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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	SIMI KARAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	577826
Center	ORN	Date	01/09/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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18	15	
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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 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।

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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।

India is very famous for its tribal art which is found in several parts like Worli, Gond, Pattachitra, etc.
Madhubani

Tribal art reflects the creative energy as -

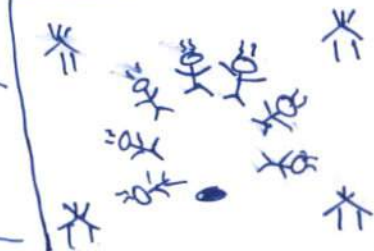


Fig - Example of worli painting

- 1) Worli & Gond paintings show the lifestyle, various activities of people
- 2) It highlights the various festivals, harvest season etc which are important landmarks in their lives.
- 3) They use local materials like rice paste, mud base etc.
- 4) They use local tools made of wood etc.

It acts as an undercurrent to craftsmanship as -

- 1) It highlights and encourages other art & craft forms
- 2) It enables tribal people to retain their individual identity
- 3) It ~~and~~ creates a huge repository of knowledge
- 4) It enables story telling & other art performances to depict the lifestyle.

"Tribes India", TRIFED has done a lot to encourage these artforms.

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 introduced judicial reforms which were as follows-

- 1) Brought a common set of laws for Hindus & Muslims
- 2) created an integrated judiciary & reduced corruption
- 3) Reduced nepotism & ad-hoc nature of judicial functioning.

But its major impact was exclusion of Indians from system as -

- 1) The hiring was discriminatory against Indians
- 2) British judges could handle both Indian and foreign cases.

- 3) Indian judges could not handle foreign cases
- 4) The Indians were prevented from getting to higher ranks.
- 5) More severe & biased punishment for Indians.

Lord ^{Benedict} ~~Ripon~~ later tried to reverse this policy but failed due to severe backlash

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।

The second phase of revolutionary movement started in 1920s after decline of non-cooperation movement to ~~to~~ channel youth energies.

Movement in North-west -

- 1) Bharat Naujawan Sabha started by Bhagat Singh
- 2) Attack and murder of police commissioner responsible for Lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai - by Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad
- 3) ^{Bomb} Attack on Assembly - Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt
- 4) Attempt on life of Lord Irwin - C. Azad
- 5) ~~use~~ Use of judicial proceedings to arouse public and youth by these revolutionaries

Movement in Bengal -

- 1) Chittagong Armory raid conducted
- 2) Role of women as Rani Thansi segment in the attacks
- 3) Reading of books like Bandi Jivan by Sachin Sanyal reinvigorated the movements.

Thus the movements led to a heightened public emotion & participation in Civil Disobedience movement. Black Flags during Lahore session also showed connect with B Singh.

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।

The Marshall Plan was introduced by USA \$ after IInd WW as -

- 1) The economies of Britain, France etc. were completely destroyed
- 2) The funds led to creations of jobs etc.
- 3) led to \$ hegemony as repayment was to be made in \$.
- 4) Increased US role in global trade and boosted its own economy.

It became crucial factor in
creation of 2 Europes as -

- 1) US & USSR were competing for Hegemony in Europe.
- 2) While West Europe was under US, East Europe was under USSR (Molotov Plan)
- 3) It was acutely visible in Germany where Berlin wall got created
- 4) It also led to flourish^{ing} of W. Europe due to integration with global economy
- 5) The E. Europe languished behind due to feudal society, communal policies, low investment etc.

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।

Art 23-24 (Right against Exploitation)
in the Indian constitution explicitly
has made bonded labour illegal.

Yet it exists in contemporary
India because -

- 1) Extreme poverty, low illiteracy rates etc. in several rural pockets
- 2) Continuance of Zamindari system & "begar" - unpaid labor
- 3) Caste & untouchability has not been eliminated and certain castes are expected to do certain jobs.
Ex - Manual scavenging
- 4) Unemployment rates are high and increasing in rural pockets
- 5) Mechanisation & land fragmentation has made matters worse - "agro distress"
- 6) Social ostracisation in case of assertiveness of lower communities

7) continuance of "Devadasi" and other social evils which force women to do unpaid work

Steps to redress bonded labor -

- 1) creation of formal jobs and strict implementation of Minimum Wages Act
- 2) Targetting particular communities like Chamars, Dalits, Manual Scavengers
Ex - National Commission for Safai Karamchari, ST, SC
- 3) creation of alternate, respectable jobs
Ex - Toilet Masons of Assam
- 4) Strong public awareness programs like Nukkad Natak, movements etc.
- 5) Involving local role models like Sarpanch, women, lower castes in decision making process.
- 6) Targetted programs like Van Dhan Yojana, Standup India etc. and unforgivable

Bonded labor is a "severe, sin" as said by Mahatma Gandhi and needs to be uprooted in all forms.

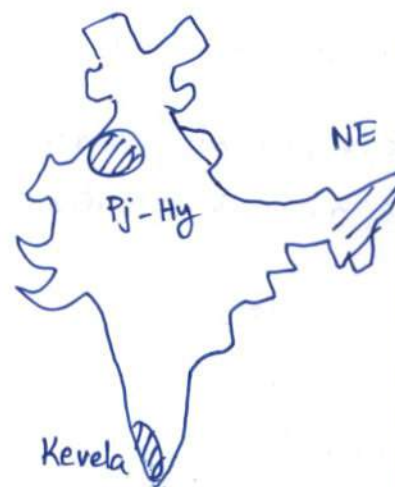
6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? (150 words) 10

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 menace is a major issue among youth in India and is prevalent in several pockets.

Factors for initiation -

- 1) Family problems like fights, divorce, abuse etc.
- 2) Poverty, poor academic performance, unemployment
- 3) Peer pressure, trendy fashion
- 4) Impact of movies celebrating such stuff



Regions of drug menace prevalence

Factors for continuation

- 1) Not easy to leave addiction once hooked on
- 2) Ineffective de-addiction programs
- 3) Escape from vicious cycles of poverty & impoverishment

Other causes

- Easy supply Ex - Drug Triangle, Golden Crescent
- Network of illegal trafficking, opium grown locally
- Easy to earn money by trade use in sports

Measures to address drug menace among youth -

- 1) Identify the high risk pockets such as North-East, Punjab etc.
- 2) ~~star~~ anti-drug movements, creating alternate pressure groups, monitoring by youth squads
- 3) Establish ^{safe spaces &} organisations of youth to release frustration, & voice issues
- 4) Monitoring by teachers & community among high vulnerable students & youth
- 5) Tackle demand side along with control on supply by drug mafia, cartels
- 6) Encourage exercise, sports & other co-curricular activities among youth

Youth forms +
India has the largest youth population in world and forms the potential demographic dividend of future. It must be harnessed well & kept away from such menace for "New India".

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 refers to high intermixing of people, goods & services across the world which has created a "Borderless village".

Impact of Globalisation of culture - Positive

- 1) It has led to intermixing of cultures from around the world & increased awareness
→ GI tags, Tribes India etc. enabled world wide recognition
- 2) Corporate Culture - Flat work environment
more democratisation & improved efficiency
- 3) Women have become more assertive & are able to take decisions on own, new avenues for work
- 4) Spreading of Indian culture across the world like Yoga, AYUSH etc.
- 5) Sanskrit revival (studied abroad), classical performances have got a boost
- 6) Indians have become more aware of their culture and revival of arts such as Kathputli, Pattachitra

Negative Impact of Globalisation -

- 1) Food habits - Homogenisation of flavour - "Medonaldisation"
- 2) consumerism - Increase in unnecessary demand for goods - "Walmartisation"
- 3) commodification of religion - Such as online darshan
- 4) Nuclear families - breaking of cultural ties, disrespect of elderly
- 5) Secular festivals - like Fathers Day and exchange of gifts → vested interests of MNCs
- 6) Westocisation - Blind aping of west in dressing, speaking (English priority) etc.

Thus Globalisation has had a mixed impact on Indian culture. What is required today is "Glocalisation" i.e. spreading of different cultures rather than dominance of any one culture.

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 is a weight gaining industry and is located in a decentralised manner near markets. The major belts for the industry are -



Fig -

Distribution of cotton textile industry

It can be noted that the belt has shifted from North India to Maha-Gujarat region.

Factors responsible for localisation in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region -

- 1) Better quality of cotton - longer strand
- 2) Black soil (Regur) richer in minerals & ~~fast~~ of inexhaustible replenishment
- 3) Better MSP policy by states in Deccan region
- 4) Industries are controlled by cooperatives → better managed, less corruption
- 5) Mumbai, Kandla ports, National Highways enable better connectivity for exports
- 6) Higher income in cities and year round demand due to season
- 7) Irrigation networks spreading in the region gradually

Thus several factors have led to the localisation but it also requires water which may not be available in regions like Marathwada. Hence balanced cropping pattern is required and promotion to increase demand.

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।

GHG emissions such as CO_2 , CH_4 etc. have already increased the temperature by 0.85°C according to IPCC. It has profound impact on marine and coastal ecosystem as -

- 1) Coral bleaching due to fluctuations in oceanic temperature, increasing acidification (Ocean is a carbon sink)
- 2) Impact on mangroves & their cleaning capacity
- 3) Higher temperature of oceans also reduces dissolved oxygen and leads to dead marine life
- 4) Increasing sea levels has led to coastal erosion & destruction of habitats
- 5) Impacts the migration cycle of fish, hatching of eggs (premature)
- 6) Productivity of algae & mosses may decline - lungs of ocean

Measures for protection & restoration of marine ecosystems -

- 1) Creation of artificial corals (Maldives) to boost growth
- 2) Reduce overall release of GHGs via Renewable energy, e-vehicles etc.
- 3) Designate National Parks, Sanctuaries^(NP) etc. in coastal areas to boost preservation Ex - Gulf of Mannar NP
- 4) Designate flagship species such as whales, Irrawady dolphins etc. to increase conservation
- 5) Reducing human construction, preservation in sensitive areas.
Ex - Proposals for aerodrome in Chilika lake
- 6) Use measures like bioremediation, phytoremediation etc for restoration

To ensure a safe Planet, People & prosperity, we must preserve our marine ecosystems as they are invaluable.

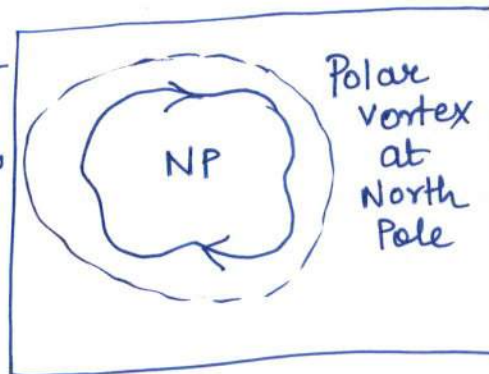
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

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 phenomenon where the cold winds (Polar Easterlies) get confined to a particular region ~~near~~ (i.e. near the poles) due to various Geographical factors

This happens because-

- 1) It ^(poles) forms a vortex where air mass converges, i.e. it is a high pressure zone.



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।

Medieval Indian period saw the ~~to~~ rise of several movements such as Sufi & Bhakti movements which also encouraged devotional poetry.

~~Sufism~~ Cause for rise of devotional poetry -

- 1) The rituals of all cultures had become very artificial and there was predominance of upper castes
Ex - Brahmanism
- 2) The lower castes were ostracised and often left out
- 3) Clashes between Muslim & Hindu culture

Sufism

- 1) It is known for saints such as Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- 2) It was a liberal movement ~~and led to~~ in Muslims
- 3) It led to songs in devotion and praise of God in Urdu
- 4) Focussed on personal connection with God & denounced elaborate rituals
- 5) It influenced and was patronised by Akbar (Ajmer Dargah)

Bhakti - Revivalist in Hinduism

- 1) It was started by Ramanuja
- 2) Several saints such as Kabir wrote couplets in praise of God denouncing any particular religion
→ He wrote in ~~Urdu~~ Hindi

- 3) Nanak, a disciple of Kabir introduced the pious & ethical way of life & started the "Sikh" religion.
- 4) Mirabai wrote songs in praise of Krishna in Rajasthan
- 5) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu emphasised on intense devotion & dances to connect with lord Krishna
→ He wrote in Bengali
- 6) Tukaram, Ramanda etc. also wrote songs focussing on Rama etc.
- 7) In western India as well, Bhakti saints wrote in Marathi

Thus all regional languages & major religions got influenced by devotional poetry in medieval India.

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।

GoI Act

The Govt of India Act, 1919
also known as Montague -
Chelmsford reforms was a major
major landmark in Indian history.

Changes introduced by GoI Act, 1919

- 1) ~~The~~ Dyarchy was introduced ~~with~~ at the provincial level
- 2) There was to be a Governor for executive and a council of ministers ^{COM} nominated from among the members of legislature
- 3) The Governor was not accountable to the legislature while the COM was.
- 4) There were 2 lists - Reserved for Governor and transferred for COM

- 5) At the centre was the Viceroy with his Council for federal list
- 6) The structure of separate electorates was further strengthened.
- 7) There was to be elected members majority in provinces
- 8) The budget could be voted on

Significance of as a historical landmark -

- 1) The swarajists fought elections in 1920s and formed government in several provinces based on this act.
- 2) It enabled them to bring several reforms such as freedom of press (Relaxing the existing laws), labour reforms etc.
- 3) It also led to several issues as the COM had responsibility but no control over finances & bureaucracy

- 4) It also led to indiscriminate criticism without any constructive outcomes
 - 5) when the swarajists were unable to support Muslim tenants against Hindu landlords in Bengal, it led to wide criticism & increasing rift.
 - 6) The act was a step towards self-govt for Indians and enabled administrative experience for leaders like Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das etc.
 - 7) It was also a break from the erstwhile British governed laws & regulations
- Thus the GoI Act, 1919 paved a way for other reforms like GoI Act, 1935 etc. which played a significant role in Indian constitution.

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 British ^(East India Company) arrived in India when it was a highly divided country with no sense of nationalism.

Factors that allowed to gain control over India -

1) The country was divided into several kingdoms fighting against each. (shown in fig)

2) Outdated, old technology, artillery, weapons no match for guns & bombs.

3) Mercenary army, no nationalist feeling

4) Distributed loyalties, zamindars, jagirdars trying to assert themselves

5) Caste ruled the villages, highly divided societies.

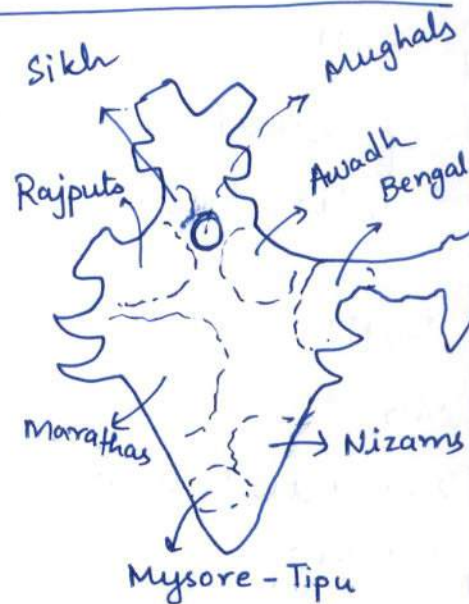


Fig - India at 18th Century divided into fragments

- 6) Poor ineffective leadership no match for British Generals like Clive, Eyre Coote etc.
- 7) British used unscrupulous means like bribes etc. to win.

Main developments leading to British conquest 1757 - 1856

- 1) Battle of Plassey - 1757 - defeat of Siraj-ud-Daulah - set up Mir Qasim
- 2) Battle of Buxar - 1764 - defeated Mir Qasim - established ownership revenues and responsibility on dummy rulers
- 3) series of wars with Mysore - to suppress Tipu Sultan as he was trying to build strong navy with French support
- 4) Used Nizam of Hyderabad as a buffer; fought with the Marathas

- 5) Fortified their set-ups at Kolkata, Madras etc.
- 6) Rajputs were divided against themselves - fought & defeated them & fought with Afghans → established as a buffer between British & Russia
- 7) Indo - Myanmar wars series led to suppression of Myanmar
- 8) Signed an agreement with Sikhs (Ranjit Singh) and brought under influence after his death
- 9) Doctrine of Lapse to capture Nagpur, Thansi, Satara etc.
- 10) Subsidiary alliance with Rajput kings, Awadh etc. to monitor & drain resources

Thus the British set themselves from Mercantile capitalists to colonial rulers by the use of tricks, force and treachery.

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।

SL

Indo-Sri Lanka, Peace Accord of 1987 was a culmination of ~~several~~ several events.

Circumstances of Peace Accord

- 1) The Sinhala dominated country of SL went for suppression of Tamils after freedom
- 2) They introduced policies which favoured the Sinhalese in jobs, education, language etc.
- 3) It reduced the Tamil population to second-class citizens
- 4) This led to formation of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) - supported by India

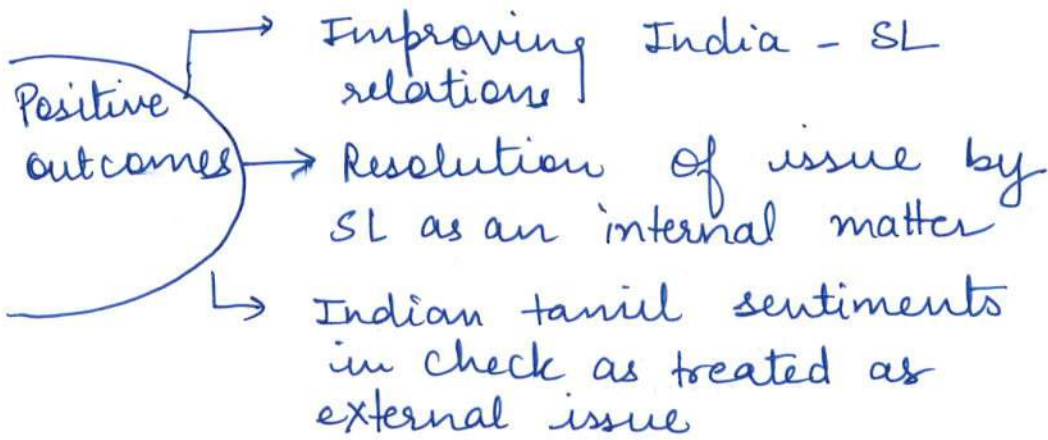
Tamil sympathisers from Tamil Nadu.

- 4) It led to immense violence and atrocities in North SL → mass exodus to India
- 5) India offered to intervene providing Indian Peace Keeping forces (IPKF) to suppress the violence → massive revolt by SL population
- 6) It also led to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by a suicide bomber
- 7) After that India decided to follow a non-interventionist policy in SL.

The Peace Accord made it clear that the LTTE issue was an internal matter and there will not be any intervention from India in its resolution.

→ The LTTE was finally flushed out only by around 2008.

Critical assessment of accord -



Issues persisting -

- 1) Often picked up as a political issue by regional parties like DMK, AIADMK
- 2) India forced to vote for the human rights violations in SL due to coalition politics
- 3) Issues like Indian fishermen invading SL waters still persists

Thus the accord played a crucial role to reduce India - SL tensions.

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 has 31% population living in urban areas contributing 65% GDP. This is set to increase to 40% and 75% respectively by 2030.

This has also led to an increase in urban poor who are living in abject conditions. Ex - Dharavi is the biggest slum in world

Challenges faced by urban poor -

- 1) They are living in extremely horrible living conditions
 - Small cramped spaces
 - No sanitation & water facilities
 - Low delivery of public services like street lights, electricity
 - ^{They are often} Migrants with no roots & contacts in the region

- 2) They become victims of violent crimes like rape, murder, abuse etc. ~~etc~~
 - 3) Apathy of civic officials like police etc to their conditions → often considered as criminals
 - 4) ~~at~~ Random eviction orders, illegal rents & dues seeked from them
 - 5) Have to spend substantial time & money to access water & other facilities
 - 6) Health issues - chronic diseases, diarrhoea, malaria etc. is higher
 - 7) Also have to suffer more from pollution, poor waste disposal (as many act as ragpickers), insecurity of jobs (informal, casual, menial jobs)
- Ex - Slums outside Delhi in NCR region

Measures to address challenges -

- 1) Urban planning needs to be done keeping in account their requirements under AMRUT.
- 2) Cheap housing provided urgently which is more sustainable
Ex - PM Awas Yojana - Urban
- 3) Services like street-lighting, electricity, community toilets built in such places
- 4) These regions are highly productive & labor intensive - so cheap loans to enable them to expand business & prosper
Ex - MUDRA Yojana
- 5) Local community policing, mohalla sabhas etc. to enable safety of women and young girls
- 6) Cleanliness drives under Swachh Bharat Mission, National Nutrition mission must also target them

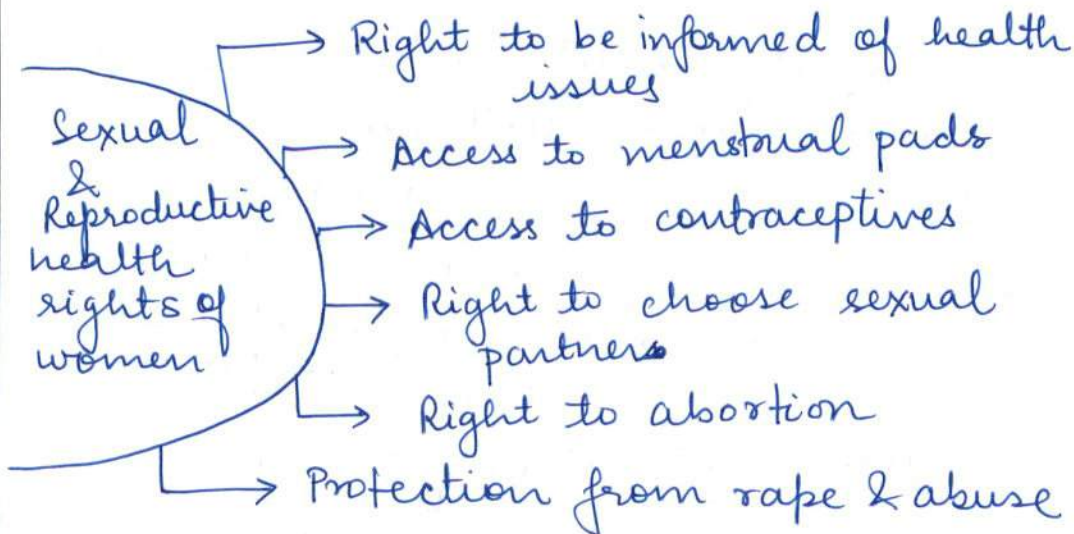
The urban poors must be taken care of else the challenges will also spill over to other areas and will hinder growth of SMART cities.

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।

Societal values and traditions have played a crucial role in justifying & perpetuating violations of women's sexual & reproductive health.



Role of societal values & traditions in their violation -

- 1) Birth - Girl child given less importance, asked to behave in a particular way, stopped from questioning or asserting herself → "Unwanted girls ~ 2cr"

- 2) Practices like Genital manipulation in certain cultures
- 3) Adolescent - Early ^{age} marriage / child marriage, hindrances in educational opportunities (belief that otherwise will control husband)
- 4) menstrual hygiene - Highly taboo subject → leads to usage of unhygienic cloth and no access to pads
Ex - Highlighted when rural women started making own pads
- 5) Marriage - unawareness & inaccessibility to contraceptives → considered will go against religion, "Manliness" etc.
 → No choice in choosing husbands leads to abusive families, dowry murder
 → Demands for being virgin at marriage
 → Honour killing for love marriage
- 6) Rape as a crime - seen as carrying the respect & guilt of entire family
 → social ostracisation
- 7) Multiple children, sex-selective abortion in desire for male child

Govt steps -

- 1) ~~A~~ SAP - Adolescent programme for girls
- 2) Jan Shiksha Yojana - for Pads
- 3) Anganwadi services - for girls outside formal education system
- 4) Swadhar Greh, One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, SHE Box etc to report complaints

Way Fwd -

- 1) Improve girl child education (through schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao)
- 2) Focus on public awareness throughout lifecycle - Nukkad Natak, Street Play
- 3) Create employment opportunities to make them independent
- 4) Mandatory sexual education in schools to make them aware of their bodies
- 5) Strengthen laws like Maternity Benefit Act, Equal Remuneration
- 6) Create conducive environment to speak out against violence

RMNCHA+ policy must be adopted to focus at every growth step of girl.

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 means that ~~the~~ steps taken to ensure the land ^{quality}, either is improved or at least not destroyed beyond the present state.

It is a ~~po~~ term brought by the United Nations to prevent spread of desertification.

Significance —

- 1) To reduce and reverse land degradation
- 2) To improve productivity
- 3) Ensure food & nutrition security
- 4) Create carbon sinks via forestry
- 5) Enable sustainable land use

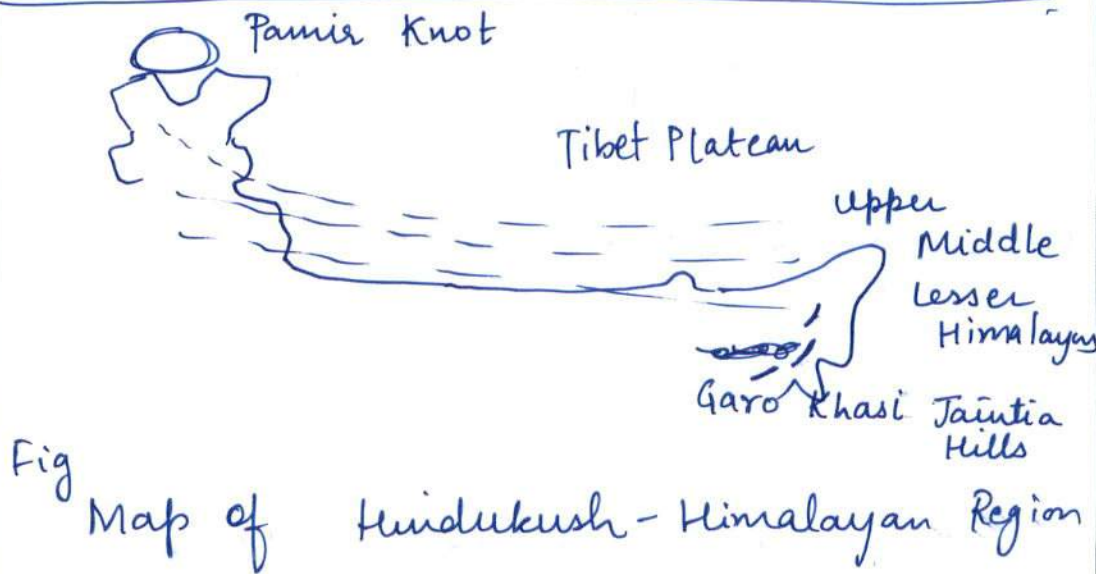
steps to achieve Neutrality -

- 1) Encourage Agro forestry in farms, social forestry
- 2) Minimum till agriculture
- 3) Precision farming via drip irrigation to prevent over-salinity
- 4) Crop rotation, sustainable organic farming
- 5) Ensure trees in cities, sponge cities etc, Rain gardens etc
- 6) Ensure soil cover to prevent erosion and expansion of deserts.
- 7) Land reclamation projects, city forestry Ex - Indore

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 - Himalayan region
lies in the Northern Part of India



Geographical importance -

- 1) ^{Perennial} Source of waters for several rivers like Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
- 2) Snow-capped mountains have high albedo and enable prevent from excessive heating during summers

- 3) India lies in rain-fed area of Himalayas leading to fertile land & high forests in Terai region, North-East etc. → ~~enables~~ bi
- 4) Source of water for agriculture in East India for paddy (rainfed)
- 5) Protects India (historically) and today from northern invasions
- 6) ~~source for growing of~~

Economic -

- 1) Rich in minerals
- 2) Source for growing & exporting apples etc.
- 3) Adventure tourism - mountain climbing, Kashmir for scenic beauty
- 4) Rearing & growing Pashmina wools, carpets
- 5) Gujjar Bakarwals etc. for pasturing
- 6) Saffron spice - high value export

Critical geographical regions changing -

- 1) Snow melting, glaciers receding
- will become nil by 2100 (IPCC)
- 2) Increasing human construction
in ~~of~~ unplanned manner
Ex - Kedarnath
- 3) High intensity cropping - Tea gardens
assam
- 4) Construction of high rise dams
Ex - >100 dams by
china

Consequences -

- 1) Increase in landslides
- 2) cloud bursts, floods etc. Ex - Kedarnath
- 3) loss of perennial water source →
affect agriculture
- 4) Intensification in water conflicts
Ex - India - Bangladesh for
Teesta
- 5) Disruption in montane ecosystem
and services

The preservation of the region
is crucial for our survival.

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 refers to the existence of a North Pole & South Pole along which the magnets get ~~are~~ directed when suspended.

The cause for occurrence of Magnetism of Earth is the movement of molten ~~are~~ material in Earth's core (Iron & Nickel etc) which tends to

follow in a particular direction such that the lines of Magnetic field fall as shown in figure.

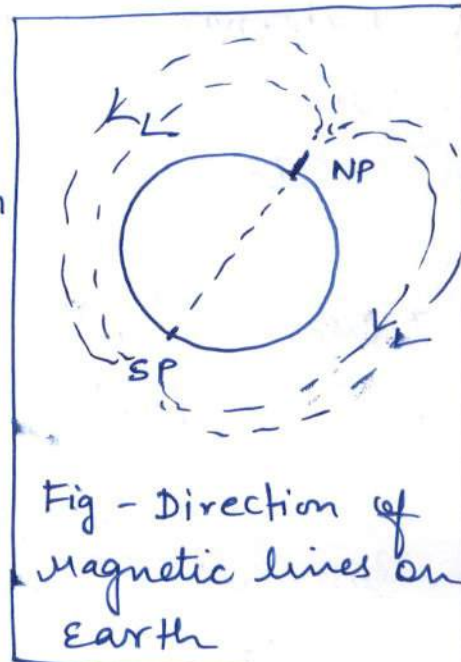


Fig - Direction of magnetic lines on Earth

Factors behind its variation -

Temporally & Spatially -

- 1) The molten material movement changes and its changes direction & location
- 2) External factors like solar winds, force of other planets etc.
- 3) Movement of plate tectonics also impacts it
- 4) ~~So~~ Atmosphere also plays a role

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 is a crucial phenomena impacting Indian monsoon.

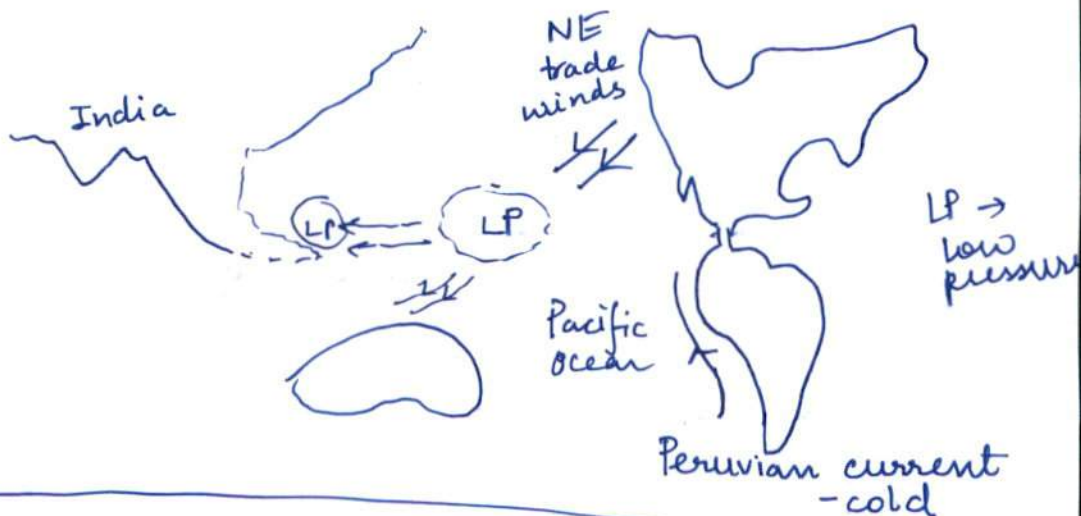


Fig: Map of world showing creation of pressure zones

- ① As shown in figure, during summer, the huge Pacific ocean warms up and creates low pressure area.
- ② The N-E trade winds blow it to the East China and Australian sea coast.
- ③ This low pressure, moisture laden then falls as showers in these parts.

- ④ This leads to ~~water~~^{air} rising up which hits the tropopause (which is cold) turns back and ~~sets~~ comes down as cold dry air in peruvian coast.
- ⑤ This sets up a circulation called Walker circulation

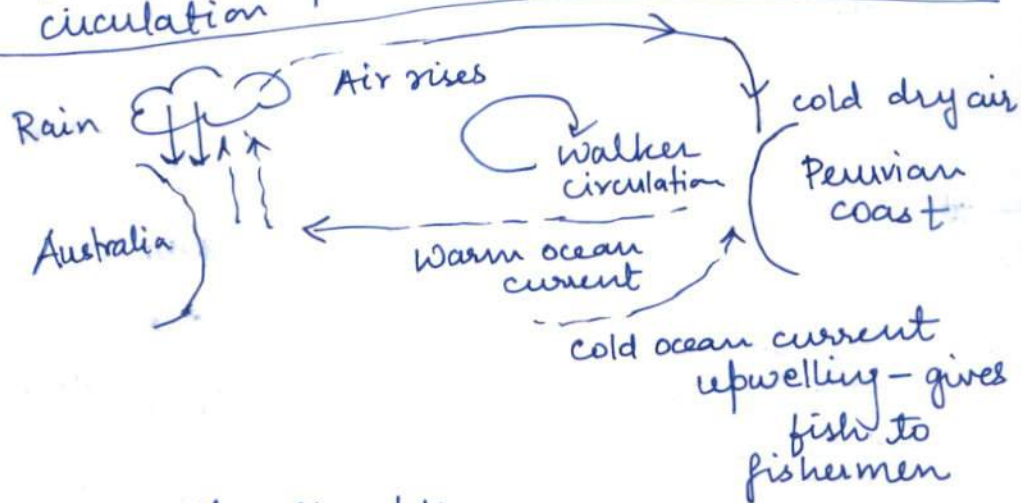


Fig - Walker Circulation

Impact on Indian Monsoon -

- ① During El-Nino years, the reverse takes place, i.e. the trade winds are weak and LP area is pulled towards Peruvian coast.
- ② This creates 2 competing LP regions in North Hemisphere.
- ③ The Indian LP area is weaker and hence monsoon winds turn towards Pacific ocean
- ④ This leads to droughts in India, Australia and floods in Peru.

- ④ The reverse happens in La-Niña.
- 1) The NE trade winds are stronger leading to stronger Walker circulation
 - 2) This brings greater showers in India.

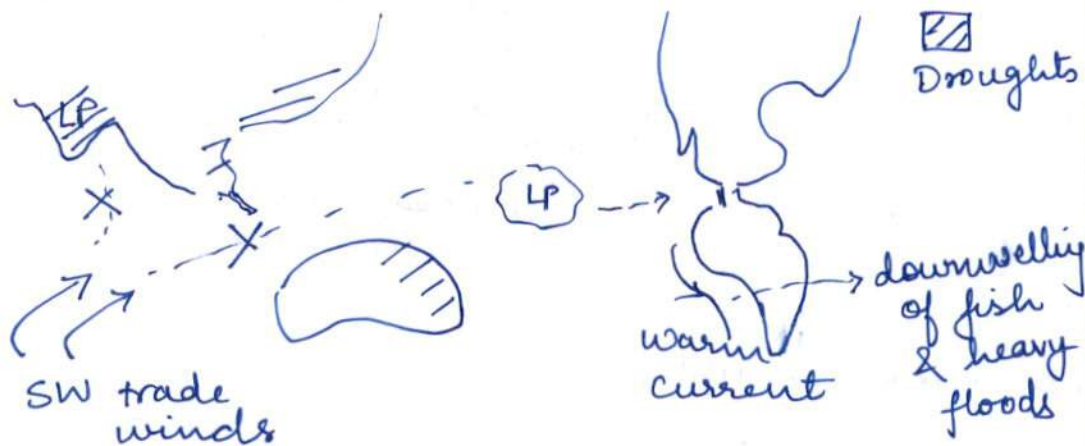


Fig - EL Nino system set up

Thus the Indian Monsoon is reduced, leading to droughts, poor agriculture and ^{low} food production. This happened in India in 2019.