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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	offline	Date	29/12/2021

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 ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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:			

15-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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

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.

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba phule, belonged to the lower class called malis, but was instrumental in emancipation of not only dalits but woman as well.

Key Social Reformer

① womans

(a) Fought against female infanticide and set balhatya Prabandhak Samiti

(b) worked for education along with his wife Savitribai of the depressed and marginalised.

(c) Explained the oppression of higher caste on dalits and the other untouchables. (coined word dalit). Formed Satyashodak Samaj

(d) worked towards widow remarriage as well as against practices of child marriage.

Literary works

(a) Ahlanagiri: Used as a medium for propagation of the caste system and its impact on society.

(b) Brahmancha Kasab: Explained the origins of the Brahmanical domination.

(c) Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pratikha
Explained the righteous path of truth.

Jyotiba phule was transcendental figure of dalit politics who inspired many upcoming generations like Ambedkar through not only his life but through his works.

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings have helped in throwing light on the multi-dimensional culture and art of Indian Society

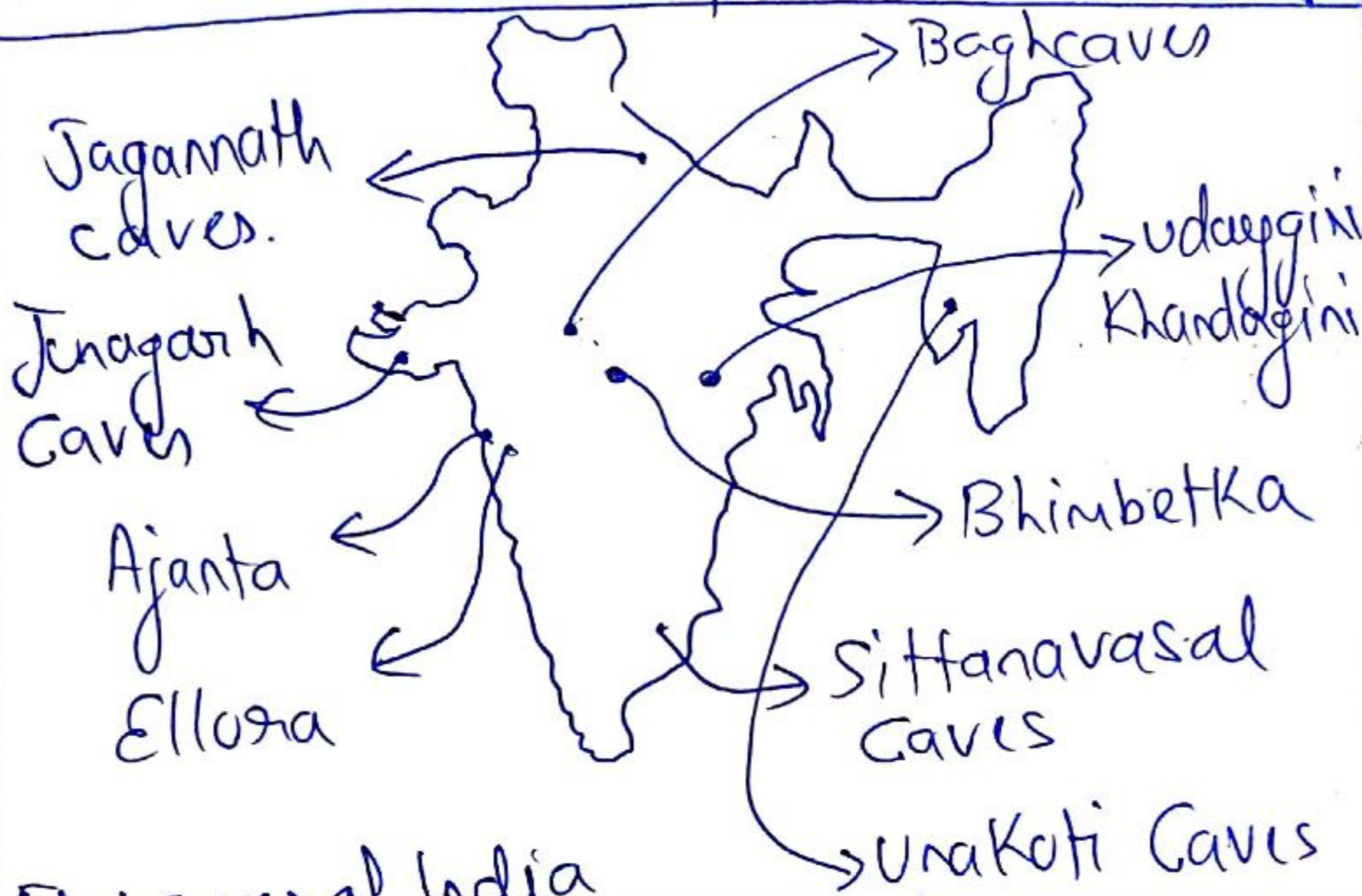


Fig 1: caves of India

Religious attributes

① Caves have shown growth of various religions like

(a) Hinduism → Ellora Caves from 12 to 29 showing

Fresco painting



Mural organic

(1) Kailashnath temple → Fight between
Ram and Ravana

(2) Vishvakarma Caves

(b) Buddhism : Ajanta Caves through
flying apsaras, dancing princesses,
vajrapani & padmapani Buddha
showing different jataka tales and
forms

(c) Jainism → Sittanavasal Caves
showing Tirthankaras

Secular

(a) Bhimbetka paintings showing the
neopaleolithic, mesolithic way of
life (Hunting, festivals, animals)

(b) Jagannath caves : showing life of
paleolithic humans.

(c) Unnaokoti → tribal culture of
North East.

Cave paintings elucidate history by
capturing the emotions for eternity

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3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। मविम्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement, started in October 1905 as a retaliatory measure against Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal.

demonstrate imperial power.



Policy of divide & rule

appease the mughals by shifting capital to Delhi

Break the backbone of Indian nationalism

Although it started as anti-partition involving

(1) Marches & strikes

(2) Singing Bandematram & tying Rakhis for solidarity

(3) Surendranath Banerjee organising Swadesh Bandhab Samiti

However Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai not only spread the movement but changed its character

Economic
↓
Khadi promotion

- Rise of indigenous industries → Subramaniam Pillai → water steam company
- Foreign cloth boycott

Education

- boycotting foreign education
- cherishing India's glorious past → Ru bhandarkar

Paintings & literature

- Anandlal Bose starting Bengal style of painting
- Rabindranath Tagore → Gitajali

Social inclusion

- unity of all classes
- Gender equality

Hence swadeshi movement helped unifying the Indian society not only politically but culturally as well.

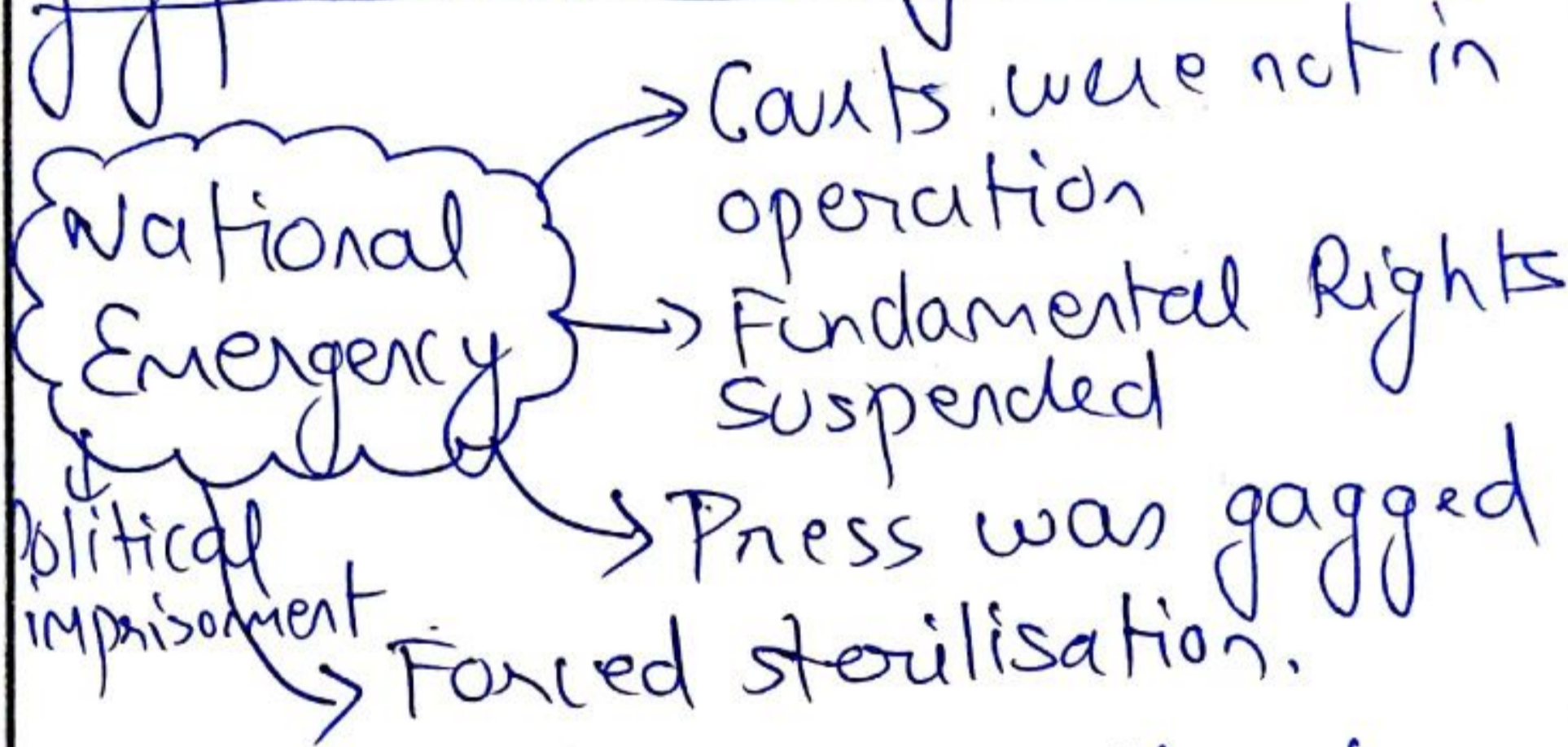
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4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और महज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency was enacted by Indira Gandhi on accounts of armed Rebellion due to the Jayprakash Narayan Movement



The above were not able to stifle the democratic culture but emboldened spirit and resistance of democracy

① Large number of civil society groups took to street for protesting under political leadership

of young students. For ex Lalit Prasad Yadav, Mulayam Singh Yadav

② Regional political parties were emboldened and formed leading to strengthening of federalism.

③ Resignations from Government servants, for upholding constitution

④ Press continued to play important role by spreading magazines. For eg Dainik Jagran, Swaraj Patrika

III-effects

① Imbued fear in minds of political dissenters. (Still seen today)

② Misuse of state power still seen today for curbing dissent

③ Anti-national activities emboldened due to lack of state interventions.

National Emergency marked an important phase of transition of India to mature democracy

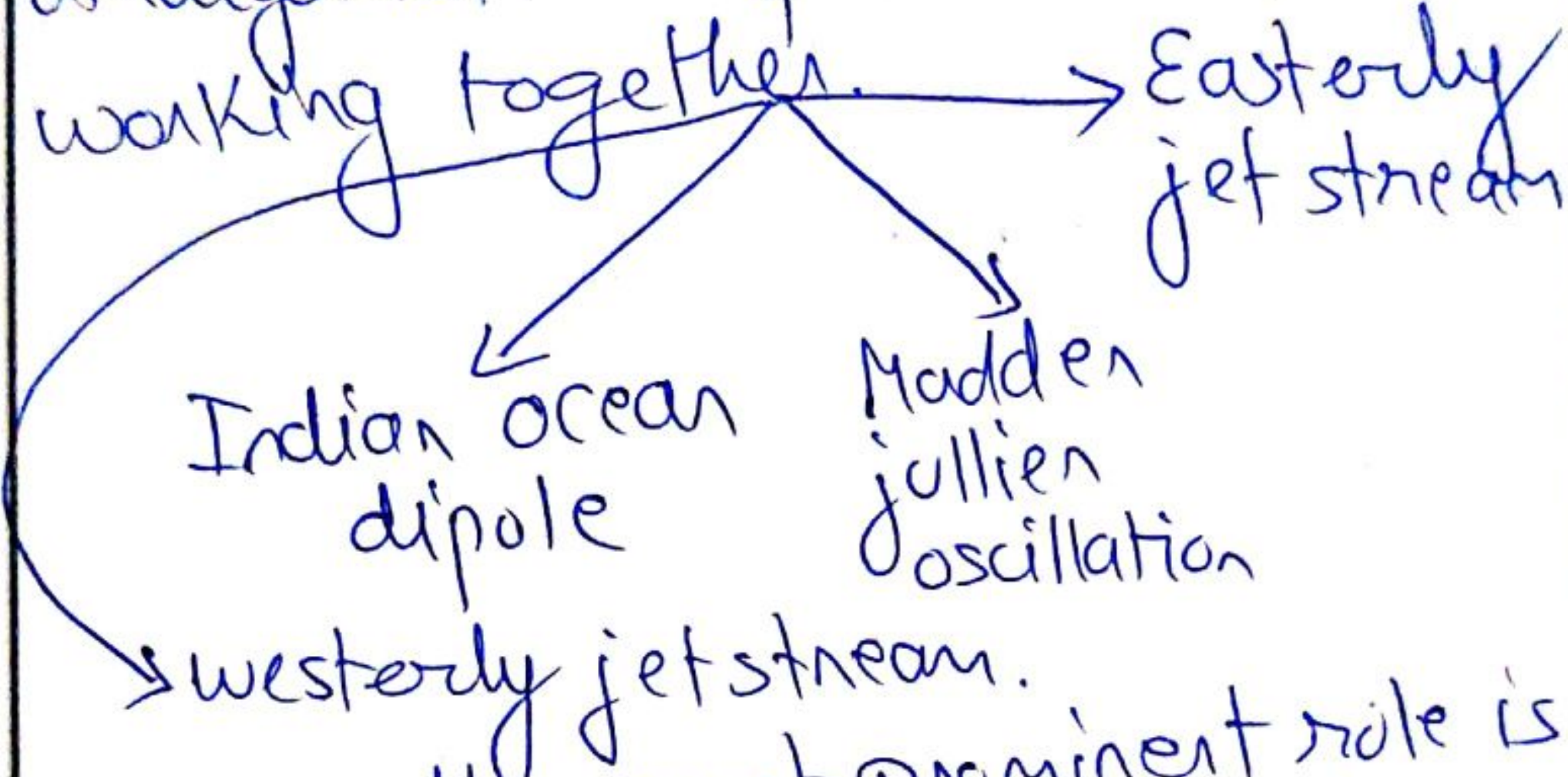
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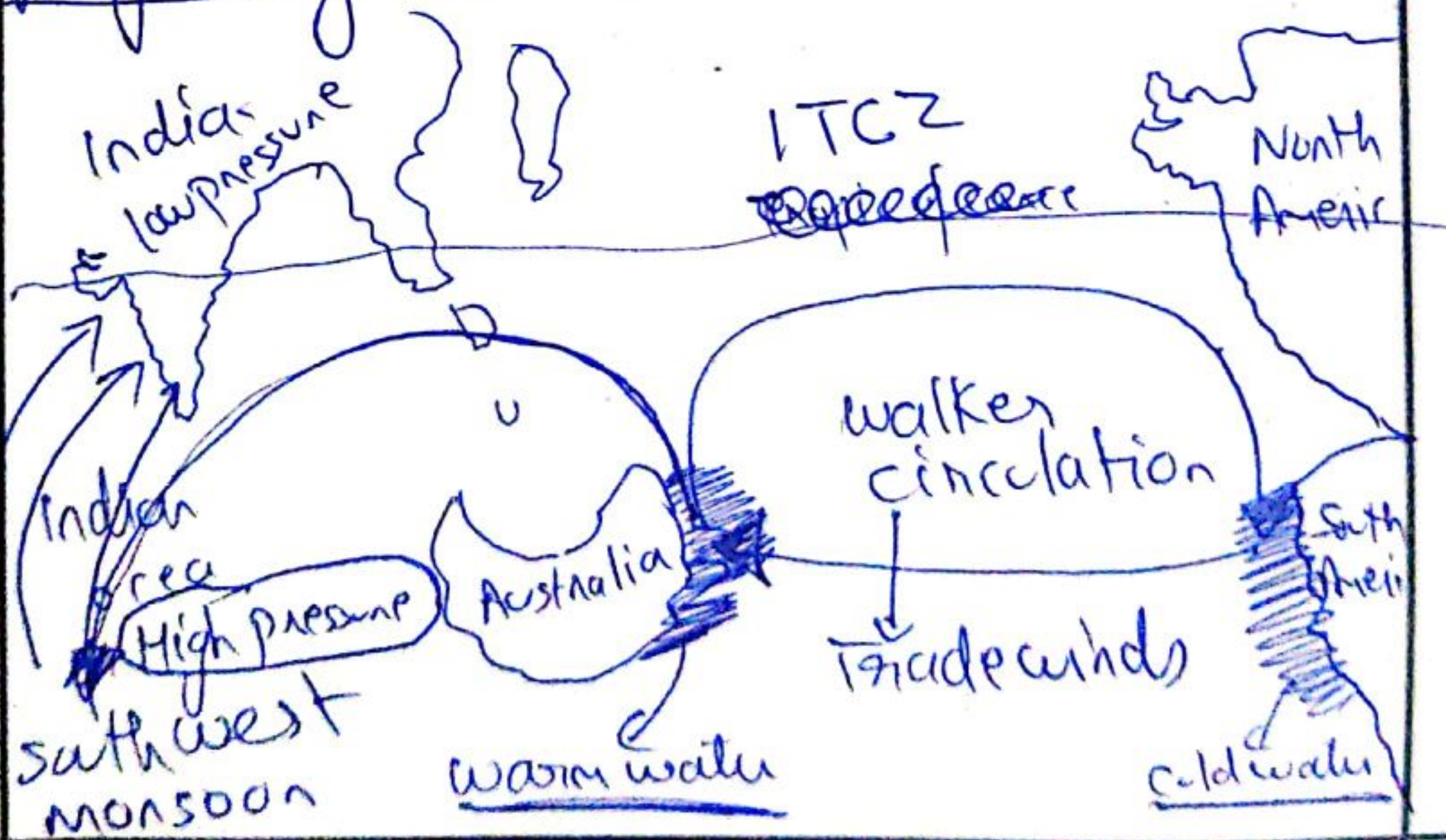
5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. (150 words) 10

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

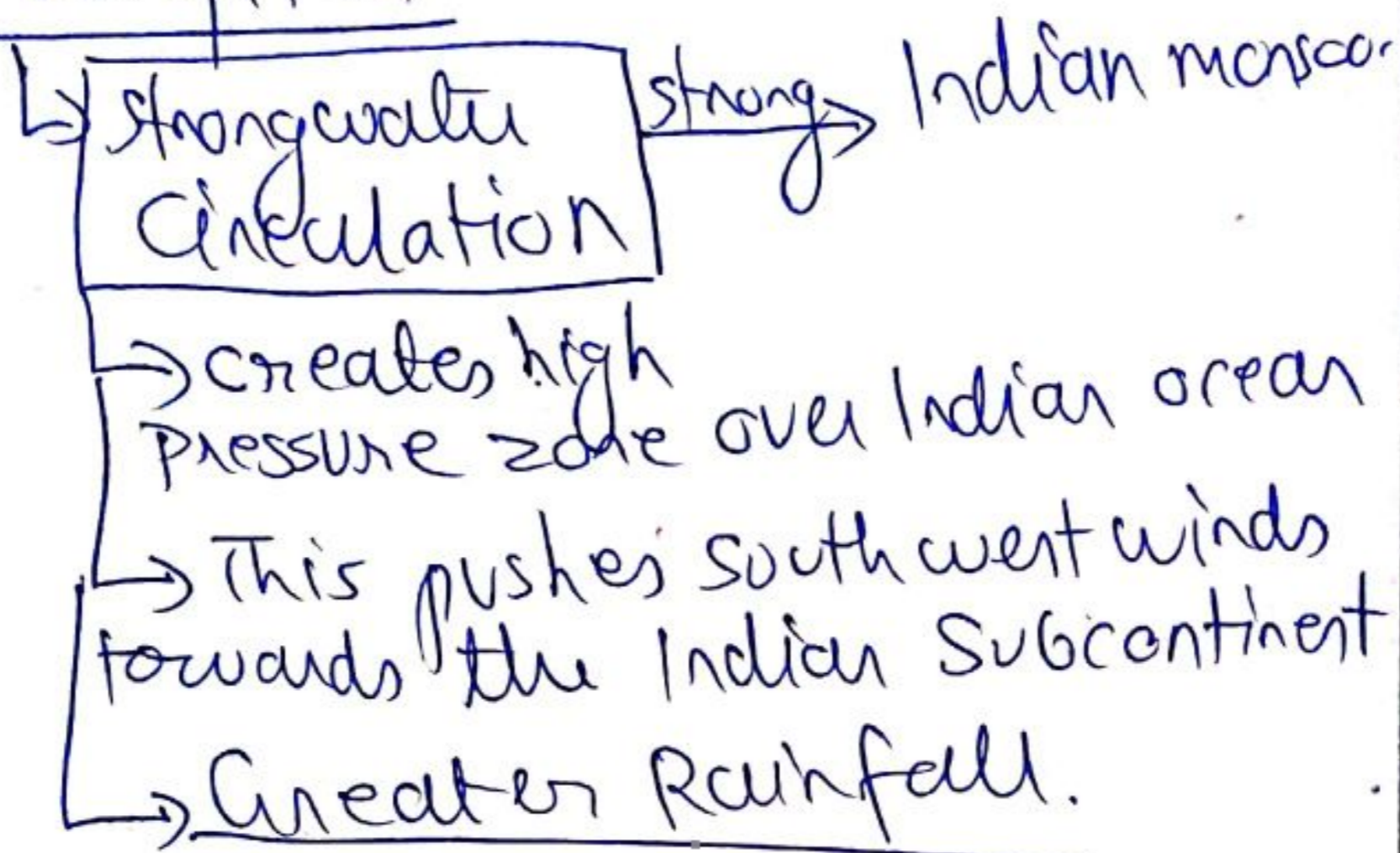
Indian monsoon is a complex phenomena which is an amalgamation of various forces working together.



However the most prominent role is played by walker circulation



① If walker circulation is strong as seen during normal phase or La nina phase, India monsoon will be benefited



However during the El-Nino and El Nino modoki phase coupled with souther oscillation, the walker circulation weakens resulting in lower pressure over Indian ocean. This makes the Indian monsoon weaker.

Weak Walker Circulation → weak → monsoon.

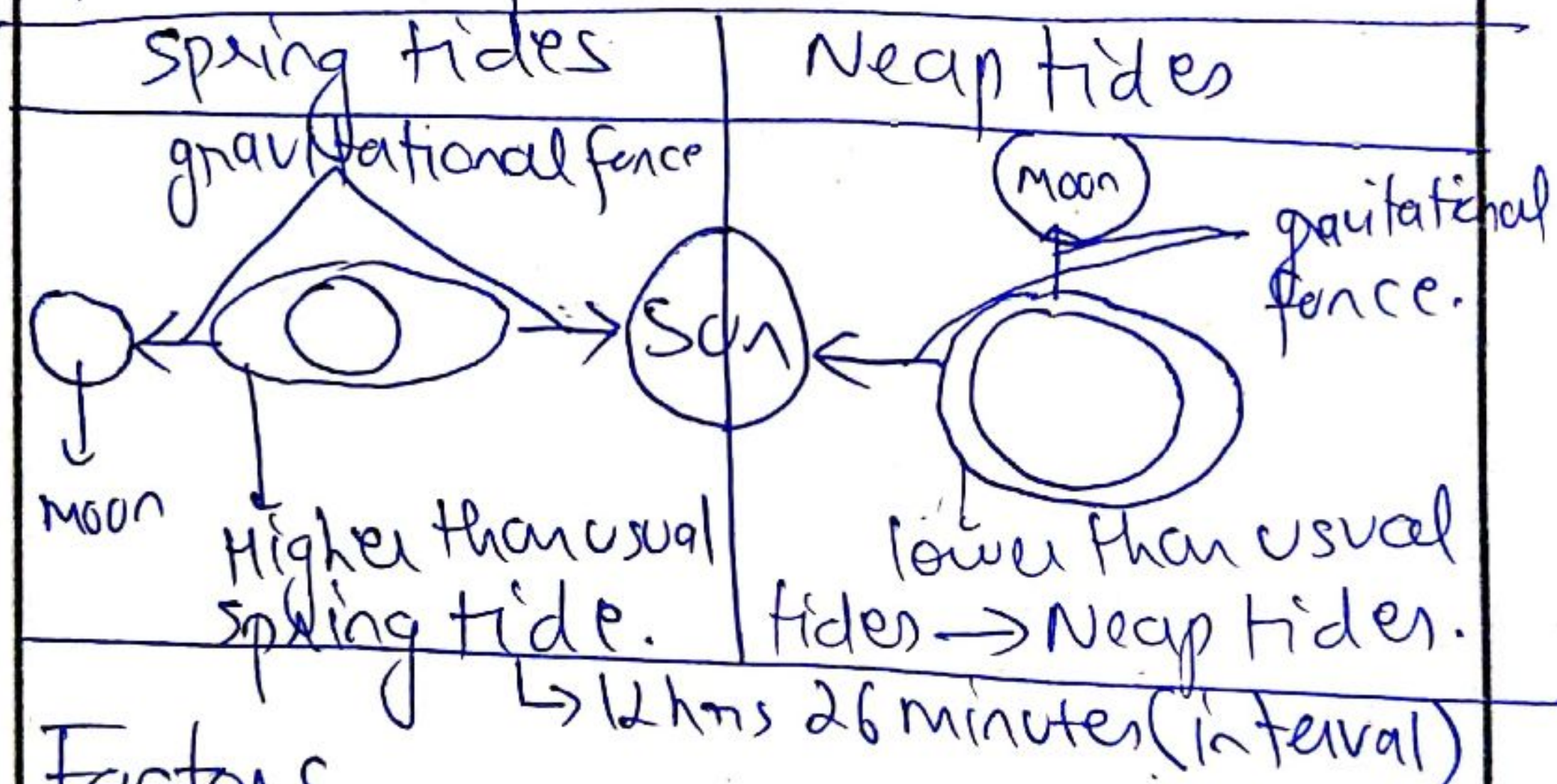
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6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. (150 words) 10

ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are recurring oceanographic phenomena resulting in higher or lower than usual sea level due to changes of gravitational forces of moon & sun.



Factors

- ① Position of moon & sun.
- ② Shape of landmass → narrower the landmass higher the tides.
- ③ Shallowness of the river bed → Tides height increase with less depth.

Geographical Significance

① Helps in ~~the~~ navigation of migrating fishes and aquatic life. For ex Alaskan Salmon.

② Helps clean up shores & removal of waste from coastal areas.

③ Provides nutrients to the aquatic animals washed from shore

Economic Significance

① Helps ships in navigation through ports & canals. For (eg) Bay of Fundy

② Helps sustain aquatic life important for fishing [mangroves
catfishes]

③ Helps in gathering data for sea level monitoring

Hence Tides play a very important in maintaining Homeostasis of not only the planet but to humans as well.

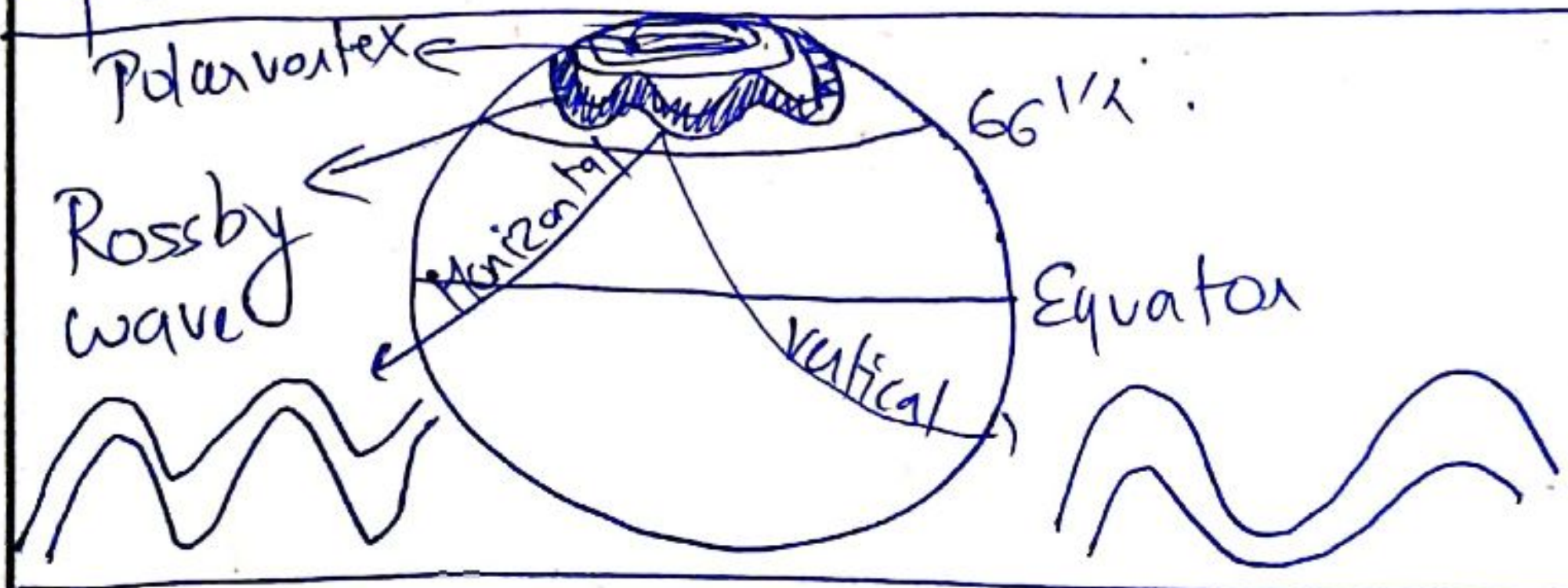
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7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. (150 words) 10

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rossby waves are meandering waves of the jet stream which are responsible for keeping the polar vortex in position as well affects the movement of trade winds.



Role played

① They keep the polar vortex at their place thereby confining the cold air of arctic & antarctic from entering into North America and Australia.

② They are responsible for affecting the formation of frontogenesis. They alter the direction of hurricane season.

③ Responsible for formation of High pressure and low pressure zones thereby altering local weather

④ They act as global heat engines and redistribute temperature not only vertically but horizontally as well.

⑤ They intermix the particles of lower and upper atmosphere thereby maintaining homogeneity

Rossby waves are critical not only for climate but also the particulate distribution and Heat budget

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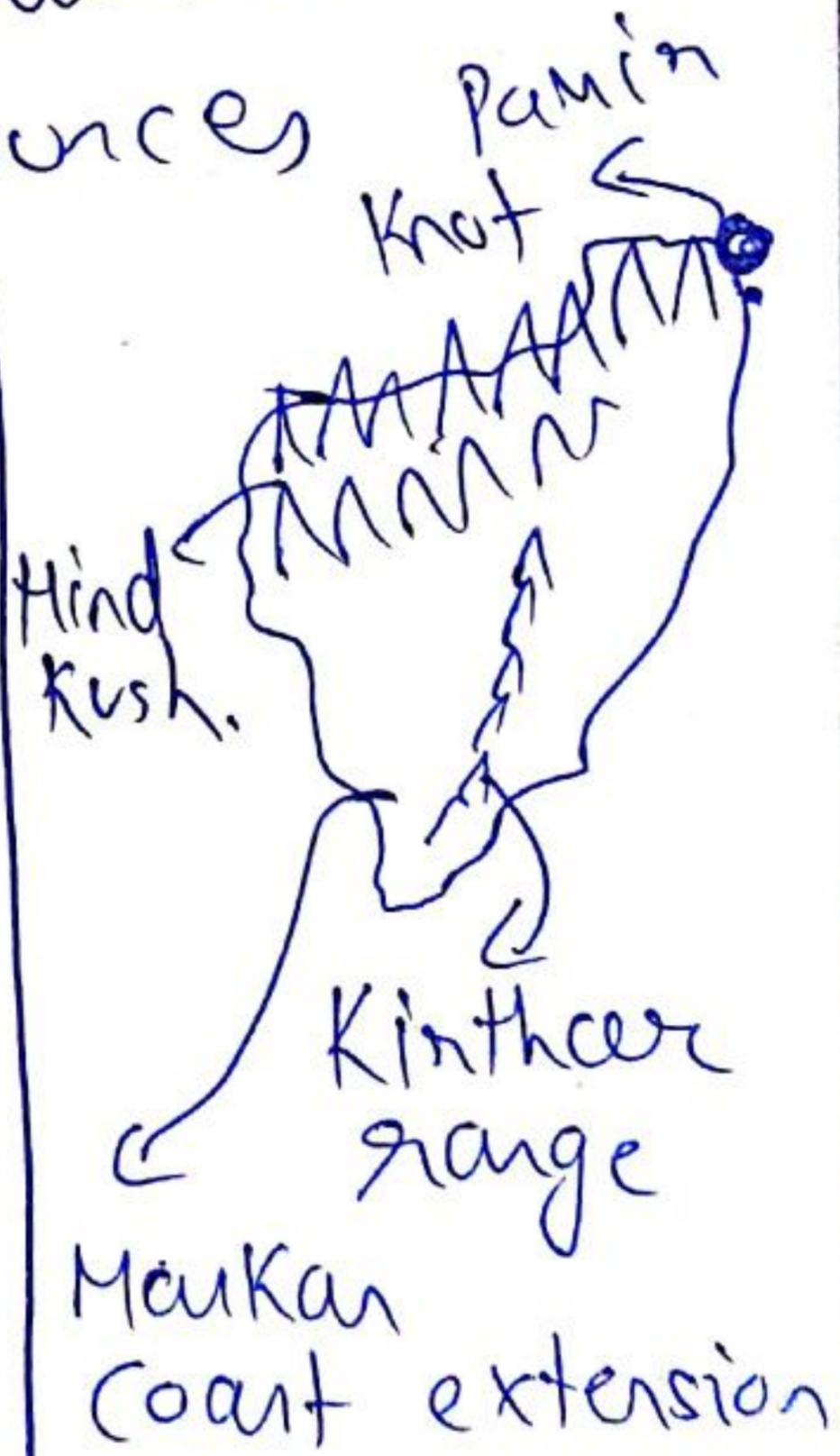
8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Afghanistan is a landlocked country having a mountainous topography due to the extension of HindKush Himalayas. Since it is formed of deposition of materials from Tethy Sea geosyncline, it is endowed with key natural resources

Iron
① ~~Copper~~! Hajigak Mines having the largest amount of ~~copper~~ iron

② Sulaiman mines endowed with Rare earth metals like lanthanide,



Yttrium and strontium.

③ Radioactive minerals like Uranium -238, Uranium 232 and Radon.

④ Natural Gas: Found near the Malkaj range and was supposedly going to be supplier of TAPI gas line.

⑤ Granite, limestone & marble near the extension of the Malabar coast.

⑥ Copper - Mes Aynak mines where large amount of copper (3bn\$) has been estimated.

Hence Afghanistan due to its orogenic geography houses largest amount of natural resources which is one of the reason why a geo political war is brewing over it.

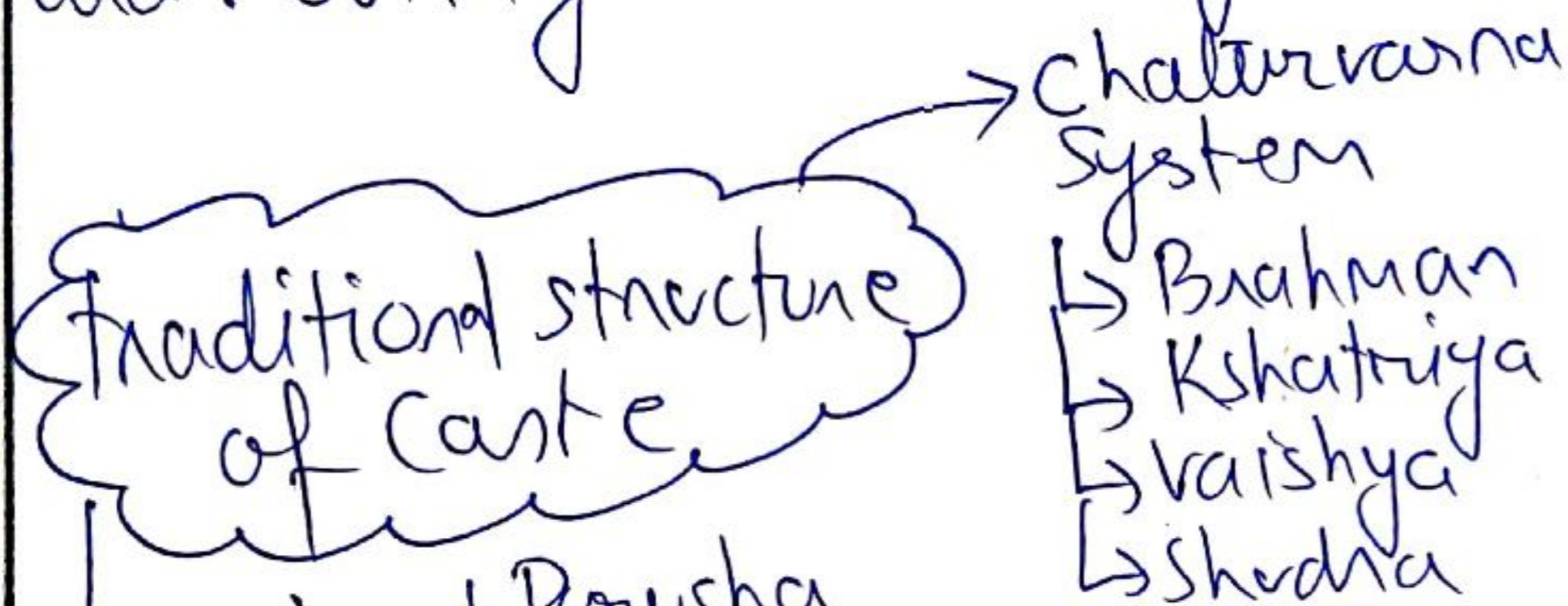
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9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste System is a hierarchical arrangement of endogamous individuals in a social strata, membership of which is ascriptive, and mobility theoretically impossible.



- Vinita Purusha concept mentioned in 10th Mandala of Rigveda
- Manusmriti enumerates the Dharma of each varna

Positive changes in Caste

- ① Globalisation has made social mobility easier due to
 - ① Modern Education.

② Awareness of Constitutional rights, new form of jobs

③ Urbanisation, Rationalisation.

② inter dining & inter-marriages

③ Abolition of Khasp panchayats

However in some form, the Caste System has strengthened than ever before

① identity politics leading to Indians voting their caste & not casting their vote

② Extremist groups like Karni Sena, dalit panthers who are strengthening caste identity

③ Honour killing

④ laxity of rule enforcement due to politicisation of Bureaucracy.

Global Social mobility index has termed India to be a rigid society with shades of growing mobility

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10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Global Gender Gap Report has placed India in 140th position and claimed that the marginalisation of woman is one of main factors for low performance.

Social Conditions of Woman

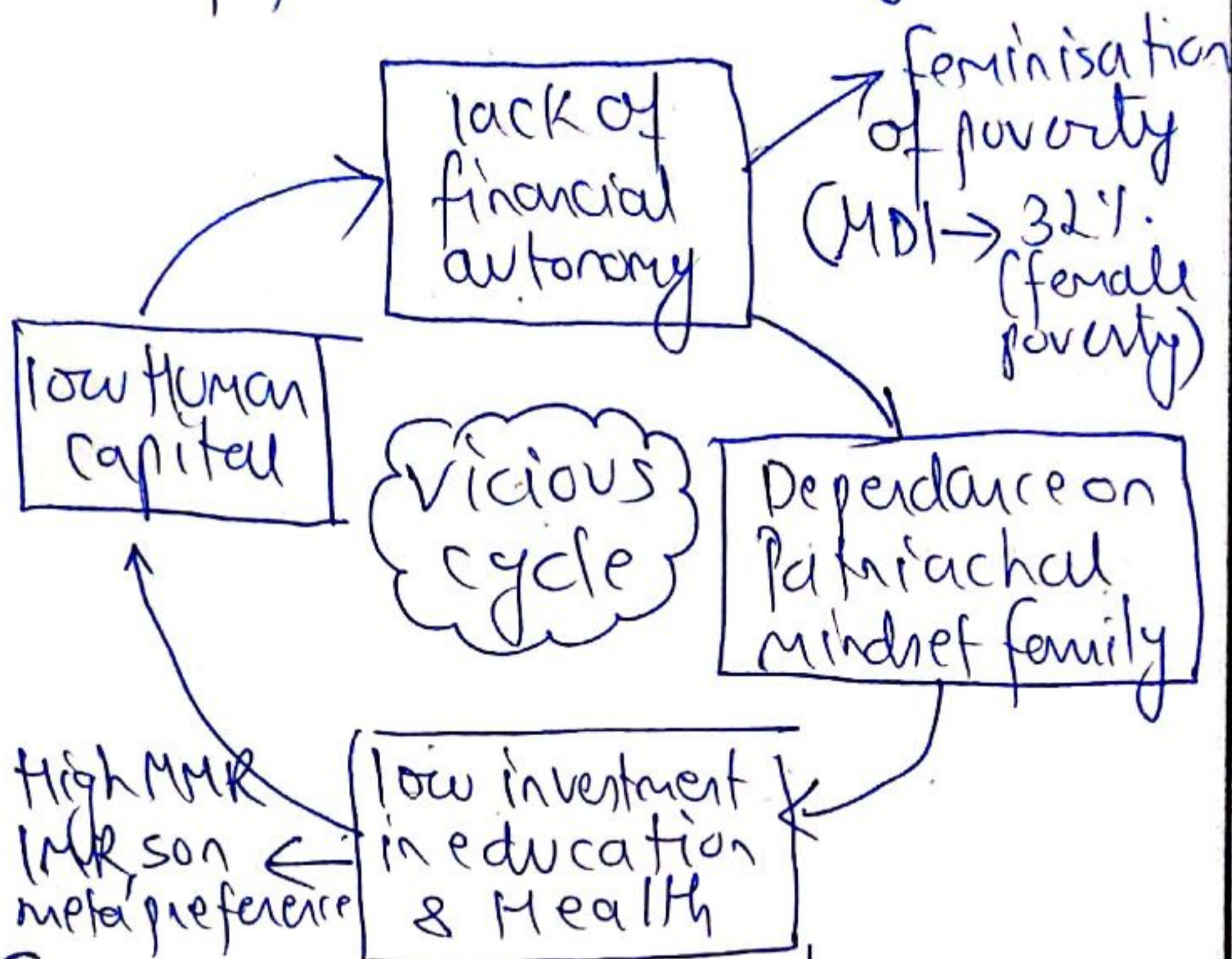
① High rate of domestic violence (NCRB → 42,000 case in 2019) due to patriarchal norms.

② Low level of jobs like in construction leading to poverty & wage

③ Class ceiling effect & wage differentials.

④ Low level of Education and enrollment in colleges (14% GER in colleges, 64% literacy (Census 2011))

The basic problem for all above is lack of financial autonomy



Economic Empowerment

① Right to self determination for woman in choosing her future



② Various Govt schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, KIRAN, GATI have helped India in reaching SDGs

11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages.

(250 words) 15

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में है। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According to People Linguistic Survey of India, India has more than 121 language (more than 10000 speakers) out of which 35% are on the verge of extinction (corroborated by UNESCO Linguistic Survey)

Native languages of India

VA Macmillan & Co. has termed India to be a melting pot of ethnicities, thereby a melting pot of languages as well.

Indo-Aryan language	→ 78% speakers
↳ Hindi, Punjabi	→ not language Sanskrit
Dravida language	→ 20% speakers
	↳ Telugu, Malayalam

Tibetan languages → Sikkimese,
Nepalese, Khamti, Dhongri

Austroic or tribal languages
like Khasi, Santhal, Bodo

Factors that have endangered

① Process of Globalisation which has made it mandatory for learning English for a better and more informed life

② Overwhelming majority of Hindi speakers, thereby forcing native language speakers to adopt for better job opportunities & migration.

③ 1986 Education policy which adopt a narrow language formula

④ Lack of availability of trained teachers

⑤ Large scale migration to urban

areas (31% → Urban (Census 2011))

- ⑥ Inferiority complex towards native language.
- ⑦ Internet & social media majorly in non-native language.

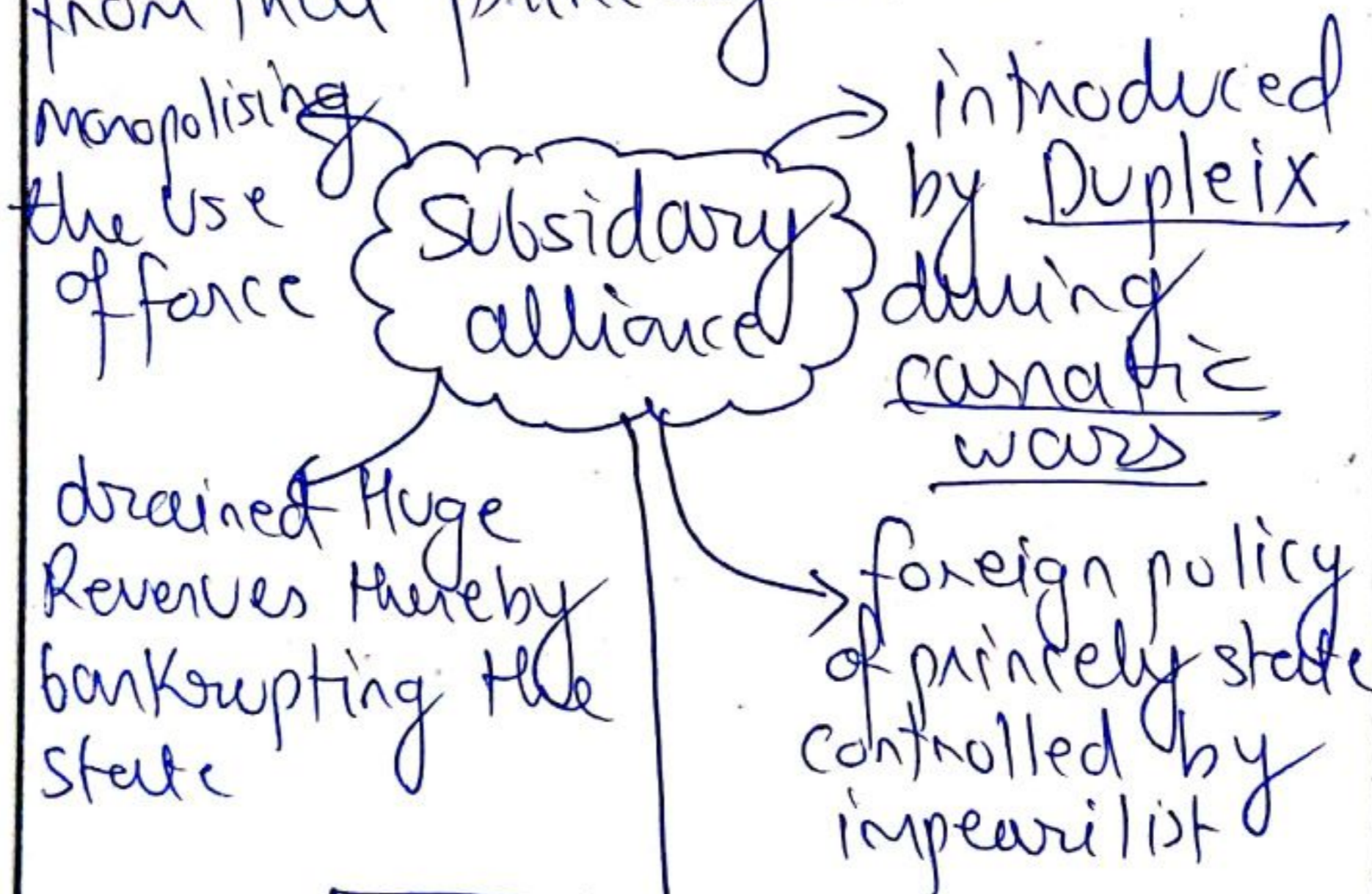
Steps taken

- ① Awarding certain languages as classical (Sadiya) for its promotion
 - ② 22 languages accepted for conversing with government.
 - ③ New Education Policy 2020, which makes it mandatory for teaching in mother language.
 - ④ Setting up linguistic institution for preserving archaic language under ASI
 - ⑤ Promotion of Cultural Events & trade fairs
- Different language help in revealing in different kinds of reality & way of life & hence be preserved for inclusive future.

12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. (250 words) 15

'महायुक्त मंडि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में महायुक्तता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy of Subsidiary alliance was means to place the imperial army in the princely state maintained by revenues obtained from that princely state.



Hydrebad Awadh Mysore Maratha

British Control over Internal affairs

① The ruler of princely state was completely at the mercy of

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the British for providing forces to maintain

- ① law & order
- ② fighting battles
- ③ Personal Protection.

② The power to make war and peace with any other European power did not lie with princely state but with British.

③ taxation policy & the fiscal policy of state was indirectly regulated by the demands of the British army

④ The day-to-day administration, external trade was controlled by the British through its resident

⑤ Although the diwani & nizamat functions were vested with prince, but the officials to carry out were under British control

British having no imperial liability

① The prince was the head of state, and hence responsibility of well being laid upon him.

② The British could always withdraw their forces when their interest were not met.

③ British used these states as buffer states for protection against Afghans. For (eg) Awadh after 1765 war.

④ The welfare of the people and their civil liberties were not under the British, hence any revolt or protest will not be directed against them.

Hence British wisely carefully crafted the above policy which gained all the benefits to the British without any risk and hence laid edifice for the British Raj.

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13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment. (250 words) 15

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग में कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British Civilian administration started in India effectively after 1757 (battle of Plassey). Although their main motive was colonial exploitation, however following policy of white man's burden the British tried to introduce certain reforms which were against traditional grain of society.

① At the behest of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Anti-sati Regulation of 1829 was passed.

② Due to social reform movement of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

was passed

③ Modern Civil administration as well as judicial administration under Cornwallis's Code

India Civil Services Act, ~~1859~~

India
Judiciary
1701
(Supreme Court)

④ Modern Educational System after Macaulay Minute was introduced emphasizing on English rather than traditional Hindi. Also Scientific education promoted

⑤ Telegraphs, Railways & Post helped in making traditional Caste System porous

However all of the above changes especially the changes brought into religion

like → Enfield Rifles (land of low & pig)
→ crossing the seas (General
Enlistment Act)
→ Suppression of Mughals

led to ① Wahabi Movement
② 1857 Revolt
③ Santhal Rebellion

Hence British changed their policy
and started working with
Indian administration

① Strengthened zamindar position
by not doing land reforms.

② Policy of divide & Rule → selectively
promoting Religious indoctrination
↳ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan → promoted

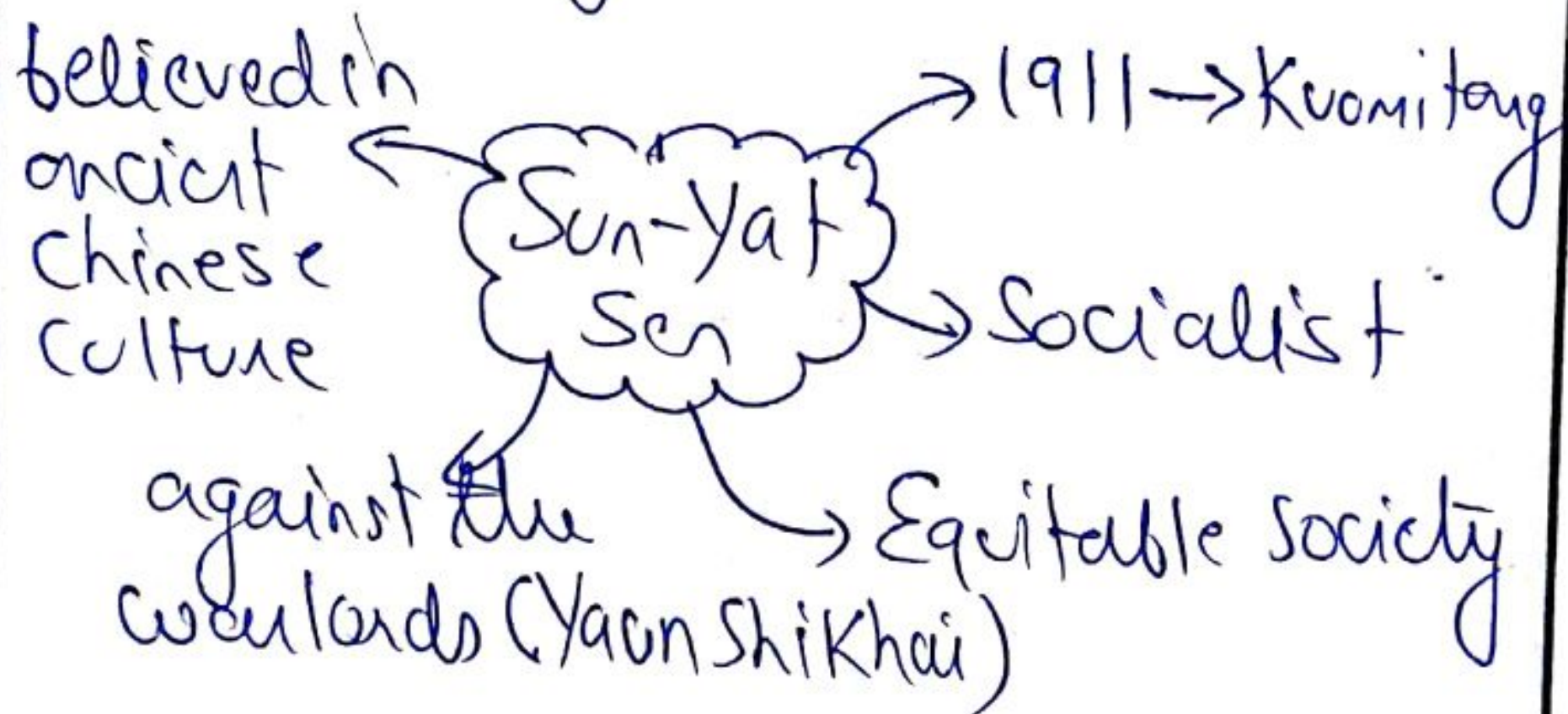
③ Did not fence reformation in
caste hierarchy, rather tried to
strengthen it → jobs Reserved
→ Poona Pact

④ Hence British placed their profit
above all other & hence followed
policy of Benign neglect

14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. (250 words) 15

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

After the Boxer Rebellion, Chinese Pride had withered away. This was reversed by western Educated Sun Yat Sen through his party of Kuomintang.



Conditions of Revival

- ① Fragmented Politics as various warlords had taken over China after demise of Yuan Shikai
- ② China divided into sphere of

Influence amongst the western powers — US, Japan, UK, Germany following open door policy

③ Impoverished farmers due to opium addiction & less investment in human capital.

④ Repeated Japanese invasion resulting in massacres

↳ 1931 → Manchuria

↳ 1937 → Nanjing

⑤ Sino-Russian war resulting in large swathes of land taken away by Russia.

Revolutionary Maxims of Sun Yat Sen

① Land Redistribution: He wanted farmers to have land available for cultivation & hence redistributed large swathes of land

② State led Socialism: Following

Karl Marx Communist Manifesto
Sun Yat sen wanted to create
 a society where state would be
responsible for redistribution.

③ Han Nationalism → He wanted
 both the capitalist as well as
 the peasants to unite against
 the foreign power to re-establish
the ancient Chinese empire.

④ United the Communist party
of China (CPI) under Mao and
Chiang Kai Shek to defeat
Warlords & the western
imperialist.

Sun-Yat-Sen played a transformational
 role in uniting China for a
 common purpose and is hailed as
 a leader by both China & Taiwan
 till this for his contribution in
reviving Chinese Nationalism.

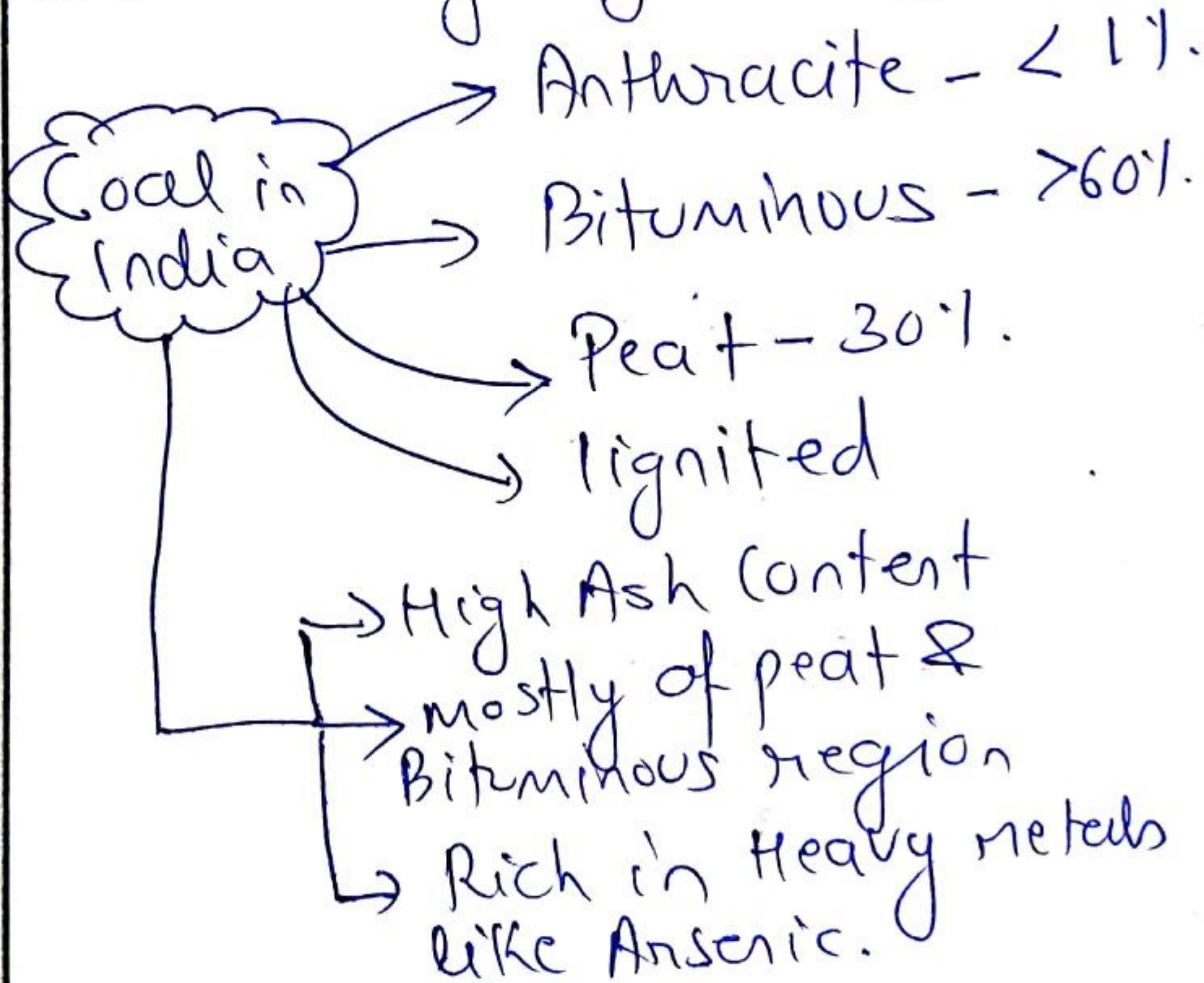
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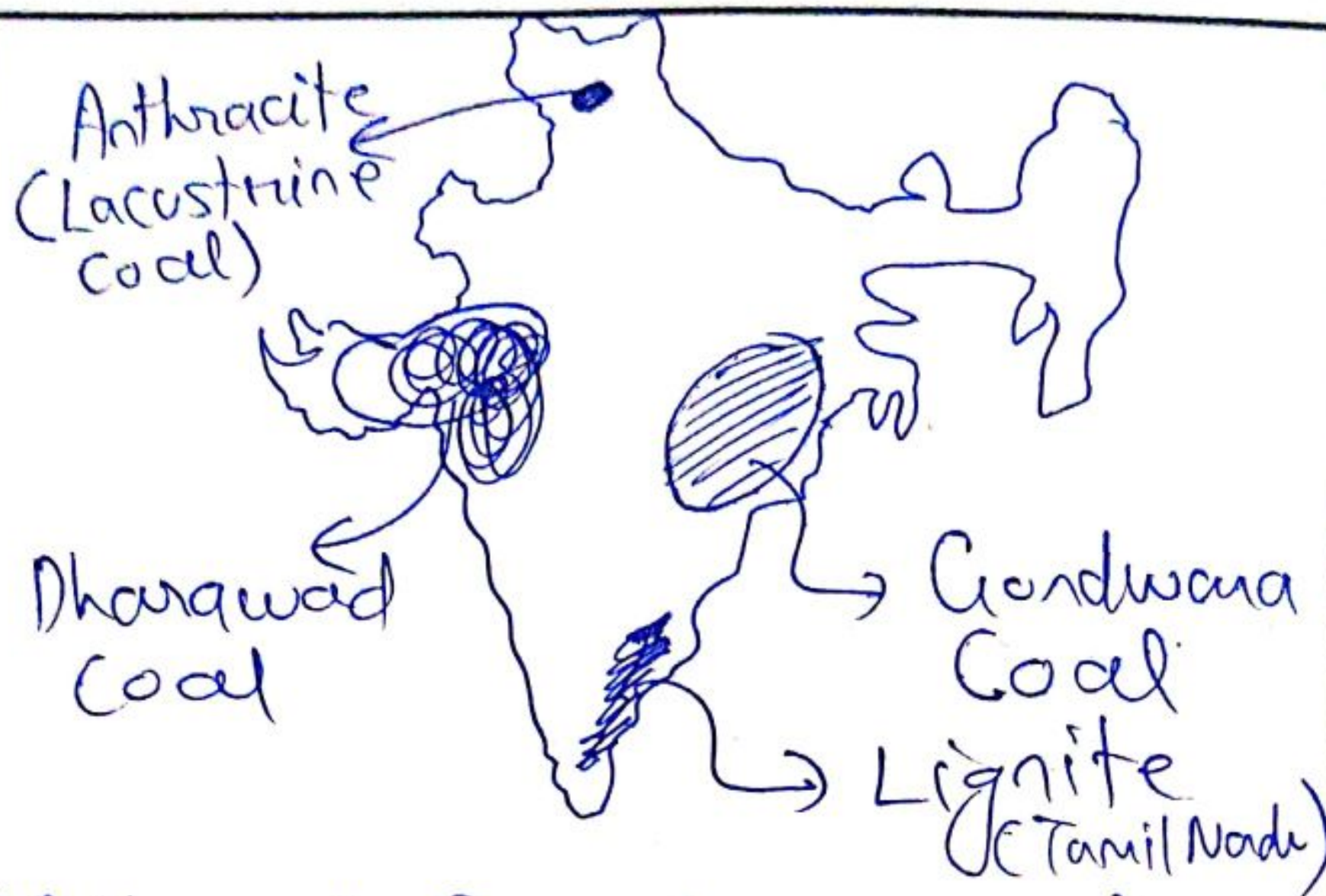
15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Coal India limited estimates Indian coal reserves to be around 2 billion tonnes, which belong to various geological ages.



Indian coal is categorised into various time zones.



① Anthracite (Lacustrine Coal)

- More than 450 million years ago
- formed by the tethys sea organic sediments
- confined to Kashmir region.

② Gondwana Coal → Zomya - Isurua

- formed during the movement of the Indian plate. Found near Jharkhand area
- very thick coal seam (Bituminous)

③ Dharwad Coal : Relatively young

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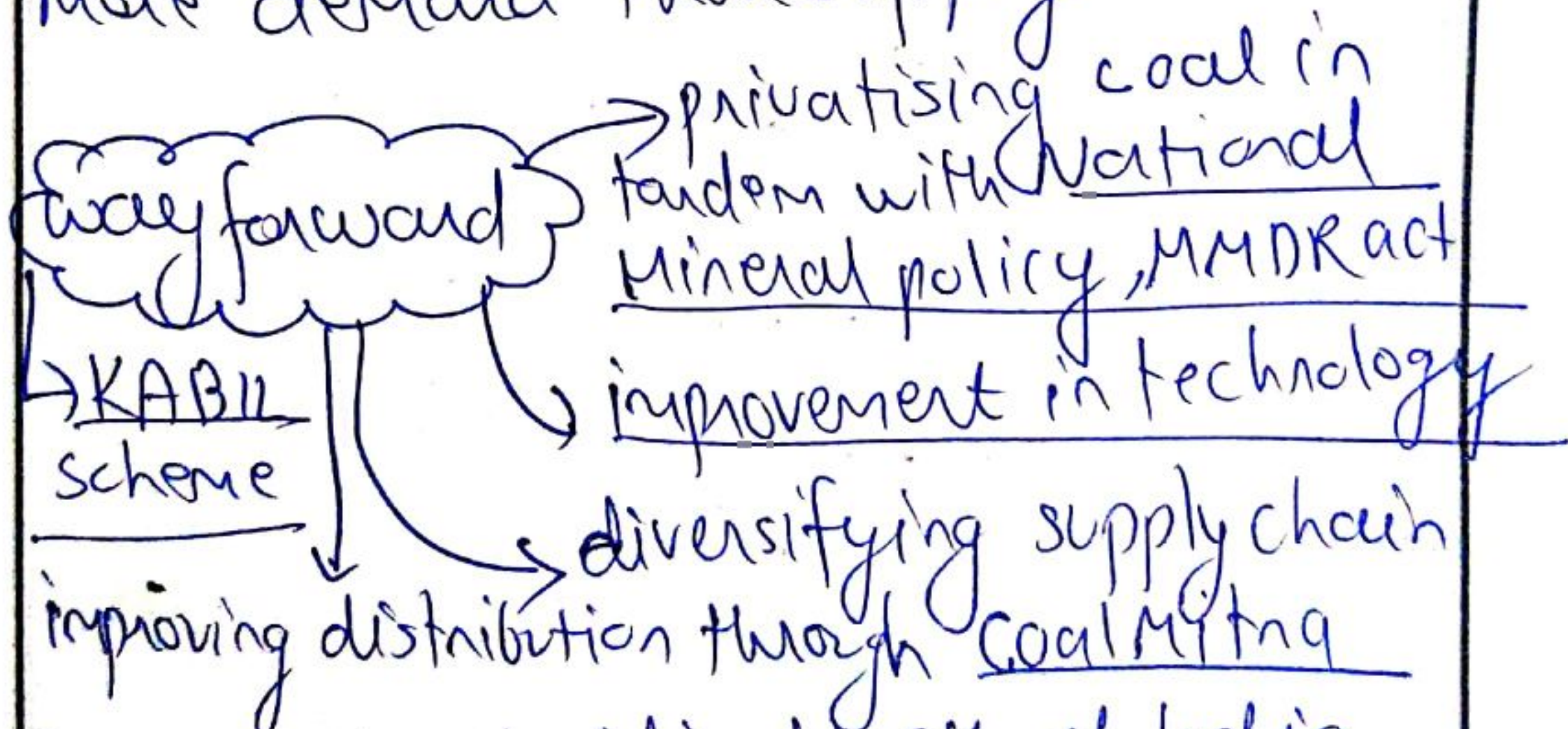
Ongoing Stress : Due to restart of the economy after Covid-19, there has been a severe shortage in coal (10 days of coal remaining)

① Reduced domestic production as demand was earlier lower.

② Australia has banned china from buying coal, therefore ~~the~~ china trying to buy from Indian supplier

③ Increase in Global demand

④ Freight overburdened due to more demand than supply

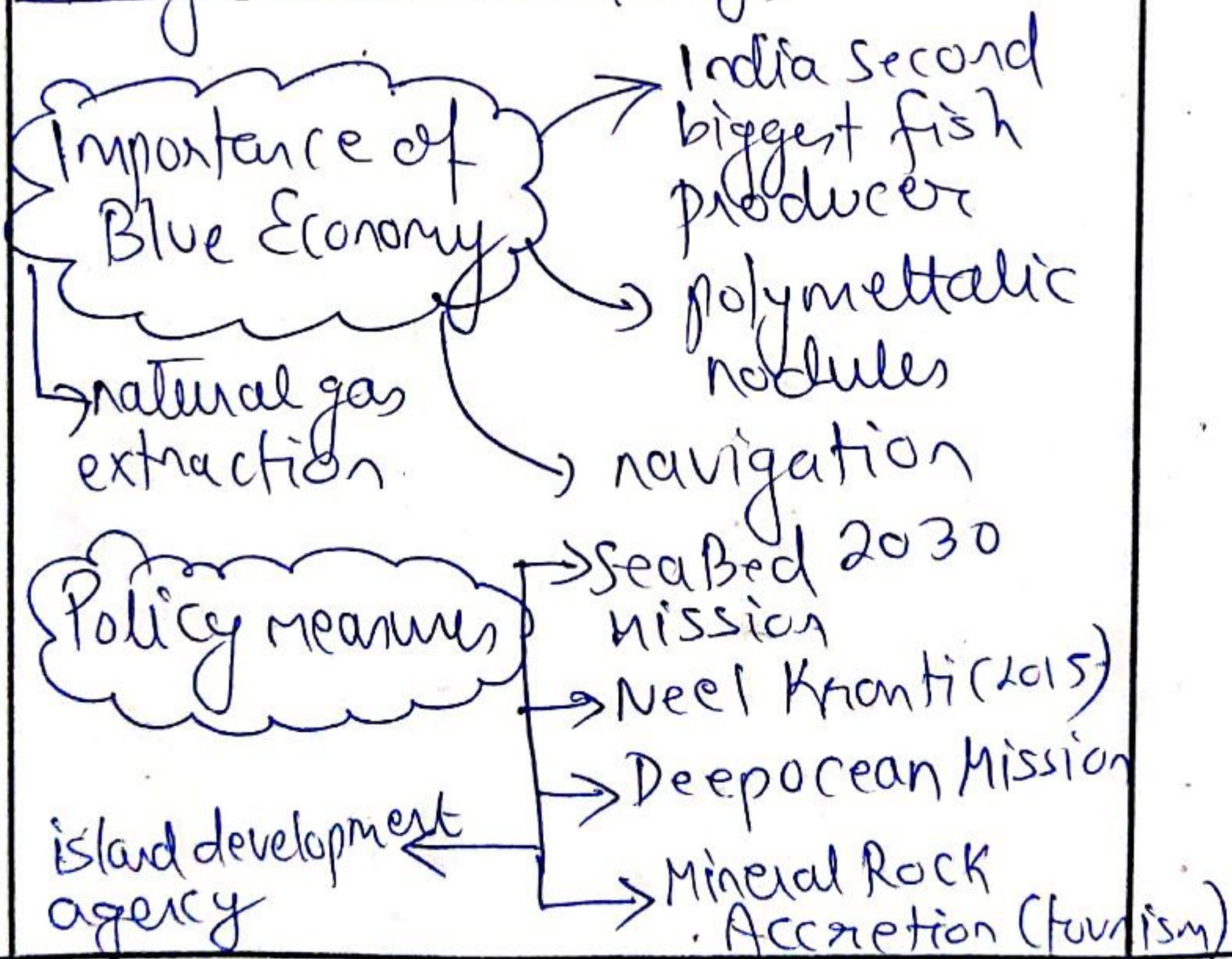


Coal is the building block of India, as 54% of energy is produced by coal. Hence regular supply is imperative for energy secure future.

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can help India realise its potential. (250 words) 15

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

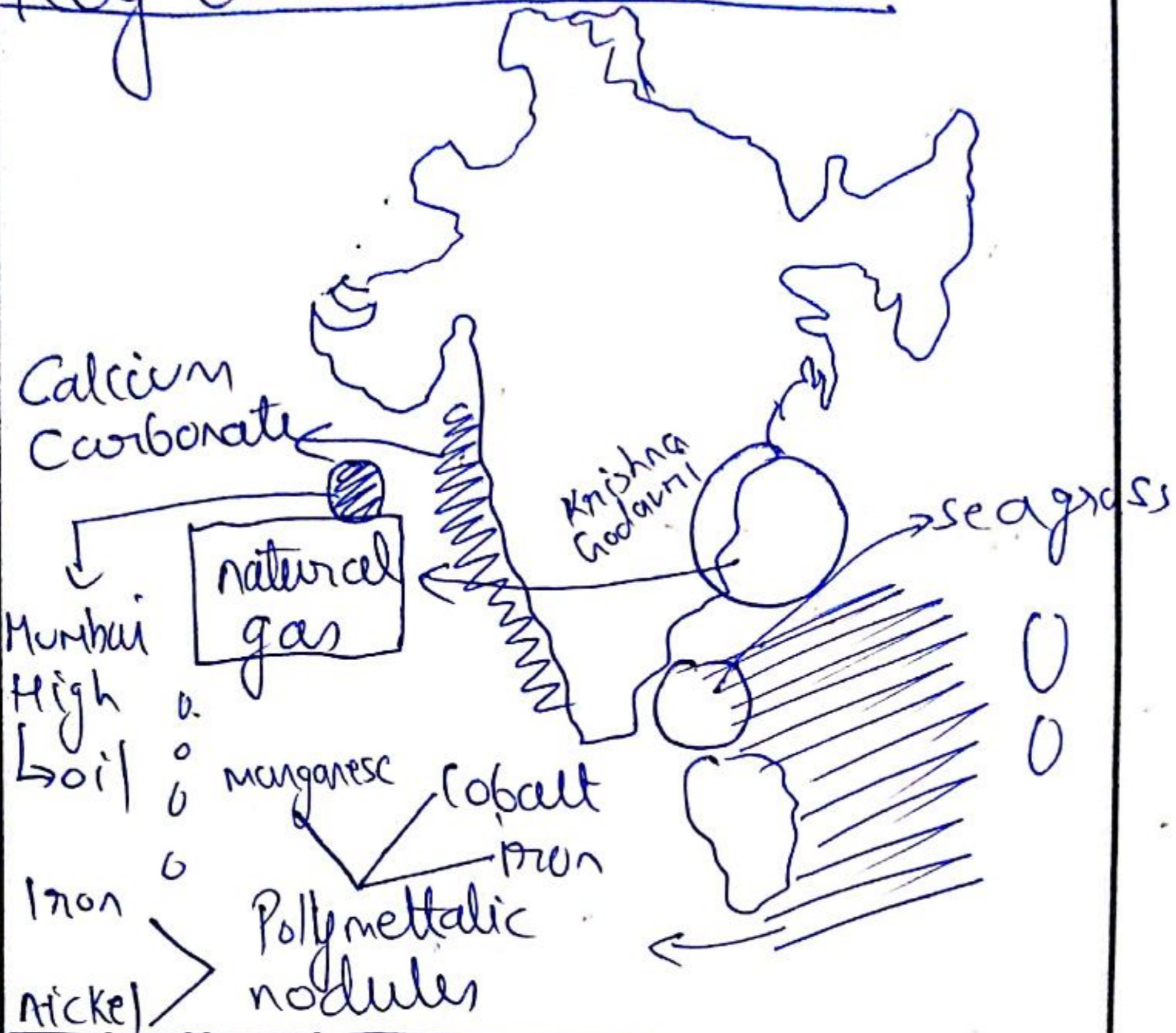
Blue Economy refers to leveraging the oceanic resources both biotic and abiotic in a sustainable manner for meeting the needs of future without compromising on intergenerational equity.



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Key Ocean Minerals



① Polymetallic nodules : Recently India got a go-ahead in mining ~~in~~ polymetallic nodules in an area of 75000 Km ~~near~~ by International seabed authority

① These can be used for nickel, iron, manganese

② Natural gas from Krishna Godavari basin

③ oil from Mumbai High

④ Calcium Carbonate from corals and deep sea bed used for surgical repairments.

⑤ Cadmium and other heavy metals which are trapped by sea grasses can be used

⑦ Deep ocean mission for extraction of
 ① silica → sand mining
 ② phosphorous → fertilizer.

Hence ocean minerals provide a plethora of natural resources which could be leveraged by India to reach \$ trillion dollar economy

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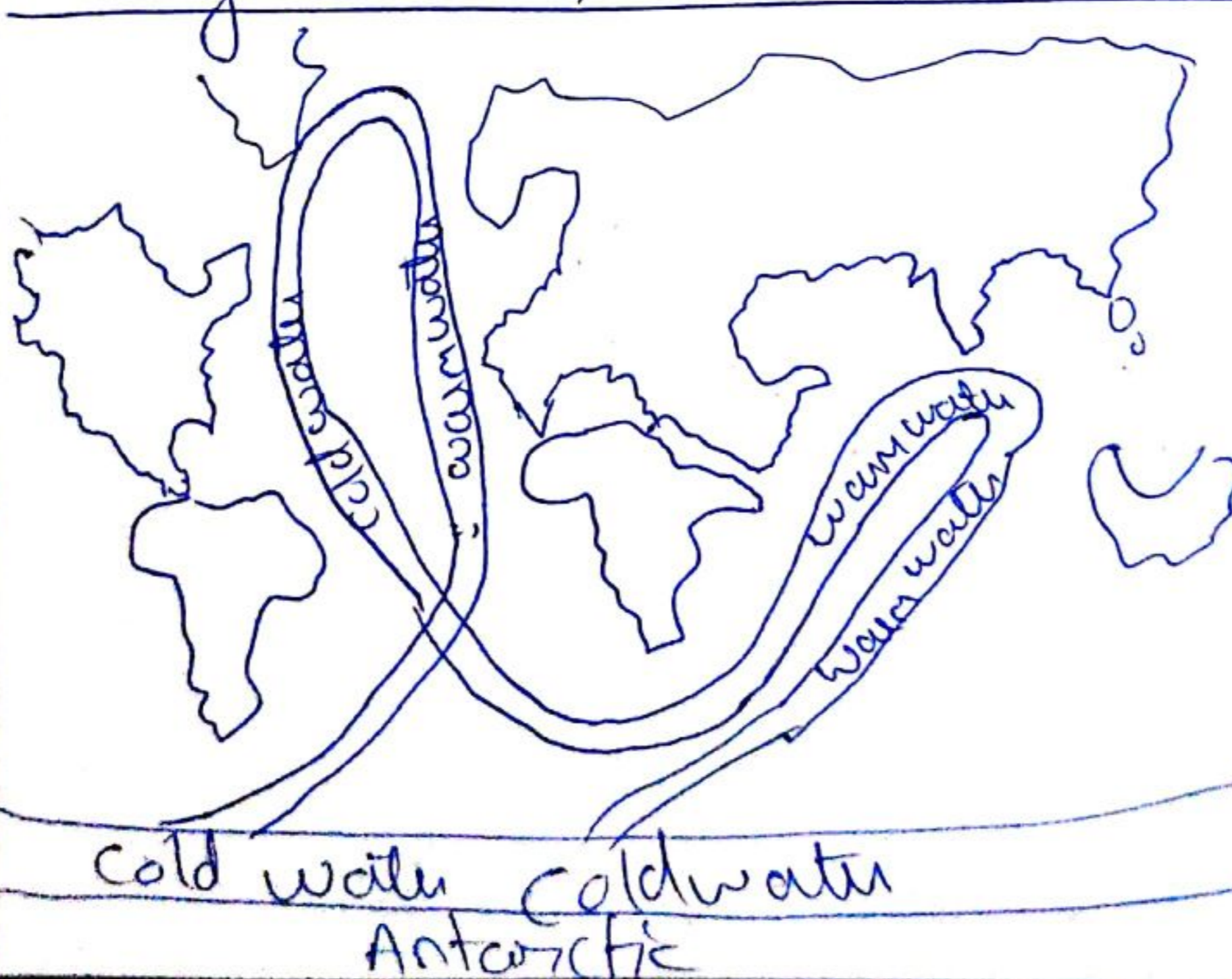
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.

(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियन ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridional overturning Circulation (AMOC) refers to the large movement of water in the oceans in a definite manner.

Recently, IPCC 6th Report has suggested that AMOC may be slowing down, causing catastrophic consequence.

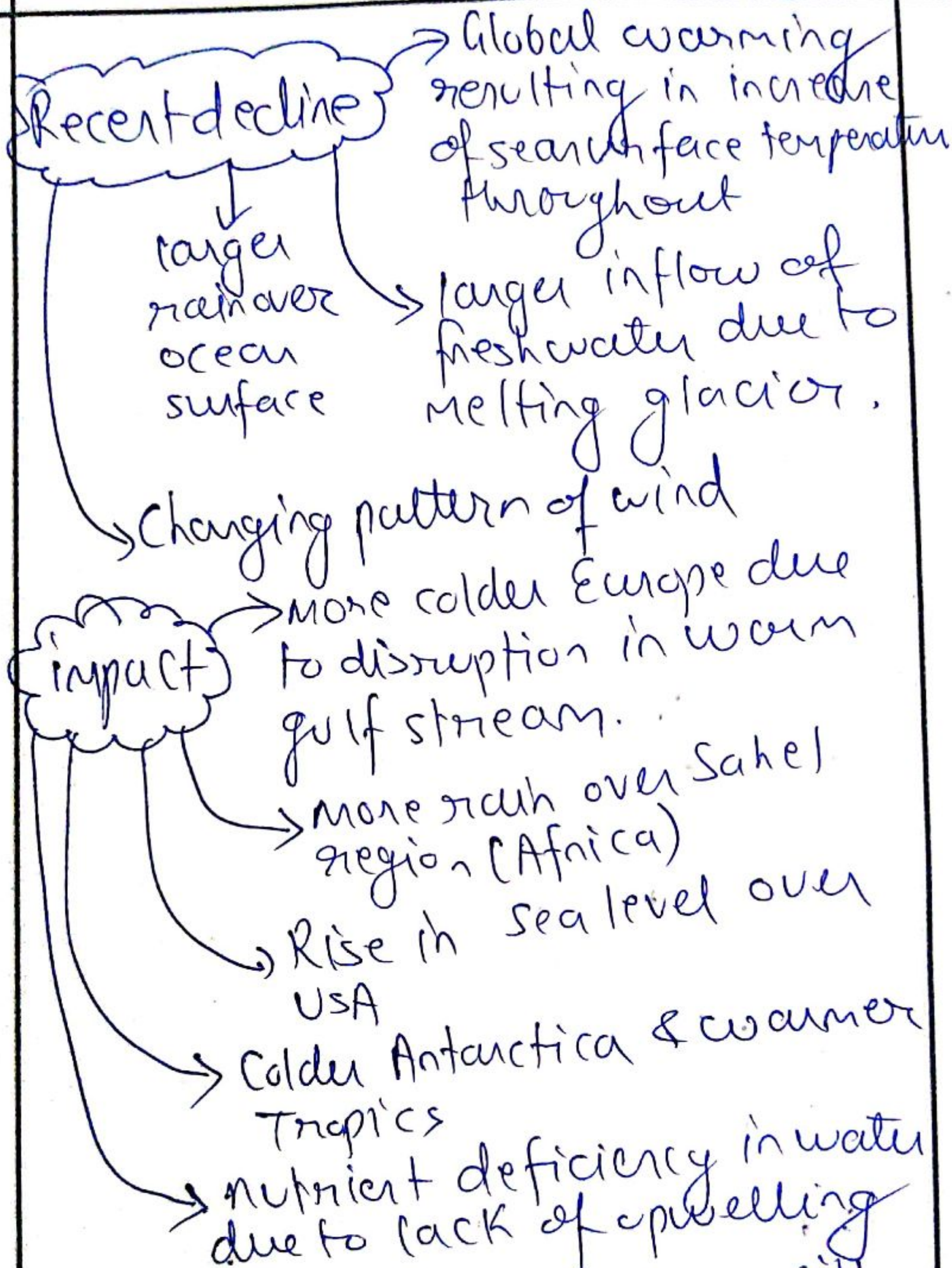


AMOC - Features

- ① Responsible for global redistribution of temperature
- ② Flows due to difference of water density caused due to thermo haline differences
 - ↳ warm water going towards pole has higher salt content → Cools sinks down.
 - ↳ since mass is constant, the lower level water moves towards the equator making space for sunken water.
- ③ Responsible for nutrient recycling
- ④ helps in global current flow of ocean water
- ⑤ very slow as compared to ocean currents (5 mm per minute)
- ⑥ Responsible for determining global weather & climate

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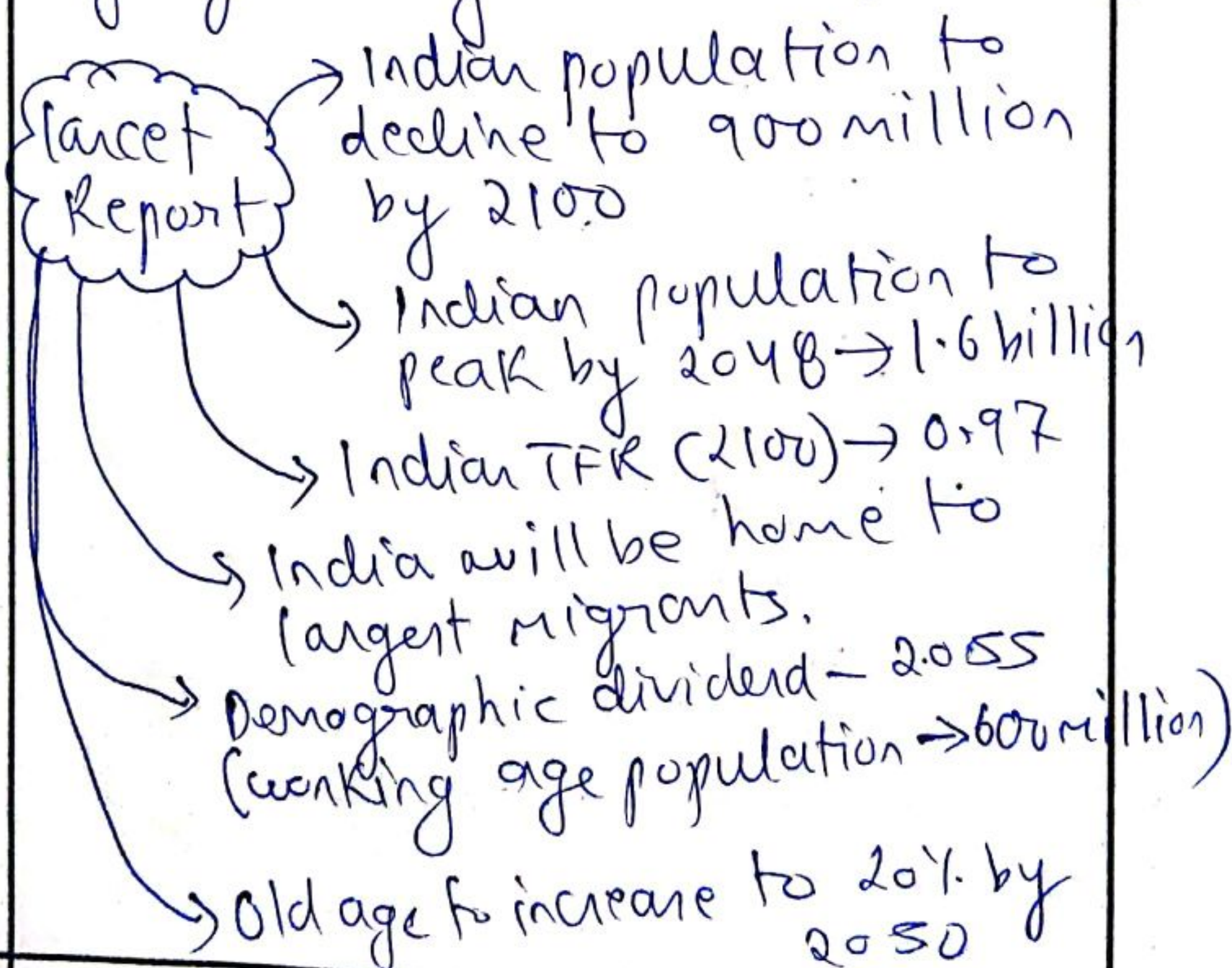
Hence disruption in AMOC will have catastrophic affect as highlighted by IPCC which has flagged Code Red

18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures.

(250 words) 15

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently NFHS-5 was released which has highlighted increased sex Ratio of woman to 1020/1000 as well as other key changes highlighted by Lancet Report.



NFHS-5 Report

- Total Fertility Rate under 2.1
- Average age increased to 29
- Life expectancy → 70
- More than 65% population in working age.

Shift

- ① Population is ageing
- ② Demographic dividend Reducing
- ③ Dependency Ratio increasing
- ④ Labour force participation rate has decreased
- ⑤ Interstate migration increased to 450 million
- ⑥ Skewed Population distribution
- ⑦ Feminization of poverty, Rural areas and agriculture

Challenges

- ① Large scale unemployment due to jobless growth of India.

- ② Instead of population control, population empowerment is necessary
- ③ Short window of demographic dividend not being capitalised due to underdevelopment of human capital
- ④ Feminization of low paid jobs & poverty resulting vicious cycle of intergenerational impoverishment
- ⑤ Skewed distribution & large scale migration resulting in overburdening

Way Forward

- ① Ruralisation by promoting industrial development in rural areas
- ② Educational scheme for woman like Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao, KIRAN, CATI for skill enhancement
- ③ Promotion of geriatric healthcare, productive ageing & silver economy
- ④ Investment in labour intensive sectors.

19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tendulkar Committee has defined poverty as human condition whereby individuals are not able to procure materials for basic standards of life. Poverty rate in India is 21.7%. whereas in multi-dimensional poverty it is 20% (UNDP)

Difference between Urban & Rural Poverty

- ① Education: Rural literacy is less than 64%. whereas urban literacy → more than 80%.
- ② Health care: Urban areas have better doctor-patient ratio, availability of generic medicines & larger

number of hospital beds.

③ Digital divide: Internet penetration is almost 70% in urban areas whereas it is less than 60% (MEITY)

④ Financial literacy: According to RBI more than 60% of urban poor are financially aware and have access to financial services like - ATM, bank account.

⑤ Economic Gap: Urban poor are mostly indulged in the secondary sector - construction, labour whereas rural poor in agriculture.

Hence different approach from rural poverty which includes

PMJDY for digital literacy

- PM Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion
- MGNREGA → Economic Gap
- Poshan Abhiyan nutritional

needs to be taken

Urban Poverty alleviation

- ① Skill development Mission like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, NSDC,
- ② Availability of Higher educational institutions. (NEP 2020)
- ③ Slum Redevelopment Programme and better sanitation facilities like PM Awas Yojana.
- ④ Smart City development
- ⑤ Enhancing Transportation easement through Neo Metro, Neo life
- ⑥ Super speciality Health centers and National digital Health mission.

Hence Urban poverty has its unique challenges which could best be met by following Niti@75 policy of differential development.
Keeping in mind SDG-9

20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

धेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढिवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में ममालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

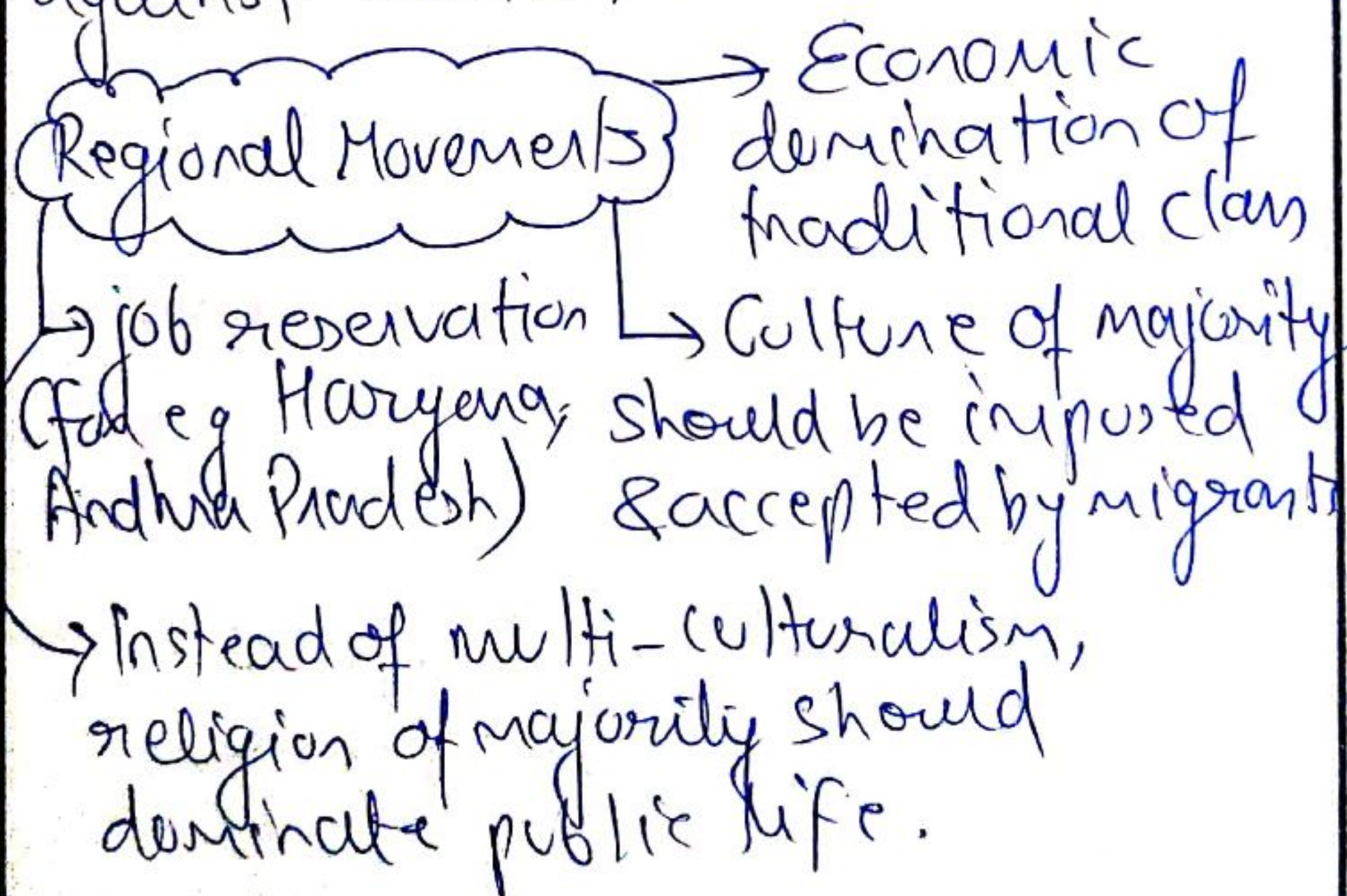
Regionalism is a phenomena in which a certain group of individuals having local consciousness assert their rights over the interest of other states or nation itself.

Regional Movements → Conservative

- ↳ Son of Soil policy to remove outsiders. For (eg) Bodoland
- ↳ Against changing economic structure of society. For (eg) Jammu & Kashmir where industries are opposed
- ↳ Oppose modern education systems or multi-lingual languages. For (eg) South Against Hindi

Regional Movement → Traditional (Social class & Religious Group)

- ① Nambiyars of Kerala are against temple entry of woman
- ② Tamil Nadu movement for separate state under Dravidians by upper class Brahmins.
- ③ Assam indigenous Hindu groups against influx of Muslims.
- ④ Marathi people led by MNS against North Indians.



Regional Movement → Positive changes

① Strengthened concept of federalism by holding the government accountable for development through protest.
For eg) Debarma tribe in Tripura.

② Strengthened the concept of Multi-culturalism & unity in diversity. For eg) Protest against populist policy like CAA.

③ Aided in social reforms like Triple Talag, Sabarimala issue.

④ Demanded Educational reforms in most marginalised. For eg) Aspirational district programme.

⑤ Balanced development and environment
eg) Dongoria Kondh in Niyangiri

Hence Regional Movements are a double edged sword which at ~~times~~ times have had paradoxical effect on