



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	415810
Center	DRN	Date	17/08/19.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
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।

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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। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As Tribals mainly reside in rural areas, but plus due to their distinct language, culture and way of living, their art is different from the mainstream Indian Art.

Examples of Tribal art

1. Worli and Gond Paintings
2. Manipuri Dance
3. Marathi dances - Thangta, Uham
4. Thangka painting in Sikkim

The art represent the creative energy found in rural areas

1. Worli paintings - Use of gesso paste and red ochre color to draw shapes. Simple geometrical patterns were made by the artists.

- Simple rural scenes like dancing, gathering, celebrations, festivals were depicted by the paintings.
- mainly done by women

Gond Paintings

Gonds are tribals mainly residing in the Madhya Pradesh. They drew heavily from the rural landscape and people in their paintings. The scenes of rural folklore, celebrations were depicted in details in their paintings.

Thus both the Gond and Woli painting drew heavily from the rural energy.

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।

The era of Cornwallis is known for its judicial reforms and better administrative policies.

Judicial Reforms

1. Separation of Executive from the Judiciary. The powers (judicial) of the DM was taken away
2. Circuit Courts were established in 4 cities for better administration of Justice.
3. Sadar Nizamat Adalat established by Warren Hastings were abolished.
4. European judges were appointed for administration of Justice.
5. Better pay and perks to judges to avoid corruption and fraud.
6. Persian continued as the language of the courts.

The key feature of the judicial reforms of the Cornwallis was to exclude Indians

1. He believed that all natives of Hindustan are corrupt
2. European judges can be trusted more and it will further the interest of the company
3. Lack of modern education and qualifications of the Indian candidates
4. He didn't want natives (Indians) to try Europeans in the courts of law
5. High prevalence of bribery, and the misadministration of justice in the princely states also demotivated him to appoint Indians in judiciary

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

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

Revolutionary movement was inspired by the Irish and Russian national movements and ideology was to create terror, assassination of officials, political education and incite rebellion in British India.

Revolutionary movement mainly happened in. Punjab - UP Bihar and Bengal.

- 1) Punjab - UP - Bihar by Hindustan Republic - an Army
- a) Katori Train Robbery for arms, ammunitions and cash
- b) Sunder's Murder led by Bhagat Singh, Azad, Rajguru
- c) Bomb at Central legislative assembly in 1929, to highlight the issues of British rule in India.

2. (Bengal) under Surya Sen
- 1) Chittagong Armoury Raid to loot cash, weapons etc.
- Secular
 - women participation
 - actions in groups

Role of Bhagat Singh

1. Pivotal Role in Saunders Murder Case and Bomb in Central legislative assembly
2. ideological rethinking and moving to mass based struggle with focus on socialism.
3. launched campaigns against capitalism
4. Organised Punjab Naujawan Sabha (1926) to undertake constructive work.

Bhagat Singh moved from revolution activity to Gandhian mass based struggle in later years.

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 initiated by the Americans for the post war reconstruction of Europe. The aid was supplied through Bretton Woods twins → WB
→ I.M.F.

Importance

1. Providing finance for infrastructure
2. loans at cheaper price & provision of grants
3. paving way for capitalist economy in Europe. & market for american goods.
4. Countering rise of communism in Europe.
5. Investment in Food, social security, health, education etc.

However it also became a crucial factor in dividing Europe

1. Under Marshall plan conditional aid was given to open up economy and markets for american goods
2. Aid was not provided to countries which embraced communism.
3. Marshall plan was instrumental in forming NATO and other military alliances
4. To counter the US influence, Soviet Union also provided grants to ~~the~~ Eastern European states

Thus Marshall plan and its aftermath was the beginning of the Cold war which divided not only Europe by the whole world in two groups

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।

Recently, 5 bonded labours were
rescued from the ginger farm in
Kannataka.

Causes

1. Lack of awareness among the rural population about their rights
2. Lack of employment opportunities in other areas
3. Cost and political allegiance of the people employing forced labour
4. Cultural → age old practice
→ Deprivation of SC/ST
→ Historical reasons
5. Corruption in administration and inefficient implementation of Bonded Labour Act, Child Labor Act etc

HTPS/

1. Establish special courts to fast track the culprits booked under Bonded labor acts -
2. Sensitization of Police and administration about Bonded Labour
3. New and comprehensive legislation as Bonded Labour Act is not relevant anymore in present time
4. Mass awareness campaigns and workshops to make people aware of their rights
5. Swift action against the offenders and involving NCO's, CSOs in the administration / social audit of Acts

Bonded labour, even after 75 years of Independence is very worrisome. Urgent steps are needed to address this issue

6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? (150 words) 10

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug Abuse is increasing becoming
of the major problems ~~it~~ among the
youth in the country.

(Factors)

1. Broken homes
2. Pressure & stress from modern lifestyle
3. Easy availability of drugs
4. Influence of media and movies
5. Cultural & geographical factors
of Punjab - very high rate of drug abuse
6. Improper implementation of Narcotics
and Psychotropics Act, 1983
7. Absence of relief and rehabilitation
systems for drug abuse

28.

Measures

1. Effective implementation of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
2. Provisions for compulsory relief and rehabilitation as in the Act
3. Dismantling corruption and Police-drug mafia nexus
4. wide scale awareness campaign and family sensitization on how to better deal with people using drugs.
5. Border Management effective to control the supply of drugs in Indian market.

Ministry of Social Justice recently launched a Action plan on Drug demand Reduction to tackle the menace of Drug abuse.

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 is a phenomenon of integration of countries with each other. It involves free movement of people, capital and goods.

Impact of globalisation on culture.

1. Family - Increase in nuclear households and decrease in joint families.
2. Labour - Better pay and multiple economic opportunities for labor & working class
3. liberal outlook and westernization of Indian society
4. Aversion for growth and decrease in caste based hierarchy (social mobility)
5. Gender empowerment and dilution of Patriarchy.

Negative

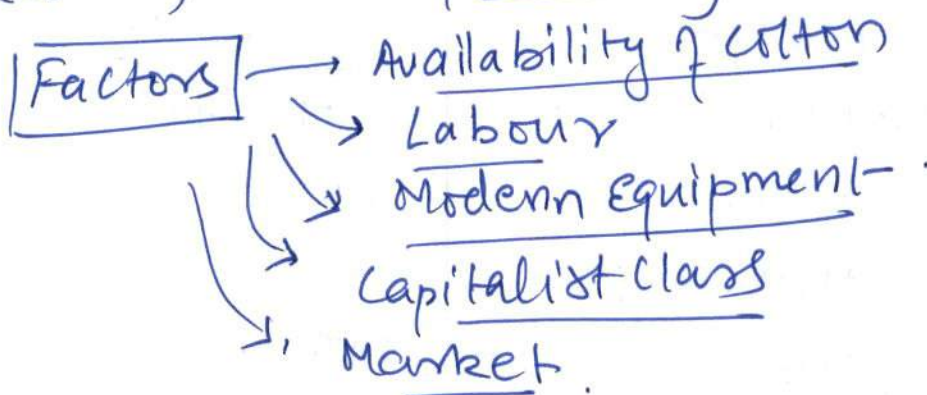
1. Unstability in families and growth in divorces.
2. Economic inequality and exploitation of labor (Capitalism)
3. Dual Burden of work & Home faced by women leading to stress
4. Unhealthy lifestyle → poor food habit
→ stressful jobs
→ Tension etc
5. Unstable & Unsustainable Urbanisation and pollution in cities.
6. Privatization of health and education etc.

Globalisation is a double edged sword. It has benefitted as well as harmed the Indian society.

8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Pune region. (150 words) 10

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile Industry in India deals with the production of raw materials (Cotton) and its processing and exports.



Distribution



The industry is mainly localised in the Ahmedabad-Mumbai region

Reasons

1. Market - Urban cities ↖ Pune
↗ Navik
↘ Mumbai
2. Raw material - availability of raw material (cotton) due to black soil
3. Plus favourable weather conditions
4. Capital - Banks and Capitalist class in Mumbai
5. Labor from migration from UP and Bihar
6. Historical - Britishers established the cotton industries in Gujarat & Maharashtra
7. Cultural : people more open to industrialization and globalisation.

The the conditions in Mumbai-Pune region acted as a catalyst for the growth of textiles in the country

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।

Due to greenhouse gas emissions, the concentration of greenhouse gases increases in the atmosphere (CO_2 , NH_3 , NO_2 etc) 90% of emitted gases have been absorbed by the coastal and marine ecosystems

Impact

1. Ocean acidification due to excess CO_2 gas
2. Rising sea levels → destruction of corals
↳ harmful to mangroves.
3. Pollution of coastal and marine ecosystems
4. Melting of Polar ice caps → Impacting bir diversity
↳ Changing migration patterns of animals
5. Salt water intrusion in coastal lands affecting biodiversity in fresh water systems
6. Less oxygen for the marines organisms to survive

Measures1. Protection

- a) Strengthening Pari's Agreement to decrease GHG emissions
- b) Better North-South collaboration for technical advancement and transfer of technologies.
- c) Better convention and laws to conserve High Seas (UNCLOS is inadequate)

2. Restoration

- a) Ban on overexploitative fishing
- b) Preventing discharge of pollutants in sea
- c) Covering more areas in Marine & Protected Reserves

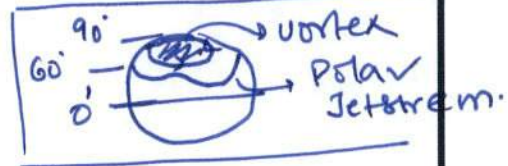
Looking forward, Pari's Agreement will play a major role in deciding the future of already fragile marine ecosystems.

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 region of low pressure, circumpolar circulation air in the tropics.

when the polar vortex destabilizes due to various reasons the cold air in the vortex descends down and affects the tropical areas. That's why the areas such as Florida and Texas experiencing sub zero temperatures



Reasons.

1. Meandering of Polar jet stream in the summer due to low temperature difference between tropics and polar regions

2. Climate change and global warming due to which temperature are increasing.

3. Melting of Polar ice caps, thus the vortex is not as strong as it used to be.

4. Anthropogenic activities

- Deposition of black carbon
- Settlements on polar caps
- Affection on marine biodiversity,

Thus due to the instability in the underlying weather conditions the occurrences of extreme climatic events like polar vortex are increasingly becoming common.

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।

The major influences on the medieval literature was due to the devotional ~~poetry~~ poetry of Bhakti and Sufi saints.

Further, the trend was patronised by contemporary medieval rulers like Akbar, Rajputs, Jats, Vijaynagar Empire etc.

Features of Devotional Poetry.

1. Salvation through physical means like ardent devotion and music
2. Emphasis on vernacular languages
3. Propogated humanism and rationality
4. Advocated for Brotherhood and Hindu-Muslim unity
5. Focus on tolerance, good conduct and moral behaviour.

The poetry was dominated by almost all the major languages.

1. Hindi - Bhakti saints - Tulsidas and Kabir. Tulsidas composed Ram Charitra Manas in hindi. Kabir wrote dohas sending message of tolerance and unity.
2. Baji (Rajasthan) - Mira Bai - who wrote bhajans to popularize the Krishna cult.
3. Gurmukhi (Punjab) - By Guru Nanak - Gurm Granth Sahib was written.
4. Kannada (Karnataka) - Vaccachanna composed by Bhau Senna to popularize Shiva devotion.
5. Bengali (Bengal) - Chaitanya Mahaprabhu popularised Krishna cult in Bengal.
6. Marathi (Maharashtra) - Tukaram wrote poetry and books to promote Nationalism Marathi.

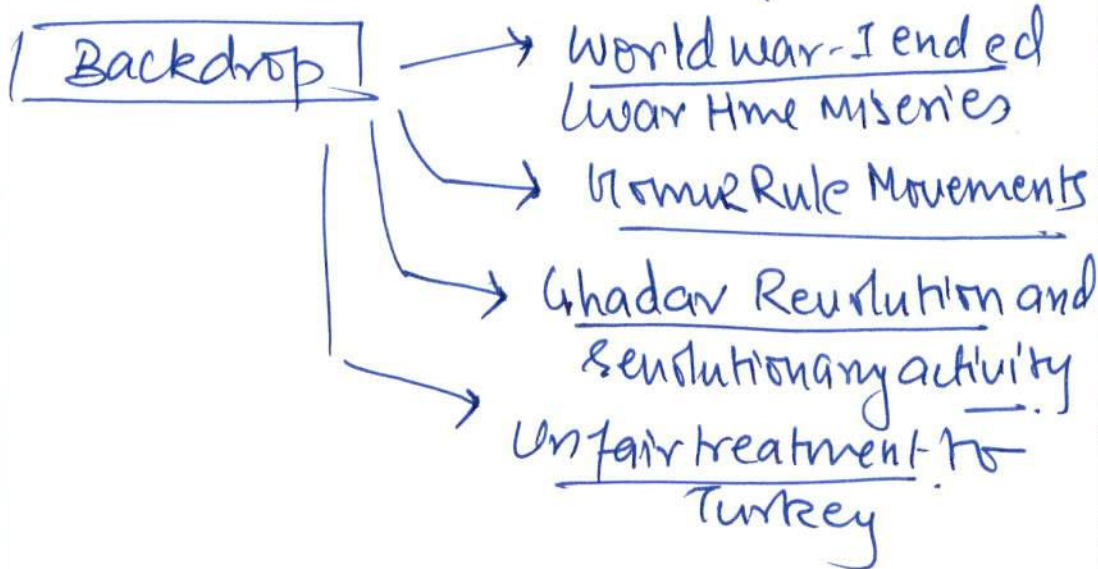
7. Persian (western India) - written by
Santi Saints → Khayal Music
→ Qawalli music

Thus the devotional poetry provided
for the development of vernacular
language and an easy path for
salvation and human conduct

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।

Government of India Act was passed in 1919 and it made landmark changes in the administration of British India's



Major Changes Introduced.

1. Established Dyarchy in Provinces.
(Transferred and Reserved list)
2. Bicameralism introduced at the Centre
3. Direct voting rights and increased the franchise.
4. No change in the central administration

- 5. Communal Electorate expanded to Kuer Sikhs, Christians, Jains etc
- 6. Provincial autonomy to enact budgets and pass resolutions.
- 7. Office of high commission of India in England.

Significance of 1919 Act.

- 1. Direct elections and voting rights provided by the British
- 2. Recognition that Indians cannot be ruled without their participation
- 3. Voting rights were provided to women
- 4. Success of Home rule league movement in granting better administrative power.
- 5. Provincial Autonomy was provided.

Civil liberties
upheld

Rents
decreased

Political
prisoners
released

Press
was
liberated

Negative

1. Heightened communalism in the country
2. Dyarchy was too complex to work
3. Centre - No proper delegation of power was envisaged.
4. The franchise was still too low
5. No talk of dominion status & swaraj for India

Thus the 1919 act was a step forward in the Indian Independence but the act left ~~was~~ much to be desired.

13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. (250 words) 15

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The British Conquest and territorial expansion in India started with the Battle of Plassey (1757) and ended with the 1857 Revolt

Factors that supported the British

1. Better Arms and Superior Army
 - Muskets
 - Cannons
 - Disciplined Army
 - Navy
2. Weak Indian Rulers and Mughal Empire
3. Impeccable leadership and winningness of Clive, Hastings, Wellesley, Dalhousie.
4. Better technology and modern means of communication.
5. Stable government in Britain and Companies' zeal to capture India.

6. clever use of policies like
 ↙ ↘ ↗
 Subsidiary Alliance Doctrine of lapse Ring fence

7. Inter Kingdom rivalries in India
 → Maratha-Mysore
 → Bengal-Awadh etc

Main developments

- 1757 - British won Battle of Plassey
Bengal captured
- 1764 - Battle of Buxar - revenue and judicial rights of Bengal Bihar and Orissa
- 1765 - Treaty of Allahabad signed
- 1798 - Subsidiary alliance started
Hyderabad, Awadh fell victims
- 1800 - Mysore defeated. Peshwa ruler installed
- 1818 - Maratha Empire disbanded
British annex Maharashtra

- 1848 - Capture of Punjab and conquest
of Sind
- 1848 - Doctrine of lapse started by
Dalhousie. Jhansi, Satara
annexed
- 1852 - Railways, PWD's, Communi-
cation systems help British
to control India.
- 1857 - Sepoy mutiny. Company
rule abolished

Thus the conquest of India by British.
was the culmination of a century.
Old process of annexation and diplomacy.

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 was signed to amiable solution to the Sri Lanka separatist movement and to resolve the issue of discrimination of Sinhalese and Tamil speaking population.

Circumstances

1. LTTE movement gaining momentum in Sri Lanka
2. Discrimination of Tamil speaking Hindu population
3. Imposition of Sinhalese language on Tamils
4. Peace accord signed by India
 - ↓
 - Assam Accord (1985)
 - ↓
 - Mizoram Accord (1985)
 - ↓
5. Remnants of Khalistan Movement in India

Important Provisions

1. Non involvement of India
in the internal matters
of Sri Lanka
2. withdrawal of Indian peace
keeping forces
3. Sri Lanka to respect the rights and
liberties of Tamil speaking population
4. To curb LTTE terrorism in Sri Lanka.

Critical Assessment(Positive)

1. withdrawal
of India
2. Establishing Peace
3. In line with
Panchsheel doctrine
4. New constitution of
Sri Lanka was formed
5. Stability in the
region

(Negative)

1. Did not improve
the ground situation
2. The activities
LTTE were not
curbed.
3. LTTE activities
grew in Maldives
4. Discrimination
against Tamilians
continued.

The Srilanka-Indo Peace accord was a major highlight in Indo-Srilanka relations. The Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi was killed by the LTTE terrorists due to signing of Indo-Srilanka Peace accord and his involvement in Srilanka.

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।

Urbanisation is a process of migration of people from rural to urban areas and it effects on the Indian society as a whole.

India becoming Urban.

1. Rising number of a million plus cities from (23) (1991) to (65) (2015)
2. (40%) of the Indian population will be Urban by 2030 (Right now only (32%))

- Urban probs are increasing which can be witness by increasing slums and haphazard development of cities.

Challenges Urban poor face.

1. Lack of employment opportunities and low pay.
2. Discrimination and deprivation by the destination regions

3. Unavailability of Infrastructure

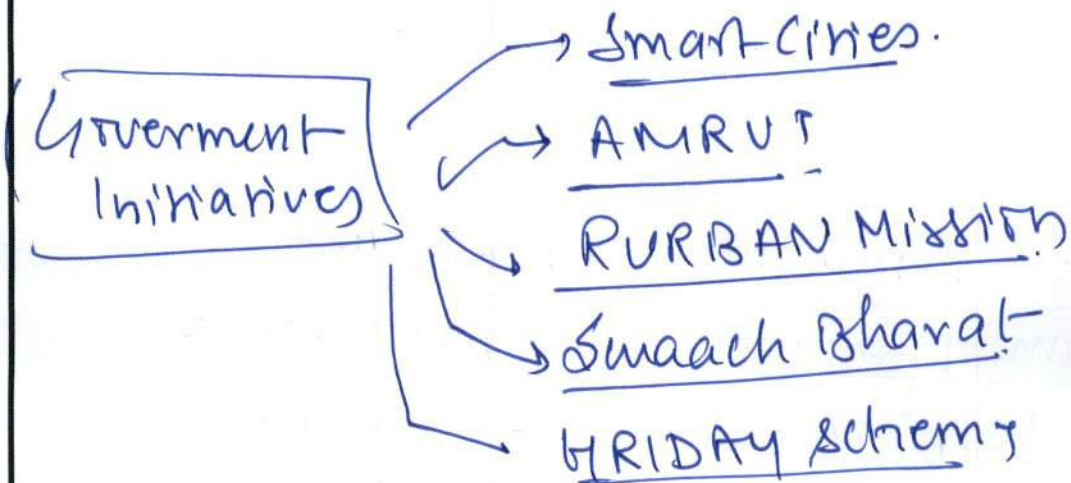
Affordable housing X
 Adequate sanitation X
 Proper water supply X.

4. Security threats and non protection of fundamental rights.

5. Interstate Workmen (Migration) Act, 1979 is inadequate

6. Addressing Challenges

1. Creating better economic opportunities through investment in labor intensive sectors
2. ~~Providing~~ Providing necessary Infrastructure like sanitation, housing, etc
3. Sensitization and Awareness generation among the public
4. Comprehensive migration Policy and Migrant Workmen Act needs to be enacted
5. Instilling the spirit of tolerance and diversity.



Government has already launched a multitudes of schemes to address the issue. But implementation will be the key going forward.

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।

The rising increasing in the women sexual abuse and violence
has been attributed to deeply engrained societal values and traditions

<u>values</u>	<u>Traditions</u>
1. <u>Paternalism</u>	1. <u>Female foeticide</u>
2. <u>Gender Discrimination</u>	2. <u>Sati</u>
3. <u>Sexual abuse as revenge</u>	3. <u>Downy</u>
4. <u>Intolerance</u>	4. <u>Discrimination</u>
5. <u>Lack of ethics</u>	5. <u>Seeing girls as burden</u>

Societal values → Leads to violence

1. Values decide the behaviour of the individual → Anti women values leads to anti women behaviour
2. Values are instrumental in forming attitudes towards ~~for~~ women

3. Values are highly related with morals and ethics of society

Poor morals $\Rightarrow$ More violence

4. Treating women as a property not as an individual

5. Seeing women as a child as burden

Traditions

1. Provides legitimacy to oppressive behaviour eg Sati, Dowry

2. Laws are often based on traditions
eg Triple talaq $\Rightarrow$ leading to discrimination

3. Based on superstition and dogmas and not on rationality and humanism.

Thus both the traditional values and societal anti women values contribute to the women's sexual and reproductive health rights

But, in some case the societal values and traditions can lead to emancipation of women rights as well.

1. Meghalaya Matrilineal society
2. treating females as goddesses ⇒
Ensuring respect in society.
3. Greater contribution to family in domestic sphere
4. women specific temples eg Kamakhya Temple Assam
⇒ more prestige to women

Thus it is mainly the societal values and traditions which led's to ~~the~~ sexual violence against women but other factors play a role too.

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 state at which the degradation of land is either arrested or reversed.'

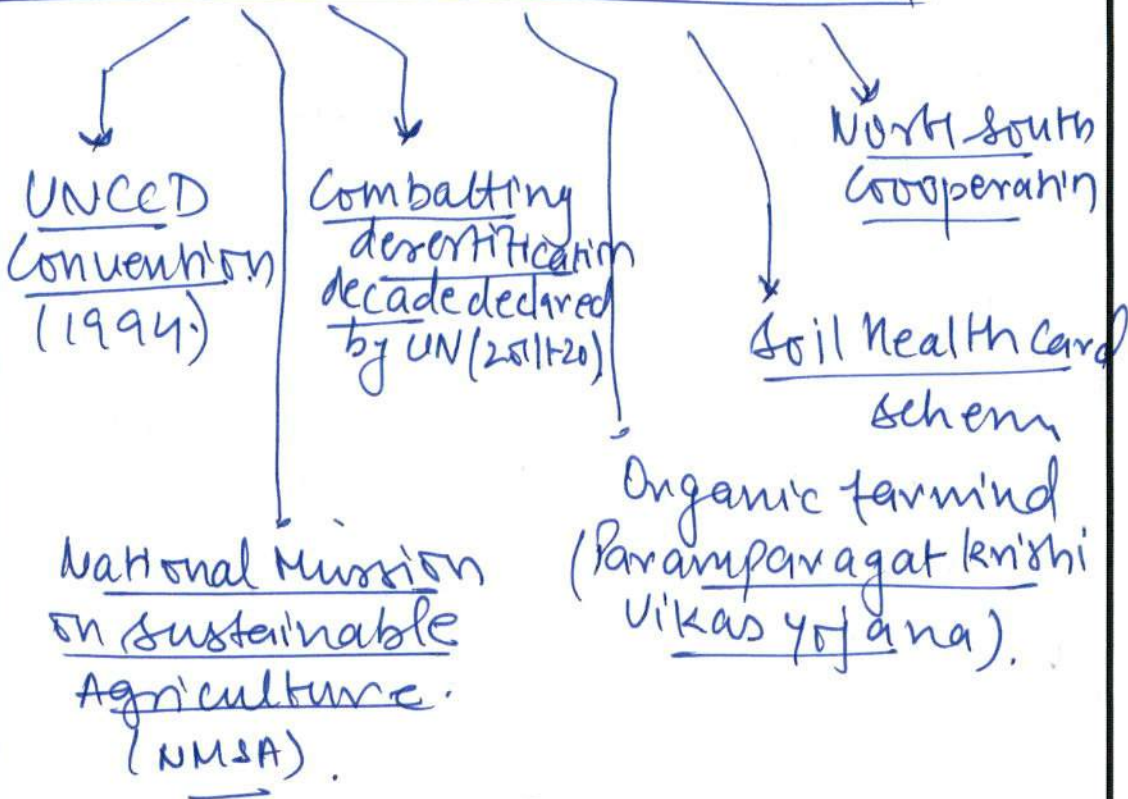
Benefits

1. NO more degradation of land
2. Preserving food security and productivity of agriculture
3. Instrumental for supporting biodiversity of soil and microorganism
4. Prevents soil runoff in rivers, oceans and lakes
3. Important for a sustainable and a bright future.
3. Also arrests eutrophication of lakes and rivers

According to UNCCD, 40% of Indian land is facing the threat of land

degradation and with climate change
it is ~~a~~ 'supposed to be further aggravated'

Government and world efforts.



Steps required

1. Focus on better implementation of existing schemes
2. Giving more powers to international agencies like UNCED to pass effective resolutions
3. Adopting Modern Agricultural practices like Drip Irrigation) No till farming etc

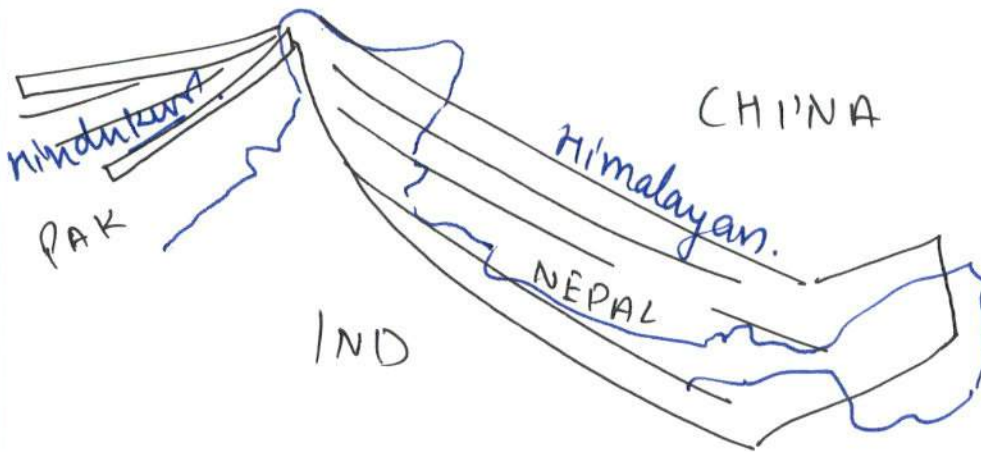
4. Adequate finances needs to be provided to developing countries.
5. Making Land Degradation Neutrality a part of Paris agreement.
6. Widescale afforestation programmes for min REDD & REDD+ needs to be strengthened.

LDN is needs urgent attention. as it is a vital component in ensuring 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.
is formed due to the continental-continental collision of the Indian and Eurasian landmasses. It is spread in multiple countries like India, China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal etc



HINDUKUSH & Himalayan Region

Geographical.

1. Instrumental for south west Monsoon
2. Protects India from cold Siberian winds.

3. Source of fresh water and rivers
like Ganga, Yamuna, Indus etc
4. Maintaining heat budget
5. Providing fertile alluvial soil to the
Plains.

Economic

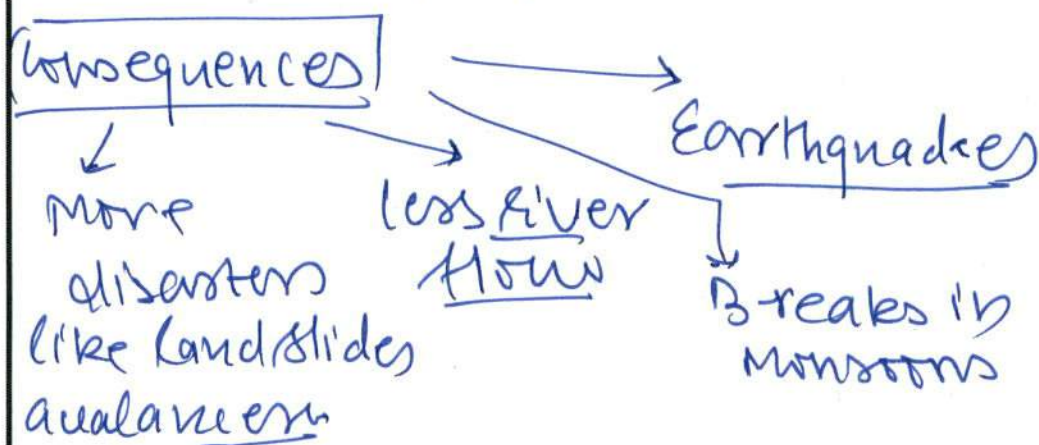
1. Instrumental for agriculture by
providing alluvial soil and fresh water
2. Major Industries located around the
rivers.
3. Major cities like Agra, Lucknow etc
depend on the water provided by Himalayas.
4. Source of minerals
 - ↳ Katakt.
(Coal)
 - ↳ Tin
 - ↳ Sedimentary
deposits.

Critical geographical factors changing

1. Glaciers decreasing due to climate
change
2. Anthropogenic settlements and

exploitation of the region.

3. Plates are still active so the mountains are still rising
4. Due to retreat of glaciers, many new glacial lakes are now being formed
5. Frequent landslides and avalanches also affect geography



Thus Himalayan & and Hindustan region is protection is an urgent need

19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially.
(250 words) 15

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

The earth acts as a dynamo with the regions near poles acting as north or south pole of a magnet.

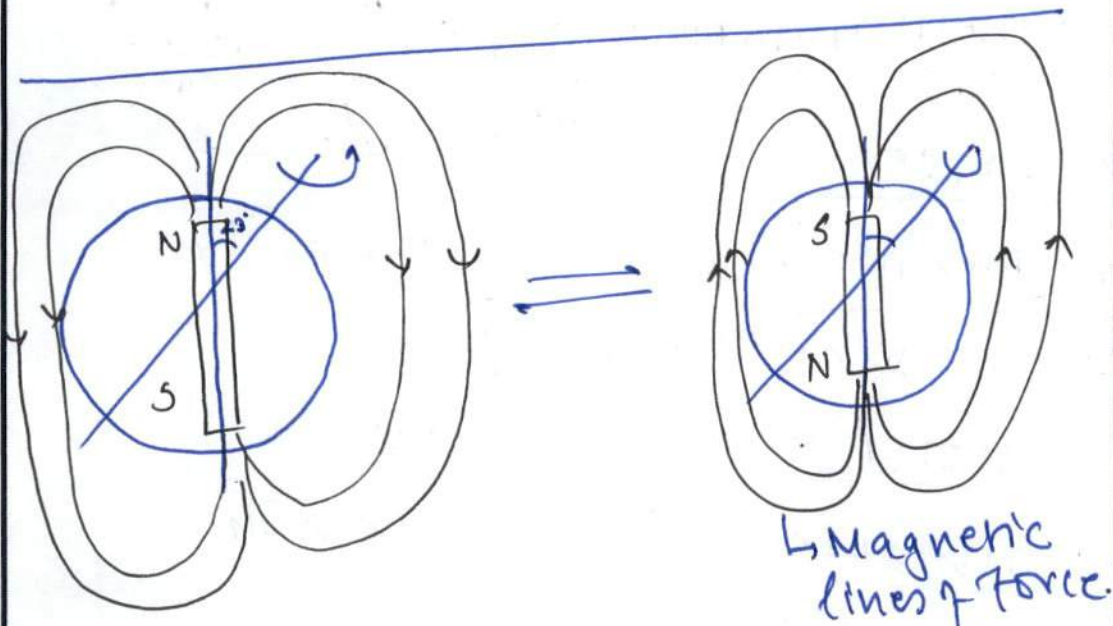


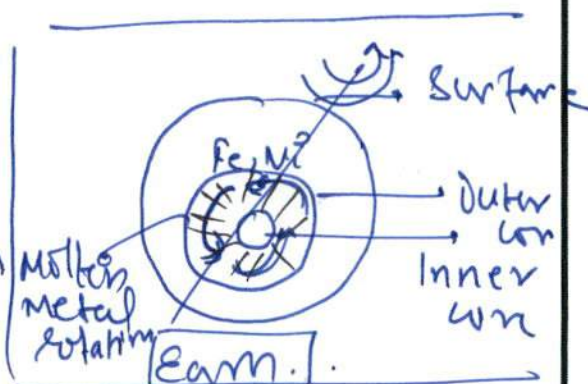
Fig - Earth's changing Magnetic force

Reasons

1. Due to the presence of heavy metals inside the earth's core like iron & nickel.
2. Those metals are constantly rotating and are in a molten state in the outer core.

Due to this rotation a magnetic field of lines are created, which gives the magnetic effect to the earth.

Factors behind
Magnetism Variation



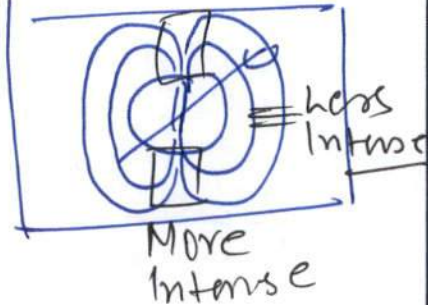
1. The Temporal

- a) direction of the rotation of the molten metal in the outer core
- b) direction of tilt of earth axis
- c) rotation speed of the earth around its own axis
- d) Factors happening on the surface
like meteorite collision etc

spatial

1. The magnetic lines of force are intense at the poles and weak at the equator
2. That's why Aurora are visible at poles

3 Not much longitudinal
variation in the
magnetic field



4 Magnetic anomalies
are found due to
gravity and changing magnetic
field lines. (along Canada - Greenland)

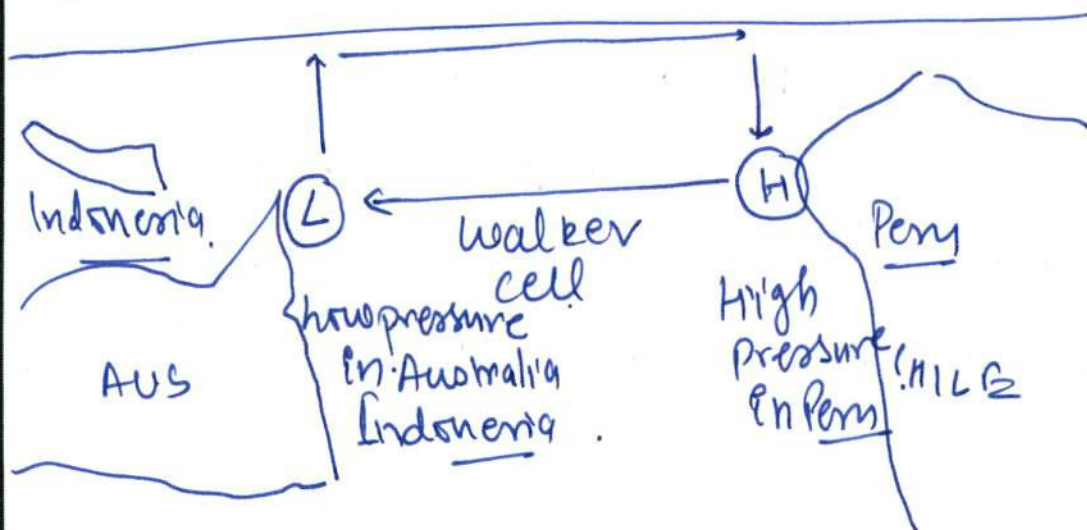
Thus the Magnetism of Earth
is complex phenomenon and both
natural its temporal and spatial
distribution is still being discovered.

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

(250 words) 15

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

walker circulation is a vertical
periodic movement of air in the
western (Australia) and eastern Pacific
(Peru).



walker circulation (NORMAL).

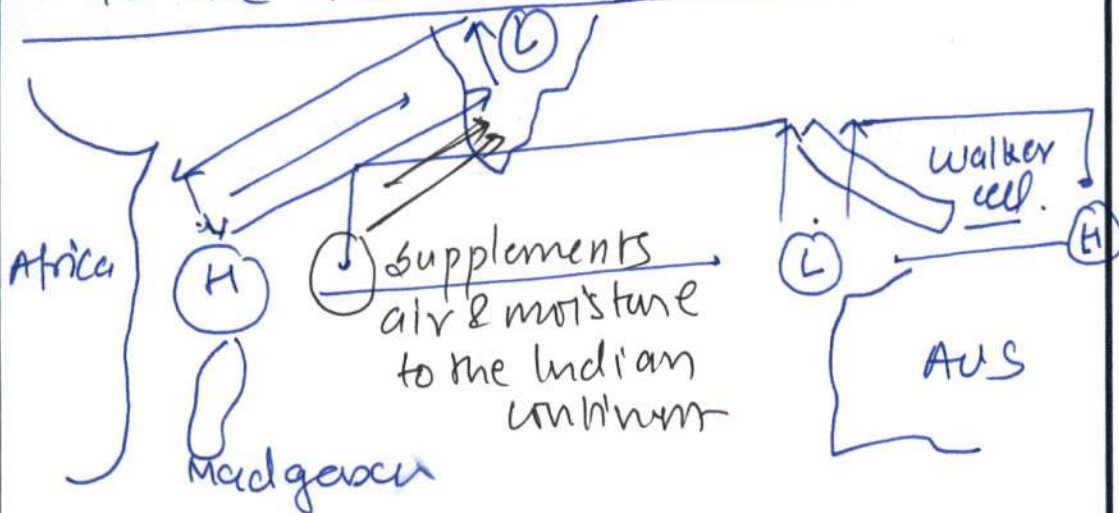
Explanation :-

1. Upwelling near peru coast due to
movement of air from high pressure
to low pressure
2. Rain near Indonesia-Australian coast

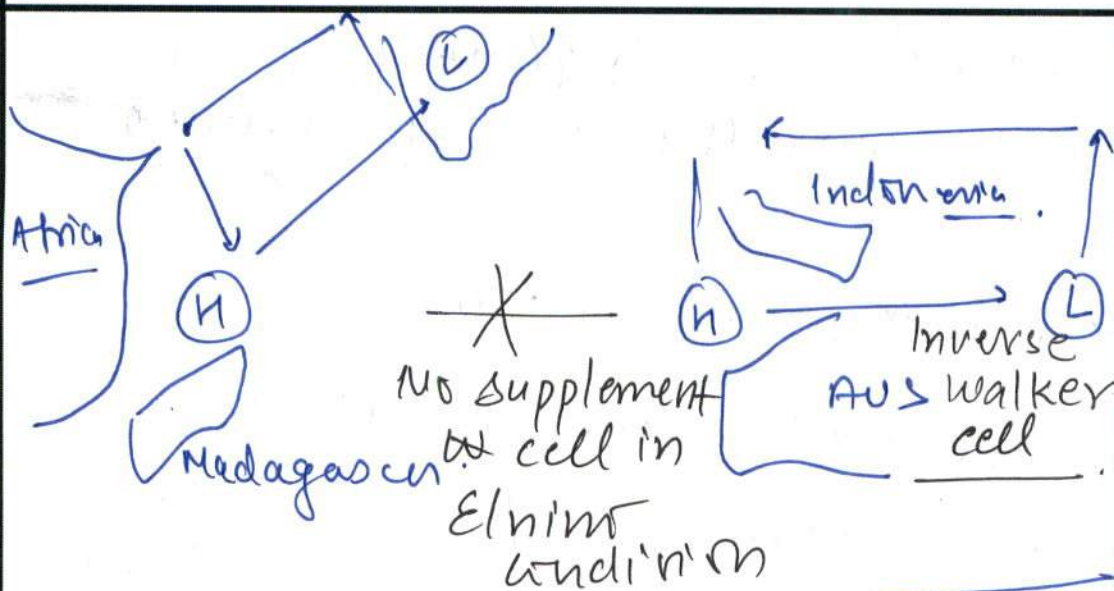
3. Equatorial currents flowing from Peru to Australia due to influence of wind.

Effect on Indian Monsoon.

1. Normal walker cell strengthens India monsoon: as it forms another cell that supplements the moisture to the Indian coast.



- (2) In el-Nino conditions - the walker cell is reversed and it negatively affects the Indian monsoon leading to droughts and agricultural distress.



Thus due to the missing Indian Ocean cell the moisture received by the Indian continent is less.