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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Umaharathi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	362399
Center	Online (NYP)	Date	28-Aug-2019

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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

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.

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।

India has rich ^{and diverse} tradition of tribal arts.
Different tribal groups in different parts of the country have evolved unique forms of art.

Tribal art reflective of creative energy found
in rural areas

→ Art with minimal inputs.

→ Art that uses locally available material

eg: cloth as canvas
chalk as painting tool

→ It is generally group art that involves more than one person.

↳ Typical of rural life rich in social capital.

→ Represent lively themes as well as local religious practices

This is evident in tribal/folk
paintings — wall paintings of Maharashtra
— Gond paintings of central India

- ↳ lively themes — animals,
vegetation
- ↳ local festivals depicted

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।

Cornwallis introduced several administrative reforms during tenure as governor of Bengal. The judicial reforms introduced as a part of this had both positive and negative impacts.

Achievements of judicial reforms

- introduction of the concept of equality before law which was absent in Indian judicial system till then.
- codification of laws to remove unnecessary discretion.
- better organisation of courts - separating civil courts and criminal courts.
- importantly to separate judiciary from executive, to prevent concentration of power.

However, it had several shortcomings

→ The new system was not easily understood by the masses.

→ It was expensive
'eg. Hire a lawyer.'

∴ Rich had better access to justice

→ The position of judges largely reserved to Europeans.

→ Equality before law didn't apply equally between Indians and Europeans

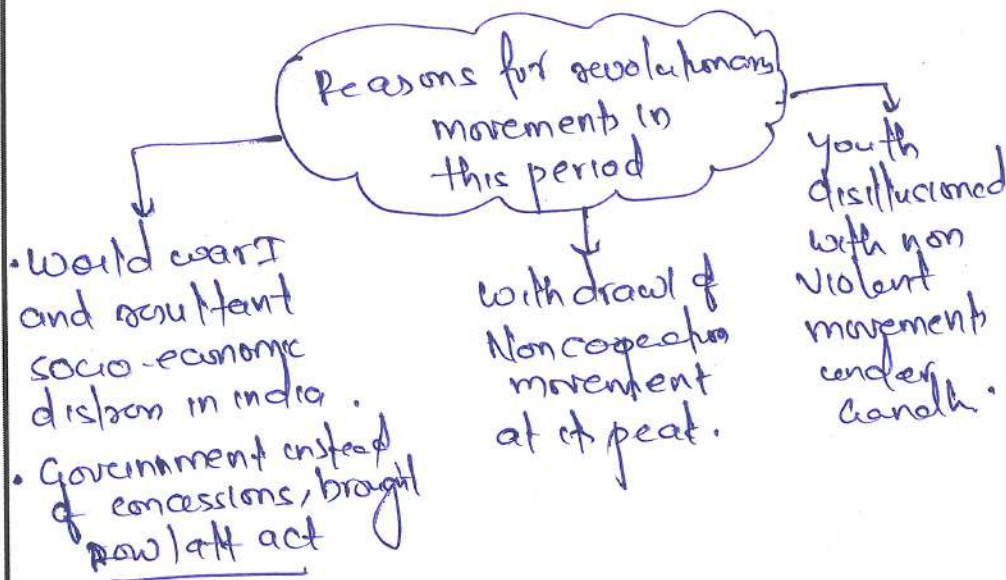
⇒ clear exclusion of Indians, especially the poor who came to be most oppressed under colonial administration

Thus although the reforms intended to improve the judicial systems, their implementation was not upto the mark and created hardships for Indians

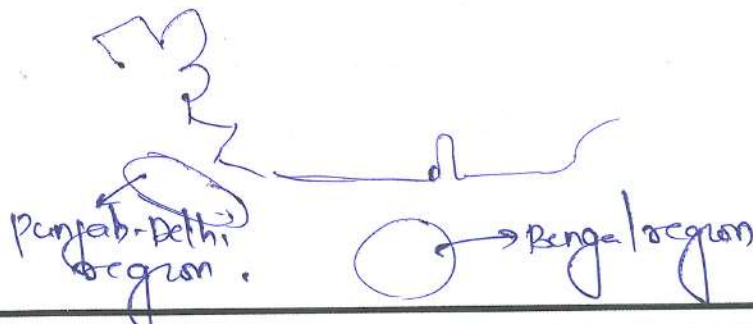
3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. (150 words) 10

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 Indian national movement in the period 1920s and 1930s witnessed revolutionary activities from different parts of the country.



In this context, there were two main centers of revolutionary movement



Punjab region

- HRA - Hindustan
revolutionary association
which later became

H S R A
↓
socialist.

Bengal region

- Anushilan Samiti
→ suryasen and
Chittagong
group.

The H S R A movement was lead by Bhagat
Singh.

→ It was initially dominated by individual
heroic action — targeting unpopular
British officials.

eg: killing British official Saunders

→ However, it soon transformed under
influence of socialism

↳ It focused on mobilising masses
especially peasants and workers to
fight imperialism
eg: Punjab Niyawan Sabha

→ Bhagat Singh expanded scope of
independence — by including independence
from all kinds of oppression.

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

(150 words) 10

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

The Marshall plan was an economic plan drawn up USA to help in the reconstruction of Europe in aftermath of second world war..

Implementation of the plan

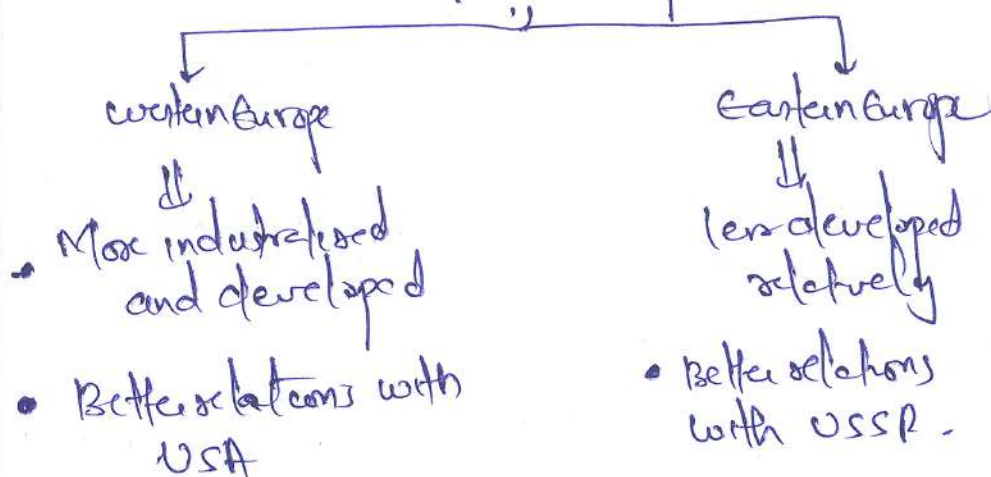
→ The plan was essentially guided by capitalistic principles. It therefore was readily adopted in the western Europe

Eastern Europe on the other hand - influence of socialism - not much support for Marshall plan.

→ Upon successful implementation of Marshall plan; the western Europe

quickly recovered and improved its economic performance.

thus it led to formation of two Europes



Thus the formation of two Europes was clearly evident throughout the cold war. Ultimately the fall of Berlin wall in the post cold war period signified the beginning of United Europe.

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

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

Bonded labour refers to labour that is employed using force — economic force (contract) or otherwise. Such forced labour is outlawed in India and yet the practice continues.

Reasons behind the prevalence of this practice

Extreme poverty

→ people are forced into fraudulent contracts that run through generations

Lack of awareness

→ Bonded labour unaware of the illegality of practice and ways to reach for help.

Improper implementation of law.

Lack of employment opportunities — especially for those who escaped bonded labour, but

have no skills to seek jobs.

Measures to address

Awareness must be generated through different channels.

Proactive role of government ~~reg~~ • Baseline surveys and regular updation.
• search and rescue operation in

hotspot regions

Skill development is a must to ensure sustainable rehabilitation

• Bonded labour is not just an economic but also social problem, given the high share of SC/STs and OBCs in bonded labour.

Therefore, we must aim at strengthening marginalised groups and implementing social change campaigns.

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

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

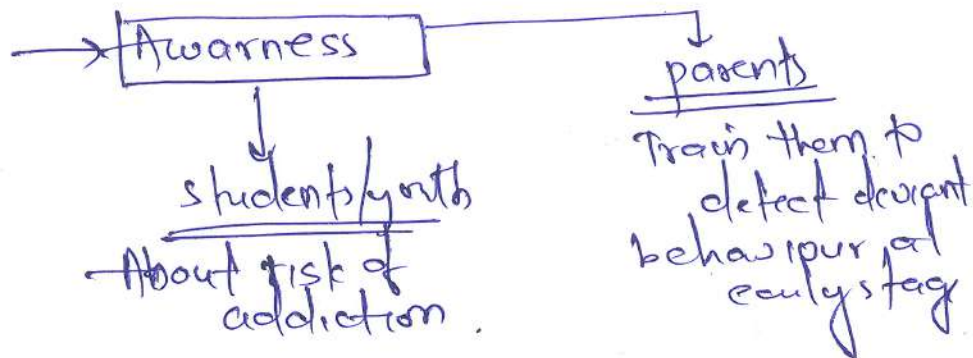
Drug abuse by youth is becoming a major problem in the country - through the length and breadth - from Kerala to Punjab.

Factors that enhance the risk of initiation and continuation:-

- Peer pressure, adventurous attitude among youth.
- Lack of employment opportunities and related mental distress.
- Ease of availability - even in schools and colleges.
- Inability to detect the abuse at early stage - by parents, friends etc.

→ improper policy/law - For eg:
Criminalizing possession of drugs -
youth refuse to seek rehabilitation on
open.

Measures to tackle the problem:-



→ Better policy/law

↳ Availability must be restricted
for eg: student police volunteers in colleges,

↳ SOP to deal with case to avoid stigmatization

Kerala government has taken up progressive initiatives such as Operation Monday etc

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 refers to the increased interconnections between nations through exchange of ideas, cultures, labour, capital, goods and services. Naturally in this process the culture of india is impacted.

Negative impact on different aspects of culture

→ Food/cuisine: preference for diverse indian food decreased. There is phenomena of McDonaldization

→ Clothing preference similar to that in west: eg: jeans, trousers etc.

→ Religion
Globalization → intense competition → stress → immediate gratification
↓
rise of sects and cults

Westernization → Indians, especially youth
are seeing Indian culture as inferior
compared to that of west

Family systems → exposure to western
models, change in economic system, increased
mobility leading to nuclear families,
at the cost of joint families.

However, it has had some positive
impacts as well

→ Assertion of women's rights.
↳ exposure to ^{better} treatment of women
in west
↳ increased employment
opportunities
↳ Nuclear families → women
have greater say.

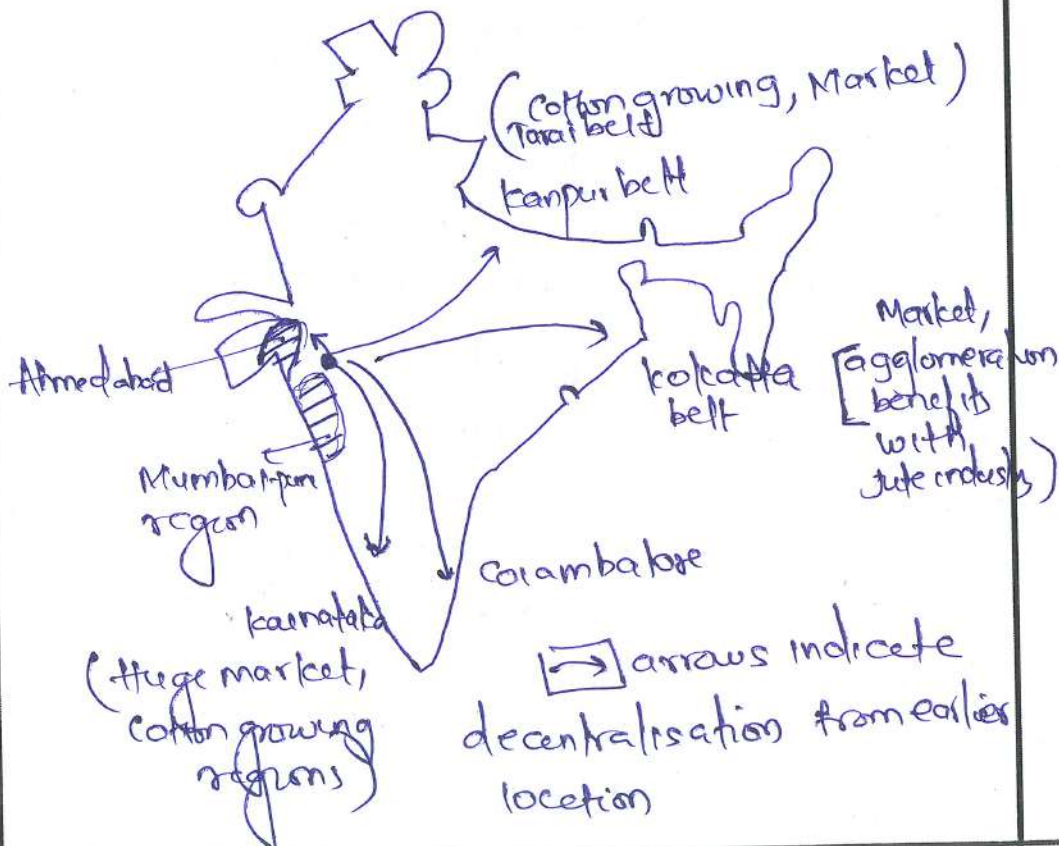
→ Criticised of other negative aspects of
our culture — eg: caste based discrimination
et.

↳ Lately, with increasing homogenisation
there is tendency to assert our culture —
Thus giving rise to **hybrid culture**

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 is a pure raw material. As a result the location of industry is determined by other factors such as market, climate, transport channels etc. This is evident in the distribution of the industry in India.



Reasons responsible for localization in
Mumbai - Ahmedabad region.

Raw material
availability



These are main
cotton growing
regions of India

Market



Urbanised areas,
access to port for
export

Ports also for importing
high quality cotton.

Transport network



This region well connected
to peninsular India and
northern plains

Climate



Humid climate necessary
in cotton processing and
handling

Labour



cheap labour locally and
also migrant labour

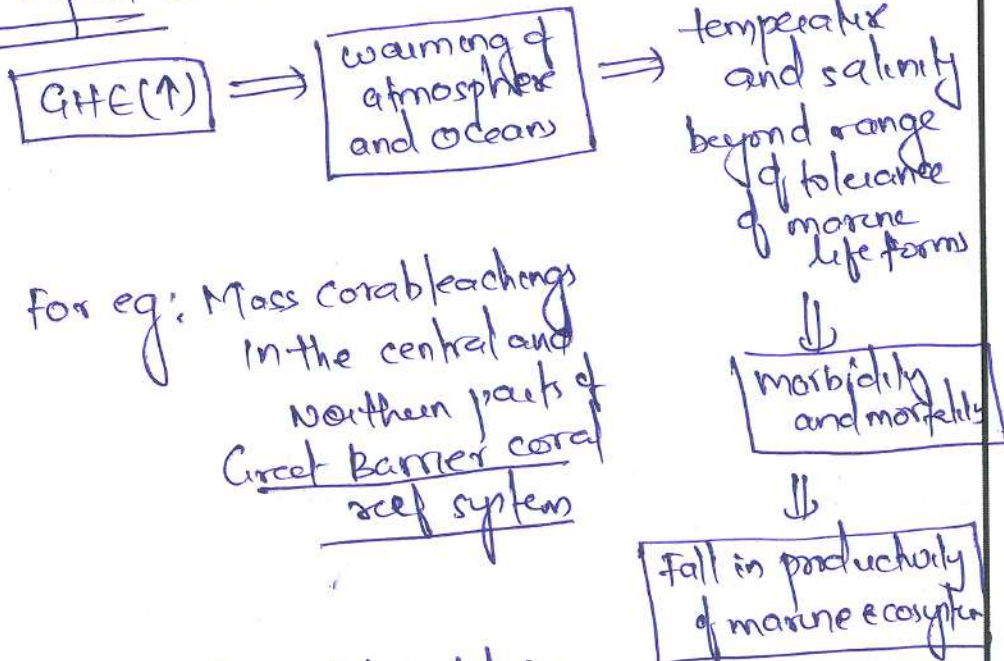
However, in the recent times, industry
defocalizing to other locations, because of
congestion and high land prices in the region.
(disagglomeration)

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।

increasing GHE has direct as well as indirect impact on the marine ecosystems which are generally fragile, with low range of tolerance.

Direct impact on the



→ Warming of oceans ⇒ Dangerous and unpredictable cyclones
 ↓
 Destruction of Coastal ecosystem

For eg: Fani, 2019 that hit Odisha Coast

Indirect impact :-

Warming of oceans ⇒ Sea level rise
 ↓
 Coastal erosion.

For eg: sea level rise at Diamond Harbour, Kolkata = 5mm/yr.

greatly affects Sunderbans ecosystem.

Measures to protect these ecosystems

→ Integrated coastal zone management : For eg Adhering to Coastal zone rule, 2011 CRZ, 2011 in India

→ ~~st~~ → prevents stress on corals etc.

→ Afforestation of Mangroves,

→ Artificial restoration, where possible.
 For eg: restoration of corals in van island.

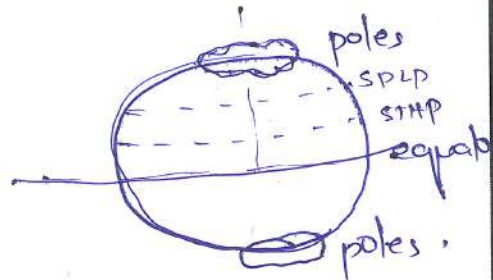
However, the long term strategy is to adopt

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

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

Polar vortex refers to upper air spinning motion at the poles. Technically it is a stratospheric polar jet stream that traps the very cold air of poles within polar regions.

The movement of cold air has a meandering pattern.



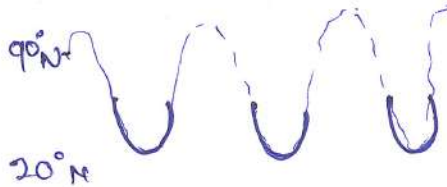
The stronger the temperature difference between middle latitudes and poles, the stronger is this polar vortex.

Thus polar vortex is important to contain the cold polar mass from spreading southward.

In recent years tropical areas such as Florida have experienced very low temperatures.



This is mainly because of disruption and breaking up of polar vortex.



cold polar gets pushed towards south, thus decreasing temperature

Although exact reason for this is not known, one probable reason is

- Global warming ⇒ reduced temperature difference between poles and mid latitudes

⇓
disruption of vortex

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।

An important feature of medieval India is Bhakti movement - which influenced several aspects - art, architecture, literature and other aspects of society.

→ Bhakti movement and devotional poetry
in Indian languages:-

- The main pillar/concept of Bhakti is devotion - unconditional love towards god.

↓
This idea was emphasised through composition of devotional poetry and songs.

- Bhakti movement relied on vernacular or local language to increase its appeal and reach a wider audience.

↓
Thus the devotional poetry was
composed in several Indian languages.

Tamil

↳ compositions of Nayanars and
Alvars in Tamil, since the pallava period
in 9th century.

eg: Divyaprabandam by Alvar saints.

Kannada

↳ Bachanas in Kannada by
Basavanna — strong Bhakti trend
in Karnataka region.

Telugu

↳ compositions of Annamacharya,
Tyagaraja on Lord Venkateshwara.

Marathi

↳ compositions by Eknath, Tukaram.

North Indian Languages

- ↳ Chaitanyamahaprabhu in Bengali
- ↳ Mirabai, Bhajans in Hindi
- ↳ Kabir, Nanak in Hindi

Thus the Bhakti movement not only utilized local languages as vehicle of communication, but also greatly enriched the literature of vernaculars.

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, popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford reforms had introduced several changes to the constitutional framework.

changes introduced

- separation of central and provincial lists.
- system of dyarchy in provinces.

↳ the provincial subjects were divided into two - reserved and transferred. the transferred subjects were under the control of responsible/popular ministers.

- It expanded the separate electorates to Christians, sikhs and some other classes.

- expansion of executive and legislative councils at both centre and provinces.

- ↳ The concept of direct elections introduced for 1st time.
- ↳ Viceroy's executive council expanded to accommodate more Indians.

Historical significance of the act in regard to Indian freedom struggle

→ Several reform demands accepted.

↳ For the 1st time British declared self government as the ~~goal~~ objective of British policy in India.

↳ responsible ministries, at least in the provinces.

↳ The scope of suffrage increased to great extent (eg. women get right to vote)

↳ Direct elections introduced.

→ on the other hand, it exposed the shallowness of British intentions.

↳ This emboldened the nationalists, especially extremists to go further in their freedom struggle.

For instance, national leaders remarked that act didnot transfer any real power.

Thus, the act ^{was} not only important in the context of freedom struggle, but also became basis for future constitutional negotiations.

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 control over india was not a sudden or overnight outcome. It occurred gradually where British took advantage of several weaknesses in indian polity, ~~and~~ society and economy.

Factors that allowed British to gain control

- ↳ Lack of strong centralised authority after the fall of Mughal empire since 1707.
- ↳ Lack of political unity among the multiple states that came up in 18th century.
- ↳ Economic and military power of British coupled with shrewd diplomacy
- ↳ weakness with in political unity, taken eg: court factions and rivalries.

advantage by British.

The role of above factors evident as British set to gain control from 1757.

Battle of Plassey, 1757

→ British managed to defeat Nawab of Bengal. It used the court rivalries to bribe the king's aids against him.

→ secured financial gains and put a puppet king on throne.

Battle of Buxar, 1764

→ defeated combined powers of Mughal emperor, Awadh and Bengal.

- Total control on the richest province of India - Bengal.
- Awadh made an ally.

Anglo Maratha and Anglo Mysore wars

Here after, with Bengal financing its initiatives, British defeated Marathas and Mysore, through social war.

- It took advantage of internal rivalries and prevented unity among the Indian state.

→ Instruments such as subsidiary alliance of welltesty ~~slightly~~ took control of Indian states.

- Awadh
- Hyderabad
- Maratha confederacies etc

→ Dalhousie's concept of Doctrine of lapse helped secure control of few more states
For eg: Jhansi, Nagpur etc.

Thus, through wars, diplomacy, innovative instruments it secured control of vast stretches of India. Some stretches - either friendly or unimportant were left as princely states - although with subdued sovereignty.

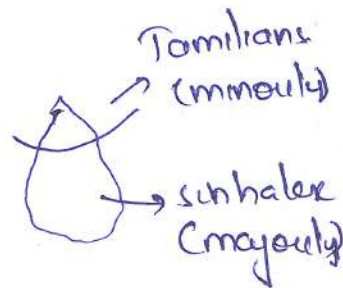
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. (250 words) 15

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

Indo-sri lanka peace accord was signed in 1987, between indian and srilankan government as ~~an~~ an attempt to end the srilankan civil war that began in 1983.

Circumstances in which accord was signed

→ Civil war in the country - (LTTE)
Tamilians fighting against srilankese dominator.



→ LTTE imposing several losses on the government

→ The impacts of civil war spilling on the southern india - Tamil Nadu.

Assessment of the accord

→ It involved deployment of Indian peacekeeping force to aid the government effort to end civil war.

However -

↳ The peacekeeping force could not curb the war and was ultimately withdrawn after a few years.

↳ The peacekeeping forces were accused of human right violations by the international community

↳ embarrassment for Indian global platform.

↳ Assassination of Indian prime minister the civil war Rajiv Gandhi, linked to LITE militants.

The war was however brought to an end in 2009, as the Sri Lankan government

recaptured all the areas controlled by
Sabel.

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 is rapidly urbanising. It is expected that by 2050 50% of India would be urban.

However, with increasing urbanisation, the incidence of urban poverty is also increasing, who are facing several challenges.

For eg: 40% of Delhi inhabitants are in slums



The urban poor face several challenges:-

→ lack of access to basic services like water, sanitation, ration etc.

- ↳ For instance, governments do not recognise slums. As a result slum dwellers can't access services due to lack of residence proof.
- Lack of affordable housing - especially for temporary migrants.
- Most vulnerable to urban disasters - like urban floods etc - due to lack of disaster resilience.
- Become suspects of crime and other human right violations.

Thus it is imperative to address these to ensure urbanisation is -

- sustainable
- inclusive
- improves quality of life to all.

In this context, certain measures are immediately needed.

- Rehabilitation of slums, preferably in situ

- proper urban planning and governance to accommodate migrants and poor
- Basic service provision to all - irrespective of residence proof.

In the long term :-

- Balanced regional development to curb distress R-U migration

In this context, certain state government initiatives show us the way forward.

Telangana government → one bedroom 2x houses for migrants and urban poor in Hyderabad

Gujarat → Affordable housing program of Bhuj

The recently released draft urban governance policy, has addressed the issues of ~~for~~ urban governance from various angles. Its quick adoption is necessary for sustainable development of cities (SDG 11).

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।

Sexual and reproductive health rights are important aspect of woman's agency. However, such rights are often violated in the name of tradition and custom.

sexual and reproductive health rights

- ↳ access to contraception
- ↳ access to safe abortion
- ↳ reproductive health awareness
- ↳ maternal care and care during menstrual age

Reasons for violation of such rights

→ patriarchal society

↳ Lack of agency freedom to choose when to marry and when to have children.

↳ Gap between births not decided by women.

→ Preference for male child

↳ women forced to conceive until they deliver a male child.

For eg: Economic survey 2017-18 highlights the issue of male son preference
or

→ social stigma

↳ The concept of purity and pollution. Menstruation seen as polluting and young girls are burdened with this thinking

↳ stigma attached to abortion - women, especially conceiving out of wedlock end up with unsafe abortions ⇒ risking lives.

→ Values surrounding contraception

↳ women bear the burden of sterilization. This is mainly due to societal preference against male sterilization.

On the otherhand, societies that value equality, treat women as individuals first, tend to provide better right.

Ensuring sexual and reproductive right is important to ~~improve~~ bring down TFR in India (JS Mill's argument) and help improve status of women in society, economy and polity.

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 means no net degradation. In other words, any degradation must be compensated by restoration and conservation of land.

Significance of land degradation neutrality

- Soil conservation — checks degradation through soil erosion, soil pollution etc.
- improves the overall productivity of land.
- improves the carbon sink capacity of land and reduces soil borne greenhouse emission.
- impetus to activities such as afforestation which are involved in restoration of land activities.

→ improved incomes of farmers due to better health of agricultural asset—land.

→ thus, it is an ecocentric approach, which ensures development and conservation happen simultaneously ⇒ and fight impacts of climate change

steps needed to achieve LDN

→ identifying the sources of degradation and adopting appropriate measures -

for eg:-

→ Agriculture - appropriate agricultural practices
eg: conservation agriculture

→ compensatory afforestation strictly implemented.

→ Better management of urban landscapes

eg: Declaring ecosensitive zone (ESZ) around protected areas to prevent their encroachments by urban areas

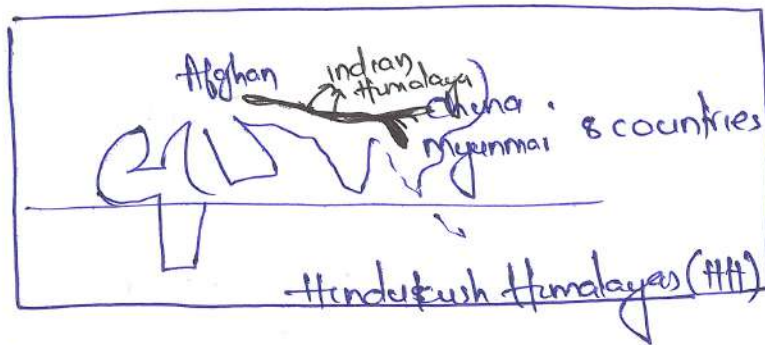
eg: Better waste management, rather than landfills

In this context, following the recommendations Indra has adopted several measures to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030. such centralised initiatives (forest restoration programs) should be complemented with localized and decentralised — such as watershed development.

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

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

Hindukush Himalayan system refers to chain of young fold mountain system extending from Afghanistan to Myanmar.



Importance of HHR

Geographical importance

↓
Prevents south Asia
from cold
winds from North

→ Heat sink of the region

→ It's heating along
with Tibet is important
for South Asian monsoon
(Kuteshwaran theory)

→ Home to largest glaciers outside poles
- Third pole of earth

→ Biodiversity hotspots.

Economic importance

↳ Population of upto 200 mn - of developing economies.

↳ The rivers - (perennial due to glacier melt) - support agriculture in this region.

Eg: Ganga supporting agriculture in the northern plains

↳ Glacial lakes → Source of drinking water.

↳ Ecosystem services

↳ Medicinal plants } → pharma industry.

The recent assessment report by ICIMOD has revealed the following

→ Hindu Kush warming at a greater rate than average (due to elevation dependent warming)

→ At this rate, the region could lose $\frac{1}{3}$ of its glaciers by 2001

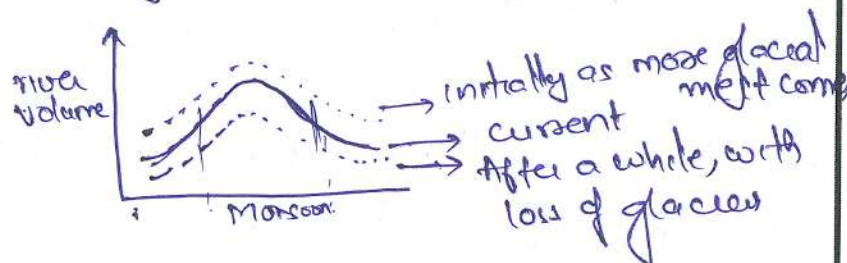
The
Consequences of above changes:-

→ Greater warming ⇒ melting of glaciers

disaster
vulnerability
increases

Glacial lake outburst
Floods and
Landslides

→ Changes in river regime.
Foreg: Ganga may no longer be perennial



→ poverty in the region
↳ The region already houses poor,
whose poverty levels might increase.

→ Erratic monsoon patterns — already visible

Thus it is important to curb the ~~war~~ warming
of region, by adopting decentralised and
ecosentric model of development. Plus, the
HHR countries must collaborate for better outcome.

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

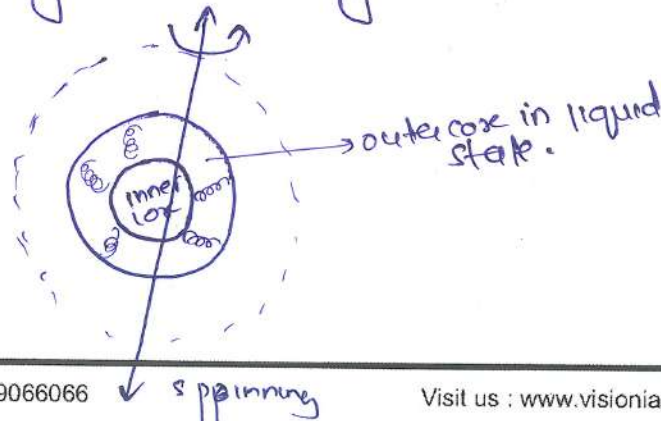
पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Several theories

Earth behaves as a giant magnet with North pole and South pole and magnetic field of lines connecting them. Several theories have been put forward to explain earth's magnetism.

The most accepted theory however, is the dynamo theory.

↳ The internal structure and organization is such that earth acts as a dynamo or huge electromagnet.



The outer core in plasma state - has changed particles. The spinning of earth results in movement of these particles around solid core composed of iron and nickel.

⇓
Thus producing electromagnetism

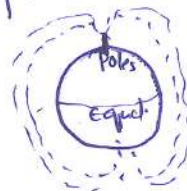
Earth's magnetism however is not static. It shows spatial as well as temporal variability.

Spatial variability

→ The nature and strength of magnetic field changes from place to place on earth

→ The strength reduces as one moves away from earth.

↳ Magnetosphere.



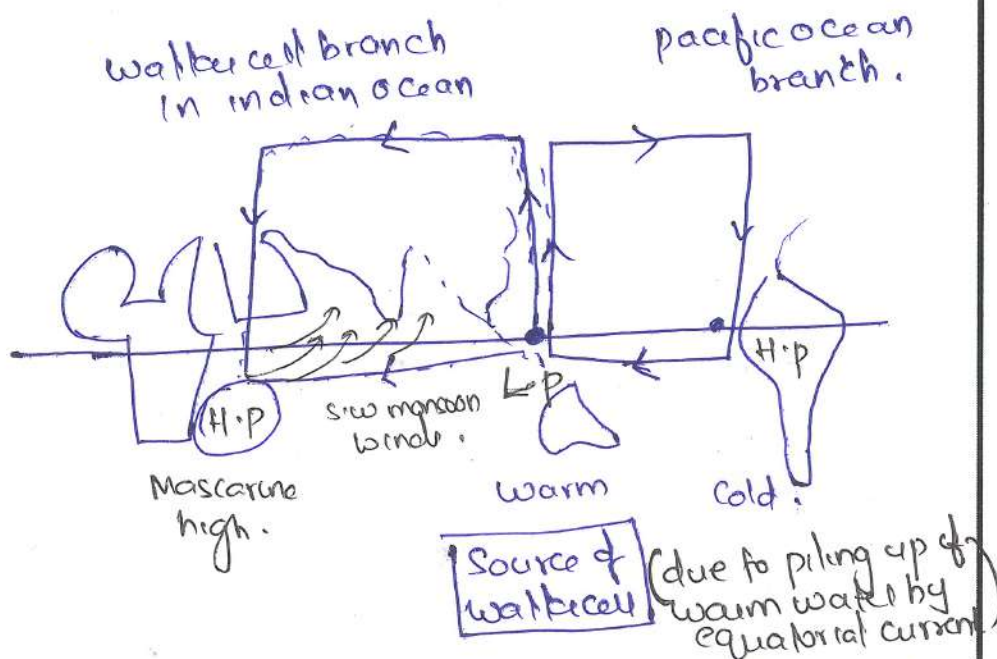
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.

(250 words) 15

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

Walker circulation is one of important atmospheric phenomena, especially in the tropical belt

Walker cells and circulation



thus Walker cells are essentially latitudinal cells, which help in latitudinal heat balance in the tropics

Impact of Walker cell on Indian Monsoon

The phenomena of El Niño

The strength of the Walker cell depends on the strength of high pressure off the coast of Peru, in South America. This high pressure is due to presence of cold current — Humboldt current

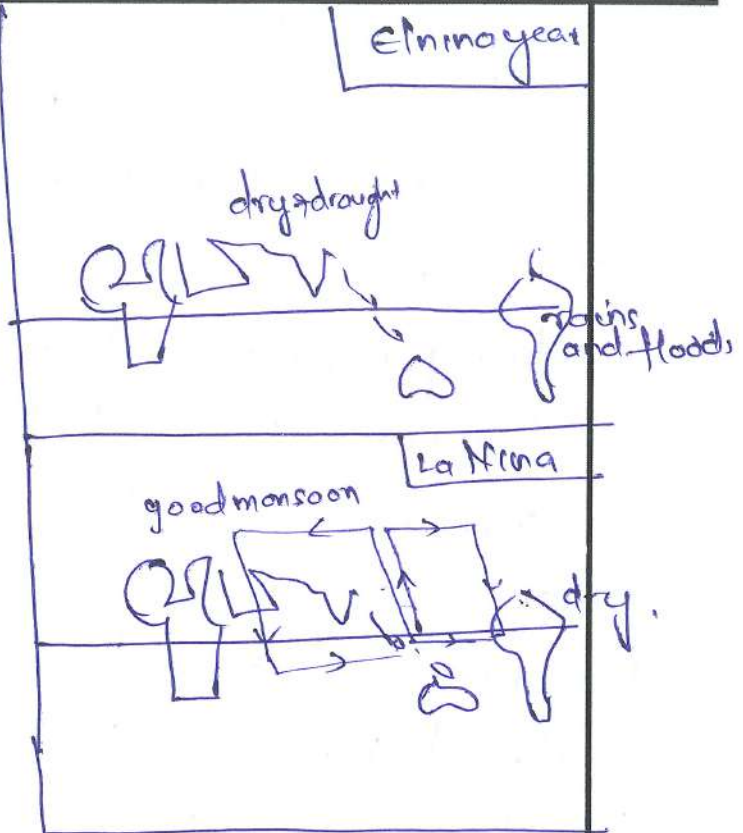
However, in some years, the cold current is replaced by warm El Niño current — which therefore weakens the Walker circulation.

→ The descending limb of Indian Ocean branch of Walker cell is crucial for strengthening and pushing South West monsoon over India

Thus weak Walker cells ⇒ weak Indian monsoon.

However, in years of
La Niña, the
Walker cell is
unusually strong.

↓
Thus effectively
strengthening
Indian monsoon.



This Walker cell is one of the several
factors which add to the complexity of
Indian monsoons and difficulty in prediction.