



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	ANSHUMAN RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22419
Center	Online	Date	16-07-19.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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।

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

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

This file is personalised for Anshuman Raj (anshumanraj312@gmail.com)

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।

A Indians enriched diversity gets reflected in various art forms specially Tribal.

Features of creative energy.

(i) Naturalism - Tribal art forms are a way of expressing gratitude to natural forces -

- Worli arts depicts general working of universe rather than abstract art in mainstream paintings

(ii) Local Tradition is beautifully depicted

- Gond painting depicts Hunting, farming, women carrying loads on head etc.

(iii) Fertility rituals - Such paintings are often used to show importance of 'Good harvests', fertility and are drawn to please gods.

(iv) Propagation of Age old culture -

Both Worli and Gond art forms have remained secluded from outside influence and presents an opportunity to study anthropological evolution.

(v) Use of natural paints & Pastes

Thus Tribal art forms specially in maharashtra regions through Gond and worli painting reflects an undercurrent of vibrant traditionalism which through simplicity, artfully expresses culture.

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।

A Cornwallis introduced a number of Administrative and Judicial reforms with both positive and negative features.

Achievements of Judicial reforms

(i) Took arbitrary power from zamindars and restored it in an institutional office of Daroga.

(ii) Sadar Muzammat Adalat & Sadar diwani adalat was formed at Calcutta for appeal in criminal and civil cases respectively.

(iii) He retained a district diwani adalat but in place of district Muzammat introduced Sadar Sessions Courts to reform the system.

introduced by Lookene Hastings

— It fast-tracked the system
of Justice.

However it also led to exclusion

of Justice system for Indians —

(i) Court remedy was expensive
specially for poor farmers who
sought relief from his Permanent
settlement

(ii) Sadar Adalats at Calcutta was
too far.

(iii) Traditional systems of Panchayats
and zamindars had provided easy
and cheap justice to people
which now stands discredited.

Thus while his
reforms were progressive it led
to its being limited to upper
echelons of society and general
public saw found justice elusive.

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।

A³

withdrawal of non cooperation movement
(NCM) led to revival of revolutionary
movement in India.

Course during 1920's and 1930's

(i) First half of this decade saw
a return of heroic action tendency
— Hindustan Republican Army (HRA)
formed by 'Bismil' involved in
robberies 'eg. Kakori' to fund operations

(ii) Revolutionaries like Bismil, Ashfaqulla
Khan, Azad and Bhagat Singh played
major role in organisation and
attracted youth towards these ideologies

(iii) Next phase came with revival
of ideology when Bhagat Singh formed
HsRA (socialist) with better understanding

of colonial nature of govt.

- He believed that freedom does not mean freedom from British rule alone -

- He said 'we want the system which allowed oppression of man over man to overthrow'. He was influenced by 'Marxism - Leninism'.

(114) Communist Party too strengthened its hold. It was formed in 1920. Its members were arrested in muzzafar & Roupur Conspiracy Case.

(10) Bihar, UP, Punjab, CP and Bengal were major centres.

Thus we saw a shift from individual heroic action to organised ideological battle based mostly on Communist Ideology in this period.

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

(150 words) 10

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

A Marshall plan was a recovery plan through financial and technological help for war-torn European countries. It was executed by USA.

The plan helped in rapid recovery of beneficiary countries as seen in

France, Italy and Germany.

However USSR viewed it with suspicion due to its background —

(a) Introduced to ~~allow~~ stop countries falling into Communist trap due to economic struggles as was seen in Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria

(b) NATO as military and Marshall aid as financial arm of 'Containment' Theory.

Thus East European satellite
Countries were unable to take advantage
of 'Plan' and lagged behind in
development.

As west recovered to post war
prosperity, East lagged drawing the Iron
Curtain more heavily and strengthening
division between EAST & WEST.
- USSR began its own 'Cominform'
to counter 'Marshall aid' and
encouraged Soviet style planning.
- This was strengthened by 'Warsaw Pact'.
Thus Europe was divided
into 1st world and 2nd world
with a sharp division between East
& West.

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।

A Bonded labour is a form of 'slavery' where 'labours' are often 'Not-paid' or paid very little and has to work often in perpetuity. Constitution under article 23 Outlaws it, yet it flourishes — Causes —

(i) Economic cause — Poverty, indebtedness remains chief cause —
— Moneylenders use their clout to keep them in bondage.
— Lack of financial inclusion, meaningful & well paying job and rural distress further deepens the crisis.

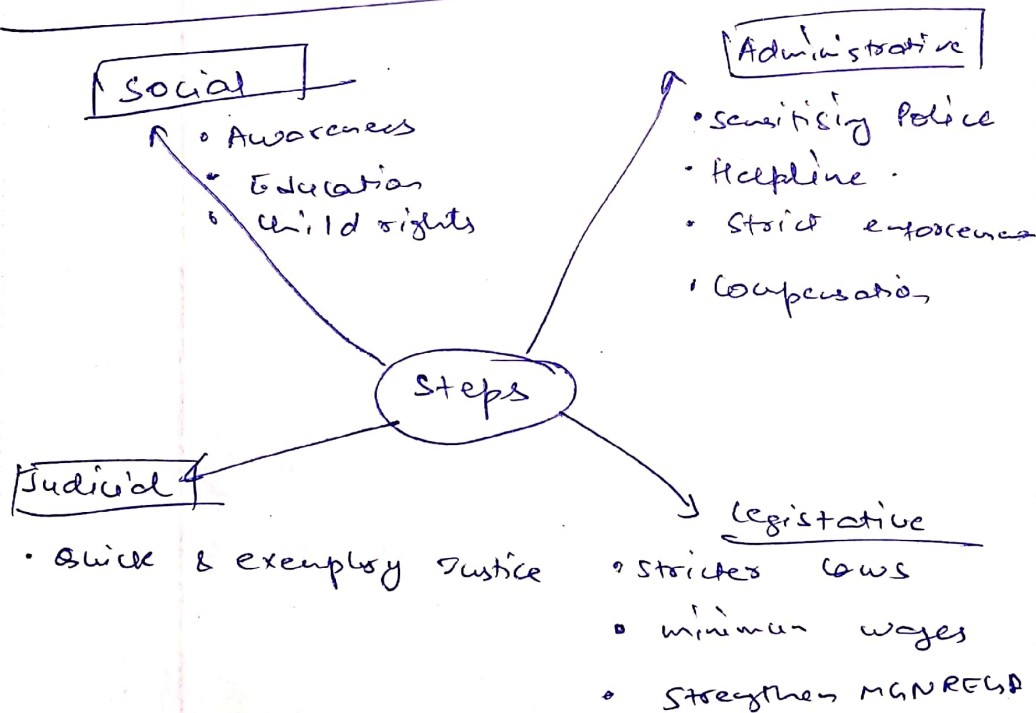
(ii) Social cause — Caste factors, whereby certain castes were historically in bondage or in form of 'Paswais' —
— Tradition of Unpaid jobs which still prevails in villages

(iii) Social factors - Child labour, bondage
is often looked through apathetic
eyes by society & hence get united
sanctions

(iv) Legal laxity - law enforcement has
been weak.

(v) Education - High illiteracy leads
to low awareness amongst people.

Steps to be taken:



Bonded labour is a blot on society
and a form of slavery which must be
eradicated at earliest through multipronged

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?

1 Abuse of drugs are on the rise in India with certain pockets in East & West most impacted.

Factors enhancing risk for initiation & continuation

(i) Availability — India lies on middle of two major drug corridors.

- Golden Triangle in East
- Golden Crescent in West.

Porous & long border allows easy & cheap availability of drugs.

(ii) Unemployment induced depression is one of the major factors according to a study in Punjab.

- Punjab & Northeast both have large number of Educated unemployed youth who fall into drugs use.

(iii) Societal support & bond is weakening

- (iv) Negative Influencers Such as media, or Film Industry who present its use as modern.

Measures to address the issue -

- (i) National policy on drugs asks for two pronged approach

- (a) Demand reduction through
- rehabilitative care in each districts -
 - Education & Propaganda.

- (b) strict punishment -

- (ii) Current law needs to be strictly implemented.

- (iii) Focus should be on most effected areas - Adopt Best practices and successful strategy.

- (iv) Role in Parents, Teachers & Role-models

- (v) Tighter border control -

- (vi) Data-driven policies & smart policy to catch drug seller's & buyer's -
Drug's destroys both present

& Future and needs multi-stakeholder

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।

A. Globalisation is a process of interaction and amalgamation of Culture, language, commodities amongst groups of nations across the globe.

Impact of globalisation on Indian Culture has been both positive and negative.

A. Positives

(i) Language - English has emerged as national

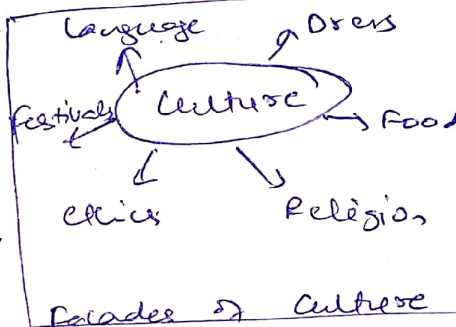
as well as global link language.

- It has impacted vocabulary of community ensuring it flourishes.

(ii) Modernisation in field of education through ICT tools.

(iii) New Festivals such as New Year, Mother's day are being recognised

(iv) Global ethics through 'CCBT'



Right consciousness is evolving -

(v) Caste barriers are being broken.

(vi) Religious tolerance.

Negatives

(i) Threat to cultural values as
youths are discarding tradition.

- Westernisation is passed as
modernisation. For eg 'Jeane'

is 'modern' while 'Dhoti' is not
creating 'chasm' between traditional

& young India.

(ii) Sanskritisation of culture.

(iii) Xenophobia is increasing in certain
sections.

(iv) Individualism is replacing collective
ethics of India as seen in growing
nuclearisation of families.

Globalisation in era of ICT
has gained new speed and fast change
is being seen specially in cultural
field. Need is to strengthen our value

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

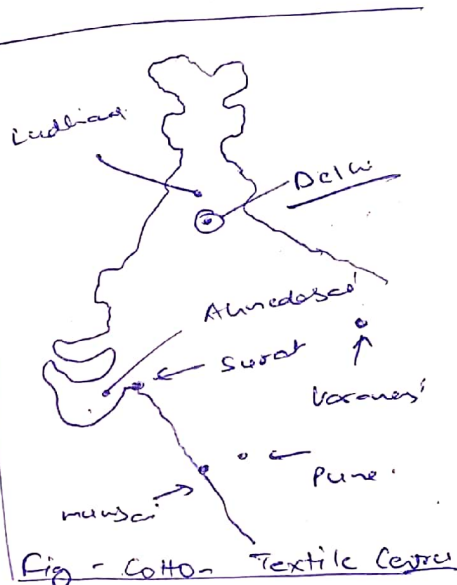
भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

A Cotton Textile Industry has been one of major sectors in India accounting for 2nd highest number of employees.

Brief account of distribution

(i) Cotton Textile Industry began in 1880s and were mostly situated along cotton growing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(ii) Centres include Ahmedabad, Surat, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai, Kandipuram, Varanasi etc.



Factors are responsible for localization

of industry in Ahmedabad - Pune region.

(i) Raw material - Cotton is easily

available

(ii) Market - both export & internal

(iii) Geo-climatic reasons - Cotton Industry
requires certain amount of moisture

So that threads don't break.

- These areas are naturally suited.

(iv) labour availability - from hinterlands
in moderately

(v) skill availability - Traditional

cotton workers in surat.

(vi) Capital - Both Mumbai and
surat has acted as large capital

market & Banking source.

(vii) Transportation

cotton Industry are located
to take a number of natural

and man-made advantages. These

factors have caused these localisation.

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।

Increasing Greenhouse Gas emission leads to increase in global average temperature. This increase specially impacts coastal and marine ecosystem.

(i) Flooding - IPCC 1.5° report suggest (0.7-1 m) of sea level rise by 2100 if temp rises by 1.5°C.

(ii) Fisheries - Rise temp. may cause Algal blooms, reduced dissolved oxygen leading to Dead zones and reduce fishing.

(iii) Increasing acidity due to CO₂ may cause permanent damage to Corals leading to decline of fragile.

ecosystem, tourism and fishing -

(iv) Cyclone intensity may increase.

Various measures for Protection & Restoration

1.) Global efforts

(a) GHG emission is a stock problem
and requires global commitment
under 'Paris deal' to reduce
emission.

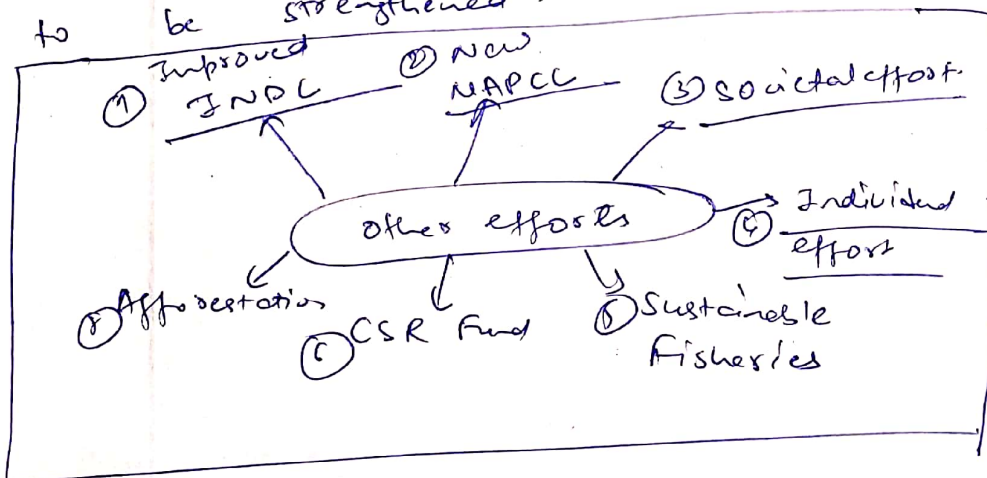
(b) Better Funding through GCF.

(c) ~~Green~~ 'Blue Beach certificate'

2. National effort

(i) Better laws, like rule 'CEZ' strengthening

(ii) Pollution control plans needs
to be strengthened.



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

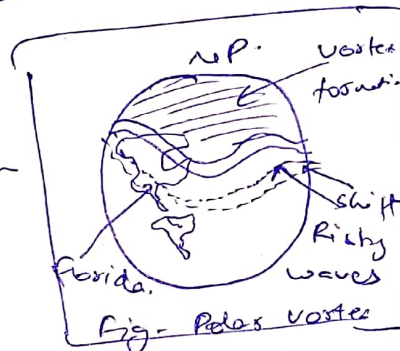
ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वॉर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

A Polar vortex is an intense cyclonic rotating wind system formed near

Poles. phenomenon —

(i) Polar vortex are formed due to formation →

a rotating wind system in stratosphere of Poles.



(ii) The Cold Polar Air mass and Sub-Tropical High pressure air mass causes its containment along a line of Polar Jet.

(iii) The air remains inside this area and intensify creating very low pressure and is instrumental in ozone depletion.

Reason why Tropical areas as soon
as Florida have low temperatures

- The Risky waves which contains
Polar vortex sometimes weakens
and shifts Southwards.
- This caused the 'Cold air mass'
and vortex to invade into
new areas as shown in map.
- This air mass bring sub zero
temperature to area as far as
Florida.

Climate change is leading
to increased frequency of front
weakening leading to frequent events
of sub-zero temperatures.

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।

A 'Bhakti movement' was an intense religious ~~sep~~ movement impacting music, religion, caste and literature.

Devotional Poetry is perhaps its most visible feature which is visible in all major languages and regions —

(1) North India,

(a) In Kashmir Lal Ded was major influence — she preached devotion through her poetries in Kashmiri influencing both Hindus & Muslims.



Fig - Various Languages

(b) Boari Bhasya - Mira bai wrote
'Padmavali' in devotion to Krishna.
and is amongst most celebrated
women poets.

(c) Awadhi - Tulsidas, Surdas
created Ramcharitmanas and soorisager
improving the language.

(d) ^{Maithali} Magadhi and Angika - Vidyapati
wrote in local Maithali.

(e) Bengali - Sri Chaitanya wrote in
Bengali & Assamese. He composed
'Kirtan Style'

(f) South India and Deccan.

(1) Rana, Panna and Pampa were
famous Kannada poets and
helped in its formation during
initial days.

(11) Nayanars And Alvars have their own saints who composed devoted poetry in form of Adavaya divyabrandham and Tirumurai.

- Andal was famous Bhakti saint
- They not only wrote but sang these poems as well to propagate to people
- They wrote in Tamil.

30 Role of Sufi Devotional Literature.

- Sufi Teachers wrote & preached in Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Dakhani and many regional languages. Maqalat texts are compiled by their followers.

This devotional tradition of medieval India found beautiful expression through poetry found in all major languages.

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।

A Montagu-Chelmsford reform leading to Govt Act of 1919 brought a number of major changes.

These changes were —————

(i) Duality - It was a system of rule by two introduced in states.

— Transferred and reserved Subjects

were formed. Governors were controlling reserved while elected legislative transferred.

(ii) Entrenchment was increased.

(iii) Provincial government made accountable to both legislative assembly and governor.

— single legislature

- (N) Increased size of Imperial legislation.
- (V) Introduced Bi-cameral legislature in Centre.

The act came as significant landmark in Indian freedom struggle as _____

- (i) Montagu declaration in '1917' said that ultimate aim of British is 'Responsible government'.

- From now on asking for Swaraj was no more sedition.

- (ii) Introduced some kind of Responsible government in provinces.

- (iii) Framework for future _____

- (a) Provincial Civil Services introduced
- (b) Reserved & Transferred list developed into state & Union list
- (c) Provision for future review

- (iv) 'Simon' Commission was formed

to review its working which ultimately lead to 1935 Govt act.

- (v) It failed to ~~den~~ satisfy demands of new generation & congress leaders — led to demand of 'Swaraj' in NCM (Non cooperation movement)

- (vi) Dyarchy's failure acted as fodder for future agitation & demand for reforms.

Despite its limitations Govt 1919 act was a major step towards self-rule for India. It also signified a victory of Indian National movement whose efforts through Home Rule leagues fructified.

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

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

British became master of India
because of multiple factors. These
factors & developments were —

(1) Role of British strength

(i) British were organised, have strong
Navy, modern arms and drilled
army which provided a major boost
to its imperialistic designs.

(ii) During ^{Buxar} Battle of ~~Plassey~~ a small
British drilled, & modern army
was able to defeat three major
powers of India in 1764.

(iii) British deceit, Internal factions
in court and ambitions of

Sheth's, bankers and Mir Jafar led to 'betrayal of Plassey' when British gained virtual control of Bengal.

(iv) Bengal was plundered after Plassey through Investment Capital, one-way Trade, Land-revenue which increased strength of British.

(v) British - Mysore war - British used to pit one power against other to destroy Mysore. Cornwallis finally in 1792, and wholly in 1799 destroyed & annexed Mysore state with help of Hyderabad & Marathas.

(vi) Internal conflict in Marathas and ambition of Raghunath Rao, as 'Bajirao II' led to defeat of Marathas, Treaty of Surat & its.

final annexation between ~~18-19~~ (1817-19)

(vi) Certain disadvantages of local rulers such as Religion, Caste, Technological backwardness, Local politics made them an easy prey to British ambition

(vii) Role of Subsidiary alliance also reduced powers of local rulers.
- Awadh, Hyderabad, Travancore etc. were put under it.

(viii) After 'Lord Hastings' (1813) British followed aggressive expansionary policy.

- English, Nizam, Sikhs, Nepal were annexed by British. (1834)
- Ellenborough annexed Sindh (1843)
- War with Afghans. (1842-43)
- Dalhousie finally annexed Chhota to 1/3rd of India through doctrine of

(a) misgovernance (b) lapse (c) war including Awadh, Jaipur, Sanskarpur etc. Thus British used multiple weaknesses of Indians gained control.

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।

India and Sri Lanka signed a
peace accord in 1987 to allow
justice for Tamilian minority -
Brief account of circumstances —

- (i) Tamilian minorities formed largest
minority group of single Sri-Lanka
- Accounting for around 13% of population
- They were mostly native, old
migrants or taken to islands
by Britishers to work in Plantation
- mostly concentrated in northern
state of Jaffna in Sri Lanka.
- (ii) Post independence Sri Lanka
adopted 'Sinhalese' as official
language. official policies favoured

then as second rate citizens leading
to 'feeling of depolation' and
Injustice.

(iii) By 1980's this led to a militar-
'Secessionist' movement under 'LTTE'
Chief 'Prabhakaran'

(iv) A full blown civil war was undergoing
with suppression on India polity
as well as security.

In this background India -
Sri Lanka Peace accord was signed.
Important provisions

(i) India will aid Sri-Lanka in its
fight against Terror.

(ii) - India sent a Peace Keeping force
to aid 'negotiations' between
government and LTTE factions

- Peacekeeping force was sent to provide neutral & peaceful environment to safeguard civilians.

(11) Sri Lanka agreed to take care of minorities, bring Constitutional amendment (13th) and agreed to return migrants from India.

Fall outs of agreement -

(i) Indian Peacekeeping force suffered major losses; it was termed 'Indian Vietnam' and caused loss of credibility for India.

(ii) Both sides failed to keep their promises & engaged in violence.

- LTTE killed Indian former PM as well as Sri Lankan President.

India's attention through agreement were well-meaning, however local conditions and trust deficit caused its failure & withdrawal of PKF later on.

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।

A 33% of India's population resides in -

Urban areas which will go up to

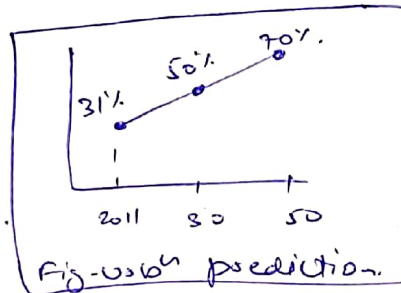
70% by 2050. However

as major portion of

it are Urban poor,

with different problems

of their own.



Challenges faced by Urban Poor:

(i) Slums -

Large population resides

in unorganised, unhygienic

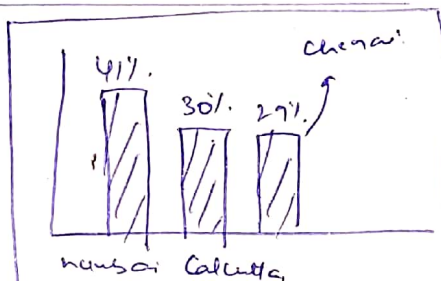
slums with electricity, Fig - Slum population

proper sanitation or other amenities

(ii) Sanitation and water problem

(iii) Denial of services -

(iv) Logistic is expensive - In Delhi it accounts for around 20% of total expenses.



(vi) Problems faced by women - Acc. to
NCRs Slums are breeding ground
for crimes against women.

(vii) Food security issue.

(viii) Disaster Risk

Given these problems India
needs to address these challenges.

Current Initiatives

(i) PM Awas Yojana (Urban) to
cater housing problem

(ii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

(iii) 'Jal Ka Nai' to every house
in next 5 years.

(iv) Integrated transport system
proposed through INURM.

(v) Disaster resilience.

(vi) New integrated 'Food Security'
plan.

(vii) National Health mission & Ayushman
Bharat scheme for health

Way forward :

- (i) ARC II recommended a new 'Urban development committee' should be formed to create framework for comprehensive & sustainable planning.
 - (ii) Empower ULB's to deliver service
 - ARC II recom. Municipalities should provide water facilities by themselves or subsidize.
 - (iii) Develop 'secondary cities' & satellite towns
 - (iv) Integrated metro planning to take care of 'Grid connecting in city'
 - affordable ^{travel} ~~way~~ for poor.
- Urban poor suffers major disadvantage as they continue to live in unhygienic condition with benefit of rural 'poverty alleviation programme'. Govt needs to correct this anomaly to sustainable development ~~of all~~ ~~as per~~ ~~SDGs~~ ~~1, 6, 7, 8~~.

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।

A Acc to Economic Survey (2016-17)

women continue to face major burden of 'family planning' ~~as~~ indicating there lack of agency, and control over sexual & reproductive health.

Role of Societal values & Tradition

(i) Patriarchy has defined certain role expectation from women

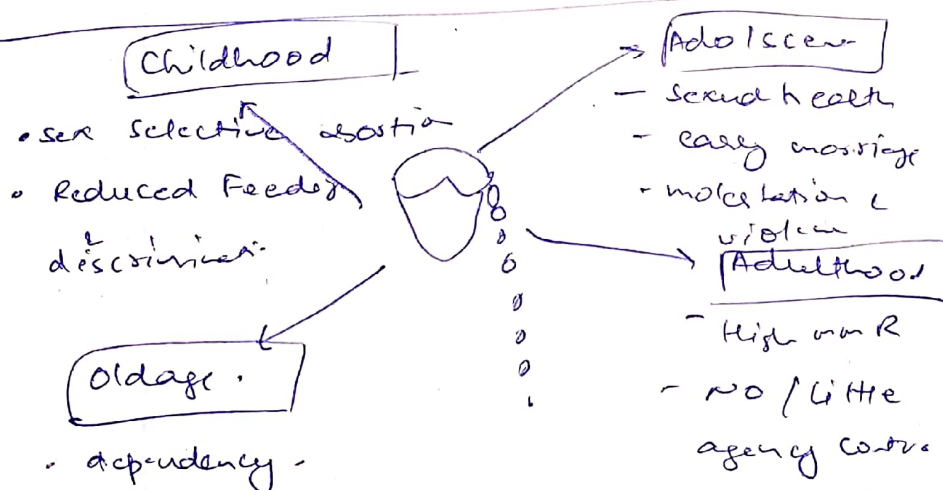
(a) As ideal mother she has to take care of childrens and child rearing is her only job.

(b) This leads to neglect of her choices and behaviours.

(11) Tradition Such as Seclusion →
'menstruating' women, not allowing
them hygienic food cloths creates
reproductive & sexual problem.

(12) Tradition → early marriage &
Treating women as 'property'
leads to early marriage. In
northern states eg Bihar over 40%
of all marriages are child marriage
cause high IMR & MMR.

(13) Acc. to CPIO women of all
ages continue to face challenges



(v) Societal values suggest that ideal women should be docile, and silent.

— After marriage she often finds lost at words in discussing reproductive choices -

— Increased power gap is there.

Social values and tradition has institutionalised oppression of women in certain fields most notably sexual and reproductive health.

Education, constant exposure & propaganda by government is needed to unshackle them.

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।

A Land degradation or desertification is an ongoing challenge with over 30% land in India undergoing or already under degradation.

Land degradation neutrality refers to a term coined by 'UNCCD' which aims to reverse present trend of degradation to such a state that rejuvenation or restoration will balance out degradation to bring neutrality termed as LDN.

Significance

(1) Malthus has opined that population increases in geometrical progression while food production in arithmetic

- As world population is poised to reach a billion by 2050 more land is needed to feed it

(iii) Environment restoration specifically to preserve biodiversity and make carbon sinker

(iv) Income security for farmers.

Steps required to achieve it.

UNCCD gives three pronged strategy —

(i) Reduce land degradation through burds, breaks, contour ploughing, rational use of fertilisers and sustainable management.

(ii) Avoid degradation through scientific management.

- For eg. ISRO published Land degradation atlas in (2016). Nearby regions

Should use it to avoid spread
of desertification.

(iii) Restore through positive action.

(a) eg Sahel & Sahara initiative in
Africa started massive reforestation
programme through 'Great Green Wall'
initiative.

- Pakistan started 'Billion Tree Tsunami'
plan.

(iv) International effort through Land
degradation fund and GCF is needed.

(a) Involve local & state bodies.
Stopping desertification should be
converted into Jan-Aandolan through
education & incentives.

CON Concept wisely
use a synergistic reduce, avoid
and restore technique to ^{not only} stop
degradation but rejuvenate it.

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 - Himalaya regions are located at tri junction between India, China and Pakistan and has a ^{vital} importance.

A) Geographical Importance

(i) Passes like Banihal, Doji La are importance for connecting and trade.



(ii) Security - Traditionally Hindukush has acted as barrier.

(iii) Climate, Rainfall -

- It acts as barriers and prevent India from becoming a 'Cold desert' by stopping

Cold water winds from Siberia.

- It suppresses it breaks monsoon causing it to rainfall.

(iv) Tibetan plateau is important for monsoon.

B) Economic

(i) Hindalaya is major source of 'River's' for India, China, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- Lifeline for agriculture and water security for over 2.5 billion people.

(ii) Hydroelectric power potential.

(iii) Mineral potential specially placer deposits.

How critical features are changing.

(i) Glaciers are melting due to climate change.

- Black soot is increasingly melting.

(ii) melting glaciers is leading to more land slides.

(iv) Pollution specially solid waste, Plastic is creating damage to ecosystem.

(v) man interference through economic intervention such as 'CPEC' is changing fragile landscape, making it vulnerable to more pollution.

Consequences

(i) water - Initial years flooding later drought.

(ii) more landslides

(iii) Impact on food security -

(iv) Risk of water disputes between countries

(v) changing monsoon's behaviour

(vi) Loss of pristine medicinal herbs

(vii) Sea-level rise will accelerate.

Kindage Kindikesh river serves important role in ecology & Economy & should be conserved effectively.

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।

A Earth acts as a permanent magnet with distinct and strong North and South Pole.

Reason behind occurrence of earth's magnetism - 'DYNAMO THEORY'

(i) Earth's core is divided into two phases:

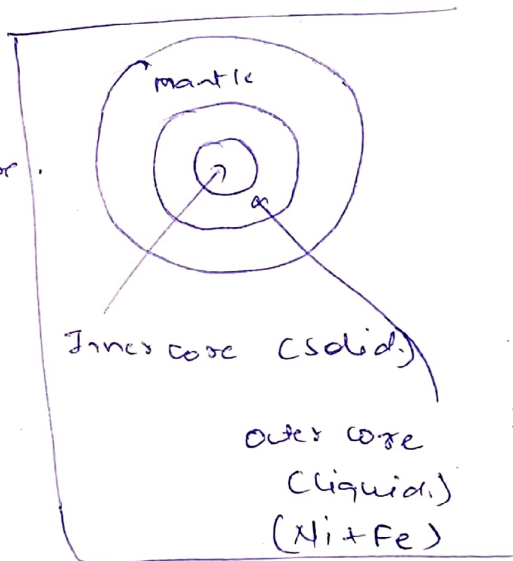
(a) solid inner core

(b) outer liquid core.

(ii) Outer liquid core is made up of layers of Nickel & Iron

(Ni + Fe) with magnetic properties

(iii) It is believed that high temperature and pressure in this



zone causes a convective
current to develop in liquid core -

(iv) movement of (Ni + Fe) material
creates a current which in turn
creates 'magnetic field'

(v) Rotation of earth causes this
movement
magnetic field to align in one
direction leading to strong
magnetic currents

- this is known as dynamo
theory as earth acts like a
bio generator

Factor's behind its variations
temporally and spatially -

(i) Temporary - magnetic ~~power~~
strengths are high at poles
as magnetic field lines are
more closely aligned here

- Sun spot cycle of 11 years may also cause change in magnetic behaviour at earth.

(ii) spatially - Palaeomagnetic evidence

suggests that earth's magnetic field has changed regularly in past.

- A small convective current moving in liquid core may be the ~~right~~ reason for this.
- Time period for reversal is not fixed and may be around 200,000 - 300,000 years.
- currently it is shifting @ 40 km towards south.

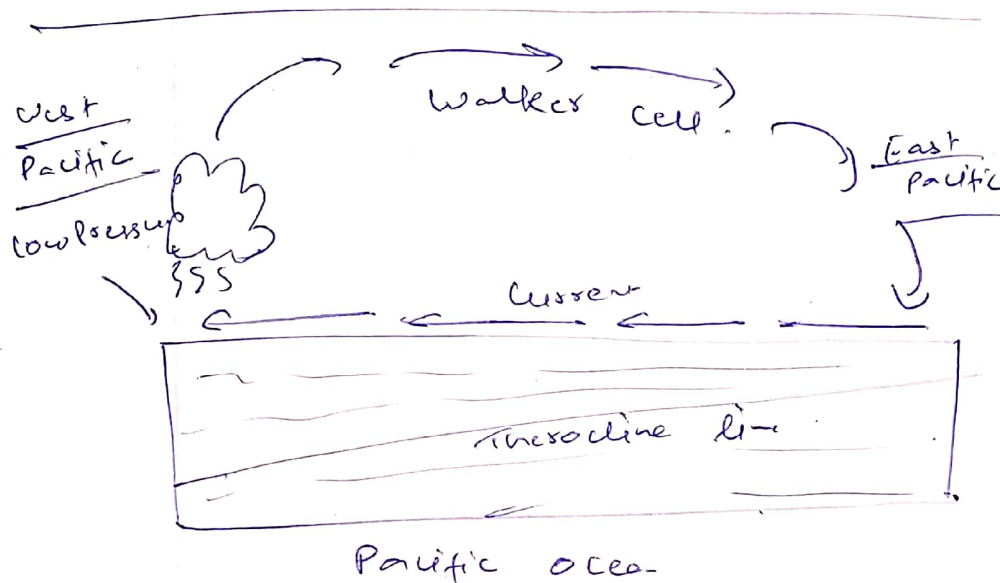
Earth's magnetic field formation is not completely understood at present. These two theories however are most acceptable.

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।

A Walker's circulation is an atmospheric phenomenon occurs in Pacific ocean.



Formation of walker cell-

(i) A low pressure develops in West Pacific ocean.

- Earth's rotation and pressure difference causes movement of equatorial current toward this

region to fill it.

— Atmospheric component of this is
walker cell.

(i) Convection leads to evaporation
of water which then travels
eastward towards East Pacific
ocean creating a 'cycle' or cell.

Impact on Indian monsoon.

(i) walker cell is ~~not~~ related
with other phenomenon called
'Southern oscillation'

(ii) A normal walker cell causes
'good monsoon' over India.

(iii) It also leads to more development
of tropical cyclones in West
Pacific which then come into
Bay of Bengal & causes cyclonic
rainfall.

(v) A reverse Walker cell is
usually connected with poor
monsoon.

(vi) It weakens the convective
pull of monsoon towards India.

Linkage between
Walker cell and Indian monsoon
is also influenced by two other
phenomena:

(A) El-Nino

(B) Indian ocean dipole

while in general

Walker cell has proportional connection
with Indian monsoon, these two
factors may distort ^{influence} general
convection.