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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Sonakshi Saxena	Registration Number	39215
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	2/9/19
Center			

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
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. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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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 Warli 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 a rich & diverse history of tribal art & culture with influences being seen in art, music, dancing etc

Tribal art generally has some common features :-

- ① Uses local, or household or basic materials.
- ② Themes are based on nature & everyday life.

Warli

- ① By Warli Tribe in Maharashtra
- ② Painted with white ~~obta~~ colour obtained from rice
- ③ Human & animal paintings. Hunting scenes, harvest scenes etc.

Gond

- ① Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh
- ② mostly done on walls
- ② Paintings of nature, worship of nature & life around.
- ③ Natural dyes used

From the above examples, it can be seen that tribal paintings are an outlet for creative energies in such areas which informs their craftsmanship.

These are part of our heritage & should be promoted to be visible & available to a wider audience so that tribal ~~can~~ people can uplifted.

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 undertook many key reforms during his tenure as governor general, transforming administrative & judicial framework.

Judicial reforms

- ① Separation of power as collectors were divested of judicial powers
- ② Appointment of district judges with judicial power.
- ③ Provincial courts appointed as appellate body for Civil matters.
- ④ For criminal matters, abolition of Fauzdari adalat & Setting up of District Circuit Courts as appellate body.

The reforms had some merit:-

- ① Rule of law sought to be established
- ② Separation of power
- ③ ~~Uniform~~ Common judicial system for all
- ④ Some uniformity in laws & punishments.
- ⑤ System made more accessible

However, the control ~~and~~ of British was still unchecked. Indians were not part of the system with most positions being reserved for British only. The idea behind the same was to ~~also~~ consolidate British control. Moreover, Indians were considered inferior & not suited to hold office.

Hence, the judicial reforms were marked by exclusion of 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 second phase of revolutionary movement in India began in 1920's & 30's. The withdrawal of non-cooperation movement and slow progress of national movement motivated youth to take to extremist measures.

Some events & features are as follows:-

- ① New associations like HRA were formed.
- ② Direct attacks on British resources & institutions were carried out e.g. Kakori robbery, Chittagong armoury raid etc.
- ③ The movement acquired Socialist ideological dimensions

eg. formation of HSRA.

One of the major contributors to this was Bhagat Singh.

- ① He led formation of HSRA.
- ② He promoted Marxist ideology in the movement & defined independence to include economic equal control over resources.
- ③ Undertook many revolutionary acts like murdering Saunders, throwing bomb in assembly & courted arrest.
- ④ Undertook hunger strike for prison reforms.

In The activities of revolutionaries and especially Bhagat Singh, here, helped spread message of independence & inspired many in the national movement.

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।

Post World War II, Europe was in shambles as it had been the active theatre of war. To help European recovery, the USA developed a scheme called Marshall Plan to revive its allies like Britain, France etc. I

Benefits to Europe

- ① Helped in rebuilding economies and industries
- ② Helped strengthen relationship with USA
- ③ Stopped large scale hunger & poverty post war.
- ④ Led to integration of Europe, giving impetus to formation of European Economic Community (EEC) & later EU.

However, this also had a major role in creating two Europe - East & West :-

- ① USA aid was also meant to stop communism from gaining influence. Western Europe was under its aid & influence but Eastern Europe was not. This created a divide.
- ② The Plan promoted capitalist system which further led Soviet Union to intensify communism in Eastern Europe.
- ③ The Western European countries were better developed than Eastern & the Plan further exacerbated this difference.

The competition between USA & USSR therefore led to a division in Europe with countries having to pick sides in the conflict.

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 the practice of persons being forced to work for certain persons or organizations for generations in ~~the~~ line of debt, or family circumstances etc.

Causes

- ① Low income & poverty forcing people to take unsustainable debt obligations.
- ② Culture + traditions of bonded labour practice esp. in rural areas.
- ③ Poor implementation of laws like Bonded Labour Prohibition Act.
- ④ Low awareness among people about their rights.

- ⑤ Low skill level of labourers who hence prefer to remain where they are rather than seek alternative employment
- ⑥ Social power being in hands of moneylenders, landowners etc.

Steps

- ① Implementation & strengthening of laws banning Bonded labour
- ② Promoting access to formal credit
- ③ Developing targetted rehabilitation plans as per skills of persons
- ④ Encourage formalisation of labour force and provision of social security benefits to help in difficult circumstances

This could help in eradicating the practice

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 a young country and to enhance its demographic dividend, it is necessary to protect the youth from exploitation. One major risk is drug abuse. Many states like Punjab, northeast etc are facing this problem.

Factors enhancing risk

- ① Easy availability as India lies between major drug producing regions i.e. Golden Crescent, Golden Triangle.
- ② Media, movies TV shows promoting drug culture as social status enhancer.
- ③ Peer pressure
- ④ Unemployment & consequent

dissatisfaction among youth.

- ⑤ No proper system of rehabilitation.
- ⑥ Improper enforcement of laws.

Measures

- ① Proper border patrol to stop inflow of drugs.
- ② Destigmatising the issue & identifying drug addiction as a health concern.
- ③ Developing proper rehabilitation centres & programmes.
- ④ Identifying vulnerable persons & places and conducting awareness programmes there.
- ⑤ Use media & NGOs to spread information about the issue.
- ⑥ Promote educational, physical & cultural activities to engage youth.

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 the process of free flow of goods, services, ideas and people across borders. It has greatly impacted culture in India.

Positive impact

- ① Focus on individual rights & capabilities with reduced focus on Caste, religion etc promoting intermarriage and other interactions.
- ② Advancement in use of English and hence more global opportunities.
- ③ ~~Indigenes~~ Hybridization of culture as Indian practices get mixed with & modify western culture to create new

fusions, eg. Use of 'Hinglish', wearing Kurtas with jeans, food being Indianised like Aloo tikki burger.

Negative Impacts

- ① The breakdown of traditional family structures leads to increased isolation & loneliness as well as lack of care for old age persons.
- ② more prominence to western practices & focus in fields of art literature, dance etc.
- ③ Reduced scale of share of traditional & small scale cottage industries in handicrafts.

In order to maintain a balance, there is a need to adopt western practices as well as support Indian ones to develop a harmonious system.

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 is one of the major industries in India contributing to GDP and employment generation.

Distribution

- ① Western India - Maharashtra & Gujarat are major centres with Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat etc.
- ② Southern India - South cotton is especially famous with Coimbatore, Madurai in Tamil Nadu & Mysore, Belgaum in Karnataka.
- ③ Central - MP & UP are important locations with Indore & Varanasi respectively.

- ④ Easton - West Bengal in
Howrah, Murshidabad and Calcutta.

Factors for location in Ahmedabad -
Mumbai - Pune

- ① Easy availability of cotton
as it is grown in the black
Soil region.
- ② Easy access to markets in
Maharashtra & Gujarat.
- ③ Cheap labour
- ④ Capital abundance as
this is prosperous region.
- ⑤ Historical location of
industries both pre-independence.
- ⑥ Demand sustainability as
climate supports cotton wear.
- ⑦ Easy export facilities.

Thus, a major proportion of
Cotton textiles come from this region.

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 GHG emissions
have an adverse impact on
Ocean & marine ecosystems:-

- ① Increase ocean acidification affecting marine corals, ~~mollusks~~ shellfish etc.
- ② Rise in ocean temperature affecting survival rates of marine animals.
- ③ Rise in sea levels causing coastal flooding, submergence of low lying cities, islands etc.
- ④ Erosion of beaches etc. increasing vulnerability to cyclones.

Measures to be taken

- ① Properly develop & implement Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines.
- ② Establish marine protected areas
- ③ Support research into mitigating effects of global warming on oceans
- ④ Promote sustainable development policies in coastal areas.
- ⑤ Involve local communities and ~~for~~ develop their indigenous own practices to protect environment.

These steps can help restore & protect damaged & vulnerable coastal areas.

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 a low pressure area around the north & south pole.

It helps keep the cold air locked in the region & prevents its flow outwards.

Sometimes, during winters, this system becomes less stable and weakens, thus sending cold air downwards, significantly reducing temperatures.

This is called polar vortex events.

It is due to these
polar vortex events that
tropical areas such
as south of Florida are
seeing sub zero
temperatures

The increasing intensity of
these vortex events is
being attributed to:

- ① Increase in GHG
emissions & global warming
- ② Weakening of Jet
stream winds.

This affects formation and
intensity of polar
vortexes.

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 is characterised by growth of regional languages & reduction in dominance of Sanskrit, Persian in colloquial use.

This is attributed to rise of Bhakti poetry. The Bhakti saints promoted love & devotion to God through songs & music. They used local languages for this purpose and the result was the development of body of literature in these local languages. Starting from South, this can be seen in

all regional languages :-

- ① Tamil developed through verses of Alvars & Nayanars.
- ② Basavanna's Vachana in Kannada are said to have developed the language.
- ③ Marathi can be traced to verses of Tukaram which were very popular.
- ④ Narsi Mehta wrote Vaishnav hymns in Gujarati.
- ⑤ Punjabi was used for devotional hymns by Guru Nanak & his successors.
- ⑥ Hindi was enriched by numerous Bhakti saints Kabir's dohas, Bhagans of

Surdas & Mirabai as
well as Ramcharitmanas
of Tulsidas were
extremely popular.

⑦ Epics like Kamban's
Ramayana in Tamil were
also widely listened to.

⑧ Amin Khusrō's Nazama and
Qasabias were in Hindi &
Urdu.

Thus, devotional poetry
formed the major portion of
local language literature.

This further gave impetus
to other trends like
heroic poetry, love ballads
etc. in the medieval
period.

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 are also referred to as Montague - Chelmsford Reforms and were enacted after World War I as a response to demand for Constitutional reform by Indians.

Changes

- ① Dyarchy or with reserved & transferred subjects introduced in provinces.
- ② ~~more~~ Attempt at reducing centralisation by making provincial local govt. more responsible.

- ③ Bicameralism in Central assembly.
- ④ Direct elections
- ⑤ Expansion of communal electorates to Sikhs, Christians etc.
- ⑥ Enhanced Indian representation in Council
- ⑦ Separated central & provincial budget.

While some changes were positive, measures such as dyarchy, were not very effective. Or

However, despite this, the Act is considered a major landmark in the

Indian national movement:-

- ① The dissatisfaction with the Act led to further realisation of non-effectiveness of moderate means of agitation.
- ② It gave impetus to launch of satyagrah Rowlatt Satyagrah & non cooperation movement.
- ③ It led to expansion of Communal electorates & through Communal award in 1932.
- ④ This formed the basis of Simon Commission report & Govt. of India Act 1935.

Thus, the Act laid foundation for self government & provincial autonomy.

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।

The British had arrived in the country as traders & merchants with intention of advancing trade. However, over time, they gained control over India. The first major development was Battle of Plessey in 1757 after which British controlled Bengal.

Various factors contributed to the consolidation of British in India:-

- ① Political instability
- ② Decline of central authority like Mughal rule.

- ② In fighting among various regional rulers like Marathas, Hyderabad, Mysore etc.
- ③ Lack of ~~then~~ strong leaders.

Development — Through Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha wars, Anglo-Sikh wars etc. British conquered their respective kingdoms.

II British policies

Various strategies were used to wrest control from Indian rulers:

- ① Subsidiary alliance of Wellesley led to effective transfer of many kingdoms.
- ② Doctrine of Lapse by Dalhousie led to ~~conquest~~

annexation of Jhansi, Satara etc.



Economic factors

- ① Control over resources led to further consolidation
- ② & Allowed maintenance of strong armed forces.

Development - gave victory to British in wars with other European powers like France.

Apart from them, the British utilised their strong, trained army as well as strategies to develop new modes of conquest.

The result of all this was that with annexation of Awadh in 1856 on grounds of mismanagement, the British control over India was complete.

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 was signed to try and resolve insurgency in Sri Lanka.

Background

- Sri Lanka has a Sinhalese majority & Tamil minority.
 - Due to majoritarian policies, Tamils felt alienated and some formed the militant group LTTE to fight for a Tamil Land.
 - Indian Tamils were in favour of India doing something to help Tamils in Sri Lanka.
- Hence accord was negotiated.

Accord

- Signed between PM Rajiv Gandhi & Sri Lankan President Jayewardene in 1987
- Called for greater devolution of power to provinces through provincial councils
- Withdrawal of Sri Lankan troops & help of Indian troops if needed.
- Tamil majority regions to be merged into single province.

The Accord had some benefits:

- ① Provided framework of representation to Tamils
- ② Expanded India's presence in world stage.
- ③ Sought to promote peace.

in the region.

Limitations

- ① LTTE was not part of accords & hence not very effective.
- ② No actual devolution of powers.
- ③ Losses to Indian peace keeping forces who faced resentment from Sri Lankans.

Hence, while it was an ambitious effort to secure peace, it could only have limited impact & civil war in Sri Lanka continued to cause losses.

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।

According to 2011 census,
about 31.2% of India's population
lives in urban areas. This
no. is only expected to
grow to about 50% in 2050.

A consequence of this rise is
the commensurate rise in
urban poverty. Many
people live in face acute form
of deprivations & face numerous
challenges :-

⑤ Infrastructure

- ① No proper housing. About
17-18% portion of urban
population lives in slums.

- ② No safe drinking water
or sanitation facilities.
- ③ Unsafe & old constructions.
- ④ Poor implementation of laws.

II Economic

- ① Limited employment options.
- ② mostly informal sector
work.
- ③ Low skill levels &
hence low wages.

III Social

- ① Inadequate health &
education facilities.
- ② No social security.
- ③ Discrimination leading to
alcoholism, drug crime etc.
- ④ Exploitation of women.

These challenges need to
be addressed in order

to carry out holistic development, prevent rise of crime, reduce income inequalities & promote a safe & healthy living environment.

In this light, there is a need to :-

- ① Implement schemes like PMAY, Smart cities mission, AMRUT etc. in their full spirit
- ② Develop urban planning models accounting for rise in population, migration etc.
- ③ Account for climate change & disaster-resilient infrastructure.
- ④ Carry out skill development & promote formal employment.
- ⑤ Provide social security.

This can help meet challenges

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 & reproductive health
is ~~less~~ promotion is essential
for a dignified life for women.

However, these rights are
repeatedly violated in society
in many forms:-

- ① Sexual assault & rape
- ② Unwanted pregnancies
- ③ Unsafe abortions
- ④ Lack of access to contraceptives

The roots of such violations
can be traced to the
patriarchal society where
culture & traditions are
designed to control

women :-

- ① ~~These~~ Women are restricted ~~too much~~ in society as childbearing agents, leading to multiple & unwanted pregnancies without consent of women.
- ② Child care is also considered domain of ~~men~~ only mothers.
- ③ Sex-selective abortions are ~~a~~ against law & hence carried out through unsafe means.
- ④ Taboos on speaking about menstruation lead to unhygienic & harmful practices.
- ⑤ Despite no such requirement in law, abortions ~~are~~ consent are not carried out without consent of male members, affecting autonomy of women.

- ⑥ Contraception is considered responsibility of woman despite it being more difficult & harmful than male contraception practices.
- ⑦ Practices like female genital mutilation are carried out to control women.

In this light, there is a need to spread awareness & sensitise people to the sexual & reproductive health rights of women. Many schemes like SABLA, Beti Bacho, Beti Padhao etc. are working in this regard. More initiatives need to be taken so that women can lead a life with autonomy & dignity.

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 refers to a situation where amount & quality of resources on land which are necessary to ensure food security & ecosystem services are either increasing or are stable. This would counter any degradation & maintain the quality of land.

Significance

- ① Stops environmental degradation.

- ② Reduces economic
losses + expected due
to land degradation.
- ③ Helps mitigate effects
of climate change
through carbon sinks.
- ④ Maintains quality of
land to ensure
food production necessary
to meet demands of
growing population.
- ⑤ Prevent soil
erosion, loss of soil
biodiversity etc.

Steps to achieve it:-

- ① Undertake proper planning based on landscape approach involving all stakeholders.
- ② Give focus on practices of indigenous communities
- ③ Make farming practices sustainable through reduction in use of fertilizers, multiple cropping etc.
- ④ Afforestation
- ⑤ Promote groundwater recharge techniques
- ⑥ Develop proper policies & instruments for implementation.

These would help in achieving Land Degradation Neutrality

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 Hindu Kush Himalayan region is referred to as Third Pole due to its extensive snow & glacier cover. It spreads over 8 countries in Himalayan region.

Geographic importance

- ① Has some of the highest mountain peaks like Everest, K₂ etc.
- ② Is source of major rivers in Asia - Indus, Ganga etc.
- ③ ~~Protects~~ Influences climate & monsoon in Subcontinent.
- ④ Supports ~~various~~ of biodiversity in

the region

Economic

- ① The rivers serve as major irrigation ~~sources~~ & hydropower generation sources.
- ② Supports agriculture in ~~the~~ many countries through river systems.
- ③ Provides tourism opportunities.

However, the region is facing a severe threat from climate change. As per ICIMOD report, even if temp. rise is restricted to 1.5°C, more than a third of glaciers in the region will be gone by 2100.

Changes

- ① Glaciers are melting and being fragmented.

② The mass of ice & snow is reducing

③ Increased melting is increasing river flow.

Consequences

① Glacial lake outbursts & consequent floods leading to loss of life & ~~property~~ property.

② Flooding due to increased water levels in river.

③ Reduced water supply in long term.

④ Erratic rainfall patterns.

⑤ Destruction of habitat of animals like snow leopard.

⑥ Sea level rise.

There is thus a need to stop this through mitigation efforts & international cooperation.

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।

The Earth acts like
a large magnet due to
a magnetic field that
surrounds it. This
serves as protection
from solar winds.

Reason for magnetism

The Earth has molten
iron and liquid metals
in its ~~core~~ outer
core. While inner
core is solid.

The motion of the
liquid materials in

the outer core causes
formation of electric
current & consequently
a magnetic field.

The magnetic field is
constantly changing i.e.
shift in position of magnetic
north & south pole, flipping
of poles etc i.e. reversals etc

Factors
Reasons for change

- ① Changes in sunspot
cycle from sun
- ② Different amount of
solar radiations coming
from sun

- ③ Variation in
ultraviolet rays
received by earth.
- ④ Volcanic ~~are~~ eruptions
on earth
- ⑤ Distribution of
magnetic rock on
Earth.

Therefore, both factors
on earth as well
as solar system
affect earth's
magnetism.

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

(250 words) 15

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

The Walker circulation
describes the
east - west circulation
of air in the Pacific
Ocean

The continuous movement
of rising air in
west & sinking air in
East creates the
phenomenon.

This has an effect
on sea temperatures
as well as Indian
monsoon.

Walker circulation
~~explains~~ & contributes
to the El Niño -
Southern Oscillation
phenomenon.

El Niño

During El Niño, Walker
circulation is weakened.

This leads to trade
winds being weakened or
reversed, leading to
weaker Indian monsoon.

La Niña

During La Niña, Walker
circulation is
stronger. This

leads to stronger
winds, more moisture
& hence stronger
monsoon.

The Walker Circulation
also has an effect
on Indian Ocean
Dipole.

Therefore, the changes
in walker circulation
have an effect
on Indian monsoon
in both positive &
negative ways.