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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Dnyaneshwar Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	28/08/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>	
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Total Marks Obtained:			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
Remarks:				
			Recommended	
			Strongly Recommended	

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

Time : 9:30 to 12:15

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

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1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10.

Buddhism is a religion which flourished in India in 6th BC. It challenged the traditional beliefs of vedas.

Elephant as vital part of Buddhism

- ① In Buddhism, every milestone in Gautam Buddha's life is depicted by symbol. Eg:- Birth by elephant.
- ② Buddhist tales like Jataka stories, Bodhisattvas talk about elephant.

Representation in Sculpture

- ① Elephants form Dwara - Palakas in

Buddhist caves at Ellora.

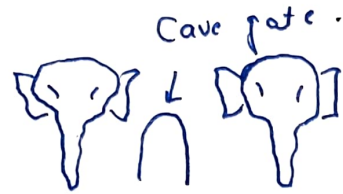


Fig 1. Ellora caves gate

- ② Elephants are depicted in toranas of various stupas, also on fenced wall of stupas.
- ③ Mural paintings in Ajanta caves depict elephant
- ④ Gandhara art which has various motifs behind Buddha has elephant.
- ⑤ Buddhist Chaitya & Viharas also have elephant carved in some cases.

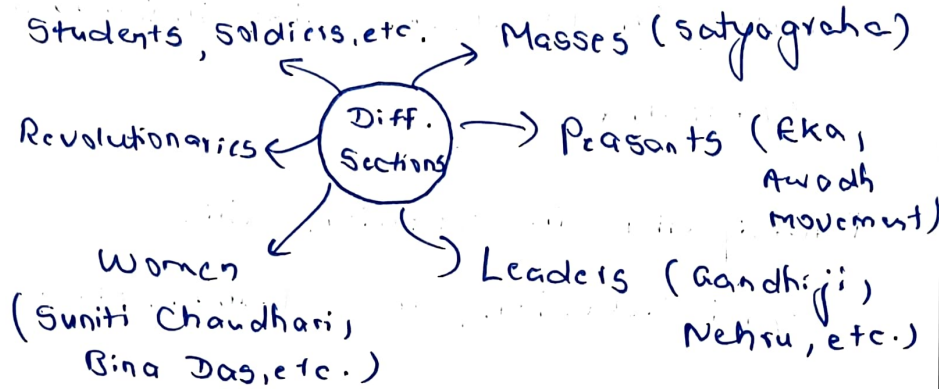
Hence, elephant was a vital part of Buddhist Faith which also reflected in their sculpture.

2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words)

10

India recently celebrated its 77th Independence Day - the day which marks culmination of struggles of different sections.



Special Contribution of Tribal Women.

- ① Rani Gaidinli from Manipur opposed

Conversion activities, led freedom struggle in the state.

- ② Women in Assam violently opposed Cunningham proposal.
- ③ Birsa Munda had support of large number of women.
- ④ They acted as messengers, provided shelter in movements like individual satyagraha.
- ⑤ Participation in rebellion like Sonyasi Rebellion, Ho & Munda, etc.

Govt recently inaugurated a tribal museum highlighting struggles of tribal women as a mark of respect.

3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रबींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Rabindranath Tagore also known as 'Gurudev' was a literary genius & an important contributor in India's freedom struggle.

Key Principles of Tagore's Nationalism

- ① Believed in world as one entity
i.e. all humans are equal.
- ② Did not strictly believe in concept of nations — preferred open boundaries with shared prosperity.
- ③ Opposed imperialism but also

opposed national struggles which led to violence

- ④ Belief in power of masses vs action of few leaders.
- ⑤ Saw education as inherent part of nationalistic goals.

Limitations of Principles

- ① Humans are guided by selfish interest : Eg:- Imperialism had to be fought against.
- ② Shared prosperity, open boundaries, are utopian in today's world.

However, Gandev gave us a vision of what world should be like for the progress of humanity & we should strive towards it.

4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घेरलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Decolonisation was a process which started around 1940s in which European powers relinquished their claim on colonies like Africa & Asia.

Internal Factors

- ① Shattered European economics after 2 world wars.
- ② Tired soldiers — no strength to control nationalistic revolutions.
- ③ Change of governments:- Eg.- Labour party more sympathetic towards decolonisation.

External Pressure

- ① Coming up of new superpowers -
US & USSR favoring decolonisation.
- ② Formation of representative bodies
like UN
- ③ Exposing of human rights violations

Colonial Resistance

- ① Freedom struggle movements like in
India, China, etc.
- ② Struggle in Russia, Japan, etc. inspired
people
- ③ Violent activities in colonies. Eg -
Indian Naval Rating Revolt, INA revolt,
Quit India Movement, etc.

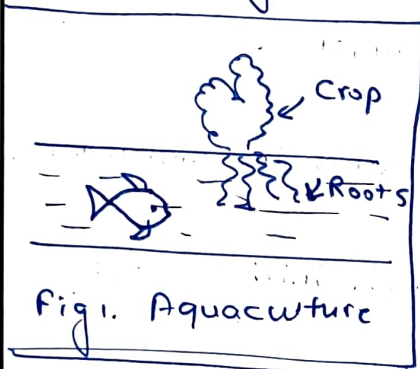
Hence, the combination of
factors led to independence of
various colonies around the world.

5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Aqua-culture refers to integrating fishery with agriculture which reduces input cost while increasing revenue.



Growth-Drivers

- ① Government push:- To increase fish production from 14mt to 22mt in next 5 years.
- ② Increased awareness:- Due to online opps, Custom Hiring Centres, etc.
- ③ Reduction in cost:- For fertilizers, pesticides, etc.
- ④ Can be practiced in urban setting.

with minimal land as setup is vertical.

- ⑤ Can achieve aim of doubling farmer's income

However, Challenges Remain

- ① Availability of tools :- Not well developed in rural areas.
- ② Cultural issues :- Cannot be practiced by pure vegetarian farmers.
- ③ Capacity building :- lacking in hinterlands.
- ④ Regular maintenance, High initial cost of setup.

Aquaculture has potential to achieve dual target of food security & reducing farm subsidies. Govt needs to promote it via Agriculture Infrastructure Fund & by promoting startups.

6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Critical minerals are set of minerals which have economic, strategic significance & are also vulnerable to supply chain disruptions. Eg:- India recently identified 17 Rare Earth Elements, Platinum Group elements, etc. as critical.

Driving Clean Energy Transitions

- ① Neodymium :- Used to produce magnets in wind turbines.
- ② Lithium :- Used in batteries for EVs, renewable storage, etc.
- ③ Europium :- Used to construct nuclear reactors, etc.

New Energy Security Vulnerabilities

- ① Concentration :- Rare Earth Elements concentrated in few countries like China, Vietnam, etc.
- ② Supply Chain Dominance :- China dominates 60% of Cobalt chain.
- ③ Extraction :- Very resource intensive. Eg:- 1 tonne Lithium extraction needs 1.7L of water, emits 15 tonne of CO₂.
- ④ Technology :- To utilize these critical minerals is expensive, concentrated.
- ⑤ Disposal :- Leaching of lithium, Cadmium in soil can cause acidification.

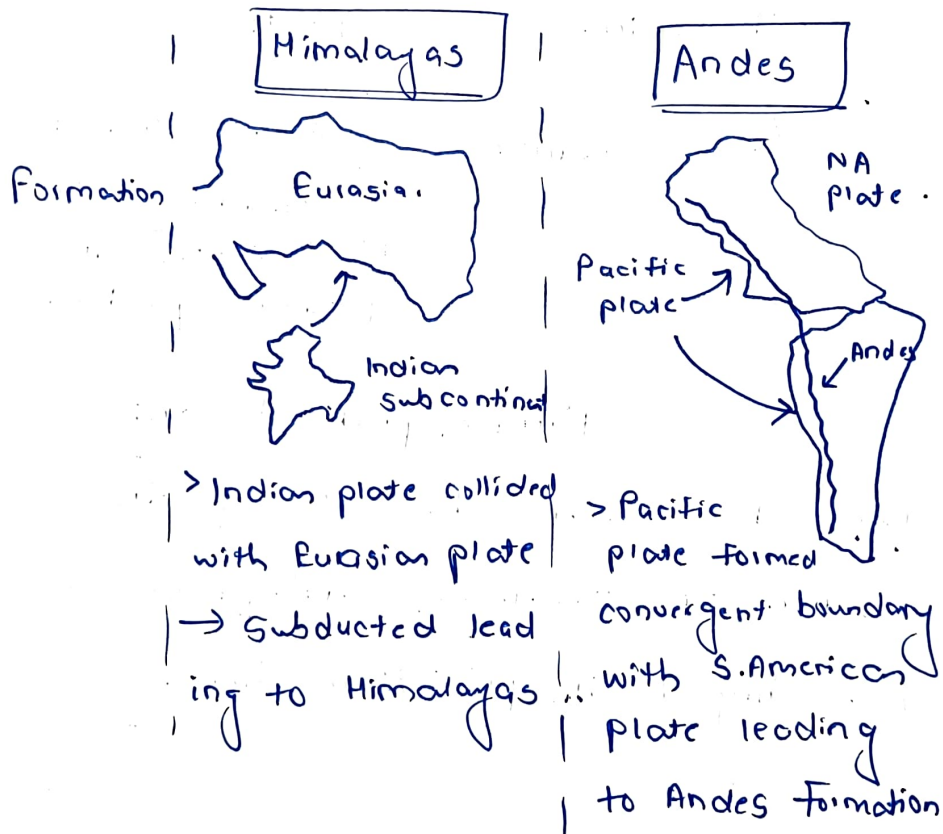
Govt has rightly participated in Mineral Strategic Partnership, developing in-house exploration (Lithium in J&K) to ensure energy independence by 2047.

7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words)

10

Himalayas & Andes are two of the largest mountain system in the world. Their formation & differences can be explained by plate tectonics.



Features① Marine deposits

in Himalayas
as previously
sea covered
Indian plate
rose up.

② Indian plate

still pushing →
Himalaya height
increasing

③ No volcanoes① Volcanic origin

of Andes as
convergent boundary
lies on Pacific
ring of fire.

② Largely stable

mountain region
due to stable
plates

③ Large no. of

volcanoes owing
to volcanoes in
Pacific plate.

Further, plate tectonics
has also been able to explain
location of volcanoes, earthquakes &
has helped in predicting them.

8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Groundwater refers to water beneath ground trapped in aquifers, soil, etc. Central Groundwater Board estimates 60% depletion between 2007-17.

Critical Issues in Groundwater

- ① Reduced recharge:- Due to increased concretisation in urban areas.
- ② Over-extraction:- 110% utilization in Punjab, Haryana, etc. for wheat.
- ③ Contamination:- Landfills, mixing of waste-water, etc.
- ④ Increased evaporation:- due to increased land temperature owing to climate change.

Need for Overarching Solutions

- ① Accurate mapping via Earth observation
Satellite, NISAR for local planning.
- ② Developing sponge cities :- Eg:- Green roofs on buildings.
- ③ Rural capacity building for water-shed management. Eg:- Ralegaon Siddhi
- ④ Developing water Users Association for sustainable groundwater use. Eg:- Warabandi in Maharashtra.
- ⑤ Active recharge :- Pumping wastewater into ground after treatment under AMRUT 2.0.

Proper use of groundwater can ensure SDG 6 (Clean Water) & SDG 2 (Health) together.

9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

In India, ~40% of population is expected to be urbanized by 2030 which will only increase by 2050. Urban green spaces to green infra like gardens, urban forest, mangroves, etc.

Green Spaces for Inclusive Cities

- ① Improves socialisation among people of different castes, origin, etc.
- ② Ensures rights of animals & plants along with humans.

Resilient & Sustainable Cities

- ① Mangroves can act as natural kidneys of cities. Eg. - F. Kolkata mangroves
- ② Carbon sequestration of wetlands 3-5x higher than forests.
- ③ Miyawaki technique can act as lungs of cities providing clean air.
- ④ Shelter belts can protect against cyclones, storm surges.
- ⑤ Enhance rainfall absorption - better water security in urban areas.

Way Ahead

- ① Developing Placemaking :- Community led urban greening.
- ② Developing internships under TULIP programme for urban spaces greening.

10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularism refers to
dissociating religion from public
life like economy, polity, education, etc.

India's Secular Approach

- > Equi-distant approach refers to maintaining same relationship with all religions. Eg. - western secularism.
- > Principled distance refers to intervening differentially based on moral principles to bring all religions on equal footing.
- > It is seen in India as:-
 - ① Abolition of Triple Talag :- biased against Muslim women.
 - ② Intervention in management of temples to avoid corruption.

③ Enactment of religion specific rights. Eg:- Endowment Act, Waqf Board Act, etc.

④ Distance of state-religion has been maintained as:-

(i) Article 25-28:- Freedom of religion.

(ii) Personal laws:- Hindu Marriage Act, Muslim Law, etc. exist.

Hence, India has balanced Right to Religion with Fundamental Rights via Principled Distance.

The next step can be enacting Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)

to bring even more equality among all religions.

11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples.
(Answer in 250 words)

15

Hoysala dynasty was a dynasty which ruled today's South India from 11th to 14th century.

It has contributed immensely to temple architecture.

Contribution of Hoysala in Temples

- ① Entirely new style of temple architecture i.e. Stellate plan.



Fig 1. Stellate

> Main temple surrounded by many small rooms in a star-shaped pattern.

② Multiple shrines :- Central Garbagriha had main shrine while all other garbagrihas had supporting shrines

③ Architectural features :-

(i) Shikhara on all the shrines in the stellate plan.

(ii) Zig-Zag steps & corridors

(iii) Raised platform i.e. Jagati for deities.

(iv) Use of soap stone.

(v) Intricate carving with beautiful features.

④ Variation in deities :- Moysaleshwari

temple has two parallel images
of Shiva showing both - feminine
& masculine form.....

- ⑤ Other temples of Hoyasala include
Chennakesava temple which follows
similar structure qualities.....

Hence, Hoyasala temple
architecture was a stand-out
example from other types like
Nagara, Dravidian, etc.

12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

During ancient times,
from ~ 2nd BC onwards, many
Greek travelers visited India whose
account provide valuable insights
on India

Greek Historians' Insights

① Megasthenes :- (Indica)

> Ambassador in the court of

Chandragupta Maurya.

> Talks about the existing castes
in the society.

- > Insights on socio-economic conditions of Pataliputra.
- > Talks about socio-economic policies of various kings

② Ptolemy :-

- > Provided geographical treatise of India highlighting differences in socio-economic condition across regions. Eg:- Farmers in gangetic plain were much prosperous.

③ Arrian :-

- > Account of Alexander's invasion
- > Provides insights into socio-economic condition during war.
- Eg:- People perished, hardships, etc.

④ Milinda

> Milindapanha which are questions of Milinda to Nagasena (Buddhist scholar) ~~through~~ throw light on issues of caste system.

Some issues with Greek Accounts

- ① Mostly based on secondary sources
- ② Try to please & flatter the king.
- ③ Inaccurate. Eg.- Mentions India had only 7 castes.

However, Greek accounts do form an valuable source to reconstruct India's ancient history.

13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words)

15

With the growth of education in 19th century, Indians migrated to different parts of world & contributed to freedom struggle from abroad:

Diaspora Contribution in Freedom Struggle

- ① Berlin Committee:- Formed by Vinendra Chattopadhyaya focused on training volunteers abroad & sending to India for revolutionary activities.
- ② Shyamji Krishnaverma:- Formed Home

Race League which provided scholarships to students for education

③ Ghadr Party :- Composed of peasants & ex-soldiers. Tried to bring insurrection in all colonies of British simultaneously.

④ Diaspora in Singapore, Gulf region tried to gain local ruler's support to form army which can be sent to India.

⑤ During Quit India Movement, diaspora created a fund to sponsor activities during the movement.

⑥ Helped Subhash Bose form Mukti Sena in Germany

- ⑦ Soft diplomacy :- Pressurizing British, US Govt. for decolonisation.

Role in later 20th Century

- ① Technological connect :- From Soviet Union.
- ② Increasing remittances :- Especially via Gulf region.

⊕ Today, India has a strong diaspora of ~ 35 million & they continue to hold India's interest abroad in today's global tumults

14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Post-independent India
 saw a slew of environmental
 movements which has had
~~prop~~ profound impact.

Reasons for Movements

- ① Rights of tribals:- Chipko movement started when tribals were prohibited from collecting wood while a sports company was allowed.
- ② Displacement: Narmada Project is estimated to have displaced 56,000 families.

③ Cultural significance :- Destruction of sacred grooves which had cultural significance.

④ Increased environmental awareness :- Silent Valley Movement against biodiversity destruction.

⑤ Loss of livelihood :- Due to increasing commercialisation.

Significance of Movements

① Valuing environment :- Cost of environmental destruction started to be considered via Environmental Impact Assessment.

② Rehabilitation :- Proper Rehabilitation

policy formed by government with provisions for due compensation.

③ New acts like Compensatory Afforestation,
Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

④ Women empowerment: As they were most active in these movements.
Eg:- Gaura Devi, Medha Patkar.

⑤ Clashed right to earn of tribals with environment → Enactment of FRA, 2006.

Today, there is need to learn from these movements & integrate tools like NCAVES, Green GDP, etc. to balance ecology with economy.

15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Indian Himalayan Region
is a region of high biodiversity but
extreme fragility due to the tectonic
movements.

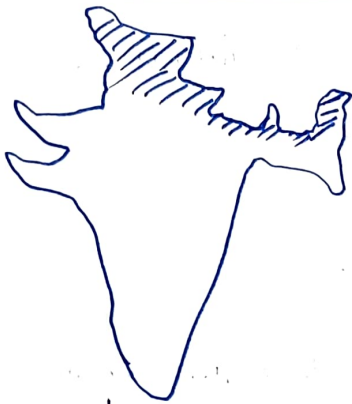


Fig 1. Indian Himalayas

Impact of Climate
Change on IHR

① Increased glaciers
melting leading
to frequent flooding.

② Increased probability

of Glacial Lake Outburst Flood.

③ Positive loop:- Glaciers melt →
decreased albedo → more heat

→ More glaciers melting

④ Increased cloud burst events. Eg:-
Himachal 2023.

⑤ Increased forest fires due to more
heat. Eg:- 20.1. % increase in Himachal.

⑥ Increased rainfall ⇒ Increased
seepages → Landslides &
land subsidence. Eg:- Joshimath.

Mitigation Steps Needed

① Reducing black carbon:- By introducing
EVs, electric choolas as black carbon
decreases albedo further.

② Maintaining natural ecologically flow
of rivers to avoid floods.

- ③ Proper drainage system for rainfall run-off to avoid landslides.

However, for long-term impact, global coordination will be needed as:-

- ① Net zero goals:- 43% GHG reduction by 2030 (IPCC AR6) for 1.5°C target.
- ② Climate financing:- For deploying renewables, green hydrogen, etc.
- ③ Early warning system:- via global space agencies cooperation. Eg:- NISAR.

IPCC has sounded 'Code Red for Humanity' as we are heading for 2.7°C. We need immediate, concrete steps to mitigate impact of climate change on IHR.

16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land subsidence is gradual sinking or sudden collapse of land due to removal of sub-surface materials. Ege - Joshimath sank 5.4cm in 12 days in 2023.

Host of Reasons

Natural Reasons

- ① Earthquakes leading to destabilisation of sub-surface material.
- ② Extreme rainfall → more seepage
- ③ Liquefaction, compaction of soil, etc.

Anthropogenic reasons :- Oil extraction,
groundwater extraction, fracking,
heavy construction, tunnels, etc.

Possible Impacts

- ① Landslides due to loosening of
sub-surface.
- ② Loss of forest, fauna biodiversity.
- ③ Large scale life & property loss.
Eg. - 600 houses evacuated in
Johimath.
- ④ Contamination of groundwater,
natural aquifers.
- ⑤ Auxiliary disasters :- Blocking of
rivers which might cause flash floods.

Sustainable Plan Needed

- ① Topographic study :- Must as a part of Environmental Impact Assessment.
- ② Using satellites to chalk out land, soil types & designate land-use pattern.
- ③ Restriction of construction on slopes
- ④ Increasing afforestation above Main Central Thrust
- ⑤ Planned human settlement :- Regulating hotels in hilly areas, ensuring concrete drainage channels, etc.

As a follow-up to MC Gupta Committee (1976), a new committee needs to be setup to identify vulnerable areas & develop guidelines.

17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Arctic region is a region near the north pole of earth which has seen renewed interest due to its vast potential.



Fig 1. Arctic Region

Economic Potential

- ① Oil & gas :- 40% of global reserves estimated.
- ② Rare Earth Elements :- huge reserves in Greenland ice-sheet.
- ③ Conventional metals :- 20% of copper reserves.
- ④ Shipping Routes :- Ship from Russia to

India will reach in 30% less cost &
40% less time via North Sea.

- ⑤ Increased fishing area for Russia,
Nordic countries.

However, the economic
exploitation has consequences :-

Environmental Consequences

- ① Blue Ocean Event:- Arctic will be
ice-free in summer by 2030.
- ② Emission of GHGs currently trapped
in permafrost.
- ③ Releasing of zoonotic diseases
- ④ Increased sea level:- Greenland ice
sheet melting can increase sea
level by 7m.

- ⑤ Positive feedback loop :- No ice →
Decreased albedo → more melting.

Social Consequences

- ① Affects rainfall :- Arctic melting affected polar jet which brought flash floods in Himachal in 2023.
- ② Sea level rise expected to displace
3 Cr. people in India by 2070.
- ③ Increased food insecurity due to
extreme weather events.

India is rightly developing
Arctic policy which will ensure
environmental concerns while
exploring Arctic sustainably for
human betterment.

18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is a phenomenon of inter-mixing of culture, thoughts, markets, people, etc. With increased online technologies, globalisation is blurring all geographical boundaries.

Impact on Family Size & Structure

- ① Shift towards nuclear families as seen in west.
- ② Children earning at younger age.
Eg:- Children offering solutions on Chegg, Vedantu, etc. (online education platforms).

- ③ Lesser son-meta preference due to proliferation of western education.
- ④ Lessening parents-children contact.
As children migrate to farther places.
- ⑤ More egalitarian families:- Women becoming equal partners as they have earning opportunities due to globalisation. Eg. Call centres.

Impact on Relationships

- ① Increased live-in relationships:-
Supreme Court even gave legal rights to children born from such relations.
- ② More choice to females to choose their spouses.

- ③ Breaking down of caste barriers :-
As MNCs don't have reservations.
- ④ Increased dating in teenagers in line
with west.
- ⑤ Relations shifting more online. Eg:-
Sending rakhis on Amazon, Loxmi-
Pujan on Zoom calls, etc.

While globalisation has
had both - positive & negative effect,
it is imperative to apply it
appropriately over Indian values. Our
values like respect towards parents,
culture, etc. should not be forgotten.

19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration refers to moving of people from their birth-place to a different place in search of job, education, etc.



Fig. Major migrations in India.

Multi-Dimensional Nature of Internal Migration

- ① Majority on account of marriage & dominated by females.
- ② Variation across genders :-

Male migrated majority for jobs while

Female for marriage .

- ③ Local v/s faraway :- Some migration is intra-state . Eg:- People from Vidarbha going to Pune v/s some is farther . Eg:- North East to Delhi .
- ④ Mostly seen in economically weaker sections for work .
- ⑤ Mostly from northern states (UP, Bihar) to southern (Karnataka, Maharashtra)

Relationship with Development

- ① Workforce for host places :- Eg:- Taxi drivers in Mumbai
- ② Remittances to their migrants home
- ③ Redistribution of job-creation burden .

④ Diffusion of knowledge :- Sugarcane migrant workers in S. India. from Odisha, Bihar can take back farming techniques.

⑤ Increased national unity :- Better state - state cooperation.

However, Issues Remain

① Motiv for migrants :- Shiv Sena against UP migrants.

② Living conditions :- are poor as they are mostly daily wage earners.

To ensure migrants contribute positively & their rights, Indian government has taken right steps like One Nation One Ration, Remote Electronic Voting Machine, etc.

20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक शृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Women form 50% of India's population but only 25% of workforce with only 4% in formal sector (PLFS). This shows lack of gender inclusivity in India.

Range of Cultural & Gender Bias

- ① Women still seen as care-givers - limited education opportunities.
- ② Child Marriages (25% women in 18-29 years married before 18) as per NFHS-5 limit economical participation.

- ② Glass ceiling:- Perceived notion that top managers need to be male.
- ④ Unsafe avenues:- 52% women dropped a educational, economical opportunity at some point due to safety issues like workplace, transportation, etc.
(World Bank)
- ⑤ Lack of supporting infra like Creche facilities, Maternity benefits, etc. hinders job opportunities.

Socio - Legal Measures Needed

- ① Holistic tackling of child marriages:-
forming people's committee, empowering in school, active awareness about
1915 Helpline, supporting parents who
can't support girl child.

- ② Establishing Ombudsman for informal sector to tackle Sexual Harassment cases as majority women employed in informal sector.
- ③ Special Alternate Investment Fund for women ^{led} startups
- ④ Converting women SHG into micro industrial units (Odisha Model).
- ⑤ Developing flexible work policies like period leave, hybrid working, creche facilities, etc.
- ⑥ Lastly, changing ~~maternity~~ ^{patriarchal} mindset by publicizing stories like IPS Tejaswini Satpute's husband manages home...
 "No country can truly flourish if it stifles its women & deprives itself of contribution of half its population" — Michelle Obama.