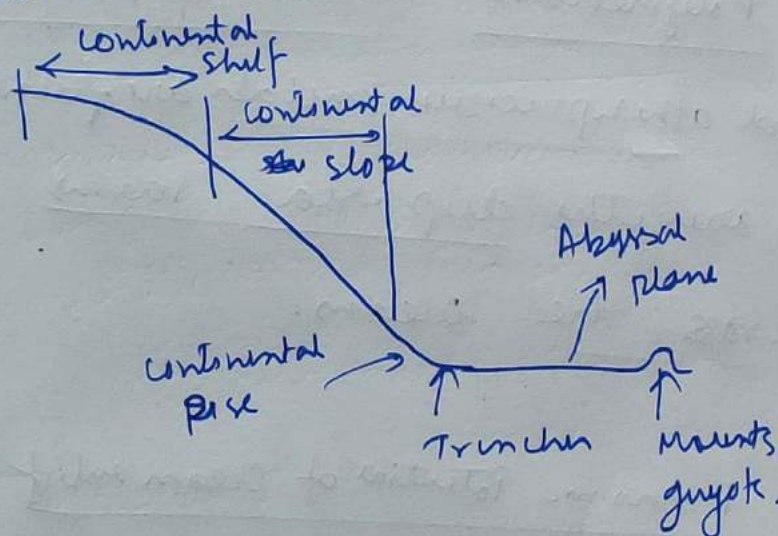
Savannah and steppe climates are
thus two very distinct geographic
regions with huge differences in
economic prospects.

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Soln:

Ocean sulafs ~~are~~ is the vast expanse of oceanic area across the world.



Minerals found in Ocean relief

1) Petroleum minerals are found in continental shelf of many continents. Huge deposits of oil and gas are found in the Gulf of ~~Arabia~~ Mexico, Venezuela, Russian Arctic shore.

Bombay High, North Sea etc.

2) Because of presence of volcanoes in the continental slope minerals like Nickel are found.

3) Polymetallic nodules of manganese and other precious metals are found all over the deep sea basins across the ocean.

Economic Potential of Ocean shelf minerals :-

→ Deep sea plains have reserves of minerals which are far larger than any other source. India recently got license to mine deep sea minerals in Indian Ocean.

→ oil and gas explored from oceanic
relief are the major part of energy
supply in today's world.

Ocean reliefs are source of
various minerals which could be of
human use.

18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:

Cotton textiles industry in India
is a huge industry which contributes to
2.5% of total GDP and 18% of manufacturing
GDP (2018-19).

Problem of Cotton textile industry

- 1) India has a lack of long staple
cotton ~~also~~ because of which India
has to compromise with the quality.
- 2) Indian cotton ~~has~~ lacks a
brand value.
- 3) India has competitors like
Bangladesh, Vietnam, Pakistan, China
in terms of international trade.

4) Although at the start of 2nd decade of 21st century, India enjoyed a trade surplus of cotton textile with China, it has again facing trade deficit because of ^{issues such as} violation of countries of origin rule, dumping of cheap textile products, as well as structural problems.

5) FTAs with Bangladesh and ASEAN countries have negatively affected India.

6) Inverted duty structure.

Prospect of Cotton Textile Industry.

1) India has much higher potential in terms of raw material production, manpower, technology adoption.

2) Long staple cotton of Telangana area has made its mark as

< quality product.

3) Imported duty structure has been rationalised recently.

4) Rules of origin norms need to be properly regulated to have a comparative advantage.

5) India has the infrastructure in cotton textile industry for further expansion.

Measures taken

→ SAATHI scheme for technology upgradation.

→ Power to India scheme.

→ TUF Scheme.

Cotton textile industry employs 45 million people in India which makes it the second largest sector after agriculture. Growth of this industry will have cascading effect on Indian growth story.

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Soln:-

Urbanisation is the process of shifting of population from rural to urban areas and having a higher concentration of people in the urban area.

Challenges in Indian Urbanisation

- 1) Haphazard growth
- 2) Lack of infrastructure growth in a proportionate manner.
 - Sanitation, drainage, water
 - Public transport
 - Housing, specially low-cost housing.
 - Healthcare and education

3) Safety and security of population

4) Urban flooding

5) Lack of livelihood opportunities

6) Exploitation of workers at their work places.

7) Inadequate social security provisions

Govt policies are inadequate

1) Frequent flooding of cities like
Gurgaon, Delhi, ~~Pune~~ Pune, Hyderabad,
Mumbai, Chennai has highlighted
the ^{inadequate} government policies.

2) Homelessness is very high. Policies

like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana -
Urban has not been able to provide
low cost homes to people.

3) Overall economic growth has not
been commensurate with the growth of

labour force leaving many people at
low paying jobs.

9) Schemes like AMRUT, Smart City Mission have transformations more in cosmetic nature than in the real issues of the everyday people.

Measures to be taken

1) Smart City Mission to be made more decentralised and people centric.

2) Provision of low cost home through PMAY-Urban.

3) Provision of drinking water sanitation and at the same time managing the flood issue through holistic planning.

Indians 34% population live in urban areas which are only going to increase in the near future. Govt has to be more active to cater to the demand of this huge section of people.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Soln:-

Nation is a politically sovereign geographical area whereas a region may be a localized geographical area with distinct cultural and physical similarities and sometimes they may transcend national boundaries also.

Nation doesn't negate the concept of region

→ India is a prime example of this phenomena as India is an amalgamation of various geographical regions with their distinct cultural characteristics.

→ Each state of India is culturally distinct to each other

on account of varied languages,
cultural practices, ~~beliefs~~ beliefs, religious
diversities, ~~ethnic~~ ethnic composition etc.
 → ~~Today~~ Punjab has more similarities
 across its border on the west than
 with a state in the North Eastern India.
 But it is not a barrier to
National political integration.

→ Similarly, North Eastern States
~~many of~~ share many distinct
 cultural beliefs with South Asian
Nations, but they too are wholly
 a part of Indian National
Construction.

~~The~~ Region as a threat to National
unity:

→ Regional identity may sometime lead to secessionist tendencies because of various instigating factors such as regional relative deprivation, ethno-claustrism etc. eg- Kashmir, Punjab, North East etc.

But these threats ~~are~~ can be ~~be~~ thwarted if due attention is given to specific grievances of the people.

A country which is as diverse as the continent of Europe, national unity can only ^{be} established with a positive nourishment of regional identities of its ~~const~~ constituent people.