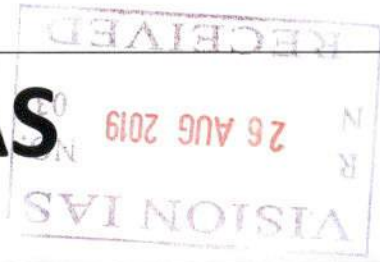


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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	TARUN BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	71246.
Center		Date	26/8/2019.

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

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 **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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 काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. 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 Warli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has rich art and cultural heritage. Tribals in India practise art and painting across country that reflect craftsmanship and are famous in international sphere.

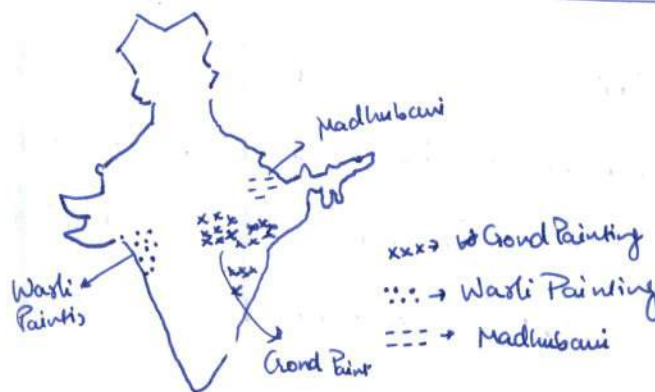


fig. Famous Tribal Painting.

WORLI PAINTING

- Practised in Maharashtra region by Warli Tribes
- It involves use of white & red colour. White colour is made of Rice paste, water & gum.
- Used for painting floors & walls during festive occasion
- It involves geometrical designs, human stick like figures, linear in nature
 - Made using Bamboo sticks
 - reflect hunting, dancing, animal, natural scene.

GOND PAINTING

- Practised in Central India region of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa & some part of Andhra
- Practised by Gond Tribes
- Involves Bright colour usage.
- Depicts, animals, nature, trees, & mythological characters

WAY AHEAD

Tribal painting reflect the energy and rural art of our Tribal India and there is urgent need to promote this art like celebrating National Tribal festival, exhibitions for preserving this rich heritage.

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

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lord Cornwallis is known for not only introducing Permanent Settlement but also Judicial reforms & establishment of Civil Services during his tenure as Governor General.

JUDICIAL REFORMS

- It involved Separation of Judicial magistrate function and administrative revenue collection
- A standardised form of Judicial Courts at provincial level; district level.
- Exclusion of Indians from post of Judges
- It involved selection of Judges on merit basis
- Training Centre for them and Created institutional framework.

Way Ahead

It was Ilbert Bill that aimed to ~~Correct~~^{Correct}
the biasness of Judicial System Started by
Cornwallis but was withdrawn due to
Opposition by British Crown.

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**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian freedom struggle involved contribution from sections of all societies including moderates, extremists, Communist, Gandhian as well as Revolutionaries. Post Non Cooperation movement calling off by Gandhi, there was surge in Revolutionary activities during 1920's & 1930's.

→ Revolutionaries were active in parts of Punjab and Bengal region. forming Secret Underground Societies, Samitis like Anushilan, Chittagong Samiti under Surya Sen.

→ They attacked unpopular British rulers through individual solo acts, assassinated them, ~~also~~ booby trains, by bombing.

→ Some of Revolutionary leaders include Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukelkar, Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen, Feroz Khan Noon

Contribution of Bhagat Singh |

- Inspired by Communist ideology & revolutionaries of Ireland formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Party.
- Threw Bomb in legislative assembly against Trade Act, 1924 that banned strikes
- Involved in Lahore Conspiracy Case
- Propagated ideas of Caste free, egalitarian society, Upliftment of women
- Inspired many through supreme sacrifice of life for liberation of India.

Way Ahead

Revolutionaries played an essential role in raising national consciousness during passive phase of Gandhian movement and contributed in India's freedom struggle.

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

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marshall Plan was enacted by USA post World War II under leadership of Roosevelt for reconstruction and development of European states that were devastated in the war. It involved sanctioning soft loans, technical expertise and project of infrastructure building in Europe.

- It helped in faster recovery of many European states
- It established USA's influence and hegemony in the region.

CREATION OF TWO EUROPE S

- Soviet Union saw Marshall Plan as an idea of containment of Communism and check its influence in USA.
- Soviet Union USSR came up with Molotov Plan for reconstruction & soft loan to East European countries.

- It led to Creation of "Iron Curtain" across East & West Europe as seen in form of "BERLIN WALL" in the Germany.
- It led to Creation of Two military blocks under hegemony of USA → Western Europe & USSR → Eastern Europe & prevalence of Cold War

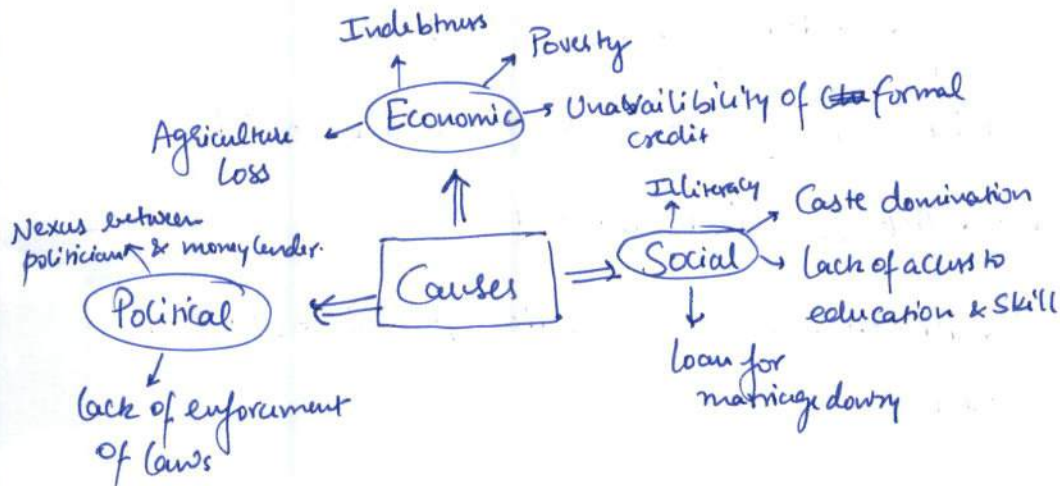
Way Ahead

Fall of Berlin Wall and USSR disintegration led to emergence of an united Europe seen in form of European Union as today.

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**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, Karnataka government officials rescued Bonded labour working in brick kilns. Bonded labour refers to forced labour imposed on a person with or without wages in return.



Steps Taken so far :

- Art 23 & Art 24 of Constitutional Provision abolish bonded labour in form of Right against exploitation
- Bonded Labour Act enacted prevents forced labour, Rehabilitation & Compensation
- Child Labour prevention Act also has similar provision.

Steps Need to be Taken

- Improve access to formal Credit Eg. Jan Dhan Yojna.
- Income Support Scheme Eg. PM Kisan Nidhi
& Social Security under PM Shramyogi Mandan
- Improve Education & Skilling Eg. Sangshiksha Abhiyan
- Poverty alleviation program Eg. MGNREGA,
& promotion of Sties. NRLM
- Strict enforcement of laws under Bonded Labour Act & Child Labour Act
- Rehabilitation & Compensation to ~~labors~~ Bonded Labours

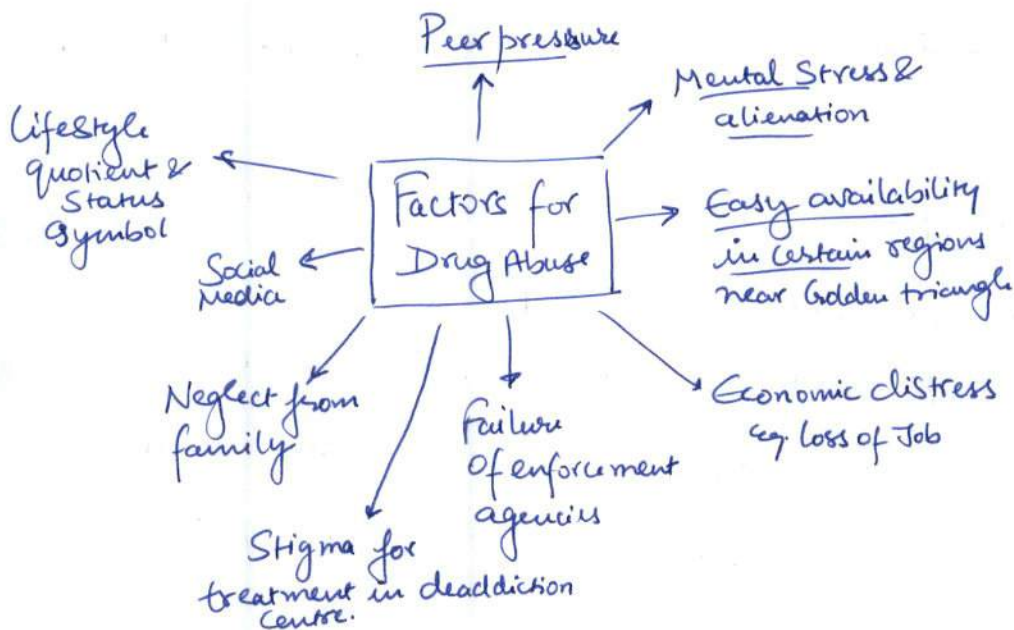
Way Ahead: It is necessary to address

Bonded labour menace and ensure dignity of person as envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of his 150th Birth anniversary.

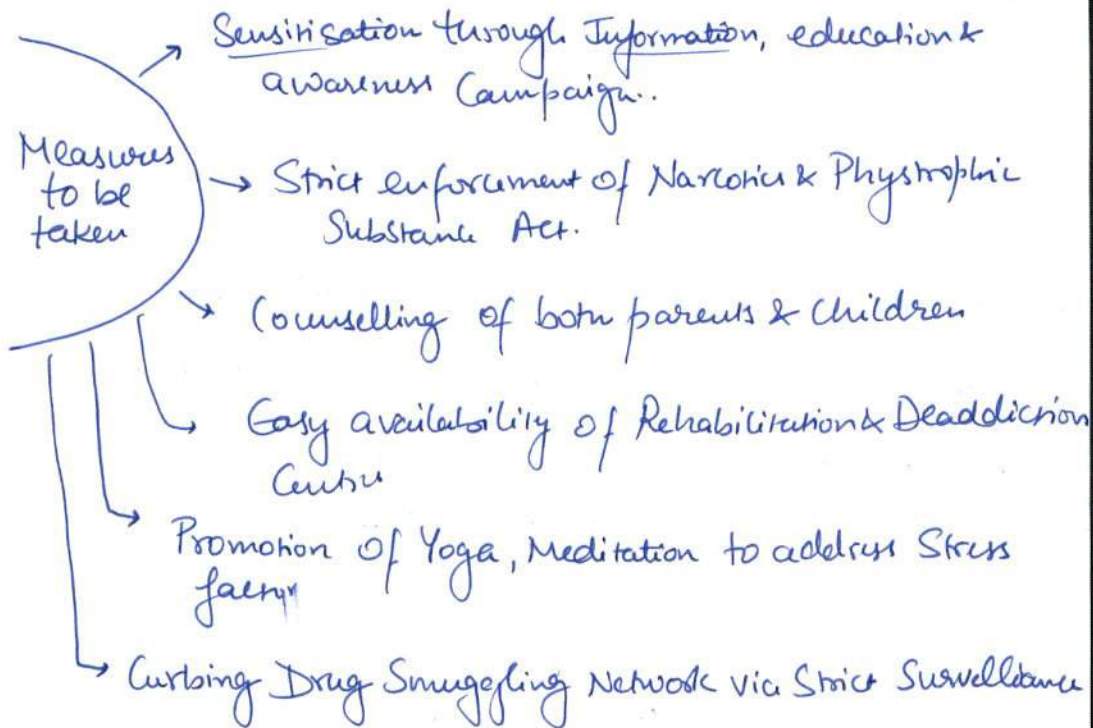
6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug Abuse refers to intake of intoxicants and harmful substances like alcohol, cocaine, opium etc. There has been increased trend of Drug abuse among youth due to multiple factors.



Drug abuse has become one of the serious challenge among nations that has potential to disrupt socio-economic welfare of society, health hazard and loss of productivity and GDP loss.



Way Ahead:

Indian Constitution under Art 48 aims at good health and prevention of Drug abuse for all. It is necessary to address drug abuse menace for reaping benefits of Demographic dividend.

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

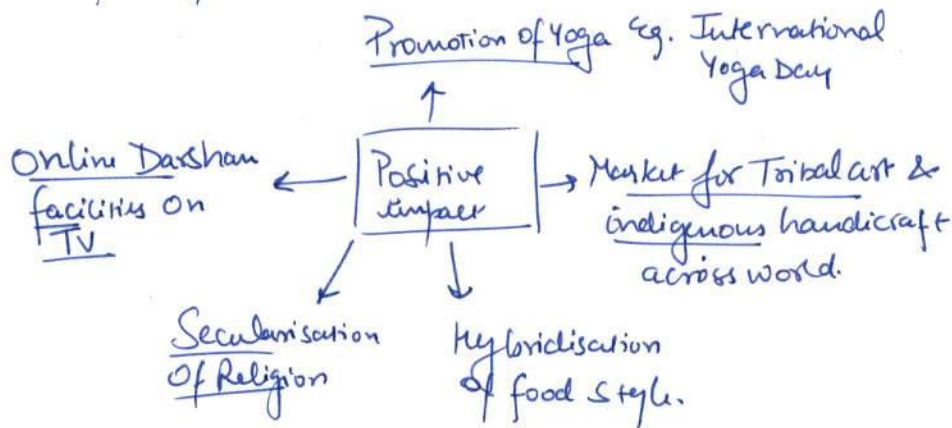
भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation is defined as process of integration and increased interaction among nations with exchange of goods, people, ideas, Capital through borders. It has profoundly impacted Indian Culture and way of life.

IMPACT ON CULTURE

- 1.) Food:- It has led to McDonaldisation of food and impacted the diversity of food eg. KFC, McDonald, Dominos retail chains.
- 2.) Dress Pattern: Globalisation has led to Westernisation of dressing sense eg. Jeans, Suits.
- 3.) Language: It has made English as lingua franca and led to distortion eg. Hinglish and neglect & loss of native languages.^{For} Eg. many 42 languages are critically endangered in India
- 4.) Religion: It has led to decrease in ritual Sacrifices & Caste based discrimination & promoted Secularisation
- 5.) Music: Promotion of Pop & Western music

However, on other hand globalisation has also had ~~not~~ positive effect on Indian culture.



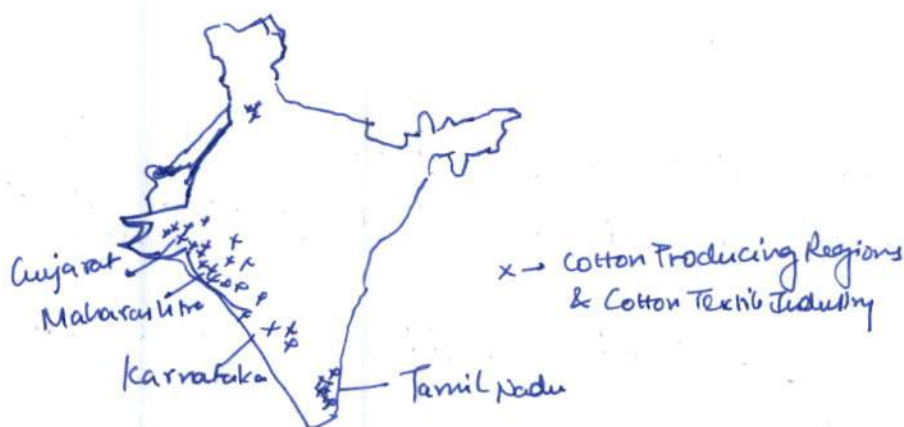
Way Ahead

Globalisation has emerged as a mix bag having positive effect as well as negative impact on Indian culture. There is a need to address these externalities & preserve our rich heritage & culture as ^{mentioned.} in Art51A fundamental duty.

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**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

India is one of the major Cotton producing nations across the world and its Cotton textile industry is distributed across the Country.



Cotton Textile Industry is located and depending upon factors:-

- (1) Raw Material → Near Cotton producing regions like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.
- (2) Presence of Suitable climatic conditions i.e. Black Soil region & Frost free areas in Tropical & Subtropical region.
- (3) Near Trade areas

Factors responsible for localisation of Industry in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region:-

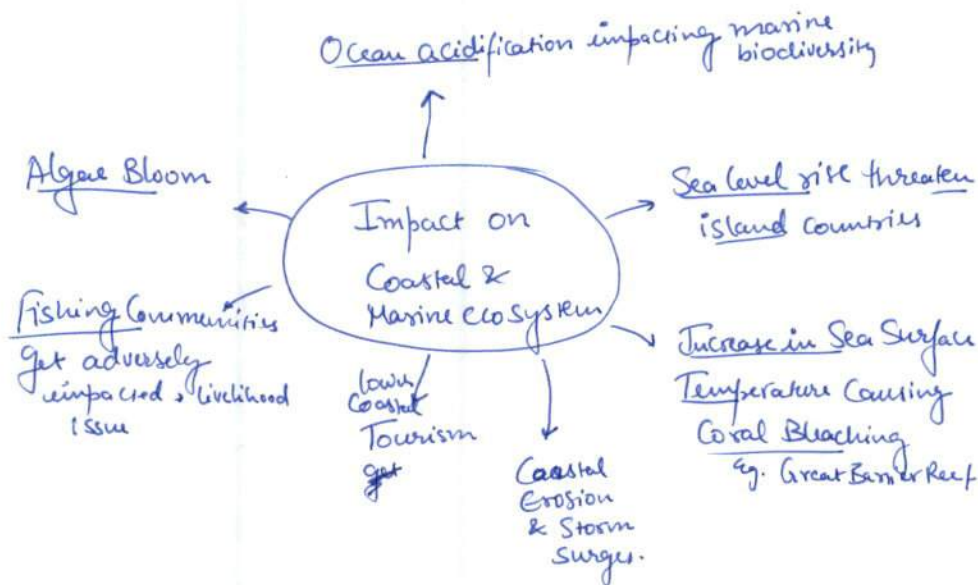
- (1) Black Soil :- Presence of Regur or Black Soil that is suitable for Cotton growth
- (2) Tropical & Subtropical Climate :- Frost free region and presence of sunlight suitable for Cotton growth
- (3) Presence of Ports & Transportation : It helps in export of the finished product eg. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port, Kandla Port.
- (4) Government :- Political stability and availability of cheap labour
- (5) Infrastructure in terms of electricity, road, storage is better in these regions.

Way Ahead : Textile Sector is essential for generating jobs as it is labour intensive sector and promotion of Cotton Textile industry can help in creating jobs and achieve \$5 trillion economy.

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**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

June 2019 has been recorded most hot month and adversely climate change due to greenhouse gas emission has impacted ecological system including Coastal & Marine ecosystem.



Various Measures for protection & Restoration

- Adopt Blue Revolution: Sustainable use of marine resources
- Mangroves Plantation: Can check Coastal erosion & Storm surges
- Carbon Capture & Sequestration method.
- Implement Paris Agreement to reduce GHG emission
- Promote Electric vehicles, Solar & Wind energy.

- Sandai Framework for resilient infrastructure in coastal areas
- Involve local communities for adaptation & mitigation plans

Way Ahead

Climate change caused by GHGs emission can be addressed by collaboration of all stakeholders and making it a Jam Huddan or people's movement to achieve SDG goals.

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**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वॉर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar Vortex refers to upper air circulations in the regions near poles. These ^{vortex} regions are area of low pressure and ensure that cold air mass from polar region is not transported to middle latitude.

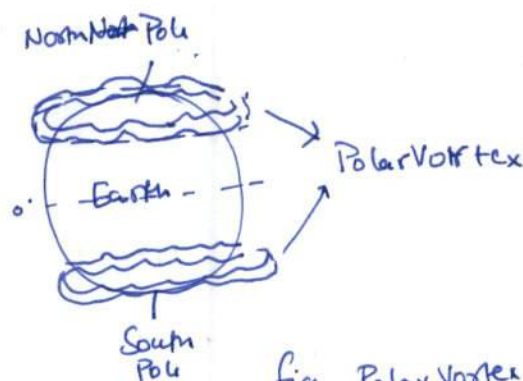


fig. Polar Vortex in upper air circulation

These polar vortexes are formed in both Northern hemisphere & Southern hemisphere ^{near poles} and also play a part in ozone hole over Antarctica region.

Recently, Middle Latitude regions in Florida have witnessed Sub zero temperature. due to following reasons: -

→ (1) Weakening of Polar Vortex ⇒ ~~Caused~~ Due to Climatic Change caused by anthropogenic factor.

→ (2) This leads to Cold air mass flow from polar regions to middle latitude regions in USA, Europe and surrounding areas.

→ These winds cause Sub zero temperature, chilling effect and bring life to standstill in the area.

Way Ahead: Research and study needs ^{weakening} to be done to analyse the phenomena of a Polar Vortex in order to mitigate & adapt to loss caused by it.

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

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India is one of the oldest civilisation with a rich heritage and culture. Medieval Indian literature consist of rich compositions dedicated to devotional poetry mainly by Bhakti and Sufi Saints in praise of divine God.



fig. Some Medieval Saints & poets & their work.

The major work in devotional poetry done by Medieval Bhakti Saints and others are:-

(1) ~~Kabir~~ → in his work

(1) "Bijak" → consist of Kabir Dohas composition

that aim at devotional & divine poetry that were accessible to all castes in Awadh & ~~Benares~~ ^{Bihar}.

- (2) "Vachanas" - written by Basavanna, the founder of Lingayat tradition were hymns & teaching dedicated to Shiva in Isht-linga form. in Kannada language.
- (3) Sabdh → by Guru Nanak in Punjab consisted of hymns & prayers dedicated to god. They were added in Adi Granth by Guru Arjander including Kabir, Baba Farid poems & hymns. in Punjabi's Gurmukhi script.
- (4) Chaitanya Mahasaptak popularised Kirtans in West Bengal and composed the hymns in his work.
- (5) Poetry work of Mirabai, bhakti saint in devotion of Lord Krishna in Rajasthan in local language.
- (6) Similarly, Alvars & Nayanars Bhakti saint composed their work in Tamil & Telugu language.

Way Ahead |

Judic's medieval literature of devotional poetry holds relevance for present time to invoke spirit of harmony, brotherhood, end caste and religion based discrimination among all.

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

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Montague Chelmsford reforms also known as Government of India Act, 1919 introduced significant Constitutional reforms in British India that had impact on Indian freedom struggle.

MAJOR CHANGES

- 1.) Dyarchy Concept :- was introduced at Provincial level where provincial subjects were divided into Transferred list (for Minister) & Reserved list (for Governor)
- 2.) Bicameralism was introduced in Central Legislative Council

- 3) Provincial autonomy was given by dividing Central List & State list
- 4) Separate Electorate extended to other minorities like Anglo Indians, Sikhs etc.
- 5) Increased Representation of Indians in Central and Provincial Council
- 6) Budget was allowed to be discussed and question.
- 7) Adult Franchise was increased making more Indians eligible to vote.
- 8) Provision for creation of Federal Public Service Commission
- 9) The Act to be reviewed ~~in~~ after 10 years of Enactment.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Increased Representation led to participation of Indian leaders in Legislative Council eg. Swatantra Swaraj Party by CR Das & Nehru & Criticise British policies
- Separate electorate led to increased determination against British Divide & Rule Policy.

- Provincial Autonomy led to Congress provincial government in 1937 that worked constructively for empowerment of masses
- Budget discussion was utilised to showcase Anti-India British policies.
- Federal Public Service Commission laid foundations for Public Service in Independent India.

Way Ahead

Government of India Act, 1919 was though was not much significant in terms of reforms introduced but proved to be major landmark in raising national consciousness among Indians & utilisation of Legislative Councils by National leaders for liberation of India.

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**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

British East India Company was able to Conquer and rule over India for nearly 200 years due to multitude reasons.

Factors that allowed British to Control over India

- + Weak Mughal Empire
- + Fighting among Indian native rulers
- + Corrupt nobles & Businessman
- + Naval Superiority of British
- + Western Education & modern techniques of warfare
- + Superior Command & Control in British Army.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS & COURSE OF CONQUEST

- (1) Battle of Plassey 1757 :- between Nawab of Bengal Sirajud Daula & East India Company under Robert Clive. led to defeat of Nawab & Control over Bengal.

- (2) Battle of Wandiwash, 1760: where British defeated French company and established its supremacy
- (3) Battle of Buxar (1764): led to Diwani Rights of Revenue from Bengal, Bihar & Orissa to East India Company and led to hegemony & establish strong army of British.
- (4) Panipat Battle 1761 :- Led to defeat of Marathas and ensured no challenge to British rule and consolidation in India
- (5) Dual government established in Bengal under Clive led to future consolidation
- (6) Permanent Settlement under Cornwallis in 1793 led to increase in revenues of British
- (7) Britisher fought many Anglo Mysore wars
- + First Anglo Mysore War
 - + IInd Anglo Mysore War
 - + IIIrd Anglo Mysore War
 - + IVth Anglo Mysore War
- It led to defeat of Tipu Sultan and Control of British in its territory.

- (8) Similarly, war with Marathas further consolidated British control on India
- (9) British policy of Subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse and direct annexation led to many empires under British territory.

Way Ahead

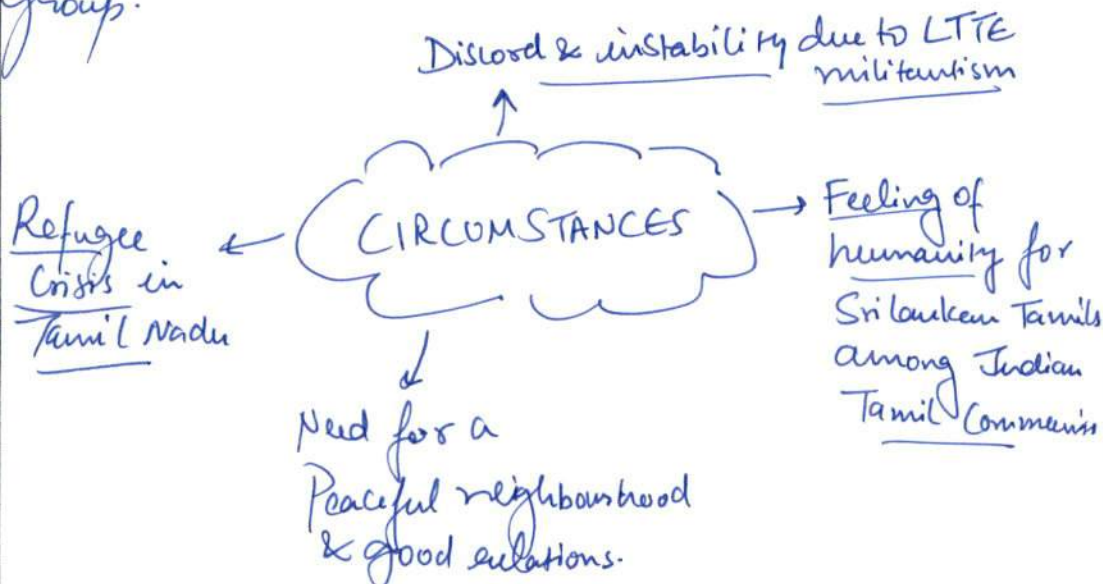
All British policy of annexation, exploitation led to resentment among Indians that paved way for freedom struggle as seen in 1857 Revolt across India.

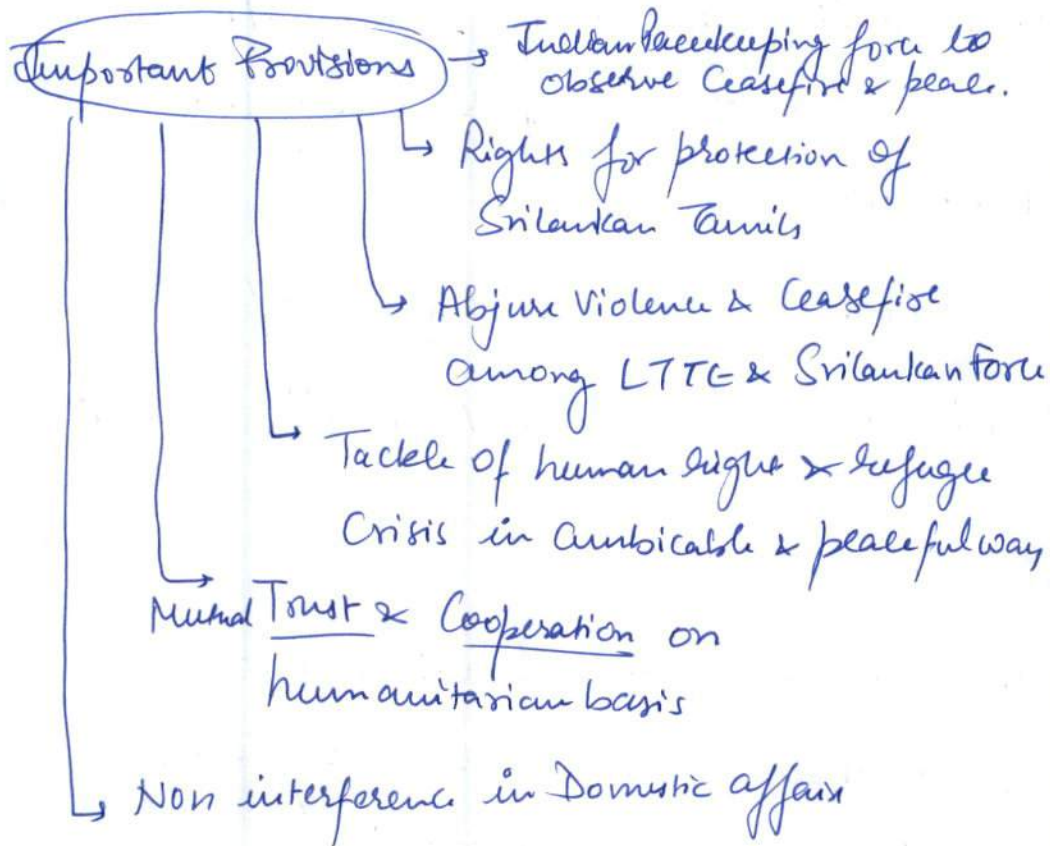
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Sri Lanka has been India's immediate neighbour and shares civilisational, historical and cultural links with India.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord 1987 was signed by ^{then} Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi and Sri Lankan President Bandaranayake to ensure peace and stability in region against backdrop of Tamil eelam militantism group.





Assessment → The Accord that intended for a peace, stability, trust and human rights protection in region.

However, it failed short due to non acceptance by LTTE of treaty provisions & presence of Indian Peacekeeping forces.

→ It created mutual distrust and more violence in the region.

- Finally, India withdrew its Peacekeeping forces in the region after loss of lives and property.
- It later on resulted in tragedy of assassination of Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi.

Way Ahead

India should remain cautious and be a responsible power to ensure peace, & prosperity in neighbourhood.

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

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to 2011 Census, 31% population lives in Urban areas and it is estimated that 50% of population will be living in cities by 2050.

The problem of Urban Pooors has been acute in India due to haphazard & unplanned Urbanisation & migration due to Rural Distress.

Challenges faced by Urban Pooors.

(1) Economic:

(a) Livelihood: Most of them employed in Casual or unorganised sector with lack of Social Security & meagre income.

(b) Housing: Lack of dwelling or proper house results in Slums & Squatter

(c) Lack of Basic infrastructure facilities e.g. Drinking water & Sanitation

(d) Schemes: Due to non portability of government scheme, unable to avail the benefit.

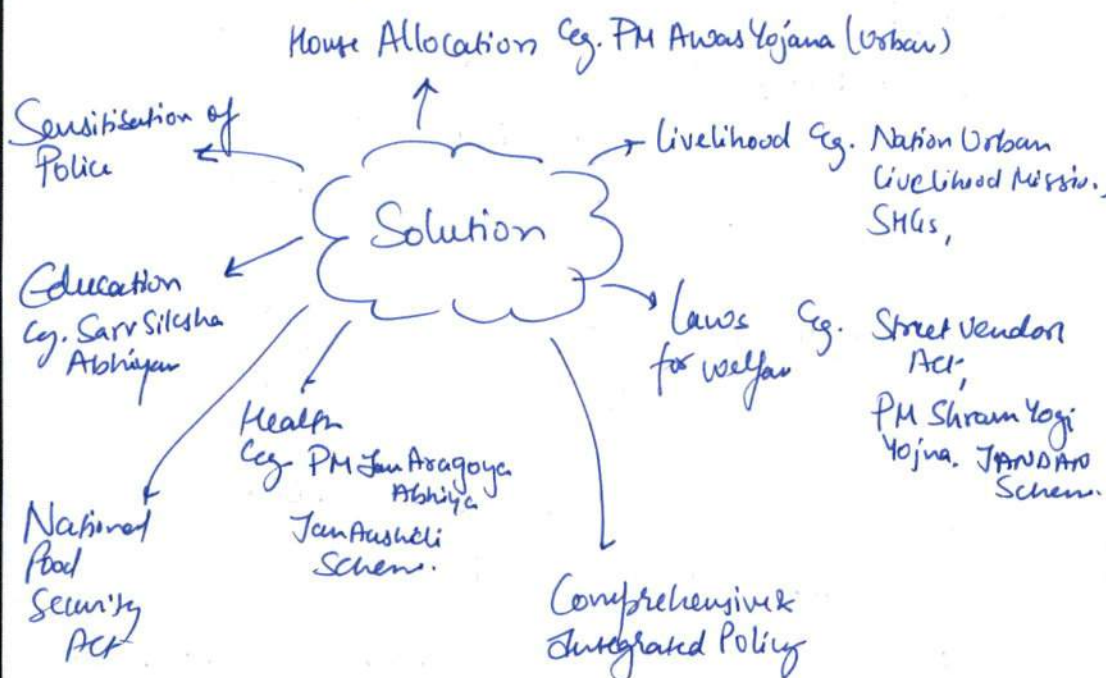
(2) Social :

- (a) Lack of access to education for children of Urban Poor
- (b) Poor health facilities
- (c) Inadequate Security especially women & children eg. Sexual violence against women.
- (d) Lack of adequate food access eg & kunge

(3) Political :

- (a) Unable to access their Right to vote
- (b) NO Proper policy or Scheme for their welfare.

(4) Environmental: Worst sufferers in case of extreme weather events like floods, drought, cyclone.



Way Ahead :-

It is necessary to address the Challenges of Urban poor as highlighted in NEW URBAN AGENDA, and not only make Smart cities but inclusive cities for fulfillment of SDG goals like No Poverty, Zero Hunger and Health for all.

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

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्रायः सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

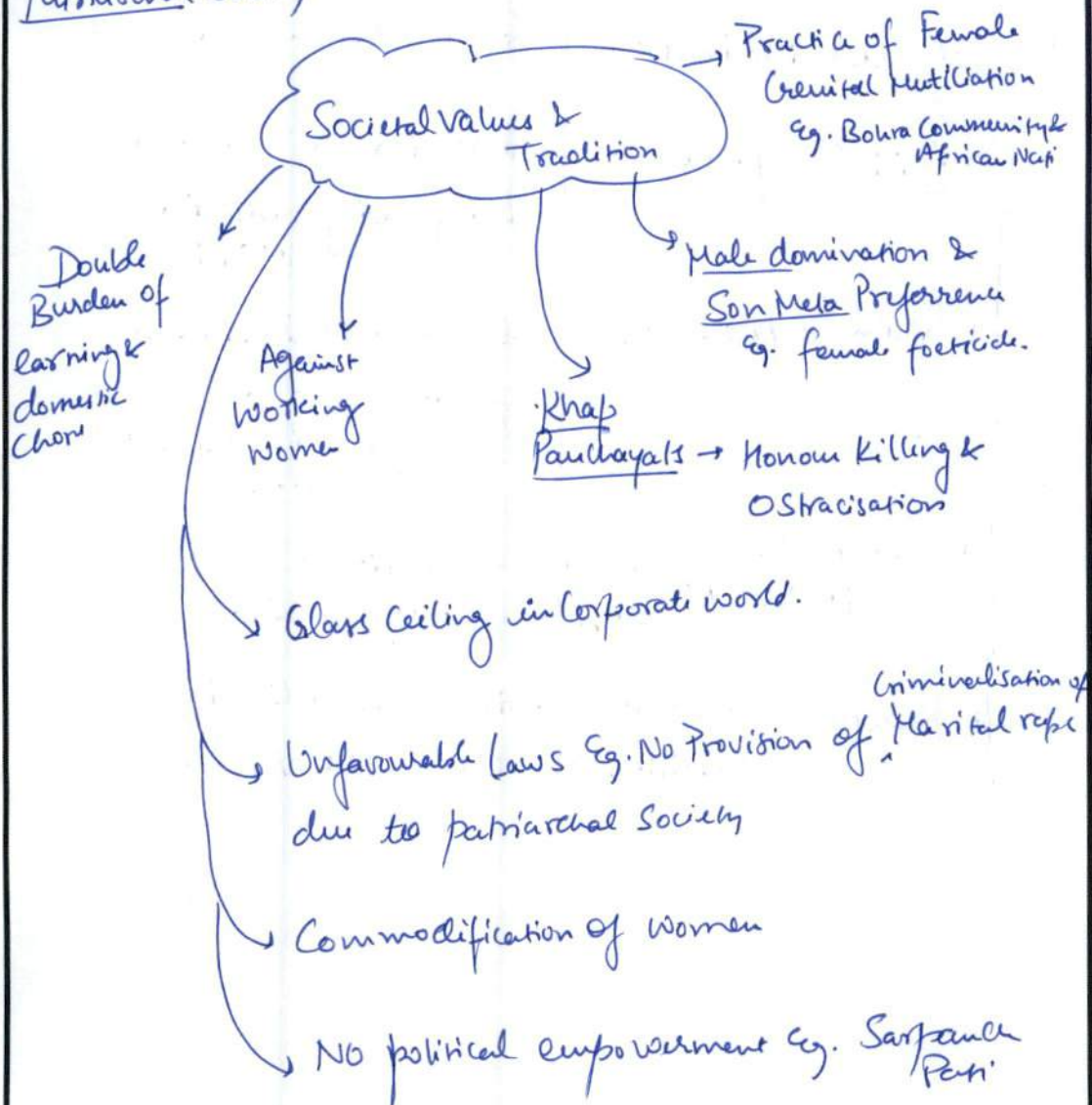
Women are discriminated and denied of Sexual and reproductive health rights across the world especially in developing nations like India. where 63 million missing women & 21 ^{million} uncentred girl child. (Eco Survey 2017)

Violation of Women's Sexual & Reproductive Health Rights

- Denied access to freedom of choice in family planning
- In India, more than 50% of women are anaemic including pregnant mothers & adolescents
- Marital Rape has not been criminalised
- Freedom to choose partner denied eg. Hadiya Case
- Abortion is illegal in many countries. eg. Ireland
- Time frame under Termination or Abortion eg. 20 weeks in India leads to denial of women's rights & forced pregnancy.

→ A Sexual Violence & abuse including girl child
→ 1

These violations are resultant of deeply engrained societal values & traditions. Caused by Patriarchal society



Way Ahead

There is a need to overall empowerment of women in social, economic & political sphere to achieve SDG Goal 5 of Gender Equality and end discrimination. Some steps include

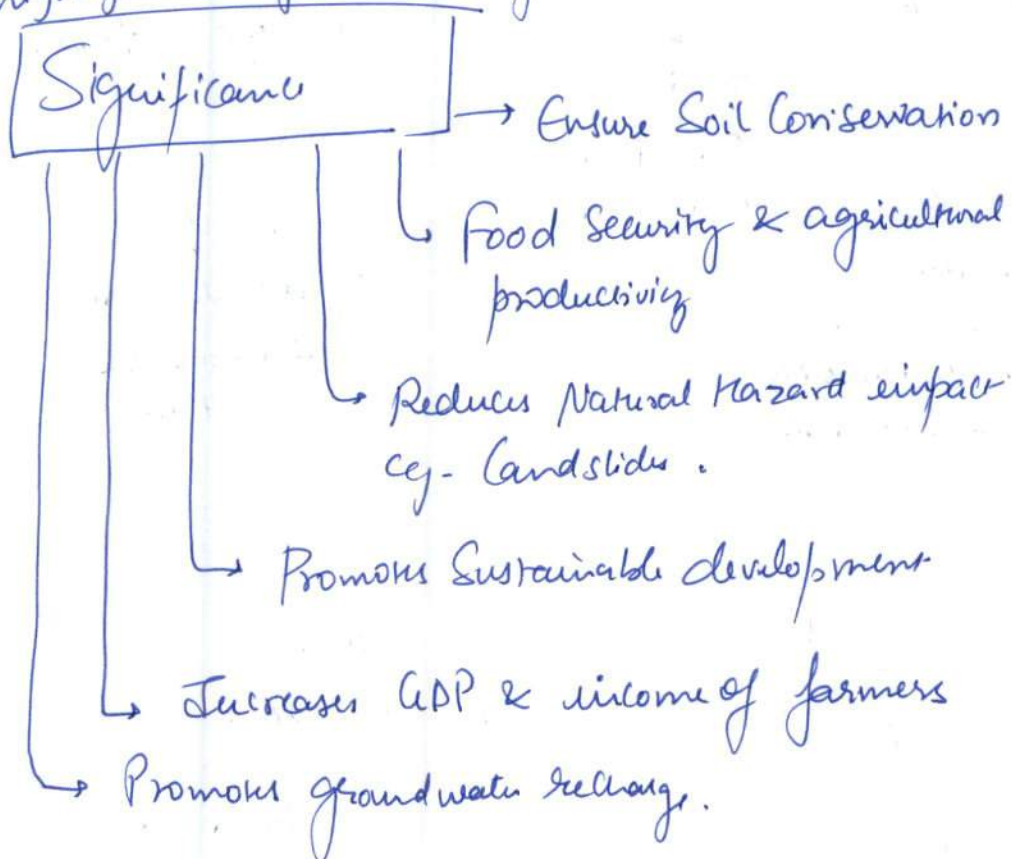
- Political empowerment: Reservation in legislature & policy making institution
eg. 108th Bill.
- Social empowerment: Celebrate girl child birth & gender equality as norm
eg. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- Economic Empowerment: Access to education & employment opportunities
- Health: Access to institutional deliveries, nutrition & reproductive rights.

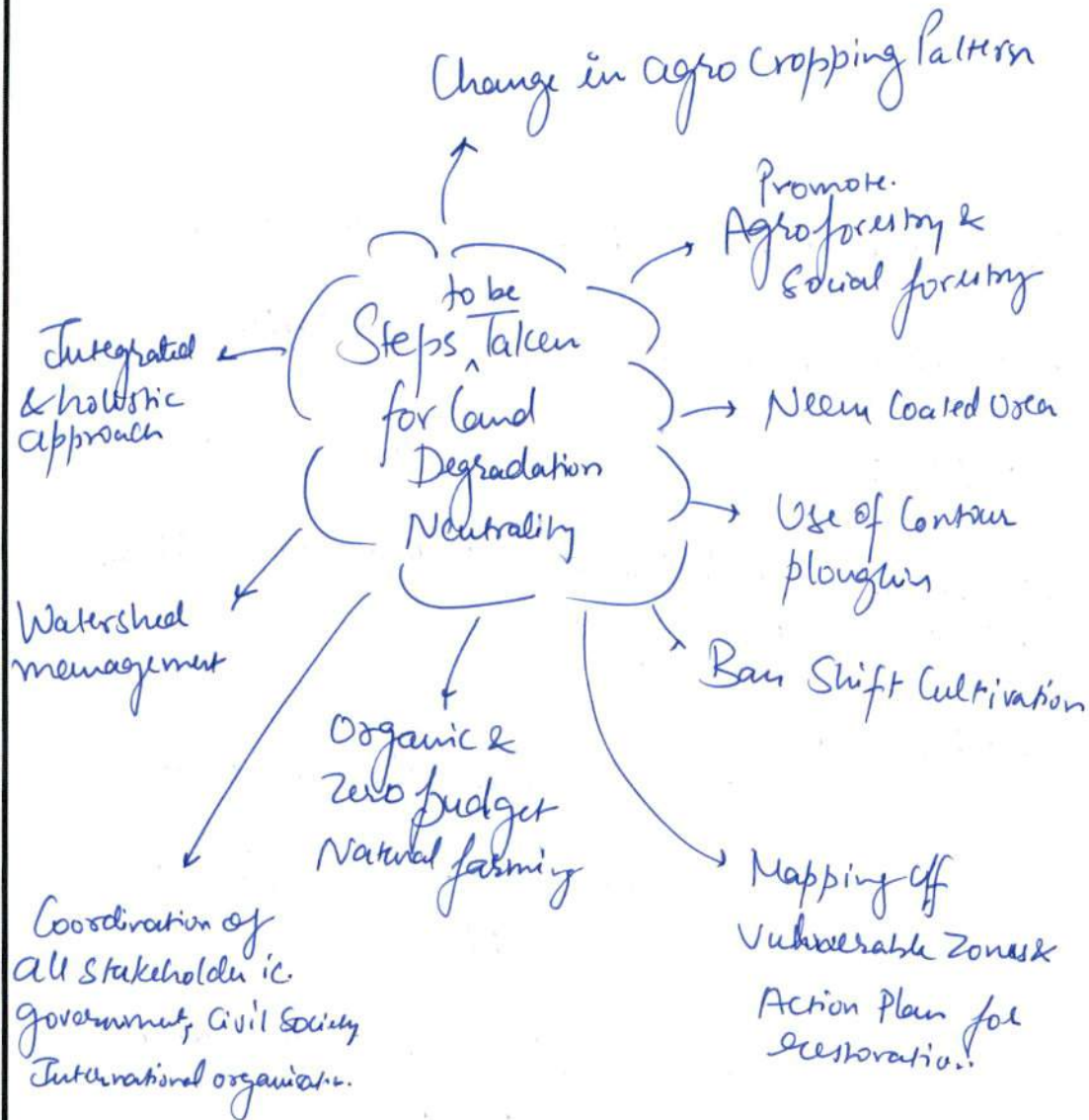
17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to process of controlling and reversing degradation & desertification of land by active human intervention. United Nation Convention on Desertification highlighted urgent need for it.

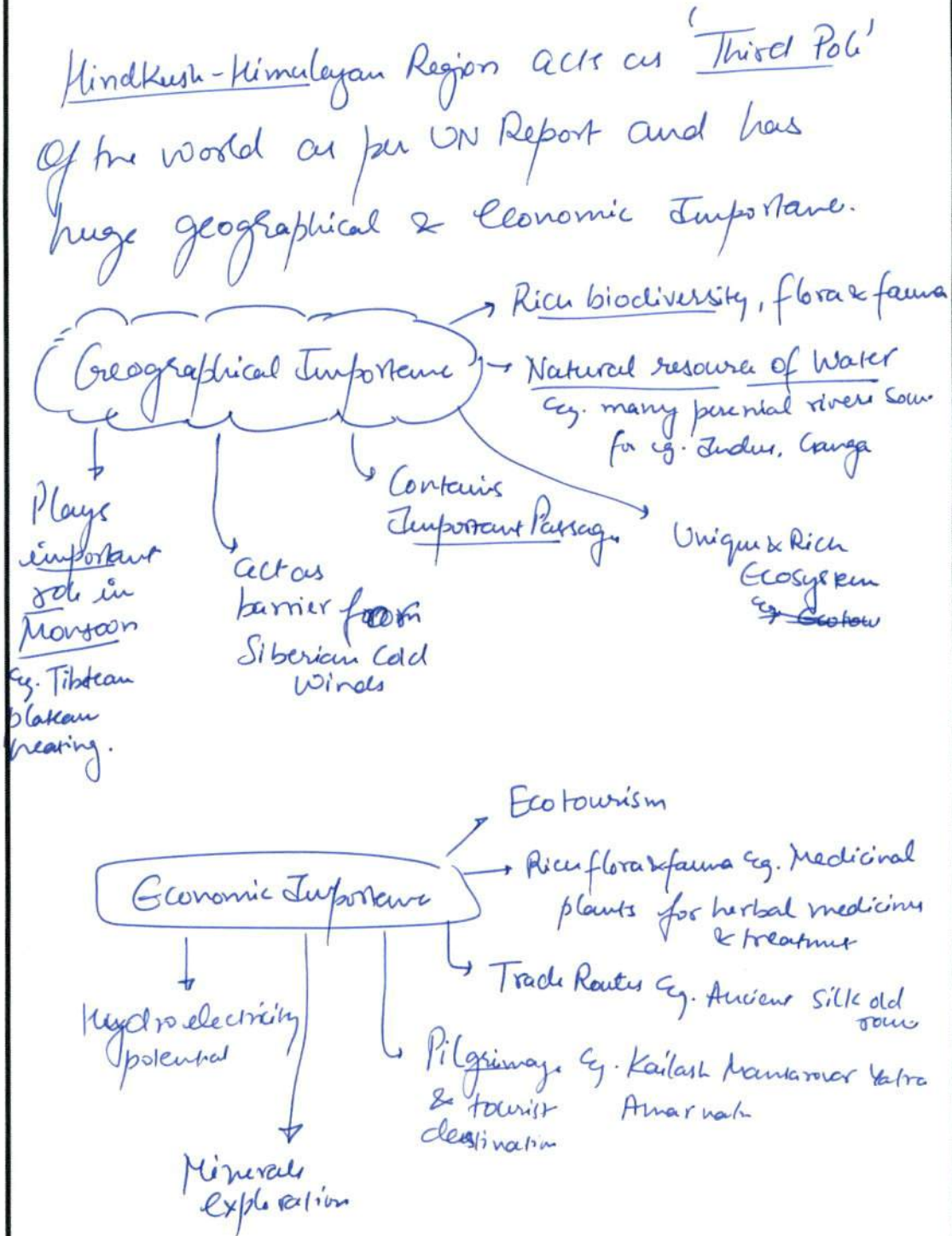




Way Ahead: Land Degradation Neutrality is necessary to achieve SDG Goal 15 and ensure Sustainable use of natural resources.

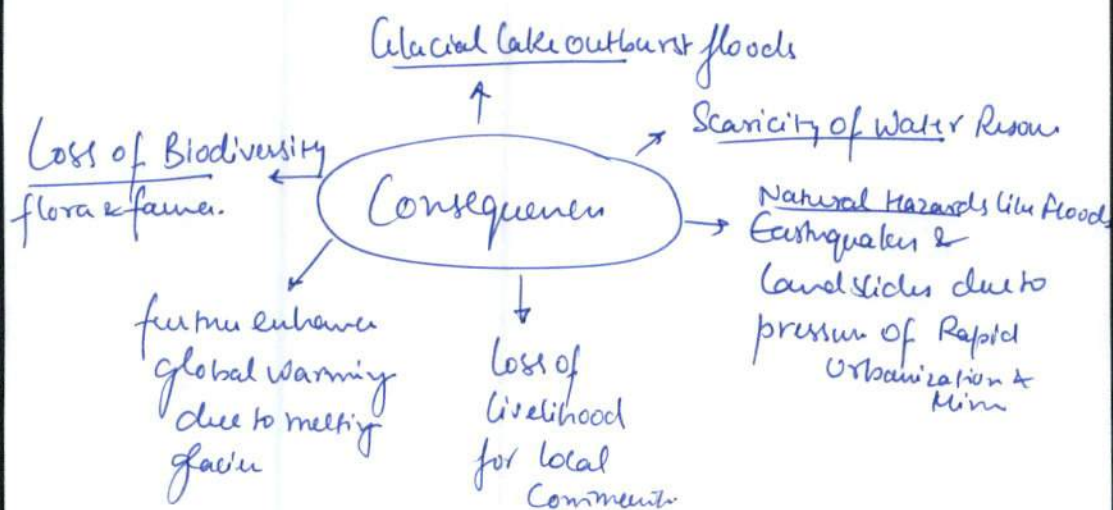
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? (250 words) 15

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?



Critical geographical features changing

- ① Retreating of Glaciers due to Climate Change & global warming
- ② Rapid Urbanization impacting Ecological Capacity of the region
- ③ Contamination of Natural resources like Rivers, land eg. Plastic Pollution
- ④ Drying of lakes & wetlands due to overexploitation.
- ⑤ Illegal Mining of minerals & Sand changing topography & landscape



Way Ahead: It is necessary to restore the ecological balance of Hindkush-Himalayan Ecosys through following steps:-

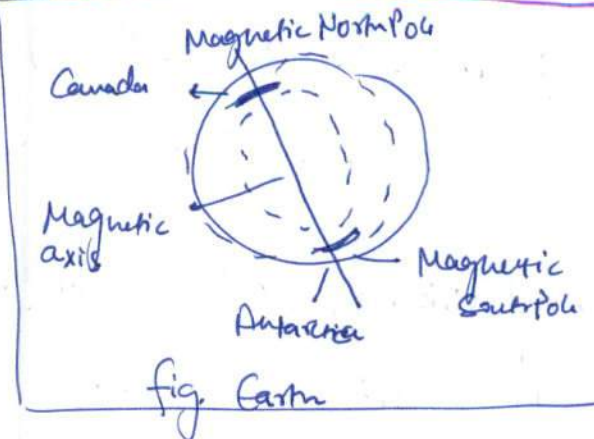
- + Collaboration with Neighbouring Countries for resilient ecosystem
- + National Action Plan on Himalayan Region - 2008
- + Mapping of vulnerable zones & mitigation plan
- + Sustainable Development Model & Habitat System

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

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism is a phenomena where Earth acts as magnetic dipole due to presence of ferromagnetic material inside Earth.

MOST ACCEPTED
REASON



- Presence of Outer Core that is liquid with composition of Iron & Nickel.
- Outer Core Liquid Circulation of Iron & Nickel cause Magnetism of Earth as studied in Paleomagnetism study of Rocke.

Factors behind temporal & Spatial ability

- Change in direction of rotation of
Outer core & liquid causes reversal of
magnetism as seen in Rock's study.
On a geological time scale.
- Composition of Rocks & material also
Cause spatial variability of Earth
magnetism
- This affects solar incoming radiation &
protects earth from harmful radiations.

Way Ahead:

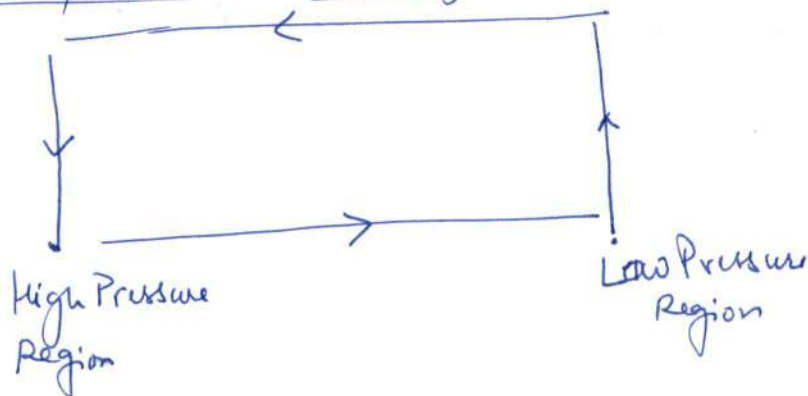
Earth's magnetism has profound effect on
Composition of rocks, life on earth and
Communication & needs further Study
and research for better understanding of
the phenomena.

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

(250 words) 15

वाँकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation refers to atmospheric ^{resulting} circulation caused by pressure difference in East-West pressure cells. For eg.

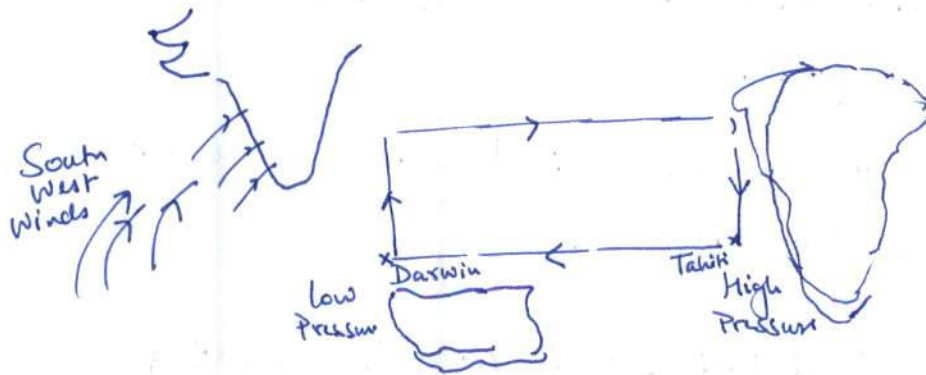


eg. Walker Cell

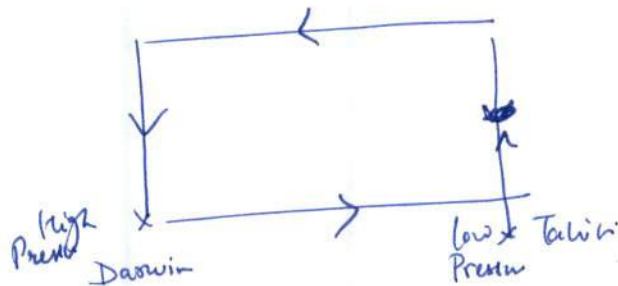
Walker Circulation plays an important role in influencing climate and weather condition across the world. Some examples include:-

- ① El Niño Southern Oscillation
- ② ~~La~~ La-Niña Oscillation
- ③ El Niño Modoki
- ④ Indian Ocean Dipole.
- ⑤ Madden Julian Oscillation.

Walker Circulation plays vital role in
Indian Monsoon and its ~~var~~ temporal &
spatial variability.



eg. Normal Circulation.

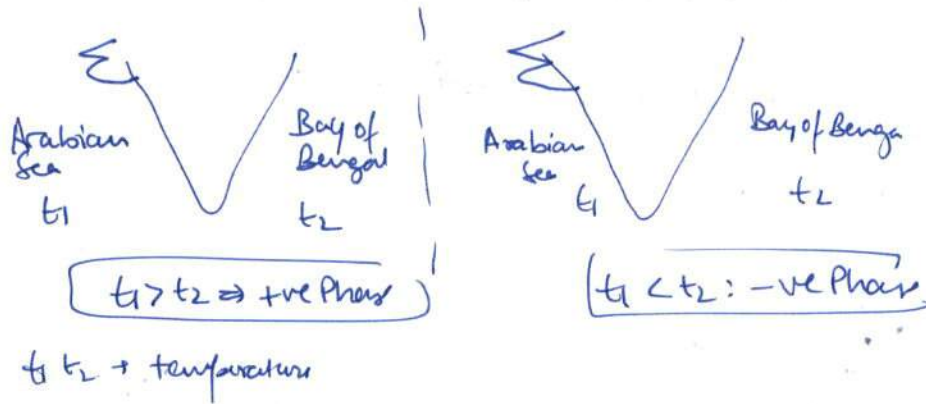


eg. El Niño

→ El Niño Condition Caused by appearance of
warm water & low pressure in Eastern Pacific
Ocean result in weakening of Indian Monsoon

→ La Niña results in strengthening of Monsoon
as it leads to high pressure in Eastern Pacific

→ Indian Ocean Dipole has positive and negative phase



- Positive Phase enhances Indian Monsoon & negative phase has weakening effect

Similarly, Mod Indian Oscillation is a moving system that has both enhancing & depressing rainfall cycle pattern & influence Indian Monsoon.