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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Sampada Tiwedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	341959
Center	Online	Date	25-July

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 that 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।

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

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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**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: 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।

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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 (1786-1993) is regarded as the father of modern administration in India. He introduced reforms in police, judiciary, land revenue system, etc.

The judicial reforms of Cornwallis had following features:-

(8 Seperated criminal and civil courts.

Established hierarchy of courts with criminal side headed by Sadar Nizamat Adalat and civil side by Sadar Diwani Adalat.

Courts were headed by ~~Ex~~ judicial magistrate - seperation of powers.

Lower courts of munsiffs and ambins maintained.

Introduced rule of law - all were same in eyes of law.

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Achievements:-

(i) Rule of Law. However different courts for Europeans or only judged by European judges.

Streamlining of judicial system.

Removal of zamindar's judicial powers.

Removal of inhuman punishments of Muslim law.

These reforms however resulted in exclusion of Indians from judicial system. The judicial powers of zamindars or village headmen were taken. Justice thus became expensive and time-taking. Only involved Indians at lowest levels.

Reasons for exclusion:- (i) British system of justice with British principles - can only be undertaken by British.

(ii) Corruption of Indian officials.

(iii) Racial discrimination

Thus, however administrative reforms were taken but not always for benefit of Indians — only for better exploitation of India.

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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।

Revolutionary movement in Indian Freedom struggle had its roots since Swadeshi Movement of 1905. With the failure of Non-Cooperation Movement to deliver swaraj, it again gained momentum in 1920s.

Formation of Hindustan Republican Association - 1924

Kakori Conspiracy Case - 1925

Punjab Bharat Naujawan Sabha - 1926

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association - 1928

Chittagong Armoury Raid - 1932

The basic Features of Revolutionary Movement :-

(i) Participation of youth including women - Kalpana Dutta, etc.

(ii) Focussing on planned action - Kathu

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than attacks on officials- like Central legislative Assembly Bomb case- 1925.

(iii) Highly secular and socialist - against all exploitation.

Bhagat Singh was one of the most prominent leaders of Revolutionary movement.

(i) He became an active member of HSRA and was part of Bomb conspiracy in legislature.

(ii) He founded Punjab Bharat Naujawan sabha in 1926.

(iii) He was highly secular and was opposed to communal organisations. Criticised Lala Lajpat Rai for his communal politics.

(iv) He was a socialist and communist. Believed in ending of all class oppression.

(v). He was involved in killing Saunders- who lathi charged Lala Lajpat Rai during Simon Commission agitation.

⇒ Thus, Bhagat Singh played an important role in Revolutionary struggle.

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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।

After the end of second World War the economies of European countries were devastated. ~~Also~~,

Due to differences that emerged in Yalta, Potsdam, Tehran conferences- the European countries were being increasingly divided into free market economies under US and socialist/communist countries in East Europe under USSR.

Marshall Plan was launched in 1940s under John Marshall- US secy of state. It had two objectives:- (i) Improve economy of Western Powers
(ii) Prevent spread of Communism.
Through backing economy of Western governments, US hoped

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to stop radicalism in these countries.

On the other hand, East European countries under USSR had communist governments. Strict government control over economy maintained. Most of them were devastated by war - Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, etc.

~~Rus~~ govt. of USSR also provided help under Molotova Plan but the monetary assistance was far less. In addition, state control led to problems in economy in USSR and satellite countries.

Thus, by 1950s-60s, Europe was divided between developed and industrialised market economies of West and backward, state-controlled economies of East

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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।

Bonded Labour is a form of exploitative system that includes forceful conditions of work for free or very less wages-

The reasons of its continuance in independent India :-

(i) Linkage to caste - variation in land rights and occupations. Economic exploitation becomes easy.

(ii) Land Reforms and Tenancy Reforms not undertaken with sincerity.

(iii) Informal sources of debt for poor households.

(iv) Extreme poverty and lack of employment - practices like selling children as bonded labour for industries still exist.

Though constitution of India explicitly bans all exploitative

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forms of employment and for trafficking (Art 23-24 - Part III) under Fundamental Rights, such practices are rampant.

Steps to redress :- (i) Reengineering and streamlining National Commission for protection of child Rights to safeguard children from exploitation.

(ii) Provisions like Equal Pay for equal work, Payment of Remuneration, etc. strictly enforced.

(iii) Reforms in tenancy and sub-tenancy legislations - recognition of rights.

(iv) Proper employment opportunities for displaced people - due to some project or calamity, so that they are not exploited.

(v) A central agency with investigation, policing ~~and~~ powers in the form of that provided in NDPSA to prevent cases of trafficking for labour.

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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?

The issue of drug abuse has become very grave in India, especially in some state like- Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, etc.

The factors responsible for spread among youth :-

(i) Easy availability. Porous borders with Pakistan in Punjab- leads to smuggling of drugs.

(ii) Unemployment and lack of proper education and awareness.

(iii) Failure of state machinery- involvement of police and administration in syndicates.

(iv) Cultural reasons- in many traditions, psychotropic substances like bhang and marijuana are acceptable.

(v) Lack of rehabilitation centres- for proper treatment and awareness. Stigma attached leads to non-acceptance.

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of problem by families.
- the issue of drug abuse among youth needs to be handled swiftly and deeply. National Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act is the primary legislation for this.

Steps to take :- (i) spreading of awareness among youth and their parents - identifying early signs to control at early stage.

(ii) Proper Health and Rehabilitation Centres and trained Doctors - both in psychology and medicine.

(iii) Awareness campaigns ~~to~~ to end the cultural misrepresentation.

(iv) Increasing powers of Police to undertake investigations for unveiling supply links.

(v) Increasing punitive measures - however they are not very effective and are expensive.

(vi) International Border Patrolling ~~to by~~ modern technology like night vision devices etc. - to prevent smuggling

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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 the process of movement of goods, services and people globally - interacting and affecting each other.

Globalisation after the LPG reforms of 1991, had severe impacts on all sectors - polity, economy, society. Culture is one of the most impacted sector.

(i) Ending diversity of food and clothes. Phenomenon like MC Donaldisation of food across country.

(ii) Westoxication - western ideas taking precedence over Indian values like - breakup of joint family, individualism, privacy, etc.

(iii) Indian festivals like Chath Pooja, etc. neglected and secular festivals like Valentine's Day, etc. celebrated.

(iv) Increasing 'Consumerism'.

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(v). Marketisation of everything - from greeting cards to child care product and foods, culture of gifts, etc. Has also led to introduction of progressive ideas like equality and democracy.

Indian society has been a cauldron of civilisations. It is resilient and assimilates everything — ~~according~~ synthesizing elements of different cultures.

(i) Functional families instead of nuclear.

(ii) Spread of Indian culture abroad - like bollywood music, cuisine and yoga.

(iii) Values like respect of elders opinions, sanctity of marriage, groups like families, etc. still exist.

Due to this inner strength and resilience of Indian culture - it has sustained the tide of changes - improving and accomodating in the process.

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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।

Cotton textile industry is one of the traditional industries of India. It is the second largest employer - 14% and contribution to GDP is 2%.

The industry is located in

Traditional centres | Market-based

Important are → Mumbai, Surat, Kanpur, Murshidabad, Saharanpur, Tamil Nadu, etc.

Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Pune Region is one of the traditional centres

Reasons for location :-

(i) Mumbai is port city. During British period, cotton for export came to this port. Localised availability

(ii) Export ease.

(iii) Availability of capital and technology - financial capital of India

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(iv) Moist conditions favour strength of fibre.

(v) Climate of Mumbai suitable for cotton-wear.

Thus, initially located in Mumbai. First textile mill was opened in Mumbai in 1854. Later, with similar conditions and easy and cheap availability of land and labour - shifted to Ahmedabad, Surat, Pune and adjoining areas.

Currently, shifted to Andhra Pradesh because of similar conditions.

Important centres of cotton-textile industry.

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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।

Greenhouse gases Emission has increased considerably post industrial Revolution, leading to issues like global Warming and climate change.

- GHG emissions are absorbed by water bodies - Oceans - called carbon sequestration. This has led to Ocean Acidification.
- Because of Acidification (26% since 1750s) - availability of HCO_3^- ions increased. Corals not able to form shells. Led to coral bleaching. Ex- Great Barrier Reef of Australia damaged
- Increase in sea level - due to thermal expansion and melting of glaciers - submergence of estuaries, lagoons, deltas, etc.
- Increasing salt content of brackish water system like lagoons, deltas etc.

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is leading to decreased biodiversity. Ex- in sundarbans delta of Bengal,

- submergence or erosion of coasts and islands. Ex- Maldives facing threat of submergence.
- Increased temperature of water bodies- harming various ecosystems like corals, etc.

Measures that can be taken:-

(i) Efforts to restore these ecosystems - like Reef Restoration Works in Australia.

(ii) Commitments under UN Framework for Climate Change be fulfilled.

(iii) Local initiatives of restoration like coastal Regulation zone Management, planting trees to prevent erosion in islands and coastal strips, solid waste dumping prohibited, structural construction banned, etc

(iv) Other initiatives for protection like Ramsar convention, convention on migratory species, etc.

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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 वोर्टेक्स) 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 is a system of fast moving upper tropospheric winds in polar regions, also called Polar Westerlies.

Different position due to movement of sun.

Polar Westerlies are a type of Jet streams that originate at the confluence of two cells - Ferrel Cell and Polar Cell. These are very fast moving winds - 300-400 kmph in upper troposphere.

During winter season, these Polar Vortex breaks - the cold Polar wind that is held beneath it is released.

With movement of sun to the tropic of capricorn - and movement of pressure cells

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alongwith it, the Jet streams also shift their position (from A to A')

These Jet streams bring cold polar air to lower latitudes with it. Therefore, countries like USA are experiencing extreme cold weather recently.

Polar vortex clouds are also formed

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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।

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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।

The legislative and Administrative Reforms brought about by the British government in India are called Government of India Acts. The GoI Act of 1919 was called Montague Chelmsford Reform - Introduced against background of Lucknow Pact (1916)

Major points:-

(i) It introduced dyarchy at provincial level. There were reserved subjects under governor and transferred subjects under elected ministers responsible to legislature.

(ii) strict control maintained at centre, with all powers of legislation reserved for ~~governor~~ viceroy council.

(iii) Introduced seperate electorates for anglo-Indians, Sikhs, alongside Muslims.

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(iv) Introduced direct elections to central and provincial legislatures. However, suffrage was extremely limited.

The reforms were introduced as a measure of appeasing 'Moderates' in Congress and minorities in the country.

These reforms were rejected thoroughly by both Congress and Muslim League as piecemeal. • No powers given to elected legislature at centre - only advisory body.

- All important subjects like Police, finances, defence, etc. under governor. Only subjects like education, Health, etc. transferred under Provinces.
- To increase communalism - seperate electorates.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

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led to the emergence of Gandhi as a national leader and he started agitation for 'swaraj.'

Due to several other factors like treatment meted out to Turkey after I World War and Hunter Commission Report on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Gandhi launched "Non-cooperation Movement" in 1920, with the demand of swaraj.

- It was first mass movement.
- Large scale participation of students and women - in picketing, processions, etc.
- Hindu-Muslim Unity, though communal clashes in Malabar.
- Novel method of agitation - took movement from passive, moderate measures to full scale active mass struggle.

Gandhiji claimed - "With Non-cooperation, swaraj would come in a year"

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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 arrived in India as a trading company in the 17th century. During a course of 200 years - they completely subjugated the polity and economy of India and made it their colony.

- British got concessions from Mughal Emperor - like the Royal Farman of Farukh Siyar that allowed duty-free trade in Bengal. The issue of its misuse by company officials and the ambition of company to control the Nawab of Bengal for its benefit, led to Battle of Plassey in 1757.
- This led to establishment of puppet Mir Zafar as Nawab. Further, after defeating new Nawab - Mir Qasim, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II - the Mughal Emperor in Battle of Buxar

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In 1764, Company got diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha, and right to appoint Deputy subahdar → This is called Dual government.

- Use of Policy of Aggression against Mysore - led to two Anglo-Mysore wars without any results. Later, in III and IV Anglo-Mysore Wars, Tipu Sultan was finally defeated and Mysore was annexed in 1799.
- Treaty of subsidiary Alliance - introduced by Wellesley (1798-1805). Used it to increase paramount power of Company over Indian states like Hyderabad (1798), Travancore (1799), Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801) and Peshwa (1802).
- Took advantage of internal conflicts among Maratha sardars - Holkar, Scindia, Bhonsle and Gaikwad, and Peshwa, during three Maratha Wars, imposed

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Subsidiary Alliance on all by 1818-1819. The Rajput states under Maratha suzerainty also came under British rule.

- taking advantage of internal tensions and conflicts in state of Punjab after death of Ranjit Singh - annexed Punjab in two Anglo-Sikh wars (1844, 1848), though treaty of non-agression (treaty of Amritsar) existed.

- Doctrine of Lapse - employed by Dalhousie to annex the states under British suzerainty by denying their rights to adopt. Jhansi (1853), Satara (1854), Berar, etc. were annexed.

- Finally, in 1856 - Awadh was annexed on charges of maladministration. It was under subsidiary Alliance.

→ Thus, employing various techniques from direct annexation to establishing paramountcy through Alliance, British were able to control whole of India by 1857.

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।

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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।

India is one of the fastest developing countries in the world. Urban areas have contributed mostly in this development. Today, 31% of Indian population live in urban areas.

However, most of our urban population is not well educated or skilled. The problems they face include:-

(i) Lack of employment opportunities. Find employment in low-end services or self employed in careless and casual employment.

(ii) Lack of resources like land for migrants from rural areas. Lack of education and skill - low paid jobs or self-employed.

(iii) Low Floor space Index in India.

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Land and Housing very expensive. Leads to development of slums.

(iv) Poor provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities in slums.

(v) Problem of alienation - led to several incidents of crime. Anxiety, Depression, etc.

(vi) Prone to natural hazards like flooding, etc. slums are temporary structures.

(vii) Education opportunities for children not available. vicious cycle of poverty. Children employed as beggars or in petty services.

(viii) Non-availability of social linkages for availing help in time of distress.

These conditions have led to their non-inclusion in development and many issues like increasing crime-rate, depression, mortality and morbidity

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during hazards- ~~to~~ rendering urbanization defunct.

Some measures to improve the situation :-

(i) Compulsory education of street and slum children under RTE Act (2009).

(ii) In-situ slum Redevelopment with help of private sector under Housing for All scheme. Would ensure safe housing with basic provisions like water, toilet, etc.

(iii) skilling and re-skilling of workforce - to increase employment manufacturing sector. Also promote self-employment that is skillful and satisfactory

(iv) Acts like Begging Act, etc. should be amended to end exploitation of roadside vendors by Police.

These measures can go a long way in ensuring inclusive and sustainable urbanisation in India.

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 प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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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।

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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?

Hindukush-Himalyan Region-consists of the central Asian and south Asian alpine region.

It has following geographical and economic significance:-

(i) It is the third largest source of fresh water from glaciers after Arctic and Antarctica.

(ii) It is important for increasing albedo of earth surface-reducing temperature increase.

(iii) these glaciers and ice-caps provide water to countries of south Asia - Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, etc and help in sustaining the agrarian economy and drinking water needs.

(iv) these mountain ranges act as barriers to cold Central Asian

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winds entering Indian sub-continent. Maintaining its tropical nature.

(v) Unique biodiversity - Hangul, red panda, snow leopard and various varities of birds are unique to this ecosystem. It is one of the hotspots of biodiversity in the world.

and Other features include - adventure tourism opportunity, rivers for inter-state transportation, etc.

The critical geogeaphical features of this region are undergoing rapid change due to :-

(i) Increased global warming. These are the fastest melting permanent ice caps. Estimated to completely melt by 2050.

(ii) Black Deposition of Black Carbon (soot) from burning of fossil fuels like HTF lead to decrease in albedo - more heat absorption.

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(iii) Biodiversity loss - due to human population pressure, deforestation and other activities like hunting, poaching, etc.

Consequences of these could be

(i) Melting of glaciers - would lead to drying up of rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, etc. that are lifelines of agrarian economy and food security.

(ii) Drinking water shortage.

(iii) Rise in sea level - submergence of islands and coastal areas.

(iv) Effects of species loss on food chains and ecology.

(v) Loss of livelihood of those engaged in tourism, etc.

(vi) Glacial Outburst Floods in Sikkim.

(vii) Flooding and sedimentation in rivers in plains - due to increased volume of water.

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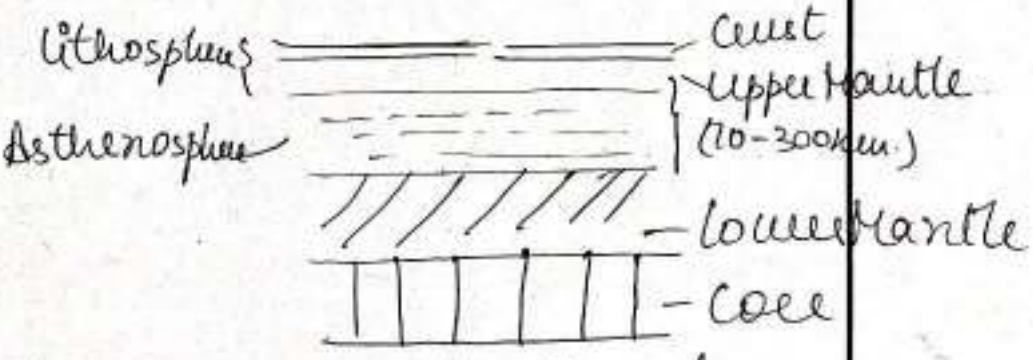
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

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 known through Paleomagnetism - the study of magnetism in rocks. It has also reversed several times in the past.



Earth's Internal structure

Earth's internal structure is divided into ~~the~~ crust, mantle and core. Crust is made up of granitic and basaltic material, mantle is made up of silicates of Iron and Magnesium and core is made up of mostly Iron and Nickel.

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In upper mantle, approximately 70-300km there is a plastic layer called Asthenosphere. This layer is susceptible to weak magnetic currents due to presence of magnetic materials like Iron.

This is also the layer where magma is formed. When this magma comes to surface and solidifies - rocks are formed that retain magnetism of their material.

Magnetic currents are also formed in upper core that is liquid - with high concentration of Iron and Nickel.

The change observed in magnetism of Earth spatially and temporally is due to:-

(i) change in direction of flow of

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magma. This leads to reversal of magnetism. Visible in rocks.

(ii) Spatial change is observed due to lithospheric plate being thicker or thinner - or closer or far to magmatic material.

(iii) At the boundaries of tectonic plates.

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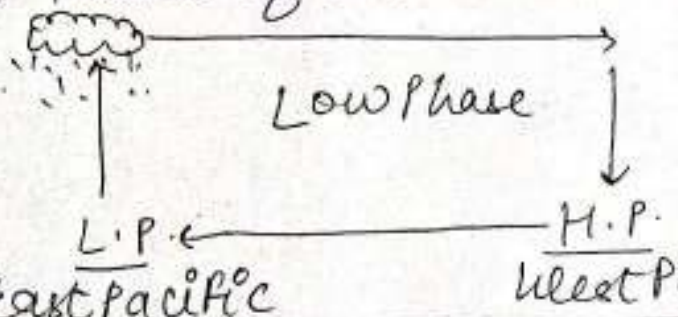
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

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

Walker circulation or East-West circulation or southern Oscillation is a system developed especially in south Pacific Ocean, ~~which~~ resulting in east-west pressure differences creating currents.

When, the pressure is suddenly increased in West Pacific Ocean, water from ~~the Western part of South America states moving towards~~. West Pacific Ocean move with along the wind to East Pacific. This is called Low Phase of southern Oscillation.



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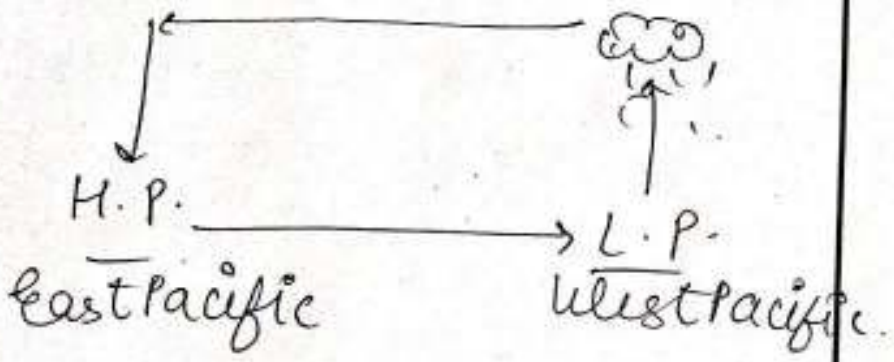
When Pressure in the ~~West~~ east Pacific is increased - winds and water start moving towards West Pacific. This is called High Phase of SOI.



(i) The first condition is called El-Nino. It leads to ~~upwelling~~ ~~in~~ rains in east Pacific - coasts of Chile, Argentina etc. and droughts in India, Indonesia, Australia, etc.

(ii) The second condition is called La-Nina. It is augmented normal condition. It causes more than average rainfall in India, due to intensification of low pressure.

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Flood like conditions, etc.
It causes upwelling on west coast of south America - it is associated with good fish harvest and fertiliser production.

El-Nino event occurs every 2-7 years. It has dramatic impacts on agriculture in India, due to failure of monsoons and drought.

⇒ systems of prediction and adaptive measures should be put in place to cope up with challenges.