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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Mayank Mishra		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	487045
Center	ORN	Date	3/07/19

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	
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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।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

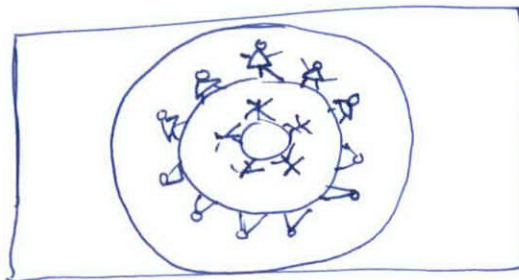
All the Best

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the 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। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal Art in India is an expression of Tribal lifestyle and creativity. It is a reflection of simplistic way of life glued together by societal values. Some of the major tribal arts includes Worli Paintings, Gonds, Bastar Art, etc.

Worli Paintings



Sample Worli Paintings of Maharashtra.

This is a world-famous painting with simple stick-like figures joining hands with each other. It reflects the creativity of artist to show social solidarity and prevalence of collectivity and egalitarianism.

Gond Paintings -

Gonds are one of the most widely present tribal groups in Andhra-Telangana region.

Gonds paintings are full of basic human figures in multiple colours showing the vibrance of social life. Their paintings are characterised by cohesion and expression of mood of tribals lifestyle.

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~~ Cornwallis has played an instrumental role in judicial reforms in India. The period of 1790s witnessed codification of hitherto practised Hindu and Muslim laws.

Cornwallis declared "All natives of Hindostan are corrupt". This guided all his actions where he excluded the inclusion of Indians in administration.

Key features of judicial reforms introduced by him include -

- * Separation of judiciary and executive to prevent concentration of powers
- * Trial by codified laws under the presence of Hindu and Muslim interpreters of law.

These enabled for the first time a uniform system of administration

across the whole country. Indians began to get aware about the functioning of rule of law and judiciary.

Conwallis however dealt with cases regarding Indian society by appointing European judges and bureaucracy

His lack of trust in integrity of Indians was a major reason of their exclusion.

It led to -

- ~~Not~~ Non acceptance of verdict by the convict, leading to violence.
- Apathy of judges in understanding the situation comprehensively.

However, the judicial reforms initiated by Conwallis took an initiation towards further development by future Governor Generals, majorly by William Bentick.

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 Indian revolutionary movement in 1920s began with ~~Non-Cooperation~~ a great global influence of socialism and belief in human capability as against racial superiority.

A lot of revolutionary organisations conducted raids, dacoities, etc to overthrow the British regime.

One such organisation was founded by Bhagat Singh, Ramprasad Bismil, Bhagwati charan Vohra, etc and it was called the Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) in 1924. It was famously involved in Kakori Robbery case.

However, under the influence of socialism, HRA converted itself into Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)

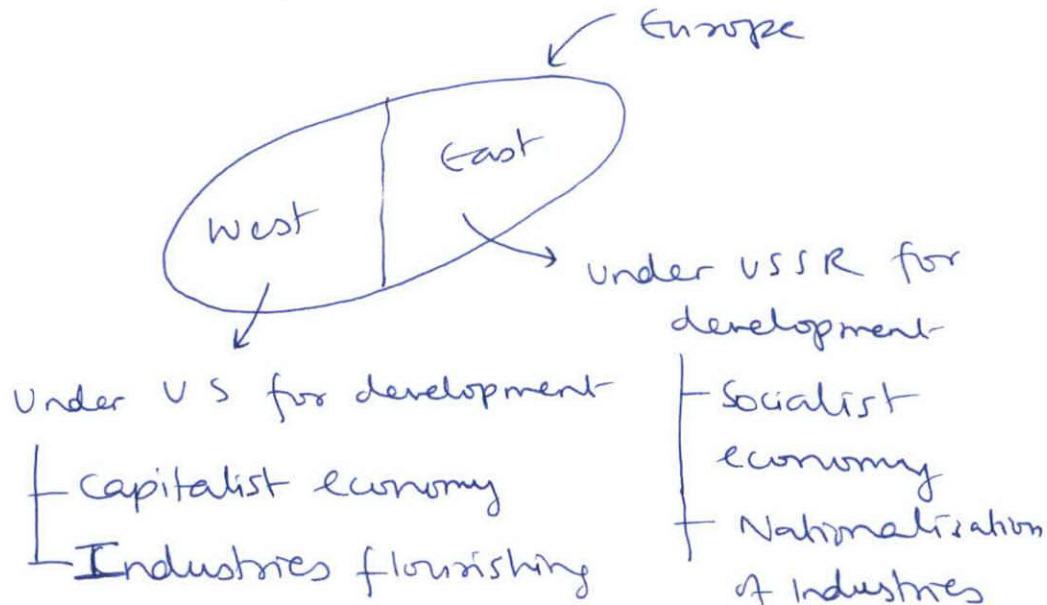
which aimed to eliminating exploitation of man by man.

Bhagat Singh took the daring step of shooting unpopular British official Saunders as he thought him guilty of killing a national figure of Lala Lajpat Rai.

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 western Europe progressed and people started migrating.



Berlin wall was created to stop migration from East to West.

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 prohibited as per Article 23 of the Indian constitution. It often represents labour without the willingness of the individual involved.

The tradition of feudal lord and serf in European society had its Indian counterpart in "Jajman - Kameen" system.

The Kameen used to perform various kinds of service for the jajman.

With adoption of new value system in modern industrial society, the old relations still continues. Bonded labour is also due to other factors like -

* migration of bread-winner → Bonded labour by wife and children to compensate the debt.

* Changing forms of bonded labour - Eg - Domestic servants are often made to do menial work against their will.

* Caste dominance - The caste equation still has a great influence on Indian society where bonded labour is mostly done by lower caste.

Steps that can be taken to address the issue include -

- o Education and awareness to the community about the fundamental, inalienable right of humans.
- o Better enforcement of laws like SC-ST Atrocities Act, Civil Rights Act, etc
- o Social ostracisation of guilty will have a positive impact.
- o Latent forms of bonded labour needs to be recognised.
- o Rehabilitation of rescued labours.

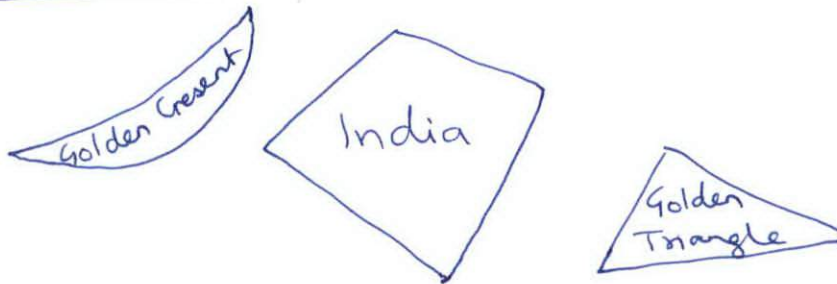
Bonded labour is a continuing menace to the idea of inclusive growth.

The systemic problem has to be tackled at individual as well as societal level.

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 is a rampant problem in India with the youth being greatly affected. This leads to greater liability on the state instead of reaping "demo-graphic dividend"



The major cause of drug abuse among youth is the easy supply due to geographical location of India between the "Golden Crescent" countries (Afghanistan, Central Asia) on its west and Golden Triangle Countries (Indo-China) on its east.

Some other reasons include -

- * Peer pressure due to high vulnerability in social groups.
- * Decline in family bonding due to which

the youth do not share their problems and resort to drugs for "escapism"

- * Acceptance in society - The young generation considers it "cool" to smoke weed or take higher end drugs.
- * Lack of law enforcement

In order to tackle this issue, the following steps have been suggested -

- 24x7 helpline number for immediate counselling
- Rehabilitation centre to de-addict the individual and open up better career opportunity.
- Strict monitoring of drug supply networks and curbing them through better intelligence.
- Colleges and schools must take strict action in the bud stage.

Cases of drug abuse is well reflected in "Udta Punjab", a Bollywood movie. It is time we treat this issue collectively and ensure a better future for the youth.

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 interconnectedness of economy, culture and society all over the globe. It has been present throughout history but modern globalisation is unprecedented in scale.

Globalisation impacted Indian culture in a tremendous way, some of which include -

- * Integration of markets and production as per global demand
- * Integration of educational subjects with multi-lingual learning provision.
- * "Westernisation" of Indian culture like -
 - ▷ Communication in English to show "elitence" in social gatherings.
 - ▷ Decline in joint family system - leading to decline in societal values.
 - ▷ "Digitisation of relationships" - Whatsapp and other social media

have evolved our communication with our elders in the family.

However, Indian traditions and cultures have shown continuity with change in the era of globalisation. Instances of "glocalisation" (Globalisation + Localisation)

include -

- McDonald's selling only vegetarian during Navratri festival.
- Marriages are still largely based on caste through portals like brahmin-marriage.com.
- An Indian in Australia still cheers for India in a cricket match between the two, signifying continuity of bond with homeland.

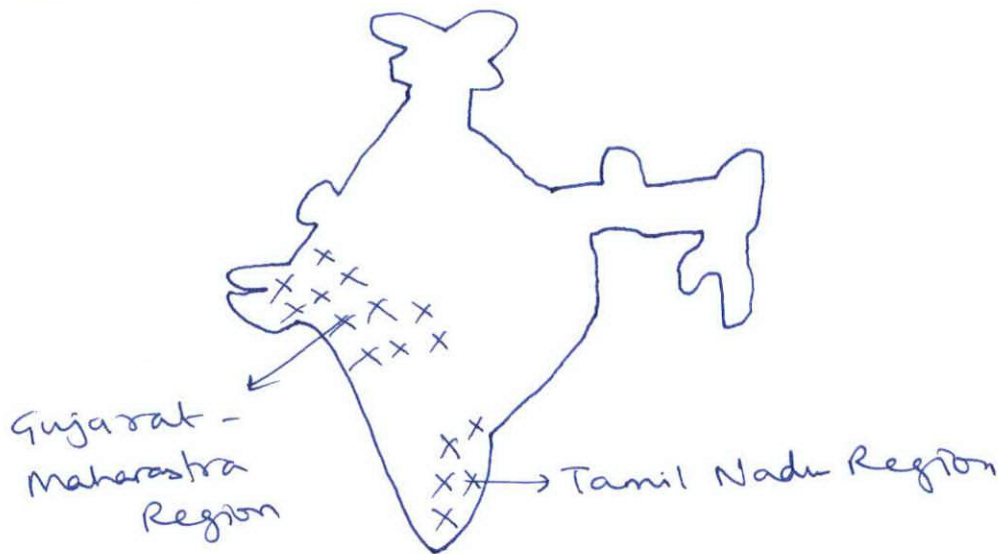
Globalisation due to unequal growth across nations is now threatened by protectionism all over. Yet its contribution to making the world we are in today is irrefutable.

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 is one of the major cash crop being grown in India. The first modern cotton textile mill was established in Bombay in 1854.

Distribution:-



The distribution is largely confined to two geographical regions - the western India and the South.

Factors:-

towards Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region
The distribution is skewed, because -

- a) Availability of black soil in deccan which is ideal for cotton growth.
- b) Presence of port for shipping products
Ex - Kandla port, Mumbai port, etc
- c) Availability of frost-free days required for cotton growth.
- d) Availability of capital to setup mills as the region is prosperous.
- e) As cotton is not a weight losing crop, the presence of market near mills reduces the transportation cost, boosting demand.
- f) Infrastructural integration with domestic market across India through rail, road network.
- g) Availability of migrant labour population for economic production.

Multiple factors contribute to concentration of ^{cotton}~~copper~~ in western India in Gujarat - Maharashtra region.

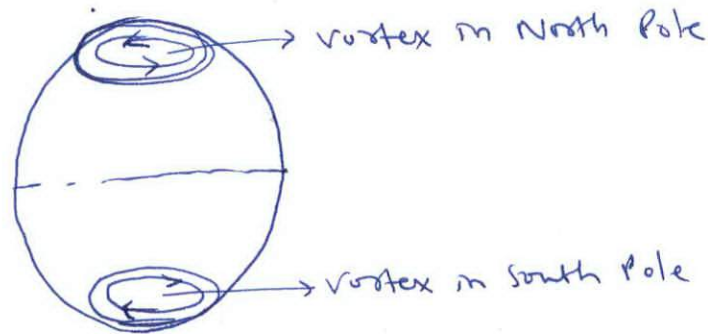
9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

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।

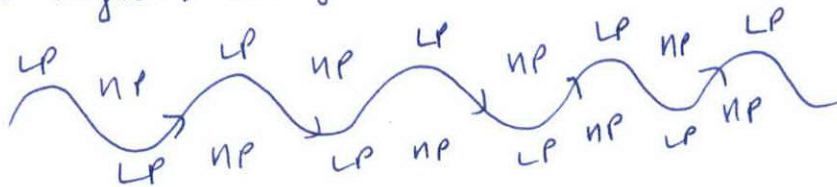
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. (150 words) 10

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 upper atmospheric wind system contained in the polar regions (North and South) which intensifies in winter. Recently the United States witnessed cold-waves due to its influx.



Polar vortex are low-pressure systems in upper atmosphere. Due to presence of Polar Jet streams, it is often limited to polar regions only.

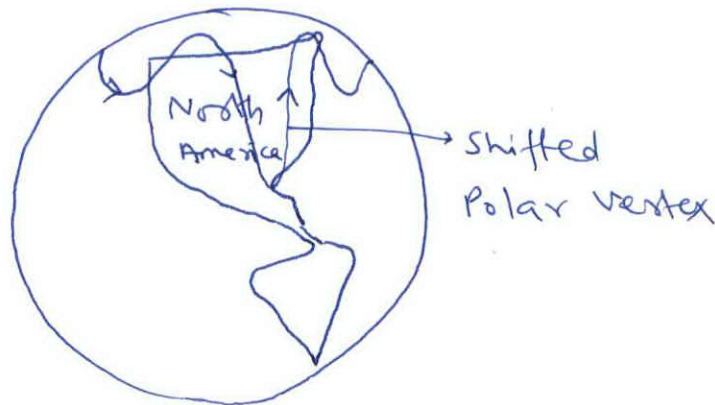


LP = Low Pressure HP = High Pressure.

Recently, however, the system was disturbed by low pressure tropospheric

winds leading to shift of vortex towards the south of poles (North America region).

The hot air currents may at times disturb the conditions that restrict the vortex to poles alone



This led to situation of sub-zero temperature in areas as far as Florida in USA.

Being at higher latitudes in the absence of high insolation energy, these vortex faced no obstacle in their journey, leading to its intensification.

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।

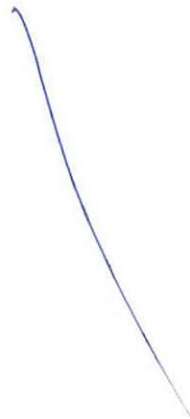
Medieval poets during Bhakti Movement had profound influence on masses.

a) Kabir -

His dohas is compiled in "Bijak" and acted as moral teachings.

b) Gurnanank

c) Narsinh mehta - his bhajan acted as inspiration for Gandhiji



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 British Parliament introduced the Government of India Act, 1919 to pacify the demands of Indian Nationalists for greater access in governance of India.

This Act, enacted 100 years ago, played a major role - both in Indian polity as well as freedom struggle.

GoI Act, 1919 :-

* Introduction of dyarchy at the level of provinces -

- Subjects were divided into "Reserved" to be administered by Governor with his Executive Council not responsible to the legislature and "Transferred" to be administered by the elected ministers responsible to legislature.

* The salary of secretary of state of India was to be paid by British

Government and not Indian Revenue, thus preventing the drain of wealth since 1858.

* Representation of Indians in legislature was increase by creating two Houses -

- Lower House - Directly elected
- Upper House - Indirectly elected

* A High Commission for India was established in London.

* Two lists were introduced - Union List and Provincial List. The states under the Governor were free to enact on the provincial list with minimum interference by the Viceroy.

* The Provincial Budget was to be freely discussed and voted upon by the Provincial legislature.

* Separate Electorates were also given to Christians, Sikhs, etc in addition to Muslims already given by 1909 Act.

The Act is a historical landmark in Indian Freedom Struggle. The Congress rejected the Act, stating its vague

And inadequate provisions as unacceptable.

further, it is significant as —

- * It failed to satisfy the August Declaration by Montague where progress towards self-government was promised.
- * The central legislature still had prime control of Britishers, defeating the idea of self-government.
- * For the first time, women were given the right to vote which acted as their greater emancipation.
- * The illusion of goodness of British intentions was shattered and shortly after, Non-cooperation movement was launched.
- * It acted as base for future reforms and Swaraj was recognised as a legitimate right by the government.

Government of India Act, 1919 is rightly called the "Magna Carta" of India as it formed the base of future political structure.

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 came to India as traders but soon overpowered all the other major rivals like Portuguese, Dutch, French, etc to rule India for nearly two centuries.

Multiple factors influenced this access to Britishers, some of which includes -

- * Decline of Mughal Empire after death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
- * Fragmented polity of India with multiple Kingdom like Rajputs, Maratha, Nizam fighting among themselves.
- * Better naval power and superior arms with the British.
- * Corrupt Indians at times helping Britishers against their own masters.

The British Conquest in India can be traced from 1757 to 1856 in the following phases -

* Battle of Plassey :- It acted as trigger to British conquest where the Nawab of Bengal, Shiraj-ud-Daula was defeated by Clive. Political control of British started as they appointed the new Nawab.

* Battle of Buxar, 1764 - The British defeated the combined army of Nawab of Bengal, Mughal Emperor and Nawab of Oudh. This demonstrated their superiority in warfare and got them access to governance in Bengal.

* Warren Hastings and Policy of Ring Fence -
Hastings began ~~ex~~ fighting wars with many Indian Kingdoms like the Marathas, Mysore, etc and the British came out victorious. As a result, their territories expanded.

* Wellesley and Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
Lord Wellesley introduced the idea of

Subsidiary Alliance where the princes have to accept the British suzerainty without fighting a war and have to keep a British Resident at their court at their own expense. They were not sovereign to decide foreign policy.

* Dalhousie and Doctrine of Lapse

Dalhousie made aggressive campaign to include more territories in British Indian Empire by following the Doctrine of Lapse. Under this, a ruler without a natural heir would have his/her territory annexed on death. Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, etc were annexed in this manner.

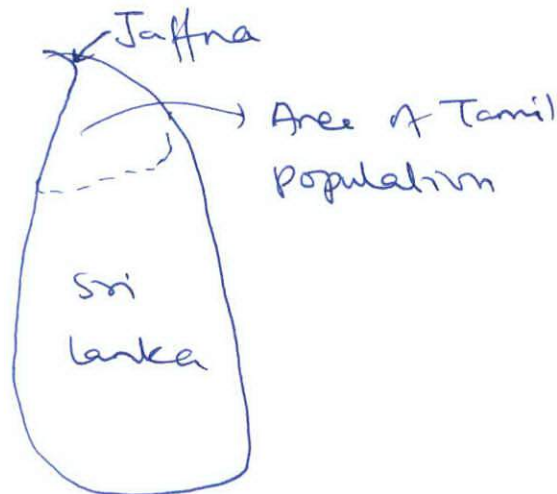
By 1856, the British had captured more than one-third of the then undivided India. This resentment was resented by many rulers who lost their authority. Thus, they supported the cause of soldiers with active leadership in the Revolt of 1857.

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।

The Indian Tamils living in Sri Lanka were mostly residing in Northern Part of Sri Lanka in area around Jaffna.

The majority Buddhist Sinhalese denied them recognition in the new constitution of Sri Lanka. This led to discontent among the Tamils residing in Sri Lanka



This led to grouping together of Tamils for a revolt against the Sri Lankan government. The LTTE was formed under the leadership of Prabhakaran to have an armed struggle for equal treatment.

In this background, the Rajiv Gandhi Government signed Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord whose key provisions included -

- * Peaceful surrender of LTTE
- * Recognition of Tamil Rights by the Sri Lankan Government
- * India to help persuade LTTE forces.

However, when the LTTE refused, India sent Peace Keeping Forces to fight against LTTE with the Sri Lankan Army. This however was a failure and the army had to be withdrawn.

This episode led to following consequences -

- * Humiliation of Indian Diplomacy.

- b) Damage to innocent Tamil civilians by the Sinhalese
- c) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE cadet member.

LTTE finally surrendered after more than a decade when their leader Parabhakaran was killed. The episode however stands a testimony of India - Sri Lanka relationship.

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।

The latest census shows that more than a third of India now lives in urban areas. Increase in urban population is due to multiple factors like better employment opportunities, migration, better market for goods, agricultural distress in rural areas among others.

However, not everyone who lives in urban India is able to afford a good quality life there. Urbanisation has created a category of "urban poor" who do not have decent standards of living due to low-income.

Up-urban poor in cities face several challenges such as -

- * Slumization - The living has to be sustained in dingy slums with pathetic Sanitation standards. The cost of living

is so high in urban areas that living in slums is more of a compulsion.

* Poor Health Condition - The victims of negligence have to often face wrath of multiple diseases due to poor sanitation.

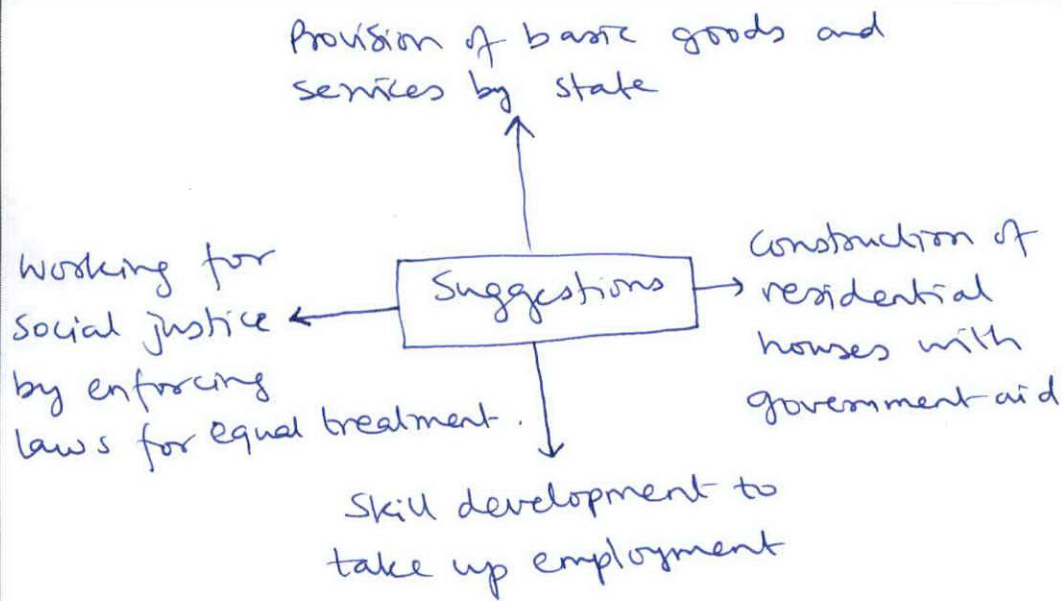
Not being able to access affordable healthcare, frequent deaths are witnessed.

* Exploitation - The urban poor are often found begging on streets, made to do 'begar' or exploited as bonded labour with meagre wages.

* Discrimination - They are often harassed in public places and denied access to public goods and services.

For the idea of inclusive India, it is imperative that the challenges faced by the urban poor is to be addressed.

Some of the suggestions to improve the lives of urban poor includes



The Government has taken certain steps like -

- 1) National Urban Livelihood Mission
 - 2) PM Awasas Yojana
 - 3) Slum Development and Rehabilitation
 - 4) Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- among many others.

The Indian Urbanisation at the current rate is unsustainable, inequitable and disastrous. There is an urgent need for a planned intervention by both the State as well as Civil Society for the vision of New 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 प्रायः सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In a recent survey conducted by BBC India, as many as 70% women in India admitted to violation of their "bodily sovereignty". Women in India are often given unequal status and access as compared to men and its effect on sexual and reproductive health right is a manifestation of evils in society.

The problem is so common that the cause lies hardly at the individual level but at the level of society. Some instances include -

* Prevalence of Patriarchy - It has not only eroded equality of women but destroyed their rights over their own body. The Economic Survey 2017-18 quoted "son-metapreference" in Indian society which is the decision

imposed on women regarding the number of children she has to produce.

Rape - both pre and post marital is another instance of patriarchal manifestation

* Lack of availability of contraceptives -

The pharmaceutical industry hardly has proportionate production of women contraceptives. Some religion forbid women to use contraceptive which clearly demonstrate the orthodox traditional value.

* Talking about Reproductive Health Rights is considered a taboo

Women in India, especially rural, lack access to sanitary pads during their menstruation cycle, leading to compromise on their health by using local alternatives.

Even though some do buy sanitary pads, it is often wrapped in black plastic as if it is something "profane and illegal".

However, off late there has been growing awareness about the systemic issue rooted in societal values and traditions.

Women are able to speak up about the violation of their sovereignty. #MeToo

Movement is a testimony of how women have been harassed at different stages of their lives.

It is also said that patriarchal values are debarring in the modern society. However, the reality is far from being true. There is a greater need to-

- Enhance access to contraceptives and sanitary pads for women.
- Consider women as sole owner of their sexual and reproductive rights.
- Discuss the various issues without hesitation to arrive at a bigger solution.

Women in Indian values have often been equated with powerful Goddess. It is high time we treat them so else ~~there~~ the humanity will cease to exist.

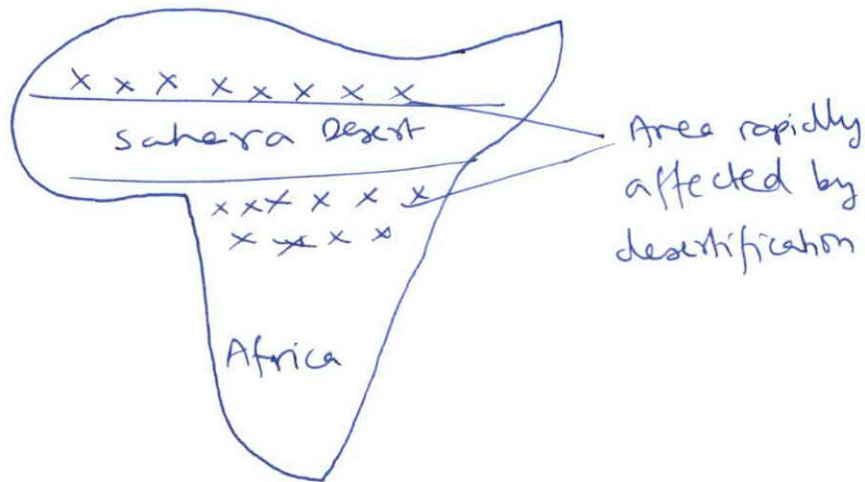
17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(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।

(LDN)
Land Degradation Neutrality is coined by ~~UN framework Convention for Climate Change~~
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to refer to the commitment of preventing further desertification of Earth's habitable area.

Today due to increase in global climate temperature and rapid deforestation for development, desertification is increasing at an exponential rate. The fertile lands are losing the "borders to soil" in the form of trees, converting them to desert. The major impact is seen in Africa, China, South-Asia and the like.



It is said that the Sahara Desert is expanding into nearby areas. This becomes a cause of food security concern. LDN is a resolve to stop further desertification.

It is significant because -

- It protects the natural landscape.
- It safe guards the food security aspect of human development.
- It collaborates on a global cause.
- Saved landscape can be better utilized.

UNCCD has recommended the following steps for LDN -

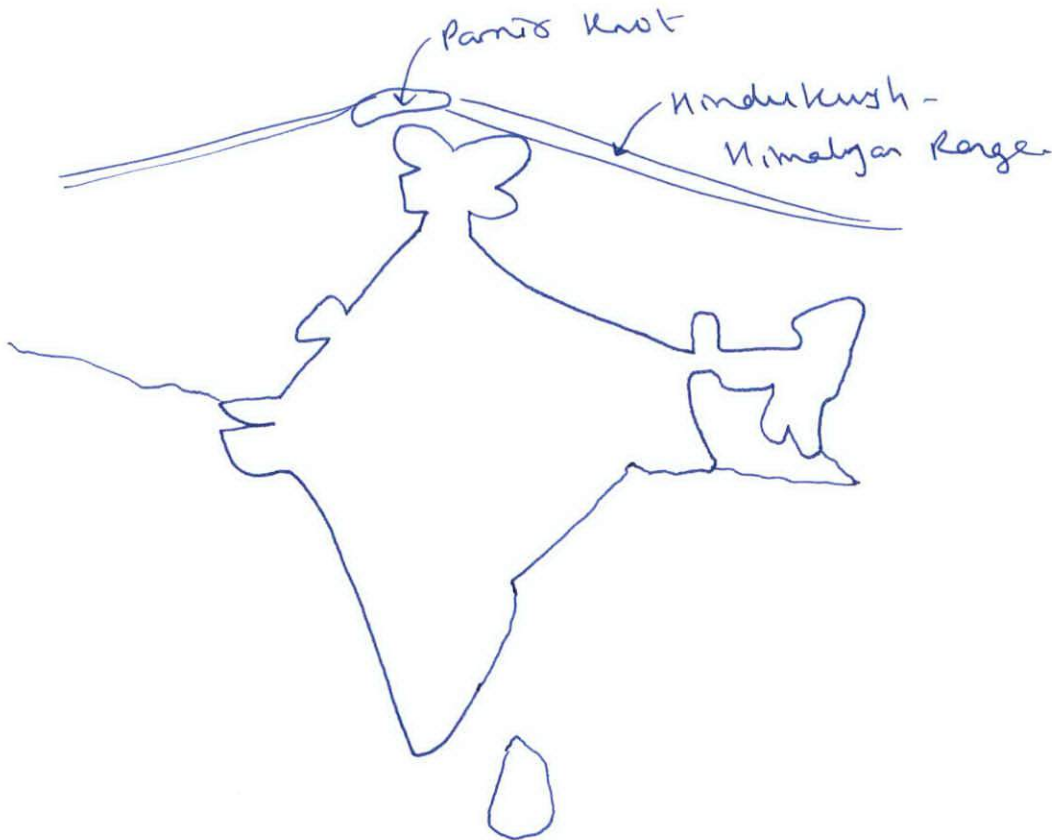


UNCCD introduced the "Great Green Wall" project in Africa to combat desertification and land degradation. LDN is inevitable step to ensure sustainable development.

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?

The Hindukush - Himalayan Region is often referred to as the "Third Pole" of the world due to presence of large volume of ice trapped in glaciers. They act as natural borders separating South Asia from the rest of the continent.



Geographical Importance -

- * They act as natural barriers to -
 - a) Cold winds from continental Asia
 - b) Monsoon winds from Indian sub-continent

Thus they act as climate divide for South-Asian region.

- * They are source of fresh water and many rivers begin their journey in these ranges.

- * Important passes act as gateway to the rest of Asia.

Economic Importance -

- o They are source of minerals with high value.
- o Natural passes facilitate trade.
- o They contain Indian Monsoon to South-Asia feeding Indian Agriculture with rain → Essential for food security.
- o They are source of rare medicinal plants of therapeutic value.

How are they changing?

* Global warming is leading to melting of ice-caps. Higher elevations suffer more due to "Elevation based heating"

A recent report by Nepal based think-tank suggests great threat.

* Frequent human intervention is de-stabilising the natural carrying capacity, leading to earthquakes

* Excavation for minerals is damaging the control mechanism of nature.

Possible consequences -

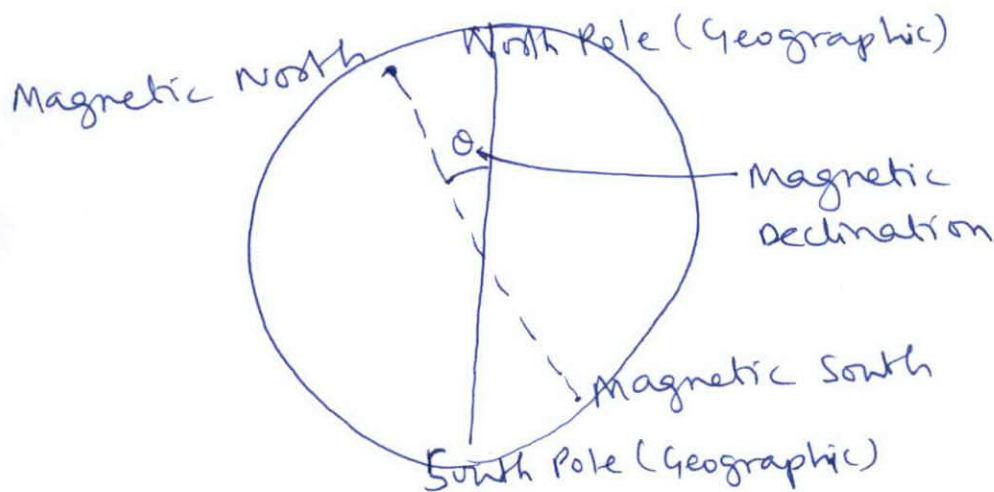
o It is difficult to predict due to ~~unprecedented~~ unprecedented event but increased global climate change, flooding due to melted glacial water, water scarcity in the long run and unpredictability of Indian monsoon are some of the impact.

Hindukush-Himalayan region has to be understood as our heritage and efforts should be intensified for its protection.

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

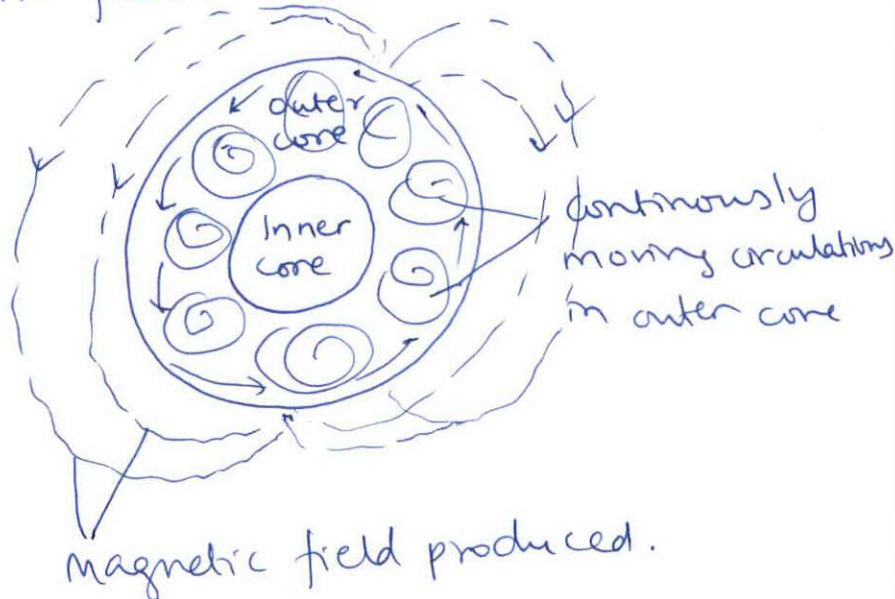
पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism has been a significant geographical discovery, leading to various developments like magnetic compass, GPS, etc. Earth as a whole behaves like a big bar magnet with magnetic field affecting various phenomena in space too like solar flares, satellite communication, etc.



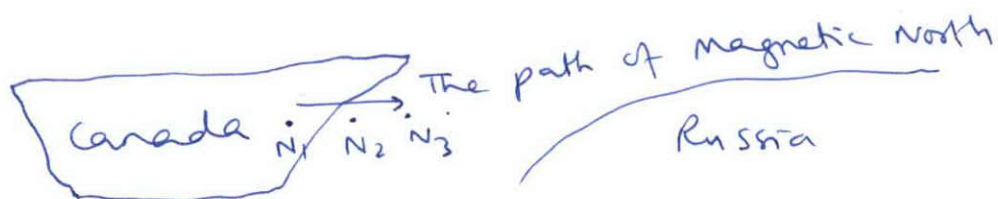
The most accepted theory for Earth's magnetism suggest that convection current in Earth's outer core, consisting of Iron and Nickel produce

magnetic field. Physics states that a moving charged particle produces a magnetic field around it



However, it is believed that the Earth's magnetism is not static. It has changed multiple times in the history and has even reversed several time.

Recently, the magnetic north is reported to be shifting away from Canada region towards Siberia. The shift is happening at a faster pace than usual



The factors behind its temporal variation include -

- * Changing composition of earth's interior over time due to differentiation of layers.
- * Changing pressure and temperature conditions in the molten core
- * Continuous convection of molten material with different rate.

This has led to spatial variation over time as the movement in inner core is random and rarely follows any prediction. The reversal of Earth's magnetism is the perfect example of uncertainties.

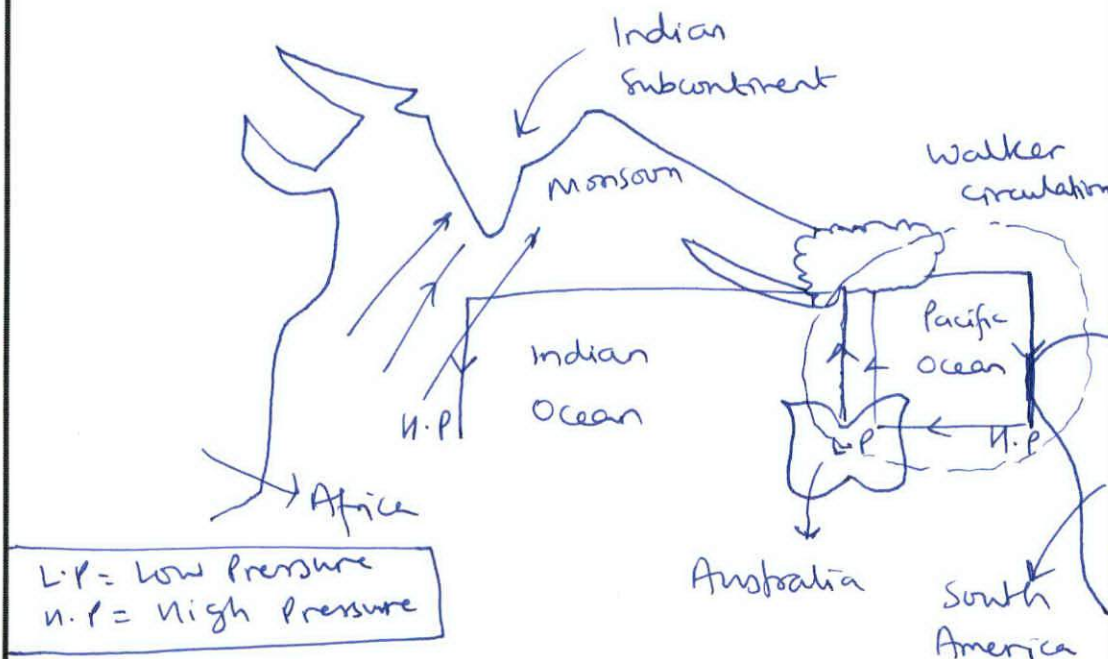
Considering the impact of Earth's magnetism on our communication systems, the topic has attracted global attention. The faster we observe a pattern, the better we will be able to tackle any unexpected situation.

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

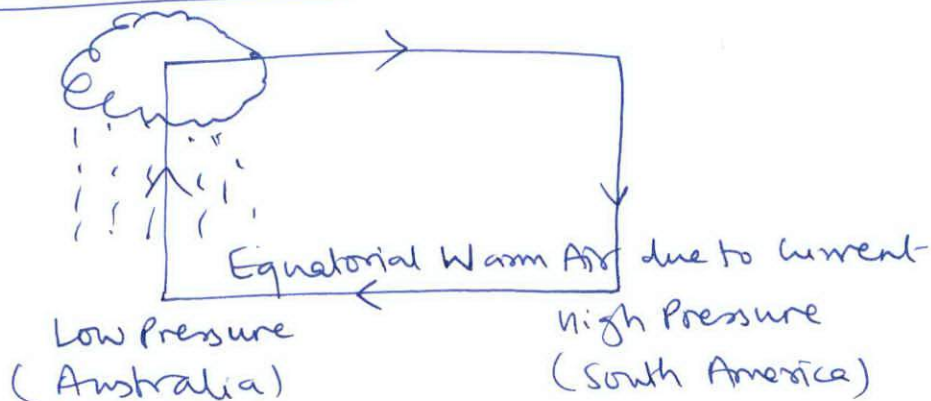
(250 words) 15

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

walker circulation is found in El-Nino phenomena in the pacific ocean. El-Nino is not an annual event but whenever it occurs, it impacts the global climate.



Walker Circulation -



During ~~the~~ Normal Year -

The equatorial current (warm) carries water off the coast of Peru towards Australia, leading to development of low Pressure over Australia and High Pressure over the western coast of south America.

This setup sets up a circulation in the pacific ocean. Low pressure leads to cloud formation over Australia which leads to rainfall. Further, the cycle also extends to Indian ocean, intensifying High Pressure in the area which strengthens the Indian Monsoon.

During El-Nino Year -

Sometimes, the water is not taken off the Peruvian coast and low pressure develops over Eastern Pacific. This is due to weakening of Trade winds.

This weakens the walker circulation and rainfall instead of occurring over Australia occurs over western south America.

Impact of weakening of Walker Circulation of Indian Monsoon —

- * It leads to significant reduction in rainfall, leading to severe droughts in certain areas
- * It increases inter-seasonal variability.
- * Indian Monsoon however is not affected by El-Nino alone and sometime it may also be countered by phenomena like Indian-ocean Dipole, MJO, etc.

Hence, El-Nino whenever dominant affects India's monsoon negatively, leading to frequent droughts. However, Indian monsoon remains as unexplainable mystery to scientists till today.