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RECEIVING

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	Sumit Kumar Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	936769
Center	Lucknow	Date	03/09/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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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.

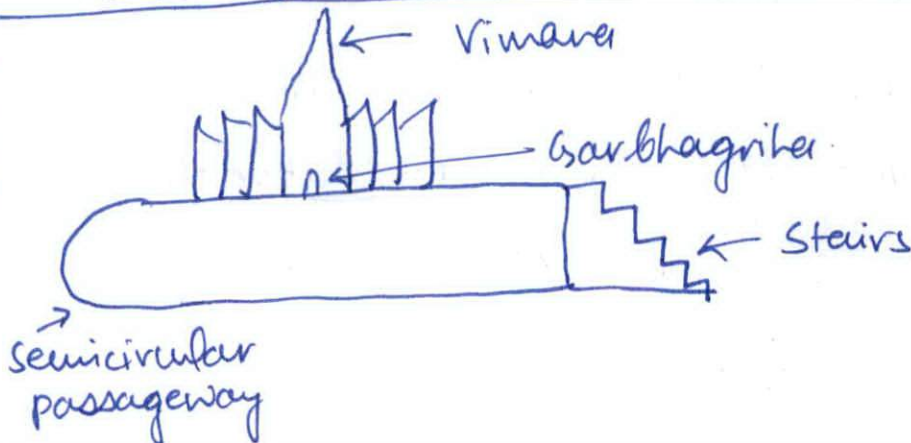
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1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Chalukyan dynasty ruled between 6th century to 12th century and epitomized Vesara style of temple building.

Grandeur in temples

- (i) large Vimanas were built.
- (ii) Semicircular pathways were built along with stairs.
- (iii) Matapa and Garbhagriha was there. [Ex] Badami Temple.



Hybrid characteristics of temple :-

- ① It followed Vesara school which was fusion of Dravidian and Nagara school.
- ② Vimana was copied from Nagara while semicircular passage way from Dravida.
[ex] Ahale Temples
- ③ Crucified ground plan was copied from Nagara temple.
- ④ Walls were with intricate designs and mural paintings were there.

Chalukyan Temple signifies rich heritage of India as Pattadakal temple is also UNESCO World Heritage site.

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Lala Hardayal Singh was one of the prominent leader who started Ghadr movement.

Success of movement

- ① Setting the tone of revolutionary activities in India ex Sachin Sanyal as their leader.
- ② Mass involvement of people → grassroot involvement + wide participation.
- ③ Disseminated the idea of British oppression in India.

Stated Goals of Ghadr Movement

- ① to uproot British government

through revolutionary activities.

(b) For full Independence of India.

(c) Supply of arms and ammunition for revolution.

Failure

It failed because of the strong spy network of British machinery and major revolutionary leaders were caught before starting the movement.

Yet, the movement started the revolutionary activities and involvement of mass participation in India against Britishers. It helped the people to understand the true meaning for Independence. Hence, it set the tone for other activities such as HSRA etc.

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhiji believed in Sarvodaya which meant 'rise of all' in the society.

Conceptualization of Sarvodaya

- (i) believed in the upliftment of every person in the society.
 - (ii) Involvement of People : in ushering Sarvodaya.
 - (iii) Evoke empathy from people for their countrymen.
 - (iv) Equal distribution of resources : for everyone in the society.
- Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement :
- (i) Encourage people to donate their

land property to tenants/peasants
with no land.

- (ii) Altruistic model of land
distribution.
- (iii) Mass awareness regarding
selfless characteristics of landholders
for distributing their lands.
- (iv) Gandhiji's Sarvodaya was used :-
 - ↳ to evoke people's participation.
 - ↳ towards land distribution and
its donation.
 - ↳ Empathy and sympathy towards
fellow countrymen.

Thus, overall 4 million sq. km. was
distributed through Bhoodan Movement
and ushered sarvodaya with
Antyodaya [rise of every last person]

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate tectonics are large, irregular slabs of rocks formed beneath earth crusts.

Evidences which led to Plate Tectonic Theory :-

- ① Zig-zag fit :- of the other continents. [ex] South Africa, Madagascar, America etc.
- ② fossil :- found on the either side of the continent.
[ex] Dinosaur's fossil found in Karnataka & Africa.
- ③ Placer deposits :- found at the coastal area of Ghana & Africa.

(iv) Glacial Tillite is found on either side of the African and American continents.

Explaining the movement of Plates

- (i) Polar fleeing force due to movement of earth.
- (ii) Convictional energy which moves the plate. Ex energy released from volcanoes, earthquakes etc.

Thus, this theory helped scientist to understand the plate movements.

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Abyssal Plains are formed below the oceanic water formed due to continental shelf and other reasons. [ex] covers 40% of ocean plain.

Formation :-

When the lava from the oceanic ridge settle down and solidifies inside water.



Relief features

- ① Trenches :- formed due to volcanic activities [ex] Mariana Trench.
- ② Canyon :- submarine canyons are formed. [ex] Hudson Canyon.

(iii) Mountain [underwater] : formed at deep sea plains. [ex] some mountains are as high as Mt. Everest.

(iv) Submarine Plateau : formed at abyssal plane.

(v) Ocean Ridges etc.

Thus, abyssal plain helps in understanding the ocean floor and the evolution of earth's crust.

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.

(150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the second largest producer of tea, second only to china.

Geographical conditions

- ① Should be grown on Hills
- ② Soil : Alluvial soil with proper drainage and water retention capacity.

Climatic conditions

- ① Cold climate generally having temperature between 10°C to 20°C.
- ② Adequate rainfall between 100 mm to 200 mm.

British introduced tea cultivation in duar region because :-



- (i) Sedimentation of rivers of Ganga accumulated their.
- (ii) Rich fertility of soil as sediments accumulated + Availability of Alumina soil.
- (iii) Climatic conditions : supported the tea plantation + adequate rainfall.
- (iv) Monoculture Plantation : and utilization of cheap human labour.

Thus, India has the potential to become largest tea producer and exporter of the world.

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per IMD, drought is prolonged period of less rainfall making soil infertile having rainfed conditions.

Flash Droughts

(i) Happens for a short period of time.

(ii) Disruption in rainfall/ monsoonal pattern.

(iii) Region : Nagpur area of MH, ch.

(iv) Dislocate people temporarily.

Conventional droughts

(i) Normally, prolonged period of time.

(ii) Normally, widescale disruption and continuously no rainfall.

(iii) Region include - Rajasthan, MH, Bundelkhand / Chambal region ch.

(iv) Dislocate people permanently.

(v) disruption in
vegetation growth
→ affects migratory
nature of animals

(v) No. vegetation &
permanent loss of
flora & fauna.

(vi) Usually happens
in summer season.

(vi) Prevalent → all
whether season.

Reason for Increasing vulnerabilities
of flash droughts &

(i) Disruption in Monsoon - due to
climate change, ENSO oscillation,
Ocean (+ve) dipole etc.

(ii) Heat wave effects - land heat
wave disrupts rainfall pattern.

(iii) Heat Island effect - concretization
of urban cities → loss of water
→ scarcity.

(iv) climate change → Increasing GHG.

Steps like Watershed development Program
and Net zero goals can avoid flash droughts.

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per NSIO, around 90% of the total workforce belongs to informal workers.

Various Initiatives for Informal workers

- (i) Social Security Code, 2020 : to ensure social security net.
- (ii) E-Shram Portal - to collect data base for informal workers.
- (iii) Pension schemes such as Atal Pension Yojana, Man-dhan Yojana to encourage pension.
- (iv) Medical & life insurance : such as Ayushman Bharat etc.
- (v) MNREGA - to provide job security.

Existing Gaps for Informal workers

- ① Job security & Retrenchment problem faced during Covid. As many as 300 million pushed into poverty [Azim Premji Group study]
- ② Out-of-pocket expenditure in health [48%, National Health Accounts, 2019]
- ③ Income Gap and persisting Inequalities [World Inequalities Report] ~~CEO earns~~
- ④ Exploitation & huge labour pay gap with riskier jobs.
- ⑤ Low implementation of government schemes.

Thus, steps like labour Code is a step in a right direction towards SDG 1 [reducing poverty] and utilizing workforce

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, the government brought a Bill to raise age of marriage for women from 18 to 21 years.

Positives of raising the age

- (i) Gender equality and parity :- as the age of male is 21 years for marriage [enhances Article 14]
- (ii) Avoid child marriage issues - as 40% of rural India still practices child marriage.
- (iii) Women Health & reproductive rights :- more autonomy to women.
- (iv) Reduce MMR, IMR :- as 53% of women in India is anaemic [National Health Accounts] + current MMR is 132. [NHFS-5]

(v) More Autonomy : to pursue educational and employment opportunities. [All women's participation in labour work force can increase India's GDP 27%, IMF]

Concerns associated with raising the age of marriage :

- (i) less deterrence effect as previous law failed to curb child marriage issues.
- (ii) May make existing child marriages illegal and unlawful.
- (iii) Economic burden on rural poor as young bride requires less dowry for marriage.
- (iv) Autonomy towards marriage gets affected.

Instead consultation with ~~any~~ every stakeholders should be done and incorporate Jaya Jaitely recommendations.

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुनः केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Recently, Haryana government brought a bill to reserve 75% of seats for locals in private sector.

Regionalism as a threat to national
Integration

- (i) Promotes 'son-of-soil' doctrine of the state.
- (ii) Perpetuates parochialism and false sense of superiority. [ex] Maratha reservation in Maharashtra.
- (iii) Cooperative federalism also gets affected.
- (iv) Affects common harmony and brotherhood → fraternity.

- (v) largescale violence and harassment.
 [ex] Workers in Gujarat was expelled
 and beaten from Bihar.

Regionalism may promote national
 Integration :-

- (i) Sync in Administration while
 implementing policies.
- (ii) Competitive federalism :- more
 welfare measures → increased standard
 of living.
- (iii) Common harmony and better utilization
 of local human resources.
- (iv) Mileage to political parties :- provide
check & balances in government
 policies.

However, regionalism should be taken
 as a pinch of salt and common
fraternity should be promoted as per
Preamble

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second phase of urbanization began when Indian products found acceptance in foreign lands prompting trade with foreign countries.

Agricultural surplus

- (i) Development of traders in ancient India [ex] Sethis etc.
- (ii) Surplus ^{agriculture} ~~trade~~ → moved to urban towns and cities → increased trade.
- (iii) Migration of traders and people in search of market.

Craft & Trade

- ① Search for market and migration of people to urban areas.
- ② Establishing barter system for seamless exchange of crafts & trade materials.
- ③ Flow of money → expansion of urban cities.

Growing Population

- ① People moved from rural in search of opportunities in jobs.
- ② Migration due to resource constraints in rural areas.

(iii) Growing trade in urban areas.

Thus, all three combined to bring second phase of urbanization in modern India.

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12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In 18th century, India witnessed rise and fall of dynasties like Mughals, Marathas, Awadh while rise of Britishers.

Failure in Economic Progression :-

- (i) Largescale War :- affected the royal treasures. [ex] 3rd battle of Pampat.
- (ii) Diversion of human resources towards army :- instead of economic activities.
- (iii) Trade surplus :- got affected due to prevalent war.
- (iv) failed pace of industrialization in India as Western countries

were adopting industrialized economy.

Failure of cultural progression

- (i) Limited patronage : to artisans and handmade paintings etc.
- (ii) Cultural homogeneity : got affected due to internal rivalry and competition for throne.
- (iii) Advent of Britishers : sense of inferiority in India's rich culture.

Failure of social progression

- (i) Internal rivalry : increased for the throne. → further disintegration.
[ex] Disintegration of Marathas.
- (ii) Prevalence of untouchability and limited social mobility.
- (iii) Oppression against women was prevalent.

(iv) Britisher's policy of subsidiary alliance etc. → further divided India on social lines. [Divide and Rule Policy.]

Simultaneously, advent of British India

Company ensured collapse of India through

- Battle of Panipat [1757]
- Battle of Plassey [1756]
- Battle of Buxar [1764]
- ensured British India Rule and large scale exploitation [Era of Darkness, Shashi Tharoor].

Further, drain of India's wealth, rice bowl of India's exploitation, capturing of India by British ensured collapse of India in British hands.

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn in April, 1934 due to Gandhi - Irwin Pact and arrest of major leaders subsequently in 1933.

Reason for withdrawal :-

- (i) lost tempo of mass movement due to prolonged period.
- (ii) Arrest of major leaders by Lord Linlithgow.
- (iii) Earlier Gandhi - Irwin Pact of 1931.

Thus, the withdrawal triggered a two-stage debate on course of India's freedom.

① First debate ÷

② Regarding joining the British
government politically.

Second debate ÷

involve in leftish-socialist -
radicalist activities.

First-stage debate ÷

① Participated in the election to
work indirectly for India's
freedom movement.

② Stalling government proposals
against Indians.

③ Constructive programme through
governmental policies for tenants,
prisoners etc.

second stage route :-

- (i) headed by Nehru - Bose, fused national radical elements with freedom struggle.
- (ii) Passing of fundamental and economic rights of people.
- (iii) Individual heroics and revolution was emphasized.
- (iv) Involvement of masses for the revolutionary and socialist activities

Thus, finally, those two streams got merged after IInd world war broke and started Quit India Movement in 1942.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution [1917] created another set of problems in the Russian region setting the tone for Civil War.

Causes

- ① Tussle between various parties emerged after Russian revolution.
- ② Large scale violence and discrimination perpetuated after Russian revolution.
- ③ Fight to control power and economy among various leaders. ~~over resources~~

Course

- ① Bolshevik party worker started movement to drive out other dissents and other party workers.
- ② Large scale & widespread violence occurred.

Outcome

Bolshevik Party emerged victorious after the Civil War.

Reason behind Bolshevik Party victory :-

- ① Strong party foundation established during Russian revolution.
- ② Strong command of leaders in the form of Lenin.

- (iii) Strong Institutional capacity and force to crush opposite's party.
- (iv) Disintegration of dissents and strict actions taken by Bolshevik Party.

Thus, Bolshevik Party established one-party regime in Russia [the then USSR] after civil war.

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As per World Meteorological Organisation [WMO], Glacial Lake Outburst Floods when water from glacier lakes and moraines are released suddenly. [ex] Changli Glacial outburst, [2021].

Features
Reasons of GLOFs

- (i) Sudden release and discharge of water.
- (ii) lasts only for few hours.
- (iii) Increasing flow of downstream water.

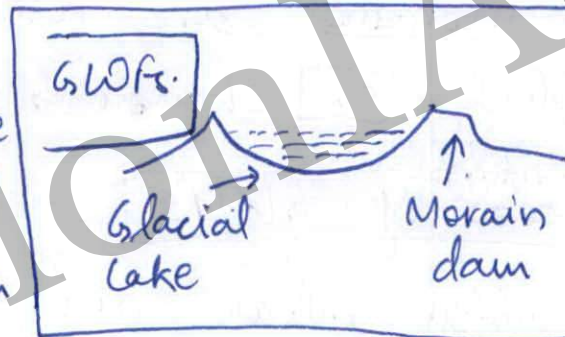
Susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs :-

- (i) Known as the 'Twin-Towers of Asia and a third pole → it has

large-scale glaciers.

- (ii) Phenomenon of glacier retreat can increase GLOFs.
- (iii) Effects of climate change and GHG emissions \rightarrow melting of glaciers.

- (iv) Increased vulnerabilities due to tourism and urbanization in Himalayan areas.



Measures to address them

- (i) Vulnerable zone mapping \rightarrow by the ~~NDA~~ National Disaster Management Authorities.
- (ii) Aperture - Radar : usage to monitor the cloud burst and glacial

retreat.

- (iii) Early Warning System : to identify the GLOFs & phenomena.
- (iv) Hydrological data sharing with neighbouring countries.
- (v) Sustainable Development of Himalayan region. [ex] National Sustainable Mission on Himalayan Region.
- (vi) SECURE Himalayas initiatives to reduce vulnerabilities.
- (vii) Shifting of Tourism and local during monsoonal seasons. [ex] Amarnath Yatra stoppage.

Thus, multi-pronged approach with the help of IMD, ISRO data sharing, and NDMA can mitigate the damages.

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are the building blocks of modern-day technologies such as solar-panel, & EV-battery etc. These includes, Lithium, Zirconium etc.

Significance of critical minerals

- (i) Used ~~is~~ Uses ÷ in various appliances and modern day technologies [ex] Mobile phones, EV, solar panel etc.
- (ii) Strategic importance ÷ as these are limited in nature.
- (iii) Building blocks of technological appliances → must required

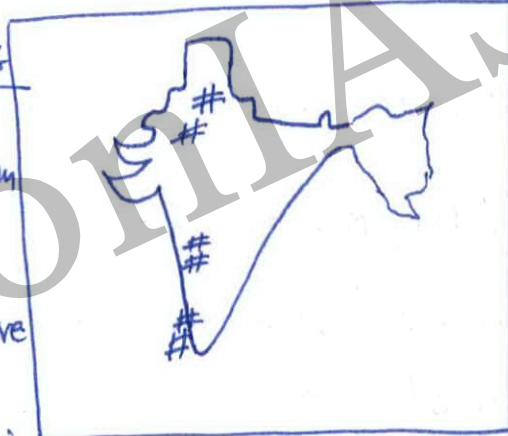
raw materials.

- (iv) Soft diplomacy : as china has largescale control of critical minerals → can cause supply chain disruptions.

Distribution in India

- (i) Madanpalle ~~A~~ region of Karnataka

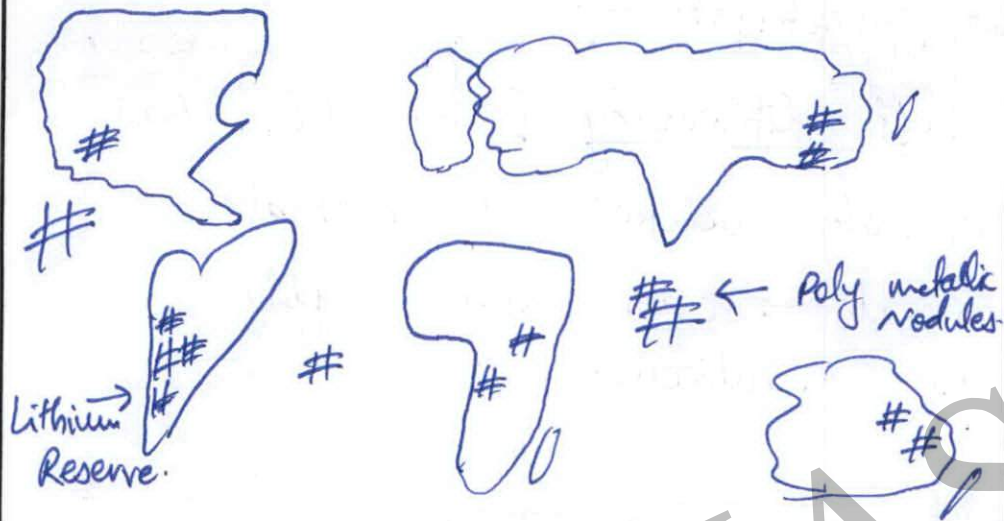
↳ Lithium ion reserve



- (ii) Monazite found in the Kerala's coast.

- (iii) Rajasthan region may comprise of lithium ~~regio~~ reserve.

- (iv) Jammu region and Ladakh ÷ huge reserve of rare-earth minerals. ex Thorium etc.



World Distribution of critical minerals

Lithium Reserve :- Chile-Paraguay region → 'Golden reserve' for lithium.
↳ Australia & China.

Polymetallic Nodules :- Parts of Indian Ocean, American Coast, Atlantic region.

Recently, critical mineral supply group was formed owing to its strategic importance. [2022]. India must endeavour to join to avoid supply side disruption.

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per IPCC, Sixth Assessment ~~Plan~~ Report, melting of ice sheets ^{became} one of the region of sixth mass extinction.

Ice sheets are large blocks of Ice slabs mostly found in Antarctica and Arctic region.

Importance of Ice sheets

- ① Keeps the large reserve of water in forms of glaciers.
- ② Maintains the temperature equilibrium of the earth.
- ③ Supports exotic fauna & flora.

Impact of melting of Ice Sheets

- (i) Increased water level of ocean - as melting of ice increases water of the ocean [IPCC].
- (ii) Release of Paleolithic virus ∴ Scientist ~~was~~ fears that ice sheet melting may release hibernatic virus and bacteria.
- (iii) Submerged coastal countries ∴ IPCC fears that 50% of Bangladesh etc will be submerged by 2050.
- (iv) Disturbed temperature equilibrium ∴ as cold air from pole region will get affected.
- (v) Impact on India ∴
S.L. submergence of coastal states
as India has 7500 km coastal

area.

S-2. Disruption in monsoonal affect :-
affecting India's Agri economy.

[70% of farmers are fully dependant
on monsoon, IMD]

S-3. loss of Marine Ecosystem :-

bio-diversity loss along with
coral bleaching, kelp forest extinction.

S-4. Invasive species threat.

S-5. Seasonal disruption :- pattern of
season will get affected.

Mitigation Measures

↳ climate change Initiatives [Glasgow
Summit]

↳ Net zero goals [Panchsmit]

↳ GHG emission stoppage [Paris Goals].

Thus, collaboration and coordination
of world is the need of the hour.

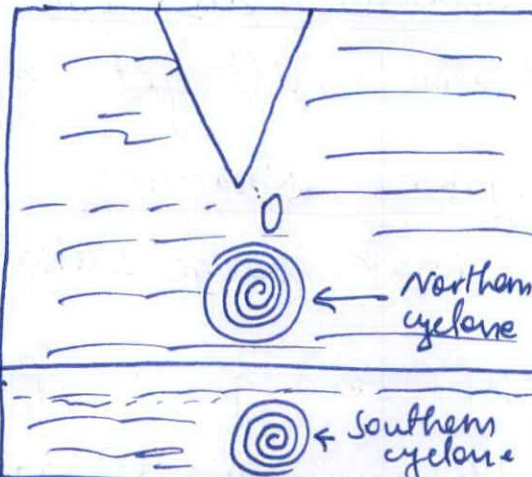
18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

जूड़वाँ चक्रवात (द्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per IMD, twin cyclones are the interplay between wind & monsoonal pattern and earth's rotation causing cyclone formation at Northern and Southern Hemisphere. [Ex] Asani and Kanim cyclone respectively.

Formation

(i) Winds from both Northern & Southern Hemisphere converge

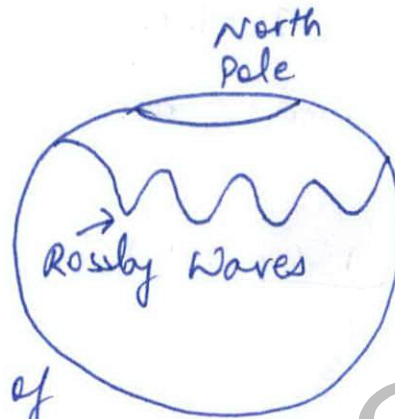


(ii) Role of Rossby Waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO).

Indian Ocean Region.
Julian

Rossby Waves

These are deflected cold waves from Northern poles which reduces temperature of the region. ex USA region rossby waves.



It has diameter upto 4000-5000 km.

Role of Rossby Waves & MJO

- ① Interplay of wind and monsoon pattern's as Rossby waves interact with the monsoon. creating cyclone in Northern Hemisphere.
- ② Interplay of MJO with the

~~is~~ equatorial winds → causing cyclone on southern hemisphere.

(iii) Strengthens : the wind velocity and creates low pressure area.

(iv) Convergence of winds : from high pressure area causing movement and formation of cyclone.

Recently, ~~is~~ Twin cyclone was observed in Indian Ocean region. These gets further aggravated due to climatic change and climatic induced phenomenon.

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

India has come a long way to empower 'modern women' in India and has adopted concrete measures. [ex] of. women development in literacy rate increased from 20% in 1951 to 65% [census 2011]

Planning Strategies

- L. Starting phase \div Welfare measures
 - L-1. Giving rights to women through ~~###~~ Hindu Marriage Act- etc.
 - L-2. Article 15, Article 47 etc. to prevent discrimination, nutritional requirements etc.
 - L-3. Abolishing Sati Pratha, female

Infanticide etc.

2. Developmental measures :-

2.1. ~~is~~ Involvement of women in leadership position. [ex] 73rd & 74th CAA, 33% reservation.

2.2. Gender Budgeting :- to allocate specific amounts for their development [1.71 lakh crore in budget 2022-23]

2.3. Start-up India :- developing Entrepreneurship attitude.

2.4. Education opportunities through Beti Bacha, Beti Padhao etc.

3. Empowerment Measures :-

3.1. Women's rights :- [ex] Inheritance Rights, 498 A cruelty etc.

3.2. Work culture promotion through POSH Acts etc.

3.3. Sexual & Reproductive rights and
Autonomy [ex] MRP Act, etc.

~~3.4.~~ 3.4. SHGs linkages = women empowerment
Role [ex] Jeevika, Shakti etc.

Role of Voluntary Organization =

- (i) To provide grievance redressal
mechanism.
- (ii) Women Empowerment through SHGs,
women's rights etc.
- (iii) Micro-finance : to give financial
autonomy to women. [ex] NABARD
linkages, etc.
- (iv) legal aid : provided by various
NGOs. [ex] Sahyog legal clinic.
- (v) Grossroot involvement

Thus, ~~tapping~~ ^{empowering} the women's potential
can truly establish a rule-based, just
and egalitarian society.

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalization is the cross-fertilization of ideas, goods & services making the world as 'global village'.

Globalization ÷ Aggravating the challenges faced by poor

① Class based society - based on financial status → class based discrimination.

② Large MNCs ÷ affecting the business of small retailers → pushed to poverty.

③ Import of Goods ÷ lowering of price → extinction of cottage industries → poverty increases.

(iv) Globalization → Skewed urbanization
→ development of slums → perpetuates
poverty. [ex] Dharavi Slums, Mumbai.

(v) Technological gap & Infrastructural
challenges ⇌ Poor with limited
opportunity → perpetuates digital divide.
→

Globalization ⇌ Mitigating the challenges
faced by poor

(i) Globalization → Increased opportunity
of education → More empowerment.

(ii) Increased employment opportunities ⇌
upward mobility to poor people.

(iii) Globalization → Urbanization →
increased standard of life with
increase in income.

(iv) Healthcare facilities \pm reducing out-of-pocket expenditure \rightarrow prevents poverty.

(v) Globalization \rightarrow More money to government \rightarrow welfare measures \rightarrow mitigates poverty.

Way forward

(i) Globalization should be looked positively \rightarrow increasing opportunities for everyone.

(ii) Pulling poor from multi-dimensional poverty as 25% Indians are still poor [NITI Aayog Report].

Globalization is a double-edged sword whose potential should be tapped effectively.