

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	995991
Center	Online	Date	06/09/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
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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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

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 & 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.

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

Recent ~~Oscar~~ Pire winning Netflix documentary 'Animal whisperers' showcase ancient Indian ethos of living in harmony with nature and animals in general and worshipping Elephants in particular.

Central to Buddhist faith

While Buddhism denounced idol worship, new symbolism emerged through Yaksha, Yakshini and ^{presence} worship of elephants represented in Buddhist motifs, art, stories etc.

Example, Toran gateways of Sanchi Stupa have intricate carvings including those of Elephants.

When Mauryan rulers like Ashoka spread Buddhism, Elephants

were a central part of pillars and encravings.

Represented in sculptures

Elephants can be found in both Grandhara and Mathura art forms. They can be seen in direct form of Elephant idols or indirectly as part of Buddha sculptures like seated Buddha.

Bodhisattva forms like Vajrapani also illustrate elephant presence in sculptures.

Hence, we conclude, Elephant was a vital part of faith, hence art & architecture associated with Buddhism.

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

Indian struggle for freedom was a truly inclusive people's fight. Different sections participated from peasants to workers to capitalist class. It covered entire length and breadth of nation including North-Eastern states & hinterland.

Women played an important role, be it leaders like Asuna Asaf Ali, or dalit women like Thalkari bai, Durgawati Devi. These women, took the struggle representing it as a mass movement

Tribal women contribution

↳ They were equal participants in decentralized tribal revolts like Paika Rebellion, Revolt of Jangle Mahal, Santhal Hool, Munda Rebellion.

↳ They revolted against British interference in their traditional land rights and stopping their access to forest through laws like Forest Act

↳ In North-East, with matrilineal societies like Khasis, struggle saw participation of tribal women in Khasi rebellion

↳ Similarly, in Anglo-Kuki war, women participated in large numbers

↳ Even for mainstream national movements, they saw representation

Quit India Movement ⊕ Rampa Rebellion
(during NCM) ⊕ Civil Disobedience (Eg:
Raimi Gaidanien of Nagaland, Kanak
Lata Baran (Assam))

These women represent our Veerangas and inspire everyone especially women in tribal areas

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

Nobel laureate and national poet
Rabindra Nath Tagore represented
an alternate form of nationalism
during freedom movement —

1. He believed that nationalism in west was a narrow form of spirit of dedication to the motherland and he felt that imperialism was only the external manifestation of nationalism
2. He promoted and supported humanistic approach of brotherhood in the society that respects all people, across borders (internationalism)
3. He was against burning of foreign cloth, as he felt that poor

Could not afford the local manufactured expensive khadi, he wrote an article on 'Cult of Charttha'

4. He promoted western education, as well as Indian education and was opposed to Gandhiji who said that we should not teach western knowledge of machines & industries

5. He did not support Non-cooperation Movement

6. He was truly Indian in spirit and renounced Knighthood when he knew about Jallian-wala-bagh incident

In Discovery of India, Pt. Nehru says that though both Gandhi and Tagore were different in outlook and represented contrasting viewpoints of Indian ethos & culture yet they were both against British

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

Post world war II, a wave a decolonization emerged due to several factors - both internal as well as external.

Internal Pulls

- 1) Traditional modes of control like Army and Navy could not be relied upon (eg: INA, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny)
- 2) Second world war broke the myth of British invincibility (defeat of British navy in south east by Japanese)
- 3) Labour party in Britain and other liberal ideologies wanted neo-colonialism (eg: Commonwealth) and hence favoured decolonization

External Push

- 1) Role of UN, Non-Alignment Movement

- Both cold war rivals, USA and USSR were in favour of decolonization
- Ideology of communism was fast spreading in colonies (eg: Angola)
- Role of leaders like the Gueira in teaching Gueirilla warfare

Colonial resistance

- Rise of national movement
- Emergence of leaders like Nasser, Sukarno, Nehru
- western education promoted ideals of liberty, equality
- Principle of self-determination

Thus, these factors catapulted the process of decolonization across the world.

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

India is the second-largest aquaculture nation, first largest in shrimp production, fourth largest exporter (\$76 Bn with target of \$150 Bn).

Growth drivers

1. Availability of cheap farm labour and people from coastal communities (provide employment to 2.8 mn people)
2. Presence of large rivers, wetlands, lakes and 7516 km long coastline
3. Government steps like eSANTA, Fisheries Policy, Matasya Sampada, removal of basic custom duty
4. Agri Fisheries infrastructure (Infrastructure Development fund, inclusion in KCC loans)

Issues

1. Reliance on inland aquaculture than marine despite long coastline (~60-80% share of inland)
2. Fragmented and unorganized sector
3. Lack of modern technologies, machinery and knowledge of modern feed
4. Credit challenges and poor linkages to the market
5. Cooperatives in aquaculture are still in nascent stage
6. Climate change and deadly trio (ocean acidification, deoxygenation) present new challenges

Given importance of sector in inclusive growth, Government (including states) should address these with dedicated policies & sub missions (like AI promotion, Samridhi Sethi Yojana)

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 as identified by Ministry of Mines (30 for India) include those with high economic significance but higher supply chain vulnerability. Eg: Lithium, Cobalt, Rare Earth Elements

Drive Clean Energy Mission

- 1) Used in solar and wind modules creation. Eg: silicon wafers are used in solar panels
- 2) Elements like Cobalt, rare earth elements like lanthanide series are important for renewable energy technologies
- 3) Lithium is integral to battery storage (John D. Goodenough) — for EV
- 4) Even traditional batteries requires nickel, cadmium elements

New vulnerabilities

- ① Geopolitical challenge - PM Modi warned of a new colonial model in critical minerals trade at Business 20
- ② Economic challenge and huge import dependence - India does not have enough reserve and we are 100% dependent on at least 10 minerals (eg: Cobalt, Lithium)
- ③ China's predominance in sector (eg: Mines control in DRC)
- ④ Environment challenge of pollution during mining
- ⑤ Human rights violation (like child labour in African mines)
- ⑥ Sustainability challenge (like need for effective recycling & waste management)

Thus, we should both develop internal capability (more exploration & R&D) and international collaboration (Mineral Security Partnership)

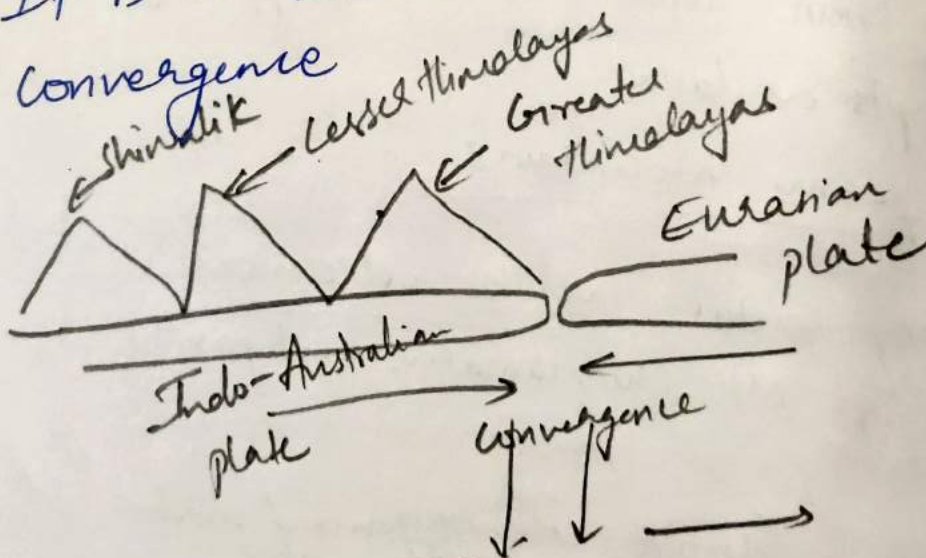
7. प्लेट विवर्तनिकी का सिद्धांत हिमालय और एंडीज पर्वतों के निर्माण में विद्यमान अंतरों को समझाने में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

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 tectonic theory provides the earth lithosphere as divided into several plates (converging, diverging and transforming) due to magma convections.

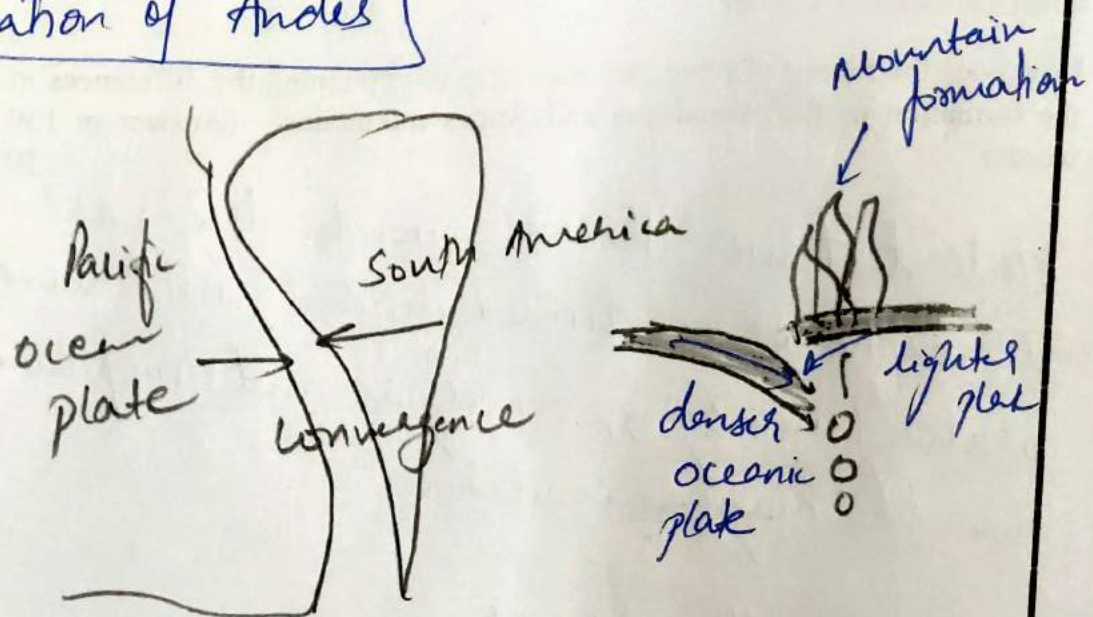
Formation of Himalayas

- 1) It is a continental-continental convergence



- 2) They are fold mountains
- 3) They don't have active volcanoes (strato volcanoes) as oceanic plate of higher density is consumed)

Formation of Andes



- ↳ As denser oceanic plates converge they sink and magma (sinking magma) erupts as lava
- ↳ It forms mountains
- ↳ They contain active volcanoes (Eg. Mt Chimborazo, Cotopaxi)

Thus, despite convergence of plates the nature of plate boundaries lead to differences in mountain formation

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

According to NITI Aayog Report, per capita water availability is declining and is currently at 1486 m^3 . About 800mn people live in water scarce conditions ($< 1000 \text{ m}^3$). It could lead to 5% GDP loss by 2050

Issues

1. Indiscriminate groundwater exploitation (although there is improvement in stage of use at being 66% (recent survey) but historically it has been increasing)

↳ Agriculture accounts 87% usage

↳ Tanks and tube wells consist majority of irrigation measures (~66%)

↳ Agriculture practices that promote water guzzling crops (like rice) in north western India

2. Even in industries, commercial & household application there is no recycling

3. Encroachment of wetlands (poor urban governance)
4. Unpermeable construction (asphalt)
↳ infrastructure challenge
5. There is no reduction in over exploited zones (more than 1000)
6. Continuation with heavy metals & chemicals

Overarching solutions

1. water security as principle of governance (eg: Ahmedabad Declaration of Urban 20)
2. Shift to integrated land use planning and watershed development approach
3. Promote blue-green infrastructure (eg: sponge cities, water sensitive urban design)
4. Regulation of industrial use
5. Relook at agricultural subsidies and promotion of irrigation scheduling
Need whole of society approach
(eg: Holland Nitra) for holistic conservation.

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 UN report, urbanization is continuously increasing - expected to be 40% by 2030 and cross 50% threshold by 2050. we need to "build a chicao" every year given massive urban transitions.

Urban green spaces → Inclusive growth

- 1) Promote traditional and local land dwellers, example those dependent on wetlands for aquaculture
- 2) Address rights of women, disabled and most vulnerable communities & support local economies

Resilient infrastructure creation

- 1) Address challenges of heat waves, urban heat islands (eg: cooling green centers)

- 1) create blue-green infrastructure instead of grey infrastructure
- 2) Incorporate principles of water-sensitive urban design, sponge-cities (Eg: Wuhan, Singapore, Netherlands)
- 3) Protect from urban floods (rain gardens)

Sustainable green cities

- 1) Replenish ground water
- 2) Sustainable infrastructure adaptable to climate change
- 3) Green houses for reduced energy consumption (GRIHA rating)

Government measures like AMRUT, Smart cities, Swachh Bharat - U are steps in right direction. However, we further need to build capacity of our ULBs and provide them with 3A-funds, functions, functionaries for localization of development.

10. भारत का पंचनिरपेक्ष 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

India adopted a positive model of secularism while maintaining state doesn't become theocratic and providing inter-religious and intra-religious equality.

Principled distance



- | | |
|---|--|
| → State promotes religious reforms
(like Article 17 abolition of untouchability) | → no official religion |
| ↳ <u>welfare</u> of all communities (Ministry of Minority Affairs)
Es: Jyoti Bapu scheme | → <u>Constitution</u> is supreme law of land |
| ↳ regulation of temples, waqf, land | → religion doesn't dictate state policies |
| | → equality for all (Article 15, 16, 19) |

Equi-distance principle

It provides that state will maintain equal non-interference. Example in USA.
However it's not followed in India →

- ↳ state involves in religious affairs
(Eg: temple regulation, Haj pilgrimage)
- ↳ state ensure proper security
(Eg: NDRF teams at Mansarovar Yatra)
- ↳ Even among religions, interference is as per need (example - special emphasis for Dalits, Pasmanda Muslims, Randasiya sikhs)
- ↳ state even promote good principles in religion (Eg: Ramanujacharya statue in Hyderabad)

Thus, Indian model provides lessons for world when we see burning of religious texts in Sweden, Norway

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

Recently, Government submitted list of Hoysala temple architectural sites as prospective UNESCO heritage sites, showing richness of Hoysala art & architecture.

Hoysala dynasty flourished in Karnataka region and led to development of an entirely new style of temple architecture:

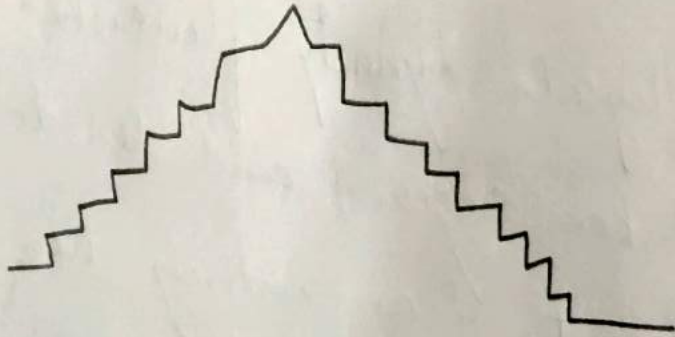
- ① Use of stellate (star shaped) pattern for temple foundation which was unique



2.) Use of soapstone in temple construction

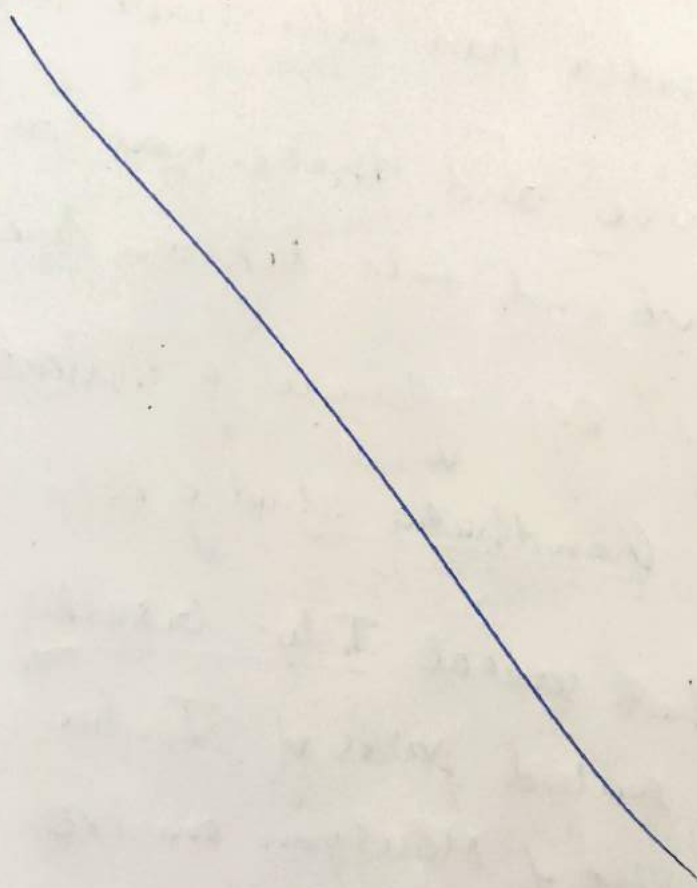
3.) New style of vimana emerged (departing from former Pallava and Chola style) as now pyramidal structure was stepped

pyramidal
towers
stepped
shape



These temples in Belur, Halebid, Somanathpur are living testimony of grand tapestry of Hoysala's art & architecture.

with recommendation at UNESCO,
it will give a push for both recognition
and tourism potential and
ensure its effective preservation
(Article 49 and Article 51A(f)).



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

Greek historians studied ancient India in detail and left a great source of material providing insight into our social & economic conditions.

India had both trade contacts with Greece and there was a certain give and take between the two regions (eg: influence of Hellenistic culture in Gandhara school of Art)

Further several Indo-Greeks (Yavanas) ruled parts of India after demise of Mauryan empire (eg: Indo Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas)

It provides us insights into social & economic conditions →

↳ Ancient Greeks define India as land to east to river Indus (Sindhu) with presence of big armies and elephants (it prevented Alexander's army to invade)

↳ There was richness in art and architecture

↳ 'Indica Pax' provide details of Indian economy & society

↳ Gupta rulers held exchanges with Greece rulers and invited ambassadors

↳ Chandragupta Maurya married Greece princess which further led to flourishing of trade & contacts

Indian Prime Minister during his recent Greece visit, highlighted the rich history of people-to-people contacts as basis of modern strategic partnership.

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 have always been a strong force of cultural diplomacy and representing Indian needs & concerns at world stage.

During independence movement, several Indians living abroad contributed to freedom struggle. Even in nineteenth century stalwarts like Dadabhai Naoroji led associations like East India Association in London and called for political reforms with rise of mass struggle, movement flourished ⁱⁿ abroad with great vigour -

1) In United Kingdom

↳ Leaders like V.D. Savarkar, Shyamji Verman led the movement

in London. organizations like United India House, 'Free India Society' were formed. They also published journals like 'Mazzini Charitara'

2) In Paris → Bhikaji Cama participated in Internationals and unfurled the flag of India with Vande Mataram written in between

3) In USA (Seattle) → Indian diaspora raised concern about Independence movement and formed various associations and published newspapers for raising awareness

4) In Canada → Vancouver became a major hub of anti-colonial activities and the movement

transformed in Ghadar movement
supported by Rash Behari Bose.

It also published "Angrezi Raaz ka kachha Chittha". Leaders like Lala Hardayal were instrumental to the movement.

5) In South-East Asia → Rash Behari Bose,

Mohan Singh formed Indian National Army which was reorganized by Subhash Chandra Bose and a provisional government was also created at Rangoon.

6) In USSR → There was support for communist ideology and communist Russia also saw imperialism as product of capitalism.

Thus, there was support all over the world for our freedom struggle, due to efforts of our diaspora.

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

Several environment movements emerged in post-independent India like Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Reasons

1. Awareness among people of constitutional rights in free India to protest and have freedom to express their views (unlike repressive colonial raj)
2. Role of civil society actors like Medha Patkar
3. Supreme Court became an arbiter of justice and several PIL were admitted for environmental causes

4. In many cases movements were decentralized (like in Uttarakhand) due to community stronghold (cultural capital and ancient ethos of living with environment)

5. Political ideology promoting socialism and welfareism

6. Role of policy experts like Prof Xaxa

Significance

1. led to development of awareness of challenges faced by local and tribal communities

2. Created balance of development with environment sustainability

3. Rights were upheld by supreme court furthering strengthening constitutional democracy

4. Localization of development agenda (Eg: in Palk Gaur Siddhi)

5. led to environment friendly legislations like Environment Protection Act, wildlife Protection Rules, forest Conservation Act

6. Support for tribal rights (like access to minor forest produce) led to PESA, FRA etc

However, sometimes civil society misused the power to stall projects (Eg: IB report showing loss of 2-3% of GDP due to external support of NGOs like Greenpeace)

In balance, there was positive contribution like development of community rights, environment protection.

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

Recently, ICIMOD published a warning that global warming & climate change could to loss of 30-50% glacier by 2100 due to 1.5-2°C rise in temperature and could expand to upto 86% loss if 2°C threshold is breached.

Impact

① Environmental

↳ Himalayas are warming at a faster pace than global average

↳ About 13% of glaciers are lost since 1970s ^{more}

↳ It could lead to ^{more} floods, glacial lake outburst, cloudbursts, landslides etc.

(due to more water holding capacity with higher temperature in atmosphere)

② Economic

- ↳ Affect the three major river basins — Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
- ↳ Affect the people living in region (50 million population) and those living downstream (in northern plains)
- ↳ Affect agricultural productivity & food security (eg: floods in Himachal destroyed crops in Haryana)
- ↳ Challenges energy security (Tapovan project destroyed in floods)
- ↳ destruction of property (shimla landslides)

③ Social

- ↳ Huge displacement of people
- ↳ Effect women and vulnerable communities (transhumance population) unproportionally
- ↳ Unrest in fragile ecosystem (eg: Kashmir)

Steps

① Government

- ↳ Implement National Climate Action Plan (with emphasis on Sustainable Himalayas)
- ↳ Local capacity development and disaster risk reduction
- ↳ watershed development approach
- ↳ state government & local government measures are equally important

② International level

- ↳ Regional cooperation (Hindu Kush Region)
- ↳ Adopt best practices from Greenland
- ↳ Promote UFE and push for reduced carbon emission (UNFCCC)

③ Civil society

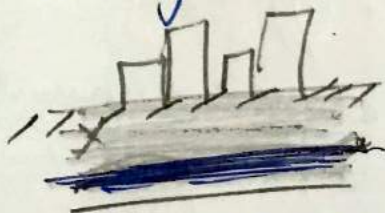
- ↳ Eco-tourism
- ↳ Awareness against unsustainable development (e.g. encroachment)

With whole of society approach we can reduce the impact but we must act now.

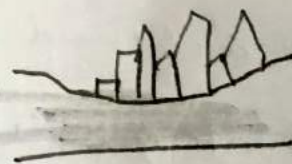
16. हालांकि भूमि धंसाव कई कारणों से हो सकता है, फिर भी इसके संभावित प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना और प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए एक स्थायी योजना को तैयार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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 land getting subsided as ground water table recedes. For eg: in Toshimaru



(groundwater aquifer depleted)



(land subsidence)

(Though there can be other reasons like rising pressure on soil due to high rise concrete building — as seen in Mumbai)

- Reasons**
- Natural :- poor unstable soil
— toe erosion by river
 - Anthropogenic :- groundwater depletion
— construction that affects aquifer

Possible Impact

1. Land is unsuitable for habitation
2. Destruction of life & property
(building cracks)
3. Effect groundwater availability
4. Impact of disaster like flood,
cloudburst, landslide is increased
multifold
5. Impact tourism potential and
further development projects (Eg:
hydroelectricity project is stalled)
6. Unrest and displacement of people
7. State burden on recovery and
reconstruction

To minimize impact

1. Conduct localized studies of
Soil condition (Eg: 1976 Misra Report)

2. Leverage technology like LIDAR for micro-topography studies
3. Use advanced civil engineering solutions like geo-textiles, slope stabilization
4. Retrofitting and selective seismic proofing of old infrastructure (especially critical infrastructure)
5. New infrastructure (eg: road construction) after detailed EIA
6. More awareness among community and local capacity building
7. Fund mobilization for panchayats (and making stakehold in disaster risk reduction)

PM-10 point guideline says that every disaster should be an opportunity of learning. So should Toshimath case for future incidents prevention.

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

As per recent reports, Arctic ice would completely melt by 2040-2050 (WWF) during summers opening up newer avenues for economic development.

Potential

- 1) Presence of hydrocarbons (oil and natural gas hydrates) — support oil industry, promote exports etc
- 2) Presence of polymetallic nodules (used in modern equipments)
- 3) Fisheries and aquaculture potential
- 4) Emergence of new sea routes for navigation and trade

Social impact

- ↳ Lead to huge inequality and potential conflict in region (US vs Russia)
- ↳ Displacement of people due rise in sea level
- ↳ Exploitation of local communities (traditionally reliant on resources) with incoming of big industries

Environmental impact

- ↳ Already, climate change is causing huge destruction as oceans levels rise and global wind & ocean circulation patterns change (Example melting of Greenland ice impact monsoon due to change in Pacific pressure)

- ↳ It would lead to more drilling and unsustainable practices affecting local geography
- ↳ Pollution levels will increase (destructive feedback loop)
- ↳ Lead to water contamination

Way Ahead

Countries in Arctic have created an Arctic Council, for which India too is a member. Therefore, we need more collaboration on consensus on issue.

Meanwhile, countries should promote research (Es: Himalayas) for impact of Arctic ice loss & how to sustainably utilize resources

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

Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of societies, culture along with economy.

Family which is a unit where people live under ties of marriage, blood and adoption are most rapidly transforming.

Impact on size

1. As awareness increases, and maternal & child mortality declines (with better healthcare), there will be reduced fertility rate (2.0 national average)
2. However, negative impact is when parents don't want children (prefer pet adoption) or want to have single parent household

3. other impact is decline of joint families and transition to nuclear families (ideal family size is four today)
4. with increase of consumerism & individualism, old age homes are increasing

Impact on structure

1. shift from joint to nuclear and newer types like nuclear-supplemented, joint households are emerging (as per census 2011 data)
2. Shift from family as producing unit to consumption unit (traditional livelihood at family level are declining)
3. New structures like live-in models, same-sex models, single parent are emerging
4. women as earning member

Impact on relationship

1. Religious significance of marriage is declining
2. Rise in divorce-rates
3. More emphasis on adoption, surrogacy, in-vitro fertilization
4. Reduced dependence on family members
5. Role of elders as agents of socialization decreasing
6. Newer relationships of same-sex live-in-partnership are emerging
7. Rise in importance of women

Globalization should promote modernity and not blind emulation of western culture. Thus, we should ensure our traditional family values remain while negative features of patriarchy removed

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

Economic survey notes that India is on the move and so are her people. As per census data, there are atleast 400mn migrants, with number expected to rise further.

Nature of migration

	At destination	At source
①		
Economic		→ Promote remittances
(supply & demand of labour)	→ Better job opportunities	→ Reduced youth population that can work
	→ support industries, household	→ Local women take up farm jobs
	→ Agriculture migration supports large farms	

②

SocialAt destination

- Better life due to urban facilities
- urbanism reduces caste, religion divides
- however, it could lead to inequality (ghettoization, slums)

At source

- lack of adequate facilities like housing, healthcare, sanitation force people to migrate
- but there is no pressure for creation of such facilities at source

③

Political

- son of soil doctrine
- lack of concern (as migrants are not voters)

- creation of political mobilization for well being (eg: Bihar - Tamil Nadu case)

④

Environmental

- pollution, exploitation of resources

Relationship with development

① Positive

- ↳ creates an integrated labour market
- ↳ Beneficial for employer and employee (support industries)
- ↳ Uplift people from poverty
- ↳ Remittances support source economy

② Negatives

- ↳ Industrial nature of work creates vulnerability
- ↳ Absence of social security net leads to challenges in vulnerability (like COVID)
- ↳ Poor wage & employment conditions lead to inequality

Thus, we should work at addressing challenges faced by migration to truly realise potential of one nation, one market

20. भारत में कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक समावेशिता समाज में मौजूद सांस्कृतिक और लैंगिक पूर्वाग्रहों की एक शृंखला 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

In her magnificent opus 'Second Sex', Simone De Beauvoir notes the challenges faced by women due to gender bias created by society.

At workplace women face challenges like lack of equal remunerative pay (global inequality report), pink jobs, glass ceilings, rising informalization and sexual harassment.

Biases in society

- Women role is to only take care of family (limit women to care economy and domestic household work)
- Patriarchal notion of women as relative to men & subservient to them

- Wrong notion of corruptible independent women (Eg: lawyer would lead to divorce in family)
- Bias that women are not suitable in STEM and be limited to "soft" teaching careers
- Bias that women can't contribute as much as men in a project as they are not quick thinkers
- These are further enhanced with denying women access to banking services (not providing financial knowledge)
- Bias in recruitment policies that women during pregnancy would turn into liability

Measures

Legal

- ↳ strict enforcement of equal wages Act (Article 39)
- ↳ provide creche facilities and

facilities during maternity (Article 42)

↳ make gender neutral provisions
(like parental leave)

↳ enforce PASH Act (Indian Express
investigation showed how many
government organisations themselves
don't have Complaints Committee)

↳ Address challenges of informal
women workforce (training, skill
development insurance)

Social measures

↳ social behavioural change communication

↳ address gender bias in parental
role and families' marriage negotiation

↳ SHG movement be spread at least
mile (Lakshmi Didi)

As women 20 adopts Brisbane declaration
we should adopt the measures. As per IMF
equal woman participation would enhance
growth in economy by 27%.