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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	363343
Center	Home	Date	11/07/19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:		
Remarks:		

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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.

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. (150 words) 10

Tribal art in India is nationally and internationally famous for its craftsmanship. The values, social condition, legends etc influences the tribal art.

Worli Painting

Tribes from the Gujarat-Maharashtra border practices Worli-Painting.

Creative Energy :-

They are ritualist painting that usually depicts the daily lives of tribal people. It illustrates hunting, fishing, & other surrounding environment of the tribal areas.

They are performed usually during harvesting and festivals.

Gond Painting

~~Tribes from~~ Gond Tribe are usually from Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra etc.

Creative Energy :-

They are highly naturalistic

painting depicting plants, animals, mountains, rivers etc.

Their theme usually revolves around nature, but also influenced by legends & myths.

Use of rural ingredients like mud, cow dung, rice powder, etc underlies both these types of painting.

Thus, the motivation and energy of the tribal art is derived from their surroundings.

2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze.

(150 words) 10

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) brought out several judicial reforms.

Judicial reforms by Lord Cornwallis:-

- (i) District Fauzdari courts were abolished. Instead, circuit courts were established at Patna, Calcutta, Muzshidabad & Dacca. They were exclusively under British judges, having jurisdiction over both civil & criminal matters.
- (ii) District magistrates were freed from judicial functions.
- (iii) Cornwallis code was laid out.

Achievements :-

- (i) European subjects were brought under the jurisdiction of law.
- (ii) Revenue administration was separated from judicial functions.
- (iii) Government officials were made responsible to the civil courts for acts done under their official capacity.

(iv) Sovereignty of law was established.

Drawback was the 'exclusion of Indians from the system as Lord Cornwallis considered every native to be corrupt.

~~The~~ Judicial reforms brought by Lord Cornwallis, however, turned out to be important as it brought Britishers under the jurisdiction of law & the sovereignty of law was recognised for the first time.

3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

Revolutionary movement arose in 1920s after the failure of Non-cooperation Movement.

It shaped the India's freedom struggle during 1920s & 1930s. Its famous participants were Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad, Soysa sen, etc.

(a) Revolutionary Movement

- (i) several violent attacks happened:-
- Saunders's murders ~~and~~ (1928) and Central Legislative Assembly bomb explosion (1929) :- Bhagat Singh was involved in both these attacks.
 - (ii) • Chittagong armed revolution :- under Soysa sen.
 - (ii) Student's union & youth organization:-
 - Bhagat Singh established Projeb Naveen Samiti to do political work among the youth.

- Surya Sen involved several students in his organization.
- Lahore's Students Union was established under Bhagat Singh.

(ii) Shift towards Marxism:-

- (a) Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) changed its name to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), whose one of the members was Bhagat Singh.
- (b) Bhagat Singh openly openly supported his ideology of Marxism and socialism.

(iv) secular:- Hindus & Muslims both were equally involved in these revolutionary activities.

These revolutionary activities challenged the military might of Britishers and strengthened the moral base of Indians.

4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

Europe was completely devastated after the World War II.

Marshall Plan was proposed by US in 1948 as European Reconstruction Programme.

Its objective :-

- (i) Increased industrial development
- (ii) Reducing trade barriers
- (iii) Countering communism
- (iv) European reconstruction.

However, it led to creation of two Europes, East & West :-

- (i) US supported West European countries, especially, UK, France and West Germany. More financial aid was provided to these countries.
- (ii) Eastern Europe came under Eastern Bloc, which was under USSR influence. These countries

included Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. These practiced socialistic principles and were under the influence of USSR.

This division of Europe later magnified under the cold war.

5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. (150 words) 10

Bonded labour in Indian society is one of the earliest features, which undermines the basic human right to live with dignity.

Causes

(i) Social :-

Caste based Indian society places certain marginalised caste under social hierarchy, where they are supposed to perform work for higher caste for free.

(ii) Economic :-

Poor & deprived people are often indebted to landowning & well-off section, which utilise their labour free of cost.

(iii) Political :- Several political affluent sections, themselves, uses bonded labour for their work. These sections prevents in the implementation of several laws pertaining to abolishing

bonded labour.

(iv) Legal:- ~~in~~ poor implementation and lack of enforcement of laws, leaves bonded labour to suffer at the hands of their masters.

Despite laws like Minimum Wages Act, Protection of Civil Liberties Act, etc as well as constitutional provisions like Right to life (Article 21), bonded labour system continues to exist in India.

Steps to eradicate this:-

- (i) Legal enforcement of the laws pertaining to bonded labour is a must to bring the culprit & redress labourers.
- (ii) Providing adequate livelihood opportunities in addition to MGNREGA is important.
- (iii) Police needs to be sensitized and they need to be alerted at the possible cases of bonded labour.
- (iv) Social awareness campaign needs to be launched.

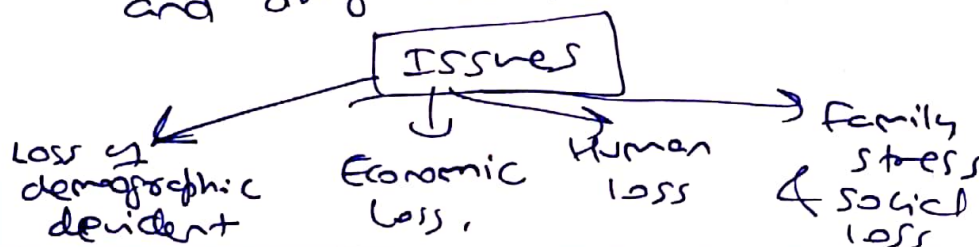
Eradicating bonded labour is intrinsic to realise Right to life with dignity.

6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? (150 words) 10

Drug abuse by youth is a serious challenge facing India today. Punjab especially is at the grip of drug abuse by youth.

Factors behind the drug abuse by youth :-

- (i) Severe stress related to education, employment etc.
- (ii) Drug mafias indulging the young people to expand their business.
- (iii) Lack of moral & health education among the young population.
- (iv) Isolation, alienation and family related issues faces this youth.
- (v) Wrong company with drug addicts.
- (vi) Lack of proper care centres and drug therapy centres.



Measures needed :-

- (i) Police raids at the centres of drug centres & at drug mafias to stop the sell ~~the~~ of drugs.
- (ii) Providing Psychotherapeutic treatment for stress.
- (iii) By educating on the healthy habits of food.
- (iv) setting of Drug Treatment centres and providing care to drug abused youth.
- (v) Involving Parents in the treatment process of drug abused youth and providing moral support.
- (vi) Opening up several avenues of entertainment & sports among youth.

Healthy & Progressive India cannot tolerate drug abuse among youth. Taking active steps to curb it, is the need of the hour.

7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

Globalisation is the increasing interconnectedness in the world by seamless movement of people, goods and ideas.

Positive impact of globalization on culture :-

- (i) Genders sensitization:- Women are more sensitive to their rights. They are seeking employment, educational & various other activities.
- (ii) Homogenisation:- Several western ideas like equality, liberty & freedom, and individualism have undermined caste-based ideology.
- (iii) New festivities:- Several new festivities like Valentine's day, Father's day, Christmas, etc ~~are~~ have filled our cultural & social life.
- (iv) New food types like Pizza, Macdonald's etc have entered in ~~our~~ diets.
- (v) Source of entertainment has widened.

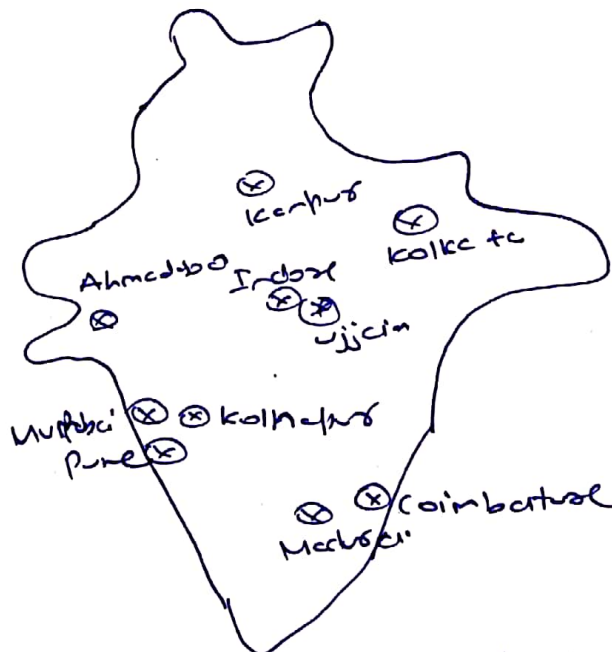
Negative Impact of Globalisation on Culture:-

- (i) Materialism :- Increasing materialistic ideology has led to unsustainable consumption.
- (ii) Increasing incidences of divorce, sexual abuse etc.
- (iii) Individualistic thought has limited the societal participation.
- (iv) Homogenisation has somewhat reduced our social diversity.
- (v) Increasing use of drugs, alcohol etc among the youth.
- (vi) Breaking up of joint family system into nuclear families.
- (vii) Neglect of traditional Indian festivals like Holi, Diwali etc.

Globalisation has thus influenced Indian culture, both in positive & negative ways.

8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region. (150 words) 10

Cotton textile industry is one of the backbone of India's manufacturing sector. ~~This~~ is a location of the cotton textile industry is dependent on raw material, market, labour, power, historical factors etc. Cotton is a pure raw material, as it does not lose weight. Thus, the textile industry is located throughout India.



Major locations are Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Kolkhat, Indore, Ujjain, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Kolkata, etc.

Reason behind the location of this industry in Ahmedabad, - Mumbai - Pune region:-

- (i) This region is near to the cotton growing areas of Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (ii) Presence of Capital :- As Mumbai is ~~one of~~ the financial capital of India.
- (iii) Better transportation facilities :- Mumbai Port & better road facility provide facility for transportation.
- (iv) Huge Market :- This region is one of the most populated regions.
- (v) Historical factor :- First cotton mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.
- (vi) Cheap labour is available from nearby areas.

Thus, though cotton textile industry is located in almost every state of India, but it is concentrated in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region.

9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. (150 words) 10

Increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) has led to global warming which adversely impacts coastal and marine ecosystem.

Increase in fossil fuels, deforestation, and vehicular exhaust has led to increase in GHG.

Impact of Global Warming on coastal & marine ecosystem:-

- (i) Increase in sea level rise due to melting of glaciers.
- (ii) coastal areas come under the influence of sea water, leading to ~~desalination~~ salinization of soil.
- (iii) It impacts biodiversity as ~~the~~ several species are unable to sustain the change.
- (iv) Increasing sea level harms coral reefs.
- (v) Increasing incidences of tsunami, cyclones, storms etc.

UNFCCC have agreed on Paris Agreement to limit the rise of GHG. India have also embarked on Nation Action Plan

for climate change (NAPCC).

However, intensive effort is required to conserve such vulnerable ecosystem:

- (i) Promoting renewable energy resources to replace conventional energy resource.
- (ii) Focusing on afforestation & reforestation, especially salt-tolerant plant & trees.
- (iii) Planting shelter belts across coasts to reduce the impacts of cyclones, tsunamis etc.
- (iv) conducting research on the assessment of loss of coastal ecosystem due to global warming for better understanding.
- (v) Promoting research & pilot project in geoengineering.
- (vi) Involving coastal communities in planning & implementing ecosystem conservation projects.

Rise in GHG will impact every sphere & coastal ecosystem is the most vulnerable. Special emphasis on this ecosystem is the need of the hour.

10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. (150 words) 10

Polar Vortex is a region of cold, low pressure air, normally concentrated around North & South Pole. They are kept in their place by Jet Stream.

Jet stream is a river of wind blowing about 11 km above in troposphere, which separates ~~hot~~ warm air from cold air.

Polar Vortex moves in counter-clockwise direction in North Pole. They are strongest during winters. However, sometimes, they weaken and the cold air surges in the southward direction causing ~~sub~~ sub-zero temperatures.

Reason for southward shift :-

Westward moving high pressure air causes the jet stream to move south. Thus ~~to~~ polar vortex weakens & it meanders in southern direction. This process

is called breaking off a part of polar vortex.

Global warming & climate change has led this event to occur increasingly in recent years.

Thus, shift in polar vortex southwards have led to ^{temperature in} ~~the~~ ~~less~~ regions like Florida, Chicago etc to fall below ~~zero~~ 0°C.

11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

Medieval Indian history is marked by its rich literature, which could be found in almost all the major languages of the time. One of the most important type of literature was devoted to devotional poetry, which influenced every religion.

Major devotional poets & their work:-

(i) Kabir Das :-

He majosly wrote in Hindi Language. Poems were secular in nature. He preached nirguna bhakti. His work are compiled in 'Bijak'.

(ii) Sur Das :-

He was a famous Braj writer, who devoted his poetry to the childhood stories of Lord Krishna. His work is compiled in Sursagar.

(iii) Mirabai :-

She was a poetess from Rajasthan. She compiled her poems in memory of Lord Krishna in Ardhmagdhi.

(iv) Nayanars and Alvars:-

They wrote their poems in the devotion of Lord Shiva and Lord Krishna respectively. They wrote in Tamil, Kannada, Telugu etc languages of South India.

(v) Sufi saints:-

They preached their philosophy by writing poems in Urdu languages.

(vi) Tulsi Das:-

He is famous for his work 'Ramcharitmans', ~~which~~ he is known ~~for~~ for his poems in praise of Lord Ram, which he wrote in Hindi and Sanskrit languages.

(vii) Shankar Dev:-

He is a famous bhakti saint from Assam. He compiled many poems in praise of Lord Krishna. His work is known as Borgeet, which is in Ardhamagadhi, and Breej language.

(viii) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu:-

He wrote kirtans in praise of Lord Krishna in sanskrit as well as Maghdhi language.

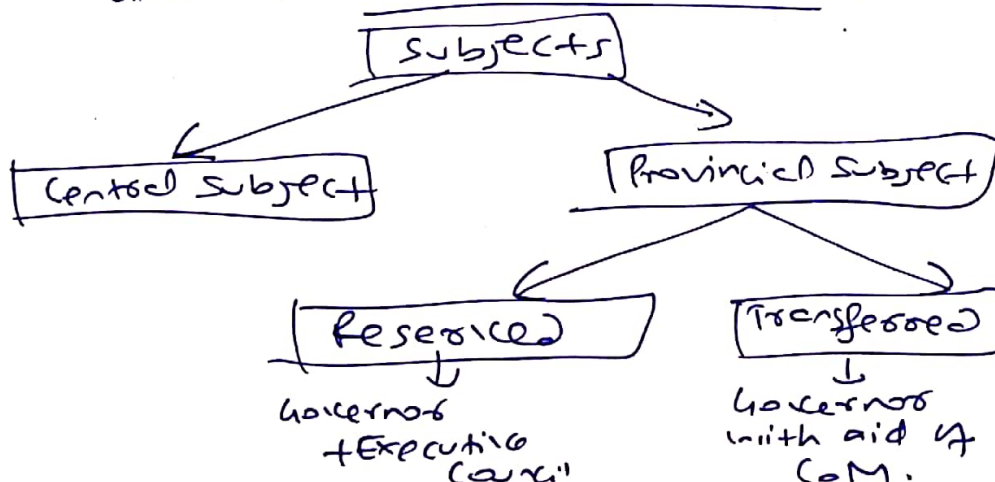
Bhakti and Sufi movement was hugely inspired by the devotional poetry, which can be found in all the major Indian languages.

12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

Government of India Act, 1919 (GoI Act) was the watershed ~~movement~~ moment in India's constitutional history.

Major changes introduced by GoI Act, 1919:-

- (i) It distributed legislative powers between central and ~~the~~ provincial legislatures, by demarcating central subjects and provincial subjects.
- (ii) Provincial subjects were further divided into Reserved subjects and Transferred subjects. Reserved list ~~could be~~ was under the Governor and his executive council. While, the power to legislate on transferred subjects lied ~~and~~ under the Governor and the Council of Ministers (CoM).



- (iii) Direct elections & bicameralism were introduced for the first time. Central legislature was divided into Upper House and Lower House.
- (iv) Voting right was given to limited people based on income, caste and social status, and education.
- (v) Provincial legislature were allowed to introduce their own budget.
- (vi) There were to be 3 Indians among the viceroy's executive council of 6 members.
- (vii) There was a provision regarding the establishment of Public Service Commission.

GoI Act, 1919 generated different waves in the country as it introduced several new features.

Its significance :-

- (i) People got voting rights for the first time, through which they can choose their representative directly.
- (ii) Some form of responsibility was given to Provincial Govt by demarcating transferred subjects.

- (ii) Simon Commission was established in 1927 to undergo its working. It generated huge revolt in the country as it had ~~no~~ no Indian members.
- (iv) Democratising subjects proved to be unworkable in provinces. Governors still had financial, judicial & other powers, which were outside the control of council of ministers.
- (v) It extended the communal electorate to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians etc, which further divided Indian society.

GoI Act, 1919 further demoralised the moderate section of Congress about the reforms introduced by British govt. It strengthened their resolve to oust the Britishers and culminated in several revolts later.

13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. (250 words) 15

East India company came as traders in 1600s, which subsequently turned out to be rulers by 1765.

Factors behind British conquest :-

- (i) Superior arms & military strength.
- (ii) Brilliant leadership in initial phases under Robert Clive, Elphinstone, Lord Cornwallis, etc.
- (iii) Stable financial system
- (iv) Diplomacy and cunning attitude, which pitted one Indian ruler against the other.
- (v) Weakening of Mughal empire and lack of any other Indian ruler to take its place.

British conquest :-

(i) Bengal :-

① Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) set the tone for British conquest. Treaty of Alighabad (1765) legalised their gain by setting the Mughal farmers

(ii) Mysore :-

4 battles were fought between Britishers and Tipu Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan of Mysore, from 1767-1799.

British finally won in 4th Anglo-Mysore war in 1799. And the Kingdom of Mysore was turned into Subsidiary Alliance.

(iii) Marathas :-

3 Anglo-Maratha wars were fought (1775-82; 1802-05; 1817-19), which finally broken the rib of Maratha empire. Major Maratha states accepted subsidiary alliance system.

(iv) Sindh :-

Sindh was annexed by Lord Elphinstone in 1826.

(v) Subsidiary alliance system :-

Wellesley introduced the system and brought states like Hyderabad, Awadh, and others states under the control of EIC.

(vi) Doctrine of Lapse :-

It was used by Lord Dalhousie to annex several states like Sambalpur, Bhejot, Jhansi, ~~Amraoti~~ ~~Udaipur~~ etc.

British conquest of India was thus caused by a mixture of diplomacy, war, treachery and superior military skill.

14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. (250 words) 15

Indo-Sri Lankan Peace Accord of 1987 was preceded by Sri Lankan Civil War, which began in late 1950s due to deprivation of rights of Tamil section under Sri Lankan constitution.

Major provisions of the Accord :-

- (i) It contained provisions relating to granting of rights to Tamil citizens.
- (ii) Decentralisation of powers to the provincial govt was enshrined.
- (iii) Sri Lankan militarys were to return to their barracks from North.
- (iv) Tamil language, was proposed to be one of the official language of Sri Lanka.
- (v) Rebels like LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) to ~~be~~ drop their arms & join the mainstream.

The Accord was crucial at a time of ~~anarchy~~ anarchy in Sri Lanka.

It helped in:-

- (i) Providing a background to resolving the dispute.
- (ii) Confirmed India's support in resolving the civil war.
- (iii) Some rebels do returned to the mainstream.
- (iv) ~~set~~ setting the tone for resolving the dispute through talk, rather than war.

However, there were major drawbacks:-

- (i) LTTE & others rebel groups were not involved in deliberation. They refused to accept the terms of the treaty.
- (ii) It could not stop the violence. Neither, Sri Lankan forces returned to their barracks, nor rebels left their arms.
- (iii) Tamil section of the citizens continued to suffer under the discriminatory constitution of Sri Lanka.

(iv) Finally, it led to the ~~unfortunate~~ unfortunate event of the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE suicide bombers.

■ Indo-Sri Lanka Accord of 1987 was a step in right direction to resolve the civil war. However, not taking the rebels on board, limited its utility.

15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Urbanisation is a reality of Indian cities, with more than 30% of Indian population residing in urban areas.

However, unplanned urbanisation has led to haphazard growth due to which numbers of people below the poverty line is increasing rapidly.

Challenges faced by urban poor:-

(i) Lack of basic housing facilities.

They dwell in slums with poor hygienic conditions.

(ii) Lack of nutritious and healthy food:-

It leads to rise in malnutrition, diseases etc.

(iii) Lack of educational facilities.

(iv) Lack of viable employment opportunities.

(v) They are at the receiving end of social discrimination, sexual abuse, drug trafficking & other illegal activities.

Government has launched several schemes especially catering to the needs of urban poor such as:-

- (i) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to provide affordable housing.
- (ii) Ujjwala Yojana to provide subsidised LPG cylinders.
- (iii) Food distribution at subsidised rate at PDS.
- (iv) Ayushman Bharat to provide free secondary & tertiary health facility.
- (v) Other schemes providing education, electricity connection, loans, employment opportunities etc to poor people.

However, their needs are yet to be met successfully. In light of their increasing number with growing urbanisation, we need to take some proactive steps such as.

- (i) Time bound completion of housing complexes being built for poor section.
- (ii) Education and employment opportunities needs to be increased, so that these section becomes self-reliant.
- (iii) Out of pocket expenditure on health is a reality, which ~~can be~~ need to be addressed by strengthening.

Public Health Centres & implementing
Ayushman Bharat urgently.

(By) providing facilities in rural areas
will reduce the numbers of migrants
coming to urban areas.

Government needs to adopt multi-
dimensional proactive steps to
address the needs of urban poor in
the face of urbanising India.

16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

sexual and reproductive health rights of women is one of the fundamental right. However, their violations are often seen, which are influenced by societal values & traditions.

violation of women's sexual & reproductive rights :-

- (i) Society is predominantly patriarchal, which ignores & undermines women's sexual & reproductive rights.
- (ii) Women is treated as a commodity, which belongs to her husband. Thus, women's rights are subjected to her husband's in our society.
- (iii) Lack of information of menstruation, and other issues ~~are seldom passed~~ to girls, prevent them from understanding their right.
- (iv) Marital rape is not uncommon. Yet neither our society, nor our laws provide any way out for the women.

(vi) Lack of sanitary napkins and other reproduction stopping devices are seldom freely available in extremely backward rural areas.

(vii) Some men do not have adequate knowledge of the women's reproductive and sexual rights and some men abuse it knowingly.

(viii) societal values preaches women to remain silent & follow their husband. This inherently endangers her rights.

Way Forward:-

(a) Three pronged approach is needed to provide the women right over their sexual & reproductive health:-

(i) Legal:- By illegalising marital rape and granting women other rights.

(ii) Information:- By educating society about the inherent rights & their importance for women.

(iii) Cultural:- By modifying the societal values ~~by~~ through reforming the traditions. It needs grassroot level movement, which can be provided through voluntary organisations.

17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

Land degradation neutrality (LDN) is a concept which provides that soil quality must be maintained and improved. It aims from protecting soil from loss of its fertility, quality & nutrient availability.

This term was coined by United Nations convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Reasons for land degradation:-

- (i) soil erosion due to deforestation, grazing etc.
- (ii) Floods & torrential rain.
- (iii) Use of fertilisers & pesticides on the agricultural field.
- (iv) Depositing plastics & other non-biodegradable materials in the soil.

Significance of Land fertility:-

- (i) It is the basis of life, as it supports several species ranging from plants, crops to microorganisms.
- (ii) Crucial for food security
- (iii) Poor soil quality is harmful to

health of environment.

(iv) It helps maintain water level & retain water quality.

Government has taken several steps to achieve LDN:-

- (i) Ratified the UNCCD which aims at LDN
- (ii) schemes like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, are aimed at organic farming which will help in improving soil quality.
- (iii) Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Krishi, Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Neem coated Urea etc are other schemes launched.

However, we need to act fast to achieve LDN by 2030. Steps that can be taken are :-

- (i) By promoting farming practices such as organic farming, zero Budget farming, No tilling etc.
- (ii) By building embankments across river channels to prevent floods.
- (iii) By increasing focus on afforestation and reforestation.

(iv) Popularising the use of Neem coated urea and Soil Health card.

~~All Involving~~ ~~board~~

Integrated soil health management is important to achieve LDN. Involvement of all stakeholders is crucial to achieve LDN by 2030.

18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? (250 words) 15

Hindukush-Himalayan Region (HHR) is called the Third Pole on the Earth, which provides several geographical and economic benefits.

Geographical Importance:-

- (i) It prevents the cold winds from the North to enter Indian subcontinent.
- (ii) It blocks the monsoon winds and causes rainfall in the India.
- (iii) It blocks the western disturbances brought in by jet stream and causes rainfall & snowfall in ^{North} India in winter months.
- (iv) It is the source of several major rivers like Indus, Ganga, Tsangpo, etc.

Economic Importance:-

- (i) source of major minerals
- (ii) Its a recreational place and provides livelihood opportunities to local people.
- (iii) Agriculture dependent North India is

fed by fertile soils & waters brought in by the Himalayan rivers.

Since the advent of 20th century, several geographical features of the region are changing.

Reasons :-

- (i) Global warming and climate change :-
It has accelerated the melting of glaciers.
- (ii) Increased population & pressure
- (iii) Deforestation, unscientific construction activities.
- (iv) Slash & burn Agriculture, mountain farming etc.

Consequences :-

- (i) Increase in floods due to melting of glaciers.
- (ii) Change in flow of rivers
- (iii) Increased melting will ~~further~~ release the absorbed CO_2 , CH_4 & others green house gases, which will further trigger global warming.
- (iv) Abrupt changes in monsoon & rainfall pattern.

(ii) loss of agricultural land.

Way forward:-

India needs to work closely with International Centre for Protection of Himalayan Region, which comprises of 8 members of Hindukush-Himalayan regions to save the region from further deterioration.

19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. (250 words) 15

Recently, North Magnetic Pole (NMP) crossed Canada and entered Siberia, which has forced the scientific community to adjust the Global Magnetic Models.

Earth's magnetism:-

Earth behaves like a magnet and its magnetic properties is called geomagnetism.

Reason behind Earth's magnetism:-

Liquid churning out in Earth's outer core, which comprises of Iron (Fe) creates the earth's magnetism. This liquid creates convective currents and orients this magnetic direction.

However, the magnetic properties on the earth is not constant & it varies.

(i) Temporally:-

As the flow of the liquid inside the outer core changes with time, the ~~the~~ magnetism of Earth's changes.

currently, Earth's magnetism is showing signs of significant weakening.

(ii) Spacially :-

As the liquid iron is unevenly distributed ~~on the~~ in the outer core, it causes variation of magnetic properties, at different locations.

Also, the geoid shape of earth causes variations in earth's magnetism.

Earth's magnetism is crucial for life the survival of life on Earth. It keeps the solar wind away and thus keeps the earth's atmosphere intact.

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20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.

(250 words) 15

Walker's circulation is a conceptual model of air flow in tropical region in lower atmosphere, i.e., troposphere. It is caused by the differential heating of land and water.

↳

Walker's circulation :-



As the East Pacific Ocean is colder, there is a south east trade wind that flows towards the Australian continent. Thus, the southeast trade wind is affected by the pressure difference between the East Pacific Ocean & West Pacific Ocean. This trade wind on reaching the West Pacific Ocean rises due to being

Warm and ultimately subsides near the west coast of South America, thus ~~completing~~ completing the circle called Walker's circulation.

Effect on Indian Monsoon:-

(i) Intensified Walker's circulation leads to strengthening of southeast trade wind. East Pacific Ocean becomes colder & thus increased ^(P.O) pressure difference b/w East PO & West P.O. This creates the condition for La-Nina, which strengthens Indian Monsoon. Thus, Indian subcontinent witnesses increased rainfall during intensified Walker's circulation.

(ii) Weakened Walker's circulation:-

In this case, southeast trade winds weaken, ~~the~~ pressure difference between EPO & WPO decreases. Warmer current flows towards Persian coast. All this gives rise to El-Nino, which weakens

Indian Monsoon.

Thus, ~~the~~ Indian subcontinent witnesses
weakened rainfall during weakened
wester circulation.