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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	340797
Center	ORN	Date	5 th Sept 19

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

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

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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.

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 Worli 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। वाली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art in India varies from Music to painting, dance etc. It also varies from simple & immature to abstract notions in it.

Worli painting -

- ↳ It is mainly found in Tribes of Maharashtra
- ↳ Colours used are made from natural resources
- ↳ Animal figures, humans, scenes from ~~the~~ daily life are made
- ↳ Brushes too are made from natural resources
- ↳ use of bright colours
- ↳ Base is of mud (clay)
- ↳ These paintings have religious significance & is related to festivals of tribes.

tribal painting -

- ↳ Tribes of central India
- ↳ Generally painted on walls.
- ↳ These painting derive their ideas from Nature.
- ↳ shows strong relationship of tribes with nature.
- ↳ use of bright colours
- ↳ has religious significance

The Tribal art shows the enthusiasm & creative energy of tribals and is therefore associated to their craftsmanship.

Nowadays, due to globalisation these paintings are finding a global presence through e commerce sites.

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।

Cornwallis as a Governor General introduced key reforms in field of police, judiciary & legal administration. His reforms in judicial sphere came to be known as Cornwallis code.

Achievements of Cornwallis code →

- i) Established the ground for sovereignty of law.
- ii) Deprived the collector of his judicial functions thereby separating administrative and judicial functions.
- iii) Set up different courts & appeal mechanisms for civil and criminal offences.
- iv) Brought all subjects under the law jurisdiction.

- v) set up Munsiff court, sadar diwani
adalat, district court.

Exclusion of Indians -

- i) This was deliberate because there was a presumption of notion of corruptibility of Indians.
- ii) They wanted the higher posts to be manned by Britishers in order to set stage for further consolidation.

Though Cornwallis led to various reforms that still are carried in India, it had its own elements of Propoganda which can be seen in form of exclusion of Indians.

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।

After the sudden withdrawal of NCM in 1922 in the wake of Chauri Chaura incident, a stage was set for revolutionary & extremist ideology to get ground in Indian freedom struggle.

Course of revolutionary Movement: 1920 to 1930

- i) Formation of Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) - (1924)

HRA was formed to organised revolutionary activities.

- ii) Kakori Robbery Case → Train robbery for arms supply

- iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (1928) -

HRA inspired by socialist ideology.

- iv) Chittagong Armory raid (1930s) → organised by Surya Sen. many women participated in this raid (~~Bina Das~~)

- v) secret societies: 'Anushilan Samiti'

Contribution of Bhagat singh

- i) formation of HRA
- ii) Punjab Naujawan Sabha → He had a big role in formation of it.
- iii) He was consciously secular.
- iv) He and Bhukeshwar Dutta threw 'Harmless Bomb' in central legislative assembly 'to make the deaf hear' and spread message to common masses.
- v) Assassination of Saunders - saunders was associated with lathi charge that took life of lala Lajpat Rai.

✱

Though revolutionary ideology virtually faded after 1930's but they contributed immensely in arousing masses, instilling energy in Indian 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 उपरान्त 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।

In the aftermath of Worldwar-II (WWII), the European nations were in great deluge. Marshall plan was announced by USA to help rebuild the European nations from the ravages of WWII.

Marshall plan & its achievements -

- i) Helped rebuild the industries of Great Britain, France, Germany.
- ii) Accelerated growth & thereby saved their economy from collapsing.
- iii) Prevented a situation like that arose initially due to failure of Treaty of Versailles.
- iv) Lifted people out of poverty, hunger etc.
- v) Decade next to WWII saw unprecedented growth in western European nations.
- vi) Brought prosperity & saving Humanitarian Crisis.

To counter Marshall plan, USSR announced Molotov plan. This was for eastern European countries which were more politico economically aligned to USSR.

As a factor of creation of two Europes -

- i) The two simultaneous plans led to a tussle between capitalism & communism
- ii) Exacerbated the conditions for cold war.
- iii) Growth rate was different in two blocks which led to further differentiation.

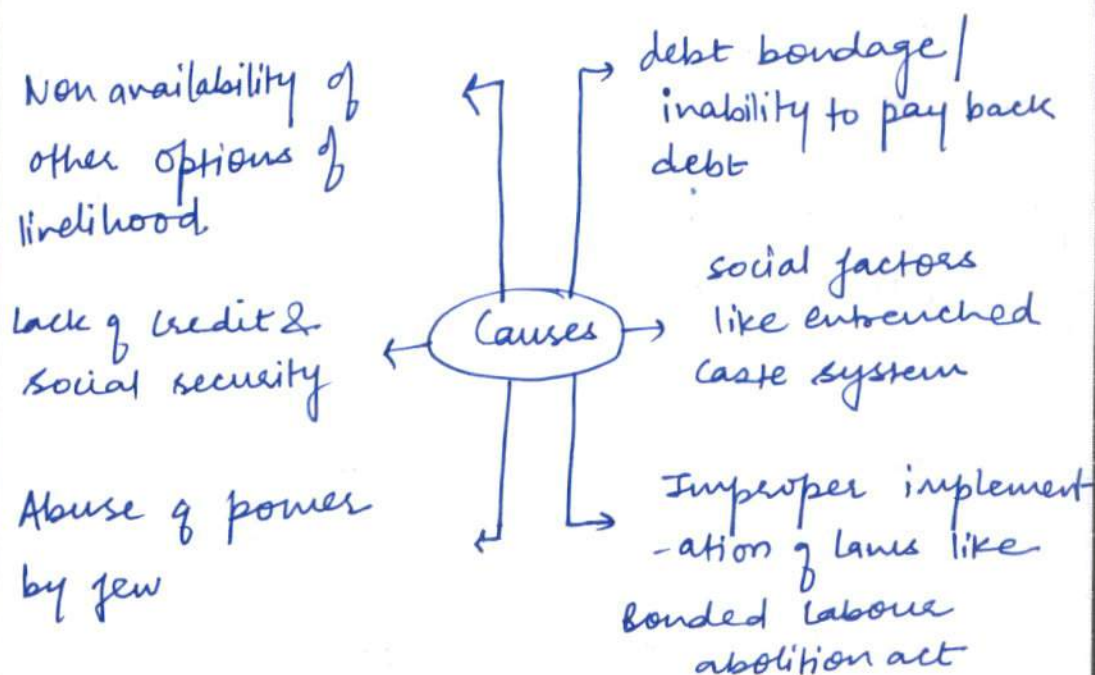
USA announced the plan to mainly contain communist sentiments which caught popularity post WW II due to its romanticised appeal. But- equally true is the fact that Marshall plan was very successful in rebuilding western Europe & saving humanitarian crisis.

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 / Neo slavery means forcible bondage of people for generations due to economic, social or other pervasive factors.

Causes behind existence of Bonded Labour -



Steps taken for eradicating bonded labour -

- i) Art 23 → prohibits any form of bonded labour
- ii) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

Steps that should be taken -

- i) strict implementation of legal laws on ground.
- ii) Data needs to be collected to find out actual position of bonded labour on ground.
- iii) Alternate avenues through rehabilitation need to be provided to bonded labourers.
- iv) Access to credit & extending social security scheme.
- v) Roping in NGOs to complement & supplement government efforts.

Our constitution guarantees protection from bonded labour (Art 23). It needs efforts to see this happen in letter & spirit. Our demographic potential is paying a huge cost due to this menace.

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 today has engulfed inde parts of country. states like punjab, North east and some parts of south are worst affected.

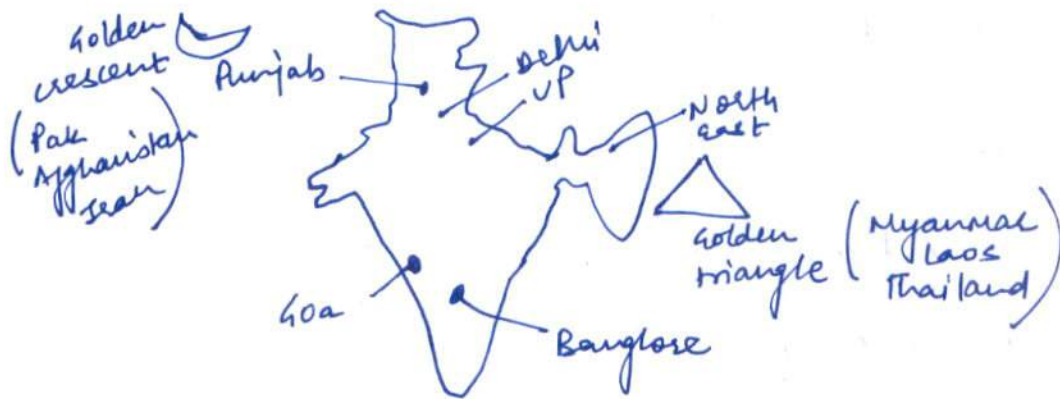


fig: Hotspots of Drug Abuse

Factor: Initiation & continuation -

- i) Presence of Golden triangle & Golden crescent in close proximity (Geographical factor)
- ii) Vulnerability of youth →
 - ↳ Poverty & unemployment → leads to frustration & drug abuse
 - ↳ culture of trial out of peer pressure

↳ easy availability of drug due to widespread network

↳ lack of strict check on part of administration → ↑↑ vulnerability further

iii) Taboo associated to drug addicts

↳ doesn't allow them the reintegration in society even if they want to.

Steps that can be taken -

- i) Proper set up of rehabilitation centres
- ii) strict check on cross border flow of drugs
- iii) Awareness generation in society related to taboo & seeking support
- iv) schools, colleges → frequent campaigns to show the harmful effects of drug abuse
- v) Roping in NGOs to deal with it.
- vi) Providing alternate skills to youth affected to keep them occupied & motivated.

Drug abuse is destroying our future

It needs to be dealt with in a multi-pronged approach involving all stakeholders.

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।

Globalization is a phenomena that has connected the world. factors like Internet, migration etc have reinforced to its cause.

Globalisation's effect on culture can be mainly seen in terms of a sort of amalgamation of different cultures (hybridization) and also rise of regional cultures as an antithesis to it.

Impact on culture ~~response~~

- i) Festivals like New year, Christmas, friendship day, valentine's day → now celebrated.
- ii) Rise in Individualistic tendencies → leading to increase in joint nuclear family & also functional joint family.
- iii) Local cuisine, food habits changed.
~~are~~ (McDonaldisation)
- iv) Dressing habits have changed - fusion of Indo western.

- v) Sindhi getting celebrated in VS.
- vi) Language : Rise in use of English
language & other regional languages
are disappearing,

vii) There is also rise in regionalistic
tendencies as an opposing force

viii) Corporate culture : that is inducing
dual personality in individual.

(eg: Person follows different culture
in office & different in his family)

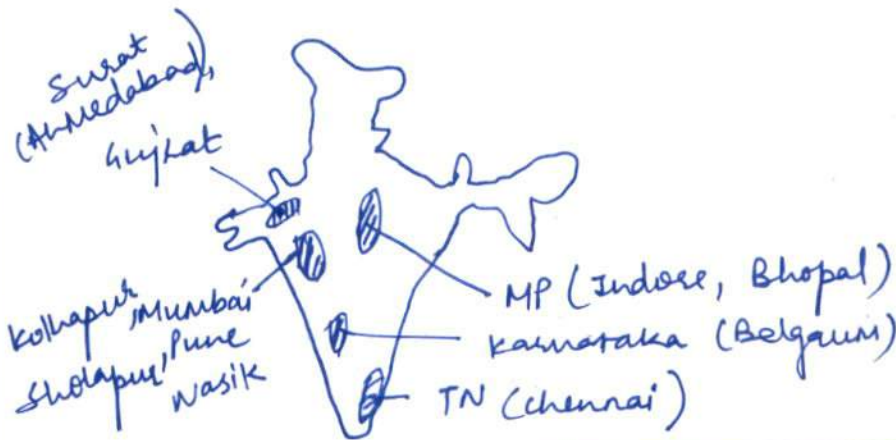
→ creates a psychological pressure of
conformity.

Globalisation has both positive &
negative effects on culture. At ~~the~~ one
side there is beautiful amalgamation
leading to cultural tolerance & on
other side there is opposition to
its ^{undue} interference.

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 currently accounts for around 4% of our GDP. ~~it has~~



Distribution of cotton textile

Factors responsible for localisation of Ahmedabad
Pune-Mumbai →

- i) Availability of raw material → The soil of Peninsular India is black cotton soil which is suitable for cotton cultivation.
- ii) Weather favourable → The weather of this region is humid → apt for cotton cultivation.

- III) Connectivity (Modes of transport) → This region has decent road connectivity to other parts of the country.
- IV) Proximity to Ports → Ports of Mumbai & Surat for exporting finished goods & importing required machinery.
- V) Availability of Market → Many Metrocities are present nearby → ready made Market access.
- VI) Capital Availability → These regions being metropolitan have sufficient capital availability for the industry.
- VII) Availability of cheap labour.

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 सुमेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gas (GHG) has taken a toll on almost all ecosystems. According to a recent IPCC report titled 'SR1.5' the impact of rise of 1.5°C & 2°C on coastal & marine ecosystem is tremendous.

Impact -

- i) GHG emissions $\uparrow\uparrow \Rightarrow$ sea surface temperature increases
- ii) Deoxygenation of ~~the~~ ^{sea} water
- iii) Increased frequency of floods and draughts have affected the ecosystem.
- iv) Expansion of Dead water zone and rise of Algal bloom and Jelly fish bloom.
- v) Coral reefs (Rainforest of oceans) affected most.

IPCC report	<u>1.5° rise</u>	<u>2° rise</u>
	70% destruction	99% of destruction

v) Biodiversity is depleting not just near surface but also in deep oceans.

Measure → -

- i) Adherence to Intended Nationally determined contributions envisaged in Paris climate agreement.
- ii) Legal Measures like coastal regulation zone 2019 notifications to control developmental activities.
- iii) International collaboration are needed.
- iv) Shifting to renewable sources of energy (International solar alliance)
- v) ~~Apposar~~ Ramsar convention.

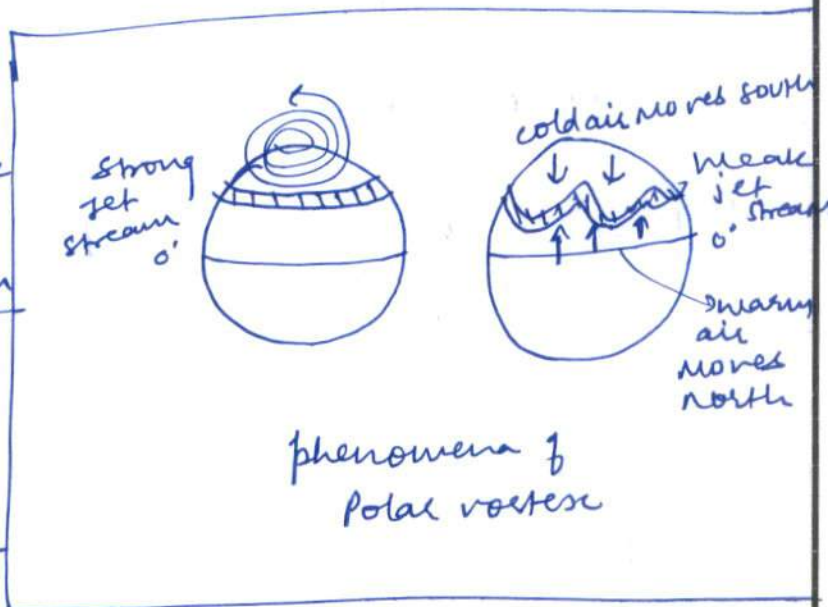
Coastal & Marine ecosystems are very vital not just for environment but also for humans living in coastal areas. Their protection is the need of the hour. This would also ensure adherence to SDG - 15 & 16.
(Life below water & Life above water)

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 is a mass of cold air that is flowing between subpolar & polar region. In the north its direction is anticlockwise and in south it is clockwise.

The jet stream (subtropical) that flows from west to east



in upper troposphere traps the cold air of polar region in the young vortex.

when this jet stream weakens its motion becomes wobbling and results in shifting of cold air parcels from

North to as far south as Florida
leading to sub zero temperatures.

Weakening of Jet stream → due to

i) Increasing temperature of subtropical
region due to global warming.

This leads to decreased ΔT between
subtropical ~~and~~ subpolar.

$\text{GHG} \uparrow \Rightarrow \Delta T \text{ between } \begin{matrix} \text{subtropical} \\ \text{subpolar} \end{matrix} \downarrow \Rightarrow \text{Jet stream} \text{ weakens}$

This is the reason for recently
observed polar vortex phenomena
in Florida.'

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।

In medieval Indian literature there was rise of devotional poetry in the form of Bhakti & Sufi Movements. Both the movements in the form of proponents and their instant connect to people led to its impact on almost all major languages of India.

Examples -

- i) Mirabai, surdas, Tulsidas, Kabir → wrote in Hindi.
(Tulsidas - Ramcharitmanas)
Mirabai - Bhajans
- ii) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu → Bengali Poet extended ~~the~~ Bhakti Movement to parts of Bengal.
- iii)

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।

Montagu chelmsford reforms brought about the Government of India act of 1919 which was done to satisfy Indian demands in the wake of World war I & Home rule Movement.

changes introduced by GOI Act 1919 —

- i) Laid the foundation for responsible government for the first time.
- ii) Communal electorate : extended to Anglo Indian, Europeans, Sikhs.
- iii) Dyarchy → at the provincial level which envisaged reserved & transferred list.
Reserved list → by Governor & his Council
Transferred list → by elected legislators

- IV) Bicameralism → similar to upper & lower house.
- V) Budget was divided into central & provincial budget for the first time
- VI) secretary of state for India → paid out of British exchequer.
- VII) Indians to be inducted in Governor's Council.

Historical Landmarks: Indian freedom struggle

- i) There was growing demand for Home rule which was not satisfied by this reform.
- ii) Immediate repression in form of Jalianwala Bagh Massacre led to rise in sentiments among general public
- iii) This led to historic non cooperation movement.

- iv) Simon Commission that ~~it~~ was made to look into progress of these reforms furthered the Nationalistic sentiments as it was an all white commission.
- v) This laid foundation for Govt Act 1935 and later on Indian Constitution.

Thus though Govt Act 1919 tried to establish the notion of responsible government but it failed to satisfy the Nationalistic sentiments.

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।

The Britisher rule in India for 2 centuries involved various factors which helped them consolidate a formidable empire in India.

factors: from 1757 to 1856

- i) Battle of Plassey 1757 → This led to their hold over resource rich Bengal.
- ii) Defeat of French rivalry-in Battle of Wandiwash because of their access to Bengal & its resources.
- iii) Defeat of Dutch & thereby eliminating all foreign rivals.
- iv) Anglo Maratha wars → 4 wars led to virtually collapsing of the most powerful empire of that time & thereby setting

stage for consolidation.

- v) They pitted Marathas against each
other & used their internal feud.
- vi) Anglo Mysore war → In 4th Anglo Mysore
war Tipu sultan was defeated.
- vii) Battle of Buxar (1764) which later led,
to treaty of Allahbad & policy of
Buffer state as a guard against
possible intrusion from west.
- viii) Powerful Military prowess, Naval supremacy
Regular standing army, support
from British govt etc.
- ix) policy of subsidiary alliance →
Wellington's policy led to take over
many states through this scheme.
It included positioning of British person

in Native rulers court, surrendering their foreign relations & maintenance for British army in strategic locations like Capital city. (strategic & economic advantages)

X) Policy of Misadministration → ~~sa~~ Anarchy

XI) Anglo Sikh wars → wiping out purjabs rulers.

XII) Salmonsie's policy for direct Expansion.

All these factors involved an element of propaganda on part of British empire & helped them consolidate a formidable empire.

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।

In the 1980's there was a civil war going on in Sri Lanka. Influx of refugees in Tamil Nadu led to India's intervention & resulted in signing of Rajiv Gandhi Jayawardhane Accord of 1987

Circumstances responsible for it

There was heavy repression on Tamil Province around that time. This was particularly due to presence of LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) who demanded separate state for themselves.

This repression led to their exodus from Jaina & caused refugee crisis in state of Tamil Nadu. This necessitated India's intervention in the matter because domestic sentiments too were in favour of doing something for the Tamils.

Provisions: Indo Sri Lanka Peace Accord -

- i) The North & East province would be put to referendum.
- ii) Emergency to be lifted in 1987.
- iii) Sinhalese & Tamil → To be give status of recognised language
- iv) Devolution of substantial powers to the N-E province. Matters like land, Police, health, Education to be given legislative rights.
- v) Prisoners of war to be ~~left~~ released on general amnesty.

This resulted in Placement of IPKF in Sri Lanka.

Critical assessment → +ve

- i) Domestic sentiments were fulfilled.
- ii) Indo Sri Lanka issue resolved without external intervention.
- iii) Led to 13th Constitution amendment in Sri Lanka
-ve
- i) IPKF led to placing of around 1 lakh soldiers on small island territory.
This caused -ve perception towards India.
It was termed as a "Thankless Venture" and "army of occupation" hated alike ~~but~~ by Tamil & Sinhalese.
- ii) Led to Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.
- iii) Loss of lives → around 1200 soldiers died & >2000 injured.
- iv) Huge cost to exchequer → economical cost of intervention.

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 census 2011 the urban population stands at around 31% of total population. It is expected to add another 250 Mn by 2030.

As India becomes increasingly urban, the number of urban poor is also rising.

Various challenges faced by urban poor -

- i) They migrate from rural areas in search of jobs. $\Rightarrow$ forced to live in slums in periphery of urban areas.
- ii) lack of sanitation, basic hygiene
lack of health facilities
social security is lacking.
access to education is lacking,

- iii) They are displaced without proper
rehabilitation for infrastructure
projects.
- iv) Not-paid Minimum wages.
- v) Gender Bias → Present even here.
women are at the bottom of receiving
end.
- vi) Poor Governance & along with pressure
on local government due to
rising population pressure on limited
resources.
- vii) Suffer at the hands of local people
due to their own insecurities.

These are some of the issues faced
by urban poor. The government
has taken certain initiatives to
address these challenges.

Initiatives -

- i) Housing for All by 2022 (PM Awas Yojna)
- ii) Swachh Bharat Mission - sanitation
- iii) Ayushman Bharat → social protection

Way forward.

- i) The definition of urban area is flawed.
It needs to be recalibrated according to contemporary needs.
- ii) focus on urban areas & their proper demarcation.
- iii) working on push & factors of rural areas to decongest urban areas.
- iv) Roping in private players to provide for infra needs.

#

India's population is shifting from rural to urban. Proper management & urban governance is the need of the hour.

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 for long have been suffering
for basic rights at the hands of society,
its norms & cultural traditions.

Violation of women's sexual & reproductive health
Vis a Vis societal values responsible for it

- i) Every year around 200^{MN} women don't
receive proper access to sanitary
Napkins & Menstrual hygiene.
- ii) Early ~~child~~ marriage & repeated
Pregnancy leads to health issues,
Denial of sexual right & reproductive
health.
- iii) son meta preference → If girl child is
born the mother receives very less
care & nutritional post Natal care.

iv) Women's choice over sexual intercourse is minimal. she's generally not allowed to deny it. (Patriarchal effect)

v) During menstruation they are made to live secluded & often in unhygienic & insanitary conditions.

(eg: Gookor practice)

vi) Very little room for family planning choice. It is decided by societal norms and familial needs.

vii) very little or no access to contraception.

Societal values of patriarchy, inferior status of women, financial dependence over other members leads to violation of women's sexual & reproductive health rights.

viii) The taboo around conversations related to sex and menstruation leads to very little information about it

and in turn they land up ~~har~~
suffering from injections.

viii) female genital Mutilation + 'Indaodi'
Bohra sect community → a religious
practice.

ix) Practice of Vasectomy more frequent
than Tubectomy.

All these issues find their ingrained
nature in societal values which
for centuries have violated women's
rights.

There is a need to change this.

Govt's efforts →

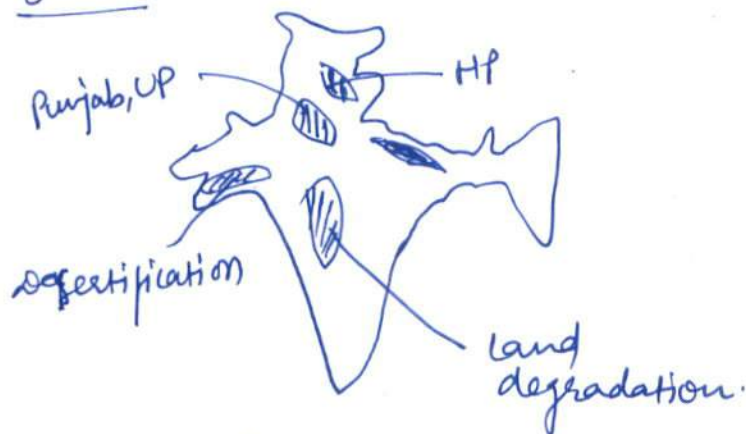
- i) Access to sanitary Napkins!
- ii) ASHA workers, ANM workers
- iii) family planning initiatives.
- iv) Measures to empower women.

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 (LDN) was defined by UNCCD as the amount of land degraded equal to reclamation such that net degradation is either zero or land is increasing.



[land degradation hotspots]

Significance of Land Degradation Neutrality

- i) Ensuring food security → land is vital for agriculture production & hence food security. Around 47% of our population depends on agriculture

hence LDN becomes all the more imp.

ii) Preventing deforestation & hence soil quality - It ensures soil quality & Prevents soil erosion

iii)

In coastal regions → Mangroves are vital as first blockade to natural disasters.

iv) livelihood of people dependent on forest & its produce → will be ensured.

v) GHG emissions would be checked & in turn India's INDC commitments.

Steps in this direction -

- i) widespread afforestation
- ii) using CAMPA fund appropriately
- iii) using organic farming methods.

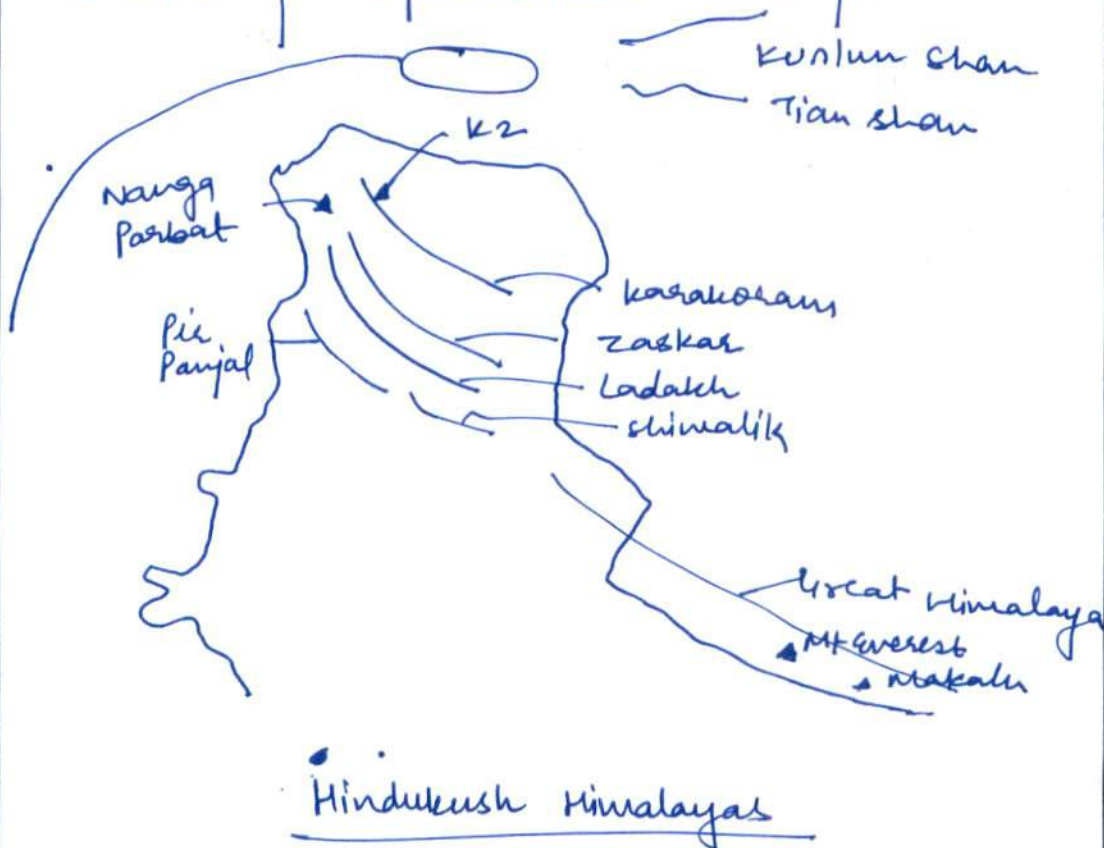
- iv) Growing proper crops according to soil health & other resource availability
- v) sustainable shifting cultivation practices.
- vi) Balance between developmental activities & forest resources.

LDN as a concept is very vital for a country like India whose population is rising & so its needs of food security.

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?

According to a recent report by ICIMOD titled 'Hindukush Himalayan Assessment report' the region is seeing exponential melting.



Geographical importance

- i) Called as third pole - Have ice sheets

and covers which influence global & local climate

- II) source of 10 Asian rivers → Ganga, Brahmaputra, Amudarya, Indus etc.
- III) Affect on Indian Monsoon → Trap
• tropical jet stream.
- IV) Many highest peaks of world are in this region.
- V) • Geographic study for understanding tectonic phenomena.

Economic

- i) Tourism potential → .
- II) Livelihood of locals living in hilly regions
- III) Hyelectric potential due to presence of rivers.
- IV) Forest produce → timber.

Changing critical geographical features -

- i) Increasing No. of Glacial lakes.
- II) Melting of ice at high rates.

IPCC
Reportat 1.5°C temp $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd ice melt 2°C temp $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2}$ of ice " $3-4^{\circ}\text{C}$ temp $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of ice meltiii) Melting of ice sheets $\rightarrow$ bare open surface of rocks.consequences $\rightarrow$

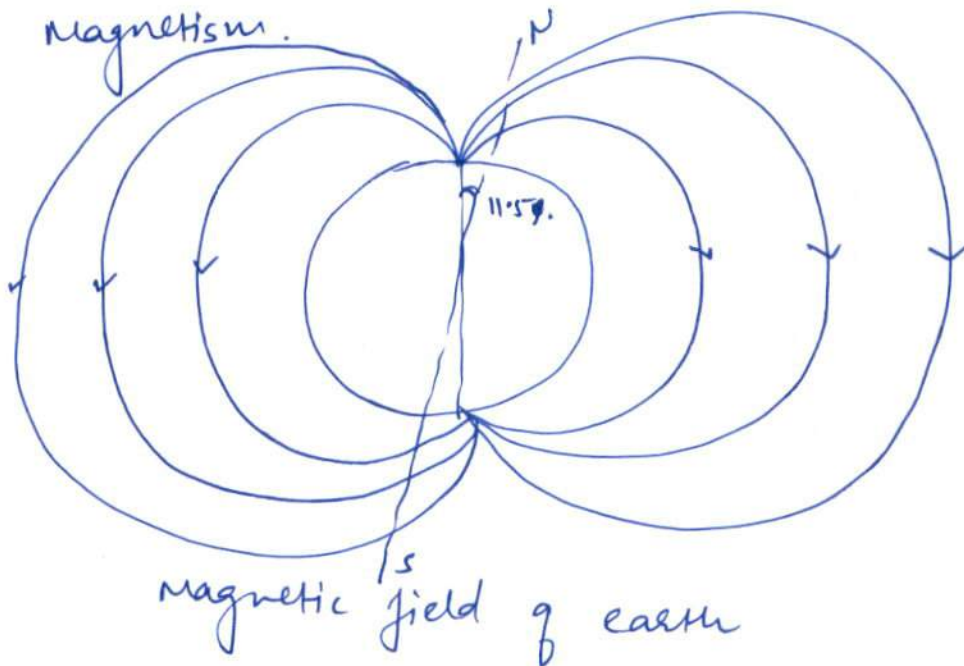
- i) $\uparrow\uparrow$ frequency of landslides
- ii) weather anomaly
- iii) erratic monsoon patterns
- iv) Biodiversity losses
- v) shift in tectonic plates due to release of pressure of ice sheets.

The third pole is showing anomalies due to climate change. It is high time we coordinate & collaborate to save it.

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 explained on the basis of Dynamo theory which says that presence of molten magma in earth's ~~the~~ outer core and its ~~not~~ convection results in earth's magnetism.



Earth's Magnetic North-South pole is little offset (11.5°) from N-S pole of earth.

Factors behind its variations -

- i) solar flare → the solar flare and resultant charged particles from sun change the magnetic properties.
- ii) sunspot cycle → Every 11th year sun's activity changes.

##

Recently a phenomena of shifting of earth's magnetic field (N-S pole) was observed to occur at rate faster than usual.

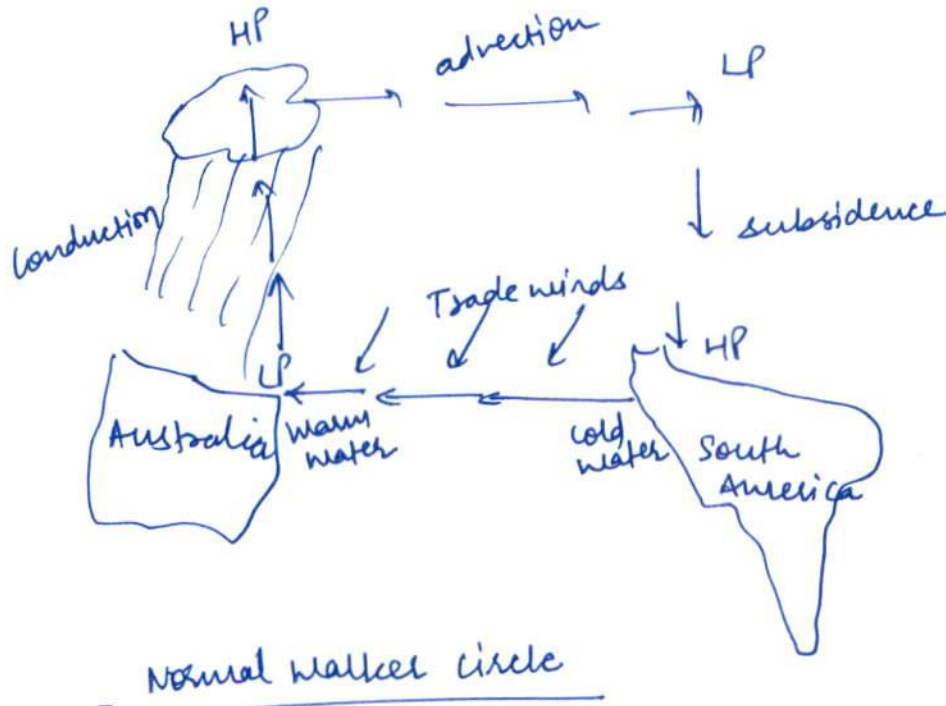
other factor can be -

- iii) volcanic activity & releasing magma material.

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।



Easterlies (Trade winds) lead to flow of warm ocean surface water towards the Australian coast.

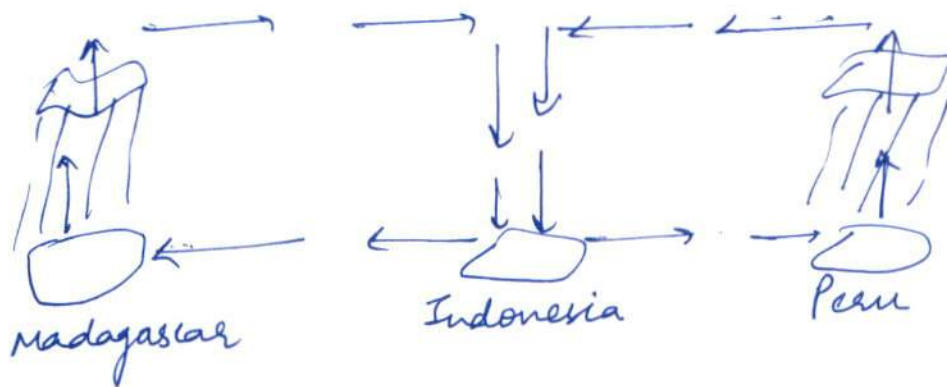
The warm water → makes the surrounding air warm → rise of air parcel in atmosphere and condensation.

On south American coast there is cold water presence → leads to HP creation

and a cycle is created ~~with~~ as shown in figure. This is called Walker circulation.

Influence on Indian Monsoon

- ① ELNINO → ~~strong~~ weak trade winds leading to reversal of walker circle



ELNINO

→ Result: Indian Monsoon has -ve impact due to ELNINO.

- ② LA NINA → strengthening of easterlies leading to strengthening of Indian Monsoon



Result: strengthening of Walker circle
& Hence Indian Monsoon.