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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	PARITOSH PANKAJ	Registration Number	71337
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	11/08/2019
Center	KAROL BAGH		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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।

As:- "Tribal art" is most precious component of our indigenous culture and reflects the divergence of our society. "Art and paintings" are not made for commercial purpose by the tribals but it depicts their day to day life, tradition and culture.

① Worli Painting :- Mainly found in Maharashtra.

- Made by Natural Colours
- Circular in dimension
- Motifs of Gods and Goddesses
- Use of Cow dung, clay etc.
- made by brush (wooden) and hand
- on the occasion of marriage and festivals
- at the "entrance-point of house"

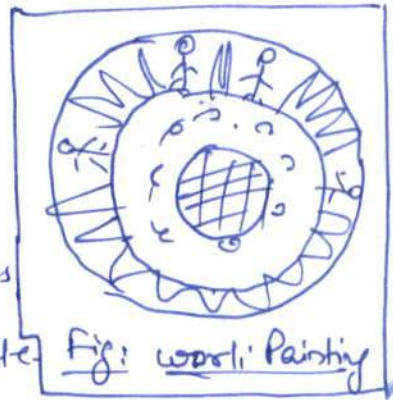


Fig: Worli Painting

② Grad painting :-

- made by Natural Colours
 - dedicated to Gods & Goddesses
 - made by horns and herbs.
 - use of Cow-dung and clay
- Goats consider their paintings as "offering to God" and not for commercial purpose.

So, tribal arts reflects our ancient culture.

→ Govt Initiative to promote "Tribal Art" :-

- ① "TRIBES-India" platform
- ② Tharkraft → by "Tharkhand Govt"
- ③ "Vanaj" → Tribal festival by G.O.I.

Recently, Amazon has signed MoU with "TRIFED" to sell "Tribal Artifacts" on its platform.

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।

As:- "Lord Cornwallis" is considered as "father of modern government system" in India. Reforms introduced by him in judicial field is still followed in Indian judicial system.

→ Reforms introduced by Cornwallis:-

- ① Establishment of "Circuit Courts" for all civil judicial matters at 4 places.
- ② Separation of "Revenue collection" from "judicial function" in true sense.
- ③ ~~Codified~~ Establishment of "Diwani Adalat" for revenue and civil matters, and "Faujdari Adalat" for criminal matters.

④ Limitation of these Initiatives:-

- ① Indians were excluded from the judicial functions at higher level.
- ② Europeans ~~was~~ could be tried out only by European judges.
- ③ Access to justice became tough and expensive for poor people.

However, it prepared the base for a modern judicial system in India in which "Codification of Laws" took place.

//

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।

As:- "Bhagat Singh" belongs to "revolutionary school" of freedom fighters. He was more inspired by the "Russian revolution" and "idea of Socialism".

Important revolutionary movement in Indian freedom during 1920's and 1930's:-

- ① Chauri-Chaura Incident
- ② Kakori train robbery :- by Bismil, Azad and Ramsham Singh and other.
- ③ "Simmon Commission" opposition/boycott
- ④ Death of Lala Lajpat Ray and murder of "Saunders" by Chandrasekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
- ⑤ Throwing of Bomb in Central Assembly.
- ⑥ ~~Est~~ Establishment of Communist Party.

- ⑦ Hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rohidas Bose and Rajguru and Sukhdev.
- ⑧ Formation of Forward Bloc by S.C. Bose.

→ Contribution of Bhagat Singh :-

- ① Establishment of "HSRA" in 1925
- ② Establishment of "Punjab Bharat-Naujawan Sabha"
- ③ ~~✱~~ ~~✱~~ focus on "idea of Socialism".
- ④ "Raised awareness among masses" by ~~then~~ his heroic Acts.
- ⑤ By throwing Bomb, he attracted the attention of masses and gained required momentum for C.D.M. for Gandhiji in future.

So, Bhagat Singh played important role in Indian freedom struggle.

4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरान्त यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

As:- "Marshall plan" was prepared "after
2nd world war" by ~~is~~ U.S.A and its
allies.

→ Main Agenda :- "To bring stability" in European
nations after war.

Hidden Agenda :- To check expansion of
"Socialism" and promote
Interest of "Capitalist class".

However, the "Marshall plan of U.S.A" was
countered by "Molton plan of U.S.S.R".

→ Main Agenda :- to bring "stability" in East
Europe.

Hidden Agenda :- To promote "Socialism" and
to check "Capitalism".

→ So, "Marshall plan" and "Molton Plan".

Were ~~compti~~ based on opposite ideology and intention.

→ How "Marshall plan" helped :-

↳ "Financial assistance to west European nation by U.S.A.

↳ Other required support to take them out of financial crisis.

It helped to improve situation in west

Europe but the idea of "socialism"

promoted by U.S.S.R. by "Molotov plan"

divided the Europe in 2 parts i.e

west and east Europe and it

enhanced the intensity of "Cold war"

between 2 superpowers - U.S.A & USSR.



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।

Ans:- Although "Article 23" of Indian Constitution prohibits "bonded and forced Labour" in our country, it is still present in many part of country. As per "Min. of Tribal Affairs" report; still "10 states" of India suffers from this menace.
eg:- "Gaya district" in Bihar.

→ Causes for bondage Labour

- ↳ rampant poverty in rural area.
- ↳ Lack of Land in rural area to farmers. As per Eo Survey (2017-18) 85 % of Indian farmers have less than 2 hectare of land.
- ↳ Illiteracy
- ↳ Lack of Institutional sources for credit in rural area.
- ↳ Presence of "money lenders".

→ Steps required :-

① Institutional Measures:-

- ↳ Credit facilities in rural areas
- ↳ Establishment of "Educational and financial Institutions"
- ↳ Land reforms in rural areas.
- ↳ Strict enforcement of Law.

② Policy Measures:-

- ↳ Schemes to improve financial condition of people.

Ex:- MGNREGA, PM Jan Dham Yojana

- ↳ focus on education, poverty removal.

Govt. Schemes and Initiatives:-

- ① P.M. Jan Dham Yojana
- ② Mudra Scheme
- ③ PM-KISAN
- ④ AYUSHMAN Bharat-
- ⑤ "Shram Yogi Mandhan" Yojana

These are

Steps in right direction.

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?

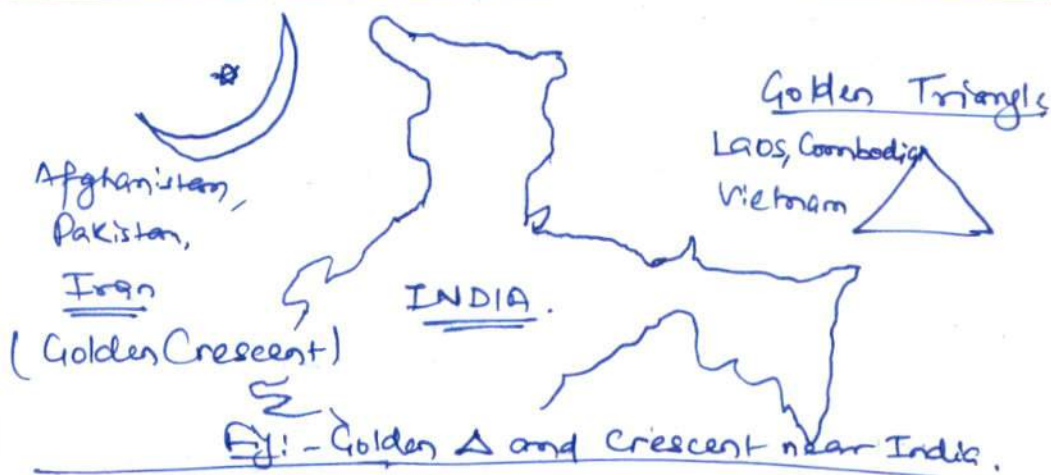
Ans:- Drug Abuse has become an ~~important~~ threat to the society and internal security of the Nation. State like Punjab, Haryana are worst affected of this menace.

→ Factors responsible:-

- ① Easy Access to drugs :- Specially in border area of country.
- ② Unemployment :- in the country and specially among poor states.
- ③ Smuggling :- by "Non-state" actors to disturb internal security of India.
- ④ Lack of measures to stop drug trafficking :- border management etc.
- ⑤ Money Laundering :- due to this cases of smuggling have increased.
- ⑥ "Porous borders" of India with neighbours.

→ Measures can be taken :-

- ① Strengthening border security and management..
- ② Establishment of "Integrated Checkpost" in border areas.
- ③ Development and employment creation in affected regions.
- ④ "De-addiction" centres to bring back youth in main stream.
- ⑤ Use of "ICT" in detection of "Drug movement".



- ⑥ To enhance International Cooperation to check "Golden triangle" and "Golden Crescent"

So, a holistic approach is required.

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।

Ans:- Globalization is a process of economic, cultural, ideal and social integration of whole world and to make it a "global village".

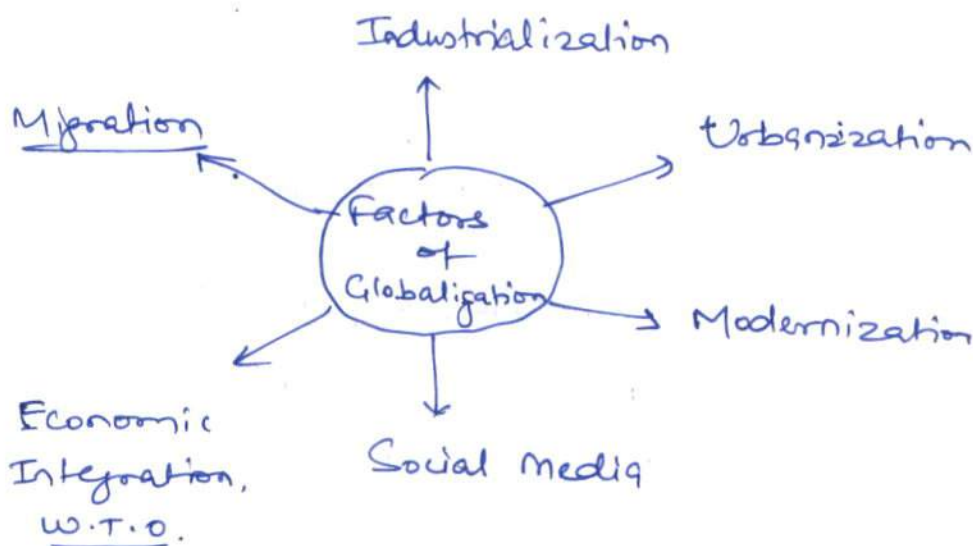


Fig: Factors of Globalization.

Impact on Indian Culture:-

- ① Economy :- Concept of monetized economy
 - Use of western products
 - Increase in F.D.I.
 - Foreign Industries like Suzuki, Mercedes etc.
 - Increase Trade Commerce.

- ② Family! → Joint to Nuclear families
 → More importance to Non-kin relations.
 → Individuality Increasing
 → Cases of divorce Increasing
 → Live-In, single parent family concept

- ③ Food & Clothings :- → Western food and Industries like → KFC, McDonalds etc
 → western Dresses like jeans, Top, skirt, Tie etc.

- ④ Religion :- "Secularization of Festivals"
 Ex:- Valentines day, Motherday, New year etc

- ⑤ Society! → ① ~~the~~ Caste rigidity decreasing
 ② Untouchability reducing
 ③ Unity and uniformity increasing

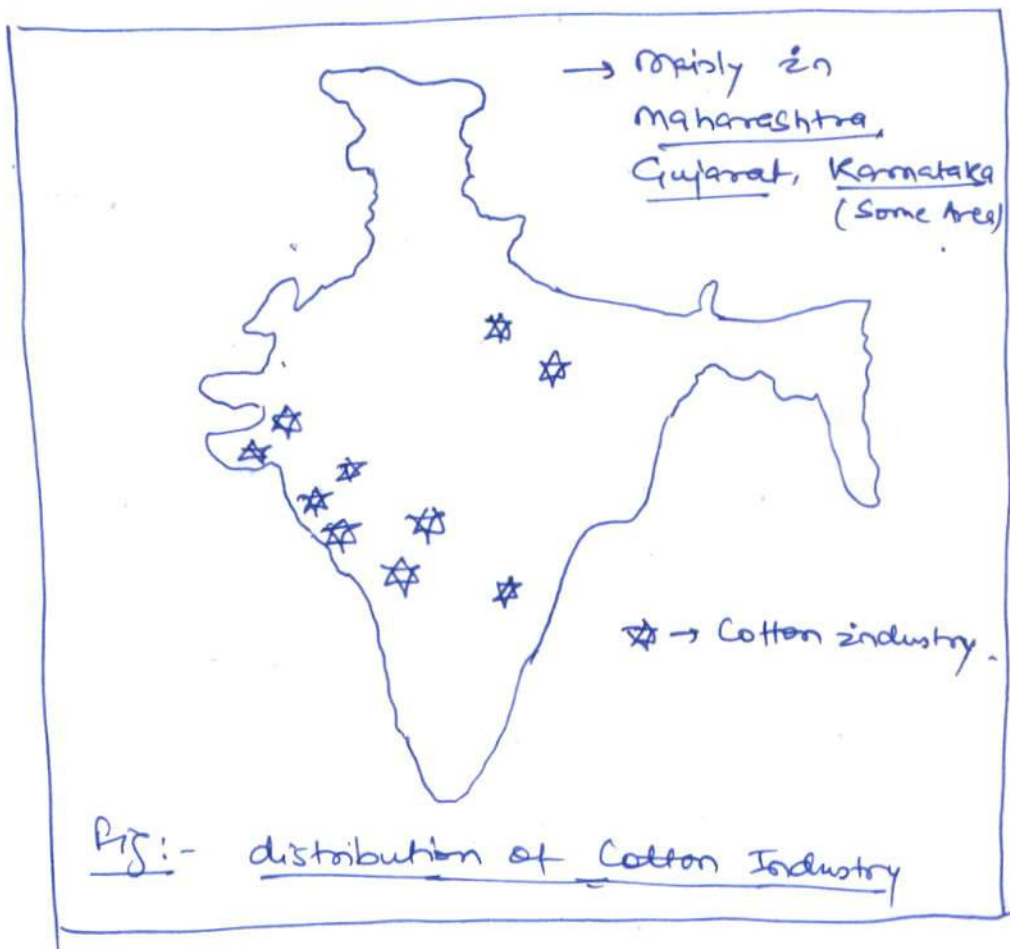
So, a multidimensional impact of Globalization on Indian society has been observed.

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।

Ans:- "Cotton textile Industry" is an important aspect of Indian economy from "age old period". Establishment of "Cotton mill" in "Bombay" in "1853" by British was a major development in this field.

Distribution of Cotton Industries in India



→ Factors responsible :-

- ① Black Cotton Soil
- ② High technology
- ③ Cheap labour
- ④ Access to Sea port
- ⑤ 200 frost free days → Imp.
- ⑥ Infrastructure and Govt. policies.

→ Reason for Localization of this industry to this region :-

- ① Availability of Capital
- ② High Technologies
- ③ Access to sea-port → Mumbai, Kandla etc.
JNPT etc.
- ④ Govt. policies in favour of Industries
- ⑤ Cheap availability of labours.
- ⑥ Infrastructure like power supply, transport.
- ⑦ Geographical Condition

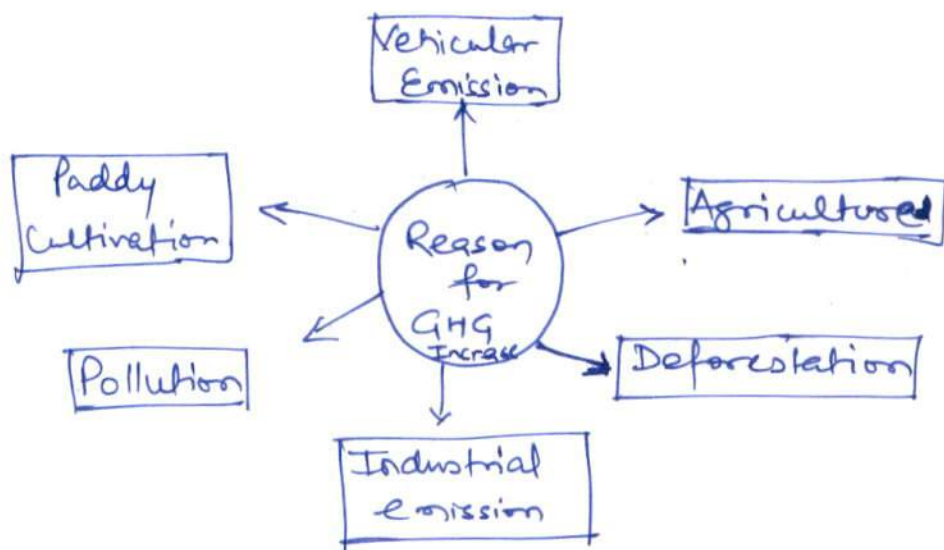
So, due to these

Factors these Industries are localized in
"Mumbai - Pune - Ahmedabad" 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 सुझाव पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans:- GHGs has become a major cause of "climate change" and "global warming".



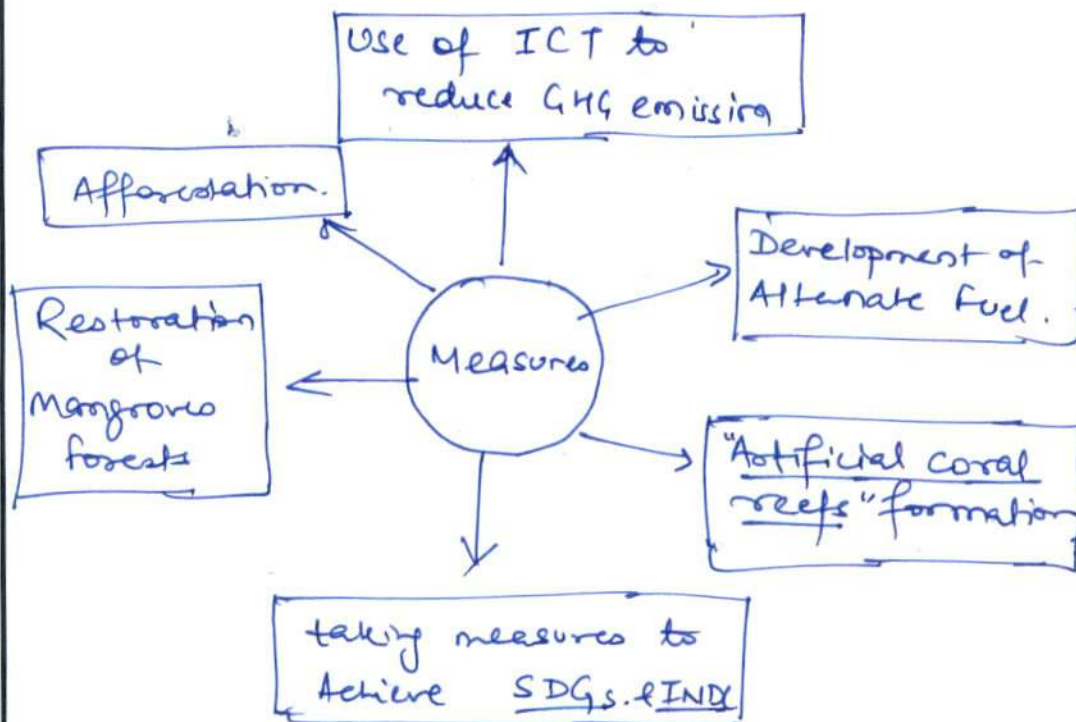
→ Impact on "Coastal" and "marine Ecosystem":-

- ① Rise of Ocean temperature :- due to which fishes and biological organisms dying.
- ② bleaching of coral reefs.
- ③ Acidification of Ocean

④ Due to global warming, rise in ocean water level. So low-lying area are being affected badly.

⑤ Mangroves forests are declining due to rise in temperature.

→ Measures to restore and improve

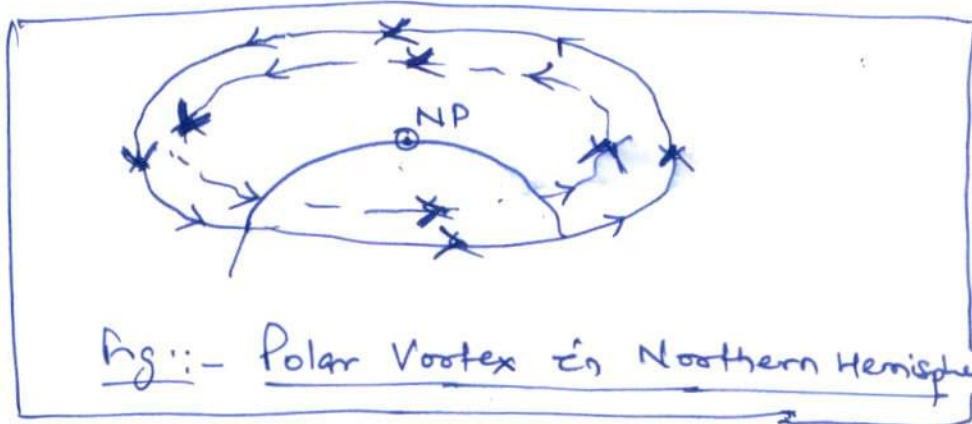


So, a multipronged strategy is required to deal with GHG₂ emission and to restore and improve "marine ecosystem".

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।

Ans:- Polar Vortex are a system of "Circular wind pattern" rotating around the "poles of earth" in upper atmosphere. (Anticlockwise in NH)



Reasons for Sub zero Temp^r in Florida:-

- ① 'Weakening' of Polar Vortex.
- ② downward movement of this air system due to multiple factors like climate change, global warming etc.

③ Effects of polar winds in these areas.

So, the sub-zero temperature in Florida region is not a natural and regular phenomenon and it is one of the manifestation of "Global warming" and "Climate change".

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।

Ans:-> History of Medieval India is full of events which are political, cultural and devotional in nature. Bhakti and Sufi movements marks an important event in medieval period.

This era is marked by devotional poets like and thinkers like Chaitanya mahaprabhu, Shankaracharya, Kabir, Nanak, Mirabai, Badayuni, etc.

→ The famous works in field of poetry can be marked as :-

→ Bijak (Doha) of <u>Kabir</u>	} In North India
→ Gurmansri by <u>Nanak Dev.</u>	
→ " <u>Pada</u> " by " <u>Mirabai</u> "	

In South India;

2 Sects like Alvars and Nayanars
were most important. Some
important literature & poetry are:-

- "Vakhs" of "Andal".
- "Thirumurai" by "Thiruvalluvar".
- Carnatic music Trinity → based on
devotional poetry :- Shyama shastri
 - Tyagaraja
 - Muttuswami Dikshitar.

The Mughal era is also marked
with devotional literature and
poetry. Translation of Indian
mythological epics :-

- Tarzum - 2: Ramayana :- Persian "Ramayana".
- Razmnama → Persian version of
"Mahabharata".
- Manuscript :- translated into
"The Law of Jantoo's".
by (Charles Wilkins)

Apart from this many vedic literature and literatures like Panchatantra, Kathastora are translated to different languages in medieval period.

This tells the domination of devotional literature during medieval period.

==

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।

Ans:- "Montague - chelmsford" reform which is also called as "Govt. of India Act - 1919" was a major event in the Indian freedom struggle.

Major Provisions of this Act :-

- Introduced dyarchy at the provincial level.
- Introduced Bicameralism at the centre.
- Separate electorate provision was extended to sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians. (in 1909 - only to Muslims)
- Expansion of the "Viceroy Executive Council"

- Expansion of the provincial and central legislative assembly.
- First time voting rights given to women at provincial level of election.
- Provision of "direct election" was introduced.

These were some major provisions of "Govt. of India Act - 1919".

Significance as historical Landmark:-

- ① More stress was given to provincial level administration.
- ② First time "Concept of Direct Election" was introduced
- ③ Women got "voting rights"
- ④ 3 No. of Indians into "VFC".

Impact on freedom struggle:-

- ① Women got major boost and their participation in freedom struggle increased.
- ② More participation of general masses in election.
- ③ Importance of "provinces" increased
- ④ Major boost to "INC" as some of the demands were fulfilled.
- ⑤ "Idea of Home rule" i.e. "Swarajya" was accepted officially by British.

So, the 1919-Act impacted Indian freedom struggle in multiple way and paved way for future events like "Non Cooperation movement" by "Gandhiji".

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।

Ans:- British ruled India for almost 200 yrs. They came as a merchant in India but established themselves as ruler.

Factors which allowed British to gain

Control :-

- ① Weak Administration of Mughal Empire after death of Aurangzeb.
- ② Allocation of "Duty free Pass" i.e. "Dastak" to E.I.C. by Mughal Emperors.
- ③ Battle of Plassey :- which gave the control of Bengal to Britishers.
- ④ Battle of Buxar (1764) :- It helped in the establishment of

British Supremacy all over North India.

- ⑤ Anglo-French 7 Yrs war → which led to military Integration and enhancement of British.
- ⑥ ~~Est~~ Policies like "Subsidiary Alliance" of Wellesely.
- ⑦ Policies of Dalhousie like "Doctrine of Lapse"; which helped in the expansion of British rule.
- ⑧ "Diwani" and "~~Est~~ Revenue" rights of Bengal earlier which helped in the economic Integration of British rule.
- ⑨ Concept of "Drain of wealth" which reduces India as a colony of Britain.
- ⑩ Development of Infrastructure like Rail, road, Telegraph system etc.

⑪ Weakness of Regional forces and their defeat.

Eg: - a) Maratha in 1818.
b) Mysore in 1798 } Imp

So, these are some important events which made India weak economically, politically and culturally. It became major reason for the establishment of British rule in India which got a major blow in 1857 by "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।

Ans:- Indo-Sri Lanka tie is "historical" in nature. Although there were many ups and downs in the past, but the relationship became stronger each time.

Factors Responsible for "Sri-Lanka Civil war" :-

- ① Distribution of population in Sri Lanka :-

North Sri Lanka :- More "Tamilians"

South Sri Lanka :- More "Singhalese"

- ② Cultural differences :-

Language :- North → "Tamil"

South → "Singhala"

- ③ Development deficit in North Sri Lanka
- ④ Less participation of "Tamils" in Govt. and administration.

→ Outcome of these factors :-

- ① Formation of militant groups like LTTE.
- ② Civil wars in Sri Lanka
- ③ Genocide at mass scale.

Due to this, Sri Lanka was destabilized and this was a threat to India's security. The then P.M "Rajiv Gandhi" sent "military" to control the situation and this is considered as a mistake by him in later time. This also became reason for his death.

Provisions of Accord :-

- ① Establishment of democracy in Sri Lanka.
- ② Rehabilitation and immediate censure of violence.

- ③ All matters will be sorted out ~~by~~ through dialogues.
- ④ Territory of Sri Lanka will not be allowed to any anti-India activities.

Impact:-

- ① Though this accord helped in temporary settlement but it gave rise to major violence in Sri Lanka in later period.
- ② Anti-India feeling restored in the heart of Tamils.

So, the accord didn't become successful in true sense. After the fall of "LTTE"; the condition in Sri Lanka improving and also the India-Sri Lanka ties are strengthening.

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।

As:- As per 2011 Census, around 31% of Indian population live in urban area. The factors leading to urbanizations are:-

- ① Push Factors:-
 - poor condition of Agriculture
 - High population in rural areas
 - Poverty in rural areas.
- ② Pull Factors:-
 - Better source of Livelihood in urban area.
 - Industries in urban area
 - High Income opportunities

Due to these factors, the urbanization is increasing and it is expected that by 2050 - 50% of Indian population would be living in urban Area.

→ However, due to increasing urban population, there are many challenges in Urban areas :-

- ① Rise of Slums
- ② Increasing unemployment in urban areas :- As per survey; 30% of Intellectual / literate youth are unemployed in 4 metropolitan cities of India.
- ③ Problems like Sanitation, poor drainage facilities, transportation are increasing.
- ④ Rise in Crimes :- As per NCRB data, Urban crimes are increasing rapidly.
- ⑤ Poverty and malnourishment.

As per Tendulkar Committee report; 21.9% of Indian population are below poverty line in India.

So, the

immediate need of the hour is to address these challenges. for this:-

- ① Increase Employment opportunities in Urban areas.
- ② Planned Urbanization like "Navi Mumbai" etc.
- ③ Counter magnets establishment like Ghaziabad, Karnal, Aligarh for Delhi.
- ④ Skill Development of youth.
- ⑤ Improvement in Living condition.

→ Govt. of India is taking many initiatives:-

- ① Smart City Project
- ② Deen Dayal Upadhyay "Rurban" mission.
- ③ Skill India Initiative
- ④ Ayushman Bharat Scheme.

So, the future of India will become more bright if all these measures becomes successful.

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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।

As:- As per "NCRB data" - the rate of crime against women has increased by 4% in last 2 yrs and the incidence of rape has increased by 12% in last 2 yrs. This shows the status of women in our society.

Crime against women are categorized as:-

- ① Sexual Abuse - (Domestic violence etc)
- ② Sexual exploitation at workplace.
- ③ Violation of reproductive rights of women.
- ④ Molestation, stalking etc.

Women are often considered as "reproduction machine" in our society. ~~On the~~ On the hand, she is worshipped in our society as "Durga" and "Lakshmi" and on

the other hand she is ~~also~~ being treated as slave. The modern women is confused in the dilemma of "Devi vs Dasi".

Factors responsible for this:-

① Society structure :- patriarchy in society. Male dominant society.

② Societal Values :-

- women are not suitable for outside work.
- women are weaker than men.

Eg:- Rakshabandhan :- It shows that women are dependent on her brothers for her safety.

③ Religious Norms :-

- Son as means of "Moksha".
- Last rites must be done by son and not by daughters.

④ Cultural traditions :-

- women leaves house after marriage.

⑤ Mindset :-

- Less education and attention to girl child.
- "Son meta-preference" (As pointed by Economic Survey - 2017)

So, All these traditions and values are barriers in women's development and they must be addressed.

Recent Steps :-

- ① S.C. judgement in "Triple Talaq case", "Section 497 - Adultery", "Sabrimata Case" is in right direction.
- ② Govt. schemes like "P.M. Matritva Suraksha Yojana", "Maternity Benefit Act - 1961"; "Sexual Harassment at workplace (Prohibition) Act - 2013" are steps in right direction to achieve women empowerment.

We must remember that "Yatra Naryastu Pujyante, Ramante tataa Deva".

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।

As:- "Land degradation Neutrality" is related to "net-zero" increment in the degraded lands and to compensate the degraded lands by measures such as afforestation, land conservation, etc.

Factors responsible for Land degradation:-

- ① De-forestation
- ② Excess use of fertilizers, pesticides
- ③ Over-irrigation in rainfall deficit areas.
- ④ Salinization of land.
- ⑤ Erosion by rivers, flood etc.
- ⑥ Intensive use of lands for higher productivity.
- ⑦ Industries, waste disposal etc.
- ⑧ Shifting Cultivation.

Significance of "Land degradation Neutrality":-

- ① Ensuring food security.
- ② Judicious use of land.
- ③ Sustainable development
- ④ Environment Conservation

Steps required :-

- ① Afforestation at large scale
- ② Use of Technology like Ensitu
conservation technologies, ex-situ
conservation technologies.
- ③ Judicious use of fertilizers.
- ④ ~~St~~ Organic farming.
- ⑤ "Terrace Cultivation" in place
of shifting cultivation
- ⑥ Micro - Irrigation technologies.
- ④ Cloud seeding technology to produce
rain in deficit areas.

⑧ Crop-diversification.

⑨ waste management and planned Industrialization.

→ Measures taken by Govt. :-

→ Soil "Health Card Scheme".

→ P.M. "Krishi Sinchai Yojana".

→ P.M. "KISAN".

→ Stress on "Organic farming".

ie "Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana".

So, a holistic approach is required to achieve land degradation neutrality and to prevent harmful impact of climate change and deforestation.

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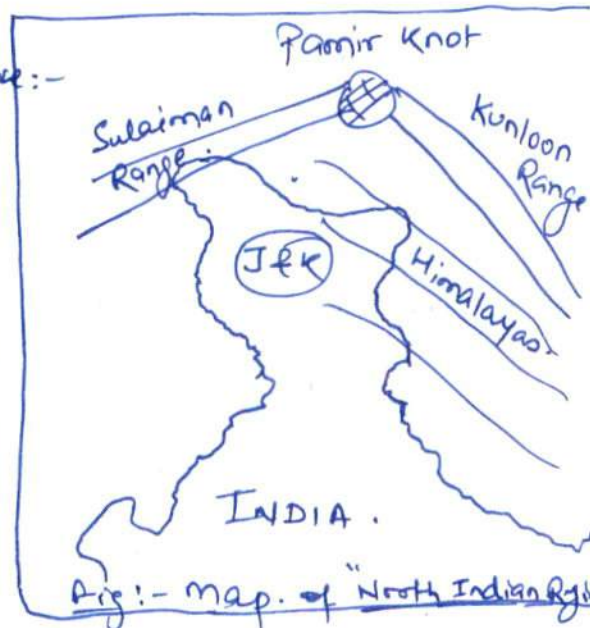
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? (250 words) 15

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?

Ans:- "Hindukush - Himalayan" region is one of the most important factor in the determination of Indian climate.

Geographical importance:-

- ① It protects the ~~border~~ border of North India from extreme cold - by preventing cold air entry from temperate regions.



- ② The Tibetan plateau play an important role in the formation of "monsoon".
- ③ It presents a natural boundary to India in the North and importance for "strategic aspects".
- ④ It is being considered as "Third Pole" in the world.

Economic Importance:-

- ① It is region of a rich mineral resources like rare earth metals.
- ② It is rich in flora and fauna and in herbal plants.
- ③ Major region for "scientific research".

Recent changes:-

- ① Melting of Glaciers
- ② Land slides in adjacent areas.
- ③ Avalanches in Himalayan region.

Factors responsible:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ① Climate change | } due to
Anthropogenic
<u>reasons</u> |
| ② Global warming | |
| ③ Rising Air pollution. | |

Possible consequences of these:-

- ① Increase in flow of rivers.
So, rise in floods.

- ② More disastrous events like Avalanches, land slides in Himalayan States.
- ③ Impact on Monsoon :- may harm the Agriculture of India.
- ④ Serious environmental consequences like loss of flora and fauna.

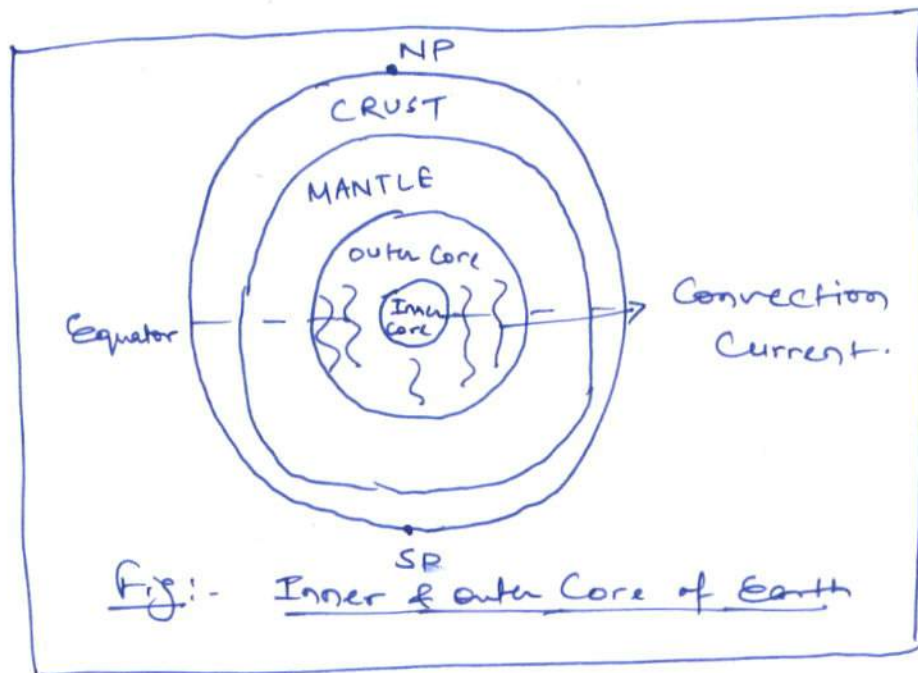
So, a multipronged strategy along with global cooperation is required to deal with these challenges and to prevent further damages. Proper follow up of INDCs and achievement of "SDGs" will be helpful in the protection of this region.

///

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।

As:→ Earth's Magnetism ~~for~~ Palaeo Magnetism can be determined as the "Convection Current" in the "molten material" of "Outer core" of earth

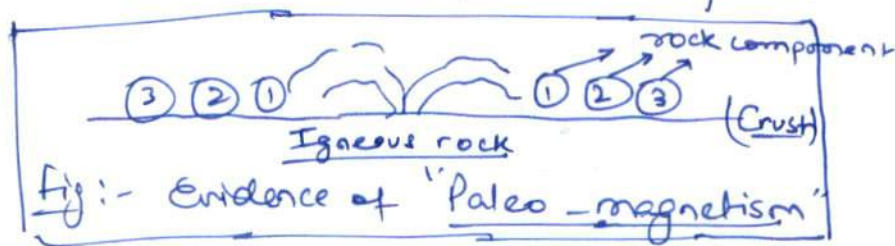


→ Reasons for Palaeo magnetism:-

- ① "Convection Current" in the outer core.
- ② Presence of "hot liquid minerals" mainly Iron - 89%, Nickel - 6% in the outer core.

→ Many times in past, Earth's magnetism has changed and it is evident from the study of "igneous rocks". (Although occurs in all types of rocks).

→ Presence of similar type of mineral orientation in adjacent layer of-



Igneous rock depicts the changing Paleo-magnetism of the earth,

→ Recently, scientists have observed that the "Magnetic North pole" of earth is shifting from "Canada Region" to "Siberia region".

Reason for this shift:-

- ① Change in direction of convection current in outer core.

- ② Density difference of minerals in earth's composition.
- ③ "Rotation of Earth" and "Gravitational pull of Earth".

→ Consequences :-

- ① All Purposes for which magnetic North is accounted will be impacted.
- ② Difficulties in "Navigation" and "Satellite" observation".
- ③ Adjustment of all Equipments required for exact calculation.
- ④ Revision of all sea charts.
- ⑤ Difference in "Variation" and "Deviation" forces at various places.



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।

Ans:- "Walker Circulation" can be envisaged as "East-west distribution of pressure cell in air circulation". Walker Circulation are responsible for major events like El-Nino, La-Nino, Indian Monsoon, El-Nino Modoki and several other events.

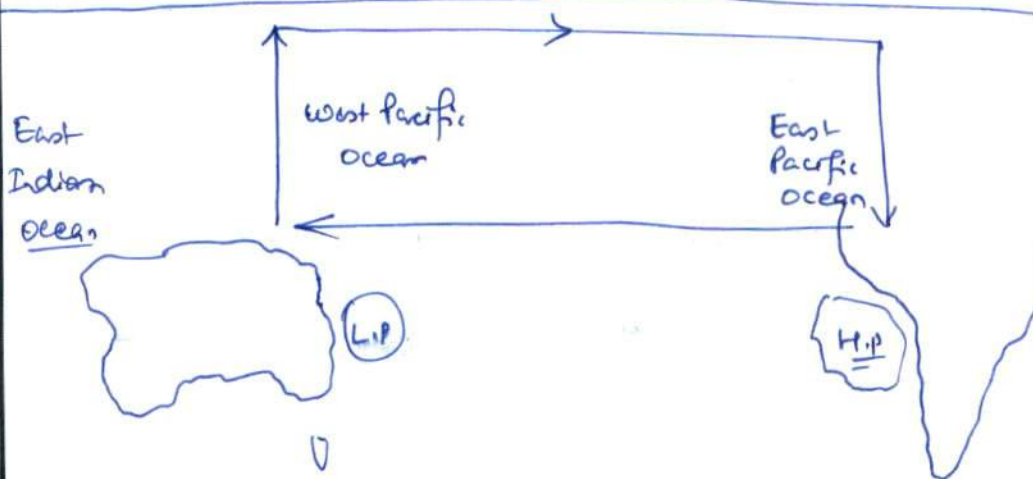
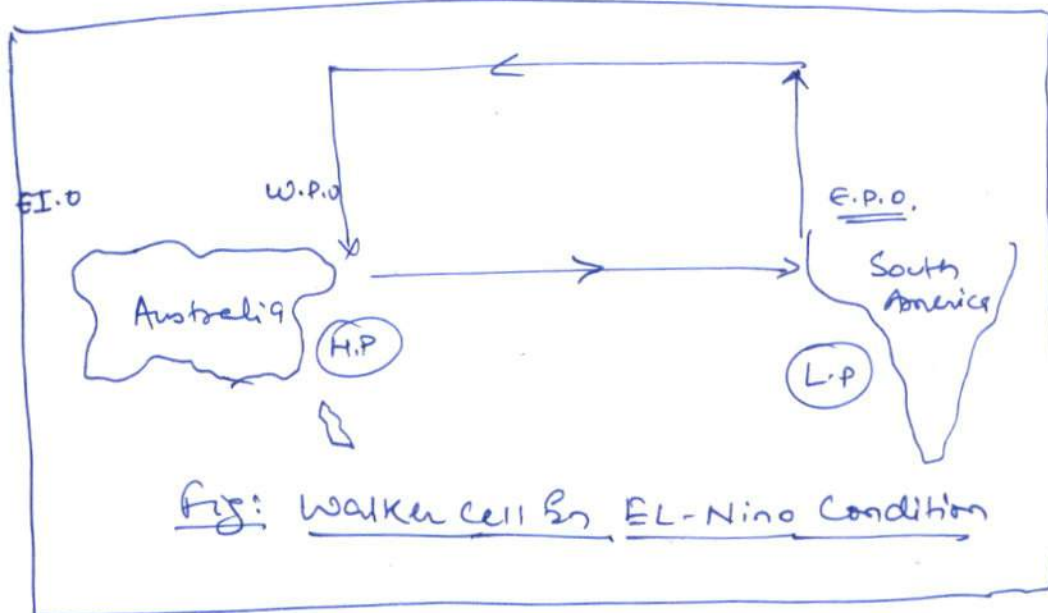


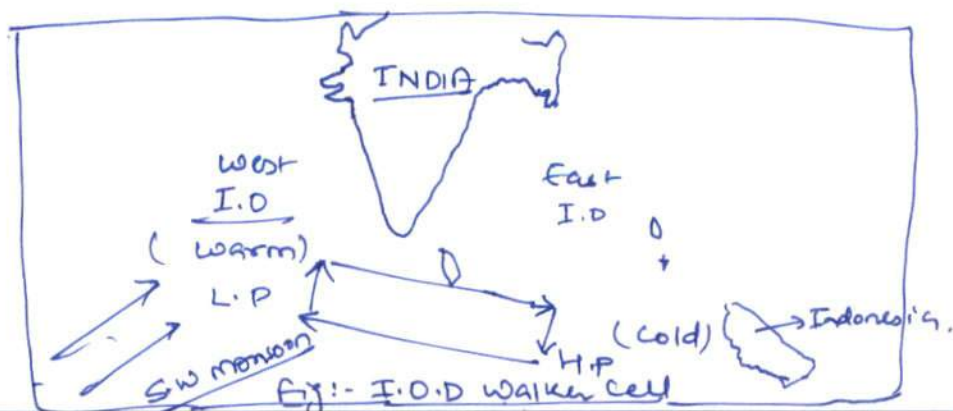
Fig:- Walker Cell in Normal Condition

So, In Normal Condition of "Southern Oscillation", Low pressure at West Pacific Ocean and "H.P." at East Pacific Ocean"



Influence on "Indian Monsoon"

- ① EL-Nino Condition affects Negatively the Indian monsoon.
- ② La-Nina Condition affects positively the Indian monsoon.
- ③ Positive "Indian Ocean dipole" affects positively the Indian monsoon whereas Negative "Indian Ocean Dipole" impacts Negatively.



- ④ "El-Nino Modoki" walker cell also impacts Indian monsoon.
- ⑤ maden-julien oscillation (a type of walker cell also impacts Indian monsoon).

So, the walker Circulation has both positive and Negative Impact on Indian monsoon.

