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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q 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 Warli and Gond Paintings.

## Tribal Art :

India is a country having myriad number of tribes (Ho, Bhils, Gonds, Santhals, etc) spread across many states. Each tribal population has its unique impact on the arts, dance, music of Indian cultural garden.

The primitive methods used to attain such depth in art forms is what makes them unique. 2 of the important forms are Warli and Gond paintings.

## Warli paintings :

- These are found in the Maharashtra-Gujarat area.
- They use natural colours available locally.
- They have taken inspiration from natural shapes like:
  - → from sun.
  - △ → trees.
  - 1 → from bamboos, etc
- They usually are focussed on 'life-after death' and 'what happens after life'.



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→ Wall paintings have a special reference to Maa Mansa.

→ Simple geometric shapes are used to draw humans:

△: body

○: head

||: legs.

→ They used white base and reddish colour and mostly used to draw on wall.

## Gond paintings:

→ There have special presence by the Gond tribes in the Mand Madhya Pradesh region and UP-Bihar region.

→ They are usually secular in nature and use natural ingredients.

→ Mainly natural landscapes are drawn.

Confucius said, "The art forms are the way the past lives in the present to go to the future" and these serve as undercurrent to craftsmanship motivation.



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- Q 2) Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of Judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis Analyse.

## Cornwallis Reforms of Judiciary :

Lord Cornwallis (1793 - 1798) introduced various reforms. administrative, legal, economic, police and the major among them was judicial reforms.

The Cornwallis Code is revered in history as the major regeneration of Indian judiciary during Lord Cornwallis. The major features being:

- i) Separation of executive from judiciary
- ii) Introduction of evidences -
- iii) No. of judges and their qualifications
- iv) Exclusion of Indians as judges -

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Exclusion of Indians from the judicial system was a key feature as:

- i) Indians were treated as an inferior race by Lord Cornwallis
- ii) He believed in the theory of White man's burden
- iii) the Europeans and Indians were totally discriminated and thus, all Indians were tried by only European judges.
- iv) He believed that: "All good things come from the west."
- v) He considered Indians to be irrational, corrupt and unworthy

This inhuman concept of discrimination against Indians became engrained in all further British policies.



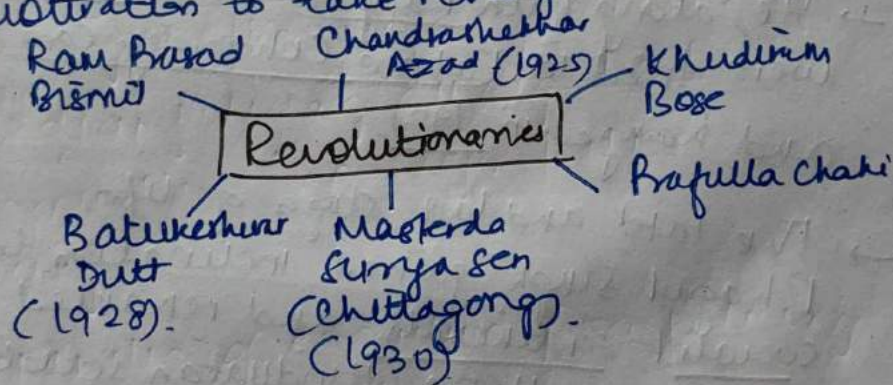
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Q3) Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contribution of Bhagat Singh.  
Revolutionary movements in Indian freedom struggle during 1920s - 1930s:

though the revolutionary ideals had crept in among the dissatisfied Indian youth since 1900s, the period after the withdrawal of non cooperation Movement (1919-1922) and the bloodshed at Jallianwala (1919) - got special motivation to take revenge and independence.



Bhagat Singh:

Bhagat Singh, the prince of the revolutionaries, has a special presence in the hearts of the Indians -

- He was born in a revolutionary family in Punjab.
- He got influenced by Chandrasekhar Azad and revolutionary movement.



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- He first became a part of Hindustan Revolutionary Association (HRA) in 1920's early.
- With Baltekeshwar Dutt he dropped a bomb in the Central Assembly in 1928 to make the deaf hear.  
He wanted to protest against Public Safety Bill which wanted to curb the free movement of Indians.
- He, along with Rajguru and Sukhdev were tried in Lahore Conspiracy Case and hanged in 1931.
- The later and last stages of life, Bhagat Singh gained inclination to socialist sentiments and renamed HRA as HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Rep Revolutionary Association).
- though he himself followed extremist, he advised the youth to follow the path of non-violence.

Though Gandhi couldn't stop the hanging of Bhagat Singh in Gandhi-Irwin Pact, he always admired him as the greatest nationalist.



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Q4)

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Q5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress.

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Q5) Bonded Labour:

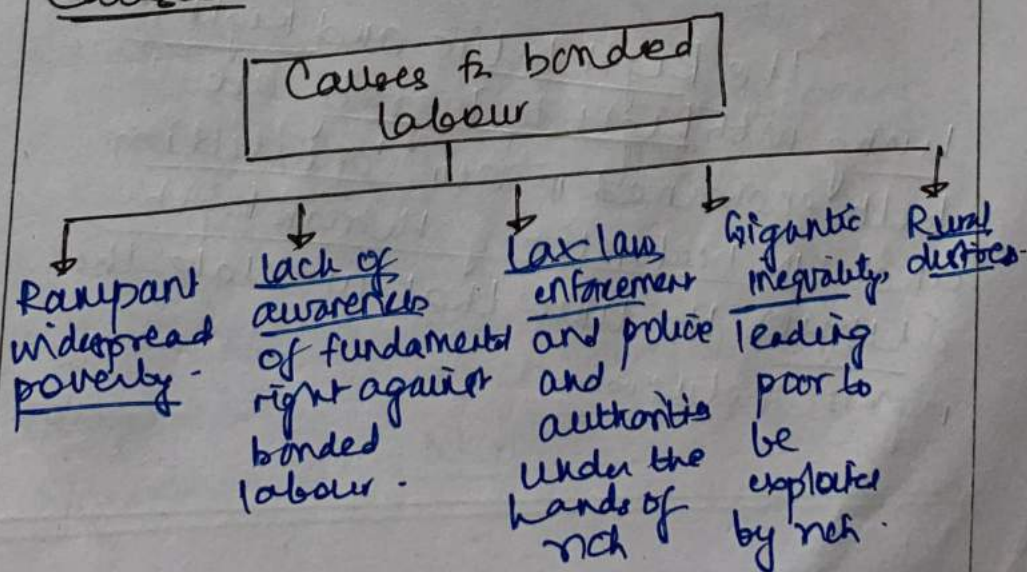
As per UNDP's latest report on slavery, India has huge population, suffering from modern slavery in the form of bonded labour.

Bonded Labour:

When the labour has no freedom of movement and is attached to a particular job/slavery for life, it is called bonded labour.

It is an attack on right to life (Art 21). Although Art 23 and 24 have declared bonded labour illegal, still there is rampant misuse of fundamental rights of the poor.

Causes:





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## Steps to redress the conditions:

1. The government should legislate a tough law against this inhuman practice, that is consistent with current modern slavery problems.
2. Skill development of youth is a must to make the freed labour employable. PM Skill India Campaign should be expanded, and made inclusive.
3. Rural unemployment especially the disguised unemployment needs to be remedied with employment generation.
4. The Universal Basic Income and the PM Maaandhan Yojna can be schemes to come to rescue of bonded labourers.

The Right to Life and Right to living with Right to Dignity are both enshrined in our Constitution and UN Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). It's time that we make the rights inclusive.



Q6. 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?

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Q6)

## Drug Abuse:

The latest WHO Report points to the rampant growing drug abuse among the youth in India. At a time when it is time to reap the benefits of demographic dividend, our youth are in deep slumber under drugs and this needs special attention.

Factors that enhance the risk:

### Economic:

- poverty
- unemployment
- educated unemployed.

### Geographical:

- affinity of Indian States to Drug Hot Arc (Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran)
- mainly rampant in Punjab, Haryana.

### Factor

### Health:

- lax pharmaceutical supply
- smuggling of drugs.
- depression

### Legal & Social:

- lack of any law
- declining and disintegrating family
- societal peer pressure (IITs, IIMs, friends).

Due to the above various problems, the drug consumption has been so rampant, mainly across Punjab, Rajasthan and North Eastern states.



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## Measures to stop the abuse:

1. Strict border management: The major supply is from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran in west and Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia in east.
2. Proper rehabilitation centres and proper trained staff to deal with the issues.
3. Awareness among the parents and guardians to put a stop and control the abuse.
4. Improvement in Multidimensional poverty aspects to provide a better standard of living.

The youth of India should live in dreams and fulfill them rather than dream in the life with drug abuse.



Q7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on Culture in the context of India.

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Q7)

Globalisation:

Globalisation means the inter-connectedness of the world in the wide myriad arenas of economy, ideas, capital, culture and livelihood.

Due to India taking LPG Reforms in 1991, India has also become a part of Global village.

Globalisation has impacted social, legal, political, economic and cultural aspects of life.

Impact on culture:

(I) ~~Consequence~~ Positive Impacts:

1. International language, like English, French, Chinese has connected the Indians with all around. with major impact of English.
2. Dressing and feeding habits have also increased and many new options have emerged.  
eg: Suits, Churk pants have ~~been~~ crept in Indian culture  
: McDonaldization has brought the option of fast food.



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3. World Religion has replaced the inherent orthodox religious minds, many shifting to Atheism.
4. International art forms and music like jazz, hip hop dances have emerged.
5. The orthodox culture towards women has been changed.

## (II) Negative Impacts

1. Consumerism has increased in the negative manner, eroding the inherent culture to save (Aparrigraha)
2. Families have started to crumble with the culture of nuclear families emerging.
3. Walmartisation has changed the lifestyle so much to negatively impact the economy and culture.
4. Westernization in the name of modernization is harmful.

Gandhiji said, "we must keep our windows open, but doors closed" to accept positive values from outside, but not get stripped off our positive ones.



Q8. 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.

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Q8)

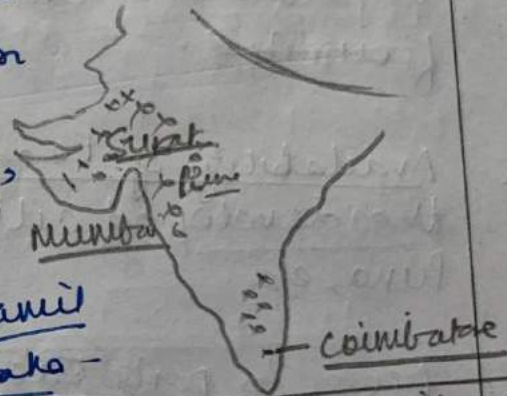
## Cotton textile Industries:

Cotton textile industries are a major source of employment and contribute a huge chunk to our GDP.

Major cotton textiles have been spread across western states of Mumbai

and Gujarat. Recently, industries have

also emerged in Southern states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.



Spread of cotton textile Industries in India

## Reasons for localization:

They have mainly concentrated in Mumbai - Ahmedabad - Pune belt due to the following reasons:

1. Availability of raw materials due to presence of black soil, the majority cotton found in Regur soil area.
2. Cotton being a weight losing raw material, should be processed in the area and locality of cultivation.



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3. Availability of cheap labour around western states that were skilled in ginning and threading -
4. Availability of capital, due to rich Gujarati and Parsee businessmen, they furnished -
5. Availability of Ready Markets around the developed cities of Mumbai, Pune, etc.
6. Access to ports easily, being on the coast and connected to the west Asia, friendly for exports
7. Climate of the western states of India is favourable both for processing and wearing, thus creating demand.

However, due to increased demand, they are also springing the southern states, with Coimbatore having the largest market for readymade clothes.



Q9. 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.

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Q9) Greenhouse Gases:

In the bid to rampant industrialisation, urbanisation and anthropogenic growth, the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions have increased with  $\text{CO}_2$  reaching 414 ppm as per IPCC Report.

Impact on coastal and marine ecosystems:

Although they impact all the landscapes the coastal and marine ecosystems have to bear the brunt:

1. Rising sea level: The sea levels are rising, 2 cm per year leading to increased threat of inundation.
2. Flooding and droughts: Due to impact on climate change, the islands and coastal cities have to face extreme events of drought.
3. Agriculture: The inundation, agriculture, cannot be practiced everywhere and the pollution has reduced productivity.
4. Coral Reefs: Coral reefs are extremely vulnerable to temperature rising leading to coral bleaching.
5. Mangroves: Mangroves are getting degraded due to extremely warm water, thus, degrading our natural barriers.



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6. Disasters like Tsunami: Due to increased temperatures and climate change, El Niño like events happen leading to Tsunamis, etc.
7. Migration: The coastal and island populations have to migrate due to submergence.
8. Economy: The entire shipping economy and industries are affected leading to poverty.

## Measures:

### Measures to curb the impact

- 1) Natural barrier of plants and forests can protect from floods and submergence.
- 2) Shifting towards renewable energy like Tidal Energy, Wind Energy and OTEC.
- 3) Proper Disaster Management and Risk Reduction with early warnings.
- 4) Shifting to climate smart agriculture and inundation agriculture like Kerala.

It is time that we take desperate measures to prevent GHG emissions and National Green India Mission.



Q10. 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.

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Q10) Polar vortex:

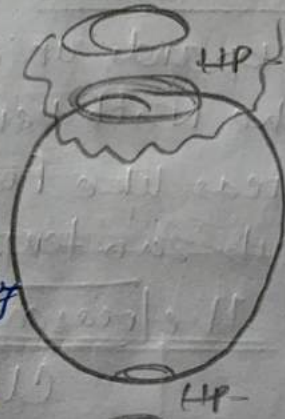
A system and concentrated ring of high pressure - formed along the North pole and South pole - ~~more to~~ called polar vortex.

Formation:-

→ The polar vortex is mainly formed in winter, when due to ~~high~~ extremely low temperatures, high pressure is formed in the North pole and vice versa in South Pole.

→ The stream of cold air gets enveloped between the 2 rings and leads to chilly temperatures.

→ There is a circulation of cold wind within the 2 rings and hence, called polar VORTEX.



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## Recent sub zero temperatures in Florida:

However, in the recent times there are incidents of breaking of polar vortex and this expands an arm further south in the North hemisphere towards areas like Florida, and leads to sub-zero temperatures.

The reasons are:

Climate Change  
↓  
Global warming  
↓  
Melting of glaciers  
↓  
Breaking of High pressure  
↓  
Breaking of Polar vortex  
↓  
Polar vortex becomes weak  
↓  
arm extended southwards  
leading to Florida.

Thus, global warming and rampant climate change needs to be addressed to curb such incidents.



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Q11)

The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate.

## Medieval Indian Literature:

Medieval India (1100 AD - 1700 AD) has seen cumulation of various cultures and languages and various forms of new literature in the form of poems and prose in various languages spring to bloom in the Indian cultural garden.

The important among them were the devotional poetry; by the Bhakti and Sufi saints specifically.

## Trend of devotional poetry in various languages:-

1. Braj Bhasa: various Bhakti saints of North India like Tulsi Das, Ramayan, Sur Das, Sursagar, Meera Bai's poems were created during this period.

2. Urdu: Due to the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal influence, Urdu language developed and various poets like Abul Fazal, who wrote Ain-i-Akbari developed.



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Amir Khusrau created many poems in Urdu and even created a new language called Hindustani - Sabag-e-Hind, by Amir Khusrau is a master piece - He was called Parrot of India.

3. Kannada: The various Vachans by Basavaranna created in Kannada, developed in Karnataka area.

4. Tamil: various poets like Randas, Eknath, Ramanujacharya created poems full of devotion in Tamil.  
The Alvars ~~in~~ for Vaishnav and Nayanars for Shiva sect wrote in Tamil language. The Divyaprabandham and Tevaram by Athar and Nayanars are divine -



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5. Bengali: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu wrote various poems full of divine Bhakti towards Krishna in Bengal.
6. Assamese: Shankara Deva wrote poems in Assamese towards Bhakti traditions.
7. Khadi Boli and Local Languages:  
Many Sufi saints like Muminud-din Chisti, Nizam-ud-din Auliya used local language understandable to the localites to spread Sufi ideas of pir-murad and kawwali.
8. Kashmiri: Lalldidi, a Bhakti saint of Kashmir wrote in the local language.

Thus, we can see how local language devotional poems emerged in Medieval India -



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- Q12) Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle.
- Government of India Act, 1919:

Also known as Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919, this Regulating Act of British India was passed under the Viceroy Chelmsford and Secretary of State Montague -

The various provisions were:

1. Bicameral legislature was introduced in the states thus creating upper and lower houses.
2. Dual Government was introduced as the policy and legal areas were segregated into Reserved and Transferred lists. The

The Reserved list came under the domain of the Viceroy, with no responsibility.

The Transferred list came under the elected representative, who was responsible to the legislature.

The ~~constituent~~ Residuary items vested with the Viceroy.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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3. Franchise was expanded to include women for the first time -
4. It expanded the separate electorates, granted by the Act of 1909 to include Anglo Indians, Europeans and Christians
5. The size of the legislatures were increased and the states were fully responsible to the people.  
However, the central legislature retained official majority -
6. A central public service commission was established to conduct civil service exams.
7. The budgets of centre and states were separated and thus provided some independence.

P.T.O



(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

813

## Significance:

The Government of India Act, 1919 came amidst the Rowlatt Act, 1919, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Non-cooperation movement.

## Significance

- (1) The ~~Deepa~~ Attagut Declaration in 1917 promised responsible government which was granted.
- (2) Due to increased no. of members in legislature, the local representation increased.
- (3) The expansion of separate electorates further expanded the communal divide.
- (4) The dual list of transferred subjects gave some power to the elected ministers.
- (5) It was a misunderstanding as the main finance power was restricted.

Annie Besant remarked, "It was unworthy of British to grant and unworthy of Indians to accept the Bill".  
Gandhi rejected it as gigantic blunder.

However, the revolutionary and new phase of movement began.



Q13. 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.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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Q13)

Conquest of British over India from 1757 to 1856

British company named English East India Company, that came to India as a trader, it on and was successful to gain political, economic and overall control over the Indian subcontinent, with major factors being in favour to them.

Major Developments:

1. Battle of Plassey, 1757: The victory of Robert Clive in the Battle gave the company access to Bengal, the diamond mine in the Indian chest at that time. It was helped by the inner politics among the Bengal's court.

2. Battle of Buxar, 1764: The British got the Duwani rights from the Mughal Emperor and trading rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The major help being British victory over French in Seven Year War (1756-1763) which gave them free hand.



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# UPSC

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## 3. Subsidiary Alliance, 1798:

Lord Wellesley's policy of Subsidiary Alliance led to conquest of various states like Hyderabad (1798), Mysore, Bassein, ~~the~~ Pune and so on -

The timidity of the Indian rulers and the tactfulness of British generals led to this happening -

## 4. Land Revenue: The Permanent Settlement (1793), the Mansabdari and the Ryotwari system gave the British access to huge revenue from land, thus making them powerful.

## 5. The Decline of Marathas:

Due to the inner conflict between the confederates of Peshwa, Gachwad, Holkar, etc the great Maratha power was eliminated and thus the vast landmass of the west India came under British control after 1817.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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## 6. The Fall of Punjab

The mighty Punjab kingdom, which was safe under Ranjit Singh fell into the British hands under his successor in 1853 and 1856 were

## 7. Doctrine of Lapse 1856:-

Lord Dalhousie's policy of Doctrine of Lapse annexed various states like Thanvi, Poona, Sambalpur etc -

Oudh was annexed on the grounds of misgovernance -

Cikim and also fell in their hands -

However, it was this rude dance of power and, that led to the great rising of Revolt of 1857 which is said as First War of Indian

Independence by V.D. Savarkar



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q 14)

Give a ~~brief~~ 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.

## India-Sri Lanka Peace Accord:

### India-Sri Lanka Relations:

Since the ancient times, India and Sri Lanka are related. It was a part of Chola empire, and regular trades used to happen during Cheran and Pandyan kingdoms. Achoka sent Rahul and Sangamitra to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka and thus we have cultural history too.

### Rise of Tensions:

However, tensions started arising after Sri Lanka gained independence from the British. The circumstances are detailed as under:

- 1) Due to British bonded and indentured labour policy, many Indian Tamils reached and settled in Tamil Nadu.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- i) The diaspora of Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka had been asking for Indian patronage for their rights.
- ii) The newly formed Sri Lankan government wanted to create a united Sri Lanka, but they denied any land, property, voting and citizenship rights to Indian Tamils of SL.
- iii) The Indian Tamils of SL formed a group called LTTE to demand:
  - i) citizenship rights
  - ii) property rights
  - iii) voting rights
  - iv) Tamil language recognition as a state language.
- iv) The SL government denied rights and talks broke down.
- v) This led to the Eelam war.
- vi) They demanded Indian support, but Sri Lanka did not want Indian interference.

P.T.O



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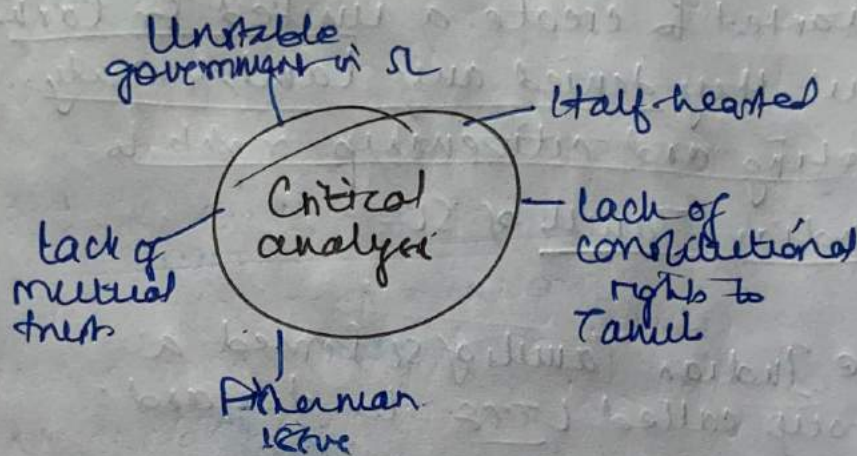
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# UPSC

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In this circumstance the India Sri Lanka Peace Accord of 1987 was signed.





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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हारा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q15

With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in numbers, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss.

The unplanned growth and development and lack of inclusiveness has brought to the fore the problems of unplanned urbanization and increased poverty.

Without equity, inclusiveness and planning, sustainable economic development can't happen.

Factors leading to increased urbanisations

<u>Pull factors</u>	<u>Push factors</u>
1. Better employment opportunities	1. Lack of agricultural growth -
2. Improved education and health	2. Unforeseen climate leading to unforeseen growth of agriculture -
3. Access to general sanitation, development	3. Lack of basic amenities of life.
4. Improved standard of living	4. Lack of education, transportation,
5. Increased globalisation.	5. Lack of employment



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हारा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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As per the trends, Indians will comprise 50% living in urban areas in 2050 from 33% today.

Thus, planned urbanisation is must, failing which poverty and unhappiness in urban areas will improve.

## Reasons for Urban poverty

Although people migrate to urban areas, they face immense miserable situations leading to poverty.

### Factors

- 1) Slow development as the underbelly of urban areas leading to worse situations
- 2) Lack of skills leading to lack of employment.
- 3) High standard of living and costs and thus, they can't afford health and education
- 4) Unplanned urbanisation has led to around 50% of the people being left back.
- 5) Lack of housing and funds.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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## Measures:

However, with the forecasted increase in urbanisation, various measures need to be taken like:

- i) Empowered Urban Local Bodies, through funds, functions and functionaries to improve conditions.
- ii) Skill Development of the unskilled and uneducated. Mill India Mission can help.
- iii) Better identification and transferability of Aadhaar and other documents to improve access to ration cards and amenities.
- iv) State initiative at hospital and schools.

The recent schemes like AMRUT, Smart Cities, HRIDAY can rejuvenate the cities and agglomerations to provide Inclusive Development to all.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q16) Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

Violation of women's rights:

Although India (ancient India) valued females as mighty and Godly, in a bid to ~~in~~ development, modernisation and advancement, our society has left a half of our population to linger with discrimination.

Reproductive and Sexual Rights are rampantly violated of a the gender that has been provided with the boon of creating a life and that is the biggest IRONY.

Rapes and violence -

Lack of gentleness to bodily integrity.

violations

Child Marriage and birth at young age.

Marital Rape



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हारा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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## Role of societal values and traditions in this gruesome process:

1. Patriarchy: The mindset of patriarchy, the male superiority and male dominance has been the supreme cause.
2. An idol of fertility: Right from the ancient times, a woman is seen as a machine to produce children, and that too their male successors.
3. Patri-lineality and patri-locality: The surname of the husband and the migration of wife to the husband's house has further invigorated male dominance.
4. Lack of entitlement to property further made the woman vulnerable and led to rampant disregard.
5. Commodification of women in our society through advertisement has led to treating women as a sex object.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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6 The concept of pride of women further worsens the situation. In case of rape, the women do not complain as they are made to realise that they are themselves to be blamed.

Measures to cure the disease :

Health  
(eg.

Empowerment  
(NARI,  
NGO's  
civil society)

Government  
Schemes  
(BADLAV).  
(Gadkar Greh).

Education  
(particularly  
sex education)  
- Sarva Shiksha  
Abhiyan

Employment  
(vocational and  
professional)

Defence Mechanism  
to prevent and  
protect -

It is time that the women,  
be reminded of their reproductive  
beon to make it their asset and  
not liability -



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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917)

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

## Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN):

The term Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) refers to the conservation and reformative system of restoring the degraded land to its neutral situation and the activities of farming and development that have neutral/no negative impact on land.

As per UNCCD's Report, around 50% of India's land is degraded, and thus, we need to take steps towards LDN -

### Significance of LDN

- 1) Better agricultural productivity -
- 2) Reduced soil erosion
- 3) Reduced water erosion
- 4) Natural biodiversity development
- 5) Control of land pollution.



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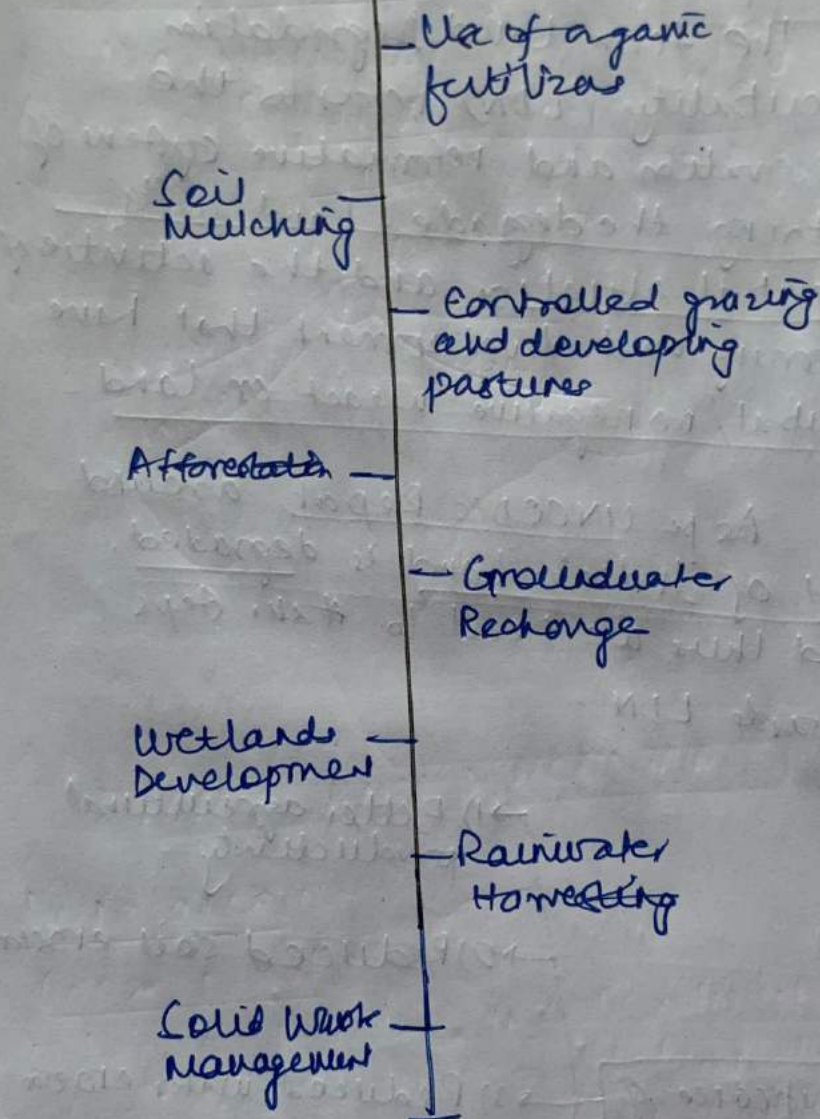
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# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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## Steps Required to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality:





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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

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The recent government schemes like Swachh Bharat, Solid waste Management Rules, Climate Smart Agriculture, Wetland Conservation can be right steps towards LDN.

The SDG-15 deals with life on land and development of land and reducing soil and land pollution and LDN is a right step to it -



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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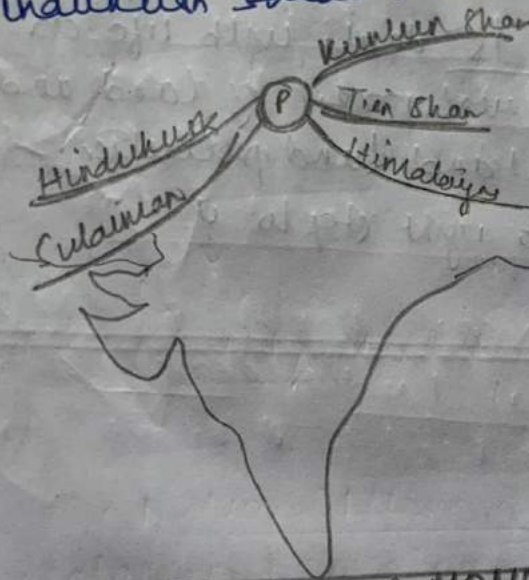
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Q18)

State the geographical and economic importance of Hindu Kush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have?

## Hindu Kush Himalayan Region:

The mountain ranges arising from the Pamir Knot define the Hindu Kush ~~Sub~~ Himalayan region.



## Importance:

### (A) Geographical:

- (i) They protect Indian subcontinent from cold winds from Tibetan plateau
- (ii) Source of various rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus
- (iii) Reservoir of minerals and ores.
- (iv) They lead to monsoons.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

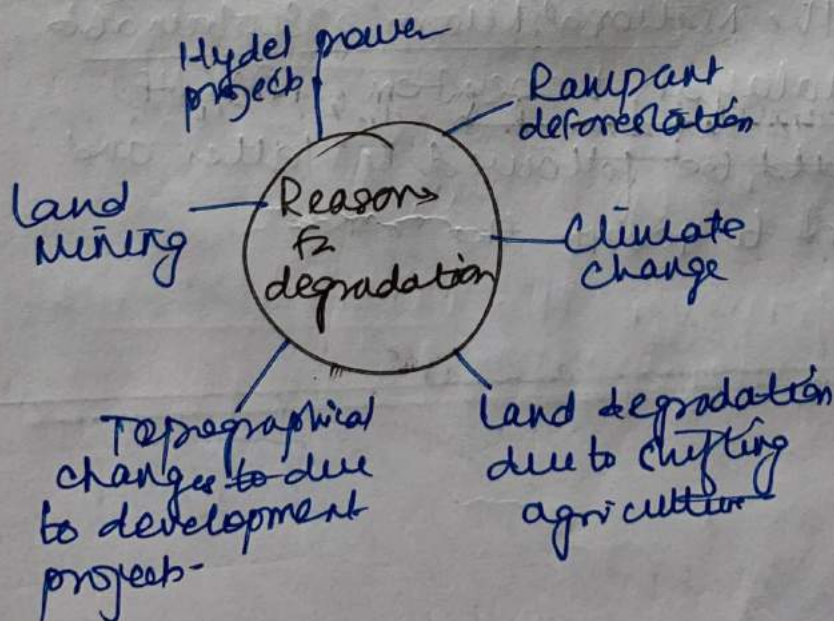
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(B) Economic :

- (I) Source of hydel power electricity -
- (II) The rivers are cradles to civilisation
- (III) Agriculture can occur due to sediments from here
- (IV) The rich vegetation is the source of lumber wood and resources.
- (V) They are a warehouses of myriad biodiversity and resources

Degradation of the landscape :





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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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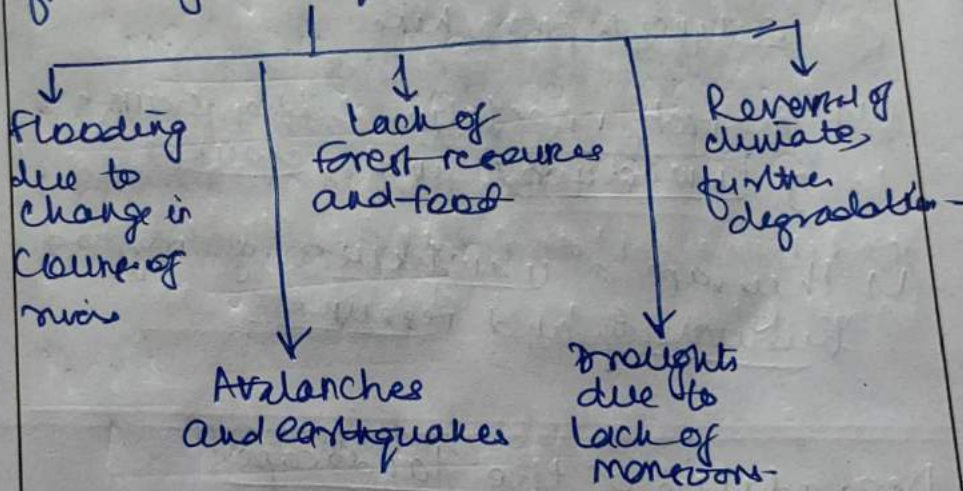
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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

819

## Consequences of the landscape degradation:

Due to the degradation of the geographical features, the following consequences could follow



The National Mission of Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) should be followed in letter and spirit to reverse the trend.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q19)

What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially.

## Earth's Magnetism:

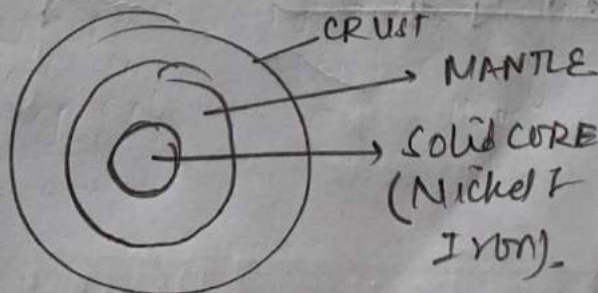
The Earth, like many other planets has a magnetic property, that leads to generation of magnetic north and magnetic south pole.

## Reason behind magnetism:

The main reason behind this is the core of the Earth.

The Earth's core is made up of nickel and iron, with majority being iron. The magnetic property of iron is the main cause.

Moreover, due to convectional currents flowing between the layers of the core and mantle also lead to it.



[EARTH'S INTERIOR]



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

## Variation of Earth's magnetism

However, the Earth's magnetism changes sign, spatially and temporally.

Historically, the Earth's magnetism reverses poles in 100,000 years; however, recently, this has been occurring more often.

### Trends :

As per recent studies, the Earth's magnetic North pole has shifted from Greenland to Rusna and is frequently and swiftly trying to reverse.

However, the magnetic south pole is majorly constant.



## Factors:

The factors behind this has been:

- Solar winds which impact the magnetism quite often.
- Land degradation and climate change

## Effects:

- on navigation around the seas-
- the compass may work wrongly-
- The GPS communication may be impacted-
- The telecommunication will be disrupted
- the transportation like airways will suffer
- our space satellites may malfunction.

Thus, this trend needs to be analysed and reacted to.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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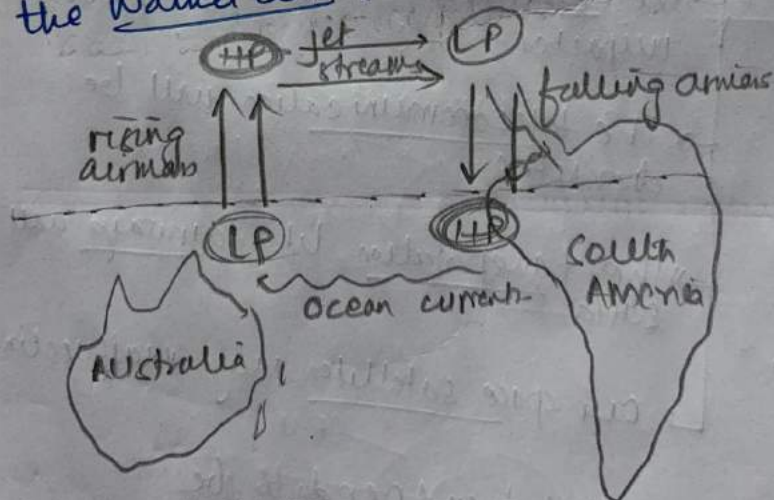
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Q 26) Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.

## Walker Circulation:-

The trends of winds and their jet streams, due to the low and high pressure creation and subsequent precipitation along the Southern Pacific Ocean is called Walker Circulation -

The cell that develops is called the Walker Cell -



LP: low pressure  
HP: high pressure

SOUTH PACIFIC

WALKER CELL



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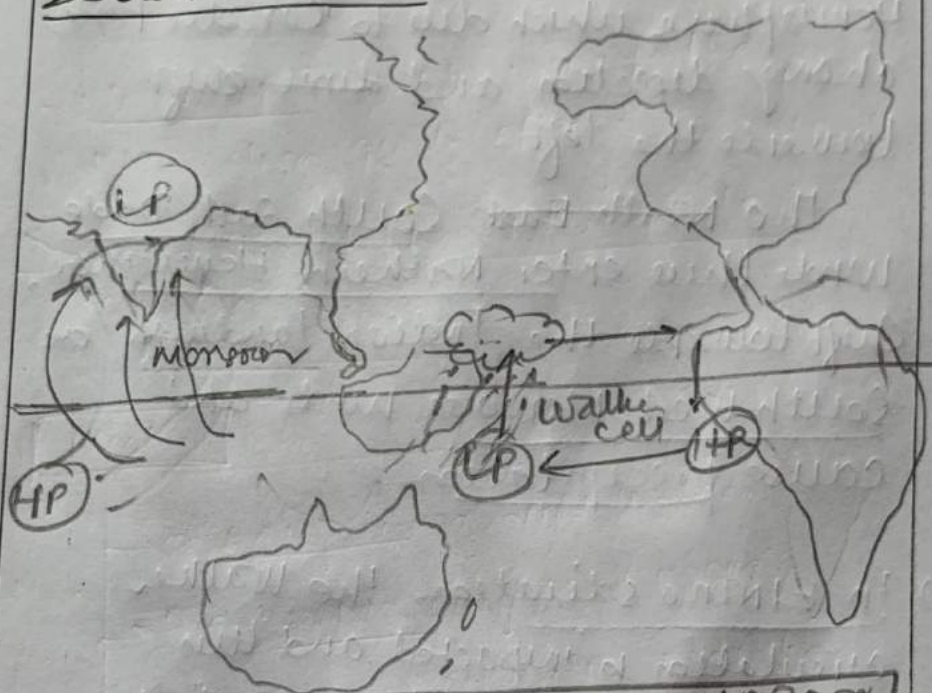
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## Impact of Walker circulation on Indian Monsoon:



### IMPACT OF WALKER ON MONSOON

Due to the normal functioning of Walker cell, the Indian monsoon rains occur as follows:

- 1) Due to extremely low pressure around Australia, and high pressure around Peru, winds flow towards Australia and lead to precipitation there -
- 2) The extreme low pressure in Australia, backed with Mascarene High pressure, leads to enhanced low pressure in Indian subcontinent



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

# UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हारा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- 11) The low pressure of Indian subcontinent attracts the trade winds from Southern Hemisphere, which due to Coriolis Force change direction and does shift towards the left.

The ~~North East~~ South East Trade winds then enter Northern Hemisphere, shift towards the Indian landmass as South West Monsoon winds and cause precipitation.

- 12) In El Nino situation, the Walker circulation is impacted and this leads to low precipitation in India.