



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2367)

Name of Candidate	DAMANPREET ARORA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	181976
Center	ONLINE	Date	12 Sep 24

### INDEX TABLE

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

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind 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.

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All the Best

Q1.

मौर्य कला न केवल विदेशी प्रभावों से प्रेरित थी, बल्कि देशज परंपराओं की निरंतरता भी थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Mauryan art was not only inspired by foreign influences but was also a continuation of indigenous traditions. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Mauryas [324 BC - 184 BC] was the harbinger of art and Architecture

Foreign Influence in their Art :-

① could be seen in Mauryan pillar

(Eg) Ashoka's capital and polished surface, which high lengths

② Cultural influence in the sculptures seen, Achimedean influence (Eg) Murals and caves .

Continuation of Indigenous traditions

① Sculptures (Eg) yakshas and yakshinis like Didarganj Yakshini

② Rock cut architectural caves (Eg)

Lakshudiyas came.

③ Scripts were a mix of Kharoshthi (found in Western Areas) and Indigenous language script.

④ Inscriptions found across India

(Eg) Kandis which mention Ashoka as Ranyo Ashoka is also (Eg) of indigenous influence.

⑤ Sculptures and animal figures

(Eg) Dhauri Elephant.

⑥ Stupas were the embodiment of epitome and Indigenous influence

(Eg) Sanchi Stupas with 4 toranae.  
(added later)

Thus, Maueryan Art was a mix of foreign and Indigenous influence.

Q2.

औपनिवेशिक भारत से अन्य ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशों में होने वाले प्रवासन के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या थे? इमने भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What were the different types of migrations from colonial India to other British colonies? How did it impact the British rule in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

British rule resulted in numerous means of migrations. They are :-

- ① As forced indentured labours
  - (Eg) to Girmitiya countries like in Caribbean lands as a form of slavery.
- ② To African Colonies (Eg) to work on coco plantations in Ghana, Anted'ware, Sierra Leone.
- ③ Migration were also to Sri Lanka and South East Asian Colonies to work on plantations (Eg) for spices and Cash Crops.

- ④ Migration to Canada (Eg) which later resulted into formation of Bhadr Party by Kala Hardyal (Kogalamaru Incident)
- ⑤ To fight in World Wars  
(Eg) in World War I and World War II as part of Allied vs Axis Powers.
- ⑥ Migration to Japan, Singapore  
(Eg) S. C Bose, Mohan Singh who contributed in formation of Indian National Army.
- ⑦ Apart from it, there were certain migrations for education purposes  
(Eg) Mahatma Gandhi, B.R Ambedkar  
Thus, till today this emigration is continued with 18.5 million Indian diaspora

Q3.

1960 का दशक भारत के लिए संकट और परिवर्तन दोनों का दशक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 1960s was a decade of both peril and transformation for India. Explain.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Helig Harrison predicted 1960s as  
the dangerous decades for India  
due to multiple events ◦

Decade of Peril :-

- ① war with China (Indo China war)  
(Eg) in 1962 which made India  
realise the 'real politik' ◦
- ② continuous border quarrels with  
Pakistan (Eg) with respect to Kashmir  
on the western border ◦
- ③ Internal Agriculture underperformance  
and food Insecurity (Eg) Ship to  
mouth food through USA P48 food  
imports ◦

(4) Death of PM Jawaharlal Nehru in 1967 which made the party confused .

(5) Railway Accident during Lal Bahadur Shastri's time .

Transformation :- (1) Green Revolution

(eg) HYV seeds which made India a food surplus country now .

(2) Investment in Industry like heavy industries and Scientific Institutions

(eg) J. L. Nehru called them temples of modern India .

(3) Made India realise importance of being nuclear power, later resulted in operation Smiling Buddha [1971]

(4) Indus water Treaty [1960]

thus, the full prediction, was fulfilled with Strategic Planning by India .

Q4.

1979 की ईरान की क्रांति ने न केवल क्षेत्रीय गतिशीलता को बदल दिया, बल्कि इसके वैश्विक परिणाम भी हुए। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Iranian Revolution of 1979 not only transformed the regional dynamics but also had global ramifications. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Iranian Revolution 1979 was the overthrow of the Monarchy by the revolutionary masses led by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Transformed Regional dynamics :-

- ① Ended autocracy of king by masses.
- ② led to Iraq invasion of Iran because Iraq felt that Iran is unstable internally.
- ③ Development of Iran as an Independent Shia muslim country.
- (Eg) Monarchy of King was supported by USA.
- ④ Rivalry in the region as the leader

of religion (Eg) between Saudi Arabia,  
Iran, Israel .

Transformed Global dynamics and  
Global ramifications include :-

- ① USA lost not only a friend, but  
it gave away to hostile regime
- ② Proxy wars (Eg) rise of Hezbollah,  
Hamas as Iran's proxies
- ③ Nuclear sepercussion (Eg) Iran  
as a nuclear power and the  
JCPOA agreement .
- ④ Bonhomie with USSR and  
current Russia is too ramification  
of that .

Thus, Iranian Revolution led to  
Iran emerge as leader in west  
Asian Geopolitics .

Q5.

पश्चिमी घाट भारत के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्रों में दक्षिण-पश्चिमी मानसून को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the Western Ghats influence South-West monsoon in India's South-West coastal regions? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Western Ghats are the continuous mountain range spreading across Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa.

Influence South West monsoon in South West coastal regions by :-

① Rains heavily on the windward side of Western Ghats (eg) Korchi; Mumbai Coast

② As the South West monsoon travel upwards, the leeward side of the mountain gets little, meagre rainfall (eg) Rainshadow region.



- ③ landslides in fragile ecological areas (Eg) Kerala 2024 landslides in which more than 300 people died.
- ④ Floods (Eg) Mumbai 2024, Maharashtra floods in June, because of it.
- ⑤ Destruction of livelihoods due to heavy rains.
- ⑥ South West Monsoon thus also is important in western Ghats for its Evergreen rainforests topography and flora, fauna  
 (Eg) 2 Bandipur National Parks, Nilgiri.

Kasturirangan and Madhav Gadgil recommended for declaring western Ghats areas as Eco Sensitive Zones due to this

Q6.

प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से संबंध कई भूवैज्ञानिक प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या करता है।  
विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The theory of plate tectonics explains many geological processes that are linked to natural hazards. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonics theory by Parker and Mckenzie explains the movement of tectonic plates (7 major and other minor) ~~over~~ beneath the earth's crust .

It explains many geological process linked to natural hazards as

- ① Earthquakes in Ring of fire that is Circumpacific zone (Eg) convergent plate boundaries, where more than 80% of Earth quakes occur.
- ② Volcanic Eruptions (Eg) Mid Atlantic Ridge which is divergent plate boundaries like Iceland volcanic

eruptions ◦

③ landslides (Eg) Indian young fold mountains where Indian plate is moving 1cm/year towards the Eurasian plate like Loshimath landslides etc ◦

④ Tsunamis (Eg) although triggered by earthquakes, volcanoes like 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami is due to movement of tectonic plates

⑤ Transform plate boundaries (Eg) faults occurrence or the recent 2024 Turkey Earthquake (Anatolian Plate boundary)

thus, it explains a lot of natural hazards for this reason, Sandai Framework is important to mitigate hazards

Q7.

भारत में ज्वारीय ऊर्जा की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा इसके दोहन में आने वाली बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the potential of tidal energy in India and explain the obstacles faced in harnessing it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tidal energy is harnessed due to Tides movement which is periodic rise and fall in water levels in Vertical direction.

Potential in India :-

① 7517 km coastline

(eg) like in Gujrat,  
Andhra Pradesh,  
Malabar coast.



② Enclosed regions

like Bay of Bengal where tidal Energy can be harnessed.

④ Blue Economy program of 4000 crore  
for 5 year period.

## Obstacles faced in Harnessing

① High upfront cost of Tidal plants

(Eg) It was thought to be built  
in Druva Coast ◦

② Research & Innovation (Eg) only

0.7% spent on R&D in GDP

③ Lack of continuous supply (Eg)

mostly diurnal in nature ◦

④ More focus on Solar Energy,

Wind Energy in the Panchamsat  
Goals ◦

⑤ Coastal communities and harm

to flora, fauna, underwater pollution

Insperation can be taken from Canada,  
USA which are pioneers in harnessing  
Tidal Energy.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the impact of globalization on socio-cultural practices in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Globalisation is defined as Borderless world by Kenichi Ohama and as Global Village by Marshall McLuhan o

Impact on Socio cultural practices

Positive :- ① Intermingling of cultural practices (Eg) celebration of Holi, Diwali by Sikhs, Christmas by Hindus o

② More acceptability for Inter caste marriages (Eg) specially in Urban areas (Radhika case of supreme court)

③ Better Job opportunities abroad

④ Reduction in poverty levels (Eg)

44.1. in 1992 and 22.1. in 2011

⑤ opportunities for women have

Increased

- ① fast food culture and market model  
 (eg) McDonaldization and walmartization

Negative / Challenges :-

- ① Xenophobia (eg) UK Riots, 2024
- ② Discrimination by countries (eg)  
Kafala, Nitaqat law by Saudi  
Arabia
- ③ Forced and Fraud migrations  
 (eg) Mercenaries to Russia
- ④ Problem without passports as  
held by Keji ~~Ass~~ Aman (Terrorism)
- ⑤ Drug Trafficking, Human Trafficking  
 (eg) Golden Crescent & Triangle
- Hence, compassionate Globalization is  
 need to achieve idea of Global citizens

Q9.

भारत के शहरी गरीबी उन्मूलन उपायों को बाधित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the issues that plague India's urban poverty alleviation measures?  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

India's urban population is 31.16%  
as per 2011 Census, and is expected  
to grow to 50% by 2050 as per  
World Urbanization Prospects.

Issues that plague India's Urban Poverty  
measures include

- ① Illegal Slums (Eg) 21% of urban  
population live in slums like Dharavi
- ② Rising Inequality (Eg) two Indias  
where urban-poor divide is huge
- ③ Digital Divide (Eg) 67% access in  
urban areas, however only  
31% in rural areas
- ④ Huge Urban Population Density

(eg) 11,328 persons per square km in Delhi, and other areas like Mumbai, Bangalore .

(5) Migration (eg) cyclical nature

(6) Housing accommodation problem which hinders ~~pop~~ urban poverty measures .

(7) Crime rate (eg) Nirbhaya, Akhaya rape case

(8) Exploitation of workers (eg) no Social Security for Gig workers .

Way Forward (1) Odisha's IAGA mission for slum rehabilitation

(2) Development of suburban landscapes

(3) Increased connectivity between rural-urban areas to arrest migration .

These PMAU and SBM(U) are the measures to reduce it .

Q10.

भारत में महिलाओं पर देखभाल संबंधी कार्य का असंगत बोझ उनकी निर्धनता में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the disproportionate burden of care work placed on women contribute to their impoverishment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Global Gender Gap Index, 2024 by  
WEF places India at 129 out of 180  
countries (dropped from 127 in 2023)

Disproportionate burden of care work  
contribute to their impoverishment

① Triple burden of care work,  
unpaid work and paid work leads  
to physical exhaustion (Eg) an average  
women perform 5 hours extra  
work per day than men.

② Non recognition of care work  
leads to mental harassment as  
being cog in wheel (Eg) increase  
in suicides among women recently.

- ③ Sticky floor (Eg) not being able to rise up from pink collar jobs
- ④ motherhood penalty as held by latest economic survey 2024
- ⑤ low labour workforce of 37% whereas 78% for men [PLFS]
- ⑥ Lack of Educational opportunities  
(Eg) 65% literacy rate, male 84%
- ⑦ Peer Health Indicators (Eg) 57% women anaemic (NFHS-5)
- ⑧ Disproportionate health care impact  
(Eg) Asbestos work environment, water issues etc.

Way forward :- ① SHG model like Kudumbashree and She taxis

② Power to, Power with, Power within is needed.

Q11.

भारत की समन्वयकारी संस्कृति को आकार देने में सूफीवाद की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the role of Sufism in shaping the syncretic culture of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sufism gained prominence in  
11th-12th Centuries as a form of  
personal devotion to God .

Role in Shaping Syncretic Culture  
of India :-

① Based on  
liberal principles (Eg) Ashoka Alkbar  
was inspired and his Sul-i-Kul is  
a reflection of it .

② Influence on Bhakti Culture (Eg)  
Guru Granth Sahib contains the  
sayings of Baba Farid .

③ MUSIC of Sufis bound the Sufis  
and India of other half (Eg) Dara  
Shikoh and Lucius Tahanara were

followers of Chisti order

- ④ Khanqahs as the places of  
Inter mixing of thoughts similar  
to Shastarthas of Ancient India ◦
- ⑤ Sufi Dargah (eg) Ajmer Sharif  
united Indian culture ◦
- ⑥ Mystic methods (eg) Akbar wanted  
son and it was made possible  
through Sufis as claimed ◦
- ⑦ The orders of Sufis like Chisti,  
Suhrawardi and Qadiri  
represent the diversity in thoughts ◦
- ⑧ Practised personal devotion  
and meditation (eg) today both  
are valued and cherished ◦

(9) The Delhi Sultanate too was  
largely influenced and Sufis thus  
gave a humane touch .

(10) As a source a peace (Eg) Sheikh  
Mu'in Uddin Chisti's Dargah as  
a source of upheaval .

(11) Humanity and art of music  
through peaceful means (Eg)  
Sheikh Zakariya's followers

However, later there were  
allegations on Ishaqnawadi order  
as being accepted the patronage  
and Donations which resulted in decline

thus, Sufi as a whole led to  
refinement of syncretic culture of  
India .

Q12.

क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं के बावजूद, भारत में विभिन्न लोक संगीत और नृत्य रूपों को परस्पर जोड़ने वाले कुछ समन्वयकारी विषय विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the regional variations, there remain some unifying themes that bind the different folk music and dance forms in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jawaharlal Nehru called Unity  
in Diversity as the Greatest Strength  
of India [Discovery of India]

Unifying themes in FOLK MUSIC despite  
regional variations :-

① harvest season celebration (Eg)

Belis of Punjab with Geets of  
central India ◦

② source of recreation (Eg) Hindustani

musical ragas and rasmatis  
music focus on instruments is  
what has given them a source of  
recreation ◦

③ Festive Celebration (Eg) Gond  
tribes of Central India festive  
celebration coincides with musical  
linkages of the Tribes of South India

④ Snakes/nature worship (Eg)  
Been playing in Gujrat with  
Manjisha of Bihar •

⑤ Family events like marriages  
(Eg) Kadiya Sangeet practised across  
various tribes •

Unifying themes in FOLK DANCE despite  
regional variations :

① A symbol of Joy and happiness  
(Eg) Bhangra in Punjab and Karnataka  
dance with instruments such  
as swords and Energetic dance

② Festival celebration by women

(Eg) Gidda of Punjab and Garba of Gujarat .

③ As a form of paying tribute to God

(Eg) Bharatnatyam of Tamil Nadu and Mohiniattam of Kerala .

④ Performed as Group Identity (Eg)

Garabak of UP, MP in various Gharanas .

⑤ Historical context (Eg) Manipuri

Sankiratanas & Kuchipudi of Andhra

⑥ Nature worship (Eg) on themes of Snakes, Lions across the regions

thus, Folk music, dance have various common themes across the regional landscape of India .

Q13.

स्थायी बंदोबस्त से उत्पन्न निराशा और उससे प्राप्त सबक ने ब्रिटिश भारत में वैकल्पिक भूमि राजस्व प्रणालियों के विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दिया? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the disillusionment and lessons from the Permanent Settlement lead to the development of alternative land revenue systems in British India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Permanent Settlement was introduced on 20% of the land area by Clive Hastings in the regions of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Disillusionment and lessons learnt from Permanent Settlement :-

- ① not resulted into improvement of agriculture (Eg) Zamindars were not able to give British good returns
- ② higher share of British (Eg) 10/11th went to British and 1/11th share used to remain with Zamindars.
- ③ oppressive system (Eg) Peasants

were individual clutches of  
Zamindars and money lenders

(Eg) Deccan Riots 1875.

(4) Commercialization of Agriculture  
and which deteriorated yields in  
coming months, years due to  
Intensive cropping.

(5) Zamindari Rule which made  
Britishers bear alternate centre  
of Power among peasants.

It thus led to development of  
Alternate Land Revenue Systems  
such as :-

(1) Ryotwari System of the  
British in which 'Ryoti' decided  
among peasants itself in which

Write this in margin में (कृपया मार्जिन में लिखें)

they were to directly give revenue to British. It led to :-

- ↳ lower reliance on zamindars
- ↳ higher rent of 45-46%
- ↳ in Eastern regions of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.

② Mahalwari system of Thomas Munro in the Southern India in which Village Headman (mahals) were the source of collection point of the revenue to the British.

However, other systems were no less oppressive to peasants which led to their exploitation and commercialization. Thus, land reforms is an ongoing process which started with abolition of zamindari system.

Q14.

उत्तरी और पश्चिमी भारत में डेयरी उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण में योगदान देने वाले प्रमुख कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। डेयरी क्षेत्रक इस क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the key factors that contribute to the localization of dairy industry in the Northern and Western India. How does the dairy sector impact the region's economic development? (Answer in 250 words)

15

India's Livestock Sector Contributes

4% of GDP, but Dairy alone contributes

70% of Livestock GDP Contribution

[Agriculture Census]

Factors that have led to localization of Dairy Industry in the Northern and Western India

① Climatic conditions suitable (Eg)

Uttar Pradesh largest milk producer.

② Cooperative formation culture

(Eg) AMUL cooperatives, Nandini's

Mother Dairy •

- (3) Agriculture as the main source of livelihood with livestock as the secondary and alternative .
- (4) Insemination support of Government Policies (Eg) Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- (5) Indigenous cow varieties available (Eg) Gur, Red Sindhi etc
- (6) Access to market (Eg) people of North and West India prefer fresh milk, more than the pasteurized one .
- (7) Sports culture in Haryana, Punjab further boosts market for dairy products .
- (8) Accessibility to fodder (Eg) through mixed farming as compared to

major livestock led and Aquaculture  
of South.

Dairy sector impacts Region's Economic  
Development by

① Reducing Unemployment (Eg)  
46.8% workforce in agriculture sector

② Women Empowerment (Eg) 75-80%  
dairy livestock workforce is women.

③ Alternate source of Income (Eg)  
Mixed farming.

④ Food Processing Industry linkage leads  
to higher demand and growth.

⑤ Made India world's largest milk  
producer [Global recognition]

Way forward :- ① Diversification to other  
regions (Eg) Pearl mussels of Andhra Pradesh

② Indigenous breeds promotion through  
Artificial Insemination [Bekul mission]

Q15.

पूर्वी एशिया के सेमीकंडक्टर विनिर्माण के प्रमुख केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में किन कारकों ने योगदान दिया है?  
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

What factors have contributed to the emergence of East Asia as a major hub for semiconductor manufacturing? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent visit of PM Narendra Modi  
to Singapore and Memorandum of  
Understanding on Semiconductors show  
it as a hub apart from Taiwan  
(Major producer).

Factors that contributed to Emergence  
of East Asia as a major hub for  
semi conductor manufacturing :-

- ① Technological Advancement (eg)  
Taiwan's technological policies
- ② Availability of Critical Minerals in  
East Asia (eg) Germanium, Gallium  
etc.
- ③ Investments in Chip Industry and

Electronic manufacturing (Eg) with support of countries like USA which are humbly dependent on semiconductors of Taiwan.

(4) Skilled workforce (Eg) at Semiconductor manufacturing requirement as South Korea's 95% workforce skilled (India only 5%).

(5) Competitive market (Eg) State support to Export Superstars like 'Chaebols' of South Korea.

(6) Better Industrial linkages with World market (Eg) Faircom.

(7) Availability of workforce for designing (Eg) India's emigration.

of workless in South <sup>East</sup> Asian countries and East Asian countries.

⑧ Export led Growth Model

⑨ Better integration with Global Value Chains and Network products

⑩ Raw material extraction technology

(Eg) Critical minerals require investment in their technological extraction like Scandium, Lanthanoid, Yttrium.

⑪ Demand from China (Eg) China is the largest Electronic Vehicle Manufacturers.

⑫ Hardware, mobile Industry of South Korea (Eg) Samsung, Kia etc.

Thus, India is also investing through DESI Act, Semiconductor Mission, to overcome the problems of [Chip wear].

Q16.

भारत भूमिजल के क्षरण के चरम बिंदु की ओर क्यों बढ़ रहा है? भूमिजल पुनर्वहाली के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनाई जा सकती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why is India heading towards groundwater depletion tipping point? What strategies can be adopted for groundwater restoration? (Answer in 250 words) 15

NASA held that India's Groundwater is depleting at the rate of 0.3 meter per year.

Reasons as to why India heading towards Groundwater tipping point

① Agriculture (90% groundwater extracted for agriculture)

(Eg) India is largest groundwater extractor.

② Water Guzzling crops (Eg) due to Green Revolution, Economic Survey

held 'India's Agriculture is victim of its own success' (Eg) Rice, wheat, Sugarcane

③ Free water, Electricity through

Aggressive Subsidies leading to  
Over extraction ◦

④ Higher Fertilizer, Pesticide use (eg)  
Urea, DAP require higher water  
extraction like N:P:K ratio reached  
8:3:1 (recommended 4:2:1)

⑤ Virtual water Export (Economic  
Survey 2021) where it is 4 for India  
(Export to Import ratio) and 0.1 for China ◦

⑥ Lack of aquifers recharge due  
to concretizations ◦

Strategies that can be adopted for  
Groundwater Restoration ◦ -

① Investment in crops such as  
millet, sorghum as they require  
less water ◦

② Precision Irrigation (eg) through

Drip and Sprinkler irrigation with help from Israel (Krishi Suktai Yojana)

③ Fertiligation through Precision Agriculture •

④ Evergreen Revolution as recommended by M.S. Swaminathan Yojana

⑤ Groundwater recharge through permeable pavements like of China •

⑥ Isotope Aquifer Mapping technique for smoother implementation of Atal Bhujal Yojana •

⑦ Organic Fertilizer ⑧ 44 lakh organic farmers in India •

Ashok Gulati also suggests for investment in Agriculture research and Extension services for Precision AGRICULTURE •

Q17.

जलवायु परिवर्तन, भौतिक परिवर्तनों और जैव विविधता के संदर्भ में, हिमालय को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is climate change affecting the Himalayas in terms of physiological changes and biodiversity? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per IPCC 6th Assessment Report,  
Hindu Kush Himalayas are receding  
at the rate of 14.1-15.1m per year  
with 15% of glaciers being lost in  
Himalayas since Industrial Revolution.

Physiological changes in Himalayas due  
to climate change :-

- ① Glacial lake Outburst flood events  
(Eg) 2013 Uttarakhand, 2024 Sikkim
- ② Erosion due to fast downward  
Glacier movement (Eg) higher  
formation of cirques, Aretes in  
Zaskar, Ladakh region
- ③ Rising sea water levels (Eg) in

perennial river water system

(eg) floods in Bihar in 2024 due to Baghmati river ◦

(4) Capturing of water channels (eg) by Tsangpo due to rising water levels

(5) Albedo Effect resulting in feedback loop due to Black Carbon etc ◦

Biodiversity changes due to climate change ◦

(1) Extinction of species in making (eg) threat to snow leopards

(2) Tropicalisation of Himalayas due to migration of fauna from the peninsular India ◦

(3) Growing deforestation of Chir, pine due to accessible routes to

Himalayan region ◦

④ Shifting of Inter Tropical Convergence zone due to greater Unpredictable Climate Change Events leading to Heatwaves in region affecting flora such as Rhododendrons, Deodar trees ◦

⑤ Lower adaptability to rising temperature (Eg) Earth Already 1.1°C warmer but due to Amplification temperature in polar region being rising three times ◦

Way forward ◦ - ① Sustainable Development

(Eg) National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem (Part of NAPCC)

② Sustainable tourism (Eg) Bhutan's tourist fees to achieve SDG 13 ◦

Q18.

पारंपरिक संयुक्त परिवारों और एकल परिवारों में बच्चों के पालन-पोषण के तरीकों में अंतर बच्चों में आत्म-पहचान और समाजीकरण के निर्माण को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do the differences in child-rearing practices in traditional joint families and nuclear families influence the formation of self-identity and socialization in children? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per John Locke, A child's mind is like TABULARSA, and it is also claimed that 90% of brain development takes place by the Age of 5 years.

Traditional Joint families influence formation of Self Identity and Socialization by :- Positives

- ① Leads to stronger Self Identity (Eg) learn to adapt to varying point of views. (Eg) Experience from all age groups.
- ② Social personality and interaction at home makes the child gain more lessons through sharing.

- ③ Grime and take habit (Eg) through  
Elders and Grandparents
- ④ Religious leanings (Eg) through elders  
morning prayers •

Negatives :- ① less time for

personal realisation (Eg) less  
space in smaller homes

- ② Conflicting views (Eg) of mother in law  
and wife of husband leads to  
bad Effect on Child's mentality •

2011 Census reported that there is decline  
in joint families with nuclear families  
being 56.4%, thus,

Nuclear Families Positive Effect on  
Children

① Better concentration  
by parents leading to Self focus on

Child (eg) more time to study and  
prepare for exams

(2) Personal relationship with father,  
mother fosters (eg) positive effect  
on child's growth a

(3) In matters of socialization, it  
is limited to 'narrowness' and  
if no siblings then further gets reduced

Negatives → (1) limited experience of  
social life (eg) Blessing and night  
time stories of elders missed

(2) Isolation and Depression due to  
busy schedules of parents a

thus, there is a need for a positive  
environment around child, whether  
in Joint or nuclear family, if both  
provides positive environment then it is win-win

Q19.

क्या जाति और लिंग अंतर्संबंधित हैं और ग्रामीण भारत में महिलाओं के लिए विशिष्ट सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुभेद्यताएं उत्पन्न करते हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do caste and gender intersect and create unique socio-economic vulnerabilities for women in rural India? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

## Intersection of Caste and Gender

leads to INTERSECTIONALITY among the women issues, forming a vicious cycle.

Arguments For (that they intersect and create socio-economic vulnerabilities for women in rural India) :-

- ① Cultural Chauvinism (Eg) Sati, and burning of women in ancient times.
- ② Social discrimination combined with Gender Stereotypes (Eg) Mid day Meal cooked by Dalit women issue.
- ③ Menstrual cycle does not allow women enter Temples (Eg) Sabarimala

Case of 2018 ◦

④ Practice of mythical stories of  
Black magic by lower caste women

(eg) In west Bengal

⑤ Reduced to agricultural workers  
(feminization of poverty)

⑥ not being part of Hindu rituals  
and major Havans performed by  
men and that too of upper caste ◦

⑦ Early marriage with strict  
Endogamy ◦

⑧ Honour killings (eg) Baghat

⑨ 'Water woes' as burden of fetching  
water and separate handpumps  
for lower class women in rural

India ◦

Arguments Against :- ① Intersection

is among few villages (Eg) Election of female Sarpanch has led to decline in discrimination (Reservation of 33%)

② Education has played a positive role

(Eg) Charvi Rajput, Tatania Bi Pachayot Sarpanches and leading all castes as one ◦ (Increased KFR in rural India)

③ Stricter laws (Eg) Civil Rights Act, 1955

SC, ST Act has led to rising awareness

Way forward :- ① Awareness generation

through Grama Gudi Boards ◦

② Formation of SHGs (Eg) Mission Shakti

which reduce the overlapping discrimination of Gender and caste .

③ Agency, Altitude, Outcome [Economic Survey]

Q20.

क्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक वंचना लोगों को हिंसा का शिकार होने या स्वयं हिंसा में शामिल होने के प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील बनाती है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Does socio-economic deprivation make people more susceptible to either being victims of violence or engaging in violence themselves? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Although UNDP reports that 415 million  
people have come out of poverty from  
2005-06 - to 2019-20, however  
there are 4.3 billion unemployed which  
leads to low Economic deprivation.

Leading to being victims of violence :-

- ① Poor working conditions at  
factories and inhuman treatment  
(Eg) Beating with sticks and forced  
labours, and poor conditions
- ② Poor workers emigration ~~as~~ as  
Mercenaries to Russia  
(Eg) 3 drains died while fighting

- ③ Sexual exploitation of women  
(Eg) through Godman like Basaram  
Bapu, Pam Rahul •
- ④ Shelter Homes being source of  
exploitation (Eg) Muzgafapur  
Shelter case & leading to violence.
- ⑤ Frequent Quarrels among family  
members leads to violence on  
children due to poverty • (Rising food  
inflation)

However, people start Engaging  
themselves in violence too because  
of Socio Economic deprivation

- ① Lack of Employment (Eg) 3.2%  
currently [Economic Survey]
- ② Drug Addictions leading to  
want of money at any cost (Eg)  
14% addicted to alcohol and

2.4. Opoids (NCRB)

③ theft cases (Eg) of ATMs, Banks

④ killing for money (Eg) rising  
murder cases due to socio economic  
poverty levels in India

⑤ Burden of large families (Eg)  
still high fertility rate of 3.1 in  
Behar & leading to violent means  
to earn  
thus, low Economic oppression  
leads to both as being victim and  
perpetrators of violence • Way forward

can be :- ① State as welfare state

(Eg) PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana

② PM Awas Yojana through subsidy

③ 2 lakh crore Employment Incentive  
Scheme package (Budget 2024)