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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	111460
Center	KB	Date	8/08/16

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक हैं (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
10	10		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।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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.

5.

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।

Ancient India reached illustrious heights in terms of architecture. Caves were carved for settlement purposes & they were engraved with painting that inform us about customs, traditions.

Information about customs & traditions

- (1) Rock shelter of Bhimbetka contains hunting scenes which shows that hunting was the main professions.
- (2) Ajanta caves contains carvings of Buddha which shows that the Buddhism was the main ^{li} region.
- (3) Nasik caves / Pandav Leni caves - has no Buddha images, use of only symbolism.
- (4) Women figures in Ajanta are in

joyous mood, have unique hairstyle which tells about the fashion sense of the period.

Cave architecture also accomplished remarkable feats in structural engineering.

- (1) Ellora caves has 3 storey caves which shows the dexterity of builders.
- (3) The carving on ceilings of Sittan vasal & Asmamalai caves were very detailed & are dedicated to Jainism.
- (4) Junagarh caves have a citadel in front of them, these are structural caves.
- (5) Raavanchaya caves shows the scene of royal procession with immense clarity.
- (c) Bhimbetka shelters are intact till today shows the knowledge of chemicals used for paintings by artists.

Thus, cave architecture tells us about customs as well as structural engineering feats.

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।

The fortunes in trade gave rise to territorial ambitions of East India Company. Their earlier attempt in 1686 was thwarted by Aurangzeb, but with decline of Mughal power, they attacked again in 1757 & succeeded.

Significance of Battle of Plassey

- (1) British power increased manifold at a single stroke, made them supreme foreign power in India.
- (2) Allowed free trade & practise private trade in Bengal.
- (3) Cut various concessions from Nawab
- (4) Laid foundation of British empire. However, Mir Kasim proved to be an irritant in realising English dreams.

Battle of Buxar made English, the undisputed authority in Bengal.

Significance

- (1) By treaty with ^{Shah Alam} ~~Alauddin~~, they got Dixani rights over Bengal, Bihar & Odisha.
- (2) By getting right to appoint Deputy Subedar, they controlled Nizamat. Thus, began era of Dual Administration.
- (3) The revenue of Bengal was used to buy raw material in India, is known as investments.
India was made to bear full cost of its conquest as well as foreign sale.
- (4) By the treaties, they can now impose terms on weavers, farmers etc. Thus, they got labour, raw material as well as market for Manchester goods.
Hence, Battle of Buxar paved way for conquest of entire 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।

The British empire was based on the myth that Indians are accustomed to despotic rule, are uncivilized & unable to rule themselves.

This myth was broken by economic critique by moderates & final blow was given by Swadeshi movement.

Swadeshi Movement in aftermath of partition of Bengal, adopted methods like.

- (1) Boycott of foreign goods & clothes
 - (2) Boycott of liquor.
 - (3) Boycott of English law courts, schools.
- ~~It~~ Apart from boycott, it laid emphasis on self-reliance & self respect among Indians.

- (1) National Education Council was set up in 1906.

- (2) Indigenous industries started with local capital
- (3) Bengal Chemical factory started by PC Ray.
- (4) National Colleges were setup.
Aurobindo Ghosh became principal of College at Calcutta.
- (5) Promotion of Khadi as cloth wear.
Khadi became the symbol of Indian resistance against British.
- (6) Nationalist literature, songs like Bande Mataram extolled sense of pride among Indians.

Thus, Swadeshi movement made Indian public aware of its own strengths & provided bulwark for further resistance against Britishers.

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।

Regionalism which means loyalty to a region based on culture, race, religion, language acts as cohesive force. Sometimes it is manifested in form of ^{demand for} linguistic states

Pre independence

- (1) There was demand to separate Hindi & Oriya speaking area from Bengal. When govt. annulled partition in 1911, it separated Bihar & Odisha on linguistic lines.
- (2) There were also demands from Gujarati speaking population for separate province from Bombay.
- (3) Mysore contain Tamil, Telugu & Kannada speakers & was under pressure of public for partition.

However, the movement intensified post independence. Govt. formed Dhar Committee, JVP committee which declined linguistic basis of state formation.

• Death of Poti Srisaamulu for Telugu speaking Andhra in 1953 gave movement violent turn & government formed.

State Reorganisation Commission, which accepted language along with administrative feasibility as state formation basis.

Timeline

- (1) 14 states & 6 UTs in 1956
- (2) Gujarat from Bombay in 1960
- (3) 1963- Nagaland
- (4) Haryana (Hindi speaking) from Punjab in 1966 & HP as UT, became state in 1971
- (5) Goa became state in 1987, Konkani

Thus, the democratic traditions of India helped it in managing such demands & led to strengthening of federalism.

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. BR Ambedkar was a pioneer social reformer & the tallest figure of Dalit movement in India.

- He recognised the inequalities in Indian society which could hamper the social & economic wellbeing of the nation.

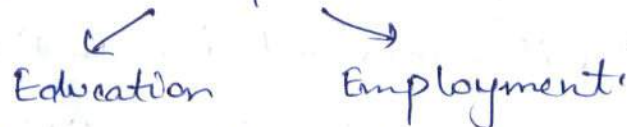
Views of Ambedkar

- (1) Caste System was inherently exploitative & gave call for annihilation of caste.
- (2) Recognised the initial inertia that blocked lower caste entry in business & respectable profession.
- (3) Economic inequalities based on caste will never let the society to be prosperous.

(4) Hindu religion offer no opportunity to dalits & asked for conversion to Buddhism.

Contributions

(1) 2 factors identified by Ambedkar for Dalit emancipation


 Education Employment

(2) On difference of opinion over Hindu Code Bill, he resigned from cabinet, thus pressurized government to give women ~~to~~ their share.

(3) He was regarded as father of Indian constitution → gave the nation a progressive constitution based on equality, freedom, secularism & liberty.

Thus, the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in shaping modern India is one of the foremost & he deserves appreciation gives the difficulty of task at hand.

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।

family is divided nuclear and joint on the basis of married ~~un~~biological couplets residing under a roof.

Over the years, with the LPG reforms of 1991, the trend of joint families converting to nuclear families emerged but it is again reversing now.

1991 LPG reforms → Opportunities in cities
rise / people migrate

↓
Many & Settle
Nuclear family

↓
Both husband &
wife working

joint family



call parents
from village

problem in
child care

- (1) With the increase in working women, the safety as well as care of children is jeopardised thus, people bring their parents from villages & start a joint family.
- (2) Increasing stress & burden among working couples, & require presence of elders to take care of some stuffs ~~like~~ → rise to joint families in urban areas.

This trend is reversed in rural areas & there the nuclear families are increasing due to.

- (1) Migration of youth to city & settle there (for jobs, education)
- (2) Poor agricultural productivity & make living in joint family difficult.
- (3) Disruption in old age bonds among family members is also a cause of nuclear families.

Thus, the necessities of economy are bringing changes in family structure.

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 a system of social bond and relationship between individuals joining the wedlock. However, due to growing differences, sometimes they are forced for separation or divorce.

- In India separation not divorce is dominant form of marriage dissolution due to.

- (1) financial dependence of ~~for~~ wife over husband.
- (2) Social norms that consider divorce as taboo & illtreat a divorcee woman.
- (3) lack of knowledge about legal rights among women.

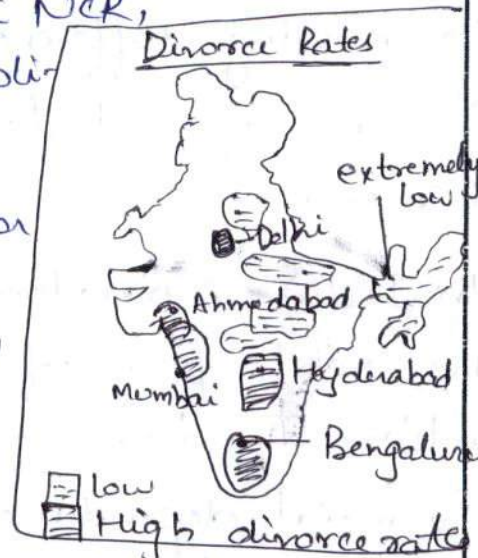
(4) fear of child's future in case of divorce.

(5) People also tend to avoid legal & judicial process expensive & time consuming.

Regional variation in divorce rates

(1) High rates are seen in urbanised areas like Delhi NCR, Bengaluru metropolitan region

(2) States with poor socio-economic indicators have low rates due to low awareness from females.



(3) Region with large tribal population like North East, Central India, Himalayan States have low rates.

(4) States with large rural population have low rates.

Thus, divorce rates in India show spatial variation acc. to socio-econ. development.

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 वर्धित आवृत्ति के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Dust storms are erratic atmospheric phenomenon associated with high speed winds with large amount of dust that hampers visibility.

Impact

- (1) Loss of life & property (100s died in Agra)
- (2) Damage to crops.
- (3) Increase the process of land degradation as dust overlay wide stretches of fertile lands.
- (4) They are often accompanied by torrential downpour which simulate cloudburst & cause flooding.

In the last few years, there is an increase in dust storms in pre-monsoon period due to -

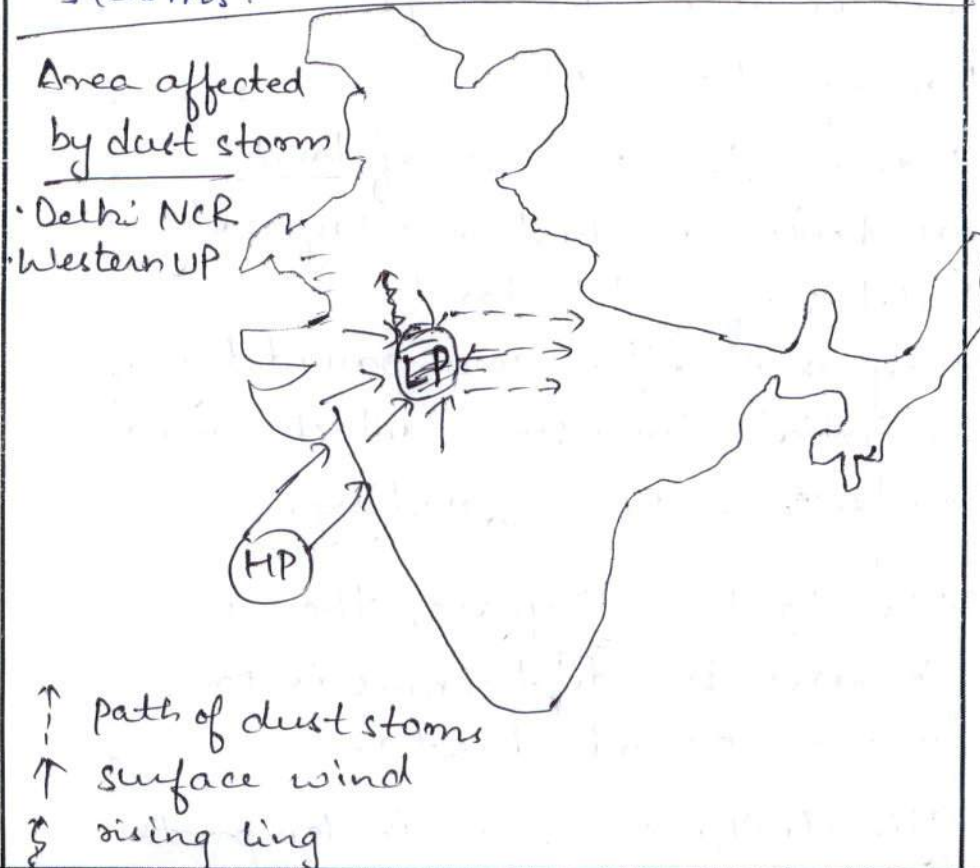
- (1) Climate Change - rise in temperature

cause strong advection.

(2) Convergence of wind which further intensifies low pressure

(3) Deforestation has removed tree belts which act as storm breakers

(4) El-Nino Modoki which is abnormal heating of Central Pacific which causes surface divergence over Arabian sea & convergence over Rajasthan plains giving rise to dust storms.



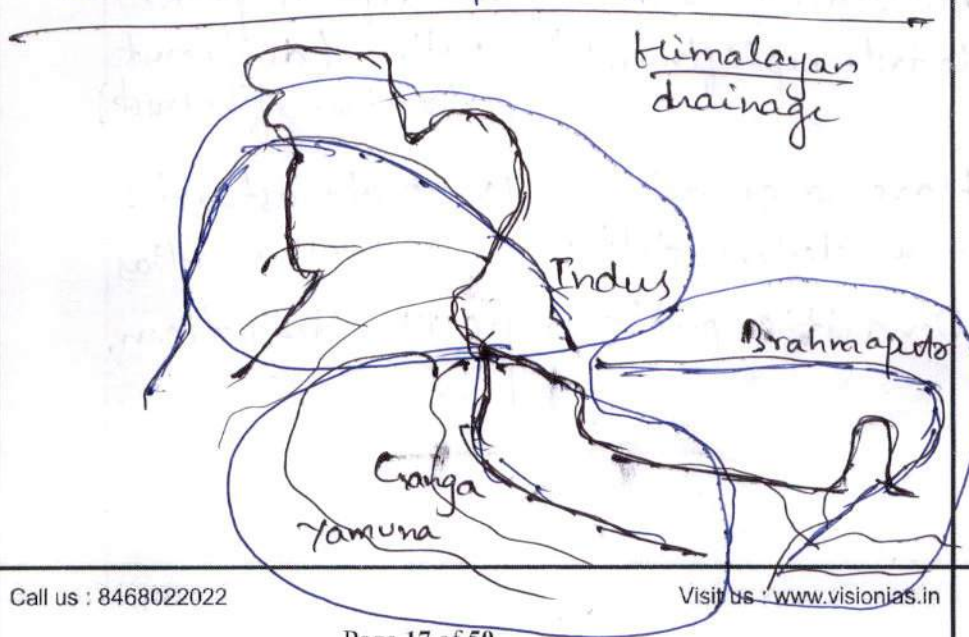
9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. (150 WORDS) 10

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

The drainage system of India can be divided into Himalayan & Peninsular Drainage System

Origin of Himalayan drainage

- (1) There exist a large river, Indo-Brahma or Shivalik extending East West & falling into Arabian sea.
- (2) With rise of Himalayas, it dismembered into Indus System, Ganga System & Brahmaputra system



Peninsular Drainage During Northward journey of Indian plate, the western flank of peninsula broke off & give tilted to peninsula to the NW-SE & gave orientation of peninsular drainage. Western Ghats form water divide.

Himalayan System

- (1) Perennial rivers
- (2) Large basins
- (3) Change courses frequently, flow over alluvium
- (4) Antecedent drainage (antedate upliftment)
- (5) Have large deltas
Ex- Sunderban delta
- (6) Dendritic pattern

Peninsular System

- (1) Seasonal rivers
- (2) Relatively small basins
- (3) fixed courses due to hard rocks.
- (4) Superimposed pattern (different structure of bedrock)
- (5) Make estuaries as well as deltas
- (6) Trellis pattern

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 refers to growing single crop over large areas for commercial purposes.

Features

- (1) Single crops, large estate
- (2) Capital Intensive
- (3) Labour Intensive
- (4) Commercial crops like tea, coffee, rubber, spices grown, profit motive.
- (5) Extensive use of fertilizers.

Problems

- (1) Labour are often exploited, poor wages, no social security.
- (2) Soil degradation due to extensive use of fertilizers.
- (3) Vulnerable to pest, disease outbreak.
- (4) Require large capital, face shortage of funds.

Palm oil has become the most consumed edible oil in India, this has led to increased in areas under cultivation.

Benefits

- (1) Reduce import bill, about 80% imported from Malaysia & Indonesia
- (2) Govt. started Integrated Scheme for Oil Palm, Pulses, Maize & Oilseeds (ISOPOM) to boost production.
- (3) Supplement rural income. Help in ~~(4)~~ realizing goal of Doubling farm income by 2022.
- (4) Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu possess suitable conditions.

Challenges (1) It has led to clearing of forest cover → envt. degradation.

- (2) It is not as nutritious as traditional India diet.
 - (3) People withdrawing from coconut which support coir industry, thus lead to rural deindustrialisation.
- Need to balance economic necessities with environment protection.

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 गांधार, मथुरा और अमरावती कला शैलियों की सुस्पष्ट विशेषताओं को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indian art can be divided in Gandhara, Mathura & Amaravati on the basis of their place of origin.

Gandhara (1) It has Greeco-Roman influence.

(2) Spread in North Western India

(3) Use of blue-green sandstone earlier & mud and stucco later.

(4) Patronised by Kushanas.

(5) Associated with Buddhist religion

(6) Buddha in a spiritual mood, yogic position, half closed eyes and presence of large halo behind the head.

Sites at Bamiyan.

Mathura School

- (1) Developed around Mathura, Kankaltila etc.
- (2) Patronised by Kushanas.
- (3) Have association with all 3 religions - Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism
- (4) Use of spotted red sandstone
- (5) It developed indigenously with no outer influence.
- (6) Show Buddha in a delighted mood, muscular body, shaved, halo behind head but not as elaborate as Gandhara.
- (7) ~~Image~~ of headless sculptor of Kanishka & images of Yaksha & Yakshini are remarkable finds

Amravati School

- (1) It also developed indigenously in lower Krishna Godavari valley around Amravati, Nagarjunakonda.
- (2) It was patronised by Satvahans.
- (3) It used marble for making sculptures.
- (4) It is associated with Buddhism only.
- (5) It shows images from dramatic narrative. Scenes ~~are~~ from Jataka tales were sculpted.
- (6) The stupa at Nagarjun Konda was fine ~~an~~ example of artistic excellence.

Thus, various schools of art flourished in India depending upon patron, available building material, religion etc.

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।

Britishers were not satisfied with the role of mere traders in India. With the end of Battle of Buxar & policies like Subsidiary Alliance & Doctrine of Lapse, they also wanted their hold over territorial administration.

- They considered themselves racially superior & Indians uncivilized & treat it as White Men's Burden to civilize natives.

Following steps were taken in their cultural mission

- (1) They considered study of Western Science & literature necessary

for Indians, as Indian philosophy has no practical utility.

(2) W. Hasting started Calcutta Madrasah

& Sanskrit College began by J. Duncan

(3) They bring regulations to end female infanticides in ~~1794~~ 1794 & 1805

(4) W. Bentinck abolished Sati in 1829

(5) Widow Remariage Act was passed in 1856.

(6) Act of 1813, allowed Christian missionaries to carry on their activities in India.

(7) Macaulay's minute, decided that education in India should be in English & of western sciences.

However, these steps should not be misunderstood as humanitarian or British concern for Indian masses.

Hidden agenda

- (1) By educating Indians, they want to employ them for clerical jobs, as employing European was expensive.
- (2) After revolt of 1857, they distanced themselves from socio-religious reforms as they find them to be cause of discontent.
- (3) They want to create a class Indian in colour but British in taste, ideas & opinion -
This will help them in expanding markets for English goods.
- (4) Missionaries aimed at conversion more than social welfare.

Thus, all British activities were guided by the interests of British economy with little concern for Indian masses.

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। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

JL Nehru & Mahatma Gandhi were the most outstanding leaders of Indian freedom struggle. Gandhi chose Nehru as his successor. However, there were certain areas of friction between the two.

(1) Rural Industrialisation - Gandhi consider it indispensable for nation building as it will empower rural masses. Gandhi supported cottage industries.

While Nehru, though supported small scale industries, was largely in favour of heavy industrialisation & large scale industries like iron & steel dam, evident in 2nd five Year Plan.

(2) State Control over economy.
Nehru was a socialist & favour strict ~~state~~ controls & presence of PSU & limited private participation.

While Chandhi was of a capitalist & want no state intervention.

(3) Foreign Capital. Nehru was not in favour of foreign capital & consider it a tool of colonisation, evident in his policies of closed economy. Chandhi favoured foreign investment as long as it is within limits & doesn't make state dependent to foreign capital.

(4) Agriculture v/s Industry.

Nehru realised that to get rid of poverty, industrial devt. is necessary & hoped for trickle down effect.

Gandhi considered that rural masses ~~will~~ will be empowered when agriculture prosper.

(5) Similarity

In the social sphere, both Gandhi & Nehru wanted state's separation from religion, that is the basis of Indian secularism. Both wanted state to undertake the responsibility to educate masses & improve their well-being.

Thus, the ^{independent} ~~present~~ India adopted a mix of Gandhian & Nehru policies & some Gandhian principles were included in DPSP.

14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में चीन-सोवियत दरार के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, शीत युद्ध पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

China & USSR, both victors of World War II & both communist states have natural cohesiveness which drew both of them closer.

- However, certain factors led to the drift & growing China-US convergence in 1970s.

- (1) The basis of Chinese communism & Russian communism were different.

<u>China</u>	<u>Russian</u>
(1) Decentralization	(1) Strong centralization
(2) Rural industrialisation	(2) No focus on rural industries
(3) Limited capitalism	(3) No profit motive in production.

- (2) With the adoption of Great Leap Forward by Mao, the USSR grew suspect of Chinese resolve to communism.
- (3) USSR opposed the action of Chinese government during Cultural Revolution.
- (4) China was unhappy over USSR support to India during 1962 & 1971 war, thus, was looking for an able ally.
- (5) Opening of economy by Deng Xiaoping in 1978. Thus, when Kissinger visited China in 1972 & the Ping Pong diplomacy severely withered Sino-Soviet Relation.

Impact on Cold War

- (1) The drift of China towards US was a severe blow to

USSR. They lost their largest & most powerful ally.

(2) Now with Nuclear power in their backyard, they went for arms race. &

(3) In 1979 they ^(USSR) attacked Afghanistan, as an opportunity to contain US influence in Central Asia.

~~(4) Regan & Gorbachev~~

(4) The olympics in 1980 & 1984 saw withdrawal of US & USSR athletes.

The world was on brink on another war in 1980s but the dissolution of USSR led to end of cold war in 1991 & US hegemony in unipolar world.

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 उपरांत भारत में लोकतंत्र की उपलब्धियों और चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए।

When India achieved Independence, many were of the opinion that it will crumble & democracy will not survive long.

But after 70 years of democratic functioning India disproved this notion & emerged victor in their quest for democracy & independence.

Achievements

- (1) Universal adult franchise, with equal rights for man, woman, propertied / non-propertied etc.
- (2) The partition has disrupted social fabric but Indian continued to celebrate its religious diversity

(3) The ideals of justice, liberty, freedom & civil rights which emerged during long freedom struggle assailed in free India

(4) The life expectancy raised from 31 yrs. in 1947 to 63 yrs. in 2011.

Literacy rate - from 17% in 1947 to 74% in 2011. (RTE Act, 2009)

(5) Large population withdrawn from poverty & provided social security.

(6) Successful transition of govt. (periodic election).

However, the phase like Emergency (1975-76) proved a challenge to Indian democracy but Indian democracy emerged

further strengthened.

Challenges (1), large masses still under poverty, without adequate education & health opportunities.

(2) Communalism, regionalism, Left, Wing Extremism, NE extremism pose challenges to Indian security.

(3) Corruption in political spheres belie the spirit of fair elections

(4) Environmental degradation accompanies economic development. Pose a threat to livelihood to millions as well as threat to food security & lives.

India has covered a lot it has still large way to go to realise dreams of Justice, Liberty, Equality & Fraternity contained in its preamble.

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 को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, मातृत्व लाभ (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2017 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Women, today are achieving higher echelons in every field & are no longer dependent on their father / husband or male support. But they also face several issues.

Issues faced by women

- (1) Women Safety Incidences of violence against women are on the rise. Rape, domestic violence, safety at workplace make it difficult for women to equally share benefits of devt.

(2) Low labour force participation Rate
Only 27% & that too in mostly
low paid jobs like agriculture &
MSMEs.

They face a glass ceiling that
is hampering their rise to top.

(3) Patriarchal mindset The low
sex ratio in India (940) &
even low CSR of 910 indicate a bias
against girl child.

(4) Low rate of property ownership make
them financially dependent.

(5) Child marriage.

Govt. Steps

(1) PCPNDT Act to curb female infanticide

(2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Child
Marriage Prohibition Act.

(3) Ujjawala yojana & Swach Bharat
Abhiyan to ensure health & women
safety.

(4) Sexual harassment of women at

Work place Act, 2013

- (5) Induction of women at combat roles in army.

Maternity Benefit Act, 2017

- (1) 26 week leave instead of 12 week
- (2) 12 weeks leave for commission & adopting mother.
- (3) Creche facility with more than 50 employees.
- (4) facility to work from home

However, it has several shortcomings

- (1) No paternal leave - strengthen gender stereotypes.
- (2) Unorganised sector like domestic helps are uncovered.
- (3) It will make women less desirable employees.

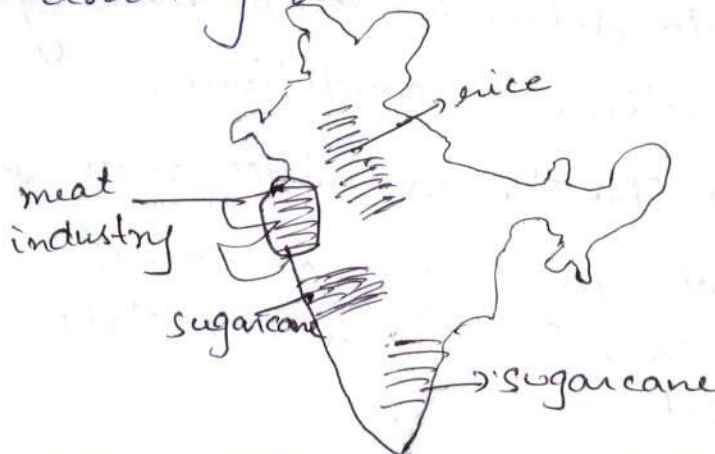
Government is taking serious steps to give women their equal share in society, It requires change in mindset of people.

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

उन 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 संभारणीय समाधानों की पहचान कीजिए।

India is endowed with fair share of water. However, its unjudicious use has led to India being categorised as water stressed nation. Rising population will increase future demands

- (1) Climate Change led to changes in rainfall pattern & increasing incidences of drought.
- (2) Growing water intensive crops.



- (3) Industrial usage of water & discharge in rivers pollute water bodies.
- (4) Surface runoff - after rain we have storage capacity of 303 mcm / 690 ft. surface water available in India.
- (5) Indiscriminate ground water extraction with no recharge.

Sustainable Solutions

- (1) National Water Policy, 2012 calls for pricing water to ensure its judicious use.
- (2) Need of a National Agriculture Policy to determine crops according to agroclimatic conditions,
- (3) Ashok Chawla committee recommended to put water in concurrent list to ensure no interstate conflict.

- (4) 4 R concept - Groundwater
holistic management - Surface water
- Moisture of Soil
- Rainwater

(5) Recycle water. San Diego & Singapore already meeting their drinking water needs by recycled water

- (6) Increase storage capacity
(7) Interlinking of rivers to avoid surface runoff to oceans.

Water is not scarce, its wasteful use has led to the stress & thus, need to be managed efficiently.

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 the basis of human food security. It is the largest storage & water filter and various nutrient helps in growing variety of crops.

- In last century soil health has degraded which threaten food security. Reasons are indiscriminateⁱⁿ use of fertilizers, monocropping, no fallowing.

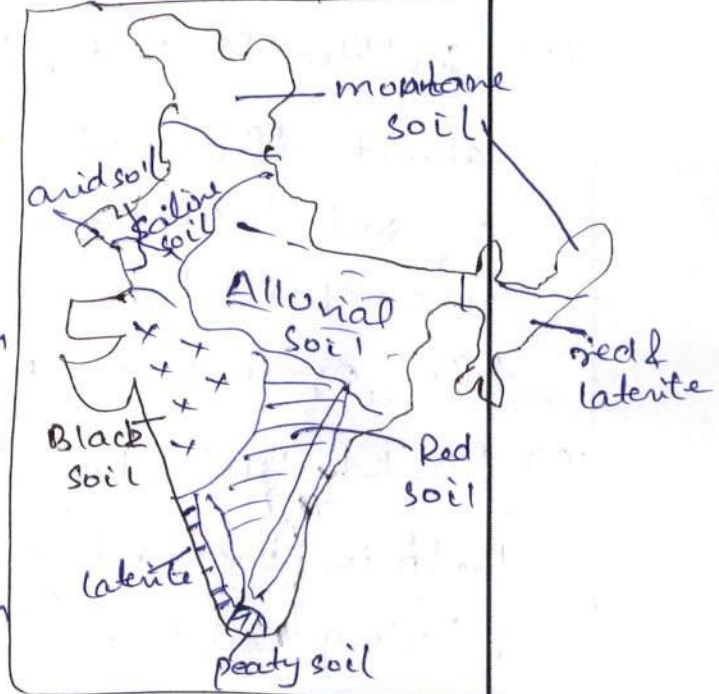
- India has regional variations in soil owing to its geological & climatic variations

- (1) Alluvial soil - largest group, covers Northern Plain & river valleys. Poor in Nitrogen & phosphorus, very

fertile, support almost all crops.

- (2) Black soil
self plough, rich
in iron lime.
Excellent for
cotton cultivation

- (3) Laterite in high
rainfall areas due
to leaching.
support plantation
crops.



- (4) Red soils in drier regions, support
pulses, groundnut & a variety of
crops. Most important for
food security.

- (5) Saline soil found in Indira Gandhi
Canal Command Area, Punjab, Hary-
ana, due to excessive waterlogging
that led to accumulation
of salt in upper layers.

Government Measures

- (1) Soil Health Card to give information about the nutrient composition of soil & subsequent fertilizer use. Will help in overcoming the overuse of NPK fertilizers.
 - (2) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana will help in increasing irrigation cover & bring arid soil under cultivation.
 - (3) Village Resource Centers by ISRO to inform farmers about field conditions using Remote Sensing & Satellite data.
 - (4) Afforestation programmes will help in arresting soil erosion.
- Government is making efforts for sustainable utilisation of soil to ensure food security.

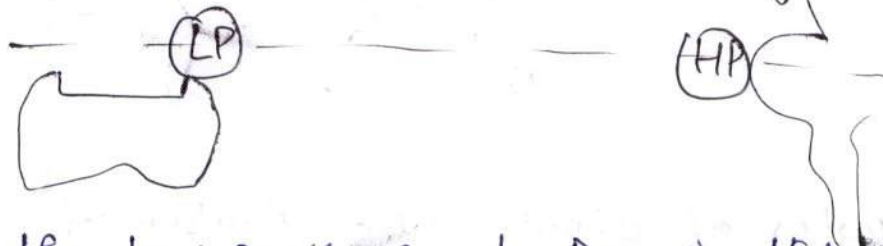
19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15

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

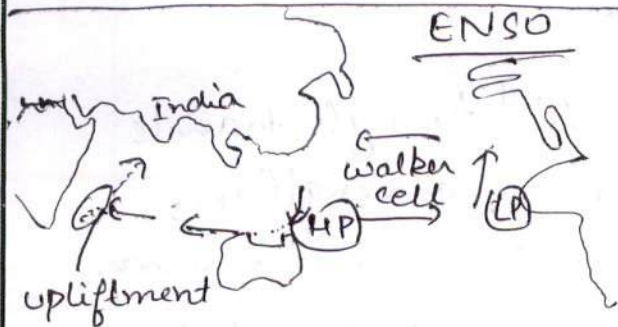
- (a) ENSO (एन्सो)
- (b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (मेडेन-जूलियन दोलन)
- (c) Indian Ocean Dipole (हिंद महासागर द्विध्रुव)

(a) El Niño Southern Oscillation

Normal condition



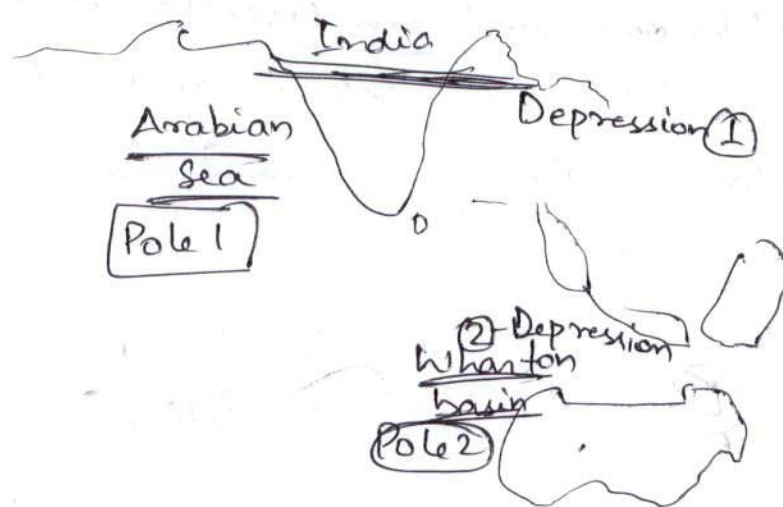
the low pressure at Darwin / East Pacific, cause upliftment which subside at Mascarene high & strengthen monsoon winds.



The condition reverse causing upliftment at Mascarene high & thus weaken

monsoon & drought conditions
in India. Ex - 2014.

(3) Indian Ocean Dipole



2 poles of dipole at — Arabian sea
— Wharton basin

+ve IOD	Arabian sea warmer than normal	Bay of Bengal cooler than normal
-ve IOD	Arabian sea cooler	BoB warmer

During +ve IOD 2nd trough travels
to Bay of Bengal & strengthens
low pressure & results in good monsoon
while in -ve condition, it travels to

Arabian sea & weaken monsoon.

Madden Julian Oscillation a

fast moving cloud in equatorial region, its movement over

Indian Ocean is better developed than over Pacific ocean & helps in the strong monsoon.

- It bring moisture laden clouds to Arabian basin that are carried by monsoon winds over India & help in good rain.

Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon & a combination of several features & working at same time.

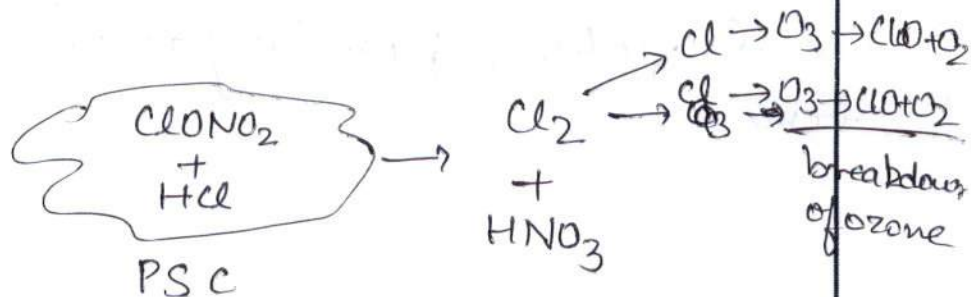
20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

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 बसंत ऋतु के प्रारंभ में अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ozone Hole was identified first in 1980s over polar areas. It is caused by action of chlorine molecule over ozone molecules of stratosphere & allow harmful UV rays to pass to earth.

Reason for situation over polar areas

- (1) Polar areas provide conditions for formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs)



ClONO_2 & HOCl are chlorine reservoirs. PSCs support their reactions that help in formation of free chlorine.

(2) It happens in spring because the polar vortex is more developed in spring.

(3) At tropics, the height of troposphere is high so the gases do not escape to such heights. While the height of various layers of atmosphere is low at poles.

With the adoption of Montreal Protocol, CFC use has been discarded & replaced with HFC which are not ozone depleting but are responsible for

global warming. Kigali Amendment
is adopted to limit HFC use
will be in force by 2020.