

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2363)

Name of Candidate	KSHITIJ ADITYA SHARMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	45933652
Center	ONLINE	Date	31-08-2024

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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>HINDI &amp; ENGLISH</b>. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> 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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<b>Total Marks Obtained:</b>			<b>Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?</b>	
<b>Remarks:</b>				
			<b>Recommended</b>	
			<b>Strongly Recommended</b>	

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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.

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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

Starting from the 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, Indian culture gradually spread across Asia Minor and even reached as far as Greece, and even to South East Asia.

Modes of spread of culture

① along the silk route: the control of the route by Kushans helped spread Buddhism to Bactria and beyond.

② Greek travellers like Heli'dorus came to India and adopted Vaishnavism during Maurya Period.

③ The Sangam Kings had very wide trade with Egypt & Rome which

helped spread of culture. The statue of  
saxoni found at Pompeii.

- ④ During the Kushana Period, Nagarjuna  
travelled ~~the~~ to Japan to spread  
Mahayana Buddhism.
- ⑤ Travellers like Fa Hien & Xuanzang  
also helped the spread of Indian  
culture.
- ⑥ In Kalinga, the ancient Bali yatra  
of traders was a major route  
of cultural contact from 5th century AD.
- ⑦ Similarly, the Chalukyas of Gujarat  
and Rashtrakutas also sent their  
ambassadors to Arabia.

Thus, people to people contact, trade  
and spread of faith were the key  
modes of spread of culture.

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

The British mercantilist policies revolved around the development of Britain at the cost of the colonies rather than shared growth. This altered the fundamental nature of Indian agriculture.

colonial era capitalist policies and role in creating famines

① The new land revenue systems focussed on profit maximisation rather than actually boosting agricultural growth.

② The administrative setup of Cornwallis was aimed at revenue generation as key priority.

③ Introduction of Railways primarily for

draining produce out of the rural economy.

- ④ focus on cash crops like opium, tea and cotton at the cost of food grains. Ex Deccan famine
- ⑤ diversion of resources during the wars creating deliberate scarcity.  
Ex great Bengal famine - 1940s.
- ⑥ destruction of crafts industry creating more land stress as workers moved to agriculture.
- ⑦ low/no focus on actually enhancing land productivity led to decline of actual productivity in colonial era.

Thus, the British policies were aimed at the drain of Indian wealth, inwarding in agriculture, even at the cost of food insecurity & famines.

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

If the constitution is a reflection of the aspirations of our freedom fighters for civil rights, the freedom struggle itself is the source of these aspirations.

Origin of civil liberties in the freedom movement

- ① As far back as 1895, Tilak had put forth the swaraj Bill on fundamental rights.
- ② The INC was formed in 1885 with an aspiration for basic rights.
- ③ The Nehru Report of 1928 focussed on 14 fundamental rights and a secular constitution.

- ④ Similarly, the Karachi session<sup>1931</sup> look up an agenda on the discussion of basic rights for Indians.
- ⑤ Various leaders like Sarojini Naidu petitioned the British for gender parity in rights.
- ⑥ Further the Sarda act of 1929 also sought to grant basic reproductive autonomy to women.
- ⑦ Article 17 flows directly from Ambedkar's quest against untouchability.
- ⑧ Articles 25-28 reflect the secular origins of our freedom struggle.
- ⑨ Article 22 was introduced to ensure that preventive detention is not abused.

Thus, <sup>the</sup> constitution is a reflection of the wisdom of our leaders and their own struggle for rights.

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

The flame ignited by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 continues to burn to this day in the middle east due to various factors.

Factors sustaining the conflict

- ① Failure of the UN Partition Plan, 1948 to create peace
- ② Role of Arab policies and Iran in maintaining tensions.
- ③ Israel's apartheid policies as denounced by the ICJ in the Israeli wall case.
- ④ Failure of the Oslo accords.
- ⑤ Rise of Hamas at the cost of the PLO which worked towards peace & recognised Israel.

- ⑥ Israel's own hypes - aggressive politics  
and expansion into West Bank.

### Way forward

- ① The Oslo Peace Process has to be  
revived at all costs.
- ② Israel should stop colonisation  
of the West Bank through  
settler colonies.
- ③ Seizing out sources of funding  
to Hamas.
- ④ The 1967 boundary lines should  
be restored.
- ⑤ A responsible democratic government  
in Palestine through free elections.

Thus, the fortunate path to peace  
has to be laid out through peace  
negotiations & suppression of violence.

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

The unique characteristics of the warm Mediterranean sea, Sahara desert and the European relief create several local wind systems.

Reasons for prominence of wind systems

- ① Mistral flowing down the Alps gets warm due to adiabatic press.
- ② Khamisin blows warm winds from the Egyptian desert
- ③ The warm Mediterranean sea creates an intense low pressure system.
- ④ winds blowing from the Sahara to Europe create blood rains due to the red dust.

⑤ In the winters, the western disturbance are generated due to the westerly jet stream.

### Impact on regional climate and life

① Help promote a warmer and pleasant weather in South France and Italy.

② growth of horticulture in Italy aided by the local winds.

③ Winter rainfall helps the wheat harvest.

④ However, in recent years, there has been a rise in cyclones in the Mediterranean sea due to global warming.

Thus, the local winds have helped ~~to~~ define the unique culture of the region for centuries.

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

While primarily a destructive force,  
cyclones can have positive impacts  
on local ecology, livelihoods and  
weather patterns.

### Positive impact on ecosystems

- ① They have acted as agents of  
spread of vegetation across oceans  
to remote islands.
- ② Allow for relative destruction of  
mangroves.
- ③ Reduce silt accumulation around  
shores aiding coral growth.
- ④ Bring rainfall with them, thereby  
helping the forests grow.

## Impacts on geographical areas

- ① Monsoons are driven by cyclonic circulations.
- ② The tropical cyclone belt is one of the most densely populated belts of the world.

However with growing trend of erratic cyclones, especially in the Indian sea, there is a need to ensure disaster preparedness to mitigate their adverse impacts.

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 refers to the relative underdevelopment of resource rich states despite their vast potential for economic growth. Eg Sharkhand

### Reasons for resource curse

- ① corruption and diversion of resources
- ② displacement of locals and removal from the growth process.
- ③ destruction of local ecology and traditional livelihoods.

### Risks of single resource dependence

- ① Increases vulnerability of growth due to dependence on one resource.
- ② can create inequalities between the

have & have not.

③ diversification is required for long term sustainability.

eg ~~the~~ UAE diversifying away from oil to tourism.

④ vulnerable to demand fluctuations  
eg Malaysia & palm oil

### Way forward

① sustain traditional livelihoods & monetise them eg mp govt vanshan scheme

② Use of strict mineral foundation to promote inclusive growth.

③ gradual diversification beyond one single resource.

Thus, a single resource can kick-start growth but cannot sustain it. Meeting

SDG-11 & 12 requires a wider basket of economic activities.

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

As per CGWA, 2/3 of India's districts are water stressed. This problem is only worse in ~~my~~ major urban centres -

Causes for urban water crises

- ① construction has severely harmed the percolative capacity of soil
- ② encroachment over major water bodies, lakes & rivers.  
eg Musi river in Hyderabad
- ③ urban green cover is rapidly disappearing. eg Gurugram's urban concrete jungle
- ④ low focus on water harvesting in most cities.
- ⑤ erratic monsoons and climate change.

## Way forward to tackle water crisis

- ① Promoting urban water user associations in societies.
- ② Municipal taxes on water supply should be increased.
- ③ Retrofitting water harvesting systems & making it mandatory for new constructions.
- ④ Reducing the water use intensity of Indian agriculture.
- ⑤ Utilise traditional water storage like Phads or Bawdis.

Thus, the urban water crisis is a self-imposed calamity. Resource use efficiency and efficient planning are crucial to mitigate this crisis.

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

Post the 1991 LPG reforms, the family dynamics have been modified by emergence of the market as a powerful actor & shrinking role of state.

### Role of market forces

- ① Female employment has increased their empowerment.
- ② care function of families is being delegated to nannies.
- ③ online bonding with friends and family across beyond geographical constraints, through social media.
- ④ Financial control of the patriarch has reduced.
- ⑤ Celebrations have become commercialised.

Role of the state

- ① actively helped reduce female TFR to 2.0 as per NFHS-5.
- ② Pushed for female growth inclusion leading to rising female LFPR to 37% in 2023.
- ③ Nuclear families a result of migration to urban centres.
- ④ Helped reduce sex-selective abortion and greater acceptance of the girl child.
- ⑤ several states are trying to regulate line-in relationships. eg uttarakhand VCC.

Thus family as an institution is being shaped by market & state forces. However, we need to ensure that our traditional values are not eroded.

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

As per World Poverty Clock, India has successfully reduced extreme poverty below the goal of 3%, 7 years before the 2030 deadline.

However, new causes of vulnerability have emerged.

- ① Increasing trend of feminisation of poverty.
- ② Climate change related vulnerability from sea level rise.
- ③ Rising urban unsustainability and quality of living constraints.
- ④ Lack of a financial safety net as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic.

⑤ caste & class inequalities persist, &  
may be rising

### Restructuring social protections

① consider shift towards UBI to ensure  
basic protection of all.

② economic survey has recommended a  
monopsony model of health insurance  
for all

③ Promoting stimular economy and  
responsible consumption through  
lift movement

④ Leveraging e-tech to improve quality  
of health and education services  
eg. e-sanjeevani portal

⑤ Promote WHO-recommended one-Health  
approach to reduce health risks.

Thus, our social protection system needs  
to be transformed to tackle modern  
challenges.

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, originating with the three sangams at Madurai and Kapatapuram are a crucial window into ancient Tamil society & culture & even beyond it.

Political and socioeconomic insights

① crucial source of information on the political organisation of Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.

② Rituals of Valkioutal or ritual suicide are described in the texts.

③ The presence of a caste system is detailed in these texts.

④ spread of Buddhism and Jainism in Tamil Nadu. Teg Manimekalai was

- a Buddhist nun herself.
- ⑤ Division of land revenue into five categories has been described.
- ⑥ Hero stone or nadu kal worship has been described.
- ⑦ Presence of a feudalistic structure in the society.
- ⑧ Descriptions of ancient religious practices and worship of Hindu deities like Murugan.

### Information beyond Tamil society

- ⑥ showed that they were aware of Northern kingdoms but contact was limited.
- ⑦ crucial source of information on Roman trade in Asia, especially South Asia.

③ Also describe the contact of the Sangam kings with egypt and ethiopia.

④ For instance, the Roman empire at akkamedu led to the discovery of wine bottles, roman coins and goods.

⑤ contact with the island of sri lanka has also been described in the books.

⑥ Further, they validate other historical sources like the Periplus of the erythraean sea, Historia Naturalis of Pliny, and even the Udaygiri inscriptions.

Thus, the Sangam literature, though incomplete and partly lost, is a crucial source of historical reconstruction.

12.

पशु प्रतीकों पर विशेष बल देते हुए बौद्ध धर्म में प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के महत्व 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

The use of natural and animal motifs in Buddhist art is a testament to its respect for natural life and connection to nature based on dharma towards all.

Significance of symbolic language

① In Hinayana Buddhism, personification of the Buddha was not allowed.

② Various Jataka stories like the Vidurpanthi Jataka or Ruru Jataka use animal motifs.

③ The story of Buddha's birth shows Mayadevi being protected by an elephant.

④ In ashokan pillars, too, various animals have been used to depict qualities of:

- ① lion - road of sharma in all directions
- ② Bull - Birth of Buddha
- ③ Horse - Mahabhinishkramana
- ④ elephant - Dream of Mayadevi

⑤ In later narrative art, the Buddha is often seen around animals showing his compassion. Eg At Amaravati stupa.

### Other forms of symbolism

- ① The banyan tree represents the attainment of Nirvana.
- ② Footsteps are used to depict the Mahaparinirvana.

- ③ Symbolism of stupas themselves:
- Ⓐ anda - divine conception & ~~oneness~~ <sup>oneness</sup>
  - Ⓑ 3 chakras - Buddha, Dhamma & Sangha
  - Ⓒ Yasti - separation of the divine and the mundane
  - Ⓓ Par Pradakshina path - Path of renunciation and sacrifice.
- ④ The toranas also depict various Jataka tales as seen on the Sanchi stupa.
- ⑤ Lastly, the mudras of the Buddha show his various divine qualities. Vara Bhumi Sparsha Mudra on the Maha Vijaya depiction at Aparta

Thus, the symbolism represents the key teachings of the Buddha and harmonises them with a focus on nature

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

The first world war (1914 - 1919) created great socio economic upheaval that changed the direction of the freedom struggle and turned it into a popular quest for freedom.

Hardships brought by WW-1

- ① Rising inflation in India squeezed out the masses for basic amenities and food.
- ② the industrialists were denied benefit of this rising cost of goods.
- ③ In agriculture, the middlemen cornered all surplus profits.

- ④ do Bipin chandra notes, the elderly was  
the farmer in unjoem and shared  
the same struggles.
- ⑤ The Defence of India Rules, 1915  
brought about heavy abuses of  
civil rights.
- ⑥ The Jallianwala Bagh massacre  
further created resentment.
- ⑦ the humiliating Treaty of Versailles  
created new ground for struggle.
- ⑧ Home Rule League movement was  
brutally suppressed.

### Emergence of mass mobilisation

- ① Gandhiji effectively mobilised the  
anguish of the masses towards  
the freedom struggle.

- ② Mobilisation of the Swaraj Sabha
- ③ The Non cooperation movement ~~was~~ saw wide participation from peasants, women, businessmen & minorities
- ④ The Swadh Kisan Sabha also helped mobilise the farmers.
- ⑤ Further, the Russian Revolution also helped the workers organise for their causes. eg formation of AITUC by NM Joshi.
- ⑥ The successes at Champaran and Dhnedabad widened the social base.
- ⑦ The emerging communist groups also aided the rise of national consciousness.
- Thus, the World War I was a watershed moment towards the goal of Swaraj as an integral part of the Non cooperation movement.

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 is the world's largest producer of milk as per the 2024 economic survey, yet its production has several structural challenges.

Challenges to Milk Production

- ① low productivity of desi cow breeds
- ② Availability of high quality semen for hybridisation
- ③ Weak pasteurisation and storage infra
- ④ Limited R&D into new breeds of cows.
- ⑤ Extension services to farmers such as veterinarian assistance is weak.

- ⑥ emergence of diseases like dumpy disease or foot & mouth disease
- ⑦ limited availability of quality fodder
- ⑧ Animal insurance penetration is low.

### Measures for White Revolution 2.0

- ① Promoting the production of fodder as a commercial crop like in Western countries.
- ② Rural community forestry to increase feed availability.
- ③ Reinvigorating the KVKs and ATMAs for better extension services.
- ④ Empowering PPP models in state owned companies for better profitability.
- ⑤ Learning from the success of

Nandini and Amul

- ⑥ availability of germseed should be promoted for use of better quality seeds by farmers.
- ⑦ Promoting food processing in the sector to further increase the profitability.
- ⑧ Certification of products to sanitary and phytosanitary measures to promote exports.

Thus, India already enjoys the benefits of our robust milk production. This can be further augmented to help double farmers' income.

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

As global temperatures rise by up to 2.7°C by 2100 [IPCC data], they can have wide ramifications on tropical rainforests and forest dwellers.

Impacts on tropical rainforests

- ① Increased risk of forest fires
- ② Reduced carbon sinks leading to exacerbation of global warming
- ③ Increased land degradation in forest areas due to rising sea levels and cyclones.
- ④ Land stress may increase due to influx of climate refugees.

- ⑥ Habitat fragmentation for wild animals and loss of biodiversity
- ⑦ loss of livelihood for forest dwelling communities.

### Measures to safeguard tropical forests

- ① Promote joint forest management initiatives through local stewardship.
- ② compensatory afforestation should be made more effective and resilient
- ③ Prevent the spread of arid zones into rainforest areas.  
eg Africa's great green wall
- ④ Promoting silviculture for timber demand as allowed by wildlife amendment act, 2023.

- ⑤ Promoting community forestry, farm forestry and urban forestry.
- ⑥ TN yodavamaan case principle of once a forest, always a forest should be upheld.
- ⑦ sovereign construction of carbon sinks in line with one INDCs under Paris Agreement.
- ⑧ reclamation of wastelands and degraded patches.  
eg) UP govt initiative for reclamation of saline lands.
- ⑨ long term adaptation measures to prevent future loss.

Thus the forests offer significant ecological value to humans. To conserve them is to conserve our own economy and culture.

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

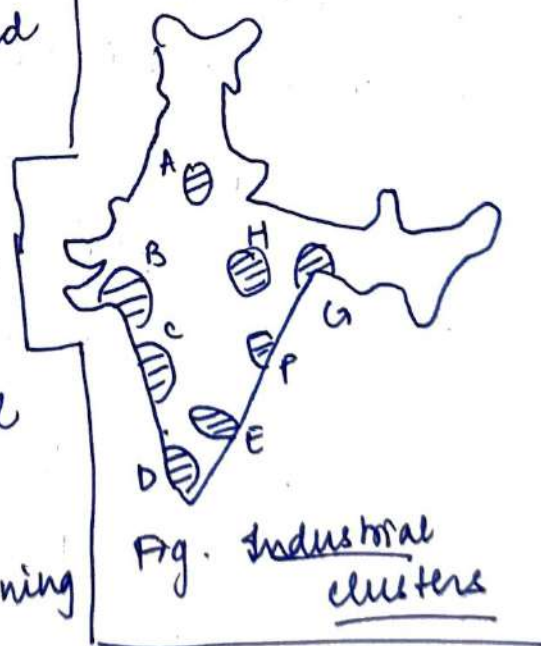
Industrial clusters spread across the nation are crucial for promoting employment-led growth and meeting the goal of USD 2 trillion exports by 2030.

Factors responsible for emergence of industrial clusters

① access to ports and shipping infra

Fig G - Kolkata Industrial cluster

② Presence of mineral deposits and development of mining industry. Fig H - Chota Nagpur cluster



- ③ availability of credit at reasonable cost and agglomeration economies  
 Ex C - Mumbai Pune cluster
- ④ conducive climatic factors for growth of plantations and spice production  
 Ex D - Kottayam cluster
- ⑤ suitable government policies and incentives. Ex B - Gujarat cluster.
- ⑥ Historical reasons and long-standing presence of industries.  
 Ex E - Chennai - Bangalore cluster.

### Benefits arising out of clusters

- ① economies of scale reducing the cost of production.
- ② easy access to global markets through ports and shipping infrastructure.

- ③ utility services are easily available as needed.
- ④ Promotes efficient use of local resources and competitive advantages.
- ⑤ Promotion of large scale job creation through industries.
- ⑥ Play a crucial role in export-led growth of the economy.
- ⑦ Infrastructural growth creating a multiples effect for the local economy.
- ⑧ Easy access to labour at a single site through migrant & local workers thus industrial clusters are engines of economic growth that are important for inclusive and equitable development.

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

India's textile sector is the second largest source of employment in the industrial sector yet it suffers from various challenges limiting its potential.

Reasons for India's underperformance in textile sector

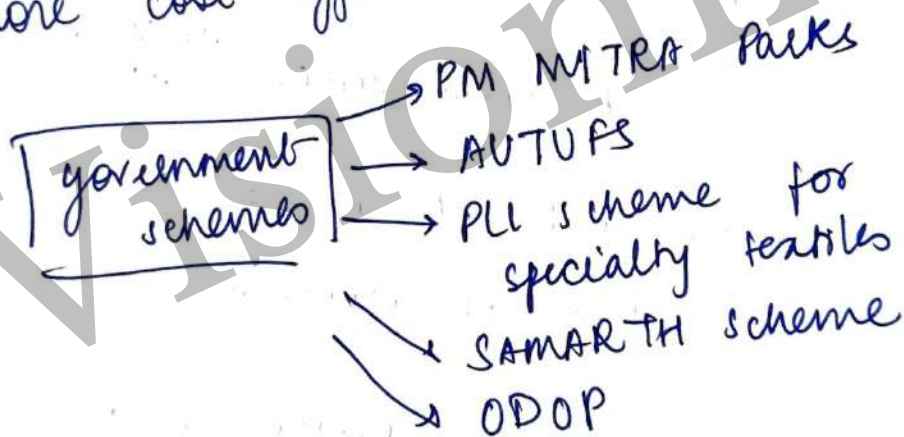
- ① Most enterprises are MSMEs with low economies of scale.
- ② Fragmented nature and spread across the country.
- ③ Low specialisation into new fibres and specialty textiles. eg. Hazmat suits
- ④ Dependence on china for quality dyes and machinery.

- ⑤ low levels of skilling of employees  
limiting their productivity.
- ⑥ Most production goes into local demand  
with little exportable surplus.
- ⑦ Int competition from China, Vietnam  
and Bangladesh.

### Improving ~~cost~~ competitiveness

- ① Promoting the formalisation & expansion  
of SMEs.
- ② Better training and skilling to workers  
through PPP models.
- ③ Developing large industrial clusters  
for textile production.
- ④ Promoting R&D into new materials  
and specialty textiles.

- ⑤ Promoting FDI in the textile sector to promote growth.
- ⑥ Promotion of traditional textiles and fabrics like chanderi silk sarees or chikankari dresses, etc.
- ⑦ Reducing the logistical costs of exports below 10% to make them more cost effective.



Thus, the textile industry can not only promote economic growth, but also boost of our global cultural imprint.

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

While India is enjoying a demographic dividend now, it should brace for a silver tsunami to ensure that inclusive growth is not harmed.

Reasons for embracing silver dividend

- ① Prevent impoverishment of the elderly, especially of women.
- ② Leverage their wide expertise and knowledge productively.
- ③ Development of an elderly care market based on their own needs and inputs.

④ Help in skilling the new generation of workers and enhancing their competitiveness.

⑤ Promote self-reliance of elderly rather than depending on others.

⑥ Reduces isolation and development of mental health issues.

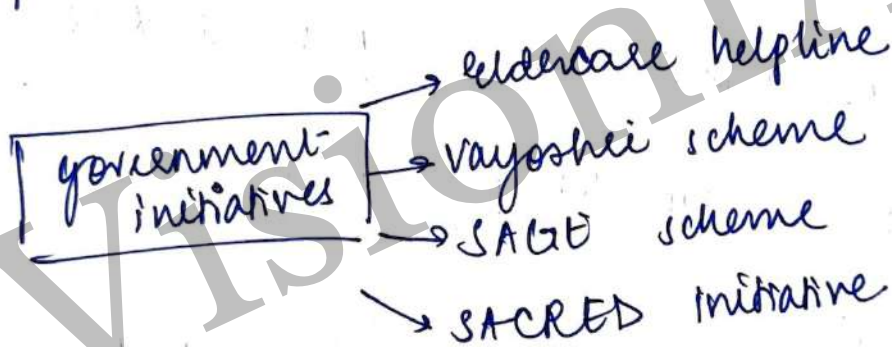
Measures required to reap the dividend

① Promote digital literacy among the elderly.

② Enable work from home through online works. eg Teaching jobs through ed-tech platforms.

③ Economic survey 2024 argues for the development of a care economy for the elderly.

- ④ focus on geriatric and palative care to enhance their productivity.
- ⑤ Promotion of startups in the care economy space. Eg. 'The goodfellows' funded by Tata group.
- ⑥ Tackle ageism in hiring by private companies.



Thus, we must draw on our own culture of respect and learning from elders to ensure that they become a part of our development process rather than mere beneficiaries.

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

Technology has been a critical enabler of female financial inclusion, empowerment and is aiding their active contribution in all spheres beyond traditional mores.

Role of technology in overcoming patriarchal constraints

- ① Spread of progressive ideas through technology has directly challenged patriarchal biases. eg through social media
- ② More economic opportunities for women
- ③ Better access to education and hand-holding where required.

- ④ Remote work has helped manage dual burden.
- ⑤ online tools, trackers and apps have helped promote safety outside the house. Eg SHE-Box initiative.
- ⑥ the #MeToo movement online has also raised awareness of their unique concerns.
- ⑦ Female businesses have easier access to credit.
- ⑧ SHGs and voluntary groups get greater market access.  
Eg amazon sakhi initiative

Way forward to augment participation further

- ① Newly launched Unified lending interface of RBI can be used to give even more access to credit.

- ② Promote platformisation of female gig workers to increase visibility.
- ③ Leverage ONDC to further boost access to consumers.
- ④ National Digital University should launch more courses for specific training & skilling goals.
- ⑤ Promoting financial and digital literacy of women.
- ⑥ NCAER has recommended a dedicated regulator like MUDRA for SHGs to enable their growth.

Thus, technology can further help boost female LPPR from current 37% and achieve the goal of SDG-5 and SDG-10.

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, or a sense of primacy to one's own culture or regional identity, has various facets in India, with language ~~is~~ being only one of them.

### Role of languages in regionalism

- ① very first demand for statehood - Vishalandhra movement was based on language.
- ② the English - Hindi official language controversy further inflamed the issue.
- ③ In the south, Tulu identity remains a basis for statehood demand.

- ④ Most states like Gujarat (1960), Haryana (1966), etc have been created on the basis of linguistic identity.

However, there are various other causes for regionalism

- ① Unique culture and traditions  
eg Meghalaya out of Assam
- ② Regional disparities of growth  
eg Telangana out of Telugu speaking AP.
- ③ Protection of tribal culture and identity. eg Jharkhand.
- ④ Discontent due to resource diversion  
to other areas eg Chhattisgarh
- ⑤ New demands like Bundelkhand, or Marit Pradesh or Vidarbha have no strict linguistic basis

way forward to address regionalistic demands

- ① adherence to the Pazl Ali committee criteria.
- ② Promoting national integration through schemes like Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat.
- ③ ATS should actively promote a feeling of oneness in states of posting.
- ④ Reinvigorate zonal councils under SRA 1956 and the NE Council.
- ⑤ Promote regionally balanced growth even within states.

Thus, we need to realise our fundamental duty under Article 51(a) to uphold the sovereignty, unity & integrity even in domestic regional politics.