



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2713)

Name of Candidate	Animesh Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	1305363
Center	<del>Offline</del> online 3:16	Date	5/8/25

### 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, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Cultural Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Intellectual Competence
5. Structure-Organization Competence
6. Collaborative Competence

Class of Year ( ) / Teacher / Signature in Green Box

VisionIAS

All the Best

1. नालंदा न केवल शिक्षा का एक केंद्र था, बल्कि संपूर्ण एशिया के विद्वानों के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण केंद्र था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Nalanda was not only a center of learning, but also a hub for scholars from across Asia. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nalanda as a educational hub emerged during Gupta period in 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Nalanda as centre of learning :-

- ① philosophic teachings of Nehayana and Tantric Buddhism were given.
- ② teaching of natural sciences like physics and chemistry & studying atomic theory.
- ③ Mathematical teachings of algebra, trigonometry.
- ④ Astronomical teachings regarding position of planet, eclipses.
- ⑤ Linguistic teachings on sanskrit, Prakrit and pali languages.

Nalanda as hub of scholars across Asia :-

- ① Chinese Traveller Fa Hien visited Nalanda during Chandragupta II times taking Buddhist manuscripts with him.
- ② Chinese Hiuen Tsang visited during Harsha's period in 6-7<sup>th</sup> century
- ③ scholars like I Tsung visited and completed his education in Nalanda.
- ④ scholars from West Asia like Al Biruni stayed at Nalanda.
- ⑤ Buddhist, Hindu and Islamic scholars from subcontinent enriched their knowledge in Nalanda.

Nalanda's legacy of rationalism, integration of science and arts and hands on learning is being revived through New education policy 2020.

2.

16वीं शताब्दी के पुर्तगाली यात्री डोमिंगो पेस ने विजयनगर न्याय कला की भव्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसकी तुलना रोम में की थी। किस कारण से विजयनगर पूर्व-आधुनिक दक्षिण भारत में शहरीकरण का प्रतीक बन गया?

Domingo Paes, a 16th-century Portuguese traveller, equated Vijayanagara to Rome, highlighting its architectural splendour. What made Vijayanagara the epitome of urbanisation in pre-modern South India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Domingo Paes was an Italian traveller visiting Vijayanagara during period of Krishnadevaraya of Soluva dynasty when empire was its peak.

Factors making Vijayanagara epitome of urbanisation:

- ① planned city with 7 lines of forts surrounding to main palace.
- ② Magnificent architectural structures like temple at Hampi, Vitthala temple etc.
- ③ planned roads cutting at right angle showcasing high level of planning.
- ④ Irrigation infrastructure as evident from (Hiranyya Canal) to supply water to cities.

- ⑤ structures like Mahanaumi Dibba showing architectural planning.
- ⑥ drainage systems in cities with each house connected with drains.
- ⑦ storage structures for famine like situations as buffer of grains.
- ⑧ architectural innovations like high boundary wall around temple and large Copuemas.
- ⑨ large expenditure by state on urban planning - separate minister designated for this.
- ⑩ efficient tax collection systems which was used for urban development.
- ⑪ decentralised planning under Amara Nayaka system.

Vijaynagara model of urbanisation can serve as a model to tackle present day India's urbanisation challenges -

3.

महात्मा गांधी के आगमन के बाद भारत में राष्ट्रवाद कौन-कौन से विभिन्न तरीकों से प्रकट हुआ?

What were the various ways in which nationalism manifested itself in India after the advent of Mahatma Gandhi? (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is often described as 'nation in making' by Surendranath Banerjee. Mahatma Gandhi's mass movement further strengthened Indian nationalism.

ways in which nationalism manifested itself after Gandhi: emergence :-

- ① Civil Nationalism based on participation of all sections of society - women, Dalits and peasants in mass satyagraha & Non-Cooperation movement.
- ② Religious Nationalism. Gandhi took inspiration from Hinduism and Buddhism to create a indic identity & 'Vaishnav Jan toh' being in his meetings.
- ③ Inclusive nationalism - he protested against caste hierarchy through making 'untouchability abolition' a

part of his programme.

⊗ hunger strike against Untouchability  
in 1934

- ④ Non-violence as basis of nationalism  
with emphasis on satyagraha, and  
⊗ Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-
- ⑤ demanded dominion status in 1920  
and poorna Swaraj in 1929 thereby  
strengthening cause of freedom.
- ⑥ belief in decentralised model against  
centralised state which he equated  
with violence laying foundation of  
panchayati Raj.

Gandhi's contribution led to biggest peaceful  
mass movement. His inclusive vision of  
+  
nationalism need be revived today when  
India is facing challenge of caste, communal  
divides.

4.

आपातकाल (1975-77) ने भारत की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया?

How did the Emergency (1975-77) impact India's democratic institutions and political landscape? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Emergency was imposed by PM Indira Gandhi in response to Sampoorna Kranti movement and cancelling of her candidature by S.C in Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain.

Impact on democratic institutions :-

- ① Parliament stifled by doing away with need of quorum through 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.
- ② Press - bans and pressure on media through raids / cancelling of licences.  
 • Indian Express published blank editorial in protest
- ③ Judiciary - pushed for 'committed judiciary' by superseding judges and appointed phant judges.  
 • Justice AN Ray made CJI superseding Justice Khanna.

- ④ Police used as an instrument against political opponents  
 of jailing of George Fernandes, an opposition leader.

### Impact on Political Landscape

- ① led to centralisation ~~with~~ within congress weakening its local units.
- ② use of Art 356 - President rule to dismiss opposition ruled governments in states.
- ③ discontent against emergency led to support for Janta party leading to its victory in 1978 elections.
- ④ formation of new parties as part of Samyukta Kranti - of Bihar - JDU and RJD formed.

Emergency tested the strength of Indian democracy however Indian democracy passed the test and became more resilient through multiparty democracy and formation of civil society like PULLADP.

5.

हिंद महासागर में सुनामी उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए तथा सुनामी तरंग के प्रसार की क्रियाविधि को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Identify the major tsunamigenic zones in the Indian Ocean and explain the mechanism of tsunami wave propagation. (Answer in 150 words) 10

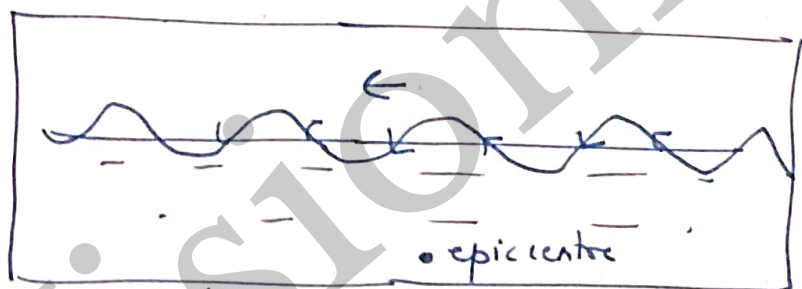
Tsunami is formed in ocean due to under sea earthquakes leading to fast and high waves causing wide scale destruction.  
of 2005 Indian ocean Tsunami

Major tsunamigenic zones in Indian ocean

- ① Bay of Bengal due to its vicinity to ring of fire in pacific ocean.
- ② Arabian sea → remnants of Bay of Bengal waves can reach Arabian sea
- ③ Andaman & Nicobar islands → highly prone due to presence of undersea volcanoes.
- ④ Western pacific zones around Indonesia, Philippines and Singapore → vicinity to ring of fire.
- ⑤ Coast of Japan and South Korea in Western pacific.

## Mechanism of Tsunami wave propagation

- ① Generation - formed due to seismic waves caused by earthquakes.
- ② energisation of water molecules feeding it its vertical movement.
- ③ transfer of energy from one water mass through another.



By Tsunami propagation.

- ④ High wind strengthens the speed of tsunami waves.
- ⑤ striking at coast causing destruction and damage leading to its dissipation.

India through Mission Mauschi and Indian Ocean Fusion Centre is strengthening preparedness against Tsunami in Indian ocean.

6.

चीनी उद्योग के उत्तर से दक्षिण भारत की ओर स्थानांतरण के लिए, उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the factors responsible for the shift of the sugar industry from North to South India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is the largest producer of sugar bypassing Brazil with annual production reaching 350 lakh tonnes.

Factors responsible for shift of sugar industry from North to South India

- ① Availability of sugarcane as farmers in states like Maharashtra started cultivation of Maharashtra is largest & produce
- ② Favourable climatic conditions for sugarcane cultivation - high rain (250-300 cm), fertile soil in deccan region
- ③ Availability of cheap labour minimising cost for industry.
- ④ favourable government policies like cheap credit, land availability.  
of Maharashtra sugarcane cooperative policy

- ⑤ adaptation of rice-wheat system in North India led to decreasing sugarcane cultivation of Punjab, Haryana.
- ⑥ depleting water tables in north India as sugarcane is water guzzling ⇒ cultivation shifted to south.
- ⑦ presence of large market in prosperous south Indian states - Mumbai, Chennai.
- ⑧ Cooperative movement strengthened in south leading to sugar cooperatives ⇒ higher profits and bargaining power.
- ⑨ Vicinity to ports ⇒ export potential through Mumbai, Visakhapatnam.
- ⑩ good infrastructure - quality roads leads to decreasing logistics cost.

sugarcane industry needs to be supported through credit, technology upgradation and good infrastructure to boost the industry further.

7.

थर्मोकैरस्ट क्या है? आर्कटिक परमाफ्रॉस्ट के पिघलने और वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में इसकी बढ़ती प्रासंगिकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

What is thermokarst? Analyse its growing relevance in the context of Arctic permafrost thawing and global climate change. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Thermokarst is the process of increasing temperatures leading to melting of permafrost.

~~sets~~

Thermokarst :

- ① creates positive feedback loop leading to increasing temperatures
- ② Melting snow reduces albedo effect causing further heating and melting

②

growing relevance of thermokarst :

- ① Understand causes of Arctic melting and take remedial measures.
  - ② Understand phenomenon of Arctic amplification understanding higher vulnerability of Arctic.
  - ③ Collect data for scientific studies through Arctic observation missions.
- ④ Home Doi of India

- ① Tackle GHG releases from permafrost thawing & methane is released
- ② Tackle the threat of emergence of new diseases from release of bacteria & viruses from thawing.
- ③ Tackle sea level rise due to melting of glaciers.
- ④ Check destruction of local ecosystems like Tundra and Tarja in Arctic region.
- ⑤ Analyse the impact on global oceanic circulations as it is impacted due to salinity change.
- ⑥ Explore potential of shipping routes in Arctic reducing travel time/cost

Thermostat is key to tackle climate change and preservation of Arctic sea and permafrost,

8.

भारत में शहरीकरण की धीमी गति इसकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियाँ उत्पन्न करती है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's slow pace of urbanisation poses significant challenges to its economic and social progress. Examine the factors responsible for this trend. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India's urbanisation was 30% in 2011 as per Census. World Urbanisation prospects says it has increased to 40% in 2025 lagging behind other developing nations like China and Brazil.

Challenges to economic progress :

- ① limited creation of job opportunities leading to disguised unemployment in rural areas.
- ② Underdevelopment of infrastructure like roads, buses, metro.
- ③ Impact Ease of Doing business as industries don't shift to perky urbanised areas.

Challenge to social progress :

- ① Affect inter-caste social mobility leading to perpetuation of caste based

occupation in villages & shifts as agri  
labors

- ② patriarchy's continuance with limited  
women labor force participation @ 37%  
in 2025 (Economic survey)

### Factors responsible for this trend

- ① Lack of job opportunities in urban areas  
leads to reverse migration to villages  
& COVID phenomenon
- ② Lack of funds/resources with govern-  
ment to boost urban infrastructure.
- ③ poor living conditions in urban slums  
drive migration.
- ④ Lack of private sector investments in  
villages/tier 2-3 towns & concentrated  
in Bangalore, Mumbai etc
- ⑤ economic slowdown due to weak demand  
in economy affect pace.

Through projects like SMART CITIES, AMRUT,  
PMAY, transit oriented development, government  
is pushing for fast pace of urbanisation.

9.

भारत की विविधता इसके लोकतंत्र को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण हेतु इस विविधता का लाभ उठाने के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

How does India's diversity influence its democracy? Discuss the initiatives taken to leverage this diversity for national integration. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is often called a 'saled bowl' where different religions, languages, ethnicities coexist in spirit of 'accommodation without homogenisation'.

diversity influencing democracy :-

POSITIVE :-

- ① feed its multi-party democracy with rise of regional parties like Shiv Sena and DMK.
- ② checked authoritarianism through civil society protests of anti-CAA protest.
- ③ strengthened federalism by empowering state identities - checked centralisation.
- ④ leads to mutual respect among people cultivating tolerance and acceptance.  
 \* Muslims in Jammu participating in Ramayana exhibitions.

NEGATIVE

- ① threat to internal security of the Indian movement
- ② checked emergence of 'Indian identity'  
of attack on non-Merathi in  
Maharashtra.

Initiatives taken to merge diversity  
for integration =

- ① [Institutional Mechanisms] like formation  
of national Integration Council, Zonal  
Council, N-E Council.
- ② [Decentralisation] through 5+ and 6+  
scheme leading to protection of  
identity of Art 371A for Nagaland.
- ③ [Cultural measures] like Keshi-Tamil  
Sangam to push mutual exchange.
- ④ [New education policy] with emphasis on  
three languages. Learn an alternate Indian  
language.

India: diversity is its biggest strength  
and need to be protected.

10.

ग्रामीण आजीविका और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोणों को रूपांतरित करने में जमीनी स्तर के महिला संगठनों की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the role of grassroots women's organisations in transforming rural livelihoods and social attitudes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Grassroot women organisations have played a big role in economic empowerment and social empowerment of women,

Role of women organisation in livelihood

- ① skilling of rural women in bead processing, handicraft @ SEWA trained 60 lakh women.
- ② Creation of cooperatives leading to economies of scale @ Lijjat paper in Gujarat.
- ③ provided jobs to women by connecting local goods to urban markets @ Kudumbshree in Kerala.
- ④ Reduced dependence on agriculture by providing alternative jobs.  
@ Barefoot college empower rural women in Renewable energy skills.

Role in challenging social attitudes :

- ① Awareness Campaign against social evil like child marriage  
of role of SAHELI in Rajasthan.
- ② Legal awareness/aid on issues of Rape/domestic violence  
of Majlis provide shelter/legal aid.
- ③ Education drives leading to challenging patriarchal norms  
of organisation of progressive women  
role in Hydrabad ⇒ share house  
-hold chores.
- ④ oppose patriarchal structures like  
Khap panchayat in Haryana and  
Pati panchayat phenomenon of Vinodchandra  
state.

Women organisations suffer from ideological divide, digital divide, lack of access to finance etc. They need to be empowered for grassroot social transformation.

11.

भारतीय लोक और जनजातीय कलाएं जीवंत व जीवित परंपराएं हैं, जो पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी हस्तांतरित की जा रही हैं। पारंपरिक ज्ञान और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के संरक्षण में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian folk and tribal arts are vibrant, living traditions that are passed through generations. Discuss the role of women in preserving traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian art forms like dance, music, painting, handicrafts etc are most diverse in world due to presence of >1000 tribal groups.

Role of women in preserving traditional knowledge and cultural heritage:

- ① practice local art forms during festivals / special occasions.
  - ⊗ Sohai dance in Bihar during childbirth.
- ② passing the knowledge to children through socialisation
  - ⊗ Wooli painting in Maharashtra
- ③ folk arts as a means of economic activity leads to its preservation.
  - ⊗ Meheshwari saree block prints in M.P.

- ④ Collective celebration of art forms  
of Maach dance in MP  
during harvesting.
- ⑤ Cultural tourism - showcasing  
arts to tourists leading to  
viability  
of Pashmina shawl in Kashmir.
- ⑥ Use of platforms like e-marketplace  
to sell goods of petatechitos paintings  
on Amazon.
- ⑦ daily practice of art forms lead  
to its continuance -  
of traditional songs/bhajans in  
temples.
- ⑧ preservation through formation of  
SHG / tribal groups.  
of tribal women in Thabue MP  
making bamboo handicrafts.

However, following challenges are being encountered:

- ① Lack of economic viability of painting unsold feeding + shift towards agriculture labor.
- ② Impact of modernisation ⇒ adopting western art over Indian & hiphop over thumri.
- ③ Low economy of scale in production causing low profit margins of bamboo SHG in MP.
- ④ Lack of interest of new generation in learning/practising art form & learning for IT jobs over traditional art business.

Government through steps like Cultural Mapping of villages and One district, one product scheme is pushing traditional art form.

12.

1905 में बंगाल के विभाजन के कारण और परिणाम क्या थे? 20वीं सदी के आरंभ में इंग्लैंड ने राष्ट्रवादी रणनीति को किस प्रकार नया रूप प्रदान किया?

What were the causes and consequences of the Partition of Bengal in 1905? How did it reshape the nationalist strategy in the early 20th century? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Partition of Bengal occurred in October 1905 as per 'Divide and rule' policy of Lord Curzon separating Bengal into East/West Bengal and separating Assam, Odisha.

Causes of partition of Bengal 1905 :-

- ① official reason was administrative convenience in governance which was difficult due to large size.
- ② Break people's solidarity by dividing them on Hindu-Muslim, Bengali-Non-Bengali lines.
- ③ Impact of Modine League demand for a separate state for Bengali speakers.  
of Abdur Khan pushed for partition.

- ④ Reactionary policies of Lord Curzon to weaken Indian freedom struggle.

### Consequences of partition :

- ① Anti partition movement led by leaders like dhroobindo, Bipin Chandra pal and Tilak.
- ② Mass participation for first time since 1857 revolt against British.
- ③ strengthened Hindu-Muslim bonds & tried rekhi to each other.
- ④ strengthened nationalist sentiments thereby feeding to process of 'tration in making'.
- ⑤ dispute over strategy among Moderates and Extremists caused split in Congress in Surat session.
- ⑥ Demand for dominion status / swaraj was put forward for first time in 1905 session.

(7) sowed the seeds of revolutionary  
tenor of Alipore conspiracy case,  
reshaped the nationalist strategy ..

- ① Moderates lost trust in British  
sense of justice ⇒ became more  
antagonist.
- ② strengthened the rule of Extremist  
leaders like Lal-Bal-Surendra
- ③ Trust in masses ⇒ adoption of  
passive resistance with focus on  
Swadeshi, boycott and picketing.
- ④ ~~Best~~ leaders pushed for nationalist  
education (of Bengal college) and  
indigenous industry (of steam navigation  
company formed)

Though partition was annulled in 1911,  
the seeds of nationalism it sowed  
culminated in Home Rule League movement  
and finally in Gandhian satyagrah.

13.

"अपमान की सदी (Century of Humiliation)" (1839-1949) ने आधुनिक चीन की राष्ट्रीय पहचान और विदेशी संबंधों के प्रति उसके दृष्टिकोण को किस प्रकार आकार प्रदान किया? प्रमुख घटनाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

How did the "Century of Humiliation" (1839-1949) shape modern China's national identity and its approach to foreign relations? Discuss with reference to key events. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Century of Humiliation was a period in Chinese history when China was subjected economically, politically and socially by imperial powers.

Century of Humiliation :-

- ① Opium wars by Britain to open Chinese market for opium.
- ② Japanese invasion during 1905 and again in World War II.
- ③ Chinese culture was belittled through orientalism.

Impact on shaping Chinese national identity :-

- ① strengthened Chinese nationalism based on domestic cultural heritage like Taoism.

- ② "Middle country syndrome": to gain back its glory through economic rise once again.
- ③ Centralised state (Communist party control) to ensure prosperity/development over rights.
- ④ Mao used peasant discontent due to "century of humiliation" to cause Chinese revolution in 1949.
- ⑤ led to shift of Chinese identity from fragmented regionalism to nationalist/common identity.
- ⑥ Chiang Kai Shek - Chinese nationalist party (Kuo Min Tang) came to power in 1917.

### Impact on foreign relation -

- ① suspicion of imperial power led China adopt autonomous foreign policy during Cold War @ part of Non aligned Movement.

- ② Concern over territorial sovereignty due to past invasions (of Japan) lead to Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1950s.
- ③ segregating national market from foreign goods due to past experience of opium war ⇒ ~~creates~~ high tariff / non-tariff barriers.
- ④ leadership of global south on issue of decolonisation, agriculture subsidies at WTO due to shared colonial experience.
- ⑤ Wolf warrior diplomacy in 21<sup>st</sup> century to seeguard its core interests.
- ⑥ Chinese expansionism based on its middle country syndrome' leads to salami slicing tactics and aggression in South China Sea.

President

- Xi Jinping recently said that China is entering 'century of prosperity' highlighting the memory of 'century of humiliation' in Chinese collective mind.

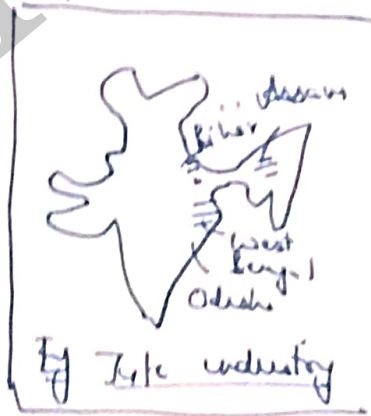
14. पूर्वी भारत में जूट उद्योग के संकेंद्रण में योगदान देने वाले कारकों का विवरण कीजिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान में जूट उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Analyze the factors contributing to the concentration of the jute industry in eastern India. Also, discuss the key challenges currently faced by the jute industry. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jute is known as golden fibre primarily used in packaging of goods like grains.

Factors contributing to concentration in Eastern India

- ① favourable climatic conditions with high relative humidity of 2250 cm/annum. needed
- ② fertile soil with high drainage and acidity. ideal for jute cultivation
- ③ cheap labour available → incentivising shifting of industries here of 30% cheaper vis a vis North India.
- ④ Transport infrastructure like roads/ports/ inland waterways facilitating transport



- ⑤ favourable government policy in form of cheap credit, land availability.
- ⑥ access to electricity due to presence of hydropower/thermal plants.
- ⑦ Market for jute products like jute bags as eastern India is largest producer of jute.

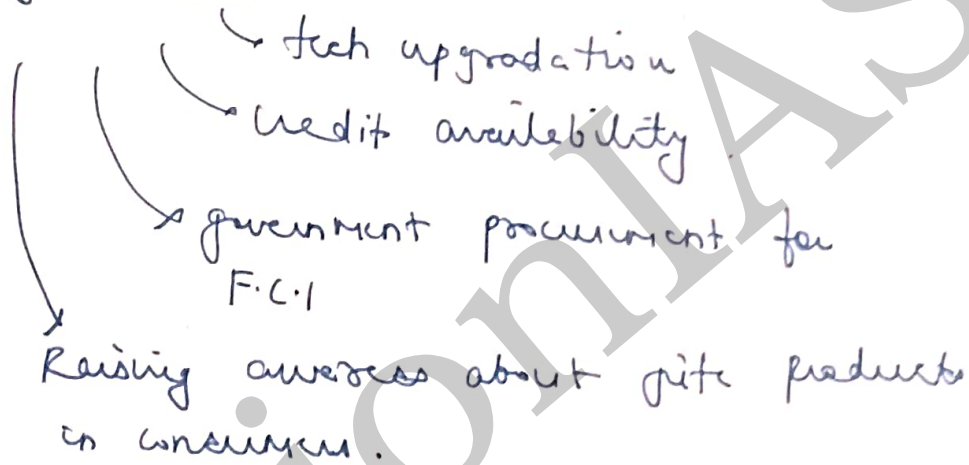
### Challenges faced by jute industry :

- ① poor quality of raw material due to poor cultivation practices by farmers.
- ② high cost of labour constraining the profit margins.
- ③ outdated technology/equipments in factories affecting productivity.
- ④ competition from alternatives to jute like plastic bags.

⑤ shifting consumer preferences / demand  
of using synthetic bags

⑥ ~~10~~ ~~11~~

Way forward



Jute industry need to be supported through government handholding to safeguard livelihoods and push sustainable products.

15.

प्रवाल भित्तियों के निर्माण हेतु अनुकूल पर्यावरणीय दशाओं का वर्णन कीजिए। उनके क्षरण के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख प्राकृतिक और मानवजनित कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Enumerate the environmental conditions conducive to the formation of coral reefs. Discuss the major natural and anthropogenic factors responsible for their degradation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Coral reefs are a marine organism formed due to symbiotic relation between coral polyps and Zooxanthellae. Due to its rich biodiversity, they are called 'rainforest of oceans'.

Environmental Conditions conducive for formation:

- ① presence of warm water enhance survivability.  
eg great barrier reef, australia east coast due to warm oceanic currents.
- ② High depth of water needed  $\Rightarrow$  corals don't survive in very shallow water of coral in lakes/streams.
- ③ Ideal salinity range. neither too basic/acidic eg pH around 6.

- ④ Calm water conditions → disturbance in water like Tides/Tsunami cause destruction.
- ⑤ Thermoclinic/haloclinic levels should not be too deep, lead to dissolution of coral calcium.

As per UNEP, 70% of world: ~~are~~ corals are facing coral bleaching due to natural and anthropogenic factors.

### Natural factors for coral degradation

- ① Tsunami leading to coral destruction  
 of 2005 Indian ocean Tsunami caused destruction in Lakshadweep coral.
- ② Ocean warming due to natural sun spot cycle and Milankovich Oscillation.
- ③ Variable acidity/alkalinity levels due to change in ocean's CO<sub>2</sub> absorption.

- ④ Role of oceanic circulations change in speed/salinity cause coral bleaching.

### Anthropogenic causes :

- ① High GHG emissions causing climate change and warming of oceans.  
 & 40% coral threatened since 2010 (IUCN)
- ② High water pollution due to wastewater release in oceans.
- ③ Unsustainable fishing disruption the oceanic ecosystem and biodiversity.
- ④ Role of Tourism in speeding pollution/disrupting habitat.  
 & water tourism in A & N islands

Coral need to be protected by tackling GHG emissions through energy transition, using ocean fertilization and artificial regeneration techniques.

16.

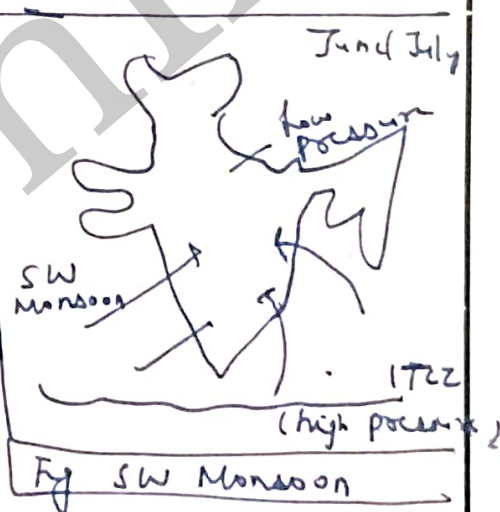
भारत में मानसून के समय-पूर्व आगमन में योगदान देने वाले कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Discuss the factors contributing to the early onset of the monsoon in India. Analyze its socio-economic impacts. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Monsoon is increasingly onsetting during month of May in India leading to socio-economic implications.

factors contributing to early monsoon

- ① Climate change causing temperature/pressure variability ~~due~~ between land and ocean  
 of high summer temperature creates low pressure over Tibetan plateau attracting monsoon winds.



- ② positive Indian ocean dipole due to warming diablen see impacting monsoon winds.
- ③ weather oscillation changes in El Niño-La Niña cycle due to warming pacific ocean.

economic  
social impact of early onset :

- ① Impact <sup>cycles</sup> festivals like Baisakhi,  
Bihu which are tied with monsoon.
- ② Impact cropping pattern → farmers  
go early sowing of kharif crops  
leading to early harvest.
- ③ damage to standing rabi crops like  
wheat impact agricultural productivity.
- ④ spread of diseases like Malaria  
and Dengue in urban cities due to  
water accumulation.

These impacts need to be managed  
through shifting towards climate  
resilient crops like millets, strengthening  
disaster preparedness and strengthening  
weather prediction capabilities  
(of Monsoon Mausam)

*VisionIAS*

17.

ट्रांजिट ओरिएण्टेड डेवलपमेंट (TOD) क्या है? भारतीय शहरों में अव्यवस्थित नगरीय प्रसार, आवागमन में जूही चुनौतियों और समावेशी विकास में निपटने में इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

What is Transit Oriented Development (TOD)? Discuss its relevance in addressing urban sprawl, mobility challenges, and inclusive growth in Indian cities. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Transit oriented development is use of high speed rail to connect urban areas with neighbouring tier 2 / tier 3 towns leading to spatial development.

Transit oriented development :

- ① create high speed rail network  
 of Nono bharat trains envisaged between Delhi - Meerut
- ② Multimodal connectivity using rail, road & fast rail connectivity using e-rickshaws.
- ③ Linear development - develop infrastructure along transit corridors of shopping complexes
- ④ creating conducive business environment to reduce logistics/operating cost of mobility for <sup>IT</sup> professionals.

## Relevance of transit oriented development

### Urban sprawl :-

1. Check urban sprawl since local job opportunities created of Delhi. Faridabad <sup>rail</sup> ⇒ labour from faridabad won't come to delhi to stay.
2. ease mobility of workers between cities reducing pressure for space on tier 1 towns.
3. Enhance urban infrastructure development in neighbouring towns of housing projects in Delhi NCR region.

### mobility challenge :-

1. Reduce transit time between cities of Delhi. metr time will be cut by 50%.
2. Reduce pressure on roads leading to heavy congestions of Delhi-gurgaon travel time of 2-3 hours.

3. Ease of mobility enhancing ease of living of people
4. provide safe mobility option for working women

### Inclusive growth

1. Create job opportunities in tier 2-3 towns of service industry in Gurgaon.
2. provide access to urban markets to entrepreneurs from small towns.
3. Unlock jobs for women by ensuring safe travel thereby boosting labor force participation.

Transit oriented development is key for sustainable urbanisation. The Nemo Bheret rapid rail project of Delhi & NCR need to be replicated in other city.

18.

उच्च आर्थिक संवृद्धि के बावजूद भारत में शहरी गरीबी बनी हुई है। भारत में शहरी गरीबी के संरचनात्मक कारण क्या हैं? शहरी गरीबी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Urban poverty in India persists despite high economic growth. What are the structural causes of urban poverty in India? Suggest appropriate measures to address the problem of urban poverty. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Urban poverty rate in India stands at 10%. As per Census 2011, 20% people live in urban slums. This is despite India growing at 7-8% on fast 20 years.

Structural causes for urban poverty :-

- ① Unemployment in urban areas due to lack of skills and only 5% receive vocational training (NITI)
- ② High population leading to competition for limited resources and jobs.  
 \* World Bank - 600 m people in urban areas.
- ③ Informalisation of workforce leading to low wages and lack of social security.

④ high cost of living due to expenditure on rent, education, housing thereby depleting the savings.

☞ 38% out of pocket expenditure on health

⑤ poor government support no job security scheme like MGNREGA envisaged for urban areas.

⑥ Caste based discrimination causing lack of opportunities for SC/ST/OBC-  
☞ 90% manual scavengers are Dalits.

⑦ gender divide poor women labor force participation leading to low household income  
☞ urban women LFPR @ 25%.

Measures needed to address urban poverty

① human resource development through skilling and education leading to higher productivity. ☞ train under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

- ② public healthcare systems with affordable treatment/medicines checking high out of pocket expenditure.  
of PM Jan drugys Yojana.
- ③ Facilitate private investments through factor market reforms creating jobs in urban areas.
- ④ Regulate through floor wages and social security fund for gig workers as provided in labour codes.
- ⑤ urban work programme on line of MGNREGA can be envisaged of Registration model.
- ⑥ Interoperability of schemes through step like One nation, one nation card.
- ⑦ provide basic necessities like Housing through PMAU(4) of 93 Lakh houses made.

Tackling urban poverty is key to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat 2047,

19.

भारत में परिवार व्यवस्था पर विवाह-विच्छेद की बढ़ती दरों और विवाह की आयु में वृद्धि के प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Evaluate the implications of rising divorce rates and delayed marriages on the family system in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per families in changing world report divorce rate in India has doubled from 0.6% in 2010 to 1.3% in 2025 and the median age of marriage of girls has increased from 17 to 19 in same period.

Implications of rising divorce rates:

- ① Lead to breakdown of families causing economic and emotional hardships
- ② Impact on children - custody with one parent ⇒ improper socialisation and upbringing.
- ③ Neglect of elderly in families causing loneliness and depression.  
 \* LASI study - 60% elderly depression.
- ④ Rising case of suicides among women/men due to emotional trauma of divorce.

- ⑤ Economic hardships for <sup>unemployed</sup> women making them vulnerable to exploitation.
- ⑥ high alimony demand causing economic pressure on the earning partner.
- ⑦ ~~lead~~ - From positive side, freedom to women from abusive relations & divorce due to domestic violence.

### ⑧ Implications of delayed marriage on family system:-

- ① Economic empowerment of women leading to double income household after marriage.
- ② higher educational qualification leading to remunerative jobs and economic stability in family.
- ③ Reduced divorce rates due to emotional/ economic maturity among partners.

④ Reducing fertility rate caused by  
lower fecundity  $\Rightarrow$  one child household.

⑤ empowerment & educational and economic freedom  
of women leads to securitizing  
her dignity / rights.

of reduce domestic violence.

⑥ More stability in marriage due to  
reduction in adultery / cheating  
cases.

⑦ lower dowry demand from bride  
and even reverse dowry / bride  
price due to adverse sex ratio.

Thus, rising divorce and delayed  
marriage are fundamentally reshaping  
the family system in India.

20.

वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में बच्चों के लिए नए अवसरों के साथ-साथ चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न की हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization has brought new opportunities as well as challenges for children in India. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation refers to the process of shrinking of time and space leading to interchange of ideas, goods and people

Opportunities for children from globalisation

- ① Global exposure to education and learning & courses - provide courses from best mentors around world.
- ② Modern value inculcation like rationalism, scientific temperament etc leading to innovation & child entrepreneurs.
- ③ Access to technology like social media causing interaction with diverse people ⇒ appreciate diversity ⇒ tolerance.

- ④ bridge education divide in rural areas through digital technology.
- ⑤ girl child imbibe values of equality thereby empowering her to dream big & aspire to role models like Aita Gopinath (IMF).
- ⑥ Raise voice against injustice/violence & #MeToo against child rape

### Challenges for children :-

- ① Online harassment as seen in cases of cyber bullying / stalking.
- ② exposure to sensitive content like child pornography leading to objectification of women.
- ③ Cultural alienation caused due to disconnect with Indian values/ethos & celebrating friendship day over Rakhi.

- ④ Constant comparison with peers on social media leading to loss of confidence.
- ⑤ exposure to harmful games causing attention deficit of Blue whale challenge, Pokemon go.
- ⑥ strengthen material desires leading to perpetual dissatisfaction causing anxiety.
- ⑦ wrong value circulating through OTT platforms / movies of objectification of women.

These negative effects of globalisation need to be tackled through greater parent-child interactions, use of regulatory powers by government (of child locks) and awareness generation among children.