



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Name of Candidate | Riddhima | Registration Number | 55401 |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Date | 23 rd July 19 |
| Center | Online (Chandigarh) | | |

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

Tribal art forms reflect the creativity inherent in rural areas. With reference to Worli :-

- It is made on mud or cowdung coated base with white rice paste mixed with gum. Thus, indigenous materials are used.
- Reflects the worship of Palghat or the Goddess of fertility in the western ghats, that is, it reflects traditional practices of worship.
- Geometric figures like triangles, circles and rectangles are used.
- Found in the bordering areas of Maharashtra and

Gujarat.

With reference to Gond
art in Madhya Pradesh:-

- Traditional idioms are represented in the motifs.
- Traditional materials are used and natural primary colours, reflecting indigenous painting technology.

Thus, tribal art forms in India reflect many aspects of rural creativity, coming from religion, painting material etc.

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। विघ्नेषण कीजिए।

Ans. Lord Cornwallis, as the Governor General of India, introduced the 'Cornwallis code' or a series of judicial reforms.

- Relieving the District Magistrate from some of their judicial functions.
- Courts of Circuit and Sadar Muzami Adalat were set up for civil cases.
- Beneath these lay the Registrar's Courts headed by Europeans and the subordinate courts by Indians.
- Rule of Law was clearly codified and equality before law was promoted.

However, a striking feature was the rigid and

complete exclusion of Indians from it.

- It was explicitly laid down that all posts that paid above Rs 3000 a year would be reserved for Europeans. Thus, Indians were excluded from higher posts.

- The rule of law had one exception - Europeans had separate courts and could be tried only by European judges in criminal cases.

From fact - judicial parity between Indians and Europeans was a key demand of intellectuals like Rammohan Roy, Deozis etc.

3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

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

Revolutionary movements were an integral part of the freedom struggle and got a great fillip in the 1920s and 1930s.

In Punjab; it was spearheaded by the Hindustan Republican Association set up by Ramprasad Bismil, Sachin Sanjwal and Bhagwaticharan Vohra.

- After the Kakori conspiracy case in 1925, the organisation was regrouped as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, demanding a United States of India and a socialist future.

- Bhagat Singh was a key contributor to the revolutionary movement in Punjab :-

- His emphasis on Socialism as the system that made the exploitation of man by man impossible set the course for the future of the HSRA.
- His unyielding focus on Secularism was a unifying factor.
- Youth Politics got a fillip through Punjab Nanjawan Bharat Sabha and Lahore Students Union.
- Revolutionary activity like throwing bombs on the Central Legislative Assembly, killing Samdars after Lajpat Rai's murder, and using his execution for propaganda through rallying cries of Inquilab Hindustan.

In Bengal it was spearheaded by Surya Sen and his revolutionary Chittagong group.

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।

In the aftermath of the World War II, the Marshall Plan was a plan providing financial aid to the battered European nations ravaged by war. It was also aimed at stemming the rising tide of Communism in Europe.

In many ways, it became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes - East and West :-

- 1) Eastern European nations were sharing geographically close borders with the USSR, that reacted to the Marshall plan with cominform, to consolidate the power of the

2) left wing governments .
 financial aid under the
 Marshall Plan helped the
 Western European nations
 rebuild their economies .

• By 1991, the conditions
 of the workers in the Western
 Europe was better than in
 the Eastern part, and
 this became a reason for
 the downfall of USSR .

3) In contrast the USSR focussed
 on exploiting resources from its
 sphere of influence, since it
 was engaged in a show of power
 with USA in the cold war .

Mass pauperisation
 in the East stood in stark
 contrast to the prosperity of the
 West. This was very prominent
 in East and West Germany, subseq
uent ~~block~~ blockade and the fall of
the Berlin wall.

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 refers to the forcible extraction of work from a person without adequate remuneration. Even though the Constitution clearly prohibits it under Art. 23, it still persists in many ways.

Causes of Persistence :-

1) Intergenerational bondage :-

where people are often pledged as children to the exploiter, and lack the choice to resist. This is often due to loans that they or their parents may have taken and are unable to repay.

2) Debt bondage due to loans that one is unable to repay forced labour in the money-

- lender's promises occurs.
- 3) Social factors like caste can cause bondage by bonding to traditional occupations.
 - 4) The Supreme Court recognises Economic coercion as a form of bondage, where people lack choice due to poverty.

Suggestions :-

- 1) Implementing an awareness program nationwide.
- 2) Schemes like the PENCIL portal to rescue Child labour can be useful.
- 3) Regulation of usurious moneylending especially in tribal areas.
- 4) Identifying bonded labour hotspots and providing compensation, protection and rehabilitation to bonded labourers rescued.

Don't write anything this margin (इस मार्ज में कुछ न लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस मार्ज में कुछ न लिखें)

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?

Many factors enhance the risk for drug abuse initiation or continuation by youth:-

- (1) Presence of drug suppliers in the vicinity.
• for instance, Punjab is a hotspot due to influx of Narcotics from the opium growing regions of Kasol (Himachal Pradesh) and Pakistan.
- (2) Representation in popular culture like movies etc. makes the prospect of trying drugs attractive.
- (3) Peer pressure from classmates or friends.
- (4) Absence of accessible de-addiction centers, counselling and healthcare.

Measures that can be taken to address this:-

- (1) Proper implementation of the Narcotics, drugs and Psychotropic Substances act
 - In fact, recently, death penalty for drug suppliers and repeat offenders has been proposed.
- (2) Cracking down on supply networks, drug peddlers etc.
- (3) Cross-border narco-Terrorism from Pakistan must be handled
- (4) ~~Identifying~~ Identifying drug addicts in schools and workplaces and setting in place a protocol for standard treatment and deaddiction.
- (5) mainstreaming deaddiction centers and spreading awareness

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

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

Globalisation is the free movement of people, information and goods across international borders. In India, post the 1991 economic reforms it has had many impacts:-

~~POSITIVE IMPACTS~~ POSITIVE IMPACTS:-

(1) Globalisation has led to cross-border movement of people and given a great boost to our I.T. Industry and the service sector of the economy, bringing more affluence.

(2) It has benefitted the consumer with better products at competitive prices, making India more CONSUMERIST.

(3) Impact on the industry has been manifold:-

- While industry benefits from technology transfer and imports they lose out due to competition.

(4) Family structures are changing through the introduction of marriages to NRIs, long distance marriages and rising divorce rates.

- Moreover, the migration of educated professionals is causing a wedge in the traditional joint family.
- In centers like Bangalore, Gurgaon, etc, child care centers have come up, along with old-age homes, since respect for aging parents has gone down.

(5) Attributes of caste and religion are not as strong when it comes to everyday life but appear at the time of one's marriage or politics.

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 in India
consists of two elements -
Spinning and Weaving.

While spinning is centered around the cotton-growing belt in the Deccan, weaving is highly decentralized and different forms of art are encouraged, like ikat weaving, Bandhini, etc.

Many factors affect this distribution :-

- 1) Presence of cotton growing belt in the Deccan.
- 2) Historical presence of industry and mills as in case of Surat.

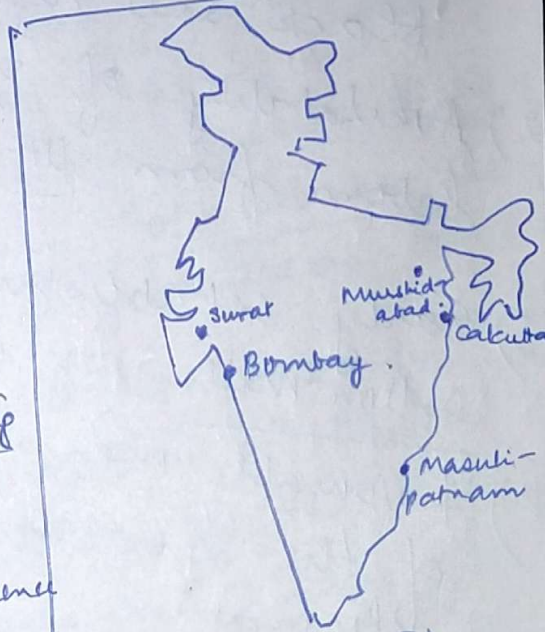


fig. Cotton textile industry in India.

- 3) near an export location or a port.
- 4) government policy and encouragement through SEZs etc.

This industry is greatly localised around the Maharashtra - Gujarat region because:-

- 1) Proximity to the cotton growing belt in the Deccan black soil region.
- 2) Availability of migrant labour from UP, Bihar etc.
- 3) early establishment of cotton mills by entrepreneurs.
- 4) favourable industrial policy of the Government of Gujarat.

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।

Vulnerable coastal and marine ecosystems are impacted by increasing GHGs and global warming in the following ways:

(1) Increasing sea levels and submerging coastlines affect the flora and fauna on the sea shore

(2) Melting ice-caps and glaciers in the polar regions has endangered the species like the Penguin, Polar bear etc. that need surface areas.

(3) Increasing GHGs lead to greater absorption of CO_2 in Carbon Dioxide by the ocean.
• This leads to OCEAN ACIDIFICATION and endangers

the shells of clams, turtles etc,
(molluscs).

(4) Increasing GHGs may cause CARBON FERTILISATION or an increase in flora in the ocean, this may cause ALGAL BLOOM and death of organisms due to toxicity.

(5) Saltwater intrusion endangers mangroves as seen in Sundarbans.

(6) Rising water temperature may cause CORAL BLEACHING.

Measures that can be taken: -

(1) stemming the tide of Global warming through Paris Agreement, reduced pollution etc.

(2) Treatment of GHGs through the particulate filters etc. before release into atmosphere.

(3) Carbon Sequestration in the terrestrial habitat

(4) cooling effluent before releasing, so that thermal pollution is stopped.

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

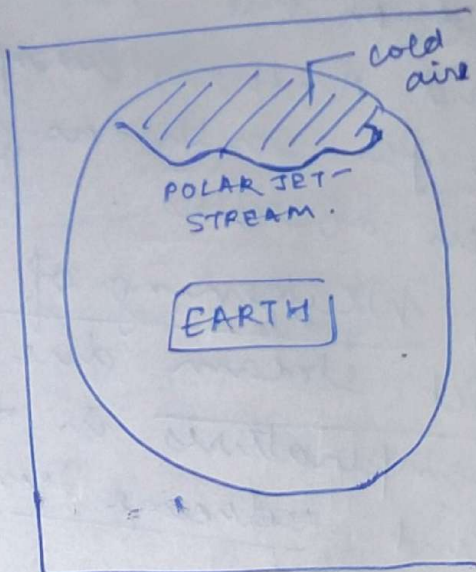
ध्रुवीय भ्रंवर (पोलर वॉर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि: क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

A polar vortex is a low-pressure air circulation that develops in the polar regions of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

This low pressure region is kept in place by the POLAR JET STREAM in

the upper atmosphere, and consists of cold air circulating in the poles.

There are two major jet streams at both ~~both~~ poles, in the tropopause and the stratosphere respectively.



The circulation of these jet streams, influenced by the Coriolis force keeps the cold region limited to the poles.

Recently sub-zero temperatures were in the North American and Northern European regions as far south as Florida have been observed.

(1) Weakening of the polar jet stream due to the rising temperatures in these regions and reducing temperature differences

(2) Moreover, polar temperatures rise faster, and so this effect is compounded.

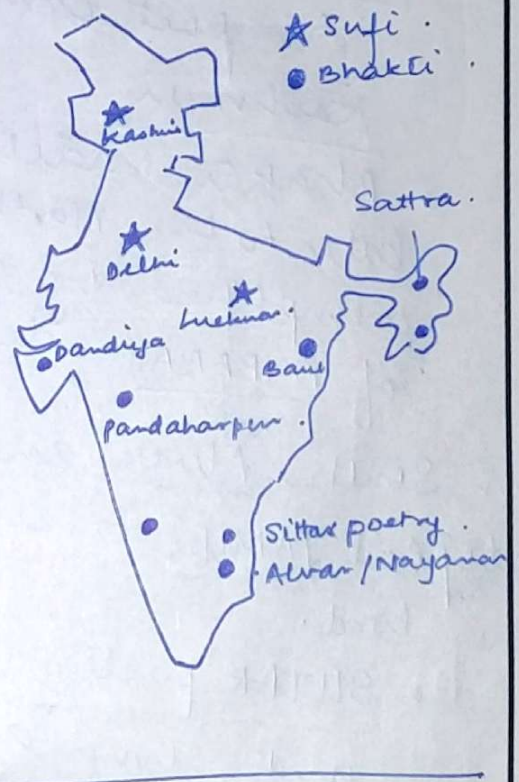
(3) As this jet stream weakens, the cold air flows downwards in the lower atmosphere, causing frost and cold air circulation.

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 literature saw the rise of devotional poetry in almost all the regions and languages of the country.

The Bhakti and Sufi traditions readily adopted the languages of the people as opposed to traditional practices that were confined to Sanskrit.



In the north, the Sufi tradition grew and adopted the languages of URDU and HINDI, especially in the regions of Kashmir, Rucknow, Delhi etc., that were the seat of the ~~modern~~ rulers of the time.

- Lal Ded a famous Kashmiri poet composed in Kashmiri.
- Bhakti tradition came much later to the North and is exemplified by compositions of MURARI etc.

In South, Alvars and Nayanars adopted TAMIL to sing praises of the lord.

- SITTAR poetry was patronised and sung against the atrocities of the caste system etc. in Tamil, Telugu etc.

The North-Eastern tradition exemplifies

- Naam-Samkirtana and Sattiyas in Assam under Shankaracharya. (15th cen).
- manipin Samkirtana and devotional poetry in Manipur.

In the East,

- Baul Sangeet in Bengal, was a combination of Bhakti and Sufi traditions.

In the west, Abhangs often in MARATHI were sung by those worshipping Vithoba.

Thus, the powerful devotional poetry dominates all major languages 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।

Major changes ~~by~~ the Government of India Act, 1919 [Montague Chelmsford Reforms] are :-

(1) DYARCHY or the rule of two in provinces :-

- Reserved subjects were administered by governors and the Executive Councils.
- Transferred subjects administered by governors on advice of council of elected ministers.

(2) Division of subjects of legislation into the central, provincial and concurrent lists

(3) Residual subjects with the Governor general.

- (4) Reservation extended to Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Muslims, along with separate Electorates.
- (5) Federal Public Service Commission set up for recruitment to Civil Services.
- (6) Central Government still not responsible but had BICAMERAL legislature.

Significance as a historic landmark :-

- (1) The extension of separate electorates had the effect of many pressure groups demanding similar concessions like Dalits under Ambedkar, risking the unity of Indians.
- (2) Dyarchy was not practical since the government exercised minute control over the important subjects.

and kept them reserved.

- This experience made the introduction of responsible government a key demand in the freedom struggle.

(3) Council entry of Congress-men at the provincial levels filled the political vacuum.

- Propaganda in the legislatures increased popularity of the movement.

- Defeat of the Public Safety Bill exemplified the civil rights of Indians.

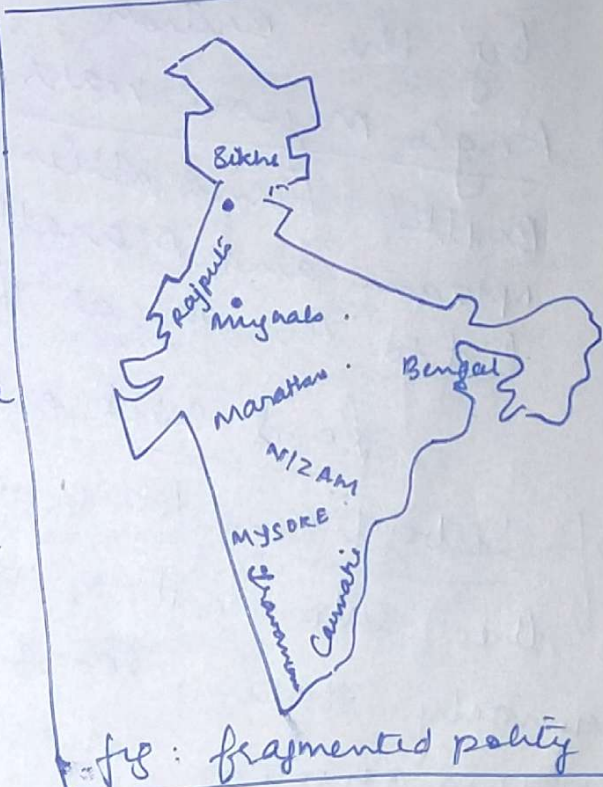
Thus, Government of India Act 1919 was a significant historic landmark.

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 conquest of India was made easier by the fragmented polity that prevailed, as shown in the figure. Several semi-autonomous states under the nominal

authority of the Mughal empire existed. Post the 1757 Battle of Plassey, the British had control of the revenues of Bengal, which allowed it to ~~with~~ win the Anglo-Carnatic wars against



The French supported successor Chanda Sahib. Interfering in succession disputes was a key strategy henceforth.

Absence of modern nationalism in India allowed the British to conquer it using Indian soldiers.

- Anglo Maratha wars in 1772, 1803 and 1815 were won by the British.

- Anglo Mysore wars where the British found allies in the Vizam and Marathas finally led to the defeat of Tipu.

Lord Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance led to the subordination of many princely states. The disbandment of their armies and the dominance of the British Resident.

led to decline of the Protectorate. Outright war and assumption of previously recognised ruler's title was also used.

Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation in the mid 19th century antagonised many rulers like Jaipur, Satara etc. Annexation of Anandh was a key factor in the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

• Annexation of Sindh in 1843 and that of Punjab in 1849 consolidated British hold over the subcontinent.

The Revolt of 1857 subsequently posed a challenge to colonial Authority.

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 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord was signed in the backdrop of the Sri-Lankan Civil war being fought by the Buddhist majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

The Tamils resisted the march of majoritarianism in the form of discriminatory laws, and apartheid-like residential segregation.

Historically, Sinhalese considered Tamilians as Indian immigrants, who were brought in by the British, and refused to

grant full civil rights.
Internal politics in India was also affected as the Indian family denounced this treatment of Sri Lankan families, and demanded action from the Indian Government.
Indo - Sri Lanka Peace Accord of 1987 exemplified the Indian concerns about the treatment of families. Ensuring basic civil rights and legal equality for families in return for peace and extermination of terror groups operating in India and Sri Lanka like the liberation of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was a key provision.

Critical Assessment :-

- Though the scourge of terror subsided in Sri Lanka, the Tamils still suffer from subtle forms of majoritarianism.
- Tamils have entered Sri Lankan legislatures and government through policies like reservation.
- However, new faultlines in Sri Lanka have emerged.
 - Recent blasts in Colombo by ISIS have led to a religious faultline.
- In India, it led to the assassination of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
- Refugee camps along the Tamil Kerala border still await assistance and rehabilitation.

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 2011 Census estimates a 30% approximately urban population in India. UN reports indicate that by 2050, India will have more than 50% urban population. Thus, India is becoming increasingly urban, and the no. of urban poor are also increasing.

Challenges faced by urban poor

- 1) Sanitation, dilapidated housing and temporary infrastructure in slum areas.

- 2) Crime and delinquency, along with drugs and prostitution prevailing in these regions affect quality of

life, especially for women.

- 3) Churning poverty coupled with high prices of the city affect the poor.
- 4) Lack of facilities like water piping, sanitation etc.
- 5) Very small living spaces.
- 6) Detachment from families.
- 7) Vulnerability of migrants is exemplified in the recent violence in Mumbai and Gujarat against Behari migrants.
 - Sons of the Soil theory and and Inside - outsiders complex prevails.
- 8) Poor financial independence of local bodies and developmental disparity.

It is imperative that these challenges are addressed expediently.

- 1) Human rights and rights as citizens of these urban poor are threatened by the living conditions.
 - 2) India's ranking on International fora like standard of living by Oxfam needs improvement.
 - 3) Right to life of citizens
 - 4) Vulnerable women, dalits, tribals, migrants, children suffer.
- Steps taken by the government include PM Awas yojana for affordable housing.

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 अंतर्निहित हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often violated in consonance with society's values and traditions.

(1) MARITAL RAPE is not yet criminalised in India, and it is argued that the criminalisation may be against the institution of marriage in India.

(2) RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION to procreate in Islam and Christianity and Hinduism creates a pressure on the married couples.

(3) SOCIAL DESIRE FOR A MALE CHILD leads to incidents of

female foeticide, often
against the woman's will.

• The Economic Survey 2017

18 estimates that many
families are going for
more children in pursuit
of a male child, showing
a son-meta preference.

• Pressure from society for
a male child affects
many women.

(4) CULTURAL PRACTICES like

female genital mutilation
in the Bahra community
impinge on reproductive
health of women.

(5) SOCIAL STIGMA against abortion
and not having children,
often pressurises women to
conform.

(6) JOINT FAMILY and residence
at the husband's house
impinge on women's rights
as they often ~~try~~ interfere
in family planning.

Thus, violation of
women's rights are often
negated in society's values
and traditions.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Land degradation Neutrality

refers to a ~~set~~ situation where land degradation is controlled to an extent where it is not increasing ~~at~~ ~~as~~ before the Earth regenerates land. This is a term defined in the United Nations convention on to Combat Desertification, as a key goal, especially for the DRYLAND areas consisting of arid, semi-arid and dry tropical deserts.

Significance :-

1) This term defines a threshold or a goal in terms of reversing land degradation.

2) It provides a measure to judge countries' efforts in this direction.

3) Achieving land degradation neutrality can have many beneficial consequences:-

a) Improved agricultural productivity and consequent food security.

b) Biodiversity of the desert and dryland regions is protected, both floral and faunal.

c) Dependent human population prospers.

Steps required to achieve it :-

1) On the ~~the~~ National Government's part, a commitment to

international initiatives like UNCCD, and submission to the assessment process can go a long way.

2) Land Degradation Neutrality

Fund set up by UNCCD in association with private sector can help fund this

- Creating funding opportunities like Corporate donations, CSR, crowdfunding etc.

3) Roping in private sector as seen in case of Corporate Environmental Responsibility in India.

4) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices like organic farming, Crop Rotation etc.

5) Preventing deforestation and diversion of forest land.

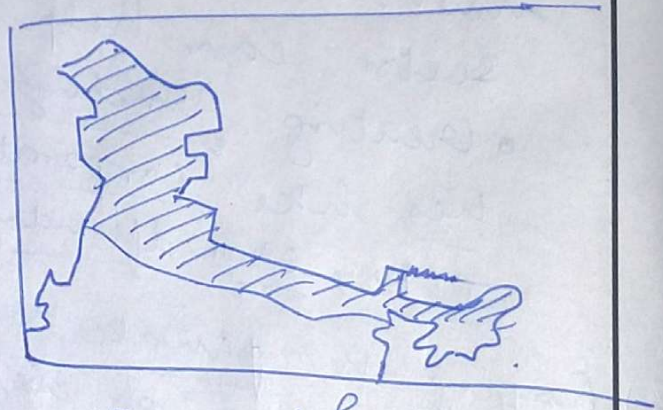
6) Preventing excess fertilizer usage by rationalising subsidy.

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?

Geographical significance of the Hindukush Himalayan region :-

1) Presence of the high mountain ranges of the Great Himalayas



(Himadri), Shivalik and Lesser Himalayas stems the inflow of cold weather from the tibetian cold desert region

2) Winter Rainfall or 'Mahawat' due to western disturbances, as well as South-West monsoon occur due to the blockage of moisture laden winds by the Himalayas.

3) Flow of perennial rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra etc starts here.

Economic significance :-

- 1) By affecting the monsoon, this region indirectly affects agriculture and plantation.
- 2) Heavy flooding in the Eastern regions due to perennial rivers and rainfall affects the lives and infrastructure.
- 3) Tourism in the Himalayan belts, especially Uttarakhand and Kashmir for pilgrimage and sightseeing boosts revenues.
- 4) Hydroelectric projects set up.

Changing critical features

1) glacial melting as highlighted by the HINDUKUSH ASSESSMENT REPORT is causing changing levels of river water flow and changing river ecology.

- 2) Rising temperatures in the
Hindukush - Himalayan belt
- 3) ~~and~~ Inflow of Black Carbon
from the Western Disturbances
of the Mediterranean was
recently reported.

Consequences :-

- 1) changing ecology of the
Himalayas may cause the
extinction of many species
like Snow Leopard due to
lack of prey.
- 2) Flooding of river valleys
may cause loss of life.
- 3) River ecology may also
be damaged due to siltation.

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।

The most accepted reasoning behind the Earth's magnetism is the movement of the liquid core of the Earth, where ferrimagnetic materials like Nickel and Iron are present. Thus the

core is also called the 'Ni-Fe' layer.

With the rotation of the Earth, and consequent CORIOLIS FORCE

there is movement in these materials and CONVECTIONAL CURRENTS cause a change in

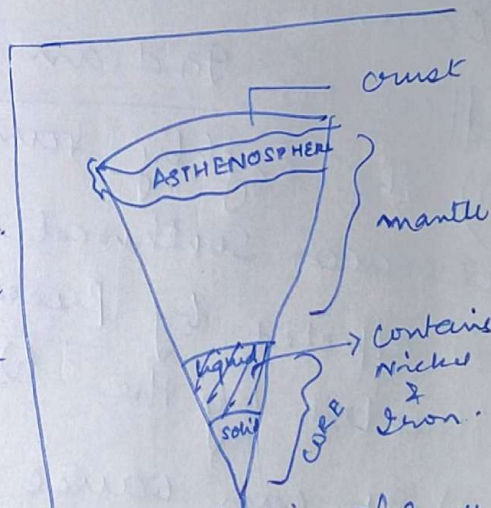


fig: interior of Earth

magnetism.

Recently, a spatial variation of the magnetic field has been observed, due to anomalies of the magnetic field that are present in different regions.

- Magnetic field is stronger in some regions than others due to the unequal distribution of these ferromagnetic materials over the geological time.

Temporal variation of the magnetic field is best exemplified in the changing magnetic equator as seen in case of movement away from Canada and Alaska over time.

- This can be attributed to movement in the course of time of these materials.
- They affect navigation and operation of magnets in industries.

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

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

Ans Walker circulation is an upper atmospheric phenomenon that occurs in the Indo-Pacific region. It includes the upwelling of water off the coast of the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Effect on Indian Monsoon :-

1) The highly variable Indian ~~monsoon~~ Southwest monsoon is affected by pressure differences created by the Walker circulation.

2) It can cause untimely rains and drought in the Indian subcontinent and the Pacific respectively.

3) It may strengthen the Indian monsoon due to the differential rainfall patterns that it brings.

