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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	BIPUL GUPTA		
Medium Eng./~~Hindi~~	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1343696.
Center	ONLINE	Date	08/09/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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15	15	
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 **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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 that 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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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 Bes

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

Elephant has been widely represented in Buddhism right from elephant in Queen Mayadevi's dream to Ashokan constructions.

Representation of elephant in Buddhism

① An elephant appears in Mayadevi's dream while conceiving Buddha.
↳ [seen in Sanchi sculptures]

② Ashokan constructions → Jangada elephant is one of the oldest structures

③ Elephant in Ashokan pillars → along with horse, bull, lion.

④ Elephant over tiger/lion is well

known in Buddhist themes (specially Vajrayana Buddhism).

significance of the elephant

1. auspiciousness → associated with Birth of Buddha
2. Calmness & serenity of elephants resonates with Buddhist philosophy.
3. acted as a symbol of resistance over Brahmanism. (Elephant over lion culture)
4. Elephants were key to royal armies & therefore symbol of strength.
   Mauryans had more than 6000 elephants.

Buddhism is rich with other symbolisms such as use of lotus, large earlobes etc as a means to spread & acculture other areas.

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

Leftists, constitutionalists, Gandhians, lower caste groups, industrialists, religious bodies like SAD contributed to freedom struggle. Tribal women were important part of it.

Contribution of Tribal women

① Immense role in tribal rebellions.
- eg women played critical role in Santhal rebellion 1855, Ulgulan movement (1899)

② Emergence of women leaders.
- eg Rani Gaidilieu of northeast during civil disobedience movement (CDM)

③ participation in Gandhian movements.
- eg women in Utkal provincial Kisan

Sabha (during CDM-1930)

(4) Role in unification of tribes.
  (eg) role played during Munda rebellion.

(5) Indirect impact on freedom struggle
  ↳ urged men to give up liquor
  ↳ carry forward Birsa Munda's vision.

(6) Role in tea estate rebellion
  (plantation workers excluded from Indian factories act)

(7) Role in cultural sphere
  (eg) Warli art became a symbol of nationalism.

(8) Revolts in northeast → Singphos rebellion etc.
As a result of their contributions, they also suffered massive casualties (eg Manipur massacre), however, they added a new voice to the modern India.

3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ 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 belonged to the family of Debendranath Tagore, Satyendranath Tagore, Abinindranath Tagore which naturally shaped in nationalistic vision.

Key principles of Tagore's vision

① Rejecting cultural colonialism
↳ supported Abinindranath Tagore's, Nandlal Bose ① Bengal school
↳ Bengali poems → eg ~~Amar~~ Jana Gana Mana.

② appreciating & loving motherland
eg Amar Sonar Bangla signifies Bengal.

③ Evolve Indian model of education
↳ setting up Shantiniketan (early 1900s)
↳ mixturing the roots.

④ Picking up good aspects of western education & culture instead of complete rejection

⑤ Evolving Indian style of literature.
↳ seen in Gitanjali.

⑥ Humanism as a guiding principle for freedom struggle.
↳ he said he would take shelter under humanism over nationalism if given a choice

Tagore saw the modern India growing like a sapling to touch new heights while staying intact to its cultural roots.

4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घरेलू 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

The era of starting from India's decolonisation in 1947 to the 1960s and 1970s saw a period of Domino decolonization.

Internal pulls

① Nationalist freedom struggle
- (i) Post war upsurge, rejection of Cripps mission in India.

② Guerilla warfare tactics
- (ii) Mau Mau society of Kenya.

③ Economic stagnation due to WW-II → intensified freedom demand.
- (iii) Ghana demand under Kwam Nkrumah

④ Role of leaders
- Simon Bolivar (El Libertador) liberating south America.

⑤ Rise of communism
- SWAPO (South West African people's org) in Namibia.

External factors

① WW weakening after world war-II
↳ Britain, France were completely weakened after Suez crisis 1956.

② Liberation by axis powers
- Japan liberating Malaysia, Indonesia

③ Communist support from USSR
- Che Guvara was supported

④ Pressure from USA to expand influence
- French Indo-China decolonization.

This led to the emergence of the new 3rd world which played critical role during cold war.

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

Aquaculture is the commercial rearing of fishes, shrimps. It is practiced inlands as well as in coasts

Growth drivers

① . large coastline → ~7600 km

② Rich market:
↳ Export market → USA, Asia, Japan etc.
↳ domestic market → 1.38 bn population

③ conducive government policies
↳ aquaculture infrastructure development fund
↳ PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.

④ Presence of cheap labour

⑤ ~~Rich~~ Large number of lakes, waterbodies
(eg) Kerala, West Bengal are well known

⑥ New technologies → eg Biofloc.

Associated issues

① monoculture. (eg) Pacific white shrimp

② Lack of capital.

③ Diseases & productivity loss

④ Low cold storage (<10%)

⑤ Use of primitive technology.

⑥ Environmental concerns.
(eg) Kolleru lake encroachment

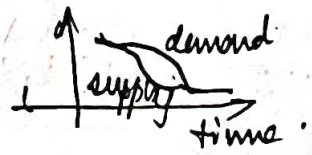
24 Parganas of Bengal → aquaculture + mangrove plantation can act as inspiration

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

Lithium used in Li-ion batteries, rare earth used in electronics, gallium used in semi-conductors are some critical minerals for renewable energy generation.

significance of critical material
- achieve panchamrit targets
  - 500GW renewable energy capacity
- overcome storage limitations
- overcome duck curve issue



- self reliance in electronics.

Vulnerabilities in energy security

① Uneven distribution in count
- China has >70% rare earth deposits

(2) Weaponisation of trade.

(eg) China putting gallium export curbs to the US.

(3) Lopsided processing facilities.

(eg) although China has very less Lithium reserves, it processes more that 60% of global Lithium

(4) Difficulty in extraction.

(eg) Rare earths have very identical physical & chemical properties.

(5) Prone to global events, pandemics

(eg) semiconductor shortage during China COVID-19 lockdown.

(6) challenge of waste disposal & recycling

↳ >90% e-waste handled by informal sector.

strengthening mineral security partnership, continuous R&D and ore explorations will help achieve SDG-7 (clean energy)

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

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

Recent Arsenic contamination of Bihar, Chromium contamination of Tamil Nadu, over 300% extraction rate in Sangrur of (Punjab) highlight the groundwater issue.

Major issues surrounding groundwater

1. Overextraction → Punjab example.
2. Nitrate pollution → blue baby syndrome.
3. collapsing aquifiers
   - Joshimath land sinking due to collapse.
4. Lack of groundwater recharge.
   - India lost >30% wetlands in last 30 years.

steps taken → Atal Bhujal Yojana.
→ Jal shakti mission

Solutions to overcome the issues

V. Nature based solutions.

① Mijunnate Blue green infrastructure

(Eg) Miyawaki forests of Hyderabad.

② Wetland based filtering

(Eg) Jurala wetland filtering model (California)

IV. Overcoming nitrate, heavy metal contamination

① Use nano fertilisers → nano DAP, nano Urea

② Organic farming → adopt Auth Yanger concept.

③ Filtering solutions.

(Eg) Cr contamination tackled by IITM filtering technique

III. Government policies

① rationalise subsidies.

② Millet promotion over paddy, sugarcane

& one-water approach in addition to all above measures is critical to achieve SDG-6 (Clean water)

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

According to Census 2011, ~30% of India lives in cities. This is predicted to be 50% by 2050 (NITI Aayog).

Need of Urban green spaces

① making cities liveable → inclusive.

(eg) Parks, Jogging tracks help old age people and kids.

② Tackling Urban heat island effect

③ Prevention of floods → acting as sponges.

↳ Chennai has lost 85% wetlands.

⇒ frequent floods

④ Groundwater recharge → helps in lean season

⑤ Tackling air pollution
- (Eg) role played by Hyderabad's Miyakawi forests

⑥ Aesthetic value of cities is restored.

⑦ Urban agriculture in urban green spaces.
- (Eg) Tokyo → Aquaponics on roofs.

Steps to be taken

① Local participation → tree drives.
↳ adopt a tree initiative

② Civil society engagement
- (Eg) Bhagidari system of Delhi

③ Miyakawi method for urban forests.

④ Check on encroachments → GIS mapping
↳ drone monitoring

These are critical to achieve SDG-11 sustainable cities & communities.

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

Indian model of secularism is a dynamic model (unlike western model) where the state maintains principled distance.
(i.e distance based on situation instead of rule)

India's secular approach

① Although Article 25,26 show equi-distant approach; Article 29,30 give certain perks to religious minorities (Principled distance)

② Doctrine of essentiality → principled protection of practices instead of blanket ban/allowance.

(eg) Santhara case; Shirur mutt case have ~~used~~ used this Doctrine.

(3) Blatant violation of fundamental rights is not allowed.

(eg) Triple Talaq case invalidated Triple Talaq.

(4) Religious personal laws
(eg Indian christian marriage act, Hindu marriage act etc)
→ principled autonomy to each religion.

(5) Article 28 → state can fund minority educational institution non discriminatorily.

Hence, The Indian secularism strikes a delicate balance of principled distance to balance the secular fabric.

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 were a successor of Cholas who established their capital in Dwarasamudra. Vishnuvardhan was one of the major rulers of the Dynasty.

Features of Hoysala temples

① Stellate pattern ~~Dravida style~~ architecture

↳ seen in Chennakesava temple.

→ temple layout.

② Yuktata system of temples.

③ Vesara style architecture

↳ (eg) Somnathpuram temple combines Dravida and Nagara style

(4) Intricate carvings in soapstone.
↳ high level of detailing is seen.
(eg) Kesava temple of Belur shows this

(5) New traditions.
↳ (eg) inscribing the name of the architect in pillars.

(6) Rich body of literature on temple construction by architects.

(7) Intricately decorated shikhara.
↳ new feature in south India.

(8) Inspiration for future temple construction
(eg) Lepakshi murals, Hampi Vittala temple show features of Hoysala temple architecture.

Significance of Hoysala temples

① Religious significance → Vaishnav worship

② show craftmanship of the region.

③ Inspired contemporaries → Kakatiya Ramappa temple.

④ highest peak of Vesara style which was started by Chalukyas of Badami.

The constructions saw a decline after invasions from Alauddin Khilji of Delhi Sultanate.

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

Greeks were known as Yavanas. to the Indians and had trade and cultural links from the period of Mahajanapadas (~500 BCE)

Accounts left by Greek historians

① Megasthenes.

1.1 Idea of Chandragupta Maurya's court

1.2 account of caste system in Mauryan empire

1.3 Explained command & bureacratic structure of Mauryans.

1.4 gave account of people outside Mauryan empire → Pandayas brought

sea ports to Hanuman coins.

(II) account by Alexander the great

(1) strength of army of Mahapadmananda
↳ ~6000 elephants

(2) fighting/ warrior ethic of Indians.

(3) Weather conditions in Indian subcontinent.

(III) Heliodorus (Khamba baba's) account of India

(1) insight into Brahmanism, Hinduism.

(2) Pillar in vidisha gives important information.

(IV) Ptolemy's geography.

(1) gives account of India's geography and its people.

V Accounts of traders

① tell about Indian culture and traditions

② Explain important production patterns

Pepper was cultivated for large scale exports

③ Eating habits of Indians

In return, these historians and traders brought new elements such as geography, plays and coin making into India.

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

Indian diaspora were present in North America, South Africa, South East Asia, Sri Lanka etc. who were either Veteran soldiers or workers in plantations

Role played by Indian diaspora

(I) Ghadar movement (1913).

↳ ideological campaign → Kacha Chitha

↳ role in Anne Larson affair.

↳ politicised Komagata Maru episode.

↳ tried to create movement when INC was split after Swadeshi

↳ Leaders: Mohd. Barkatullah, Ram Chandra

(V) South African diaspora

↳ opposed black laws, marriage restrictions

↳ Transvaal boundary crossing

↳ Natal Indian congress (NIC) by Gandhi got support from Gokhale

↳ Tolstoy farm → test bed for Gandhian movements.

(VI) Diaspora in South East Asia

↳ joined Indian national army under Mohan Singh

↳ supported Subhash Chandra Bose in setting up provisional govt. for free India

↳ Rani Jhansi regiment → women participation.

(IV) Diaspora in Europe

(i) ↳ Radical revolutionary nationalism → (eg) Madan Lal Dhingra assassinating Curzon Wylie.

↳ carry forward propaganda → (eg) India house set up by Shyamji Krishnavarma

↳ great ideological campaigns and appeals.

(V) Other contributions.

↳ existing Indian leaders abroad.
(eg) Lala Lajpat Rai's work in London

↳ winning non Indian allies
(eg) blacks of south Africa.

↳ combat racism
↳ raised by graduates.

Indian diaspora imparted a global outlook to India's freedom struggle.

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

Environmental movements have been carried out before like the Bhairodev Sanctuary movement in 1700. However, the post independent India saw environment centric movements (instead of religion/culture)

- Silent valley movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement.

Reasons behind emergence

1. Legacy factors:
   ↳ Indian forests act 1865, 1927 had created restrictions. Independence created renewed hopes & aspirations.

2. Emergence of civil society.
   - Narmada Bachao Andolan saw NGO pressure group participation

(3) Increased awareness on global level.

(eg) 1972 stockholm conference; 1989 IPCC reports served as wake up call.

(4) presence of new legislative tools.

(eg) silent valley protests demanding protection under wildlife protection act

(5) 3rd wave of Indian feminism. → women participation in movements.

(eg) Medha Patekar in Narmada Bachao Andolan.

(6) Tied to tribal displacement & livelihoods

(eg) recent Hasdeo Aranya protests.

(Tribals ~ 8% pop, but 50% displaced).

(7) sacred groves → (eg) Meghalaya sacred groves

significance of the above

① getting new protected areas
   eg silent valley national park.

② ~~local~~ rise to joint forest managent (JFM)
   eg chipko movement gave rise to JFM in Uttarakhand.

③ Women empowerment
   ↳ feminist scholar Vandana Shiva notes this in her work.

④ Restoration of wildlife:

Tigers.

2006	~1500
2022	~3700

⑤ strong legislative framework:
   eg National green tribunal, Environment protection act 1986.

Despite a positive role, the recent rise of greenpeace international funding anti-coal TPP present a potential negative side to these movements

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

According to IPCC 2021, global temperature have increased by 1.09°c. This will have a profound impact on Indian Himalayan region.

Impact on Indian Himalayas.

I. Ecological/Environmental impacts.

① Glacial retreat.
↳ India has lost 15% glaciers since 1970

② Increased forest fires. (eg. Pine fires of HP)
↳ ~22.27% forests are vulnerable. (ISFR-2021)

③ Introduction of alien species.
eg. species similar to Prosopis Juliflora, Lantana Camara.

④ irregular snowfall.

⑤ Anomalous phenomenon.

(eg) Karakoram anomaly.

II. ~~Im~~ impact on humans

① make agriculture difficult.

↳ 1°C temp rise ⇒ 10% decrease in production (IPCC-4 2014)

② loss of traditional agricultural practices

(eg) Pampore saffron farming of Kashmir

③ Biodiversity loss → impact animal herders.

(eg) Pashmina economy may suffer.

④ irregular heavy rainfall → glacial lake outbursts

(eg) 2013 Uttarakhand floods

→ landslides.

(eg) ~~Kat~~ Himachal landslides 2018.

⑤ Loss of cultural heritage

(eg) damage of Kalka-Shimla railway

line in 2023 due to landslides.

Steps to mitigate impacts

① Proper EIA for developmental projects
- alleged violations in Chardham project

② Dealing with floods
- ↳ Urban flooding cells (NDMA)
- ↳ aquifer mapping (NDMA).
- ↳ capacity parity between IMD and CWC.

③ Dealing with landslides
- ↳ create land bundh's / walls (NDMA) (learn from Tripura model)
- ↳ effective contour mapping (NDMA)

④ Increase protected areas → <5% of area under protection.

Most importantly, an one himalaya approach by including Nepal, Bhutan, China & even Pakistan is the need of the hour.

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

The 2023 Joshimath land subsidence showed how it can impact environment, create social tensions and lead to loss of heritage.

Possible reasons behind subsidence

① Tectonic land subsidence.
- (eg) subsidence in Kahramanmaras region of Turkey after 2023 earthquake

② Aquifer collapse
- ↳ excessive extraction → (eg) Jakarta subsidence
- ↳ Puncture in aquifer → seen in Joshimath.

③ Heavy manmade structures
- (eg) Shanghai land subsidence case.

(4) Sea level rise → apparent subsidence of coasts.

(5) Large scale construction projects

(eg) NTPC Tapovan Vishnugad project is blamed for ~~land~~ Joshimath issue

Need to be ready with a plan

(1) Take precautionary action.

(eg) Mishra committee had recommended avoiding construction in Joshimath.

(2) Predict & plan development.

(eg) Indonesia had to shift capital to Nusantara

(3) Ready evacuation plans

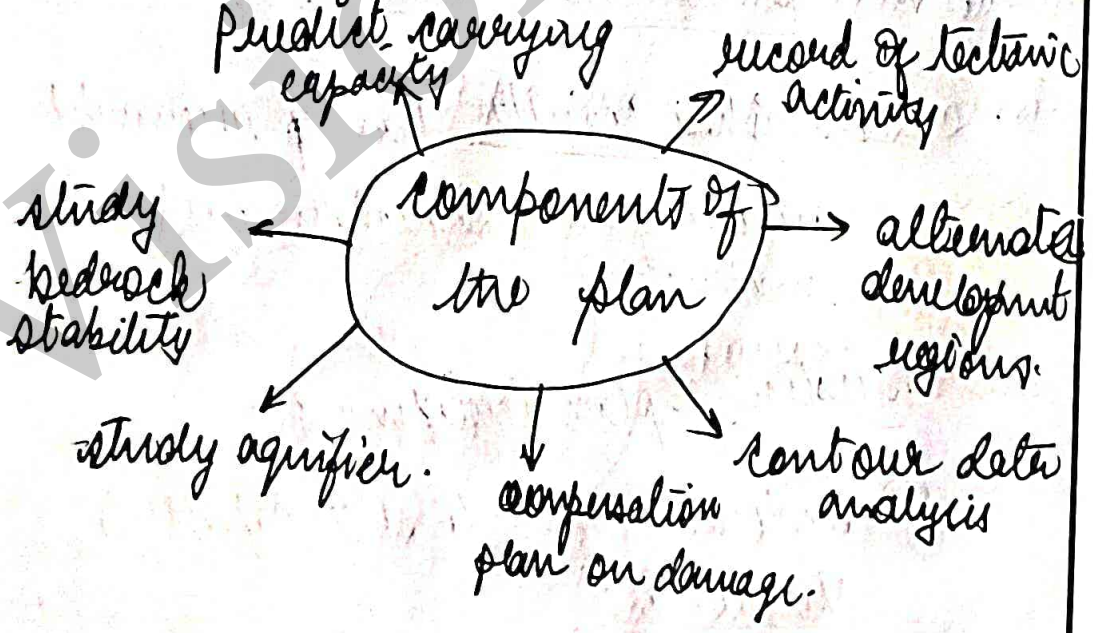
(eg) social tensions simmered in Joshimath.

(4) Mitigate the ~~iss~~ environmental impact of subsidence.

(5) Study the dimension of rivers due to sinking

(6) Minimize economic losses.

(eg) cracks in Joshimath houses.



The need of the hour is adopt strategic environment assessment, social impact assessment in addition to comprehensive environmental impact assessment.

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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

The arctic amplification has been warming arctic at 2x the global pace (~~NOAA~~). (Arctic report card 2022). This has opened arctic for economic exploitation.

Natural resources potential

① presence of rich oil and gas reserves

② recent rare earth deposits found ~~off the coast~~ in Sweden.

③ Permafrost thawing → new boundaries for mining & drilling.

~~③~~ Batagaiken crater formation.

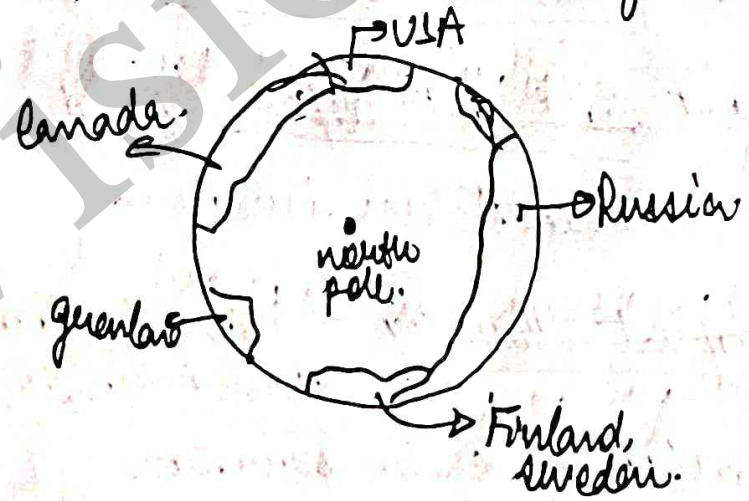
④ potential natural gas hydrates

↳ 10% of reserves are sufficient for India's 100 years energy demand.

(5) Possible coal reserves under Greenland's glaciers.

(6) Fishing stocks for coastal economy

Driver of economic development
- → increased economic activity
- → assist development of north sea route
- → decrease dependency on China for rare earth.
- → energy security of the world.



Environmental impact

(1) Moral hazard → climate change is good as it frees up arctic?

② Impact on flora & fauna.
   (i) Polar bear habitat loss

③ Accelerate melting:
   (i) nuclear icebreaker 'Rossiya' commissioned by Russia.

④ Fossil fuel extraction → against Carbon neutrality target.

social impacts

① Eskimos, other tribes will be affected.

② competition for arctic → social tensions.
   (i) China's polar silk road policy Vs. India's arctic policy.

③ better economic opportunity → immigration → social tensions

The arctic council must play a leading role to ensure arctic does not become a geopolitical arena.

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 the stretching of social, economical, poutical and cultural fabric across national borders.

Impact on family due to Globalisation

① Rise of Individualism ⇒ delayed marriages.

② Nuclear families emergence
~48% Indians belong here (census 2011)

③ Shift in aim of marriage
↓
Religious Dharma to lifelong companionship

(4) Re-emergence of joint families in some cases

dual working parents → grandparents moving in to support

(5) Globalisation → Urbanisation → Female headed households in rural areas.

↳ 2011 | 18.7%
2016 | 13.6%
→ Female headed agricultural households

(6) Changed perception on motherhood.

↳ paternal leaves concept.

↳ new white collar jobs for women.

(7) Dual burden of work on working women

(8) Western movies → informality in family relationships.

(9) Father is no longer a role authority but a friend.

(9) Emergence of LGBTQ families:

↳ ~~impo~~ LGBTQ+ have been inspired by western movements.

(10) Globalisation → weakening joint families → increased freedom of profession & marriage to individuals.

(11) Creation of white collar jobs. → women employment & independence → increasing divorce rates.

Globalisation has transformed social structure and family transformation is a small part of a large scale change

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

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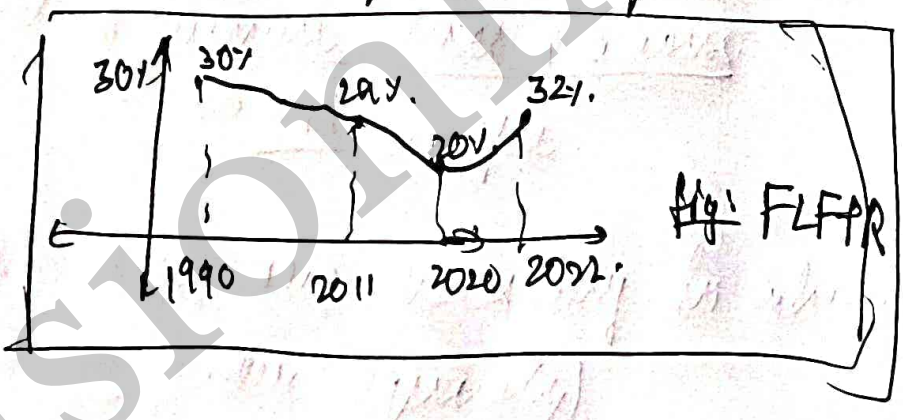
20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

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

Female labour force participation rate ranges between 20-32% showcasing gender exclusivity at workplace.



Biases in society

① sexual harassment
#MeToo

② limited to low end jobs.

③ dis-crimination in promotions

(4) societal limitation.

(eg) lack of security at night → difficulty in attending night shifts

(5) Limited granting of grants in R&D

↳ only 14% female researchers in STEM.

(6) Lack of sensitivity to issues.

(eg) debate surrounding menstrual leave.

(7) Maternity leaves → hamper careers.

Steps to take

(1) Effectively implement existing legislations.

(eg) WFI did not have ICC under POSH.

(2) Granting menstrual leaves.

(eg) Spain did recently

③ Legal backing to paternity leaves

④ Highlight contributions of successful leaders → Indra Nooyi

⑤ Mandatory transport services at night

⑥ All women police stations.
↳ TN example.

These steps are necessary to achieve SDG-5 (Gender equality)