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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	PURURAJ SINGH SOLANKI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1362174
Center	JAIPIR	Date	21/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 **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।

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. बौद्ध आस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा होने के कारण हाथियों को बौद्ध मूर्तिकल में भी व्यापक रूप से दर्शाया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Elephant has special relevance for Buddhism.
A white elephant is considered symbol of
birth of Buddha, a sign of strength and
purity

Elephant - Buddhist sculptures and other faiths

- ① Shunga decoration of Sanchi stupa - medallions
have Jataka Tales with elephants
- ② Sankissa elephant Capital of Ashokan period
is a tribute to Buddhist ideals
- ③ Dhauli Elephant in Kalinga is highly
artistic and has grand appearance.
- ④ Elephant sculptures in Caves of decem
for Pitalkote, Ajanta Caves

- ⑤ Elephant in form of Ganesha present in
Somaskanda panels in Ellora and Elephanta
Caves.

Elephant embodies the spirit of valor,
purity and elegance and thus found central
stage in many sculptures.

2. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के प्रयासों और बलिदानों के माध्यम से जीता गया था। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में आदिवासी महिलाओं द्वारा किए गए योगदानों की विवेचना कीजिए।

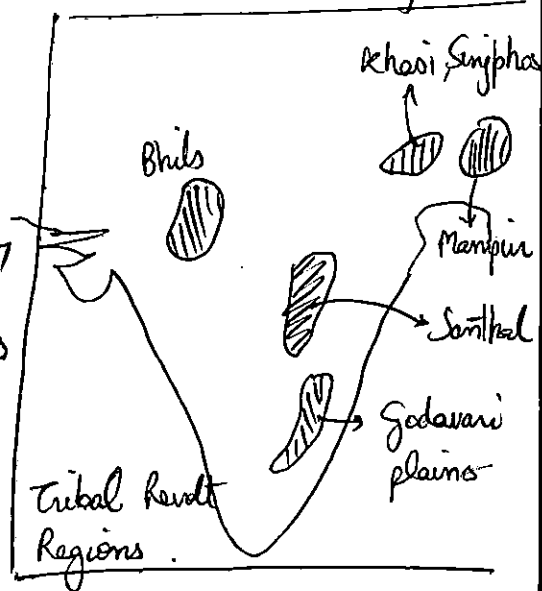
India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Independence story of India is incomplete without the struggles and sacrifices of farmers, students, women, workers and tribals. The contributions of tribal women are especially noteworthy.

① Pre-1857 :-

① Santhal Rebellion 1856-57

Tribal Women picked arms against tyranny of moneylenders and high tax



② Khasi, Jaintias rebellion

↳ Tribal women against Christian missionaries and loss of traditional cultivation systems

② Post 1857

① Bhil Women assembled at Mamgarh Hill to demand reduction in Taxes.

⑥ Non-Cooperation Movement

- Tribal Women - under Alluri Soteram in Godavari basin rebelled.
- Especially inspired by Gandhiji's message of self-sacrifice for motherland

⑦ Civil Disobedience

- Heraka movement in Manipur by Rani Gaidinlii (Daughter of the hills)
- Tribals of Central India - Women picketed liquor shops

Tribal Women provided a new energy to the call for Independence. By way of material support and braving british atrocities, they proved their metal conclusively.

3. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर के राष्ट्रवाद संबंधी दृष्टिकोण में अंतर्निहित प्रमुख सिद्धांतों को वर्णित कीजिए।

Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Nationalism is affinity to an imagined cultural entity arising out of common language, territory or traditions. Central to Indian nationalism are ideas of R. Tagore

- ① Concept of Rational nationalism - i.e. a spirit which comes from within and is not enforced upon someone by social sanction.
- ② Rabindranath Tagore criticised Swadeshi movement for its adoption of social sanction to enforce nationalism.
- ③ His nationalism emphasized equality and universal brotherhood as above all identities.

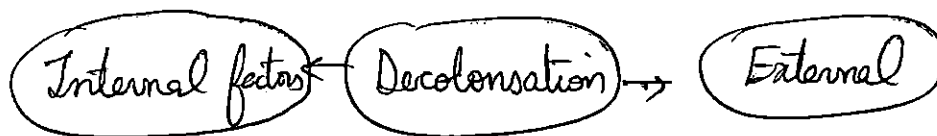
- ① Tagore's nationalism was far from
Jingoism (China's case). It believed in
conscious borrowing from other countries
and adopting such ideas in nation building.
- ② Tagore emphasized on accepting mistakes
which is important for introducing accountability
from power holders and upholding the
idea of a nation.

Tagore's vision is a dream for India's
nationalist aspirations as she enters Amrit
Kaal.

4. बाह्य दबाव और औपनिवेशिक विरोध के साथ-साथ घेरलू दबाव ने यूरोपीय शक्तियों को उपनिवेशों पर अपना दावा छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

De-colonisation process began from the commencement of World Wars and finally ended with weakening of Warring powers. It still continues in some aspects - Caribbean nations renounce British paramountcy 2022.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) Economic crisis</p> <p>(b) Lack of military and administrative resources to maintain colonial possessions</p> | <p>(a) Pressure from USA, USSR</p> <p>(b) Rise of NAM, Comintern</p> <p>(c) Cooperation between Colonised nations</p> |
|--|---|

Decolonisation was a natural but painful culmination of colonial atrocities.

5. भारत में जलीय कृषि को बढ़ावा देने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इससे संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aquaculture refers to cultivation of marine resources like fish, crabs, sea grasses for commercial purposes. It contributes 8% to the Agricultural GVA and is lifecycle for Coastal States

Aquaculture - Growth drivers in India

- ① Active promotion of Integrated Farming Systems
(IF) Schemes like PM-Aquaculture development fund
- ② Vast Coastline (7500 Km) - Contributes 30% share while 70% of entire catch is from inland Sources
- ③ Large export growth - Key player in Shrimps, crabs exp. exported to USA, South East Asia
- ④ Higher profit Margins - greater productivity compared to crop production

Aquaculture - Key issues

- ① Poor funding support to farmers - working capital, cold storage infrastructure
- ② Disputes with Sri Lanka - fishermen shot down by Sri Lankan Navy
- ③ Ocean Characteristics - Marine Heat Waves in Bay of Bengal, Garbage patches cause premature deaths
- ④ Cultural Eutrophication of water bodies - Urea overuse
- ⑤ Poor performance of MPEDA and private participation in supply chain

India must learn from fishing practices of South East Asian nations and ensure farmer support (Insurance and income) for robust growth of fisheries sector.

6. हालांकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज स्वच्छ ऊर्जा ट्रांजिशन को प्रेरित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये ऊर्जा सुरक्षा के संबंध में नई चुनौतियां भी उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Critical Minerals (Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel, Graphite) are limited in reserves but hold vital importance for development of futuristic technologies, hence called 'critical'

Drivers of clean energy transition

- ① Important for new renewable energy equipment
[eg] Offshore wind energy plants
- ② Development of battery storage systems
[eg] Lithium ion, Nickel-Cadmium battery
- ③ Decarbonisation potential [eg] Hydrogen fuel cell requires Nickel and Platinum
- ④ Solar power development [eg] New-age Solar panels with high efficiency

Vulnerabilities vis-a-vis Energy security

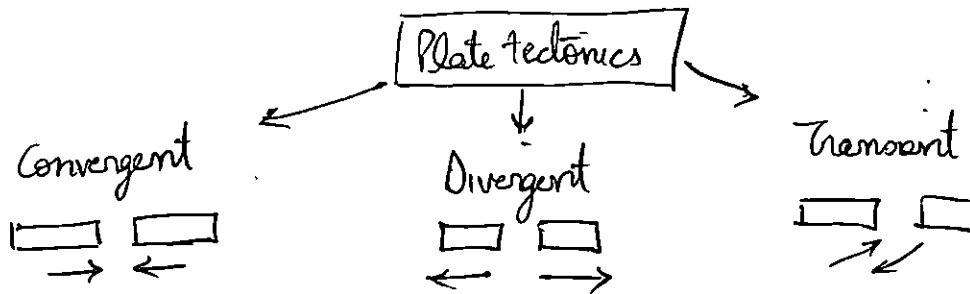
- ① Increasing dependence but low domestic reserves. → Causes import dependence
- ② Chinese Solar panels - Degrade faster than Indian ones → perpetual dependence
- ③ High mineral intensity of new renewables
 [eg] Electric Vehicles need 6 times more critical minerals than diesel cars
- ④ Poor recycling - cost of recycle 10 times than new usage

India must undertake offshore explorations (Khanij Bidesh Limited), Ocean mining (Deep ocean mission) and Supply chain resilience (Mineral Security Partnership)

7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

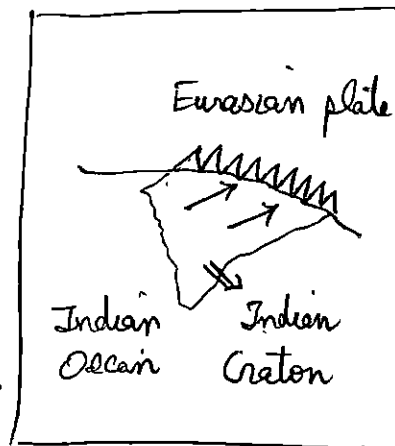
How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonics refer to interaction of large fragments of broken lithosphere (or plates) due to Convective forces of Asthenosphere.



Formation of Himalayas

- ① Indian Craton, after separating from African plate, collided with Eurasian plate



- ② Collision was differential with 1st collision of western side followed by 'Door slamming' process.

- ③ Subsequently Himalayas developed 4 distinct mountain ranges - Trens, Greater, Middle and Shivaliks.

Formation of Andes

- ① Convergent plate boundary of Nasca plate and South American plate
- ② less intense collision hence



Andes height is lesser than Himalayas

(Minor - Major plates collide)

Thus plate tectonics theory explains formation of mountain ranges across the globe. Recent discovery of new plates can further improve orogenesis study.

8. एक जल-सुरक्षित भविष्य हेतु भारत में भूजल की स्थिति से संबंधित प्रमुख समस्याओं के लिए व्यापक समाधान की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Groundwater is vital natural resource for India with agriculture sector showing 54% Rain dependence. Relative groundwater usage is given by :-

Agriculture (water guzzling crops)	>	Industries (esp. Coal and Steel)	>	Services
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Groundwater usage - critical issues

- ① Overusage esp in regions of high crop intensity
eg Water Table

India	30 cm/year
Punjab	70-110 cm/year

- ② Contamination caused by nitrification (urea overuse), Uranium concentration (Bhatinda)
- ③ Regional disparity - Water guzzling crops in semi arid regions eg Sugarcane in Marathwada
- ④ Over reliance - from unplanned urbanisation, unauthorised borewells.

Overarching solutions for water secure future

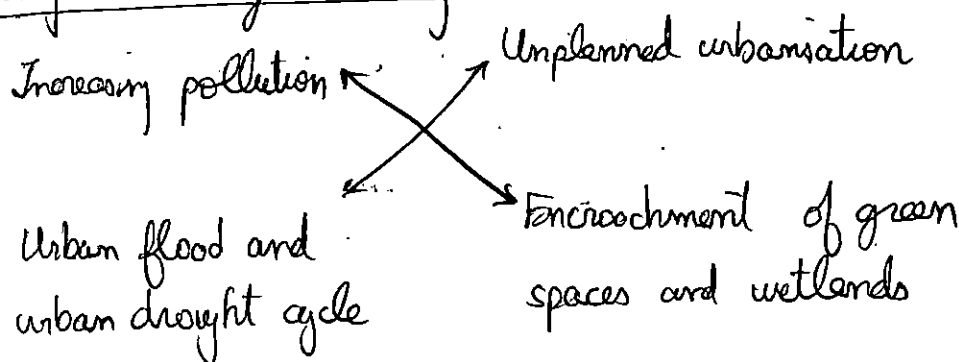
- ① Revival of traditional water saving systems
eg Apstani system of cultivation,
- ② New technologies reduce groundwater dependence
eg Aeroponics, Rainwater harvesting
- ③ Micro watershed management - eg Hiver Bazar
improved water Table from 80 ft to 20 ft
- ④ less water intensive crops in semi-arid regions
eg Millet, Mustard

India needs a robust system of catching rainwater, aquifer restoration and improving water use efficiency in agriculture and industries alike.

9. 2050 तक भारत की आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के शहरों में रहने की उम्मीद है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में समावेशी, लचीले और संधारणीय शहर के निर्माण में शहरी हरित स्थानों की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As per Niti Ayog, 60% of Indians are expected to reside in cities by 2050, Contributory 66% of GDP. However cities ~~with~~ are grpped with many challenges today.



Vitality of Urban Green Spaces

(I) Sustainable cities

- Safeguard local biodiversity and flora
- Reduce pollution, improve carbon sequestration
- Support human and animal population alike in symbiotic relationship.

(II) Resilient cities

- Improve disaster resilience to urban flooding and droughts (recharged water sources)
- Reduce intensity of heat waves

(III) Inclusive cities

- Healthy ecosystem for all city dwellers
- Esp. important for children (demographic dividend of future), elderly (19% Indian population by 2050)

For urban green cities, using bioswales, geotextiles, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies (eg IAS Anshul Gupta in Ujjain) can be a gamechanger.

10. भारत का पंथनिरपेक्ष दृष्टिकोण 'सैद्धांतिक दूरी' बनाए हुआ है न कि 'समान-दूरी'। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Secularism in Indian Context implies that State maintains a non-religious character, has responsibility to safeguard all religions (Article 25-28) and intervene if religion conflicts with fundamental rights

Indian Secularism - 'principled distance' approach

- ① Equal protection of State to all religions
- ② State ensures no discrimination occurs on ground of religion eg Article 15(2), Article 325, 326
- ③ State can interfere if religion is derogatory to some sections eg Triple Talag verdict for women rights
- ④ Article 27 - State does not impose tax for religious upkeep. But this does not prevent

State to promote all religions without bias.

[eg] Hajj and Madrasa Subsidy, Temple reconstruction.

Indian Secularism - NOT equi-distant

- ① Being equi-distant implies no interference by State under any circumstance by considering religion purely private matter [eg] Sweden book burning incident, France riots
- ② State allows religion expansion without concern for equal treatment of minorities
[eg] Pakistan treatment of Sikhs, Hindus

Indian secularism is an excellent case study for entire globe to emulate. It respects personal beliefs along with rights and security of nation.

11. भारत में मंदिर स्थापत्य कला का एक प्रमुख चरण 11वीं से 14वीं शताब्दी ई. के होयसल राजवंश से जुड़ा हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित वर्णन कीजिए।

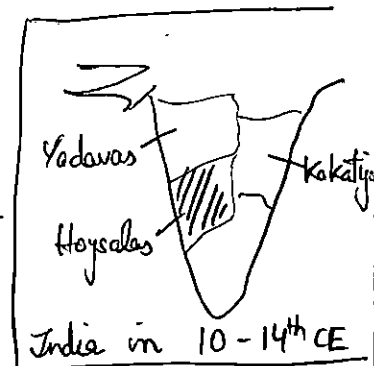
A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples.
(Answer in 250 words) 15

Hoysalas (11th-14th AD) emerged as southern successors of Later Chelukyas, their temple architecture style drew heavily from Chalukyas, Cholas and Pandyas.

Temple architecture - Key features

- ① Use of Soapstone - light

weight material with high capacity
for chiselling and beautiful polish for fine finish



- ② Temple plan - Star shaped Stella plan

gave them a unique identity

- ③ Raised temple base for better visibility.

- ④ Worship of Shiva popular - draws from earlier tradition ②9 Virupaksha Temple of Chalukyas
 - ⑤ Important temple - Hoyasabhadra Temple at Hoyasabhadra capital city of Halebid - shining example of zenith of Temple architecture in Hoyasabhadra period.
 - ⑥ Presence of Ganesh Nandi Bull was a prominent feature
 - ⑦ Shiv - Parvati panels, Somaskanda panels with entire Shiv family are also highly artistic and full of vigour.
 - ⑧ Paintings on temple walls - colourful and bright.
- Hoyasabhadra mark an important landmark in the evolution of Temple architecture in India.

12. ग्रीक इतिहासकारों के विवरण प्राचीन भारत की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों के संबंध में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Ancient Indian period esp. after the Mahajanapada era till the beginning of Guptas, marked a period of booming international trade and improving diplomatic ties with Greek rulers. Accounts of Greek historians are a testimony to this.

(I) Megasthenes

- During Mauryan period - visited Chandragupta Maurya as a diplomat of Seleucus Nikator
- Described in length the socio-economic conditions in his book 'Indica'
- Presence of social hierarchy with strict endogamy and no inter-dining - thus identified important characteristics of Caste system
- Worship of Heracles (Vishnu) and Dionysus (Shiva)

- Administration (6X5 councils) maintain tax collection order and regulate all aspects of market from minerals to water
- Famines - even temple idols are melted for gold

(II) Heliiodorus - during 5th Shunga king Bhagabhadra

↳ Explains hegemony of Shungas and subjugation of Greeks - expansion of Vaishnavism to far West.

→ Rise of Brahminism under Shungas and solidification of social hierarchy.

(III) Historians during Indo-Greeks

- Explain Inducisation of foreigners from Central Asia gradually into India
- long hat, trousers, boots, Red pottery all accepted in Indian society.

- Economic sphere was at its peak - free trade
and large number of Gold and Silver Coins
(Aï - Khamoun hoard)
- Trade routes to Central Asia and further
Greece via Bactria

Greek historians provide important evidence for re-construction of social and ~~po~~ economic history of ancient India. Their minute observation of society and its changing dynamics by invasions is appreciated by modern historians.

13. भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में, विशेष रूप से 20वीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध के दौरान प्रवासी भारतीयों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Diaspora (or people of Indian descent who were living abroad - willingly or by force) acted like a catalyst in India's fight to freedom. They provided both ideological and material support to the movement.

Key Role played in 1st half of 20th CE

① Revolutionary activities

Ⓐ Garnered support for military action against British (eg) Bhupendra Nath Chattopadhyay - Hindu German Conspiracy in World War I.

Ⓑ Shared revolutionary ideas via megazines and speeches (eg) Gadar Party Headquarters in San Francisco

② Provided arms and logistic support to
Assassination attempts [eg] Help received by
Sardar Udham Singh in London.

② Anti-War propaganda

① Literature criticising India's forceful involvement
in both Wars

② Seeking accountability from British officials
by letters and journalism

③ Conducive condition for Immigrant Indians

① Servants of India Society by C.K. Gokhale
for education purpose

② Hostels and reading rooms for next crop
of nationalists

④ Forming legion against British

① Indian POW under Captain Mohan Singh,
later formed INA 2-0 under Subhash Chandra Bose

② Indian legion in Germany in World War 2

⑤ Remittance and donation support for Indian struggle [eg] Indentured labours in Caribbean and African nations

Thus Indian diaspora acted like a living bridge and popularised the just cause of Indian Nationalism across the globe.

14. पर्यावरण आंदोलनों के उद्भव के लिए निहित कारणों और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में उनके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

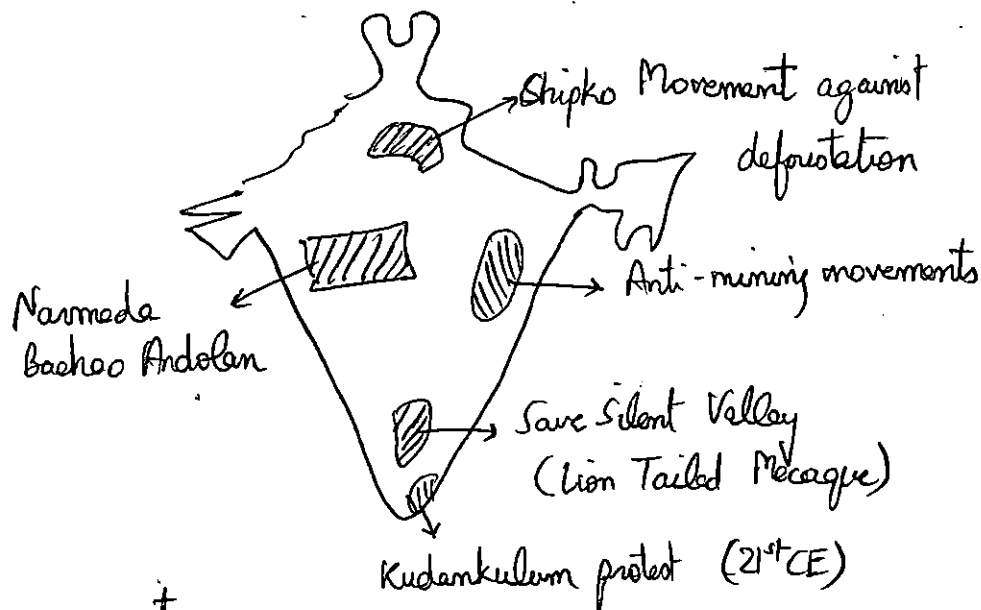
Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Environmental movements in post independence India are a key turning point in the ways of exchanging accountability from government and citizens alike. They aimed to mainstream environment protection in India's growth aspiration.

Environment Movements - reasons

- ① Industrial growth increased in 1970s and 80s due to technological progress (green revolution, white revolution, decade of technology)
- ② Large scale energy projects caused extensive deforestation and migration of indigenous people (8.6% population but 50% of all internally displaced)
- ③ Environmental awareness after global conferences
[eg] 1972 Stockholm Conference

- ④ Environment Centric government policies
(Wildlife protection act, forest Conservation act (1980))
but poor enforcement on ground
- ⑤ Rise of key environmental activists like
Sunderlal Bahuguna and Madha Patkar



Key movements

Significance of above movements

- ① Large scale involvement of women - gender equal movements eg Chipko Movement
- ② Enforcing accountability of private Companies
eg POSCO Mining protests.

- ③ Enactment of progressive legislation
eg) Forest Rights Act 2006, Fair Remuneration Act
- ④ Mainstreaming of Environment Impact and Social Impact Assessment
- ⑤ Policies like protected areas, Endangered species receive central stage with active involvement of tribes..

Environmental Movements are a timely response by public spirited citizens in achieving sustainable development and inclusive growth, because humans belong to Earth, Earth does not belong to us.

15. भारतीय हिमालयी क्षेत्र (IHR) पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इसके शमन के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Himalayan Region provides a subcontinental characteristic to Indian landmass and supports 33% of Global population. However climate change (rapid increase in global temperatures) is causing increased disasters and destroying the region.

Climate change - Key Impacts

(I) Disasters - Increased frequency and intensity

(a) Cloud burst accidents - cause flash floods and property, life loss

(b) Landslides (30% of total global incidents) lead to infrastructure destruction (dams, roads)

(c) Glacial Lake Outburst Floods - Heavy rains cause breakdown of unstable moraine lakes.

(II) Biodiversity loss

- Home to scarce and vital medicinal plants
- Endangered species like Himalayan Vulture,
Snow leopard - fast losing habitat

(III) Cryosphere depletion

- Supports lifeline rivers of Indian subcontinent like Ganga, Indus
- Increased melting Rate is cause of concern due to Black Carbon, reduced albedo.

Steps needed to mitigate above impacts① Mindful construction of new infrastructure

- Experience of land subsidence in Jashernath (2022)
- Robust Environment and Social impact assessment

② Disaster Risk reduction and Mitigation

- Hazard Risk assessment - mapping of glacial lakes

vulnerable flood and landslide zones.

→ Structural measures - building codes for sloping hills to prevent life loss.

③ Reducing climate change rate

→ Adopting Mission life - management of waste in Himalayan states

→ Polluting industries relocation to lower altitudes and retrofitting with efficient technology

④ Understand Carrying Capacity of ecosystem - Tourism

⑤ Climate smart crops - Baranaja (12 crops) in Uttarakhand

IHR protection against dangers of climate change is crucial for attaining Panchvrat commitments by 2070 and sustain the 16% global population of India.

16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

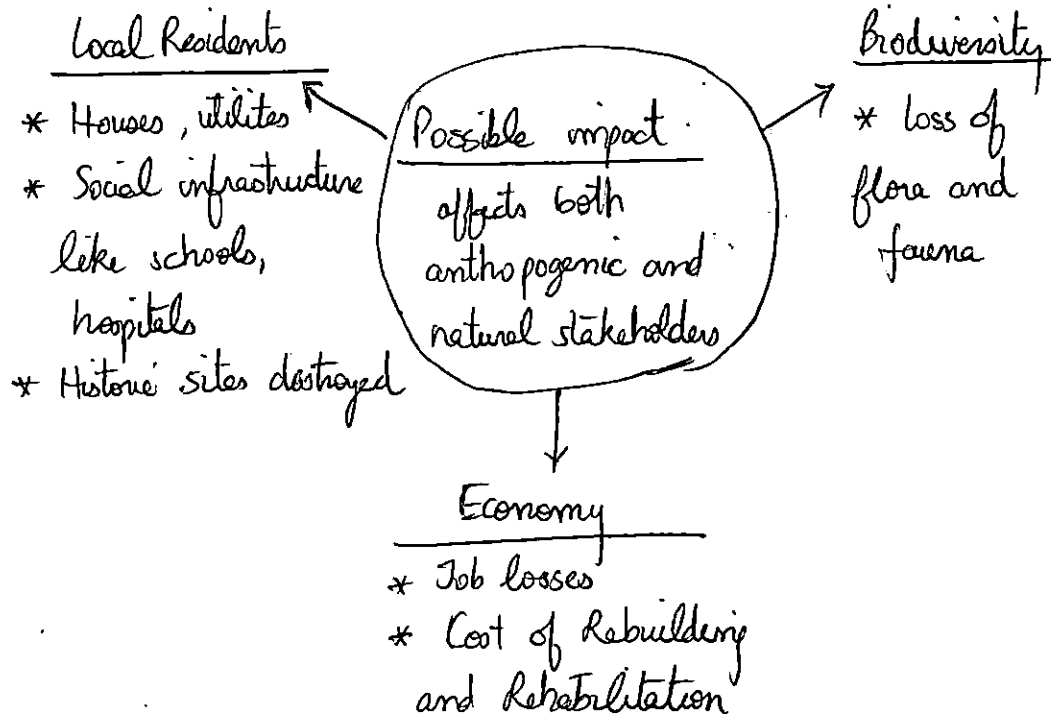
Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Land Subsidence refers to a sudden or gradual sinking of land surface owing to pressure imbalance and weak characteristics of supporting material beneath the soil. Recent example of Joshimath highlights its dangerous consequences

Land Subsidence - Host of Reasons

- ① Earthquakes - Cause weakening of crust (esp. when on divergent boundary like Central African Rift) and causes subsidence
- ② Mining - Removal of supporting rocks beneath
- ③ Underground explosions - shock waves cause instability
- ④ Unplanned urbanisation without soil testing -

land unable to uphold infrastructure, sinks after critical point



Sustainable plan to minimise impact

- ① Pre-construction assessment - proper surveys of vulnerable land zones, soil testing, using GIS and heat signal technologies
- ② Prohibition of unsustainable mining ~~leg~~ Anaralis eating from inside-out due to mines.

- ③ Coordination of CSOs, state and private players in mitigation and rehabilitation of affected population
- ④ Proactive relocation from weak land spots.

Land subsidence effects can surely be minimised provided a proactive, consultative strategy is adopted timely.

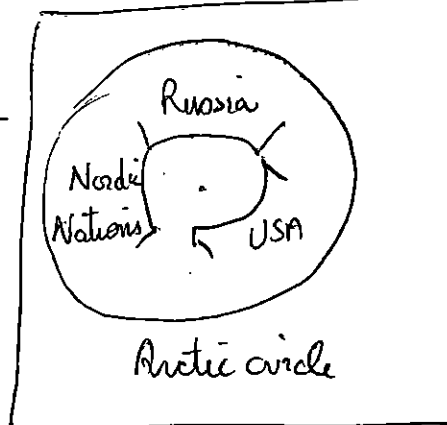
17. आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में स्थित प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके दोहन के पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर भी विचार कीजिए।

Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

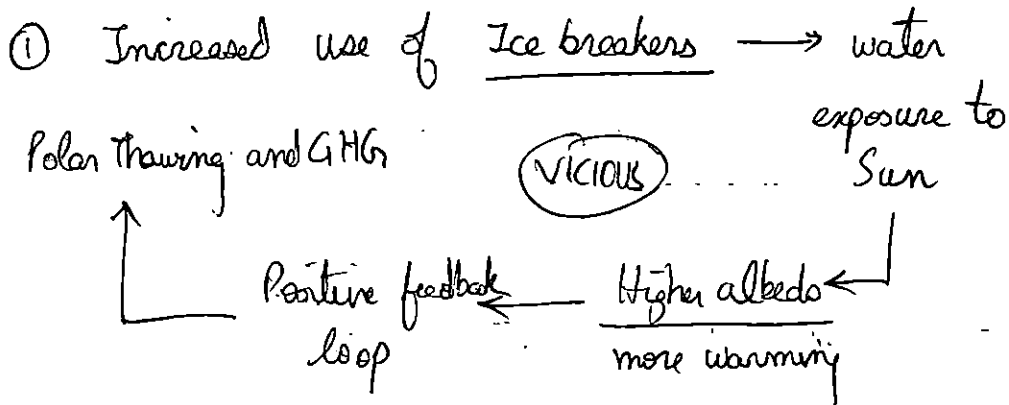
Arctic Region is considered the arena of next 'Great Game' owing to significant natural resources and economic significance as arctic amplification warms and melts the ice by 2050.

Potential of Natural Resources

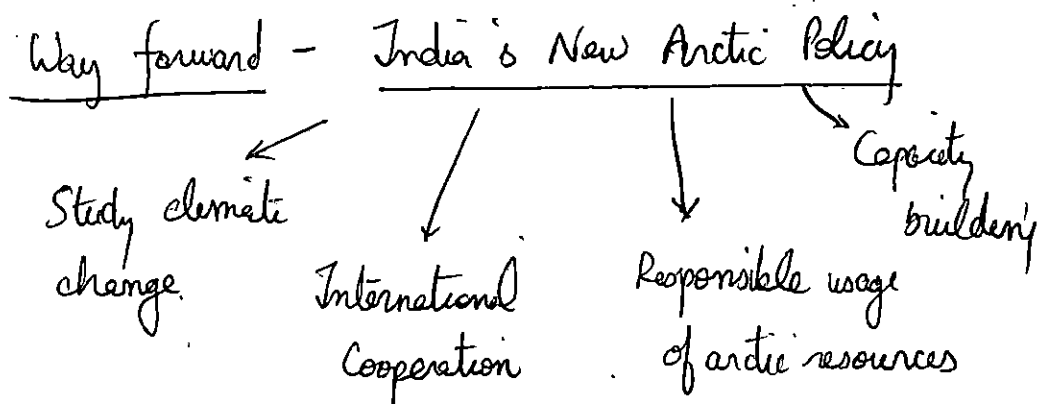
- ① World's 30% Natural Gas reserves
- ② 10% global crude oil
- ③ Reserves of critical minerals like Graphite and lithium
- ④ Natural resources like Coal - already being mined by Russia
- ⑤ Cryosphere - fresh waters of arctic states important for blue economy
- ⑥ Opening of sea routes in future



Environment and Social impact of exploration



- ② Misery for polar species - eg polar bears - impedes reproductive success, shorter feeding seasons
- ③ Affects cultural diversity and way of life
eg Eskimos Tribes
- ④ Hampers AMOC - affects ocean currents and climates worldwide
- ⑤ Scramble for resources - increased geopolitical rivalries and scope for arctic conflict
- ⑥ Non-viable exploration - deep seated reserves covered with thick ice - spending resources means diverting from development of vulnerable populations.



The global population ought to be sensitised about the dangers of arctic exploration, keeping materialism at bay and embracing sustainable future.

18. आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में परिवार के आकार, संरचना और संबंधों की गतिशीलता को आकार देने में वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव को उजागर कीजिए।

Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Globalisation refers to dynamic exchange of goods, services, people and ideas across various nations. It is key to prosperity in an inter-connected world.

Impacts on the following

(I) Family Size

Positive	Negative
① Reduced family sizes and reduced consumption ② Ecologically friendly (TFR - 2.1 sustainable)	① Joint family provided better support and confidence in crisis situations ② Jointness and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is Indian ethos ③ Increased <u>divorces</u>

(II) Family Structure

Positive	Negative
① Breakdown of <u>Male</u> <u>Content</u> family structure ② <u>Both parents earn</u> and are <u>equals</u> in <u>decision making</u> ③ Rise of <u>Care economy</u> - Maids, caretakers for offspring to ease workload	① Situation less changed in Rural areas ② Women still spend <u>20-1</u> time in non-paid work - men only <u>3-1</u> ③ Reduced care time by parents causes <u>child depression</u>

(III) Relationships

Positives	Negatives
① <u>Same sex relations</u> are becoming common ② Concept of <u>live-in couples</u>	① <u>live-in</u> and <u>same-sex</u> couples suffer <u>discrimination</u> ② Disallowed to adopt children

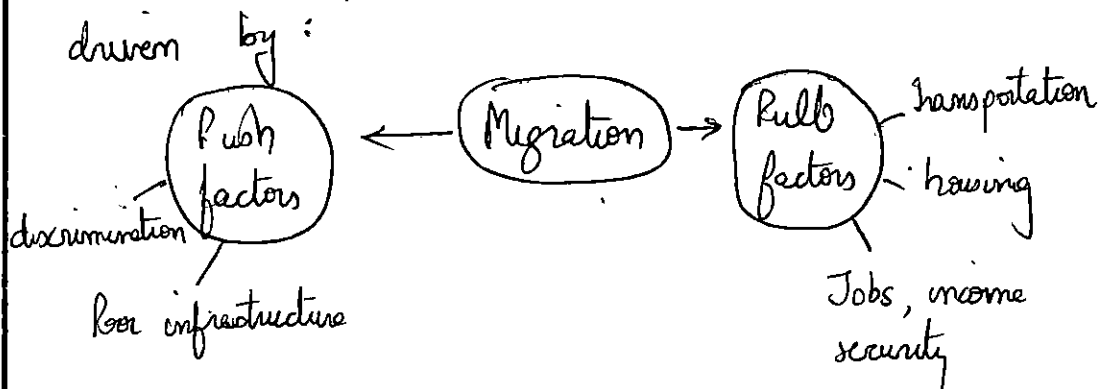
- ③ Have poor access
to social security
benefits

Modern Indian Society is slowly moving
towards smaller, happier families, however
concerns must be addressed by adopting global
best practices (gender equality in Nordic nations)

19. प्रवासन गरिमा, सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य के लिए मानवीय आकांक्षा की अभिव्यक्ति है। इसके आलोक में, भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन की बहुआयामी प्रकृति का परीक्षण कीजिए और विकास के साथ इसके अंतर्निहित संबंधों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration is process of moving to areas with better economic and social opportunities, away from the usual places of residence. It is



Internal migration – Multidimensional Nature

① Migration for better employment

↳ 3-3-3 phenomena - from 3 states (UP, MP, Bihar) which are 3 times less prosperous than 3 receiver states (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)

→ This migration pattern is usually from rural to urban areas, and is male dominated

② Migration due to family considerations

→ Marriage induced - brides shift to husband's states

→ Female dominant

③ Migration of forced Nature

→ from development induced displacement -

eg) 20000 people displaced in Covid from 30 large projects

→ due to animal protection - moving outside Core areas

④ Migration relationship with development

① Migrants are driver of economic growth

→ service as low skill workers as labourers in construction sector, gig workers etc

② Remittances to Domicile states

③ Creation of physical and social infrastructure
in receiver states

④ Improve GSDP

^{Internal} Migration, as per Niti Aayog is a dynamic
process which must be regulated for equitable
growth of states. Jobs must be created in
dominant states themselves for long term growth.

20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक श्रृंखला के कारण महिलाओं के विरुद्ध है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए सामाजिक-कानूनी उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Gender inclusivity refers to equal opportunities for all irrespective of gender in all walks of life. However Indian workplace is mile away from this realisation.

Factors contributing to lack of Workplace gender inclusivity

(I) Cultural biases.

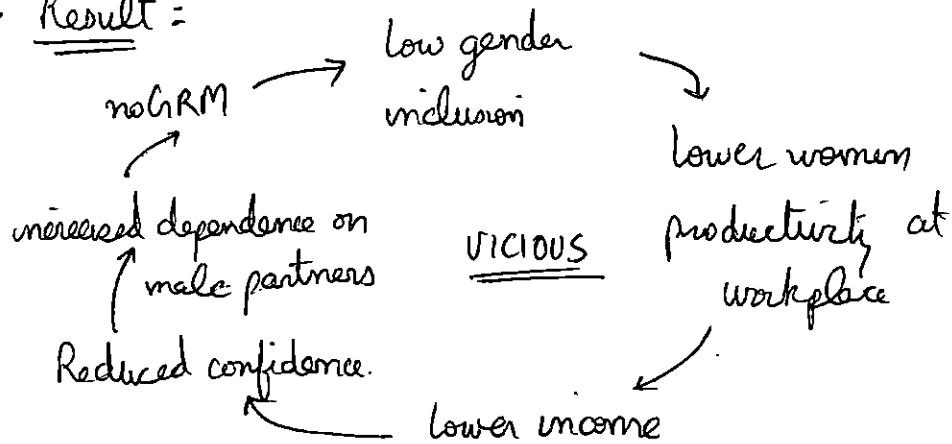
- Perceived inferiority of Women
- Non-acceptance of women in leadership roles
- ☐ Only 15% Women Parliamentarians in India
- Culture of subjugation and mockery.
- ☐ Sexual harassment at Workplace - lack of ICC in 16/30 sports bodies

(II) Gender bias → women considered to hamper

work productivity of male employees

→ Trans women face extreme exclusion and workplace discrimination.

→ Result :



Socio legal measures to address issue

- ① Strict enforcement of ICC formation in line with PoSH Act
- ② Provision of Women Reservation in both public and private bodies
- ③ Empathy and gender sensitivity periodic Training
- ④ Enforce provisions like Maternity Benefits Act

⑤ Permanent employment to Trans women

[eg] IAS Chamchal Rana in Odisha initiated

National vehicle of prosperity cannot progress on a single wing. Thus women equality and inclusion in workplace is vital as highlighted by SDG-5 (gender equality)