



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	Soumyadip Bhattacharya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	13978
Center	ORN	Date	2/11/16

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	8.5
2	12.5	4.5
3	12.5	3.5
4	12.5	3
5	12.5	5
6	12.5	3.5
7	12.5	1.5
8	12.5	4
9	12.5	4.5
10	12.5	4.5
11	12.5	5.5
12	12.5	4
13	12.5	3.5
14	12.5	4.5
15	12.5	3.5
16	12.5	5
17	12.5	4
18	12.5	3.5
19	12.5	3.5
20	12.5	4

Total Marks Obtained:

80.5

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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.  
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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 फाटा जाना चाहिए।

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

Hi Saumya

There are some suggestions for you

1. (i) Content is good in some questions but some questions need improvement. You can enhance it by including different examples / events / names to fetch more marks (see macro comment, 4, 5)
- 2.
3. (ii) Contentual knowledge is good but it needs to be enhanced by addressing all sub-parts of the questions uniformly to fetch more marks (see macro comments 18, 19)
- 4.
5. (iii) Language is good
6. (iv) Conclusion can be way forward / suggestion / recommendation.
- (v) Presentation can further enhance by underlining uniformly to fetch more marks.
- (vi) you can add geographical maps to fetch more marks.
- (vii) you can include different dimension to your answer to fetch more marks (see macro comment, 11)

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

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

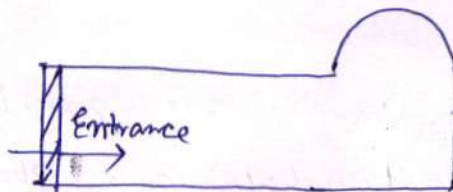
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Evolution of cave architecture in India can be traced back during Mauryan period. Lomas Rishi cave was build by Ashoka during histone.

But cave architecture reached its zenith during Gupta period and continued in later Gupta period also.

### Design

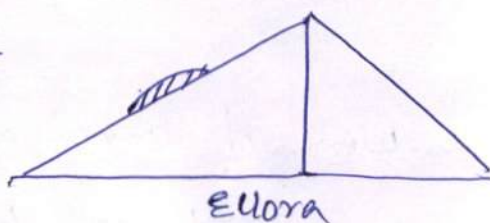
- Earliest cave architecture was simple with a circular vault at the back



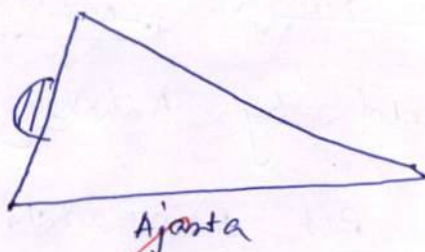
- In Ajanta (Reshtrakuta and Vatakata dyanastry, Satrahana dyanastry) two

Storied caves are also found with  
intrinsic decoration. But no  
Courtyard is found

since caves are  
as steeper side



- In Ellora 3 storied  
caves are found  
with Courtyard.



- Junagadh caves are famous for  
winding stair cases.

Nature

- Caves were belong to all three major  
sects.

- Buddhist caves are mainly of  
chaitya (Prayer hall) and chaitya vihara  
(prayer hall and restroom) and  
vihara (rest room for monks)

- Jain caves are found in Ellora.
- Caves from Hindu religion are found in Ellora, Elephanta island.
- Caves from earlier time was generally had perishable materials in its designing, but later stone cutting was done for intrinsic design.

### Wall painting

- Wall painting was discovered in Nimbetka Caves also, which are the earliest wall painting in Indian Subcontinent.

- Flying Apsara, dying prince, Padmapani Buddha are some of the famous wall painting of Ajanta.

- Columns are still there due to reaction of rock materials with the natural pigments.

good attempt

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

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

Folk painting as an art form, represent the ancient tradition of human creation. In India, its evolution can be traced back in the paintings of rimbetka caves. As human society progressed, folk painting became one of the prime motivation for representing human beliefs and cultural diversity.

- Folk paintings represent the community sense prevailing in tribal culture.

For example -

Wari painting  
shows circular



tribal gathering holding land of each other.

— Belief of tribal culture, traditions hunting-gathering economy is represented in Santal economy.

— Phad painting of Rajasthan represent the belief prevailing in society about heroic deeds of ancient people.

— Madhubani painting is the most famous among tribal paintings. It represented the day to day work.

Tribal culture, mythological stories and erotic stories. The culture is transferred from one generation

you can include other like

- ① Kalankari
- ② Rajasthani
- ③ Pahari

to another mainly through female  
participation

Thus it can be said  
that in representing human beliefs  
and culture and to carry forward  
these traditions from generation  
to generation, tribal art had  
played a great role.



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

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

Partition of Bengal was announced in the year of 1905, by the then viceroy Lord-Carson. Official reason was given as Bengal with huge population and area is difficult to administer. But the real motive was to divide Bengal in communal line and weakening it as nerve centre of terrorism. The response to the partition was not only a representation of Bengali sub-nationalism, rather it had a pan-India effect which had <sup>carried</sup> its seeds of coherent national struggle.

- Leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, KK Mitra gave national call for boycotting foreign goods.
- Lala Lajpat Roy was instrumental to make the cause national through his Keshari Tilak.
- methods like boycott, passive resistance, burning of foreign cloths were widely used in future national struggle.
- It had awoken Indian from a long slumber and make them prepared for the final battle of independence.
- Bandemataram was first used.
- Many incidences of national struggle was influenced by Swadeshi.

movement.

— Due to the nationwide protest only,  
in 1912, partition was annulled.

Though Bengali -Subnationalism  
was a part of partition movement,  
but still we can say that it was  
carrying the seed of nationalism and  
nurtured it to ~~from~~ form  
as a tree, which provided the  
shade for future national struggle.

You should include like

- (i) Concept of Swaraj
- (ii) Impact over education, literature, industry.
- (iii) Impact over youth/women
- (iv) passive resistance

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

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

Economic activity of Britain started in India with mercantile Capitalism. But after 1813, free trade was allowed and after 1857, administration of India was directly under crown. So private investment started increasing after 1857, which was at its top during 1870-1905. The unpleasant situation of Indian economy during this period can be explained briefly -

- Private investment in railway industry came with only single

motive of profit generation. Thus they exploited more and more natural as well as human resources, thus maximising the profit.

- Huge amount of drain of wealth happen in the form of raw material supply.

- Profit although made in India, but was not used for its development. Sadashai Navaji had highlighted this point in his writing.

These economic exploitation had influenced National Movements in various ways -

- Sadashai Navaji and other readers like Surendra Nath Banerjee

Bal Gangadhar Tilak had exposed the hollowness of British-India economy and asked Indians to raise their voice against it.

- Cause was even highlighted in freedom struggle, outside India.
- Famine of 1872-73, and Grant Dutt's Barbar made a further impact in national movement.

The economic critics are

- (i) Home charges
- (ii) Agriculture taxes
- (iii) Tariff
- (iv) Manipulation of Exchange rate

This leads to demand of

- (i) Reduction in defense expenditure
- (ii) Reduction in agriculture tax
- (iii) Indianisation of civil services
- (iv) Protection of native industry

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

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

Women played a great role in Indian independence struggle, in nationalist movement and in revolutionary struggle also -

⑤ - Women took part in direct violent action in raids against British. For example - In Chattagram Armoury Raid case, Pritilata Weddedar was martyred and Kalfana Antt, though escaped, later sent to jail.

- Matangini Hajra was shot dead in protest against British government, at Tamluk, near Midnapore
- Gani Raidinliu of Nagaland took part in armed conflict with British, later she participated in Civil disobedience movement also
- Shanti Ghosh, Sumiti Chowdhury shot dead district magistrate of Comilla
- Bina Das fired on governor while receiving her degree.
- Apart from this Annie Besant played a great role in national



Struggle through her Home-Rule League movement.

- Sarojini Naidu became first Indian women president in congress and took part in civil disobedience movement. She led the crowd in Dhanshahi Salt factory.

- Usha Mehta, during quit India movement played a great role in under ground activities.

Role played by women was not confined only in passive activities during national movement, rather they were also active participatory in revolutionary struggle.

but you can include reasons of less participation like patriarchal mindset and social attitudes

good attempt

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

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

The war of 1962 against China and war of 1971 against Pakistan during the freedom movement of Bangladesh was decisive ones. But status of the war in 1965 between India and Pakistan is not so clear.

Peace among both the nation was concluded by Tashkent treaty with the mediation from Russia, but both forces maintained Karachi

cefire line, which acted as a  
base of contention.

Though Pakistan was relatively successful  
in first phase, but the great heroism  
shown by Indian forces, forced  
them to retreat. Due to this  
Indian Prime minister Lal Bahadur  
Shastri had an upper hand during  
the treaty.

But at the same time it  
can be said that the experience  
of 1965 was helpful in the war  
of 1971 in various manner -

- strategically it helped to  
guess, enemy's plans, movement,  
strength of army etc.

Why indecisive  
→ huge loss of  
men & material  
on both sides  
No solution  
for issues like  
Kashmir and  
border  
→ No peace w/  
the region

- politically, it had helped to  
take quick and decisive decision  
by the political class

- Economically, India was much  
prepared during the 1971 war,  
due to nationalisation of various  
public sectors ✓

Others are

- (i) diplomacy becomes a major tool
- (ii) coordination among the forces -
- (iii) Leadership

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

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

During the decade of 1970s, India experienced a new kind of farmer movement, mainly targeting the government machinery, upper middle class. The genesis of these movement can be traced back in the stakshalbari movement, started in North Bengal. The core issues of all these farmers movement was various socio-economic difficulties faced by poor farmers — Even after 25 years of independence, landless labourers

- Here the most marginalised people
- they became 'tenant at will', because land owners were free to sell their land.
  - Re-distribution was a failure because in few states like ~~Kerala~~ and West Bengal. Capping land ceiling was also partially succeeded.
  - Though Green Revolution had brought higher incomes for the farmers of the Western India (specially Haryana and Punjab), but it increased inequality among peasant class.

Though these movement was partially successful, but it had several weaknesses -

- Many of the times movement became violent in the line of Nakshabani movement and was curbed by government oppression.

- It had unable to fulfill the cause of land distribution, thus the misery of landless agricultural labourers were not mitigated.

- But it restricted the consideration of land holding, which became one of the bottleneck for the development of Indian agriculture in future.

The demand of NAM are

- (i) MSP
- (ii) agriculture subsidy over inputs
- (iii) free electricity, credit, insurance -

The debate is around

- (i) Agriculture vs Industry
- (ii) Urban vs Rural

it does not address the demand of labourers and

out of  
content

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

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

Bismarck played a prominent role in the unification of Italy, as the Prime Minister of Sardinia. Similarly Sardar Patel, in India, after independence completed a Herculean task of consolidating more than 500 states into single union.

Challenges faced by both

- In case of Bismarck, the main challenge came from the



monarchies prevalent in Europe at that time. But Sardar Patel faced much weaker British princely states.

- Papal state under pope was under French dominance. Bismarck, taking advantage of French weakness, annex papal state and later Rome became capital of Italy.

on the other hand Sardar Patel had to negotiate hindu-muslim-likh issues with various communities in their state.

Strategy applied by Bismarck and Sardar Patel

- Bismarck had taken the policy of 'Blood and Iron' in

Which war was used as an instrument for the unification of Italy.

On other hand Patel took policy of 'stick and carrot' for the consolidation of Indian states.

Provision like princely state, Rajpramukh was used for most of the states.

But police action was also there for states like Hyderabad, Junagadh, Bhopal etc.

Considering the historical circumstances thus it can be said that though both had done similar kind of work, but the challenge faced as well as strategy were quite different.

- The main difference are
- (i) Religious & linguistic diversities
  - (ii) No. of states to be united

good

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

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

Gorbachev, as president of erstwhile USSR had taken several reforms for restructuring the economy. Reasons for such type of reforms are as follows -

- 4.5
- economic condition was not good due to inability to explore world market. As Russia was mainly a state economy, surplus was not produced which prevent to earn any extra profit.
  - Increasing ~~etc~~ influence of market economy in Eastern European region.

- Rapid development of Western European nation under capitalism, whereas struggling eastern economies.

- Drain of resources during Cold War and Molotov plan.

Reforms were taken mainly in the form of Glasnost and Perestroika, which was aimed for openness and liberalisation of Russian economy. It had targeted to convert USSR from a state economy to market oriented socialism, as shown by China already.

- Others are
- (i) Inefficiency
  - (ii) Unemployment
  - (iii) social unrest.
  - (iv) economic stagnation.
  - (v) Corruption

Influence of these steps on the disintegration of Soviet Union can be explained as follows -

- Openness of the economy helped to enter capitalistic model in Eastern Europe
- Central Asia was already in the verge of breakup and these reforms were catalyzed the situation.
- Reforms led to breakdown of Russian economy, which was followed by disintegration.

Thus it can be said that ground was already prepared for Russian disintegration, reform by Gorbachev only accentuated the situation.

- define the ground like
- (i) Previous policies
  - (ii) Breaking of Berlin wall
  - (iii) Political Movement within USSR

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

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

French revolution brought the idea of justice, liberty, fraternity and free expression on the European continent.

(4.5) - It was mainly due to ideas of French revolution, which was propagated across Europe during Napoleonic wars, the unification of Germany and Italy became possible.

- It established the idea of nation-state, thus generating nationalistic feeling.

→ But the ideas of french revolution was mainly confined in Europe, as other continents like Asia and Africa was not prepared for it.

- Asia was mainly colonised by European powers.

- Africa was still considered as dark continent.

- Latin America was either colonized by European powers or in zone of influence of north America.

But in the changed situation of early twentieth century Russian revolution had a much wider impact across the globe -

→ It showed the actual  
revolution by labour class,  
worker is possible, thus brought  
a ray of hope of the workers  
of the world.

- It influenced the independence  
movement of Asian colonies  
like India, African colonies like  
Morocco.

- It had a much greater  
impact on the adjacent  
Eastern Europe.

you can include their impact on modern world.  
German → social welfare, planning, rights.  
French → Democracy, Republic, Nation!



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

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

Gender equality is one of the most important aspects of basic education. The factors influencing it are as follows:-

Socio-cultural :-

- Patriarchal mindset against female education.
- Females has to take care of younger siblings
- Helps in domestic work
- Unavailability of toilet in schools, female teachers.
- Security concerning.
- Problem of menstrual hygiene.

Economic

— Sons are considered as economic asset as they will earn livelihood for the family, but daughters are considered as economic liability

— Participation of female workforce in farm sector, cottage industries

Political

— Lack of implementation of policy framework regarding gender equality in basic education.

— failure to tackle caste Caste - panchayat by government.

Following measures can be taken!

- Increasing awareness among parents through counselling, participation of female teachers.
- Implementation of government programmes like Beti Bachao Beti Padao.
- Scholarship scheme like, Kanyashree of West Bengal.
- Building toilet, distributing free pads for menstrual cycle.
- Establishing crèche facilities
- Proper mechanism should be developed to track drop outs and causes of child marriage

good attempt

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

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

From time immemorial,  
it was observed that only state  
action alone is not sufficient  
to ensure a social change, rather  
a holistic effort from all the  
stake holders is required. The  
same is applicable for the  
justice and dignity of manual  
scavengers in India

- Manual scavenging is a  
socially accepted phenomena.  
A change in social mindset

is the need of the hour to eradicate  
this evil practice.

- State can initiate various programmes,  
can take coercive action in case of  
violation of law, but it is the  
society and its organs which have to  
bring the change.

- Though state got some success  
in eradicating manual scavenging,  
But still manual scavengers  
only got meagre works due to  
low dignity social respect.

Measures to be taken

- skill development should be  
there to employ manual scavengers  
in other works and to have

include other  
like

① Caste system

① Prejudices

① social attitude

a dignified livelihood option

- Proper implementation of laws.
- Integration of manual scavengers in public workforce, such as in municipality, state governments
- Establishing co-operatives based on Puna model, for dignified livelihood.

Thus government can take only policy decision, it is the society, which must consider manual scavenger as a part of 'We', then only India as a nation can progress.

you should include some example like

- (i) Safai Karamchari Mandolan
- (ii) MUSS

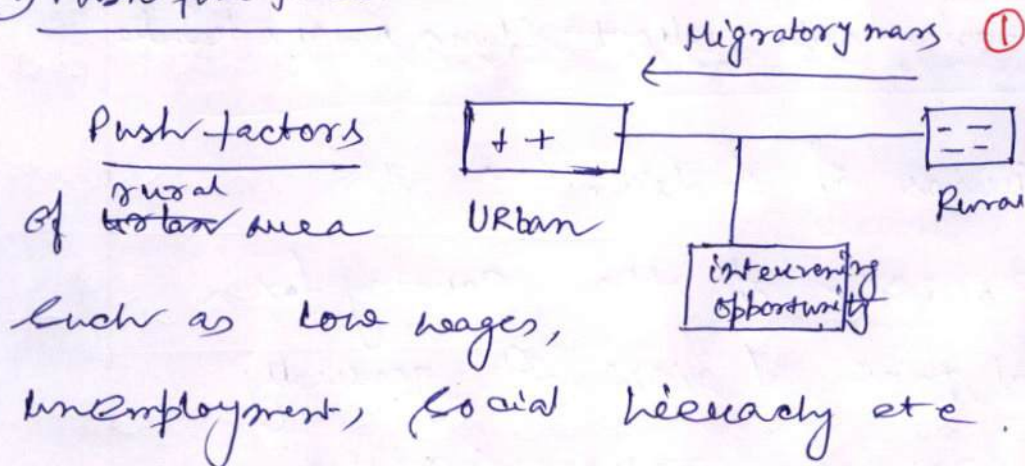
13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.

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

For the last few decades an unprecedented phenomena of migration from countryside to urban areas is observed, landing most of these migratory forces to urban ghettos.

Factors behind this are -

1) Push pull factor



factors  
distress in Agriculture

① Fragmentation of land

② Caste system

③ lack of alternative employment

pull factors of urban areas

- higher income
- employment
- Absence of social hierarchy.

2) Presence of basic necessities such as education, health

3) degrading income from agriculture, and conversion of agriculture land for real estate

4) Affection of urban way of life.

5) Recreation facilities

Important facts about slums unique to India

- Slums of India, are the microcosm of the country from social point of view. It generally have various religions, castes



- and creeds living harmoniously.
- Congestion, lack of cleanliness.
  - presence of small industries.

→ political vote bank

→ No Central Mechanism

### Strategies for transforming slums

- proper development and rehabilitation of slum of hopes
- In case of slum of despair (e.g. Shauri) proper planning should be done to provide basic amenities - education, water to everyone.
- sensitisation of slum dwellers about cleanliness, healthy work culture
- Involving civil society, Non-government organisation for skill development, co-operative formation etc.

- Others are
- PU RA
  - Agriculture Investment
  - Cluster of village

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

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

Flood plain can be defined  
as the area upto which flood

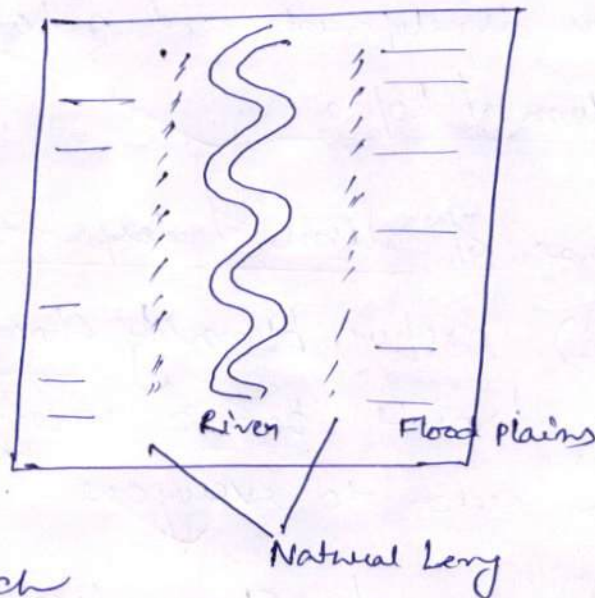
waters of a  
river will  
extend during  
Flood. In other

words, it is

the area which  
is submerged under consecutive  
floods.

Significance.

- Renewal of soil fertility
- Recharge of ground water



- Preservation of ecology.
- Better agricultural performance without using chemical fertiliser.
- Act as a buffer zone against devastating floods.

But recently, anthropogenic activities had contributed much in urban flooding -

- Concretisation, which acted as a barrier for forestation of rain water causing flooding of drainage system beyond its capacity.

- Destruction of water bodies, which was acted as natural sponge to eliminate extra rain water.

For example - Chennai Flood.

- Improper drainage facility and lack of maintenance. For example - Kolkata

Others are

① Deforestation

② Loss of wetland

③ soil erosion

- Construction in river beds, flood plains Example - Flooding in Imphal

Thus it can be said that anthropogenic issues are most significant contributor against urban flooding.

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

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

Forest fire occur in certain regions of India (Uttarakhand, Himachal, NE area) due to following reasons

- Practice of jhum cultivation in case of North-Eastern states.
- Lack of moisture in air in North western regions.
- Firing of bushes for clearing the ground for agriculture
- Intentional creation to sell timbers.
- practice of resin collection.

other natural reasons are

- (i) Monoculture plantation of chi
- (ii) pre-Monsoon heat
- (iii) Climate change

Ecological significance:

- helps in destruction of invasive species
- Germination of certain plant is possible only through fire.
- Propagation of pollens
- Renewal of soil moisture fertility

Strategy to tackle the phenomena

- Forest fire is a natural thing, but its occurrence increases due to anthropogenic factor.
- Strict monitoring's required to prevent any intentional firing for collection of forest wood.

- Sensitization of local people as forest is the source of their economy and livelihood.
- Training of local volunteers, as it has observed that most of the incidences are tackled by the local community.
- Arranging alternate livelihood for plum cultivators.

Others are

- (i) Counter fire
- (ii) fire line
- (iii) fire fighting technology
- (iv) satellite imagery

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

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

Rainfall are mostly of three

types -

① Orographic rainfall

It  
generally

occurs in

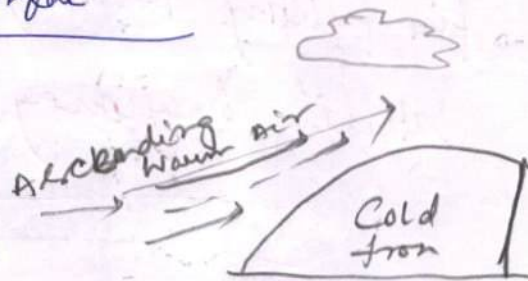
mountainous region due to ascend of  
moisture laden wind. Such as -  
Western phase of Western ghat



② Advectional Rainfall

This type  
of rainfall occur

in frontal areas of  
Cold front and warm front.



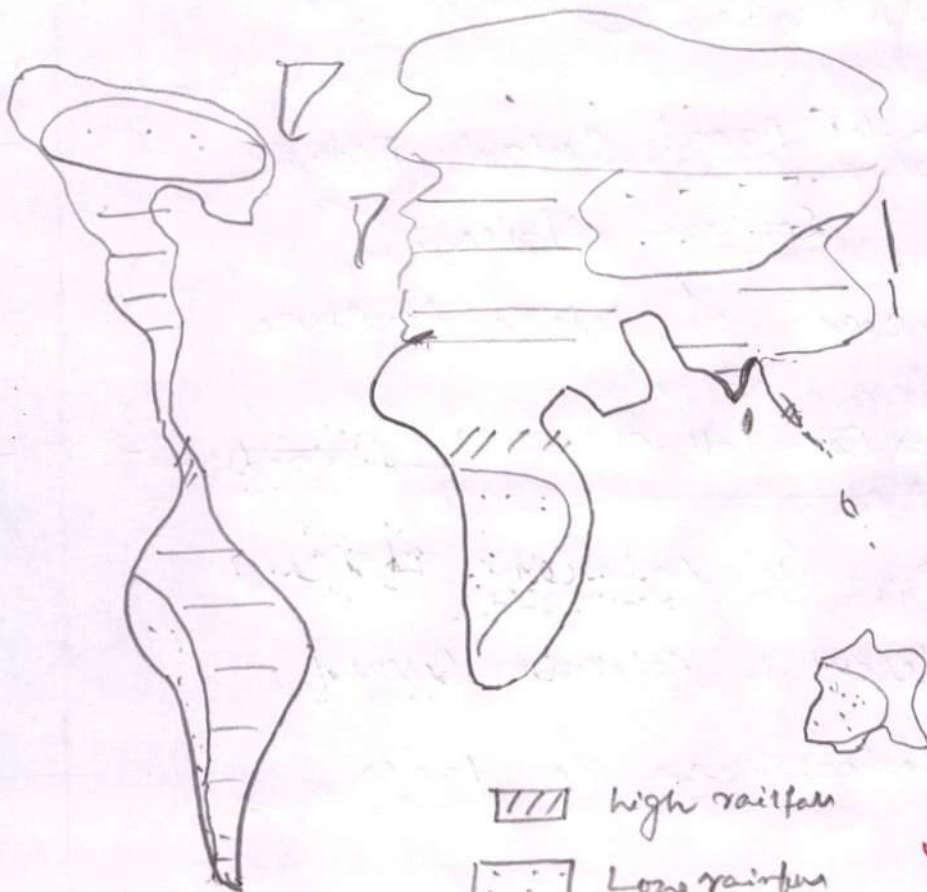
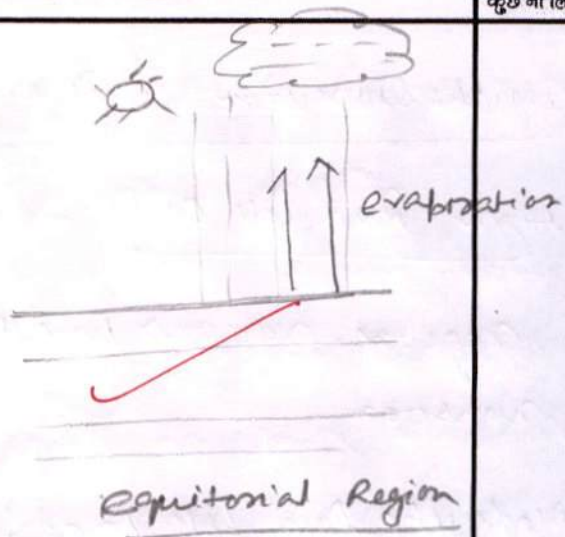
frontal / cyclone


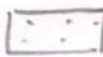



### ③ Convictional Rainfall

It generally occurs in equatorial region.

due to pressure difference



-  High rainfall
-  Low rainfall
-  medium Rainfall

World Distribution of RainfallHigh Rain fall area - equatorial

region, regions under south west monsoon.

Moderate Rain fall Area! Mediterranean region,

East China, Japan, Eastern Australia, North America.

Low Rain fall Area! Central Asia, Southern Africa,

Western coast of Latin America,

Very Low Rain fall area :- Australian

desert, Sub Saharan Africa,

Gobi desert, Kalahari Desert,

Rain shadow area of Andes.

good

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

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

India is a country with perennial rivers as well as seasonal rivers. Ground water aquifers are recharged in every year during south west monsoon. Still there are unavailability of water due to several reasons —

④  
① Faulty agricultural practices

Mostly water intensive crops are produced rather than drought resistance crops, oilseeds, pulses etc.

### ② Lack of Dry land planning

Policy makers had failed to take proper planning measures related to development of dryland areas - such as encouraging animal husbandry.

### ③ Excessive exploitation of ground water

Ground water can not be restricted within a certain limit and any excess exploitation in one region affect other.

### ④ Improper Rationing :

Use by industries in an unsustainable manner and at the same time discharge of polluted water.

But at the same time Climate Change is the other major factor, which accentuate the mismanagement of water.

Short term impacts

- failure of crops
- famine
- Unavailability of drinking water
- Lack of irrigation
- Water pollution

food inflation  
fiscal deficit  
migration  
social unrest

Long term impact

- Alkalinisation of soil and loss of fertility
- Depletion of water resources
- change in pattern of agriculture
- economic stress
- Last but not the least 'water is life', thus life can not sustain without water.

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

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

The major fishing zones of world are as follows -

1) Japan Coast : due to meeting of Kuroshio and Oyashio current, and lack of resources, which make fishing the backbone of economy.

2) Newfoundland : due to mixing of warm Gulf current with cold Labrador current

3) Peru Coast : due to cold water upwelling, nutritious materials were available

Other reasons are

- (1) Climate
- (2) Topography
- (3) Technology
- (4) Species
- (5) Govt policies

④ Gilona, Nigeria Coast: due to cold water upwelling, poor economy.

India's deep sea fishing policy needs a major overhaul. Various aspects of these can be discussed in context of Meena Kumar Committee report.

— Indian fishing industry lacks in modernisation. This building modern infrastructure, refrigeration facilities, sorting facilities, storage is the need of the hour, according to the Committee report.

— In south west monsoon fishing is prohibited, making it a seasonal phenomena. Committee

recommended alternate livelihood  
opportunities

- India has shortages of deep sea vessels, communication system, which has to be addressed.
- Export market is still to be exploited.
- Lastly fishing as a livelihood opportunity must be encouraged in a commercial manner.

Others are

- (i) Technology transfer
- (ii) HRD
- (iii) awareness
- (iv) joint venture / JDR



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

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

Indian rivers are experiencing phenomena of shrinking of deltas, for the past few years. Reasons are as follows.

→ Due to increase in global temperature, sea level rise is taking place. This rise in sea level prevent the seaward development of deltas, at the same time old areas are submerged.

→ Melting of glaciers of Himalayan region, which results in more flow of water in Indian rivers. As a result less amount of

Sediments are carried by Indian rivers.

- But the rate is different in case of rain fed rivers and glacial rivers. ~~Rain fed~~ rivers are not affected by melting of glaciers, thus experiencing lower rate of shrinking. For example - rivers draining into Bay of Bengal - Krishna, Mahanadi, Godavari, Kaveri etc.

Other reasons are

- (i) Dam construction
- (ii) Artificial levees.
- (iii) illegal sand mining
- (iv) ground water mining

you should include steps

- (i) Reduction in GHG emission
- (ii) small hydro power project (sum of rivers)
- (iii) Reduction in ground water mining



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

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

It was observed that

Arabian sea experience fewer tropical cyclone than Bay of Bengal, due to following reasons

(1) Low pressure vortices

are generated in South China sea and migrated to Bay of Bengal. This vortices acts as a centre for the development of tropical cyclone.

Presence of low pressure centre is much higher in Bay of Bengal than Arabian sea due to proximity with South China sea.

② Arabian sea is mainly land locked in nature, due to which, tropical storms are landed before accumulating much strength. On the other hand tropical cyclone collect much moisture from Bay of Bengal before making land-fall.

Tropical cyclone do not occur during southwest monsoon.

① Monsoonal wind prevail in the region, which ~~is~~ guides the low pressure vortices in FTCE, thus creating rainfall in mainland.

② Sea surface temperature is comparatively less, due to mixing of water.

Other reasons are

- ① Walker cell
- ② Easterlies

→ low land temperature  
→ vertical shear wind

