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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English		Registration Number
Center	Online	Date	220239
			4/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

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

Tribal art unlike classical art is an expression of subaltern identity and common man's life

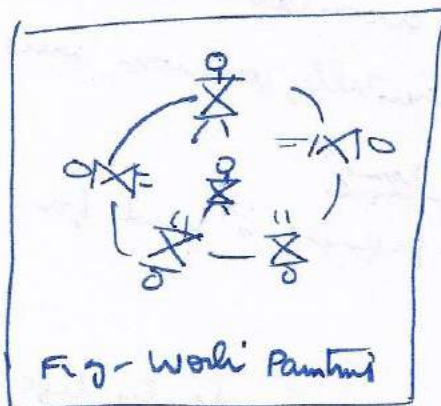
Worli Paintings

- ① Historical continuation of Indian society
↳ Worli paintings similar to Bhimbetka paintings
- ② Use of locally available material in an environmentally conscious way
↳ Base of cow dung
↳ Only white pigment is used for paintings
- ③ Creativity in showing daily life
eg. Goddess Kalghata for fertility is represented symbolically

Gond Paintings

- ① Represent local gond traditions like Gond Dharma.
- ② ~~Gond~~ Shows rural life creatively via the through symbolic representation of animals
- ③ ~~It is~~ Trivial out

Trivial out represents the diversity and creativity ~~is~~ as distinct from the mainstream society



2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze.
(150 words) 10

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

Cornwallis code led to a reform of the Zamindar based legal system to a western system based on rule of law.

Advantages of reforms

- ① Rule of law
- ② Separation of powers
- ③ Reduction in power of Caste panchayat led to social reform
- ④ Reduced power of Zamindars who were corrupt

Exclusion of Indians in Judicial reforms

- ① Laws were codified by British like Sir William Jones and not Indians though they assisted

- ② Higher judiciary manned by British judges. Highest position of Indians was limited to Munsiff.
- ③ Use of Persian ^{and English} as court language instead of vernacular led to exclusion of Indians.
- ④ Procedural codes like IPC (1861), CrPC (1861) based on Victorian era values rather than Indian values.
- ⑤ Creation of courts of appeal and Sadar courts in big cities made it difficult for Indian villagers to travel and participate.

Cornwallis reforms formed the ~~bed of~~ ~~super~~ bedrock of reform of Indian judiciary though it excluded Indians. Its rules are still used today e.g. CrPC (1973) is based on CrPC (1861).

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 repression of freedom movement during 1st World War drove the youth underground and led to revolutionary movements in India.

Revolutionary movement

- ① Communist movement influenced by Bolshevik resolution of 1917
 - ↳ Communist Party of India in 1920
 - ↳ Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case, 1924
- ② Hindustan Socialist republican Army
 - ↳ participated by Bhagat Singh
 - ↳ Kakori Train Raid (1928)
 - ↳ Sanders murder (1928)
 - ↳ Bomb in central legislative Council against Public safety Bill, 1928

- ↳ Incorporated socialistic ideals
- ↳ secular movement

③ Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

By Bhagat Singh to move youth
away from revolutionary struggle
towards mass movement.

④ Bengal revolutionary movement. under Surya Sen

- ↳ Chittagong armoury Raid (1920)
- ↳ Participation of women like
Pritilata Waddell
- ↳ Participation of Muslims due to
no religious vows - Mir Ahmed
- ↳ Focus on group action, not
individual action unlike 1910's

Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries
not just focused on violence but also
had a view on future Indian society.

They also encouraged youth involvement
in 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 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 refers to the development aid given by the USA to liberal democracies of Western Europe to rebuild society after the destruction of 2nd world war.

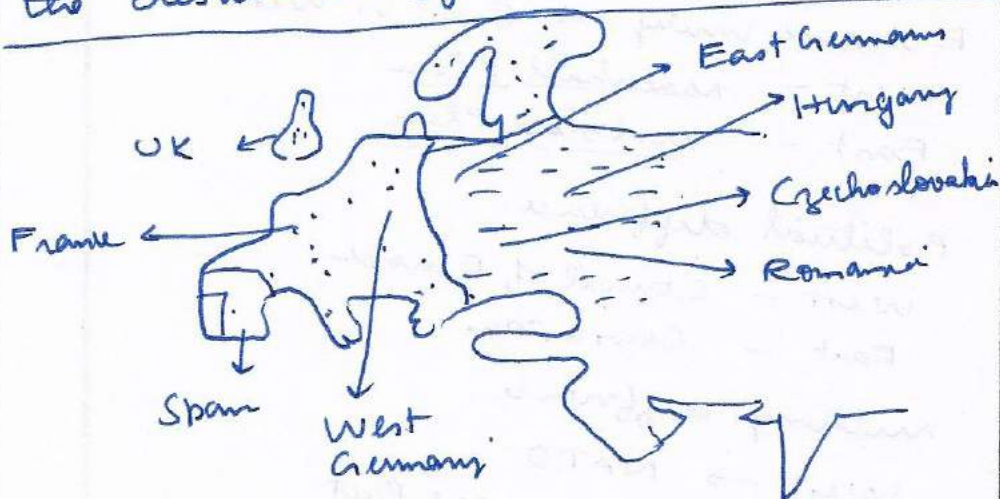


Figure: Europe



Marshall plan
countries



Molotov plan
countries

Lead to Recovery

- ① All western European countries developed at a fast ~~few~~ pace
- ② Lead to peace in Europe as they all benefited from reconstruction.
- ③ No communist upsurge due to development.

Creation of Two Europes → due to US-USSR rivalry

- ① Economic unity → East vs West
West - Marshall Plan
East - Molotov Plan
- ② Political difference
West - Council of Europe
East - Comintern
- ③ Military difference
West → NATO
East → Warsaw Pact

The differences between East and West Europe set the stage for cold war
Confrontation between US and 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।

Article 23 of Indian constitution
specifically prohibits bonded labour.

Despite this this menace still exists
in India.

Causes of Bonded Labour

- ① Poverty of parents forces them to sell their children into bonded labour.
- ② Dependence on informal credit leads to bonded labour in case of non-payment.
- ③ Implementation of prohibition not uniform across the country.
- ④ Lack of attention of media, NGOs and civil society to this problem.

- ⑤ Lack of political will due to influence of owners of brick kilns etc. who use bonded labour.
- ⑥ Lack of education and awareness among bonded labourer.

Steps to reduce

- ① Social movement to create awareness
- ② Encouragement of formal credit to avoid debt trap
- ③ Separate law to punish bonded labour under non-bailable bailable sections
- ④ Use of poverty alleviation schemes like MNREGA.

These measures will enable us to achieve worker rights and reasonable pay under Art 43 of ~~directive~~ directive principles of state policy.

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?

The movie "Uda Punjab" highlighted the issue of abuse of drugs by Indian youth.

Factors that enhance risk of drug abuse

- ① Easy availability
- ② low social taboo
- ③ Lack of fear of law enforcement
- ④ Unemployment makes youth take drugs ~~for~~ for entertainment. eg. Punjab
- ⑤ Alienation of youth due to political factors. eg. North East, Jammu/Kashmir
- ⑥ External intervention. Eg. ISI of Pakistan encourages drugs in Punjab.
- ⑦ Lack of rehabilitation infrastructure for drug addicts
- ⑧ Lack of policy on deaddiction at a

national level.

- ① Geographical location. Eg. Closeness to Golden triangle or golden crescent.



Fig - drug production.

Measures to address issue

- ① Policy framework for youth drug abuse
- ② Building human and infrastructure capacity of deaddiction centres.
- ③ Stringent implementation of Narcotics Substance Act.
- ④ Bilateral engagement with Pakistan and Myanmar to check drug transport
- ⑤ Awareness creation via Role models
- ⑥ Employment creation for youth

These measures will enable India to make its youth part of demographic dividend and not demographic disaster.

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 ~~closer~~ closer integration of regions and nations by exchange of people, ideas, capital, goods and services.

The ~~ex~~ exchange of people and ideas leads to formation of cultural impact.

Impact of globalization

① Cultural homogenization

- Indians watch same movies on Netflix as other nations
- Indian art and music are neglected in favour of foreign art and music
- Traditional Indian ~~musicians~~ musician and artists lose jobs

② Cultural hybridisation

Indian cultures mixes with international culture leading to a unique culture

Eg - McDonalds in India does not

serve beef though it is main ingredient in the USA.

③ Cultural internationalization

Indian culture is exported to other countries which strengthens it

eg. • Yoga and Indian cuisine is popular in western world

④ Cultural extremism

Popular movements in India attacking the cultural mission due to globalisation
eg. ~~Attacks~~ Attacks on valentine's day celebration

⑤ Cultural commodification

More emphasis on economic aspects rather than internal aspects

eg. Celebration of Mother's day vs. Respect for mother.

Indian society must accept the cultural globalisation due to ~~the~~ its benefits but preserve our indigenous culture and art for future generations.

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 started with 1 mill in ~~Pune~~ ^{Mumbai} in 1853 and spread across the country.

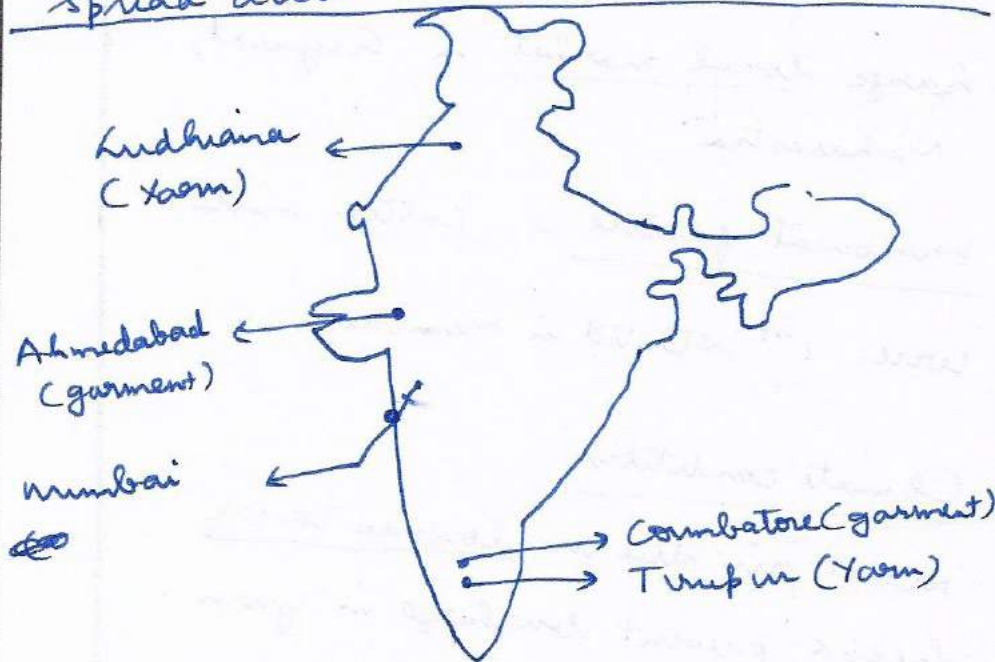


Fig- distribution of cotton industries

Factors for localization of cotton in Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region

- ① Availability of capital from Mumbai region as it is financial capital of India

- ② Close to cotton growing areas in Malwa Plateau with Black soil
- ③ Close to Ports for export
eg. Nhava Sheva, JNPT
- ④ Large local market in Gujarat, Maharashtra.
- ⑤ Historical factors - Cotton mills were 1st started in Mumbai
- ⑥ Climate conditions
moist air due to closeness to sea
helps prevent breakage in yarn.

The above factors led to emergence of Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region as a leader in cotton textiles in India.

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।

Coastal and marine ecosystems are most sensitive to environmental changes like climate change.

Impact of GHG on coastal and marine ecosystem

- ① GHG emission leads to rise in sea level resulting in disappearance of islands eg. Maldives
- ② Submergence of key cities like Mumbai, Chennai in coastal areas.
- ③ Salt water mixes with groundwater in coastal areas.
- ④ Change in Carbon dioxide composition and temperature due to GHG emissions will bleach coral reefs
↳ Coral atolls in Lakshadweep may be affected.

- ⑤ High temperature and Carbon dioxide will change the growth areas and species biodiversity of planktons and other organisms that consume it

Measures for Protection and restoration of vulnerable ecosystem

- ① Implementation of coastal Regulation Zone Rule (CRZ)
- ② Plantation of mangroves belt in coastal areas
- ③ Prevention of coral bleaching using artificial reefs eg. Artificial reef used near Vaan Island in Palak Strait
- ④ Declaration of ~~low~~ environmentally sensitive zone ^{through} ~~low~~ Island Protection Zones in Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands

This will enhance the blue carbon capture ^{mechanism} via mangroves and other coastal ecosystem helping us to reduce GHG levels as well as reduce vulnerability.

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 refers to geo-strophic winds that change course ^{from polar regions} and blow across tropical ~~regions~~ ^{regions} resulting in cold temperatures in those places.

Fig. Polar vortex



Sub zero temperature in Florida

- ① Polar vortex blows winds that have travelled through polar regions.

② Then polar ^{vortex} winds leads to low temperature even in tropical areas like Florida.

So Polar vortex is an anomaly ~~that~~ that can affect the climate, economy, and life of people ~~as~~ in Florida.



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 changed due to socio-political changes in India brought about by Sufi and Bhakti movement influence. This led to emphasis on devotional poetry.

① Qaswali in Urdu

By intermingling of Persian and Hindi poetry under influence of Sufi - Amir Khusrau

② Wakhi poetry in Kashmiri

By Hal Ded as a part of Bhakti movement

③ Sittan Poetry in Tamil Nadu

under the influence of Tayannamam.

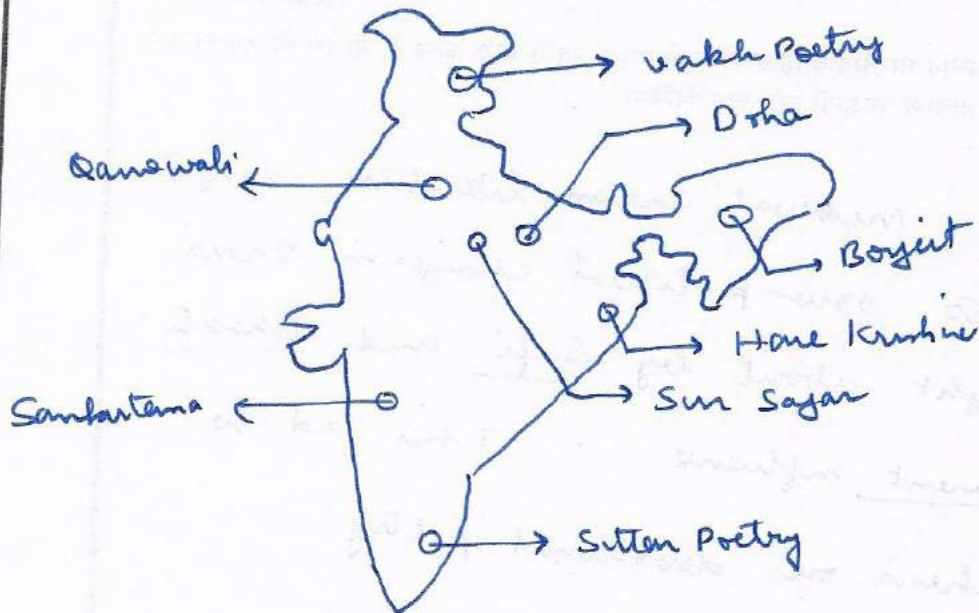


Fig - devotional music

- ④ Sambastana - Namdev in Maharashtra - Bhakti
- ⑤ Doha of Kabir as part of Hindu-muslim mix of poetry
- ⑥ Sunsagar of Suradas

- ⑦ Keshina - devotee songs including
"Hare krishna" chant in West Bengal
under Chaitanya mahaprabhu
- ⑧ Bayat Musici in Aravalli under
Shankaradeva as part of Bhakti
Tradition

Clearly devotional poetry in
medieval India led to development
of vernacular literature and brought
god closer to devotees without need
for priests

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 public pressure brought on by Home Rule leagues, Rasth Satyagraha and under Gandhiji and promises during World War I led Montagu - Chelmsford reforms and passing of Govt. of India Act, 1919

Major changes in Govt. of India Act 1919

- ① Introduction of Dyarchy at sub provincial level
- ② Introduction of Bicameralism at the centre for 1st time
- ③ First provision for direct elections in British India

- ④ Provision of voting rights to women for the 1st time.
- ⑤ Expansion of communal electorates to Sikhs, Indian Christians etc
- ⑥ Formation of a Central Public Service Commission.
- ⑦ Disrimination between states by given more seats in central legislative council to states based on "strategic considerations"
- ⑧ Splitting of state subjects into transferred and reserved list
- ⑨ "local government" given to provinces
- ⑩ Non-official majority at centre with elected majority in provinces,

Significance as historic landmarks

- ① Popular control of key subjects gave Indian leaders experience
- ② It showed Indian public how an independent India will function
- ③ Showed success of popular movements under Home rule league and Gandhi
 ↳ Shifted leadership completely from elite to popular masses
- ④ Led to split in Congress on the basis of Swarajists like CR Das, Motilal Nehru and No-changers.

Govt. of India act 1919 laid the foundation for future reforms. But it was also a carrot of British as in conjunction with stick of Rowlett Act.

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।

British EIC which entered as ~~the~~ a trading company became master of India in a couple of centuries due to following factors :

- ① Superior military skill and arms
↳ Latest guns, artillery
- ② Financial stability due to profitable trade under Indian ruler who could not pay salaries
- ③ Diplomacy and Tact
↳ Tripartite alliance against Mysore in 3rd Anglo-Mysore war
- ④ Innovative arrangements like Policy of ring fence, Subsidiary alliance

- ⑤ Competent 2nd line of leadership
↳ Arthur Wellesley, Eyre Coote etc.

Major developments in British conquest
from 1757 to 1856

- ① Battle of Plassey (1757) to gain
• Bengal
- ② Battle of Buxar (1764) to gain
legitimacy by Forman of Mughal
emperor Shah Alam II
- ③ 3rd Anglo Carnatic War (1758-1762)
led to exit of all Europeans -
last being French from India
- ④ Subsidiary Alliance with Nizam (1799)
led to subordinate isolation of
Indian rulers.
- ⑤ 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)
↳ Acquisition of Mysore and end

of Tipu Sultan

⑥ 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1819)

↳ Incorporation of Bombay Presidency

⑦ Tripartite treaty of 1838 with
Ranjit Singh, Amir of Sindh, ^{and} Shuja

⑧ Loss in 1st Afghan War (1838-42)

↳ under Auckland

⑨ Incorporation of Sindh in 1843
after Subsidiary alliance in 1839

⑩ Incorporation of Punjab after
2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

⑪ use of Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie
used in Satara, Jhansi etc.

These conquests laid the foundation
of 1st war of independence in 1857 and
ended British policy of annexation.

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

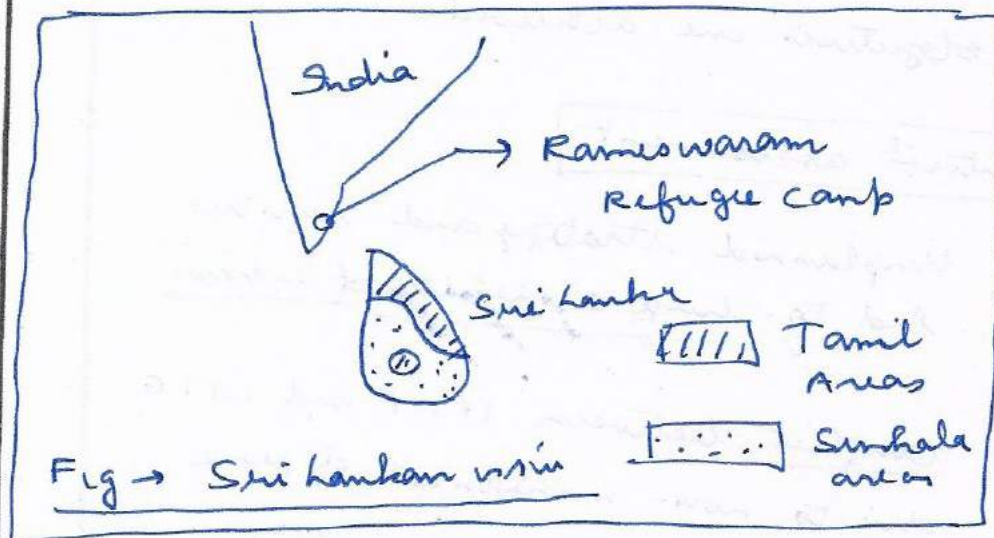
उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo - Sri Lanka Peace accord
of 1987 was signed between Rajiv
Gandhi and Jayawardene, P.M. of
Sri Lanka to end the civil war in
and bring peace

Circumstances of accord

- ① Anti - Tamil Riots of 1983 had led to Tamil alienation
- ② Communist attack of JVP in ~~the~~ rural areas of South Sri Lanka
- ③ Clamour in Indian state of Tamil Nadu for Indian intervention

- ④ Refugee Crisis due to out flow of
Tamils to India
- ⑤ Chorus of international intervention
by US in Indian backyard.
- ⑥ Rise of LTTE insurgency



Provisions

- ① Introduction of Indian Peace
keeping force (IPKF) to ~~ensure~~
in northern province to ensure peace.

- ② India to guarantee safety to both Tamils and the Sri Lankan govt.
- ③ India to arrange for a peace treaty between Sri Lankan government and LTTE.
- ④ Indian forces - IPKF to leave after objectives are achieved

Critical assessment

- ① Unplanned strategy and logistics led to huge casualties of Indians
- ② Conflict between IPKF and LTTE due to non-management of peace
- ③ Led to period of non-conflict between LTTE and Sri Lanka.

Overall the sword failed as IPKF was asked to leave without achieving objectives. It also led to assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE.

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

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

India's urban population ~~was~~ is 31% (Census 2011) and is expected to increase to 40% by 2030 (UNDESA). A large section of this population will be the urban poor.

Increasing urbanization - Causes

- ① Rural to urban migration due to agricultural distress
- ② Migration in search of better jobs, and facilities like healthcare and education.
- ③ As India industrializes, its labour force will be urban.

Challenges of urbanization especially the urban poor

- ① Formation of slums due to lack of affordable housing
- ② Increased criminalization due to lack of police to match population.
- ③ Shortage of public transport
- ④ Issues of sanitation, clean drinking water can lead to epidemics
- ⑤ Informalization and casualization of labour will lead to poverty.
- ⑥ Social unrest due to unemployment
- ⑦ Xenophobia due to migration from other parts of country
eg. Shiv Sena against UP, Bihar migrants.

⑧ Son of soil politics ~~are~~

Addressing Challenges

- ① Affordable housing using Housing for All 2022, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
- ② Public transport using metro, BRTS.
- ③ AMRUT scheme for infrastructure like sanitation, tap water.
- ④ JNNURM for renewing infrastructure
- ⑤ Safety mechanisms by increasing police. ~~Home~~ Women safety using hotlines and Nurbhaya fund.
- ⑥ Sensitization of public about migrants.
- ⑦ Smart city scheme

These steps will enable address ~~the~~ issue of urbanisation and ~~event~~ lead to structural transformation of economy from agricultural to manufacturing and ~~low service based~~.

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।

Women empowerment under Art 15
and Sustainable development goals
require that Women's sexual and
reproductive rights are protected

Violations of sexual and reproductive
rights

- ① Child marriage
- ② Forced marriage
- ③ Rape including marital rape
- ④ Lack of control over abortion,
sexual rights
- ⑤ Female foeticide

How societal values and traditions
affect reproductive and cultural sexual
rights to ♀

- ① Child marriage is a part of culture which

leads to inability of women to choose partner of own choice

- ② Khap Panchayats and honour killings affect right to choose sexual mate
- ③ Cultural ~~or~~ orthodoxy ~~of~~ about virginity and pre-marital sex pose limitation on sexual rights
- ④ Marital Rape is accepted in tradition as women is ~~considered~~ considered man's chattel
- ⑤ Taboo on abortion and contraceptives in certain communities affect reproductive rights
- ⑥ Male son preference leads to forcible conception of children
- ⑦ Social pressure on women to have children post-marriage affects reproductive rights.

- ⑧ Social taboo on homogenous sexual relations like lesbians affect sexual rights

Reforming the problematic social and cultural values

- ① Raising awareness by social campaigns
e.g. Promotion of family planning
- ② Sex education in school curriculum
- ③ Role models like Sheryl Sandberg (Facebook CEO) and concepts like lean-in.

These ~~was~~ changes will enable me to increase female labour force participation from current 26% (2016) and improve economic growth. It will also enable ~~two~~ women empowerment and their ability to make own choices in life

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 is a term ~~was~~ introduced by UN convention on combating Desertification.

It means the total amount of productive land on earth in absence of degradation and regeneration should always increase. It ~~is~~ should not decrease.

Significance of Land degradation Neutrality

- ① Enhance the ecological services that we get from land
- ② Improve agricultural productivity
- ③ Reduce formation of wasteland and deserts.

- ④ Enhance resilience to climate change
- ⑤ Food security by enhancing agriculture and decreasing vulnerability of marginal farmers
- ⑥ Reduce soil pollution, water logging

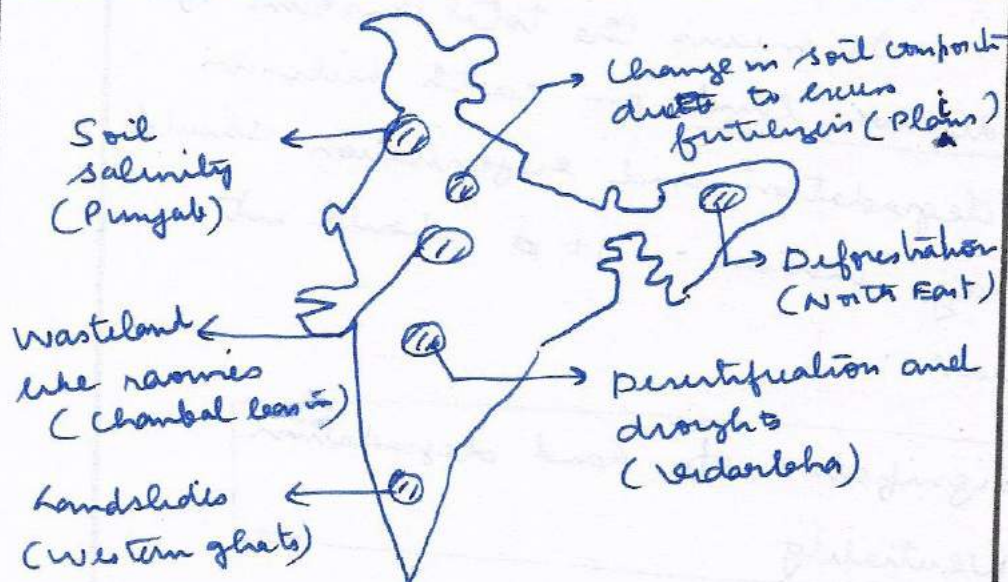


Fig - Land degradation

- ⑦ Fight climate change by more plants and trees in productive land.

Steps to achieve land degradation Neutrality

- ① Proper and exact use of fertilizers and pesticides.
↳ Soil health Card scheme
- ② Reforestation using funds from Comp PA Act
- ③ Planting genetically modified, drought resistant trees in deserts to reverse desertification
- ④ Reduce deforestation by ^{strict} implementation Forest conservation Act, 1980
- ⑤ Reduce land pollution due to municipal waste using sewage treatment plants, waste to energy plants, and Bio gas generation.

These steps will assist in ensuring we satisfy SDG goals of sustainable development.

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

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindukush - Himalayan region was formed by the collision of Indo-Australian plate with the Eurasian plate leading to a convergence boundary.

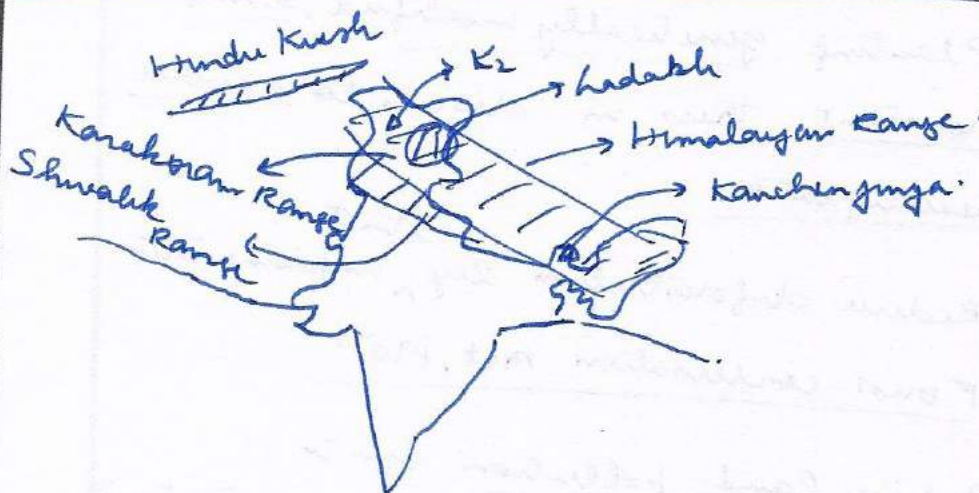


Fig - India Physical map

Geographical Importance

- ① Protects India from cold winds of Central Asia

- ② Boundary of protection from invasion from central Asia and China
- ③ Ensures rainfall during monsoon by orographic effect of mountains on Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal branches.

Economic factors

- ① Passes like Khyber, Shangri la, Nathula la enable trade and exchange with other Asian countries.
- ② Tourism in Kashmir and Kangra valley etc
- ③ They have rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra that have led to prosperous agriculture in northern plains

④ Changes and possible consequences

- ① Melting of glaciers due to climate change
↳ could lead to floods in rivers like Ganga, Yamuna in plains.

② Karakoram anomaly of no change in glaciers in Karakoram range

↳ Scientific research needed

③ Growth of ^{trees} ~~plants~~ in higher reaches of Himalayas

↳ More plantation crops like Apple leading to agricultural growth

④ High temperature due to low reflection of sunlight by ice

↳ less summer time transin

⑤ Growth plants in upper Himalayas

↳ Trans human for livestock and agriculture → livestock growth.

⑥ Deforestation → landslides

Changes in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan range place certain vulnerabilities like floods, landslides which must be handled resiliently.

Advantages of agriculture should be harnessed sustainably through terrace farming etc.

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 alignment of magnetic poles in the north and pole which show magnetic fields and magnetic properties.

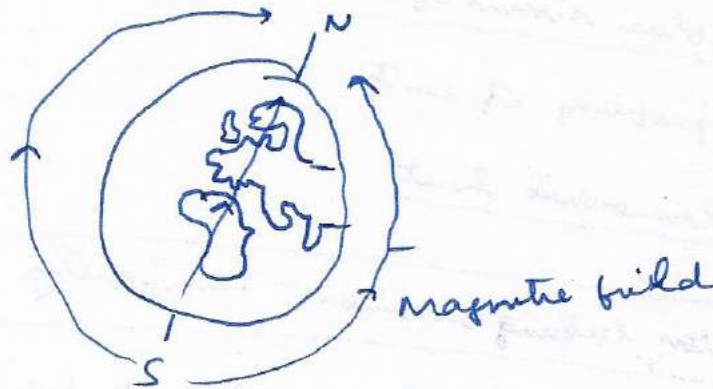


Fig - Earth magnetic poles

Cause of Magnetism

- ① Arthur Holmes argued about convection currents within earth causing magnetism.
- ② Radioactivity within earth.

- ③ Ni-Fe - layer in core made up of ~~Ni-Fe~~ Nickel and Iron which show magnetic property
- ④ Rotation of earth align magnetic poles
- ⑤ Solar storms of sun affect magnetic property of earth
- ⑥ Primordial heat

Factors behind variation - Temporally

- ① Reduction in primordial heat due to volcanoes and other mechanisms
- ② Reduced radioactivity due to half life property of radioactive elements
- ③ ~~Realignment~~ Realignment of Ni-Fe layer of core due to earth's rotation

Factors behind variation - Spatially

- ① Earth is not a perfect sphere. It is flattened at poles.
- ② Core composition of Nickel and Iron have irregular distribution across regions.
- ③ Magnetic property of earth has assisted in sea-fanning etc. It has also helped us in understanding the constituent materials inside Earth's core.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Walker circulation refers to the circulation of air across east-western part of South America and eastern Australia.

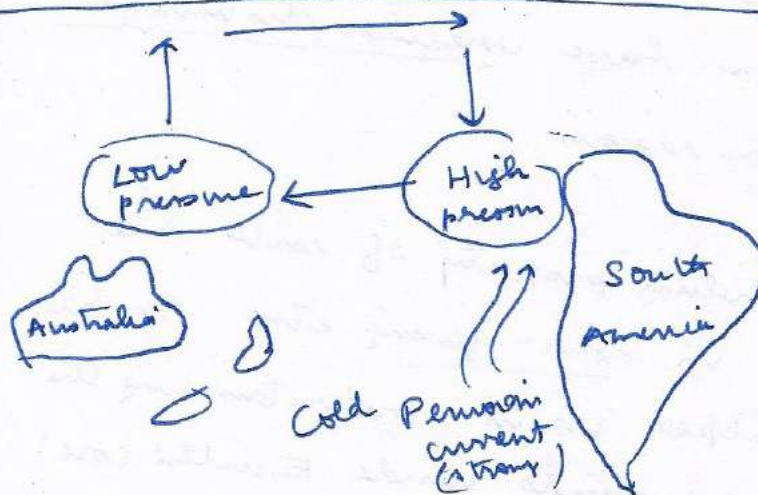


Fig- Walker cell

~~Walker circulation~~

Impact on Indian Monsoon

- ① In normal years, Walker cell is as given in figure
- ② In cases when El Nino and ENSO

Phenomenon occurs, Walker cell is
changed as pressure near ~~and~~ Australia
increases and that near Peru decreases

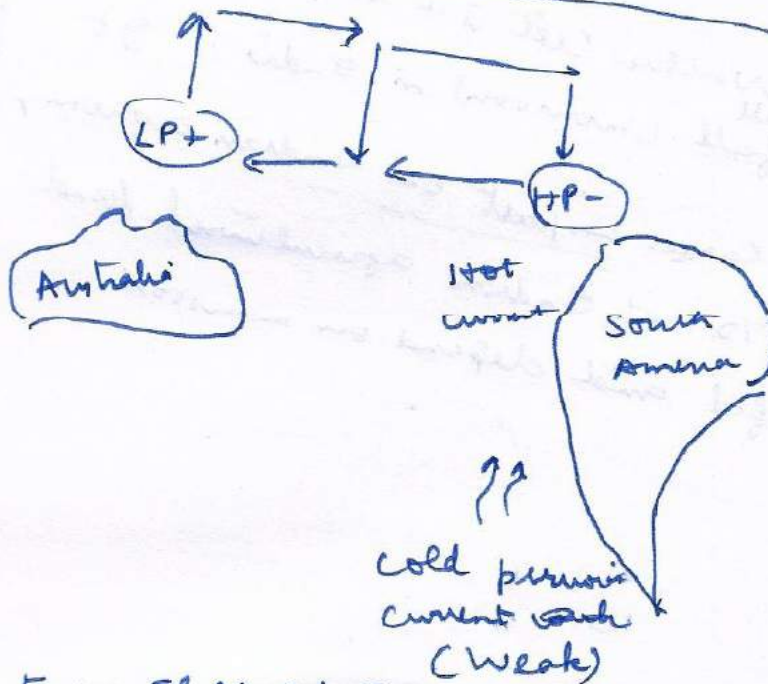


Fig - El Niño + ENSO

- ③ Disturbance in Walker cell signifies
El Niño ENSO event.
- ④ ~~Disturbance~~ Changes in Walker cell can
lead to lesser monsoon leading to
droughts

⑤ Normal Walker cell leads to normal monsoon

Walker cell is a key determinant of rainfall (monsoon) in India. It has a large impact on Indian economy as 750% of Indian agricultural land is rainfed and depend on monsoon.