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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	14323
Center	ORN	Date	9/7/2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-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। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art (i.e. art created by tribes) is reaching world market for its creativity and uniqueness for eg: tribal jewellery in fashion shows.

Tribal art reflects creative energy of rural areas

1) Handicraft → promotion to Worli painting by

GI tag status.

→ In free time, rural folks express their creativity through art

for eg: Gond metal (bronze) artefacts (crocodile-bronze).

2) Textiles: Worli print on sarees shows creativity of rural areas.

3) Language - Good literature is getting widespread due to Good dictionary by Good people

Tribal art undercurrent to craftsmanship:

1) Employment/Livelihood : Warli painting and Good artefacts sold in main market

2) Innovation - new products like table-ware, modern dress with warli print is

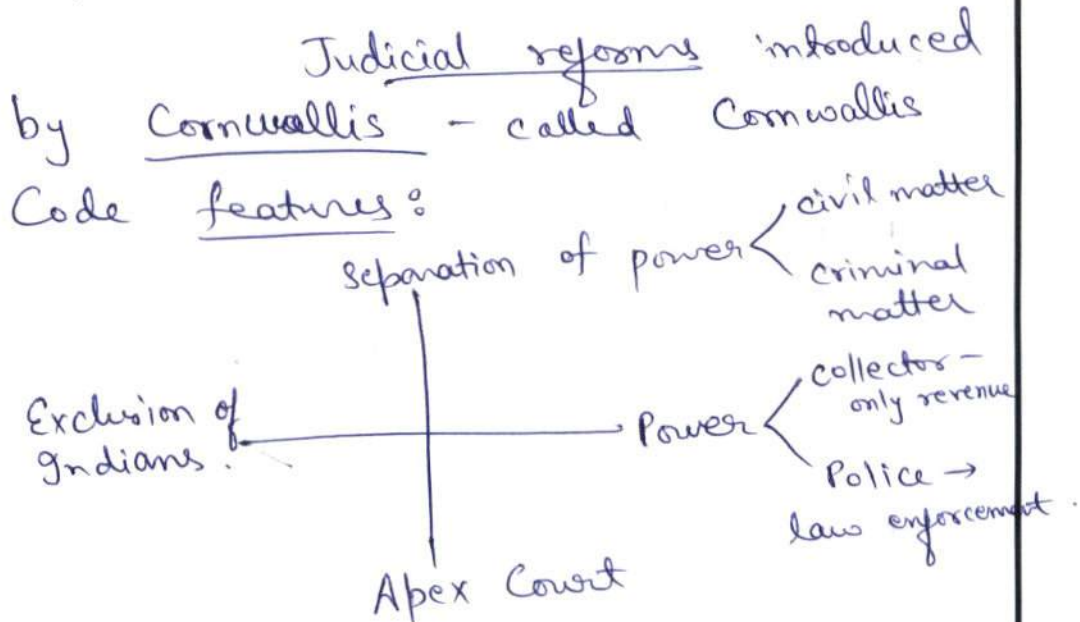
3) Recognition - GI tag aiding craftsmanship (warli painting).

The need is to preserve, Conserve, codify, and promote the tribal art to improve lives of tribals. for eg: Trifood initiative for tribal food processing

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।



Exclusion of Indians from the system through provisions like :

- 1) European person to be ~~tried~~ tried before European judge only
- no jurisdiction of Indian judge over Europeans.
- 2) Indians can reach the highest rank in police hierarchy was "Subedar" only.

3) High posts like CID, SP was reserved for Britishers.

4) However, ~~Corro~~ Cornwallis code did have Indian's role

for eg:

1) Adjudication - personal laws was to adjudged with support of Munsifs, Qazis and Pandits

2) Laws - Criminal law - mainly from Islamic scripture of India.

- civil law - based on Mitakshtra, Dayabhag (Indian books) and Quran.

But overall under Cornwallis code, Indian had ~~very~~ trivial role only

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।

Post non-cooperation movement especially after Chauri-Chaura incident, the revolutionary again took path of violence :
for eg: Chittagong Conspiracy by Surya Sen.

However, the change in revolutionary movement was also evident

1) Renaming of Hindustan Republican Army to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association to exhibit shedding of violent path and adoption of mass mobilisation and protest.

2) Bhagat Singh - advocated for socialism → helped established Punjabi Naujawan Sabha

- He publicly denounced violence path. → preached for public protest.
- He took violence route to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai murder (Colonel Samder killing)
- He threw non-harmful bomb on Central Assembly - to protest Public Defence Act/Bill.

3) Birth of Indian National Army by Mohan Singh in late 1930s → to route out Britishers from India.

4) Socialist/communist uprising → Kanpur Conspiracy - M.N. Roy advocated for ending class rule

Thus in 1920s and 1930s the shift from violence to mass movement to organised plan to overthrow government was adopted by revolutionaries

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।

Marshall Plan was aid and development assistance by USA to war-exhausted Europe. It gave monetary and material support to nations to recover their economy → contributed to creation of European Union.

But it created two

Europes :

1) fight between capitalism and communism ideology : Moltova

Plan of USSR to contradict Marshall Plan.

→ 2 Europe { Communist ideology (East)
Capitalist ideology (West).

2) NOTA and Warsaw Pact — to supplement Marshall and

Moltva Plan → for military
preparedness of Europe →
divided Europe into 2 blocks
→ East and West for eg:
East and West Germany (Berlin
Wall).

However, European nation
realising dividing nature of
Marshall plan went for European
Commission grouping to increase
their voice and independence
and to maintain unity.

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 labour when a person is forced (unwillingly) to do work, either with no or less wages, and no ~~social~~ right to leave work.

Causes :

- 1) Poverty - families sell off child or themselves to contractors - for eg: tea garden in Assam.
- 2) Indebtedness - Lender then force borrower to work for free
- 3) Caste : often lower caste people are bonded to higher castes people for domestic or farm work.
- 4) Trafficking - for labour → dislocation of labourer → no right

to autonomy.

5) Demand/Fraud : Migrant Contractors
 dupe people to
 migrate to Gulf nations for better
 livelihood — end up as bonded
 labour (for eg: Kafala system in
 Oman)

6) Culture — Devdasi system still
 prevails in some temple
 of India

Steps to be taken :

1) Guaranteed Livelihood : MGNREGA for
 urban areas

Also.

2) Formal credit facility — to curb
 indebted — driven bonded labour (Jan
 Dhan Yojana — overdraft facility)

3) Law — strict implementation of
Bonded Labour Act — proper

rehabilitation

4) Curb on trafficking and duping →
 ECR-passport and Anti-Trafficking

5) Value Education — End to caste
 discrimination, devdasi
 etc

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?

India is clubbed between
Drug triangle and drug crescent nation
→ Thus act as both demand and
transient country for drug

Factors for initiation of drug abuse :

- 1) Availability — cheap and easy
supply → border
flow → illegal opium production
etc (Punjab — hub).
- 2) Culture = Peer pressure — media
site drug abuse as
"Cool" culture — attract teenage.
- 3) Depression/Stress to perform among
youth → take drug
as stress reliever.

Factors for Continuation :

- 1) Availability
- 2) Addiction — • lack of de-addiction
centre
• Drug mule make them
intentionally addict → addict act

as supplier then.

3) Forcible injection — in affected victims.

4) Loss of family control — live in distant place —
no check

5) Stress reliever — escapist attitude among failures

6) Ignorance of its ill-effect in long term

Measures to be taken :

1) Awareness — Enroll local bodies and parents/families to spread awareness since school time

2) Check on supply — strict border control (IBMS — border management), regulate illegal drug production.
— curb on sell of drug at medical store without prescription.

3) Divert youth energy towards social work → recognition → stress reliever → sense of purpose in life. — "New Cool" culture

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

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

Globalisation is rapid and voluminous spread of ideas, transport of people, product and services.

Impact of Globalization on Culture :

Positive :

- 1) Fusion of Culture : → Punjabi rock,
Indi-Pop
→ Jeans ~~are~~ with Kurta
→ "God on phone" — taking people
closer to God — online darshan
of Tirupati Balaji.

- 2) Globalisation : Spread of Indian
culture worldwide

for eg: → Krishna cult, Yoga
for eg: → Lassi, Buttermilk are
becoming common with Coke.

- 3) Language : further diversification →
Hinglish (Hindi + English),
emoji language, Odiya English etc

- 4) Dance / ~~Musi~~ Drama : Indian documentary on social cause - getting world acknowledgment.
Bharatnatyam is reaching USA

Negative :

- 1) Homogenisation :

- (a) English - language domination
- Sanskrit - hardly any speaker.
- (b) Western cloth
- (c) fast food - affecting indigenous food sell.

- 2) Piracy : Indian culture - tribal's indigenous knowledge is patented by MNCs for eg: Turmeric
→ preventing its access to us.

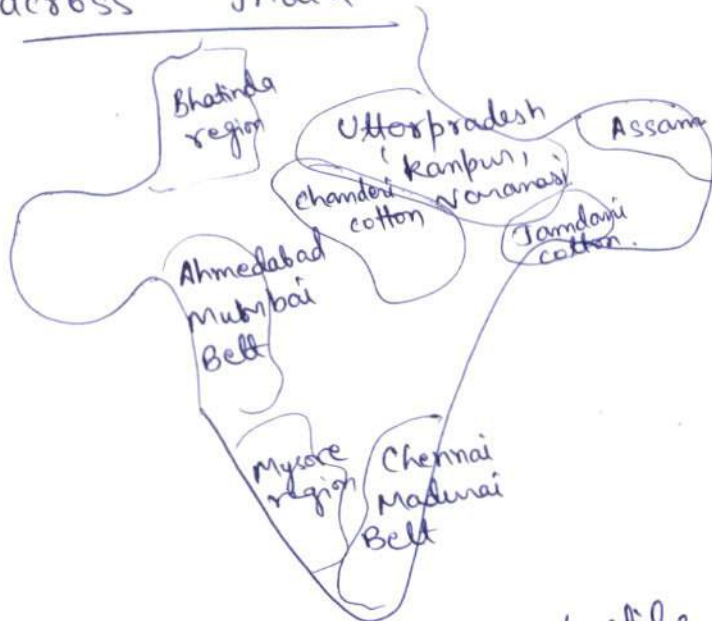
- 3) Decline in ^{joint} family system - nuclear family is on rise

- 4) Folk culture is sidelined due to TV, social media (for eg: Swang etc)
The need is for both preserving and diversifying culture to get only positive outcome from globalisation

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

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

Cotton textile industry
started in 1850s in Ahmedabad
for first time. Slowly it distributed
across India.



Distribution of cotton textile industry.

- 1) South India : Chennai, Mysore, Madurai, Tiruvandrum,
- 2) West India : Ahmedab, Mumbai, Pune, Rajkot, Nagpur
- 3) North India : Cam Chanderi (MP), Kampur, Bhatinda, Delhi etc.
- 4) East India : Kolkata (Muslin), Guwahati (Assam), Manipur etc.

Factors behind localisation of this industry in Ahmedabad - Mumbai Pune region :

- 1) Historical : Britishers promoted it due to closeness for export
→ port facility - Mumbai (natural port).
- 2) Geographical : cotton industry requires moist weather → provided by coastal proximity
- 3) Agriculture : Black cotton of this region favour cotton production → raw material
- 4) Market : Large cities - Mumbai, Ahmedabad - local demand and port - for export.
- 5) Skill artisan presence - cheap labour from UP and Bihar.
- 6) Credit facility : Mumbai - financial capital of India.

The need is to further provide support to this industry like Bt Cotton indigenisation, promote ~~text~~ clothmaking (not just yarn).

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।

GHG emissions impact Coastal and marine ecosystems :

1) Rise in sealevel due to global warming → indundating the coastal land (for eg: disappearance of Karali Island)

2) Warming of oceans - affecting marine life

as they are less tolerant to temperature change for eg: coral bleaching

3) Extreme weather events induced by GHG emission → coastal flooding and cyclones - affecting mangroves and coastal forest (for eg recent cyclone fani).

4) Acidification of ocean → may lead to loss of marine life (for eg: kill fish - Antarctica)

Measures that can be taken :

1) Check GHG emission - adopt renewable energy (National Solar mission)

- reduce carbon emission from coal plants (NTPC's zigzag technology)

→ Adopt "Green lifestyle" → reduce meat consumption (largest emitter of CH_4).

2) Adaptation : → Building of cyclone walls to prevent erosion
→ Residence at a safe distance from coast (Coastal Regulation Zone)

3) Afforestation near coastal in bio-diverse manner - increase resilience of coast.

4) Artificial coral reef structure (Maldives) to support corals.

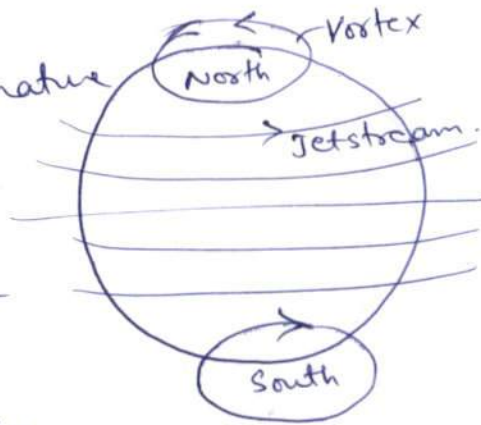
5) Conserve coastal ecosystem - mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes etc

The need is to earnestly pay attention to IPBES report and take measure.

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 is circulation of polar jet streams around poles of Earth. Due to high temperature difference between poles and tropical regions, the cold air of poles get entrapped within jetstream and forms polar vortex.



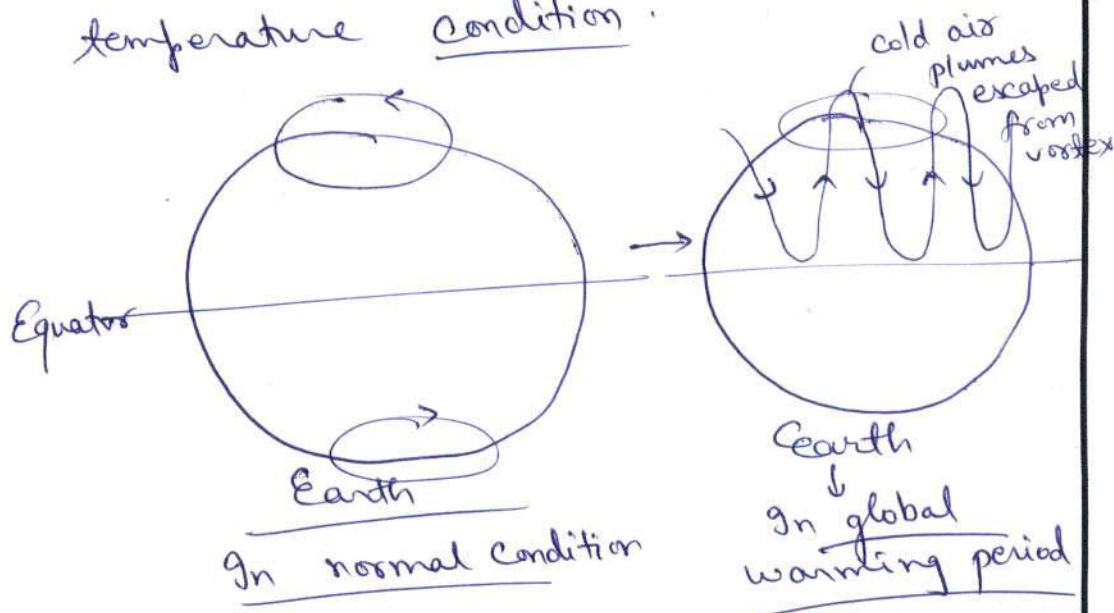
In Northern hemisphere - anti-clockwise vortex

In Southern hemisphere - clockwise vortex.

Reasons for tropical areas like Florida witnessing subzero temperature.

- 1) Global warming : weakening the temperature difference between pole and

tropical regions → weak polar
vortex formation → sometimes cold
entrapped air leave vortex and
reach to tropical regions like
florida - creating sub-zero
temperature condition.



2) Extreme Events like Bomb
cyclone also brings cold
condit air from poles to
tropical region.

The need is to
restore the pre-industrial revolution
emission level to control global
warming

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

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

Medieval Indian literature was influenced by popular Bhakti movement of that time. Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Sufism, Sikhism, Jainism etc.

Bhakti movement inspired the writing and reading of devotional poetry.

1) Kannada Literature :

Devotional poets like Pampa, Panna, and Rana contributed to it. for eg: Panna Chariya.

2) BrijBhaza Literature :

Surdas, ~~in~~ Mirabai contributed through dohas, ashtapadas etc. in the name of Krishna for eg: Sursent, description of Bal Krishna etc.

3) Awadi literature - Tulsidas's Ram-chaitmanas, for the devotion of Ram.

4) Sikh literature :

Worship of one universal God (formless - Nirguna school) contributed to ~~an~~ "Adi Granth" - it has writings of Guru Nanak, Kabir, Farid etc.

5) Gujarati literature - Narsi Mehta's "Vaishnav ko Tere Kahiye" - for praise of Vishnu/God.6) Urdu literature :

Amir Khusro and Nizamudulikh, Farid composed many Suji songs. Amir Khusro invented new style - "Hindustani Literature and Song".

→ Sir-i-Akbar by Dara Shikoh.

7) Bengali literature - Shankaradeva, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu for Krishna worship.8) Manipur literature - Sankistana, Manipuri dance for Krishna devotion.

9) Marathi Literature : Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram wrote many "Avadanas" in the praise of universal God.

10) Tamil Literature - Carnatic Trinity "Thyageraja, Dikshitar, Shyamji" for devotional purpose enriched Tamil literature.

- Nayanar's wrote for Shiva's worship
- Alvars' school's "Divya prabandam" for Vishnu devotion - eg: Andal's composed many song.

11) Kashmiri Literature : Lad Ded and ~~For~~ Kalhan's Rajatarangini has devotional theme.

12) Malayali Literature : Shankaracharya promoted Hinduism, Raja Ravi Varma through portrait promoted Malayali literature.

The Medieval Indian literature also had secular aspect for eg: Akbar nama, Hamzanama, Kitab-ul-Hind by Al-beruni. Thus both secular and devotional aspects contributed to richness of Medieval literature of India.

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।

Government of India Act 1919 was brought after World War I to pacify the sentiments of Indian nationalists.

Major changes brought by Govt Act 1919 are.

- 1) Dyarchy - a) Separate list for provincial government and central government.
- b) 2 subjects within province list Transferred and Reserved Subject

Significance : → ① It aided the Federation of Indian polity.

② It brought separation of power and division of power concept - which was adopted in post-independent India.

③ For freedom movement - It dissatisfied the nationalists → furthering demand for freedom.

eg- Gandhiji adopting extra-legal methods for freedom movement

2) Reservation - a) It extended separate electorate to Sikh, Anglo Indians, Christians etc.

Significance : a) created communal divide leading to Pakistan creation and in present time, Khalistani movement

b) Emphasised affirmative action requirement → led to adoption of reservation system in post-independent India (especially after Poona Pact 1932)

3) Proposal of 'Public Service Commission'

Significance : a) Promoted 'merit-based' recruitment to civil services,

4) Enlarged franchise for election →

Significance : a) Step toward universal adult franchise

adopted in Constitution.

b) Dissatisfied Indian nationalists who demanded universal franchise (Nagpur)

resolution 1920).

GoI Act 1919 overall
contributed to Government
of India Act 1935 (after Simon
Commission report). GoI Act 1935
became foundation of our
Indian Constitution.

Further GoI Act 1919
increased the resolve for
freedom of India, as it
did not satisfy self-determination
demand of nationalists. Thus
we had "Poona Swaraj" in
1929.

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।

Britishers trading company
East India Company came in
1609 to India to trade with India.
But over the time, it acquired
territorial aspirations for eg: Battle
of Wandiwash and Battle of Arcot
→ capturing Deccan India.

Factors contributing to British control over India :

- 1) Absence of pan-India nationalism
- 2) Presence of loyalty to one region
or local kingdom only mainly
- 3) Presence of traitors within regional
kingdoms of India → for eg:
Mir Qasim, Mir Jafar, etc.
- 4) Lack of scientific knowledge —
modern army, etc.

- 5) Least Ignorance of world events among rulers (for eg: colonial conquest)
- 6) Mutual conflict among multiple kingdoms for eg: Marathas versus Mughals, Mysore vs Hyderabad

Course of British Conquest of India from 1757 to 1856

1) King-Maker:

a) Battle of Plassey: Shah Alam was defeated by Britishers and traitors like Mir Jafar.

b) Battle of Buxar — Even combined force of Awadh, Shah Alam and Mughals was defeated
→ Control over Bengal, Orissa and Awadh to British.

2) Subsidiary Alliance and War:

I, II and III Anglo-Mysore war were fought, but with the defeat

of rulers like Haider and Tipu Sultan, Mysore lay seized → then Subsidiary alliance -

Treaty of Salbai and Treaty of Bassein and IV Ang Maratha war led to defeat of Marathas → Subsidiary Alliance

3) Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of kingdom for reason no natural heir or maladministration respectively for eg: Thansi and Awadh.

4) Trust Breach and lack of powerful ruler after Ranjit Singh in Punjab - led to defeat conquest of Punjab (Treaty of Bhryowal) in 1850s

5) Neighbouring countries : Treaty of Sagaul with Nepal → Britisher conquest Sikkim, Gharwal, Khumaon region.

Though Britishers through force or deciet could conquest India, but indirectly helped in unifying India

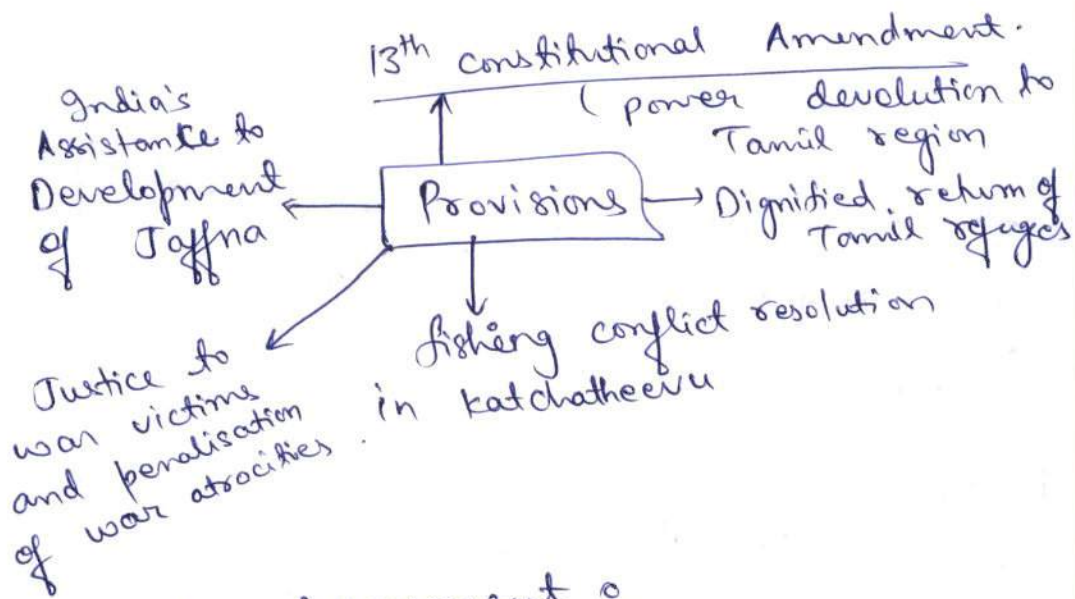
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. (250 words) 15

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।

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987 to control the ambitions of Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Circumstances for Accord 1987:

- 1) Failure of Indian operation in Sri Lanka to control LTTE
- 2) Victory of Sri Lanka to route out LTTE leader "Prabhakaran"
- ending decade old LTTE - Sri Lanka civil war.
- 3) Concern for demilitarisation of Jaffna region (LTTE hold) and rehabilitation and development of Jaffna Tamils.
- 4) Concern for refugees of Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu (India)



Critical Assessment :

Positive :

- 1) Indian Aid — developing Jaffna → recent housing construction railway line.
- 2) More fishing rights to Tamil of Sri Lanka to address livelihood concern.
- 3) Repatriation of Tamil refugees — (recently a group of repatriated).
- 4) Given support to Sri Lanka to resist international pressure for adjudicating war crime quickly → prioritising development aspect.

Negative :

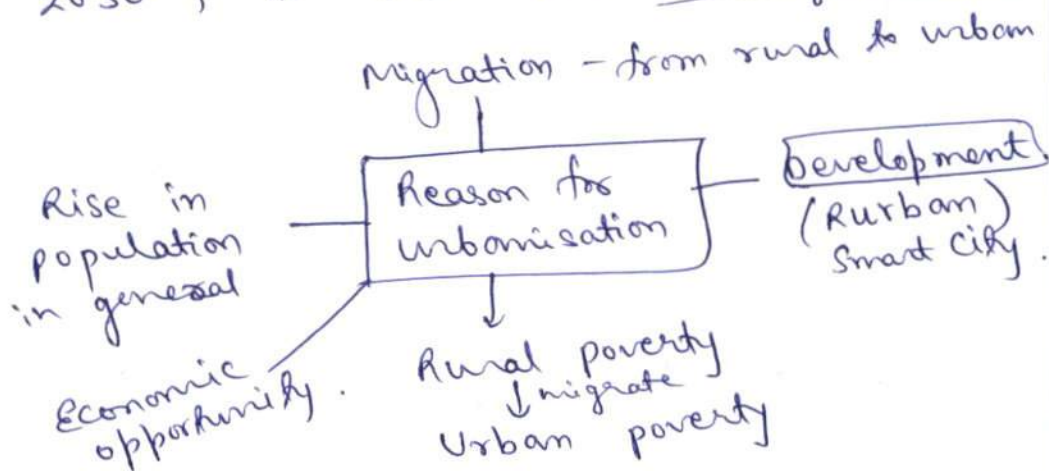
- 1) 13th Constitutional Amendment - not yet implemented by ~~china~~ Sri Lanka.
 - 2) Delays in adjudicating war crime (recent UNHRC report)
 - 3) continued fishing conflict → arrest of fisherman - contentious issue
 - 4) Ethnic animosity in Sri Lanka remains - recent Sinhalese vs Muslim riots
 - 5) Still a large number of Tamil refugees reside in India due to lack of rehabilitation scheme in Sri Lanka.
- Recent shift in foreign policy → China-angle is further deviating India and Sri Lanka from implementing Accord.
- The need is to implement the Accord in a mission mode for inclusive development of Sri Lanka

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।

UN World Population Report

India's 33% population now resides in urban areas, and by 2030, it will be over 50% of population



Rising urban population creates pressure on scarce urban resources, thus contributing to urban poverty

Challenges :

- 1) Lack of housing facility - mushrooming of slums, illegal encroachments
- 2) Lack of basic facility - water (Chennai crisis)
power (no connection in slums due to illegality)

Sanitation

- 3) Political ∴ • Lack of voting rights —
(~~issue~~ permanent address in
city) • Lack of collective bargaining
- 4) Economic ∴ • Lack of quality jobs →
mainly menial jobs →
construction workers, domestic worker
etc.
- 5) Transportation — Traffic congestion,
and high cost (Metro-
Delhi)
- 6) Cultural — Anonymity, Isolation of
urban life — loss of
collectivism → depression, tension.
- 7) Social — • Safety of women
• Education and health
facility lacking
- 8) Security — Rise in urban crimes —
especially cyber fraud, ponzi
schemes, murder etc.

These challenges need to be addressed
urgently. ∴

- 1) Planned Development — for eg: Chandigarh

to accommodate rising urban population
(Smart City Mission)

— Development of rural areas — Rurban
clusters, Smart villages

2) Affordable Housing — Housing for All scheme
— in-situ — development
of slums, promote rental housing

3) Basic Infrastructure to all — power,
sanitation, water (eg: Delhi supplying
water to slum — illegal colony)

4) One nation, one ration card, similarly
also need one nation, one voter card
(proxy voting etc)

5) Employment opportunity creation in both
rural and urban areas — for eg
Start up India (urban) and Standup
India (rural mainly). Aajeevika scheme
need to be implemented earnestly

6) Transportation — multimodal affordable
transport → easy

commutivity → promote sub-urban

7) Education, health and awareness
to prevent crimes and fraud

Digital Saksharta Mission, Samagra
Shiksha Abhiyan etc.

The need is to make our
urban population ready for New India of 2022

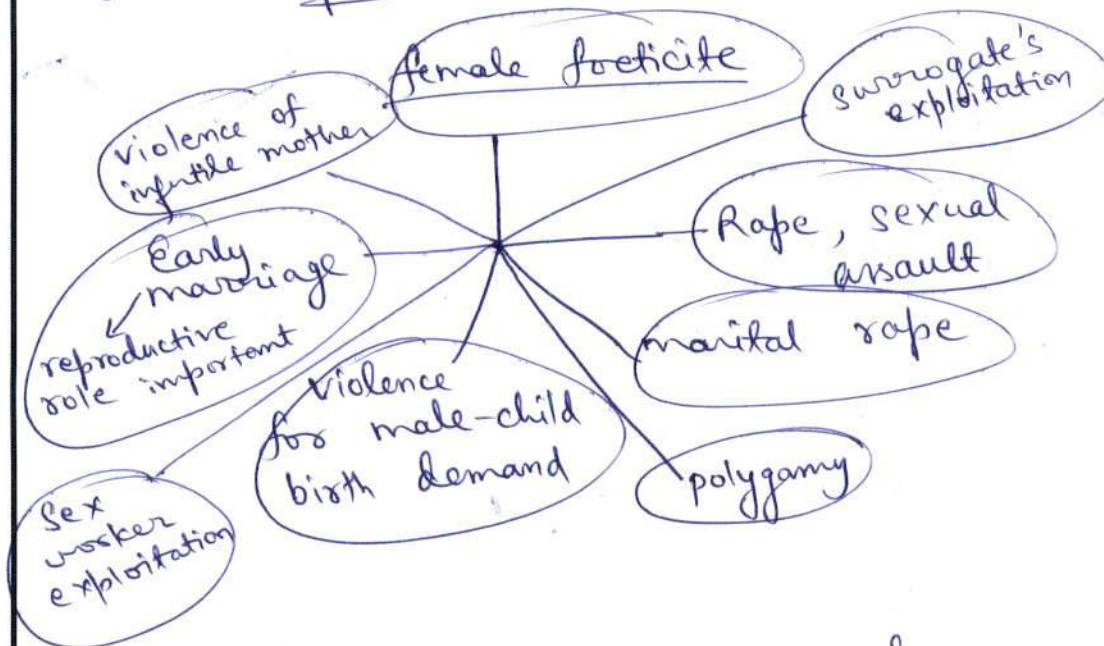
16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्रायः सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

One in every three women have ~~have~~ faced some form of sexual abuse in ~~its~~ her lifetime (NCRB).

Violation of women's sexual and reproductive health rights



The reason for such violation of rights are:

- 1) Patriarchy : Male-chauvinism → demand for male-child → multiple pregnancies → affecting

women's health.

→ female foeticide → emotional trauma
for ~~too~~ mother

→ Rape - to exhibit male
domination (A.P. Khap
ordering mass-rape as punishment).

→ Acceptance of subjugation by
women due to lack of authority.

2) Family - socialisation : @Girls need to
be soft, boys

to be tough. Girl's say in
reproductive matter is subsidised, as
they taught to be subordinated.

(b) Girls after marriage shall be
loyal to in-law family →
embraces sexual and physical
harassment.

(c) Boys - need to exhibit
"manliness" → rape of
girl, go for polygamy, marital
rape etc.

3) Culture - Importance of male child in
last rite of father → demand for
male child - violate reproductive
rights

4) Importance of child (own) in married couple life - for elderly support → go for surrogacy, not adoption → exploit surrogate mother - not duly compensated.

5) Over-emphasis on virginity/purity or women : → denouncing sex worker's rights
→ no acceptance of raped victim ~~is~~ or trafficked women in society.

The need is to overhaul the societal norms like patriarchy, gender-bias, socialisation etc for bringing gender equality in society.
The cause of sexual and reproductive right of LGBTIQ community also be considered.

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।

Recently United Nation
Convention on Desertification and
Degraded land or forest, advocated
for "Land Degradation Neutrality". (LDN)

[LDN] is aimed toward
restoring the degraded land
and conserving the non-degraded
land, so that it remains
within its absorptive and regeneration
capacity.

For eg: sustainable agriculture -
zero budget farming aspire for LDN.

Significance:

- 1) Food Security : Agriculture mainly
depend "on land"
→ thus sustainability of land fertility
is important

2) (Biodiversity) :

Forest land preservation for benefit of both human (forest resource, CO_2 sequestration, water conservation) and wildlife (habitat).

3) (Rising Population) → demand on land for development activity → "urban greening" for fresh air and mood

4) (Water Security) → Land is crucial for (a) holding water for non-monsoon time (tanks, wetlands) (b) recharging groundwater → Polluted land, leaches pollutants to groundwater and surface water.

Steps required for LDN :

1) Scientific study on sustainable agriculture and reducing land damage → implement the outcomes.

2) Waste-disposal - segregation, reuse, recycle, and reprocessing of waste is required to curb soil pollution

3) Technological innovation - alternate to concrete -
for eg: perforated tiles usage → help recharge ground water.

4) Conservation of forest land → INDC
33% of forest cover (India).

5) Afforestation on barren land to increase land productivity.

6) Sustainable Agriculture - organic farming,
zero budget farming (Budget 2019-20).
and promote hydroponics and
aeroponics - to curb pressure on land.

LDC talks of
sustainability of our land resources.
It would aid in achieving
SDG 2030.

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 region is considered as third pole of Earth due to cryosphere and its heights.

Importance of Hindukush - Himalayan

1) Geographical :

→ Barrier to Indian monsoon wind - shed all rain in India

→ Barrier to harsh Central Asian cold winds in winter → mild winter in India.

→ Jetstream influence - bifurcated by Himalaya - role in prevailing wind of Earth.

2) Economic :

→ water security of India, China, Nepal etc.

→ Mineral resources (yet to be fully tapped)

→ gas, oil, iron etc.

→ Trade ∴ Passes between ranges →
ensure trade connectivity

Hindukush-Himalayan region's
geographical feature changing ∴

Recent report, that the
region is warming up and
losing its ice reserve (except
Korakoram anomaly)

Reason for change ∴

- 1) Rising global warming - due to
Carbon emission (post-Industrial
revolution).
- 2) Pollution - (a) deposition of black
Carbon on Himalayan
peak → increase heat absorption
→ warming and melting
- (b) Debris and plastic pollution -
due to tourism

- 3) Cutting of mountains — China for
railway link (Quinghai-Tibet railway)
or for dam construction.

Consequences :

Short terms :

- 1) Flooding of China, Nepal, India &
due to high melting of ice.
- 2) ~~For~~ Change in weather pattern
→ monsoon wind may cross Himalaya

Long Terms :

- 1) Water Scarcity — no water in
summer then
- 2) Tectonic forces — due to unloading
of ice mass — Earthquake, landslides
etc.
- 3) Change in global weather/air pattern :
→ affect Jetstreams, westerly
disturbances.

The need is to mitigate
the changes happening to Hindukush
and Himalayan region. The
adherence to Paris Climate Treaty
is a first step towards it.

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 act as magnet,
with north magnetic pole being
close to geographical north pole of
Earth.

Occurrence of Earth's magnetism -
due to presence of molten iron
outer core in Earth's interior.

Earth Rotation → Rotates this molten
iron outer core

↓
iron rotation causes
electromagnetism
inside Earth.

↓
Earth Magnetism.

Factors behind Earth Magnetism
variation :

Temporally a) Change in Sun's
magnetism over time

→ change in solar flare output

(b) Reversal in Earth Magnetism — with changes in its axial and orbital alignment.

(c) Volcano and plate tectonics → changes Earth's magnetism at a place over time

Spatial :

1) Presence of magnetic minerals like iron, Cobalt, Nickel in surface ⇒ Magnetic Anomaly

2) Distance from core of Earth — less magnetic interference at higher altitude.

3) Human Activity : Presence or construction of large magnets for experiment

eg: India's proposed neutrino observatory.
→ CERN site etc.

effect the Earth magnetism change
communication (satellite,
TV) and cosmic radiation incoming
into Earth's atmosphere.

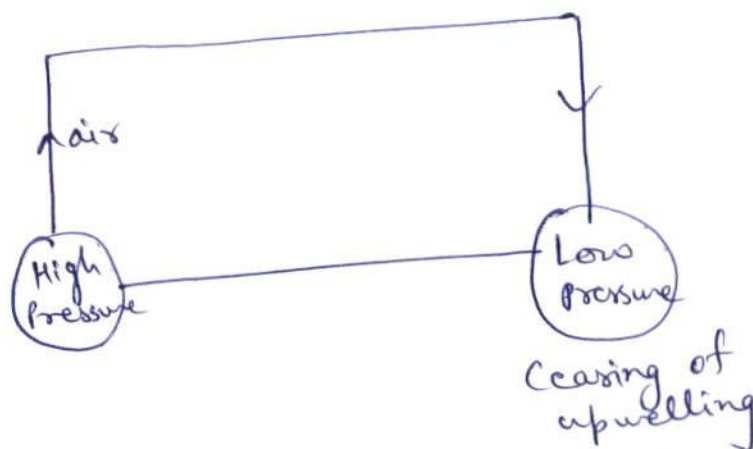
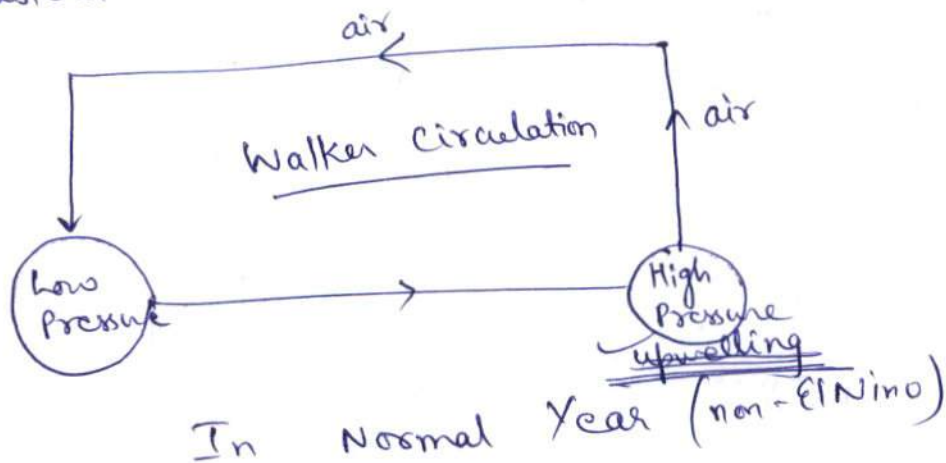
The need is for more
study on Earth's magnetism.
to prepare for any adversity caused
due to its change.

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 depicts
the circulation of air between
Eastern and Western Pacific Ocean.



The prevailing winds at Eastern
Pacific Ocean (Peru, Chile) region
causes ocean water to deviate away

from coast → result in upwelling by
cold ocean water from depth →
high pressure condition → while low
pressure condition prevails at western
Pacific → movement of air from
high pressure to low pressure area.
This phenomena is called walker
Circulation — it occurs during
non-El-Nino Year.

But in El-Nino year the
circulation reverses due to
ceasing of upwelling

It influence Indian Monsoon:

- 1) Monsoon is normal when
walker circulation is normal
i.e non-El-Nino Year.
- 2) Monsoon is deficient when
El-Nino reverses walker circulation
→ thus drought in Indian
subcontinent.

3) Monsoon gets favourable when
La-Nina condition strengthens
the walker circulation.

Other factors influencing Indian
monsoon : Indian Ocean Dipole,
Equinox, Central El-Nino Modoki
etc.

The study of walker
circulation is done by measuring
pressure differences at Tahiti and
Darwin. - called Southern Oscillation
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