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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	60279
Center	ORNI	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. (150 words) 10

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वॉर्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribals are referred to the group of people who usually reside in a geographically excluded or isolated area, have unique customs, rituals, beliefs and worship animistic or natural gods. Tribal art is the most explicit way of expressing their creative or innovative potential.

The Saura paintings of tribes of Odisha, Worli paintings, Gond paintings etc are rich repository of the customs, beliefs, tradition, community life of the tribals.

Worli paintings:

Worli paintings are drawn by tribes in the Maharashtra and neighbouring borders of MP tribe. They are usually done on walls, floors. Have stick like figures depicting humans, animals. Scenes depicted are hunting, cooking, community life. Now the paintings are more of naturalistic tradition.

Gond paintings - also reflects the depiction of tribal life form, beliefs, community life.

Creative energy:

↳ the tribal art is an expression of the

innovative potential of the tribal people
↳ it reflects their imaginative power and
the art to produce the same in the way
of painting

↳ it preserves the harmony of man with
nature and balances life. - true depiction
of tribal belief.

Craftsmanship reflected:

↳ the dexterity in the painting reflects the
potential of tribals.

↳ the adept beauty of the painting, the
detailings, the picturesque depiction - is the
reason for its global demand.

↳ the handmade quality of the paintings is the
reason for its fame. The tribals though may
be largely illiterate but are quite proficient
in depicting the details of life from their
paintings.

Government initiatives through TRIFED to
promote tribal art through brand 'TRIBES
INDIA' is a great way to promote and
preserve tribal art. Tribal art is humanity's
unbroken link with its past.

2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Lord Cornwallis was a pioneer in ushering of an era of reforms in the administrative system of India under British Rule. Some of his reforms were:

- i) abolition of dastak or pass system.
- ii) increasing the remuneration of bureaucrats to curb corruption.
- iii) reformation in the police system.
- iv) reformation of the judicial system of the administrative Settlement system.
- v) ^{Permanent} administrative Settlement system.

Judicial reforms:

- i) the separation of civilian court from criminal court.
- ii) Interpretation of Hindu and Islamic laws into English for usage.
- iii) the District Magistrate to act as judge in case of civilian court and as court of appeal.
- iv) Proper hierarchy of courts from the lower level, till the provincial level.
- v) the establishment of Supreme Court in 1774 also augmented his reform efforts.

Exclusion of Indians from the reform system:

- i) Indians were not to take up ~~high~~ higher positions in the judiciary - conditions were laid such that it ~~prevented~~ their upward mobility.
- ii) Indians were usually employed in the lower clerical posts.
- iii) the ~~max~~ maximum age of undertaking civil services exam was gradually reduced from 25 to 19 which further reduced the prospect to attain higher post in British administration.
- iv) Europeans were tried by only European judges and not by Indian judges.

Hence though Cornwallis attempted to bring reforms in the bureaucratic administrative system, it was not inclusive and shunned Indians to participate in their own governance.

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 sudden withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1919) by Gandhiji on account of ^{nationally} Chauri-Chaura incident left a huge aroused mass especially youth with no avenue. Some members, the Swarajists, opted for council entry. While, the no-changers opted for constructive work, preparation for next phase of struggle.

The nationally passionate youth adopted a more revolutionary stance to attain freedom for India. The Russian Revolution (1917) and the exposure of true nature of colonists like Britain, France ^{in World War I} fanned the nationalism.

Course of revolutionary movement:

- i) Rise of various militant organisations such as Amushilan samiti in Dhaka.
- ii) Undertaking of various dacoits in order to secure arms, money for carrying out revolutionary activity such as Kakori train robbery, Chittagong dacoit (armory raid).
- iii) Murder of unpopular Britishers by revolutionary activists such as Bina Das, Suniti and Shanti Ghosh, Kalpana Dutt.

- iv) murder of Saunders by Bhagat Singh and his partners, killing of Plague Commissioner by Chaprekar brothers
- v) Rise of communist ideology and leaders, all tried in Meerut Conspiracy case.

Contribution of Bhagat Singh:

- i) He established Hindustan Republic Socialist Association built upon the earlier Association of Hindustan Republic Association.
- ii) Propagated nationalistic, socialist ideology through Nawajawan Bharat Sabha.
- iii) was a firm believer of socialism, against imperialism, made his voice heard by dropping harmless bomb in Assembly during passage of Public Safety Bill.
- iv) Wrote on various issues - Why I am an atheist? his love for motherland and inspired generations of youth.

Bhagat Singh in his final address made clear that undertaking military route is the last resort. He believed in emancipating humans from exploitation, freedom of speech and expression. The activities of the militant nationalists though condemned were inspiring for millions of youth who participated in large nos for freedom struggle of India.

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।

Marshall Plan was an economic recovery plan devised by United States of America in order to reconstruct the economic infrastructure of the war ravaged Europe.

Important part for recovery of European states :

- i) ravaged by war, Europe had lost huge amount of human life, destruction of social, economic and physical infrastructure.
- ii) the cheap loans on flexible terms and conditions provided the much needed money to rebuild Europe.
- iii) Britain, France, parts of Germany were hugely dependent on the loans to build their economic setup and strengthen themselves.
- iv) Recovery of Europe was important for the robust health of global economy because of the import-export disruptions had to be corrected at the earliest.

Crucial factor in creating two Europes i.e. East and West.

i) Marshall Plan was viewed by Communist Russia as a way to impose capitalist influence on the world. Hence it prevented its satellite nations from accessing it. And developed alternate [Molotov Plan].

ii) Devoid of the remunerative easy loan, Western Europe prospered and was rebuilt at a much faster rate than Eastern Europe.
e.g - the most striking difference was observed in prosperity in West Berlin and East Berlin.

iii) the free trade economy, freedom of rights brought large scale development, modernization, industrialization, urbanization in Western Europe, while Eastern Europe under forced communism lagged behind.

Hence Marshall Plan though had a motive to push back communism and establish capitalist ideology, it led to creation of a stark difference culminating in ~~Iron~~ [Iron Curtain] dividing Western and Eastern Europe.

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 defined as labour performed by a person which is forced and is usually done to repay any pending debt or due to hereditary obligations. The World Slavery Report points out presence of nearly 2 million modern day slaves in India, which is refuted by Government.

Causes behind existence of bonded labour:

Social factors: historically lower caste people have worked as labourers in hereditary relations with higher caste people (Jajmani system). Existence of social stigma and pressure to continue the 'bandhua mazdoori' (bonded slavery).

Economic factors:

i) Unremunerative agriculture has led to laying off of many labourers dependent on it - to sustain daily life, they borrow from moneylenders at high interest rates and in case of non-repayment become bonded labourers.

ii) to perform social functions e.g. marriage, funerals, lack of financial avenues - poor people loan money, unable to repay become bonded labourers.

↳ lack of employment opportunities, lack of skill, growing rural distress has led to bonded labour.

Policy measures: Bonded Labour Prohibition Act has failed to address holistically the issue of bonded labour which continues unabated.

Government steps taken:

- i) PM Gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
- ii) Agricultural sector - enhanced MSP
PM Kushi Sanchai Yojana, PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- iii) Skill India, Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India -
to empower youth, tribals (SC, STs), women
- iv) financial inclusion - JAM, DBT, Aadhar, Jan Dhan Yojana

Further steps to be taken:

- i) Making agriculture remunerative, ~~access~~ accessibility to institutional credit can help a lot.

- ii) PM-KISAN scheme should be extended tenants and agricultural labourers gradually as done in Odisha's KALIA scheme.

- iii) Effective enforcement of Bonded Labour Prohibition Act.

- iv) Reducing digital divide, ensuring financial inclusion, skilling people to make them employable.

Amartya Sen's capability approach is the best way to uplift masses and free them from bondage.

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 has become a rising menace to the society. Drug trafficking is one of the 3 largest organised crime in India. Geographical proximity to the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle (drug hubs) has further aggravated the situation.

Factors that enhance risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs:

- i) Broken families, parental abuse, infightings in families affect mental health of youth.
- ii) Economic distress - lack of employment, low remuneration, mismatch in skill and job offered, work pressure, abusive employer.
- iii) Recreational purpose, peer pressure to try it, excitement to try something new.
- iv) Continuation because of symptomatic relief it provides for humdrum of life, cessation of pain, suffering, distress.
- v) Failure in relations (love, marriage, family) further aggravates drug abuse in youth.

Measures to address the issue:

- i) Constructive employment of youth by focusing on skilling them and employing them.
- ii) National Youth Policy needs to be reformulated addressing all the issues of the present situation.
- iii) Involvement of civil society organisations, NGOs for enhancing awareness.
- iv) Establishing more de-addiction centres to wean youth away from it.
- v) Awareness generation to remove stigma from the addicted people for social re-integration.
- vi) Reformative approach rather than punitive approach.

Narcotics Drug and Psychotropic Substance Abuse Act, 2010 has certain loopholes which has prevented its proper implementation. It needs to be amended. And the vulnerable States such as Punjab and North-Eastern States have to take more pro-active, citizen friendly steps. The recent step by Punjab to prevent sale of standalone syringes is a welcome step.

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

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

Globalization refers to the growing interdependence and interconnectedness among the countries, states and people which has an impact on all aspects of life - social, political, economical and cultural.

Positive impacts of globalization on India's culture:

- i) brought about openness in culture of India - unshackled it from being tradition bound.
- ii) more freedom to women - decline in patriarchy in families.
- iii) acceptance of values such as meritocracy based society, individualism, leading to growth and prosperity of society.
- iv) families are now more connected through modern means of communication though they reside in geographically distant areas.
- v) exposure of Indian culture to modern values leading to syncretism, assimilation and adaptation.
e.g - McDonaldization, of eating habits - Western outfits.

Negative impacts:

i) Cultural imperialism - leading to the belief of inferiority of tradition bound culture.

ii) eroding ethical values of collectivist ideology, wholism - replaced by greed, selfish ideology.

Walmartization is a growing threat to petty shopkeepers livelihood.

iii) Growing disorder in nuclear families, child abuse, increased rates of divorces, parental abuse - because of increased work pressure, individualistic career oriented attitude.

iv) Eroding roots of culture - respect for elders, fraternity, brotherhood, compassion.

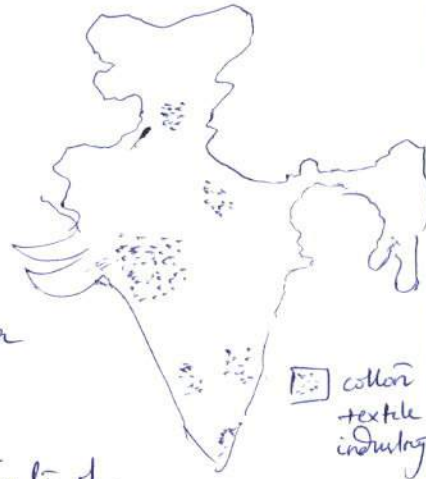
Indians have always believed in 'Vandeva Kutumbakam' - the whole world is our family. Globalization has its own perils and benefits. We need to assimilate the best and leave out the rest. For that strong character rooted in traditional culture needs to be imparted through family and education.

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।

The cotton textile industry in India is largely concentrated in the North-Western regions, in the south in parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

It is also located in some parts of UP, Punjab and Haryana.



Factors responsible for localization in Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region:

- i) Agricultural suitability - presence of black soil best for cotton cultivation, 200 days frost free climate for ripening, moist climate for manufacturing yarn.
- ii) Coastal region - hence moist climate suitable, easy export of finished products and import of inputs.
- iii) high concentration of cotton textile mills which grew because of huge cultivation of cotton in the area, mutually reinforcing.

- iv) presence of easy banking facilities, loans, trading of goods.
- v) immediate market for sale of finished products.
- vi) high development of transportation, communication network - enhances efficiency.
- vii) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor further boosts sustainability of the area.
- viii) cheap ^{and abundant} availability of labour for all allied activities.

The first ^{cotton} mill was established in Bombay in about 1853. Since then it has become a hub for the cotton textile industry. The industry is facing stiff competition from synthetic materials. Government incentives such as Rebate on State taxes has helped boost its export.

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

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gases refers to the gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide which capture the long wave terrestrial radiation and warm the earth. They are good to keep the temperature of earth ambient. But excess of GHG are leading to global warming disrupting ecological balance.

Impact on coastal and marine ecosystems :

- i) gradual rise in temperature of oceans is hampering diversity of marine ecosystems. Marine animals are cold-blooded. Any slight variation in temperature causes death.
- ii) Increasing level of CO_2 in oceans leading to extinction of corals - the basic component of marine food chain.
- iii) Large scale extinction of various species in both coastal and marine ecosystems.
- iv) Melting of glaciers threatening population of seals, penguins, etc.

- v) Coastal ecosystem - mangrove forests declining because of excessive flooding - rise in ocean levels (because of glacier melting).
- vi) the food chain of marine ecosystem is getting disrupted.

Measures to be taken:

- i) Paris Climate Accord to be accepted by all and faithfully executed - all nations should stick to their nationally determined ~~the~~ emission goals.
- ii) Gradual reduction in consumption of coal, fossil fuels - moving to greener fuels - natural gas, electric vehicles.
- iii) Promotion of sustainable food habits - reduction in consumption of meat (livestock contribute to largest emission of GHG)
- iv) Adoption of clean technology in industry, infrastructure, construction etc.
- v) Community Participation and involvement.

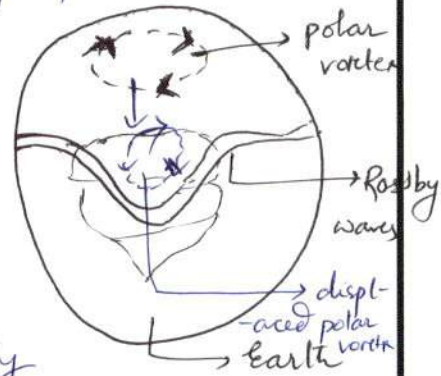
To mitigate the disaster, the need is the joint effort of all stakeholders and reduce carbon footprint. Else as predicted the earth may soon turn into 'hothouse earth'.

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 circumpolar cloud formed in polar regions in upper troposphere and has anticyclonic circulations.

Polar vortex is kept in place on the top of poles due to the opposing forces applied by the polar jet and sub-polar westerly jet stream. As polar region remains cold and sub polar area (in Northern America) remains comparatively cooler, the vortex is kept in position because of ~~op~~ temperature differences. Larger the difference, stronger is the polar jet keeping the vortex in position.



But due to global warming, in recent times, the temperature difference hasn't been too strong. This resulted in slipping of polar vortex to the northern hemisphere in the region of United States of America.

creating sub-zero temperature in the area.

Hence the weakening of temperature difference led to weakening of Rossby waves, which started meandering. And this led to displacement of polar vortex from the polar areas to areas in the sub-polar region.

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।

Devotional poetry had its origin as early as 7th-8th century through the writings of Alvars and Nayanars of South-India. Slowly the Bhakti Movement spread throughout India and medieval period saw the best manifestation of devotional poetry.

Devotional poetry in major languages of the country:

- i) Hindi: Kabir's doha led to richness of poetry in Hindi. Guru Nanak's bani also added to it, along with enriching Punjabi and Urdu.
- ii) Kashmiri - 14th century Shairati Lal Dhad had immense effect on development of devotional poetry.
- iii) Rajasthani - Meera Bai's devotional songs on Lord Krishna remain unparalleled.
- iv) Gujarati - 15th century bhakti saint Narsimha Mehta had immense contribution in the development of poetry. He wrote the famous "Vaishnava Jana Te" - sung by Gandhi ji.

v) Bengali - Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu through his kirtans lent a new voice to the devotional poetry in praise of Ram & Krishna.

vi) Assamese : Shankaradev, 12th century through his Sankirana added to development of Vaishnava poetry.

vii) Odia : Saraladas, influenced by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's devotion, produced immense works in Odia as well.

viii) Marathi - Eknath, Tukaram etc Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra produced some of the finest devotional poetry in the praise of Vitthalaswamy.

ix) Tamil - Tevaram, Divyaprabandham of Nayanars and Alvars respectively were rich tributes in Tamil literature and poetry.

All of the above bhakti saints provided a rich treasure of development of devotional poetry in almost all major languages in India. In addition to it the rise of Sufism provided with devotional songs in the praise of

Alongwith which furthered enriched Persian
and Urdu as well.

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 Government of India Act, 1919 is heralded as a watershed legislation as it first time recognized self governing institutions in India and acknowledged that demand of self rule is more illegal.

Major changes brought about by it :

Central :

- i) It introduced bicameralism in Centre.
- ii) Legislative Assembly to be of fixed duration, some members indirectly elected and others nominated.
- iii) Council of States to have 5 years duration, some members to be directly elected, others nominated.

Executive : Executive council not to be responsible to the Parliament. To work under Governor General.

Governor General can veto, pass ordinances, control budget.

- iv) Legislative assembly can discuss budget, pass resolutions, vote on budget, ask supplementary questions.

Provinces:

- i) Introduced responsible government at provinces.
- ii) Separation of budget from centre - autonomy to provincial budgeting.
- iii) Separation of subjects into 2 types - introduction of DYARCHY - Reserved list and Transferred list.

Reserved list - to be handled by Governor
~~General~~ in consultation with Executive Council.

Transferred list - to be handled by Legislative Assembly Ministers

- iv) Executive not responsible to the Assembly.
- v) Governor had veto powers, could interfere in transferred list as well in times of emergency.

Other provisions:

- i) Extended the franchise to more people and women.
- ii) Extension of communal electorates to Sikhs, Anglo Indians, etc.
- iii) Proposal to review act in 10 years time to establish its effectiveness.

Significance:

- i) The Moderates were disillusioned by the reforms and left unsatisfied.
- ii) the nationalists favoured a more/greater devolution of power in return of support during war - but they were let down.
- iii) extension of communal votes further vitiated the atmosphere.
- iv) the dyarchy was faulty - as financial powers were still at large with executive council, rendering any reform/policy ineffective.
- v) It led a ground for rise of Non-Cooperation movement in latter stage.

➔ Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 though criticized laid the foundations on which the Government of India Act, 1935 was built upon. And finally Indian Constitution developed. It was first time provinces were given autonomy. And led to rise of direct power from the British sovereignty to provinces. It empowered them atleast literally.

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 Battle of Plassey, 1757 is marked as a turning point in the history of India marking the establishment of British domination.

Various factors which allowed Britishers to gain control over India:

- i) Weakening Mughal empire - had led to disintegration of the large empire and rise of parochial interests.
- ii) Self-centred motives of regions led to advantageous position of British which played one against other, forming confusing alliances and slowly gaining power.
e.g - Power alliance with Maratha, Nizam of Hyderabad to defeat Tipu Sultan.
- iii) Pliable nawabs, greed for power, money helped British to bribe them with hefty gifts in exchange of free trade passes to establish trades and gradually fortify their settlements.
- iv) Weak, obsolete technology, army, armoury gave an upper hand to Britishers who

assured the States protection in return of money or land. This began with ring and fence policy of Hastings. Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesly strengthened Britain's hold on India.

v) Because of mercantilism, ~~agriculture~~ the crafts person, artisans were left jobless. Rising demands of revenue by Britishers pressurized the peasants. Huge recruitment of cheap labour into army, further consolidated its position.

vi) Lack of any national identity among Indians helped Britishers to establish hegemony by playing one region against another.
e.g - Britain took advantage of squabbles between Holkars, Scindias, Bhonsle, Peshwas to occupy Maratha empire finally.

vii) Absence of any large group of Indian intelligentsia class during this time even prevented large scale mobilization of masses against British exploitation.

Hence during this phase (1757 to 1856)
British was slowly able to convert
British ~~possession~~ empire in India to
British empire of India.

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।

Sri Lanka saw the emergence of Tamil separatist movement in the early 1980's demanding Tamil 'eelam' or separate province for the Tamil majority people in the north western province of Sri Lanka.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord, 1987:

It was signed between India and Sri Lanka to mutually solve the growing menace of Tamil Separatists movement.

↳ Sri Lanka and India mutually agreed.

Tamil separatists were being sheltered in the Tamil province of India. And they were being provided with replenishments and aids from their Tamil fraternity. To cut down

their ties and mutually fight the menace, Government of India signed the accord to help Sri Lanka peacefully resolve the issue.

Important provisions:

- i) Disallowing usage of respective lands for harbouring of militants.
- ii) Joint operation to eliminate/fight back the terrorists.
- iii) Providing military as well as political assistance to each other to eliminate the armed struggle.
- iv) the peace accord provided that no humanitarian abuses or war crimes to be done in the area.
- v) peaceful resolution of conflict to be ensured.
- vi) responsible government to be formed and handing of powers to local government.

Analysis of accord:

- i) India provided Sri Lanka with peace keeping forces to fight rebels. With India's help Sri Lanka could finally tame the rebels.
- ii) the internal war was brought to a halt due to mutual cooperation.

Criticisms:

- i) widescale humanitarian abuses, missing people, police and army atrocities committed by Sri Lanka.
- ii) India has to lose a prominent national leader (Shri Rajiv Gandhi) due to its intervention in Sri Lanka.
- iii) the condition of Tamils in the North western region hasn't improved much. There is still very low devolution of power.
- iv) there is a heavy presence of army in the province to clamp down any uprisings.

Though the 1987 accord succeeded in clamping down the rebels, its success in ensuring the liberation and political, social and economic empowerment of Tamils in the North-Western province remains unfulfilled.

15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, 31% of India's population resides in urban areas. And it is projected to grow to 50% by 2050. The rapid growth in urban areas has its own perils.

The urban areas are growing due to huge in-migration - leading to unplanned expansion and rise in urban poor.

Challenges faced by urban poor:

- i) Social: lack of proper housing facilities, drinking water connections, unhygienic living conditions leading to health issues; overcrowding of living spaces.
- ii) Economic: because of low skill level - have low bargaining power. Mostly confined to low paying jobs, informal sector. Lack of job security - low wages → further lead to low investment in welfare (health, education, nutrition) → perpetuation of poverty.
- iii) Psychological - excluded from social setup, discriminated, treated unfairly.

makes them loose confidence, withdrawal from social life.

iv) Political : urban poor are mobilized by local politicians for local gains but promises remain unfulfilled. Migrants among urban poor most-exploited because they donot have voting rights.

v) Criminal hubs : the urban poor settlements become the hub of criminal activities and further viciates the atmosphere.

vi) Environmental pressure because of the unsustainable usage and exploitation of resources.
e.g - open defecation, waste disposal etc.

Ways to improve it :

i) Integrated and co-ordinated policy formulation - urban poor have to feature in urban planning e.g - Smart city mission, AMRUT yojana.

ii) The housing sector have to sustainable, innovative using the funds properly under PM Awas Yojana (Urban)

- iii) Efficient usage of Floor Space Index as done in Shanghai, Beijing to address housing problems.
- iv) One Nation - one Ration card scheme is welcome step to integrate the migrants and allow them access to welfare services. Same needs to be extended to health and education sector as well.
- v) ~~Labour~~ Inter-state and intra-state coordination to keep track of the migrants who are a large chunk of urban poor.
- vi) Skilling the urban poor through PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana to employ them.

Urban poor needs to be integrated into the development agenda for an all inclusive growth. SDG-11 calls for establishing inclusive cities which needs to be fulfilled.

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।

Since time ~~immorial~~ immemorial women have been subjected to subjugation and subordination in the society. The reason for the same is ever pervading patriarchal mindset of society.

Reasons for violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights:

- i) Societal values - which justify patriarchy, chauvinism, subjugation of women, keeping them under control.
- ii) Women are seen as a liability especially in upper class families, hence educating them is not favoured. They are to be ultimately married off.
- iii) Even scriptural texts of India justify women's position.
e.g - daughter is a source of misery
(Atreya Brahmana)
Manusmriti calls for early marriage of daughter.
- iv) Women of certain age (menstruating) considered impure, treated as untouchables for the durations.

- v) As society is patriarchal and patrilineal, in order to ensure transfer of property rights to the legitimate heir, women's sexuality need to be controlled.
- vi) Son is the one to perform last rites in order to achieve 'moksha' - hence the ardent desire for son. Women's productive choice dictated by the time she gives the family a son - or the one who will carry forward the family's surname.
- vii) the tradition of adopting father's surname and not mother's - convey the patriarchal hegemony.
- viii) Women treated as weak, inferior with low moral strength, hence gullible, need protection from male.

But with advent of modernization, the position of women has changed and improved. More and more women are entering workforce, private patriarchy has reduced. Family today allow girl child to study. They take up jobs as well.

Still what persists in public patriarchy. Occupational segregation (pink jobs), huge wage gap ($\sim 34\%$), low skilled, informal sector, rising cases of rape, sexual harassment at workplace (MeToo Movement) reflect the continuing violation of women's right. The need is a change in societal mindset. As Economic Survey points out the need is nudge theory. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a welcome step. More such initiatives have to be undertaken.

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 state where the rate of land degradation and rate of land rejuvenation balance themselves. Thereby the net land degraded is neutral. This in turn leads to no more rise in the percentage of degraded land already recorded.

Significance:

- ↳ combat land faster desertification and degradation.
- ↳ improve the climate change scenario by rejuvenating landscapes.
- ↳ provide adequate land to have sustainable livelihoods for people.
- ↳ address the problem of deforestation, mitigation and adaptation issues of environment.
- ↳ prevent destruction of flora and fauna diversity.
- ↳ halt the process of loss of land which in turn is negatively affecting global economy as well as ecological balance.

Steps required to achieve it:

- i) Reforms in agricultural practices - such as optimum usage of fertilizers, avoidance of over-irrigations, crop rotations, agro-forestry, inter-cropping, adoption of efficient means of irrigation techniques.
- ii) Reforms in pasturing methods - avoid over-grazing, rotation of pasture lands.
- iii) Mitigation measures - afforestation drives, community-lands used for tree plantation, community effort to rejuvenate fallow lands by planting trees.
- iv) Adaptation measures - prevent land degradation by adopting methods such as wind belts, shelter-belt-trees.
- v) Co-ordination among forest officials, community members to pursue ~~co~~ efforts to prevent unsustainable use of land.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) works to prevent land degradation and India is a signatory

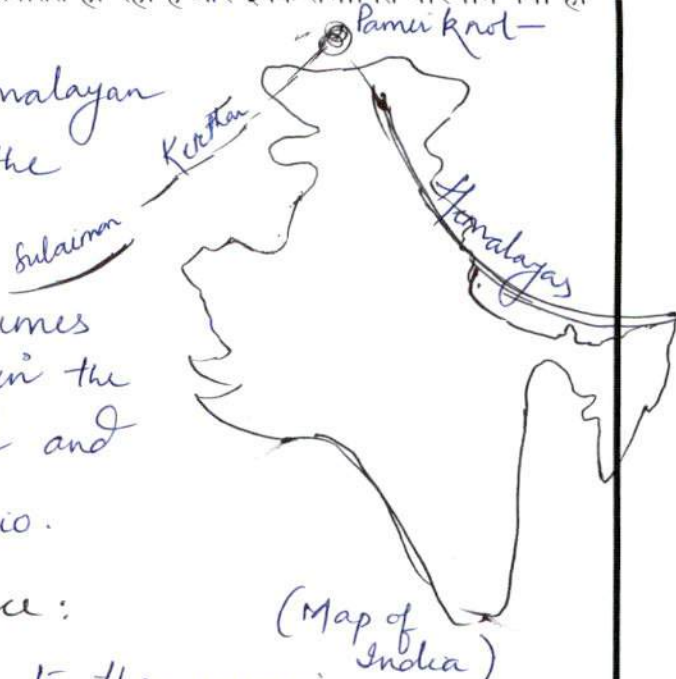
to it. India even has its own Desertification Prevention of Desertification Policy. All the countries need to work together to prevent further degradation of land. The SAHEL initiative of African continent is a welcome step. Similar initiatives need to be adopted.

India being predominantly dependent upon agriculture and huge population pressure should take up a lead to ensure land degradation Neutrality.

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 considered the third pole of the world. Hence it assumes immense importance in the changing geographical and environmental scenario.



Geographical importance:

- i) Acts as a barrier to the incoming monsoon winds, restricting their flow within Indian subcontinent, resulting in rainfall.
- ii) prevents the cold winds from Central Asia (Siberia) from entering Indian subcontinent, helping manage optimal temperature.
- iii) acts as a natural barrier to invasions from bordering nations.

Economic importance:

- i) Glaciers are the source of some of the most important rivers of the country:
The Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak, Ravi, Indus etc.

- ii) These rivers are the lifeline of Indian economy - irrigation water to agriculture, transportation, religious functions etc.
- iii) wide variety of flora and fauna of high economic importance.
- iv) Presence of oil bearing rocks in areas of Assam, Meghalaya.

Changing geographical features:

- i) Receding snowline of the mountains.
- ii) frequent landslides are destroying the ecological biodiversity.
- iii) population pressure has altered its landscape - encroaching of hill slopes by resorts, tourist spots, private homes.
- iv) Quarry mining is further loosening up the unconsolidated rocks.

Possible consequences:

- i) frequent floods, flash floods leading to huge destruction of life and property -
e.g - Bihar floods, floods in Himachal and Uttarakhand.
- ii) landslides can cause huge destruction.

- iii) huge loss of flora and fauna - heavily disturb the ecological balance.
- iv) economic burden on state due to rise in rehabilitation efforts.
- v) Social unrests due to pressure on survival -
e.g - the last year ^{Shimla} ~~Shimla~~ ran out of drinking water.
- vi) fast melting and extinction of glaciers will lead to drying up of rivers - the basic lifeline of Indian economy and survival.

Hendukush - Himalayan region are one of the most important area because of immense economic, social and ecological significance. Recently India has established 'HIMANSHI' research station in Himalayas to study and address the problems. The need of the hour is sustainable usage of resources and prevent greenhouse gas emissions to fulfill SDG 15.

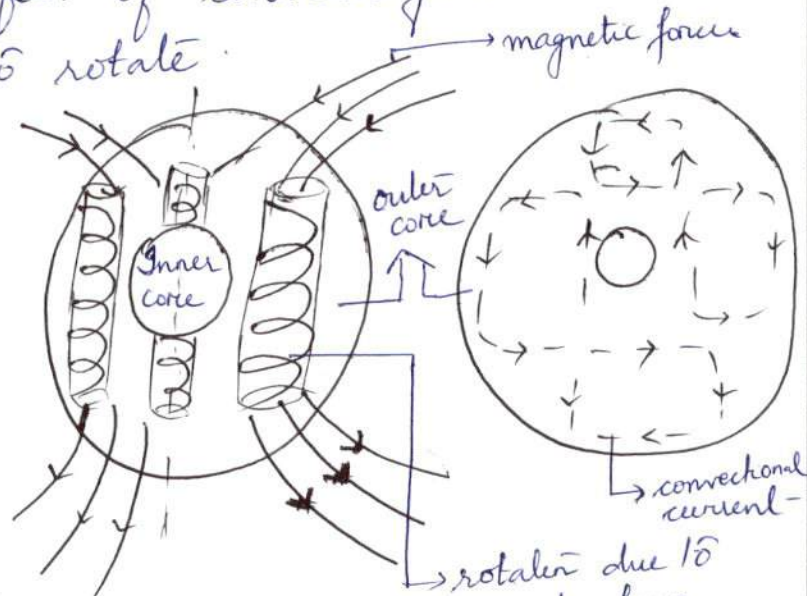
Goals

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 magnetic property displayed by earth by virtue of which it attracts or repels magnetic materials. The most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism is:

Convectional current in the outer core of earth which is in liquid stage and the combined effect of coriolis force which causes it to rotate.



Functioning:

Due to heating is generated within earth's outer core due to radioactive decay. The heating is not uniform throughout. Hence due to different differential heating convectional

currents are formed in the outer core which is in liquid state. Due to the presence of Coriolis force, the currents are deflected and thus the magnetic currents are produced.

Factors behind variation temporally and spatially:

- i) depends on the mass of the earth at the particular position.
- ii) amount of Coriolis force acting. It is zero in equator and maximum at pole.
- iii) the degree of radioactive decay.
- iv) the external factor e.g. - solar storms which strip off magnetic field from earth's outside atmosphere.

Earth's magnetic field is essential because it prevents the solar winds from hugely affecting earth by enveloping the Earth's atmosphere. The Van Allen radiation belts prevent solar winds from entering earth's atmosphere. Earth's magnetic field

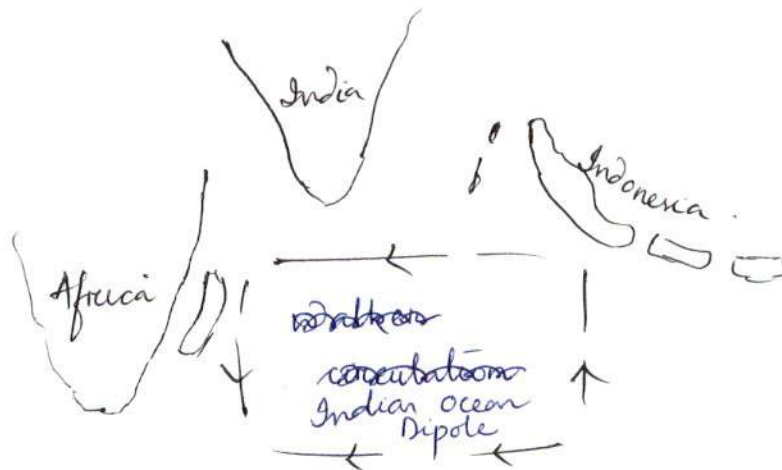
is also responsible for formation of
auroras in northern and southern
hemisphere.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Walker circulation refers to the pressure cell which develops in the ~~Indian~~ Pacific ocean due to the difference in pressure in the eastern ~~Indian~~ ^{Pacific} ocean and the western ~~Indian~~ ^{Pacific} ocean.



In a normal year, the higher pressure area develops in the western coast of Southern America, near Chile and low pressure in the eastern coast of Australia. This sets in motion the Walker circulation.

In a El-Nino year, the western coast of S America develops a low pressure and the vice-versa happens in eastern coast of Australia.

This changes the direction of Walker cell circulation.

In normal year, strong Walker cell results in strengthening of Indian monsoon, while in a reverse Walker cell circulation, Indian monsoon weakens. Heavy rainfall is brought in coasts of Chile leading to floods, while eastern coast of Australia stays dry.

