

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	ARANYAK SAIKIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	41166
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/7/19

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. 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।
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:			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
Remarks:			7. 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best



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

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

Tribal art in India is found in many different forms across various tribes. They reflect the creative energy found in rural areas and craftsmanship.

The most notable of them being Worli tribal paintings of Maharashtra and Gond paintings of central India.

(1) Use of locally available colours ~~is~~ from ~~the~~ flower petals, minerals like limestones or precious stones.

(2) Use of various themes, ranging

from mythological creatures, like serpents \* to day-to-day life, like dancing, humming and gathering.

- (3) \* Tribal artists depict their close association with nature especially in Gond paintings.
- (4) In Worli paintings, different geometrical shapes like circular serpents are seen.
- (5) There is diversity in medium. Worli paintings are sometimes drawn on the walls of houses or floors of the backyard.

Thus, Worli, Gond and other tribal paintings reflect rural creative craftsmanship.



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। विक्षेपण कीजिए।

The Cornwallis Code was a system of judicial reforms to bring in-

- (1) Separation of judiciary from executive.
- (2) Establish rule of law
- (3) Bring in a uniform set of judicial administration ~~an~~ throughout British India.

These were the positive aspects of Cornwallis' ~~to~~ judicial reforms that also included setting up of courts of circuit, district and Nizami adalats.

However, the judicial reforms systematically excluded Indians from the system.

- (1) Indians judges could not try Europeans over criminal matters.
- (2) Europeans were given many exemptions and privileges in respect of their criminal and civil liabilities.
- (3) Most Indians could not rise up in rank across the judiciary.
- (4) The highest appeal rested with the Privy Council under the King

~~The~~ In order to correct these imbalances, Lord Ripon introduced the Ilbert Bill to bring parity between Indian and European judges. But it had to be subsequently dropped.



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 1920s and 1930s saw the growth of militant revolutionary nationalism due to -

- Disenchantment of some freedom fighters over the failures of Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements, and Gandhian Satyagraha in general.
- Feeling among some nationalists that violent force was the only way to force the British out of India.

This led to a number of activities among revolutionaries, such as.

- Kapoli train robbery
- Murder of Judge ~~Kano~~ Saunders who had killed Lala Lajpat Rai

- Dropping a bomb in front of the Central Legislative Assembly.
- Surya Sen's Chittagong armoury raid.
- Steps taken by Sachin Sanyal and Rashbehari Bose to ~~be~~ organize armed insurgencies.

### Bhagat Singh's role

Bhagat Singh and his Hindustani ~~Red~~ Revolutionary Army (HRA) played important roles in the murder of Saunders, bomb at the Legislative Assembly and Katoli robbery.

In his later years, Singh moved away from violence and boasted socialism and secularism. He was hanged ~~on~~ in ~~the~~ March, 1931 in the Lahore conspiracy case.



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।

The Marshall Plan was introduced by the US to help European countries recover from World War II (WW II).

### Positive effects of the Plan

- (1) The Plan financed post-war reconstruction of Europe.
- (2) ~~the~~ US gained from increasing international legitimacy, and rise in American businesses that ~~has~~ helped Europe's reconstruction.
- (3) It helped in the growing acceptance of capitalism as market economies flourished.

## Impact on the east-west divide

(1) Those countries that accepted the Marshall Plan were mostly Western European. They grew immensely in those years, ushering in prosperity of its people and greater ties with the US.

(2) The Eastern European countries remained under Soviet influence and did not get access to Marshall Aid. Their development was less, greater corruption and inefficiencies appeared.

The ~~greater~~ starkest difference between the East and West could be seen in the fortunes of East and West Germany.

These divergences ultimately led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall.



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 is a form of forced labour in which the person is bound to provide labour to an employer without any remuneration.

Causes for its existence in India

- (1) Poverty → With over 25% of the population poor, many of these have no option but to work without pay just to get access to food, clothing and shelter.
- (2) Caste and feudal systems allow ~~to~~ large landholding castes to force lower castes to provide unrequited labour.
- (3) Weak implementation of laws
- (4) Lack of awareness among

people about the forms of bonded labour.

(5) Absence of a law on domestic labour workers where bonded labour is prevalent the most.

(6) Rising incidents of trafficking of women and children from the northeast and tribal areas.

Steps needed to be taken for its redress

- (1) Ensure effective implementation of laws. Article 23, 24 of the Constitution and ILO Conventions clearly ban domestic labour.
- (2) Raising awareness among people, empowering civil society to ~~task~~ identify bonded labour.
- (3) Ultimately, poverty and caste-inequalities must be targeted in the long run.



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 addiction has become a major problem among the youth, especially in states like Punjab.

Factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation among youth

- (1) Peer pressure
- (2) Rising access to a culture of consumption where ~~to~~ drugs are seen as a way to happiness and freedom.
- (3) Associated with this is the lack of access to information, and awareness.
- (4) High competition, stressful life and the inability to cope with the same.

(5) Easy access to drugs especially in the drug corridors like Punjab and North-East

### Measures that can be taken

- (1) States can follow the Punjab model of having buddy officers in schools to raise awareness.
- (2) Focus on full implementation of NDPS Act with a Special Task Force to arrest and jail drug smugglers.
- (3) Providing rehabilitation facilities to drug addicts in particular and focussing on mental health in general.

The recently launched National Strategy on Drug Demand Reduction <sup>is a good step</sup> Tackling the menace of drug abuse is an important step towards achieving SDG 2 — Health for All.



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

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

Globalization has had a ~~low~~ mixed impact on culture in India.

~~(1) Impact on gender~~

(1) Creation of a culture of consumption → While industrialization drove cities in the 1970s, modern urban centres are centred around shopping malls, multiplexes and restaurants.

(2) Corporate culture → Many urban young professionals ~~not~~ work in corporations with a hectic schedule. They are highly paid, which they use to consume high-end goods.

(3) Impact on women → Globalization has given women new opportunities

in work, fashion and education.  
But it has also led to commodification  
of women, rise in women violence  
and pornography.

#### (4) Threat to indigenous cultures and knowledge systems

Traditional weavers, artisans  
are losing their jobs, while  
MNCs are patenting haldi,  
tulsi etc for their medicinal values.

This has generated cultural  
nationalism — a greater assertion  
of national cultures and identities.

#### (5) Homogenization v/s glocalization

~~There~~ Many cultures are converging.  
eg- Wearing of jeans pants, popularity  
of rock music etc.

Many MNCs are adapting to  
local cultures. eg- STAR having  
channels in local languages.



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

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

Cotton textile industry is currently spread out over many parts of India - The three most prominent belts are. (Refer Fig 1)

(1) Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region

(2) UP and Northern India.

Prominent centres include Kanpur, Moradabad, Agra etc.

(3) Southern India.

Prominent centres include Salem, Madurai, Mysore, etc.

~~Factors responsible~~

(4) Eastern Region, with Kolkata, Patna, Murshidabad as prominent centres.

Factors responsible  
for localization  
in Mumbai -  
Ahmedabad  
region

(1) Availability  
of cotton from  
the black soil  
belt of Central  
and Western Deccan Plateau.

(2) Access to cheap <sup>migrant</sup> labour from  
eastern and central India

(3) Access to ports for export,  
and a good network of roads  
and railways.

(4) Mumbai is an important  
financial centre. So, there is  
access to finance.

In recent years, this industry has  
been given support by the government  
to upgrade its technology.

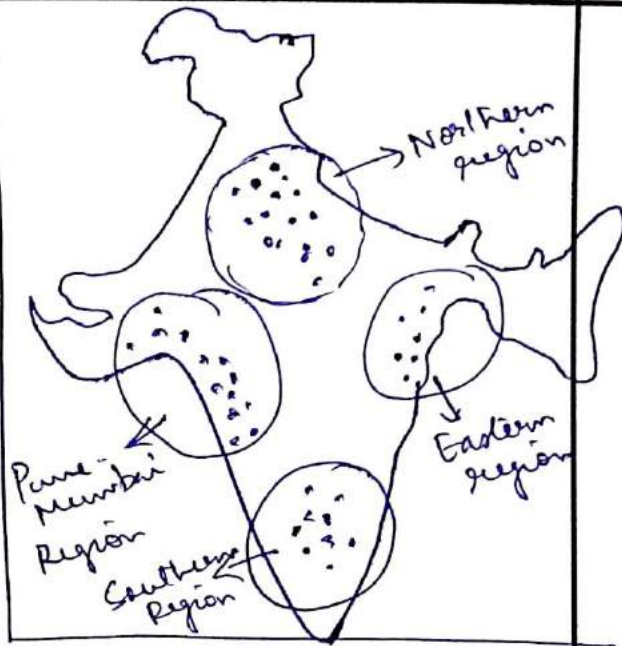


Fig 1: Cotton-Textile  
Industries



9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. (150 words) 10

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

GHG emissions have different impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems

- (1) Global warming from GHG emissions leads to glacier melt, rising sea levels and alteration of salinity.
- (2) Acidification of oceans and changes in ocean currents.
- (3) Warming of ocean waters and associated extreme events like cyclones.

All of this can have adverse effects on ecosystem productivity, damage to corals, and death of fish and growth of invasive species

This can be detrimental to the livelihood of coastal communities.

Various measures needed to restore and protect marine ecosystems

(1) Protection of corals and mangroves along the coast.

Recently, Mangroves for Future (MFF) programme was launched to protect and restore mangroves.

(2) Taking steps to mitigate GHG emissions including sticking to Paris Agreement goals and SDG 13

(3) Involving the participation of coastal communities in coastal management.

(4) Geo-engineering techniques to sequester carbon can also be looked into.

~~The~~ India needs to converge its

Call us : 8468022022, 9019066066

Blue Revolution  
Strategy with the NAPCC

Page 18 of 50

Call us : www.visionias.in

This document is personalised for Aranya

to achieve desired outcomes.



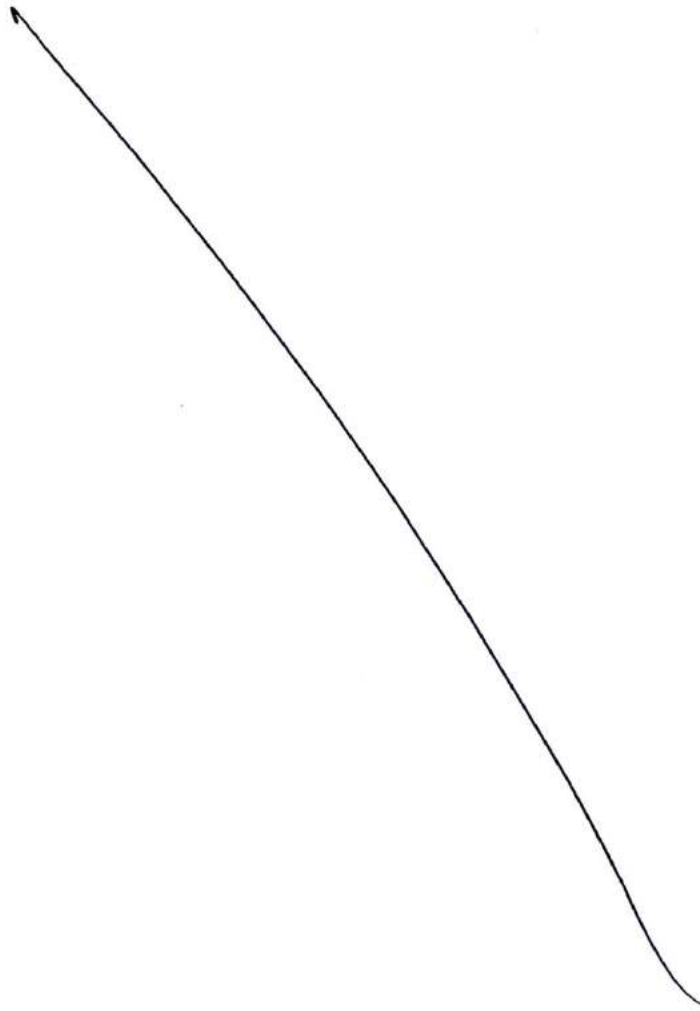
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. (150 words) 10

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 ~~is~~ Polar Vortex is a belt of ~~a~~ low pressure cold air over the polar latitudes.

This Vortex traps the arctic cold air, and prevents it in from going southwards.

In recent years, the Vortex has occasionally broken due to weakening of jet streams, leading to a gush of cold air over the Southern latitudes, leading to sub-zero temperatures in areas like Florida.





11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature was dominated by the Bhakti movement that stressed on eternal devotion and love.

~~The~~ It was interspersed across all major languages.

(1) In Hindi and North India, Kabir's Doha, Ramananda's poetry and Mirabai's devotional songs for Krishna are worth mentioning.

(2) In Kashmir, poetess Lal Ded focussed on spiritual devotion

(3) In Punjabi, Guru Nanak's ~~Huk~~ Nirguna Bhakti — or unconditional devotion became

a rallying point for Sikh poetry

- (4) In Marathi, <sup>N</sup>~~R~~am Dev, Jyandev, and Tuka Ram generated Marathi pride and nationalism through devotional poetry.
- (5) South India → The Alwars and Nayanars such as Akka Mahadevi stressed on devotion to Shiva or Vishnu.
- (6) In Bengal, Sei Chaitanya was instrumental in creating Bhakti for Sei Sei Krishna.
- (7) In Assam, Sei Manta Sankardev created composed the Keitans — devotional poetry for Krishna and Vishnu.



(8) In Urdu, poets like Mirza Ghalib, ~~Sh~~ Abul Faizi composed poems of love and devotion.

(9) In Sindhi, Risalo by ~~Shah~~ Shah Latif stressed on devotion.

Thus, the medieval Indian literature was dominated by ~~B~~ devotional poetry.

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 introduced ~~major~~ ~~change~~ was enacted to give effect to Montagu's August, 1917 statement.

Major changes introduced

- (1) Introduction of dyarchy in the provinces with ~~two~~ subjects transferred to popularly elected ministers, and some reserved for the governor.
- (2) Introduction of bicameralism in the Centre.
- (3) Expansion of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council
- (4) Continuation and expansion



of system of separate electorates.

- (5) Setting up of a Public Service Commission for recruitment to civil services.

Significance as a landmark in the Indian freedom struggle

- (1) It gave ~~access~~ Indians access to a more popular legislature and executive.

Many of the Congress Ministers gained experience in administration

- (2) It had an impact on the functioning of the Congress Party. The Party was divided on the issue of fighting elections, which led to the creation of Swaraj Party under CR Das and Motilal Nehru.

(3) Vitalbhai Patel became the first Speaker in the Central Legislative Assembly.

(4) It paved the way for decentralization and federalism which shaped future India.

(5) Separate electorates gave greater legitimacy to communal politics which ultimately led to the Partition.

(6) The Simon Commission, that came to investigate the working of the Act, also led to the Nehru Report on constitutional reforms. This united many parties ~~and~~ and gave them the experience of drafting the Constitution of free India.

Thus, the Act of 1919 played a ~~role~~



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।

Starting from the Battle of Plassey in 1757, ~~the~~ the British gained full control over India by 1856.

The factors that favoured British conquest

- (1) Superior arms, weapons and scientific technology as compared to Indians.
- (2) Lack of unity among the regional powers like Marathas, Rajputs, etc.
- (3) Absence of a strong central power due to feuds and weakening of Mughals.
- (4) Use of treacherous diplomacy and systems like Subsidiary Alliance.

(5) Control over sea and naval trade, and access to rich revenues from Bengal through the drain of wealth.

(6) Absence of nationalistic feelings among Indian soldiers who could be hired easily by the British.

Course of British conquest: 1757-1857

(1) Battles of Plassey and Buxar gave them access to the revenue and lands of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Warren Hastings followed a policy of Ring Fence by protecting British territories from Marathas and Mysore by entering into agreements with them.



(2) Under ~~to~~ Lord Wellesley, Subsidiary alliance was used to win over the Marathas, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnate.

(3) Lord Dalhousie used his Doctrine of Lapse to annex states like Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara.

(4) Treachery and outright war was used against Sindh and Punjab and annexed.

(5) In case of foreign powers in India, British first ousted the Portuguese and Dutch. French were overthrown with the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

Thus by 1856, British conquered the whole of 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 Lanka Peace Accord (ILPA) was signed in 1987 to put an end to the Tamil insurgency affecting Sri Lanka.

Circumstances leading to ILPA

- (1) Rising Tamil insurgency affecting Sri Lanka.
- (2) Growing ~~in~~ domestic demand among Indian Tamils to address the injustices being meted out to Lankan Tamils.
- (3) There was a fear that a demand for independent Tamil Eelam would also include Tamil Nadu affecting the integrity of India.



## Important provisions of ILPA

- (1) It ~~is~~ amends the Sri Lankan Constitution - 13th Amendment.
- (2) It allows for ~~the~~ setting up of Tamil provinces in the north with greater autonomy.
- (3) Steps to be taken to ensure equal treatment of Tamils as citizens of the country, including having Tamil as one of the official languages apart from Sinhalese.

## Critical assessment

- (1) The ILPA did ~~a~~ take steps towards greater integration of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
- (2) It increased India's presence in the island nation, not just diplomatically, but also

(through The Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF).

(3) However, the Accord failed to end the insurgency. In fact, the IPKF suffered huge losses and PM Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.

(4) India's entry into Sri Lanka was resented by the people there, as a big brotherly step.

These factors have shown that the ILPA wasn't quite successful in achieving its ~~to~~ objectives.

The recent move towards China by Sri Lanka is also seen by many as a result of the Accord.



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

(250 words) 15

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

India's urbanization rate is one of the fastest in the world, with currently 27% of the population classified as urban by Census 2011.

However, with urbanization, ~~the~~ the ~~number~~ number of urban poor is poor is also rising, mainly due to rapid rural-urban migration by unskilled workers facing rural and agrarian distress.

Challenges faced by urban poor

(1) Lack of access to affordable housing. As per the Technical

Group of on Urban Housing Shortage (TG 12), the shortage is close to 30 million.

- (2) Lack of access to urban infrastructure including sanitation, piped water, electricity and transportation.
- (3) Poor governance due to weak capacities of urban bodies, and ~~#~~ low accountability
- (4) Rising crimes, especially against women in domestic work.
- (5) Lack of access to good jobs leading to more people working in informal sector with no social and job security.

~~#~~ These challenges have resulted in -



- Overcrowding of slums
- Open defecation and exploitation of ground water.
- Increasing inequality.
- Slow ~~no~~ upward mobility in class hierarchy.

Addressing these challenges is imperative to make cities the engines of sustainable and inclusive growth and fulfill SDG 11.

The steps taken such as Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban, PM Awas Yojana - Urban and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) are the right steps in this regard.

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 reproductive ~~rights~~ health rights (SRHRs) ~~are~~ deal with the autonomy of women in choosing sexual partners, deciding on the number of children to have, and access to medical facilities to ensure proper sexual and reproductive health.

However, violation of ~~SRHRs~~ SRHRs is very frequent due to deeply engrained societal values and traditions, as shown below -

(1) Marital rape is very common as ~~per~~ society believes that once married, a woman must



always submit to her husband's desires.

(2) Female genital mutilation (FGM) is done to make women lose their libido and be 'good girls.'

(3) Sterilization is more common among women, as per NFHS data, as it is believed that men will lose their strength due to sterilization.

In reality, male sterilization is safer.

(4) Women hardly have control over the number of babies she will have. In some societies, it is taken as god's gift.

This explains high TFRs in districts of Bihar and Assam.

(5) Girls do not have access to separate toilets and napkins during periods. This period poverty forces them to drop out of schools.

(6) Women are not allowed to choose their partners in most societies.

The result of this violation ~~is~~ of SRHR is seen in high ~~of~~ maternal mortality rates, poor nutritional status of women and rising sexual crimes against women, including honour ~~is~~ killing.

The recent steps like Beti ~~Ba~~ Bachao, Beti Padhao are right steps in this regard.



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 (LDN) refers to the systems and processes that ensure that the total natural resource base of the land and its ecosystem services remain constant or increase over time.

### Significance of LDN

- Most lands of the land are degrading due to deforestation, soil erosion, or pollution, thereby lowering its productivity.
- But degradation of lands affect agricultural productivity, emit greenhouse gases (GHGs)

and make it unsuitable for habitation.

→ This affects the food security and livelihood of agricultural populations. It also increases pollution and global warming.

→ LDN ensures that land degradation is reversed, ecosystem services are restored and food security and other concerns taken care of.

Steps required

LDN ~~is~~ has been advocated by the UN REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and UNCCD (UN Convention to Combat Desertification).



- (1) Afforestation such as the Great Wall of Africa and Sahel Initiative.
- (2) Conservation of forests with people's participation as in the Biosphere Reserves.
- (3) Going for Climate Smart Agriculture of FAO, and Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) to reduce input pressure on land.
- (4) Solid and liquid waste management to ensure that only treated wastes are dumped.
- (5) Following UN REDD+ concept of providing ~~need~~ incentives to developing countries, using landscape restoration approach of IUCN (POAM)

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 is a massive chain of mountains spanning Central and South Asia.

Geography

Importance of HKH

Geographical

- (1) It is a source of major river systems like Ganga, Indus
- (2) It affects climatic patterns by acting as barriers to winds.  
One major effect is that on the monsoon.
- (3) It is home to high biodiversity of flora and fauna.



## Economic

- (1) The river systems and high grasslands are a source of livelihood ~~to~~ to farmers, shepherds and fishermen.
- (2) They also provide inland navigation facilities.
- (3) The high altitude gorges are used for hydro-power projects.
- (4) Many different minerals are found, like coal, limestone, etc.
- (5) The rich biodiversity is a source of timber, minor forest produce and medicinal plants.

## Changes occurring in the region

- (1) Man-made deforestation and encroachment.

- (2) Melting of glaciers, ~~is the~~ due to climate change.
- (3) Hydel dams are changing river courses and drying up rivers.
- (4) Frequent earthquakes also ~~a~~ change the geographical structures.
- (5) Greater tourist flow has led to accumulation of waste.
- (6) Shrinking biodiversity due to encroachment and poaching.

### Possible consequences

It can severely affect food security in the region, affect livelihoods of the poor, increase floods and ~~reduce~~ reduce access to ecosystem services.

The governments of these countries have come up with an Integrated Centre for Mountain Development (ICIMOD)



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

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

Earth's magnetism is caused by the movement of molten iron in the outer core that generates a magnetic field. (Fig 1)

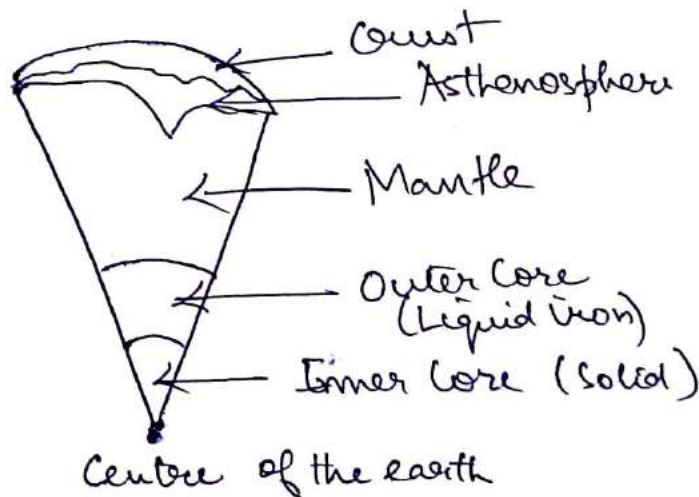


Fig 1: A slice of earth

The magnetic ~~core~~ field keeps on changing both over land (spatially) and over time (temporally).

### Factors

(1) ~~Over~~ Temporally, changes in convective currents of the liquid iron core change the field.

The concentration of iron also changes over time.

→ This changes both the direction and strength of the field.

(2) Spatially, changes can be due to presence of



particular ferrous rocks  
that increase the strength  
of the field.

It can also be due to  
changes in structure of  
the crust — continent or  
oceans.

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

(250 words) 15

वाँकर परिसंचरण, इसमें होने वाले परिवर्तनों और उन तरीकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनसे वे भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करते हैं।

The Walker Circulation is a movement of air over the tropical oceans, more pronounced over the Pacific Ocean, in a East-West manner.

By It is an atmosphere-oceanic circulation, that has a significant bearing on El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

By strengthening its effects on ENSO, Walker Circulation



~~leads to greater weakening~~  
~~of~~ has a bearing on  
the monsoons.

A strong ENSO due to a  
Walker Circulation significantly  
reduces the monsoons in  
India and vice-versa.

