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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2363)

Name of Candidate	G. SRUJANA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	346699
Center	AYD	Date	16/8/2024

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।	
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH . इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।	
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।	
5	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।	
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।	
7	10		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।	
8	10			
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20	15			
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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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.

प्राचीन काल में भारतीय संस्कृति के विदेशों में प्रसार के विभिन्न माध्यम क्या थे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What were the various modes through which Indian culture spread abroad in the ancient period? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's culture was spread to many countries globally historically. The presence of Buddhism today in South East Asia is an example for its sustenance.

Various modes for spread of Indian culture - in ancient time

↳ Through travellers.

Ex) Samargandhi, Nicolo-De-Conti, Ibn Battuta, etc.

↳ Through trade linkages.

Ex) India's trade ties with the Rome

↳ Through naval expeditions.

Ex) Spread of temple architecture of Cholas to Sri Lanka and

- Burma.

↳ Through wars by kings

↳ Ex Wars by cholas on
srilanka.

↳ Through Silk Route.

↳ Ex spread of Buddhism to china.

↳ Through migration of people.

↳ Ex Hiuen Tsang from china.

↳ Through educational means.

↳ Ex Gandhara school, Nalanda
University, etc.

↳ Vast empire of Indian
subcontinent.

↳ Ex Consisted present Burma,
Pakistan, etc.

Indian culture which
was spread historically shows
its soft power presence in
contemporary times.

2.

पूंजीवादी अनिवार्यताओं से प्रेरित औपनिवेशिक आर्थिक नीतियों ने भारत में अकाल की स्थितियां उत्पन्न करने के साथ-साथ उन्हें और भी बदतर बना दिया। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Colonial economic policies, driven by capitalist imperatives, created and even exacerbated the conditions for famines in India. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

British came into India as traders later ~~colonized~~ colonized India. During their rule, India faced many changes.

Colonial economic policies - famines

↳ For achieving more revenue, commercial crops were encouraged.

Thus replacing food security -

↳ Cultivation of Indigo led to Indigo Revolt of 1860.

↳ Diversion of the food grains to home country and for local British officers

↳ Increased confiscation of the crop due to failure of the

Payment of land revenues.

▶ Bengal famine due to taking over food grains by British.

↳ Negligence of the British

▶ No action taken on the cruel zamindars.

↳ Construction of their factories and industries.

▶ No compensation paid to locals.

↳ Growing tea estates replacing the traditional agri practices.

▶ Tea Estates in Assam created shift from farmers to labourers.

The social, political and economic impact of the colonial policies was immense. Though famine Commissions were set up, their impact was meagre.

3.

वर्तमान में, भारत में प्राप्त नागरिक स्वतंत्रताएं भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के राजनीतिक मूल्यों और आदर्शों का प्रत्यक्ष प्रतिबिंब हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The civil liberties enjoyed in India today are a direct reflection of the political values and ideals of the Indian National Movement. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian National Movement was successful with the collective beliefs of the political leaders and masses.

Impact of Indian National Movement
on civil liberties

① The values like secularism was promoted by INC.

Ex → Nehru's Report of 1928.

② freedom of press was advocated.

Ex → Protest against vernacular Press Act, 1878

③ Promotion of the freedom rights of public

Ex → first given by Nehru's Report

④ Justice, liberty and equality
were given importance.

Ex → Through agitations like
NCM (Non-cooperation movement)

⑤ Sovereignty principle.

Ex → Against the colonialism of
the British

⑥ Advocacy for the rights of
employees through trade unions.

Ex → N.M. Lokhande's contribution.

⑦ Value of freedom of speech
and expression.

Ex → Protest against the oil like
Rowlatt Act, also against
Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

⑧ Swadeshi principle (Vocal for local)

Ex → Swadeshi movement

The civil liberties
enjoyed today are due to the
struggle of leaders in achieving
India's freedom.

4.

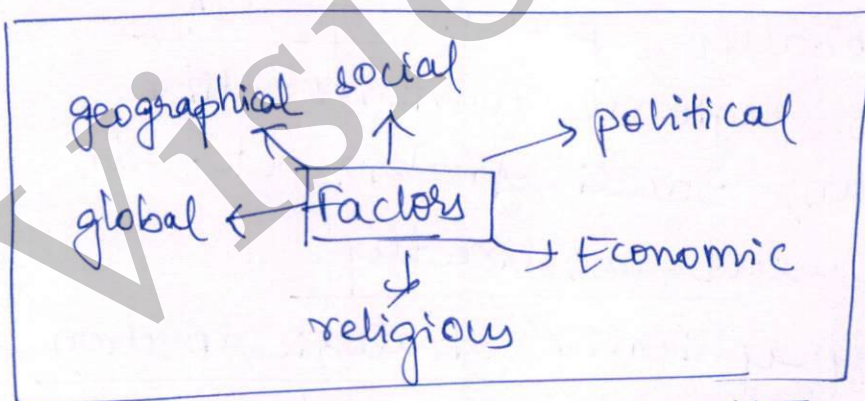
इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के बीच बहु-दशकीय संघर्ष को वर्तमान समय में भी उग्र बनाए रखने के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the factors that have kept the multi-decadal conflict between Israel and Palestine raging even in contemporary times? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, the wars between Israel and Palestine and its destruction effects on the public brought this conflict to a global debate.

factors responsible for multi-decadal

conflict between Israel and Palestine



↳ Social factors include the presence of minority Jews and Muslims in each other countries

↳ Religious factor include considering

Palestine as a holy place for Muslims, Jews and Christians.

- ↳ Political factor include advocacy for independence by Palestine.
- ↳ Also Israel's occupation of the Gaza strip, West Bank and Golan Heights
- ↳ Economic factor include the presence of rich resources in the area.
- ↳ Globally, presence of USA and regional countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia, etc. in the war indirectly.
- ↳ Geographically strategic location of Palestine in West Asia

The various factors that are cause of conflict need to be addressed with global cooperation and negotiation.

5.

भूमध्य सागर के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय पवनें अधिक प्रभावी क्यों हैं? ये क्षेत्रीय जलवायु और स्थानीय आबादी के जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is there a prominence of local winds in regions around the Mediterranean Sea? How do they influence regional climates and the lives of local populace? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Mediterranean sea and its region around experiences Mediterranean type of climate. The sea lies in the zone of confluence of Temperate and sub-tropical zones.

Prominence of local winds

↳ Due to the closed nature of the Mediterranean sea, with narrow connection to Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

↳ Due to the presence of diverse geographies.

↳ Ex cold climate region in the North and Desert in the south in Africa.

↳ Cold winds like Mistral, chinook, etc. are present.

↳ Hot winds are also present flowing from the Sahara due to intense heating.

Ex - Ho wind.

Influence on regional climate and lives

↳ The region has mild winters and the extremes are very less.

↳ Due to this, attracts lot of tourists.

Ex - Italy.

↳ It is also famous for citrus fruits and floriculture.

Ex - Orange and vine yards.

↳ The economy is dependent on tourism, production of wines, perfumes, etc.

The local winds have an impact on the livelihood of the people. In the human geography, the interaction of geography with lives is observed.

6.

पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र और भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों पर चक्रवातों के सकारात्मक पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the positive environmental impact of cyclones on ecosystems and geographical areas. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Due to increased climate change, events like cyclones are increasing. Especially in the Indian Ocean.

Though cyclones cause destruction, there are some positive impacts too.

Positive impact of cyclone on ecosystems and geographical areas

① Survival of the fittest in maintaining the resilient species.

▶ Mangroves can withstand the cyclones.

② The cyclones also help in better management of the coastal areas.

▶ Demarcation of CRZ - thus mitigating its impact.

③ The cyclones also bring rainfall to the nearby regions

↳ Increase in agri production, less reliance on irrigation through borewells.

④ Cyclones also help in mitigating the impact of global warming.

↳ Reduce pollutants and temperature.

⑤ Cyclones bring the presence of fish towards the coastal areas.

↳ Increase in catch.

⑥ Diverse dwelling aquatic species can be brought to surface.

↳ Increase in R&D.

Better management through use of technology can reduce negative impacts of cyclones.

Thus, looking to reap its positive benefits.

7.

'संसाधन अभिशाप (Resource Curse)' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि किसी एक संसाधन पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता उस देश के विकास में बाधा बन सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the concept of 'resource curse'. Do you think over dependence on a single resource can hinder a country's development? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Resource curse means presence of rich natural resources in a region becomes a bane.
 [Ex] → Africa became victim of colonialism.

Resource curse - country's development

↳ with over dependence of the country on single resource, it becomes vulnerable.

[Ex] → Mining in Africa pushed it into poverty.

↳ It also brings conflicts in the region. Thus affecting the political stability.

[Ex] → China's claim on the south China sea waters.

↳ It also leads to the depletion of resources.

Ex → Overdependence on coal mining which is non-renewable source.

↳ Impact on climate change.

Ex → Increased industrialization for processing of resources leads to pollution.

Way forward

↳ Diversify the resources thus reduce vulnerability

↳ Engaging in regional trade to balance the resource crunch.

↳ Strict laws to regulate the use of resources.

↳ Innovations to diversify the economy.

The Odisha state in India is an example of resource wise. Tribals are the affected ones. Today, it is balanced with the roads of development in that area.

8.

भारत के बड़े शहरों जैसे कि चेन्नई, बेंगलुरु आदि में जल संकट के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संकट का समाधान करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identify the causes of water crisis in India's mega cities such as Chennai, Bengaluru, etc. Suggest remedial measures to overcome this crisis. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, water crisis in India's mega city Bengaluru has led to reduced economic activity in the area.

Causes for water crisis

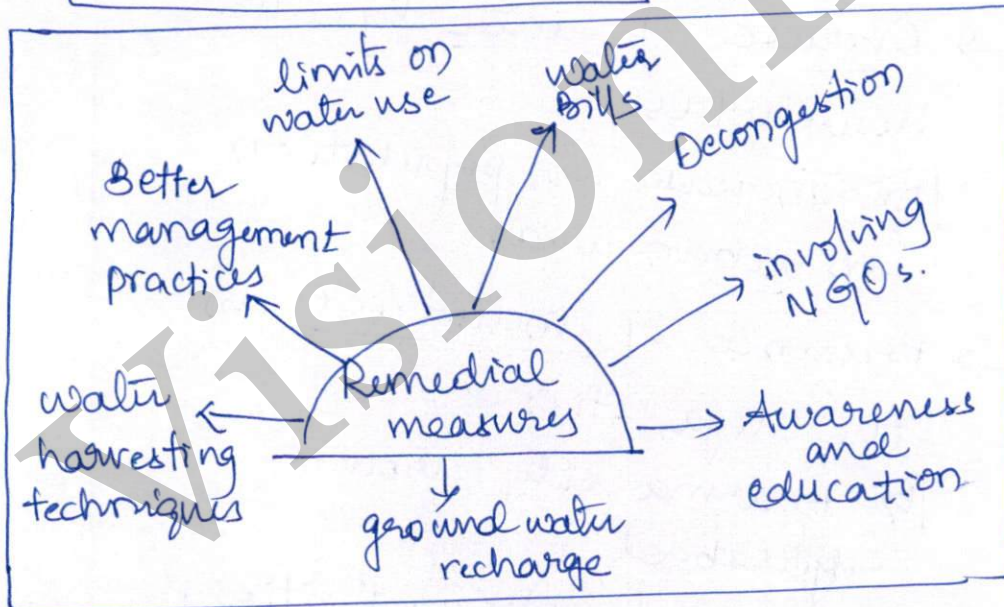
- Overuse of water by the households
 - Ex → Increase in population in urban areas.
- Presence of industries in the mega cities.
 - Ex → Pharma city around Hyderabad
- Water intensive activities.
 - Ex → Use of water leading to ground water depletion.
- Behaviour / attitude of public

→ Water allocation projects are not upto satisfactory level.

Ex) Tussle between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for Mettur Dam.

→ Reduced green spaces and reduced rainfall due to climate change.

Remedial measures



Water is an important source of the livelihood. It can act as both push and pull factor. For sustainable development, a citizen centric approach is required.

9.

भारत में बदलती पारिवारिक व्यवस्था और मानदंडों को समझने में राज्य एवं बाजार की शक्तियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Analyse the role of the state and market forces in understanding the changing family system and norms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Family system is changing in India due to various factors. Earlier, Joint family was a norm, now replaced with the nuclear families.

Role of state in family system

- Promotion of the equality principle.
 - ↳ Against gender discrimination.
- Advocacy for the population control.
 - ↳ Reduced TFR to 2.0
- Incentives to women.
 - ↳ Entrepreneurship promotion through stand up India scheme
- Through political affirmative actions.
 - ↳ Reservation promoting the education

- Shifting from patriarchy to women led development.
- Political mobilization for advocacy of rights

Role of market forces in family system

- Due to increased job opportunities in urban areas.
 - Ex Migration leading to nuclear families.
- Women entry into the jobs.
 - Ex Service sector and care economy.
- Influence through globalization
 - Ex Individualism increasing.
- Freedom of choice.
 - Ex Live-in relations, same sex marriages.

The family system in India is changing and adopting the principles of equality, freedom and liberty.

10.

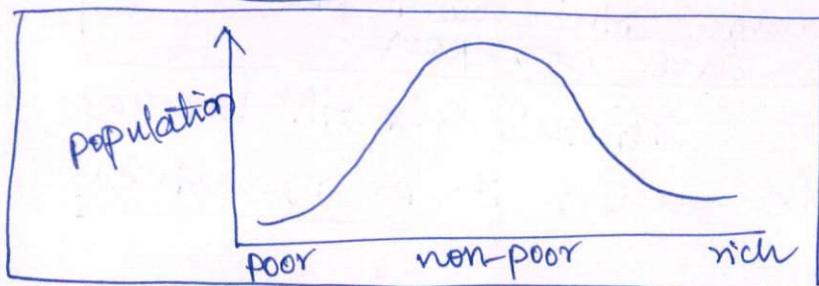
चिरकालिक निर्धनता में कमी किंतु हाल ही में निर्धनता से बाहर आए लोगों (newly non-poor) की सुभेद्यता में वृद्धि के मद्देनजर, भारत उभरती हुई और सतत रूप से विद्यमान चुनौतियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए अपनी सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणालियों को किस प्रकार पुनर्गठित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a decline in chronic poverty but a rise in vulnerability among the newly non-poor, how can India restructure its social protection systems to address both emerging and persistent challenges effectively? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India witnessed a drop in poverty levels. In 1950s, it was around 52% which reduced to 23% in 2015. There is also a rise in middle class in India.

Challenges of chronic poverty and newly non-poor

- ① Most of the population is getting shifted to the non-poor from chronic poverty.
- ② India is witnessing a bulge in the middle class society.



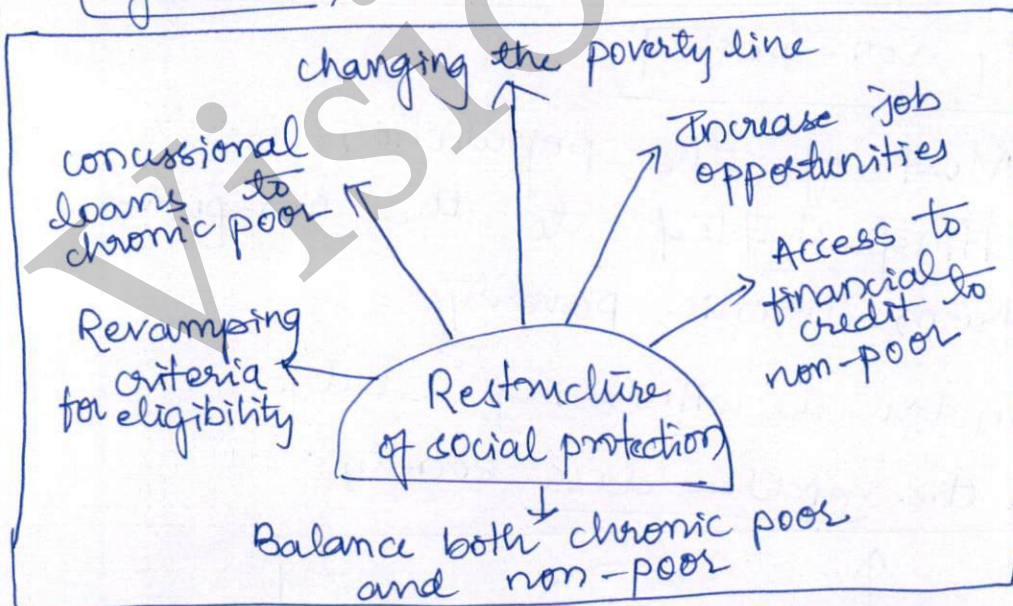
③ Though the newly non-poor are officially not under poverty. But they are vulnerable.

④ Any slight change in the economy would affect them.

(Ex) Slowdown in economy leading to job loss in 2023.

⑤ Middle income trap.

Restructuring of the social protection systems



India's growth becomes sustainable when it is inclusive.

11.

तमिल क्षेत्र एवं उसके बाहर की राजनीतिक और सामाजिक-आर्थिक जानकारी प्रदान करने में संगम साहित्य के योगदान को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the contribution of Sangam literature in providing political and socio-economic insights into the Tamil region and beyond. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Sangam literature was the result of three Sangams held during the Pandyas rule.

Contribution of Sangam literature

I Political insights :-

- ✓ The Sengol usage was came to known.
- ✓ The centralized administration of the Sangam polity.
- ✓ Presence of army, cavalry.
- ✓ Wars waged by the rulers
- ✓ The contemporary kings during the Sangam period
- ✓ Division of the empire into Nadus, valanadus, etc.
- ✓ The revenue administration through land taxes,

professional taxes

2] Socio-economic insights :-

✓ It provides the presence of Sati.

✓ The society was egalitarian.

✓ The value systems present

↳ Thirukkural's Thiruvalluvar

✓ The presence of a strong navy.

✓ The growing of the cotton in the region.

↳ Around Puhar.

✓ Trade linkages.

↳ Trade with Southeast Asia.

✓ The infrastructure present

↳ Bridge constructed during the Chola king.

✓ The division in the society present.

✓ various professions and use
of technology.

iv some of the prominent works:-

- (i) Manimekalai by Sattanar
- (ii) ~~Sattanar~~ Tirukkural by Tiruvallanar
- (iii) Padinenkilkanakku

The Sangam literature
sheds light on the society, economy
and political set up of the period.
It helps in understanding the
rich culture and heritage.

12.

पशु प्रतीकों पर विशेष बल देते हुए बौद्ध धर्म में प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the significance of symbolic language in Buddhism with special emphasis on animal symbols. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Buddhism was started in India. It was a reaction to the Brahminical dominance. Various symbols were used in Buddhism.

Significance of symbolic language

① The mudras used to convey the state of mind.

↳ Bhumi sparsha mudra

② It also consists of use of symbols to depict the stages of life of Buddha —

→ Birth — lotus

→ Mahabhisikramana — Elephant

→ Enlightenment — wheel

→ Mahaparinirvana — Stupa

③ These symbols are used widely

↳ In sculptures and paintings.

④ They convey the importance of values in the Sangha.

↳ The ascetic living of monks.

⑤ Stories are also represented using symbols.

↳ Jataka stories.

Animal symbols

① Dipavamsa consists of the story of the elephant. It gives the different perspectives of human thinking.

② The Deer symbol used in the Buddha's sculpture at Sarnath.

↳ Deer signifies the innocence.

③ The Elephant usage in the paintings and sculpture. To represent Buddha leaving the home in search of meaning.

- (4) The Bull capital of Rampurva.
- (5) The Lion capital of Sarnath.
- (6) Jataka stories - where horse, birds like parrot, etc. are also seen.

Buddhism mainly conveyed the meaning of maintaining egalitarian society through the symbolic language.

13.

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने किस प्रकार भारतीय समाज के लगभग सभी वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवधान उत्पन्न किए तथा स्वतंत्रता संग्राम हेतु बड़े पैमाने पर लामबंदी का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the First World War bring in social and economic disruptions for nearly all sections of the Indian society and lead to mass mobilisation for the independence struggle? (Answer in 250 words) 15

First world war took place between 1914 - 1918. It created a massive destruction socially, politically and economically worldwide.

Impact of first world war on independence struggle

① Indians also participated on the British side. The loss of lives in war is major impact.

② It opened the eyes of Indians regarding the British colonialism.

③ Indians started demanding similar status of colonies of

Australia and Canada - Dominion
states.

④ Increased revolutionary
activities.

↳ The first phase - Zimmerman Plan

⑤ Home Rule movement was
started in 1916 by Tilak and
Annie Besant.

⑥ It led finally to the
Non-cooperation movement.

It was a result of the
Balkan crisis.

⑦ The introduction of
Rowlatt Act started the
first mobilization of masses
by Gandhiji.

⑧ Diversion of food grains led
to famines. The regional
resistance against British

intensified.

↳ Rampya rebellion.

- ⑨ Economy got disrupted with the replacement of the food crops with commercial crops.
- ⑩ The peasants and rural artisans were affected due to influx of modern machine made goods.
- ⑪ Fixed revenue from land through revenue settlement laws

The post-world war →
was witnessed major changes in
the country's freedom movement.

The affected people through
their agitation finally led to
India's independence.

14.

भारत में दुग्ध उत्पादन में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? भारत में श्वेत क्रांति 2.0 कैसे साकार हो सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the challenges faced in milk production in India? How can India bring about White Revolution 2.0? (Answer in 250 words) 15

India saw the success of milk production through White Revolution in 1970s. It was with the efforts of Verghese Kurien.

challenges faced in milk

production in India

① India stands the largest producer of the milk in the world but it lacks in exports.

② Poor technology in the management of the cattle farms.

Ex) In Newzealand, automated machines used in the dairy farms.

③ Prevalence of the diseases
among the animals.

Ex → foot and mouth disease.

④ Yield of milk from the
animals is less compared to
that of Canada.

Ex → less nutrition through
fodder to the animals.

⑤ Pasteurization techniques and
value added milk products
market is less.

Ex → milk powder, etc. products.

⑥ Cooperatives are concentrated
only in few areas.

Ex → In western and southern
India.

changes required in milk production

① Adoption of the latest
technologies.

- (2) Vaccination of the animals regularly.
- ↳ Vaccine for foot and mouth disease is made available for free.
- (3) Increase in the veterinary clinics.
- (4) Focusing on the processing of the milk.
- (5) Through cooperatives, providing adequate security to the farmers.
- ↳ Determination of the price by the Government.

The milk production is the area in which India has huge potential. It needs to be tapped through focused Government intervention with research and development.

15.

जलवायु परिवर्तन विश्व भर में उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? जलवायु परिवर्तन के हानिकारक प्रभावों से उन्हें बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does climate change impact tropical rainforests worldwide? What measures can be taken to safeguard them from detrimental effects of climate change? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The tropical rainforests are those which are present around the equator across the world.

Ex: Tropical forests of Indonesia.

Impact of climate change on

Tropical rainforests

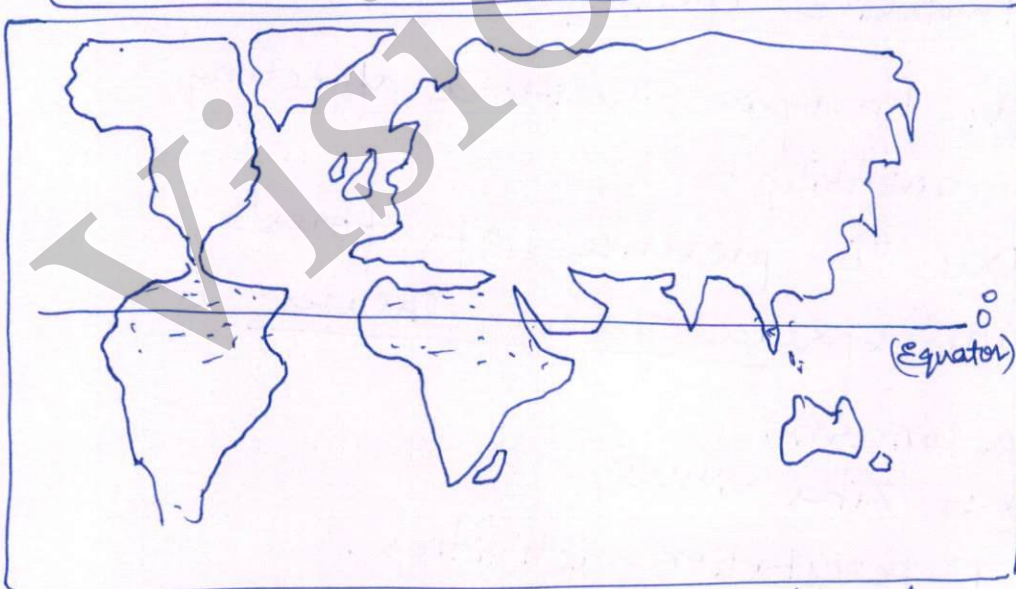


Fig: Tropical rainforests worldwide

① The tropical rainforests are

considered as the lungs of the world. Due to the presence of thick forests.

Ex:- They are having the vertical competition among the trees.

② With increase in temperature due to Global warming, the extremes are increasing.

Ex:- cloud bursts

③ Invasive species entry.

Ex:- *Prosopis Juliflora* affecting diversity.

④ Due to presence of forests, the spread of new diseases is a concern.

ex:- Zika virus

⑤ Deforestation activities.

⑥ Trafficking due to extinction of species with unbearable heat.

⑦ The economy gets affected.
ex :- Due to floods and cyclones.

Measures to safeguard from
climate change

① Promote afforestation activities

Ex :- Sahel Green wall.

② Create Buffer zones in coastal areas.

Ex :- Coastal Regulation zones.

③ Protection of the diverse species.

④ Global cooperation.

Ex :- Green Climate funding

⑤ Reducing the pollution.

Ex :- Vehicular and industrial emissions.

The tropical rainforests are home to nearly more than 80% of diverse flora and fauna.

It needs to be protected with global cooperation.

16.

भारत में औद्योगिक समूहों के उद्भव हेतु उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन समूहों के भीतर परिचालन करने से उद्यमों को क्या लाभ मिलता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mention the key factors responsible for the emergence of industrial clusters in India. What benefits do enterprises gain from operating within these clusters? (Answer in 250 words)

15

With the coming of the SEZ Act, 2005, the industrial clusters are growing in India.

Factors for emergence of Industrial clusters

① Promotion of intensive manufacturing activities

↳ Through PLI scheme.

② Hub and spoke mode of industrial development

↳ in Industrial cluster in Hyderabad - Pharma city.

③ To promote Ease of Doing Business, business friendly policies -

↳ Decrease in the Corporate tax.

④ Promotion of the exports
 ▷ SEZ Act, 2005 to create SEZ
 focussing on export promotion
 (GIFT city in Gujarat)

⑤ Increased FDI.

▷ Karnataka highest recipient
 of FDI.

⑥ Increased infrastructure.

▷ Through Dedicated freight
 corridors, Industrial Corridors, etc

Benefits for enterprises

① Hassle free clearance regime.

▷ single window clearances.

② Use of better technology
 support -

③ Plug and play model thus
 reducing the costs for
enterprises.

④ With technology, making online

access to the resources became easy.

(5) can create huge investments
thus benefiting the country
through employment.

(6) Increased focus on labour
intensive industries.

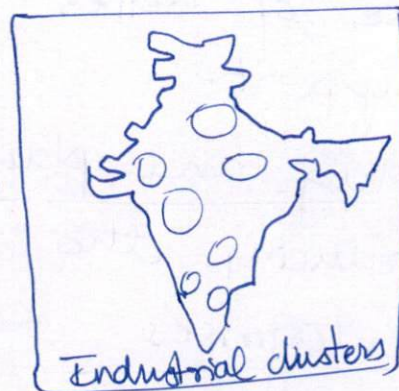
Ex → Textile Parks establishment.

(7) Increased profits with focus
on better practices.

Ex → Corporate governance.

The industrial clusters
some of them in India are - Pune,
Ghaziabad, Rangareddy, Salem,
Bengaluru, etc.

The benefits
of industrial clusters
should be reaped
through Ease of
Doing Business.



17.

वस्त्र क्षेत्रक में भारत के अपने प्रतिस्पर्धियों की तुलना में खराब प्रदर्शन के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? भारत इस श्रम-प्रधान उद्योग में किस प्रकार प्रतिस्पर्धी बन सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind India's underperformance in the textile sector compared to its competitors? How can India become competitive in this labour-intensive Industry. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Textile sector in India is the second largest employer after the agriculture.

Reasons behind India's underperformance

- ① Lack of credit accessibility in India compared to Bangladesh.
Ex:- Micro credit in Bangladesh.
- ② Government's support for the textile sector in India.
Ex:- In Vietnam, the government support for unorganised sector.
- ③ Most of the textile sector is unorganised in nature.

Ex:- More than 80% sector.

④ Accessibility to market is concentrated only in few areas.

Ex:- In South India, around Tamil Nadu.

⑤ Due to the poor care for the cotton post harvest.

Ex:- Moisture laden climate in India affects cotton quality.

⑥ Most of the looms are not technologically advanced.

Ex:- Handlooms prevalence.

⑦ Security to the labour in textile sector is lacking.

Ex:- Insurance facilities.

Measures required

① Increase in funding by the Government

Ex:- Thrift saving fund in
Telangana.

② Introduction of subsidies to
purchase machines.

Ex:- Powerlooms.

③ Increase branding of the
handlooms to capture market.

Ex:- Tribes India brand of
TRIFED.

④ Provide insurance to labourers.

⑤ Credit facilities.

Ex:- subsidised loans.

⑥ Promote growth of
infrastructure.

Ex:- Road and rail linkages

India is trying
to promote the local textile
industry through emphasis on
exports. One such is
'Vocal for local' initiative.

18.

वर्ष 2050 में भारत की लगभग 20% जनसंख्या के 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के होने की संभावना है, इसके मद्देनजर क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत के लिए 'सिल्वर डिविडेंड' की अवधारणा को अपनाने का यह सही समय है? सिल्वर डिविडेंड से लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु भारत द्वारा कौन-से उपाय अपनाए जाने चाहिए? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With around 20% of India's population expected to be over 60 years old in 2050, do you think it is the right time for India to embrace the concept of 'silver dividend'? What measures should India take to reap the benefits of this dividend? (Answer in 250 words)

15

At present, India is at demographic dividend advantage. But it is expected to witness rise in old age population in next decade.

Benefits of embracing the silver dividend

- ① Increase in skilling for the old age population.
- ② Old age people knowledge and experience can be utilized in different fields.
 - ↳ Administration area.
- ③ Increase in the old population, as of now, nearly

10 million are old age people.
They should be treated as
silver dividend.

④ By promotion of the
inclusive growth, their
contribution to the economy
can be increased.

Ex → Through pension scheme like
Rashtriya Vayoshree Vandana
Yojana.

⑤ As there will be more in
old age group, it should be
turned into an advantage.

Ex → Encouraging to take up
other professions, art forms, etc.

Measures to be taken by India

① Increase in the retirement
age for the employees. Also
providing voluntary retirement

option in all professions.

② Increase in health facilities.

EX ▶ separate department for
dealing old age specific diseases.

③ Increasing the old age homes.

EX ▶ As they are neglected more.

④ Promotion of use of prosthetics
for free of cost.

EX ▶ ALIMCO's prosthetic limbs.

⑤ Encouraging and instilling
confidence in them.

EX ▶ Through persuasion to
follow their heart and mind.

many of the
developed countries are witnessing
the increased old age population.

India should learn the best
practices for its future growth.

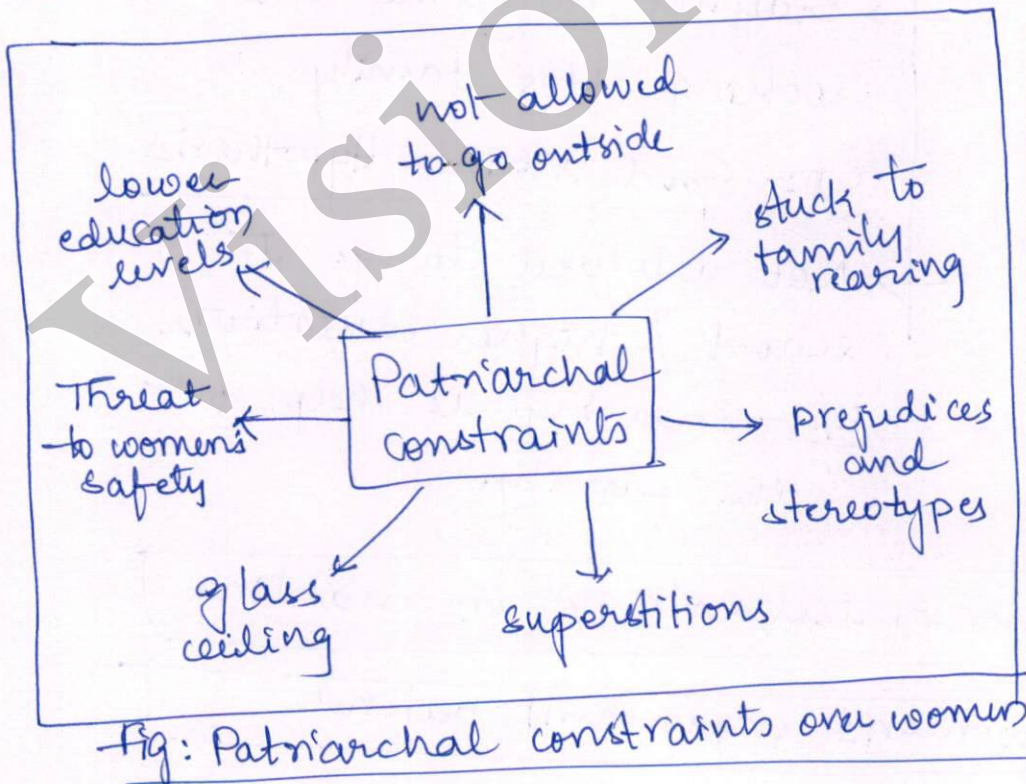
19.

भारत में प्रौद्योगिकी ने महिलाओं को पितृसत्तात्मक बाधाओं को दूर करने और परंपरागत भूमिकाओं से परे अपनी भागीदारी का विस्तार करने में किस प्रकार सक्षम बनाया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How has technology enabled women to overcome patriarchal constraints and expand their engagement beyond traditional roles in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Women comprise nearly half of the total population. But their LFPR according to PLFS is meagre 37% only.

Patriarchal constraints over women



⊗ Because of the patriarchal constraints, women are forced to take up traditional roles like

- Domestic work or help
- Care economy
Ex:- Nurses.
- Agriculture family labourer
- Disguised unemployment
- Staying in home and looking after family
Ex:- Good Mother Hypothesis
- Not allowed to go to school / higher education.
Ex:- Engaging as help for the family.

Use of technology in enabling

women's engagement beyond

traditional roles

- Through online commerce, they are engaging in market.
 - Ex ▷ Meesho app.
- Through social media.
 - Ex ▷ Marketing products that are home made.
- Easy access to finance.
 - Ex ▷ PMFME for micro enterprises
- SHG - empowerment
 - Ex ▷ Kudumbashree in Kerala
- Increase in service sector engagement.
 - Ex ▷ software jobs in urban areas.
- Easy access to legal protection.
 - Ex ▷ SHE teams in Hyderabad.

The engagement of women in multiple roles makes the society inclusive. Thus helps in achieving SDG 3 gender equality.

20.

क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में क्षेत्रवाद मुख्य रूप से कई अलग-अलग भाषाई पहचानों के अस्तित्व का परिणाम रहा है? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think that regionalism in India has mainly been a result of existence of multiple distinct linguistic identities? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Regionalism is a negative connotation. It refers to the over attachment of oneself with their regional identity than that with national identity.

Regionalism started historically on the linguistic basis. But today multiple factors are responsible for existence of regionalism.

▶ linguistic arrangement of status post-Independence.

Various factors responsible for

existence of regionalism

① There are multiple factors - social, political, economic factors.

② Economic factors:

(i) Due to resource constraints.

Ex: - fight for water allocations
between states.

(ii) Due to employment opportunities

Ex: - Telangana state formation

(iii) Due to lopsided finance
allocations.

ex: - Bidar region in Karnataka.

③ Social factors:

(i) Due to linguistic factor

Ex: - Imposition of Hindi is
resisted by South India

(ii) Due to backwardness

Ex: - Vidarbha region of
Maharashtra.

(iii) Due to attachment to
their region

ex: - sons of the soil theory

④ Political factors:

(i) To capture the power

Ex:- Yadavs in UP and Bihar

(ii) To increase their political exposure.

Ex:- Jharkhand state formation

(iii) secessionist tendencies

Ex:- Nagaland movement demanding Greater Nagalim.

⑤ Various factors like ethnicity is also responsible

Ex:- Bodoland demand.

The regionalism is growing with a multifaceted picture. It should be tackled accordingly to promote the national unity.