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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	CHANDRAYOTI SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	377569
Center	Old Rajinder Nagar	Date	30 Aug 2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
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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-110060Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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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।

Tribal art such as Worli and Gond paintings have enriched the culture of India and Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh in particular. They are a reflection of the rural creative energy in the following ways:-

- (1) Use of simple instruments - Worli & Gond art is made using twigs of plants, mineral colours (limestone gives white) and is done on walls of mud houses.
- (2) Geometrical shapes - Use of lines, triangles, circles etc. to draw figures show the ability to present complex ideas through simple shapes.
- (3) Done by lay people - Worli and Gond paintings are done by

tribals after a hard day's labour,
to take part in rituals. This
shows that even an average
tribal has immense artistic
ability.

Therefore, one sees that even
with poor equipments and simple
designs, tribals can create beautiful
art. This is a testimony to their
craftmanship.

Way forward.

- Need to monetize the art and ensure
returns to tribals.
- Preservation of their traditional
styles.
- Harnessing their craftmanship
in other areas such as textiles,
bag making etc.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Judicial reforms were introduced by Lord Cornwallis. As an Anglicist and Evangelical, he believed that civilisation of Indians was only possible through modern laws and Christianity.

The exclusion of Indians from the judicial system can be witnessed through the following :—

- (1) The judges were all British or Europeans. Later when Indian judges were allowed, they could still not handle foreigners' cases.
- (2) The village and caste Panchayats were declared having no judicial capacity.
- (3) To seek justice in British courts, contracts or legal documents

were required. This further alienated the Indians who were unaware of such formalities.

- (4) Indian traditional customs (Hindu & Muslim both) were discarded in favour of British laws.

As a result of the above changes, Indians felt alienated and excluded. Peasants and Zamindars were exploited as contracts were binding, leading them to debt or loss of Zamindars as in case of Sunset Laws. Over time however, Indians learnt how to use law courts to their advantage. Eg- Indigo Revolt where peasants used courts to defeat Indigo planters.

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 revolutionary movement in the freedom struggle witnessed a change in its nature from earlier revolutionaries in terms of ideology, group participation as well as increasing role of women.

Following is an account of the same:-

- (1) In Bengal, the major revolutionary activity of the period was the Chittagong Armoury Raid under the leadership of Surya Sen, Kalpana Dutt and Prithilata Waddedkar.
- (2) Bengal also witnessed sporadic individual action. Eg - Bina Das shot at the Lt. Governor while receiving her degree.
- (3) In Northern India, members of Hindustan Republican Association

took part in the Kakori robbery where Ashfaqullah Khan and Ramprasad Bismil were sent to the gallows. Chandrashekhar Azad also played a major role.

(4) Bhagat Singh took on the task of reorganizing HRA as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He was influenced by the ideas of Lenin and Marx and spread them through his Punjab Naujawan Sabhas.

(5) He assassinated Saunders, responsible for Lala Lajpat Rai's death. He also threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly against the passage of Public Safety & Trade Disputes Bill.

(6) He popularized the slogan of 'Inquilab Zindabad'. Over time, he began supporting non violent methods.

The threat of Bhagat Singh's ideas and actions led the British to execute him on 23 March 1931. However, his sacrifice continues to guide the Indian youth.

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।

The Marshall Plan was put forward by the U.S. in order to secure the economic and social recovery of Western Europe.

However, it led to the creation of 2 Europe in the following ways:-

(1) Economic growth - Western Europe witnessed increasing economic growth as production of coal and iron increased. Through US loans, infrastructure creation in terms of hospitals, schools, factories was boosted. Market economies developed here.

(2) Social changes - Western Europe witnessed a liberal society based on the values of capitalism and free enterprise. There was freedom of speech and press.

(3) Political difference - Western Europe was characterized by democracy and respect of basic human rights.

On ^{the} Other hand, Eastern Europe was characterized.

- Sluggish growth due to lack of incentive in a communist setup
- Autocratic regimes supported by USSR.
- No political or social freedom to criticize governments.
- Dissenting and opposition leaders were arrested, tortured and killed
Eg- Bukharin, Zimеноv, ^{killed} under Stalin.

Thus, the East & West followed different social, economic and political paths.

5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. (150 words) 10

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour refers to ^{involuntary} service provided by an individual due to coercion and threat to life

Causes behind existence of bonded labour are as follows:—

- (1) Social causes - Certain caste groups as well as women are promised as slaves to upper castes
- (2) Economic causes - Poverty, unemployment and lack of skills push people into bonded labour.
- (3) Political causes - Even though Art. 23 abolishes 'begar' and laws such as Minimum Wages Act, Prohibition of Immoral Traffic Act exist, they are not properly implemented.

(4) Cultural acceptance, especially in rural areas, of bonded labour as a cheap source of labour in farms by all sections of society.

As India is ranked 53 in the Global Slavery Index, it is necessary to address the issue.

Steps for redressal

- Spreading awareness regarding the rights of 'lower' castes and women
- strict implementation of existing framework
- Upskilling of bonded labourers during their rehabilitation.
- Increasing employment opportunities through schemes such as MGNREGA, MUDRA etc.
- Changing mindset through education and regular interventions for adults

Thus, to fulfill the goal of social and economic equality it is necessary to address bonded labour.

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 consumption in India has increased significantly in the ^{amongst youth} past few decades. It is a result of the following factors :-

- (1) Psychological factors - During adolescence, individuals tend to experience stress, anxiety, issues regarding self esteem, alienation, which results in drug consumption.
- (2) Social factors - Dysfunctional family, loosening social bonds lead the youth to drugs.
- (3) Economic reasons - Reasons of unemployment and feeling of poverty and failure, makes the youth look for an escape.
- (4) Peer pressure - Often friends offer drugs to their friends and

the cycle keeps repeating.

(5) Popular culture - Movie stars and singers often espouse use of drugs and doing drugs is seen as "cool".

Measures to address this issue-

- Addressing mental health concerns of the youth and destigmatizing therapy as a viable course of action.
- Reinforcing filial and social relationships.
- Implementation of National Action Plan on Drug Demand Reduction which provides of rehabilitation.
- Spreading awareness of the negative health impacts of drugs.
- Positive role models such as P.V. Sindhu, Nima Das who influence youth towards sports and fitness.

Thus, the issue of drug consumption amongst youth must be addressed urgently as the future of our nation is our youth.

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

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

Globalisation refers to increasing interconnectedness across the globe as a result of decreasing barriers on the movement of goods, services, capital and people.

Globalisation impacts culture in both positive and negative ways.

Positive impacts on Indian culture

- Increase in India's soft power
eg - Celebration of Vega Day on 21 June across the globe.
- Improvement in the status of women as they have access to education and employment opportunities.
- Spread of Indian traditional knowledge. eg- Ayurveda has become immensely popular in USA.
- Indian handicrafts have access to world market increasing their popularity. eg - Manipuri bamboo products are known the world over.

Negative impacts

- Increasing Westernisation as a result of which traditional culture is being forgotten by Indians themselves.
- Cultural appropriation of India has resulted in brands such as Dior stealing design ideas from tribals.
- Biopiracy as seen in case of Haldi, Basmati.
- Loss of traditional crafts such as puppetry, circus as children prefer to play with Chinese toys or X Box, Playstation etc.

Thus, globalisation is both a boon and bane. We must keep the negatives in check while harnessing the opportunities of globalisation.

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

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

The distribution of industries is a result of factors such as ease of access to raw material, market, cheap labour, topography. etc.

Cotton textile industry is located in the region of Deccan which includes Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat and Karnataka. Part of Punjab and UP also have cotton mills. Reasons for location in Ahmedabad

Pune & Mumbai —

1) Ease of access to raw material as Deccan has black soil, suitable for cotton. As cotton is a weight losing raw material, it must be located close to mills.

2) Market — These regions have huge domestic demand and proximity to port allows easy

export.

3) Cheap labour - The regions of Pune, Mumbai & Ahmedabad receive labour from migrants of U.P. and Bihar.

4) Topography and climate - Deccan soil is suitable for cotton & humid climate does not allow cotton yarn threads to break. Therefore, it can be spun fast and easily.

Thus, one sees that cotton textile is concentrated in the given region due to multiple factors.

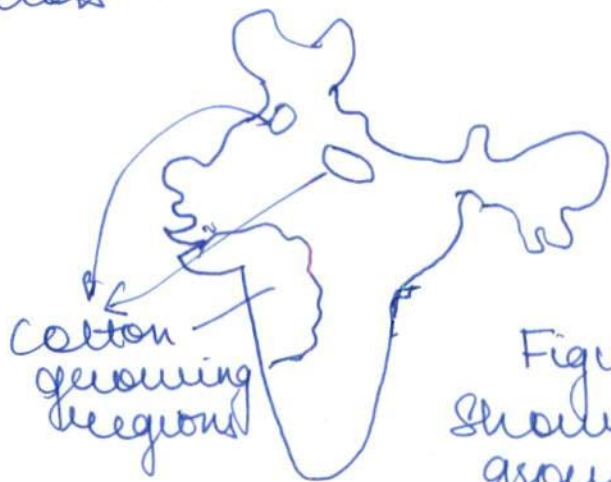


Figure - 1
Showing cotton
growing regions

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 सुमेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gas emissions refer to release of Carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons etc from appliances, vehicles and factories which is instrumental in global warming.

Impact on coastal and marine ecosystems

- 1) Increased global warming causes melting of glaciers affecting water salinity. As water's salinity changes, so does its density. This affects multiple creatures such as whales, sharks living under water.
- 2) It impacts plankton production disrupting the entire food cycle.

- 3) It affects mangroves adversely which are found on the coasts where fresh and saltwater mix.
 - 4) The temperature of the water ises leading to bleaching of corals
 - 5) Increased chemical presence affect life cycle of marine animals.
- Measures for protection & restoration

- Reducing emissions by moving to Electric Vehicles, renewable energy etc.
- Ocean Iron Fertilization.
- Artificial corals can cause return of zooxanthellae and begin formation of corals again.

These measures will help us in slowing the rate of marine & coastal ecosystem destruction.

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 the ~~usual~~ presence of a low pressure belt on the poles of the earth. It is characterized by extremely low temperatures.

Usually, there is a polar vortex in the troposphere and the stratosphere. They emerge in winter and are aligned.

In the recent times, the polar vortex has begun escaping from the poles.

This has caused sub zero temperatures in Florida.

The escape is a result of global warming. When there is temperature between poles

and tropical regions due to presence of high pressure, polar vortex is unable to escape.

However, rising temperatures have caused the temperature difference to disappear between temperate & polar zones.

As a result, polar vortex escapes and leads to sub zero temperature in subtropical regions.

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 India literature was enriched by the contributions of poets and saints who wrote devotional works in praise of God.

Following are some of major contributors by language:-

(1) Hindustani - This language was created as a result of exchange between Persian and Khari Boli. Amir Khusro, disciple of Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya, wrote ghazals and qawwalis in the language.

(2) Braj Bhasha, Khari Boli and versions of early Hindi witnessed contributions from Kabir, Meera Bai and Ravidas. While Kabir wrote for

a formless God (Nirguna Bhakti) and borrowed imagery from Islam and Hinduism, Meera Bai wrote bhajans in praise of Krishna.

(3) Punjabi written a Guurmukhi script witnessed contributions of Guru Nanak and his successors. The tradition of 'nama japna' and 'simran' (remembering God) popularised devotional singing.

(4) Marathi was enriched by Dnyaneshwar, ^{Tukaram} & Eknath amongst others while Gujarati saw writings of Narsinh Mehta.

(5) Mangalkavyas in Bengali regarding Krishna were popularised by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

(6) In Kashmiri, Lal Ded wrote her vakhs praising a formless God.

(7) Basavanna and his followers, Vishavaiyas wrote their vachanas in Kannada professing equality of all, widow remarriage etc.

(8) Tamil poets such as Andal, Karaiikkal Ammaiyar, ~~Sundarar~~ Sundarar etc. wrote works such as Nalayira Divyaprabandham in praise of Vishnu and Shiva.

Thus, one sees that literature of the medieval period witnessed development of regional languages, promoting diversity in the subcontinent.

12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced numerous political changes. At first, they seemed like positive steps towards devolution of power but were mere carrots.

Provisions of the act :-

- (1) It provided for dyarchy in the provinces wherein legislative subjects were divided into 2 lists - reserved and transferred.
- (2) The subjects on the reserved list were to be under the control of Governor only yet the transferred list had to be administered with the help of ministers.
- (3) It introduced bicameralism in the centre.

(4) It increased the separate electorates by providing them to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians; besides Muslims (1909 Act).

(5) It provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission.

Significance in the independence movement —

(1) The leaders of the struggle realized that the British were further trying to divide the Indian society on the lines of religion.

(2) They also realized that the major legislative matters were included in the reserved list. As a result, Indians had little control over these issues.

(3) Bicameralism was meant to provide a chamber to the reactionary princes who supported the govt.

(4) The national leaders were infuriated with the govt. attitude as they expected increase in devolution due to their service in the World War for the British. But, instead the people were confronted with the Rowlatt Act, Govt. of India Act, 1919 and a poor economic condition. As a result, they began planning for a mass movement.

Thus, the 1919 Act revealed the exploitative nature of British rule & strengthened Indian response to it.

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।

After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British set about establishing their control over the major regional powers of the day.

Following is an account of the major developments:-

(1) Factionalism in the courts of regional powers - The British exploited the discord between different factions in the courts
eg- In Bengal, they sought the help of the military commander Mir Jafar and, important bankers Omichand and Jagat Seth and the Nawab's aunt Ghaseeli Begum.

(2) A similar method was followed in the Maratha kingdom when Raghunath Rao sought British help.

to secure Peshwaship. By supporting his claim, the British wanted to be defacto rulers. Eventually, after 3 wars, Marathas were summarily defeated and the region under British control.

(1799)
③ Mysore was brought under British control after 4 wars with Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan. Rulers of Maratha kingdom and Hyderabad chose to ally with the British and defeated Tipu.

④ Hyderabad witnessed a rivalry between France and Britain where they both supported rival claimants to the throne. British victory in the Anglo-French wars led to establishment of British control over Hyderabad through subsidiary alliance.

(5) Punjab (1849) - After the death of Ranjit Singh, dissensions rose among Sikh and Dogra chieftains and upstarts regarding the successors. Not wanting a unstable border with Afghanistan due to Russia's gaze, the British annexed it.

(6) Kingdoms of Sambalpur, Satara Thansi were annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.

(7) Awadh, which was earlier in a subsidiary alliance, was annexed on the pretext of malgovernance by the Nawab, who was eventually deported.

Thus, one witnesses that British used political rivalries to their advantage to fulfill their economic aims in India.

14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. (250 words) 15

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

The Indo - Sri Lankan Peace Accord was signed in 1987 in a situation of turmoil and civil war-like conditions in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka had been facing an uprising from the Tamil Speakers in northern parts of the country. It culminated in the formation of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), an insurgent group which used violent methods for the achievement of their goals. The Tamil speakers were discontent due to the second class citizenship accorded to them by Sinhala leaders.

The Indo - Sri Lankan Peace Accord provided for the following:-
(1) India would provide Sri Lanka

help to resolve its civil war.

(2) This would be done via the help of India leaders who would act as mediators for Tamil and Sinhala leaders.

(3) At the same time, an Indian Peacekeeping Force would be stationed in the regions affected by unrest.

Assessment

(1) As a neighbour of Sri Lanka, India wished to have to a peaceful neighbourhood. Thus, it offered its help.

(2) The Tamil population in India also felt connected to the Issue ~~as~~ due to linguistic proximity.

(3) However, even though the Sri Lankan govt. had asked for Indian help, it was not welcome.

by the local population.

(4) It was seen by them as an interference in their personal matters.

(5) PM. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination is seen as an outcome of the anger felt by Sri Lankan Tamils due to Indian interference.

Indian, ^{help} though with positive intentions, was not well received

As a result, India has since kept aloof of political changes in neighbouring countries and focused on building relations with government in power.

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।

In the past decade, the rate of urbanisation has sped up due to increasing migration as a result of social and economic factors. This has increased the number of urban poor who face the following challenges:-

(1) Poor economic condition

Urban poor have low education qualifications which reduces their bargaining power. They are, thus, given low remunerations, perpetuating a vicious cycle of poverty

(2) Sanitation and hygiene

As the urban poor resides mostly in slum areas, there is a lack of basic amenities such as toilets and running water.

(3) Education - Considering that urban poor are mostly migrants from other states or regions, they cannot avail of good quality education in their mother tongue. It has also been seen that there is a lack of schools near their parents' workplaces, further decreasing access.

(4) Health - Poor sanitation combined with a lack of potable water breeds many diseases - malaria, jaundice, dysentery. As a result, urban poor has to spend a large amount on health expenditure.

Steps to address these challenges

(1) Urban planning with a focus on affordable housing should be the prime focus of government.
Eg - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana aims to provide housing to low and middle income groups.

(2) Provision of sanitation through

functioning toilets is a must to decrease health impacts. The Swachh Bharat Mission has reduced deaths by 50,000 according to UN estimates.

(3) The PM Jan Arogya Yojana aims at reducing out of pocket expenditure on health. Awareness must be raised for the same.

(4) Migrant children must be provided with textbooks in their own language as in Tamil Nadu or seasonal boarding schools as in Odisha ensure permeation of education. Tracking must also be done.

(5) ~~The 2nd ARC recommended SHGs in urban areas to increase financial inclusion.~~
Thus, the urban poor faces a multitude of challenges. Yet, through government measures and efforts of civil society these are getting addressed.

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's sexual and health rights are often compromised at the altar of values and traditions.

This is a result of the following :-

- Viewing women as property or objects - Such a mindset views them as lacking in the agency to make their own decisions. As a result, even their sexual and reproductive decisions are to be made by men.
- Education - Lack of compulsory sex education and gender studies creates men who are unable to understand the concept of consent. Women too, do not see anything wrong with 'men's behaviour'.
- Acculturation through media - Movies and songs often view women

as commodities and men begin to view them as such.

→ Family - Parents often stop their daughters from engaging in certain activities while allowing sons to go ahead.

→ Government policies no longer focus on men's reproductive health.

Instead, the focus on tubectomies for women. and women's rights over their body are not respected. even by clinics who ask for parental consent in case of adult women for performing abortions

Impact.

- 1) A lack of respect for consent from women has led to increasing number of assaults and rapes against women.
- 2) A perpetuating cycle of a lack of knowledge regarding one's own

bodily functions sets in amongst women.

- 3) Taboo against bodily functions such as menstruation.
- 4) Spread of sexually transmitted diseases due to lack of reproductive knowledge.
- 5) Increasing population due to unplanned pregnancies. This may also lead to negative health impact on women.
- 6) Violation of sexual rights at workplace may even decrease their economic participation. eg
Current Female Labour Force Participation Rate is 23.3%.

Thus, it is important to spread awareness regarding women's sexual and reproductive for the benefit of women in particular and the society & nation at large.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to reaching a net zero in terms of the lowering quality of soil. It means that the amount of land degraded in a region in a specified time period is rejuvenated and replenished in the same amount and time.

Significance

- Reduction in the rate of land degradation, eventually leading to its end.
- Improvement in quality of soil for pursuing agriculture.
- Increasing returns to farmers as expenditure on fertilizers and chemicals decreases.
- Greater productivity & food security.

→ Increase in area of land that can be used for industrialisation and urbanisation, leading to economic growth.

Steps to achieve land degradation neutrality are as follows:-

- 1) Decrease in use of chemical fertilizers which upon leaching degrade the quality of soil and destroy the chemical balance. Therefore, a shift to natural manure must be envisaged.
- 2) Scientific methods of irrigation such as drrip and sprinkler irrigation, which not only conserve water but also prevent over salinization of soil, which degrades the soil.
- 3) An overall shift to organic or zero budget natural farming can be envisaged.

- 4) Planting of shelter belts which prevents spread of deserts and aridification.
- 5) Proper methods of waste disposal must be followed unlike landfills which destroy the soil.

Therefore, one sees that land degradation neutrality is essential for our environment and economy. It is imperative to spread awareness regarding the same.

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

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

The Hindukush-Himalayan (HKH) region covers the north-western, northern and eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.

Following ~~is~~ its geographical and economic importance -

(1) Geographical importance.

→ It forms the boundary between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.

→ This prevents the cold, dry winds of Central Asia from entering into the subcontinent. This provides a warm climate to India, even in sub tropical regions.

→ The Tibetan plateau of Himalayas gets intensely heated during the summer months, creating low

Pressure in North India. This allows the SW Monsoon winds to fill in the low pressure and brings rain.

→ The Himalayas also provide a barrier to the monsoon laden winds to collide with and cause rainfall in North India.

(2) Economic importance

→ They are a source of glaciers, whose meltwater feeds the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra river system.

→ They are a source of freshwater to nearly 2 million people in the subcontinent.

→ Therefore, agricultural and industrial growth is dependent on HKH region.

This region is changing due to global warming. This is a result of black carbon emitted

from the Mediterranean region which finds its way to HKH. This reduces the albedo of the snow causing it to melt faster. Rise in overall earth temperatures are also leading to HKH's melting.

Impact

- Destruction of glaciers in HKH region.
- Water scarcity in the subcontinent
- May lead to conflict between India and Pakistan regarding Indus Water
- May cause severe flooding in North India.
- Adverse impact on aquiculture & industry.
- Displacement of millions, making them environmental refugees.

Therefore, urgent action regarding the HKH region is required to secure the ^{political} economic and social future of India.

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।

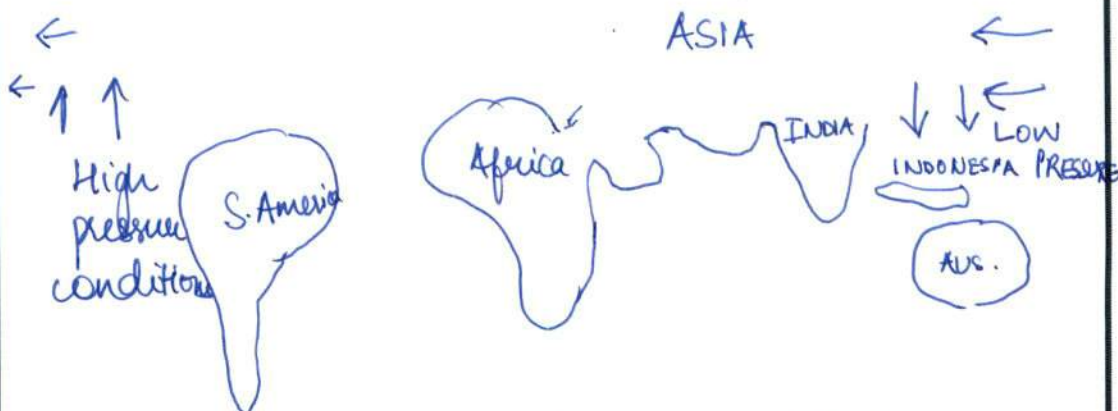
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.

(250 words) 15

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

Walker circulation is a phenomena which takes place in the Pacific Ocean. It involves high pressure conditions and upwelling of cold water off the coast of Peru and Ecuador and low pressure conditions near Australia, Indonesia and India.

In a normal year, the Walker circulation is represented as follows:-



However, in the years that El Nino develops, the Walker Cell is weakened. This means hot conditions and low pressure off the

coast of Latin America. As a result, there is high pressure near Australia, Indonesia and India. ~~Consequently,~~
air does not rise and condense to form clouds.

Impact on Indian monsoon

- 1) A strong Walker Cell means heavy rainfall in India as moisture laden winds fill in the low pressure that is created.
- 2) This has a positive impact on Indian economy as agriculture is hugely benefitted.
- 3) On the other hand, when the Walker Cell is weakened due to emergence of El Nino and Southern Oscillation, there is

low rainfall and there may even be droughts in such a situation. This is because high pressure conditions prevail, which do not allow condensation to form clouds as air is descending.

4) It has a negative impact on agriculture.

Therefore, we see Indian monsoon is severely impacted by the Walker Cell and careful prediction of this phenomenon will allow us to reduce its adverse impacts: