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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Sameer Khode		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1531081
Center	online	Date	2-Sep 23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. 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। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।	
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Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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 a critical role in Buddhist faith and bodhisattva's ideas of world, hence it is represented widely.

Elephant as a vital part of Buddhist faith

Depiction → Represents strength, courage, calmness, righteousness
→ Hence associated with Bodhisattva's incarnation

Elephant represented in sculptures

- ① In stupas
- ① on medhi, Torans, walls of stupas
 - ② Saurath, Sanchi, Chauthan - di. stupas

(2) for pillars (a) Ashoka's Sarnath pillar

(3) Cave architecture (a) Cave's such as Kaule,
Elephanta, Baumbur,
Ajanta etc depict elephant

(4) Stan dalone
Sculptures (a) Gandhara, Amravati,
Mathura school of
Art represent elephant along
with Buddha and other
figures

(5) other
Sculptures (a) In Buddhist universities
(b) In Sculptures of Parshurami,
Vajrapani etc.

Therefore elephant has eternal as well
as physical significance in Buddhist
philosophy, which reflects in 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

Indian independence movement - was an umbrella movement - with contributions from various sections including tribal women.

Contributions made by tribal women

① Part of revolts ① Actively participated along with men in
 munda koy khil santhal chuar
 uprisings

② Tribal society being matri-
 real also gave them primary

② Running Shikins ② During Kampha revolt,
 they managed organizations

③ During 1857 revolt ③ Provided shelter to
 guerrillas ④ Tatya Tope

- ④ During non-cooperation movement 1920s
- ⑤ Participated in Chhota Nagpur region
- ⑤ During civil disobedience movement
- ⑥ Participated in Central Provinces, Chhota Nagpur to defy taxes and forest-laws
- ⑥ In Manipur
- ⑦ women of Heraka cult especially Rani Gaidolien resisted British rule and called for reforms,
- ⑦ overall resistance against-
- ⑧ money lenders / Dikus
- ⑧ forest-laws (eg) 1865, IFA 1927 etc.

Tribal women therefore proved to be a moving force behind resistance against British, thus contributing to overall freedom struggle.

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

Rabindranath Tagore was a nationalist whose vision was evident - during 1890s and during Swadeshi movement in 1905.

Principles underlying Tagore's vision

① Concept of Nation

② Considered to be divine and motherly
→ reflected in National Anthem
Jana Gana Mana

→ sung during Congress session and during Anti Partition movement in Bengal

② Considered nation to be prosperous

③ Called Bengal and India to be 'Sonar' golden

③ was a Patriot

④ Gave up knight-hood in protest against Sullivan's bagh mass case

- ④ Advocated Swraj of Individual, National
and cultural devel
- ⑤ Highlighted flaws of British rule
→ in terms of economic drain
→ cultural repression / agents of
backwardness
→ communal divide
- ⑥ Called for unity ⑦ played key role in
organizing mass opinion
during Swadeshi movement

Contemporary relevance of Tagore's vision

- Reclaiming cultural glory
- focusing on unity
- Making nation prosperous by
utilizing resources

Therefore Tagore's vision of nationalism
was lay driven during British era and also
can be considered as a timeless wisdom
in modern era as well.

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

European powers had to relinquish their hold on colonies after post WWII owing to multitude of reasons.

Internal pulls

- ① Devastation by war (e.g.) London, France etc faced massive destruction
- ② change of governments → labour government in Britain favoured pullout
- ③ Humanism & rationalism → some sections of society opposed brutal oppression of colonies
- ④ Fatigue in Army
- ⑤ Financial drain during war
- ⑥ non-cooperation by Bureaucracy

External Pressures

- ① End of Pax Britannica → in geopolitics

- ② USA and USSR did not favour colonialism
- ③ UN : called for decolonialization
- ④ movement - by India, NAM provided further push for decolonialization
- ⑤ Global pressure to M-go of medieval mentality (eg) movements in Africa, Malay Peninsula

Colonial resistance

- ① India → Quit Disobedience movement (1930s)
 → Quit India movement (1942)
 → Naval mutiny Azad Hind Force
 Sustained pressure
- ② other revolts in → Malay Peninsula
 → Ghana
 → East-Africa
 → Latin America
 → Sri Lanka etc

Thus it was a concerted effort and result of multiple factors, that European powers buckled from colonial mentality

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 in India refers to cultivation and harvest of fisheries in Inland and coastal ecosystems. It contributes 1% to India's GVA (Niti India@75)

Growth drivers of Aquaculture

① Policy Initiatives

② Blue Economy, Matsya Sampada Yojana, PLIScheme

etc provide impetus to

Techniques vessels feed processing

③ Geography

④ 7517 km of Coastline in India



Coastline

⑤ Also 4% of Area is under wetlands (wetland Atlas)

⑥ Presence of Perennial rivers

eg Himalayan

⑦ Large lakes — Chilka, Kolleru, Pulicat etc

- ③ Demand due to
- Urbanization (40% population by 2030)
 - Rising per capita income (6% inc in 2023)
 - Corporate culture, nuclear families driving demand for processed food

Associated issues Need

- ① Availability of resources & low yield
- vessels → techniques
 - credit → netting
 - feed, net, navigation, cold storage, processing unit
- ② Trade barriers → phytosanitary barriers created by European nations
- ③ Capacity building of fishermen → stilted in catching, processing etc.
- ④ Funds dissemination from schemes is slow (eg. matsya Sampada Yojana)

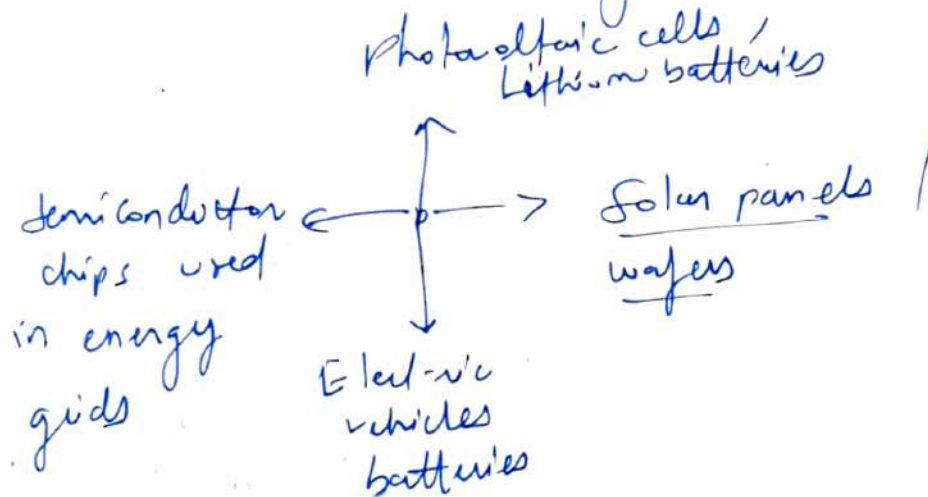
Therefore, the aquaculture schemes need to be on mission mode to fulfill objectives as well as to double farmer/fishermen income.

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 mineral refer to advanced application minerals which power semiconductor, energy etc. sectors.

Critical minerals powering clean energy



Examples : Lithium / Germarium / Gallium / Rare Earths etc.

New vulnerabilities & energy security

- ① Geopolitical tensions
 - ④ supply (eg) china
 - blocking germanium supply
- ⑤ Restricted supply (eg) USA restrictions

② Environmental Hazards ① due to mining of rare earth
↓
these countries putting production
up

③ Cost ① of extraction, processing, transpor-
tation makes energy costlier

④ Availability ① Import dependent nations
as India face shortages
② of Lithium, Cobalt etc

Way forward

- focusing on geological exploration and mining
- ② Lithium in Jammu
Jammu & Kashmir
- geopolitical Coalitions ② ICET with USA
- Research to find alternatives
- ③ Hydrogen fuel cells.

Therefore critical minerals power energy
transition, however robust supply chain needs
to be established.

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

Theory of plate tectonics
focus on convergence or
divergence between plates
to explain geological
formation of continents.

Formation of Himalayas

① Convergence

Indo Australian
Plate

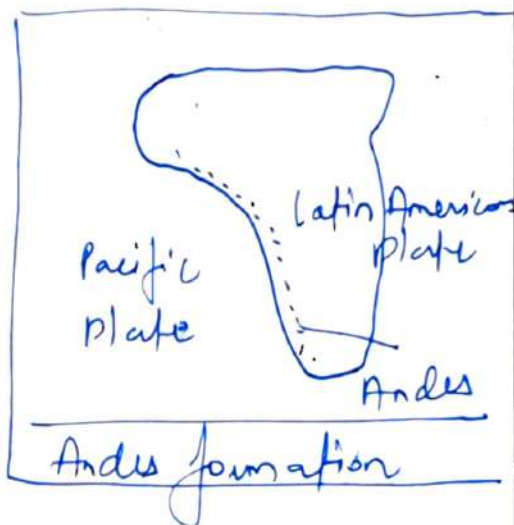
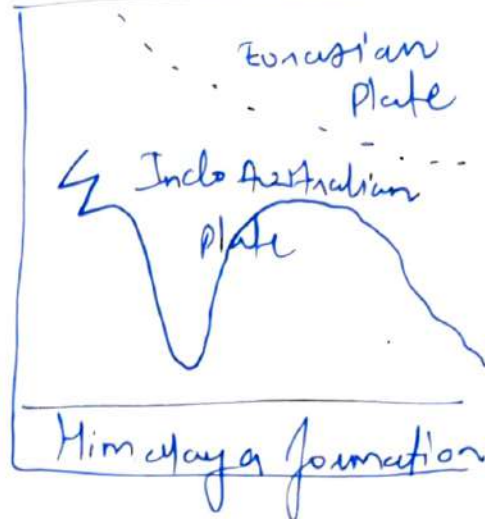
(Continental
Andesitic)

Eurasian
Plate

(Continental
Andesitic)

② Gives rise to igneous, sedimentary rocks

③ fold mountains of Himalaya were created
due to Anticline and geosyncline



Formation of Andes

① formed due to Convergence of

Pacific Plate
(oceanic /)
Basaltic

Continental
Latin American plate
(Andesitic)

② gave rise to volcanic / fold mountains
around pacific ring of fire

Key differences highlighted

Himalayas	Andes
- <u>Continent</u> - <u>Continent</u> <u>Collision of Plate</u>	- <u>ocean</u> <u>Continent</u> <u>Collision</u>
- More <u>denser</u> <u>plate</u> <u>subsidised</u>	- <u>ocean</u> <u>Plate</u> <u>subsidised</u>
- <u>less</u> <u>volcanoes</u>	- <u>volcanic</u> <u>mountains</u>
- <u>mostly</u> <u>Andesitic</u> , <u>sedimentary</u>	- <u>mostly</u> <u>Basaltic</u> & <u>Andesitic</u>

Thus the plate tectonics theory provides
explanation as well as distinguishing
features of Himalayas and Andes 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।

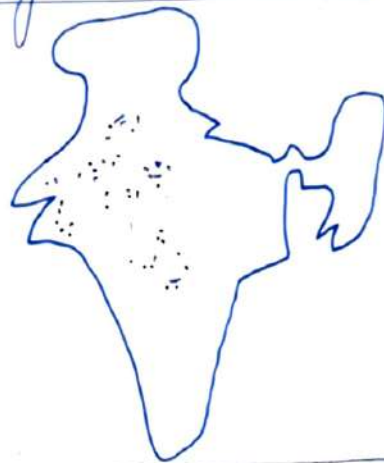
Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India utilizes 25% of global groundwater extraction, and thus the condition of groundwater level and quality needs attention

Critical issues surrounding groundwater

① Stress ① groundwater levels going down by 2-3 cm per annum (CGWB)

② 61% of lowering is due to over extraction.



Groundwater stressed regions

② Contamination → due to overuse and lowering - Arsenic, fluoride etc
→ due to fertilizer leaching
③ Nitrogen pollution

③ Excessive usage by Agriculture (89%) & low efficiency of irrigation.

Over-arching solutions for water security① Ground water recharge④ Watershed approach as per Atal Bhuja and Jal Shakti Yojana② Irrigation efficiency④ Focusing on micro irrigation to increase efficiency to go for less wage③ Crop diversity④ Going for millet, pulses etc to move away from water guzzler crops
(Ramesh Chand - Paper)④ Urban Harvesting④ in sponge city concept
⑤ Domestic roof top harvesting
⑥ Nagawan scheme
⑦ Wetland rejuvenation⑤ Community Participation④ To provide local solution
⑤ forming water user Association to monitor usage

Apart from above steps, the building code and ground water usage norms for domestic and industrial uses needs to be enforced.

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

Urban green spaces in a city refers to parks, urban forestry and wetlands. They are vital for ecosystem as well economic sustainability.

Role of urban green spaces

- ① Inclusive use of spaces
- ① Providing access to elderly, children in parks → Recreation
Health care
 - ② Providing minor forest produce, medicine, horticulture etc for dependent on them

- ② Resilient spaces
- ① mitigating urban floods
 - ② Stop storm water infiltration and runoff
 - ③ mitigate urban heat island effect

(d) Aid groundwater recharge

(e) Seminary hills in Nagpur

(f) Aiding biodiversity conservation

(g) Carbon sequestration and nutrient recycling services

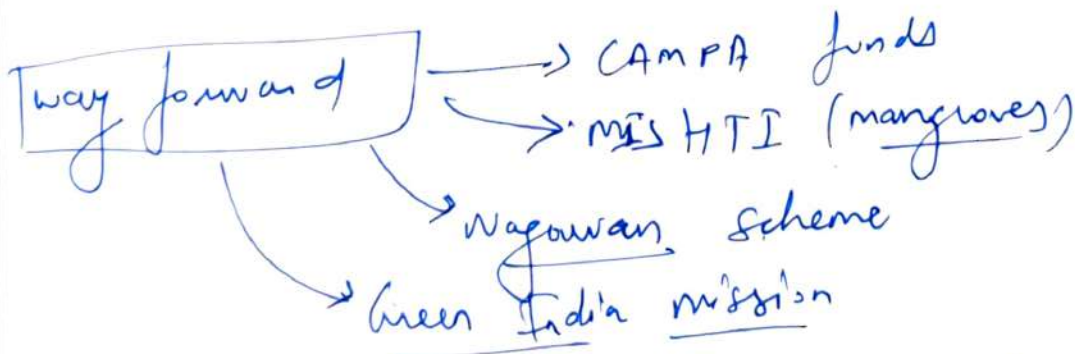
(3) Sustainable cities due to greenspaces

(a) mitigating global warming

(b) ensuring water security

(c) mitigating heatwaves, etc due to no deforestation

(d) Security from disaster (e) Shelter belts in coastal cities

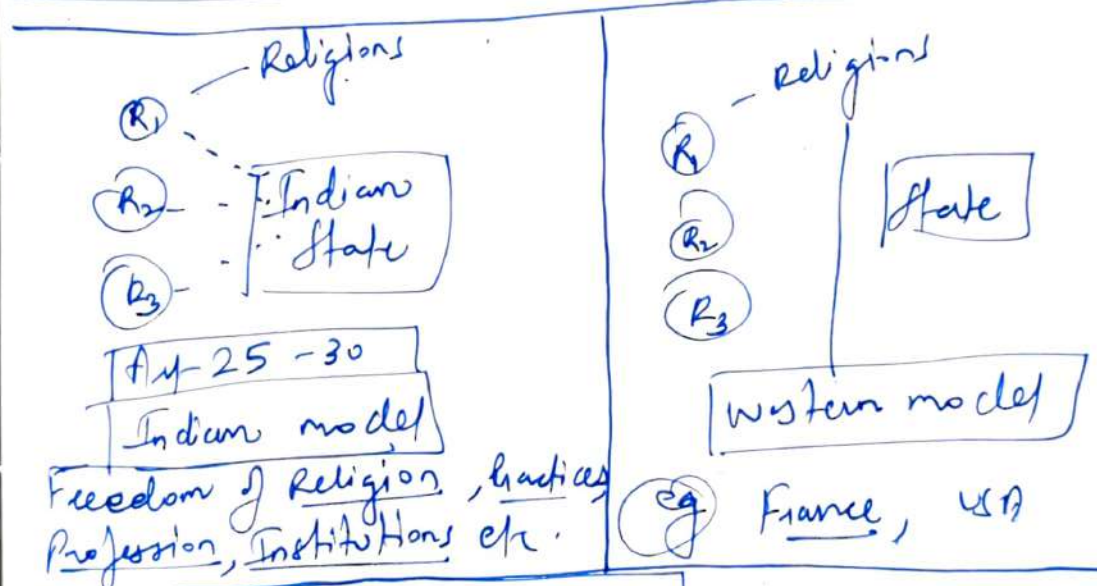


Above schemes can be leveraged to get most benefit out of urban green spaces, and to support growing urbanization.

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

Indian model of secularism is a positive concept, where state respects all religions equally and yet takes part in reforms.
Hence known as a principled distance model

Indian secularism and Comparison



Principled distance model

① Art-25 2(a) and (b)

→ allows state to take part in reforms

eg Abolition of sati, Triple Talac

② Judicial interventions to provide entry

to women in → Sabarimala temple
→ Hajiali mosque

③ Court-wings or (to preserve equal distance)
→ Recitation of Namaz and
Hanuman Chalisa at public
places
→ Edilcolto kambala etc.

④ States' support in equal manner to → Haj Yatra
→ Amarath Yatra

⑤ State treats religious symbols, temples,
mosques, holidays, festivals, cultures
with equal respect - (eg. Diwali & Eid
leaves)

Summary ⇒ Hence signifies equal distance
yet keeping principled distance
for reforming (eg. Debate on UCC
issue)

Way forward

In context of our Constitutional ethos state
should keep in mind doctrine of essentiality
to maintain a distance as well as inter-
vening when required.

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

Hoysala dynasty ruled in Southern India and is credit with taking temple architecture to newer heights.

Temple Architecture
of Hoysala dynasty

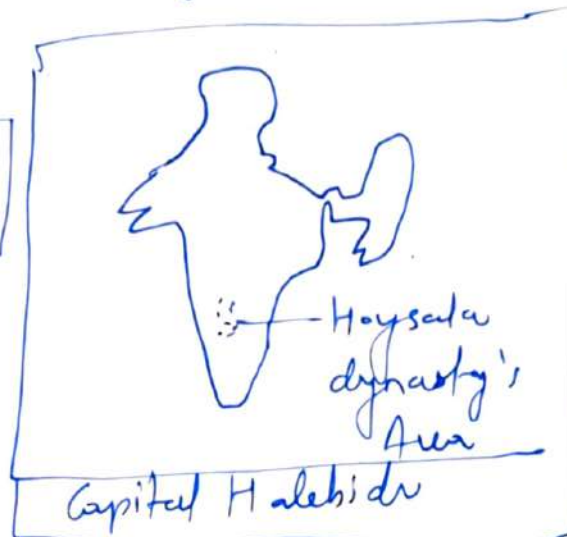
① Amalgamation of

→ Pallava style
of grand architecture

→ Chola style of stone block construction

→ Vesara style of Chalukya

→ Nagari style of North India
→ Adopted raised platform
→ Panchayat style



② Shape of temples

①



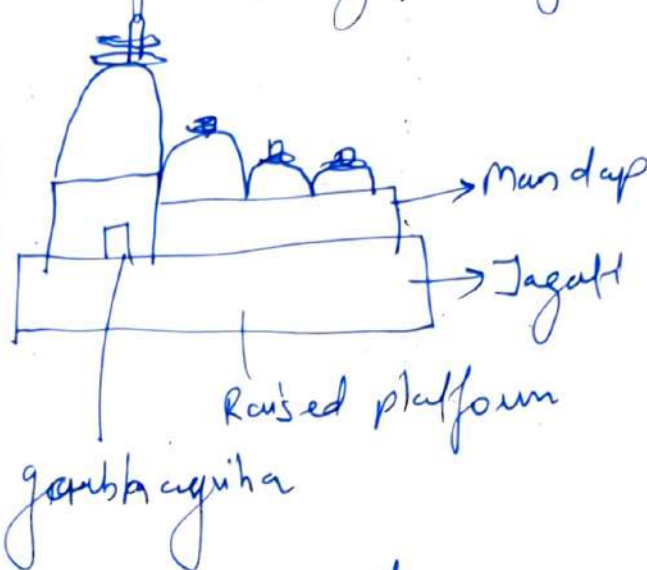
main shrine

Auxiliary shrines

⇒ Star shape

⇒ modification of Panchayatana

main shrine



Mandap

Jagati

Raised platform

garbhagriha

③ Construction material

⇒ soft soapstone

⇒ sandstone

④ Examples

① Hysaleswara temple② Shingarpura temple③ Halebidu temple④ Kelur temple

⑤ mostly dedicated to Shiva as Haysalas were Shaiwas.

- ⑥ Carvings on walls ⑨ showing Yaksha; Yakshini
- ⑦ gradually rising Shikhara and intricate kalash above it.
- ⑧ Dwarapala like carvings near garbhagriha entrance
- ⑨ Influenced ⇒ Vijaynagara school of temple architecture
- ⑩ Even today Hoyasala temples are considered in heritage list- and are potential candidates for UNESCO's world Heritage site list

Thus Hoyasala architecture of temples marked a milestone in temple architecture in South 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

Greek historians were associated with ancient India owing to various conquests and thus provide a comprehensive account of society and polity.

Sources of Greek Historians

① Alexander's Conquest

④ Brought many greeks as Army-men and ministers

② Chandragupta Maurya

⑤ Brought megasthenes as a part of matrimonial alliances

③ Indo-greeks

⑥ Syot Scythians, shaka, kushans etc brought many ulers and travellers

④ Gandhara Architecture

⑦ Accounts of sculptures and designers, scholars

Accounts of Greek Historians

- ① Megasthenes ① wrote 'Indica'
② Provided insights into Mauryan

kingdom
③ Showed status of → Army
→ Pataliputra
→ City Council
→ Social status and vocation

- ② Ptolemy ① insights about trade and
geography

- ③ Herodotus ① Provided insights into
status of → women
→ varna and caste
→ Later vedic age trade

- ④ Menander ① wrote about society,
Buddhism along with

Nagasena

(eg) Milinda - Panho

Key insights from greek historians

- ① Status of capital cities
 - ② occupations and social hierarchy prevalent-
 - ③ Insights on numismatics (coinage)
 - ④ focus on Indian texts (eg) Pigvedya, Arthashastra
 - ⑤ Status of women in society
 - ⑥ war and conquests
 - ⑦ Status of educational centres (eg) Taxila
 - ⑧ Status of roads, trade etc.
 - ⑨ Architecture of temples, stupas etc
- Thus Greek historians provide a vivid record of ancient India which is useful even today in analyzing India from their view.

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 played a key role in mobilizing resources, planning for revolt and creating opinion in favour of India's independence.

Role played by Indian diaspora

① In South Africa
a) Mahatma Gandhi laid foundations for Satyagraha, non-violence to be used later in India (1915 onwards)

eg Natal Congress, Phoenix House, Tolstoy Farm etc

② In USA
a) Lala Hardayal, Jhansingh Bhakuni joined Ghadar Party in San Francisco
b) Planned for Ghadar uprising in India during WWI

- (c) sent Arms to India via ship
- (d) spread opinion via 'Alhade' news-paper
- (e) created agitation after Komgar new incident-

(3) In Canada ⇒ Alhade party had roots and activists in vancouver

(4) In Germany ⇒ 'Zimmerman plan' was formed during WWI to wage armed revolt in India

(5) In France (1) Madam Cama led struggle and unfurled Tricolour

(6) In Britain (2) Dadabhai Naoroji lobbied with the British Parliamentarians through 'Indian Association'

(3) Jhanygi Verma joined 'India House'

→ Also supported revolutionary activities by → Madanlal Dhingra
→ Beer Sena

(4) Sardar Udham Singh killed

Angon wylie to send message
against repression

⑦ In Germany
during WWI

⑨ Netaji Bose travelled
and sought help from
Nazi

⑩ Assembled army of
Indian soldiers (prisoners of
war)

⑧ In Japan

⑪ Raghubhari Bose, Netaji
sought help.

⑨ Singapore

⑫ Captain Mohan Singh joined
Azad Hind Fauj

⑬ Later led by Netaji Bose
to launch armed attack on
British

⑬ other
activism

⑭ In Comintern in Uzbekistan

⑮ League of oppressed nations in
Belgium.

The Indian diaspora therefore acted
as true ambassadors of mother India,
even when she was under foreign rule.

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 aimed at doing away with wrongs of exploitation of environment and native population. It started during British era and continued even after independence.

Reasons behind emergence of environmental movements

① Colonial exploitation

② British exploited Forest-Resources for own benefits

③ Wood for Railway sleepers
Coal for Railways
Iron ore for steel.

④ via Forest Act 1865 and IFA 1927 native population was deprived of minor Forest-Rights, Land Rights etc.

② Tribal Revolts

④ gave impetus to environmental movements as they emphasized on → Jal
→ Jangal
→ Jamin

eg Santhal, Kay, Munda, Bhil, Rampa etc-
uprisings

③ Loss of Livelihood ⇒ for tribals

④ Sacred nature of environment

eg for many communities
⑤ Bishnoi in Rajasthan

Significance in Post-independent India

① led to protests

eg In a peaceful and Gandhian way → chipko (Uttaranchal)
→ Appiko (Karnataka)
→ filant. valley (Kerala) etc

but led to Naxalism also!

② led to policymaking

eg wildlife Protection Act 1972,
social forestry Policy,
Forest Conservation Act 1980
were enacted

⑤ To protect - sanctity of forest land,

③ Air Act-1980, water Act-1974, CPCB Act were passed to curb pollution.

③ Livelihood

④ PESA Act, Forest-Rights Act-2006 were enacted to provide land, resource rights to tribals

④ Created Protected Spaces

- ① National Parks
- ② Biospheres reserves
- ③ Wildlife Sanctuaries
- ④ Conservation reserves
- ⑤ Community reserves
- ⑥ Sacred groves etc.

⑤ Community participation

① Involved community which was subdued during British era

⑥ Constitutional values

② Art 21 (right to clean environment), Art 48A (Protection of environment) were enacted.

Apart from above, environmental movements also led India to participate in global forum as Stockholm Conference, UNFCCC etc.

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

climate change is turning into a reality and is having a visible impact on Indian Himalayan region (IHR) in multiple

ways.

Impact of climate changes on IHR

① Melting of glaciers

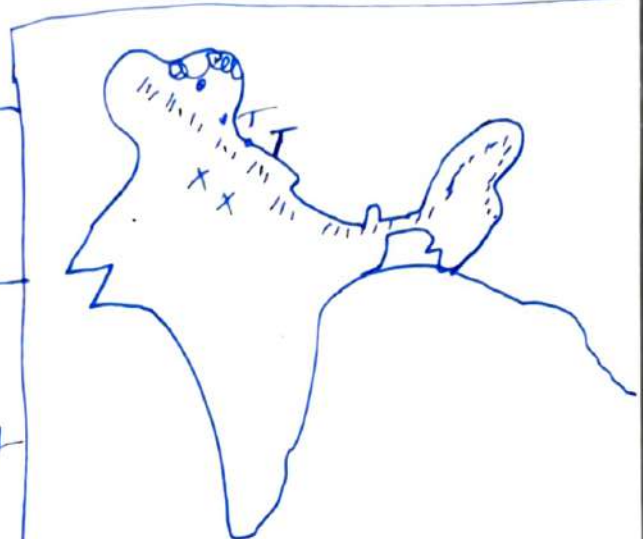
② As per DTE report and IPCC AR6 report-

③ resulting in short term summer flooding

④ long term loss of water capacity

⑤ Loss of albedo by ice melting

⇒ will lead to more melting



Indian Himalayan Region

x landslides.

• cloudbursts

T glf (glacial floods)

or glacier melting etc

② Chof
floods

weakening
of
moraines

① Glacial Lake outburst Floods

⑥ Kedarnath 2013 is an example

⑦ Cause loss of → life
→ property
→ Bio-diversity

③ cloudbursts

① Rising temperature, moisture
and orogony leads to extreme
rain

eg Kullu 2023, Leh in 2013 etc.

④ Landslides

① Due to frequent Chof floods,
cloudbursts ⇒ weakening of rock
and soil creep

eg Shimla in 2023, Joshimath 2022

⑤ Permafrost
thawing

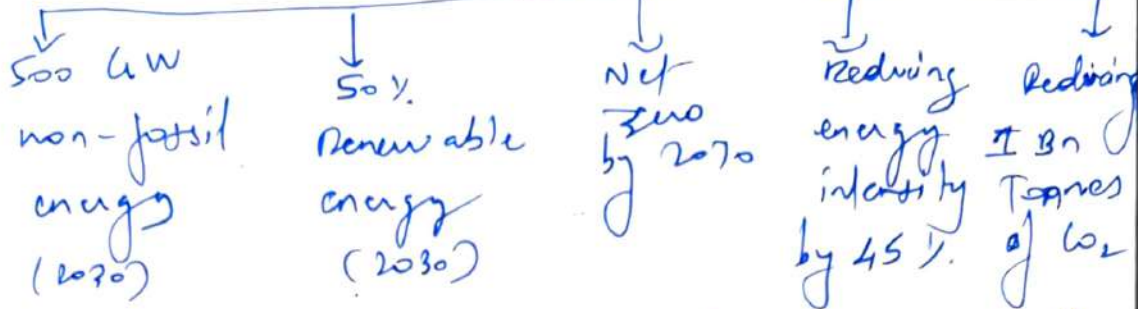
① Results in land subsidence
② release of Greenhouse gases
③ lowering of water table.

⑥ Impact on
monsoon

① due to alteration in Himalayan
pressure belts
② Westerlies Jet-stream, ITCZ
, monsoon winds impacted.

Steps to be taken to mitigate

① Mitigation ④ Following Cor26 Panchamrit
INDCs by India



→ This will mitigate overall GHG impact on Himalayas.

② Adaptation ① Landslide Sonation mapping via ISRO's ATLAS

③ Cloudburst monitoring via Radars

Piezometric Sensors

④ GLIM monitoring by Piezometric monitors, MODIS, ENVIS Satellite

③ Following Sendai Framework for reducing disaster risk, for Building Back Better, for adopting sustainable infrastructure practices

A multipronged and multilayered approach is needed to deal with risks to ITHR region.

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 displacement of land owing to lack of underneath support. It happens owing to multiplicity of

causes.

Host of reasons for land subsidence

- Thawing of permafrost
- Land slide due to town construction on overload of debris eg Sogimath 2023
- Soil creep, moisture, cloudbursts etc.
- Hydrological process of weathering ⇒ erosion ⇒ Transportation
- Seismic impact
 - Volcanism
 - Tectonic Activity
 - Hydro power projects
 - Infrastructure projects

Imperative to estimate possible impact

① Impact-estimation for

① Preventing loss to life, property, ecology, supply chains etc.

② Preparing for mitigation and adaptation.

③ Creating disaster management plans.

② Types of impact:-

① geological

① loss of soil and rock structure
→ damages to houses, infrastructure

② Hydrological

① changes river courses

② causes floods at times

③ Pollutes river streams

③ Ecological

① Damage to flora, fauna etc.

④ Economic

① Disruption of livelihood, supply chain

(eg) Shimla in 2023

⑤ Financial

① warrants spending from State for Rescue, Rebuilding, etc.

Sustainable plan to minimise subsidence

- ① Zonation
- Ⓐ to identify vulnerable areas
 - Ⓑ via ISRO's Atlas
 - Ⓒ retrofitting of houses, infrastructure
 - Ⓓ occasional reshifting of towns
 - done in fibering

- ② Preventing Permafrost Thawing
- Ⓐ following Go26 Panchsheel commitment to mitigate climate change
 - Ⓑ Geo-engineering and Carbon sequestration / capture solutions
 - Ⓒ Abandoned mine as CO₂ reserve

- ③ Sustainable infrastructure development
- Ⓐ delineating go-no-go zones for infra projects as dams, Highways.

- ④ Disaster Management
- Ⓐ following Jendai Frameworks, CRI norms, PM-10 point plan to reduce risk and enhance resilience.

Land subsidence is a new age problem needing a holistic new-age solution as mentioned above.

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 emerged as a new hotspot for economic activity owing to 'Arctic Paradox' i.e. impact of climate change on Arctic ecosystem.

Potential of
Natural Resources



- ① oil reserves in Arctic ocean,

Arctic region in
Northern Hemisphere

Baru, Laptev Chukchi, Barents sea

→ 13% of global reserve

- ② Gas reserves in Arctic ocean and
Russian + Alaskan permafrost

→ 30% of global reserve

- ③ other minerals: Rare Earth (+) Lithium
(+) Coal (+) Iron ore (+) Gold (+) Germanium
etc.

Natural resources as drivers of economic development

① Energy ① Russian, Canadian firms supply
gas & oil in global markets

→ ② Gazprom, Rosneft.
Nordstream Pipelines.

③ India's ONGC Sakhalin exploration.

② Renewable energy → via lithium and rare earth
minerals
→ Solar Panels, Batteries, chips
etc

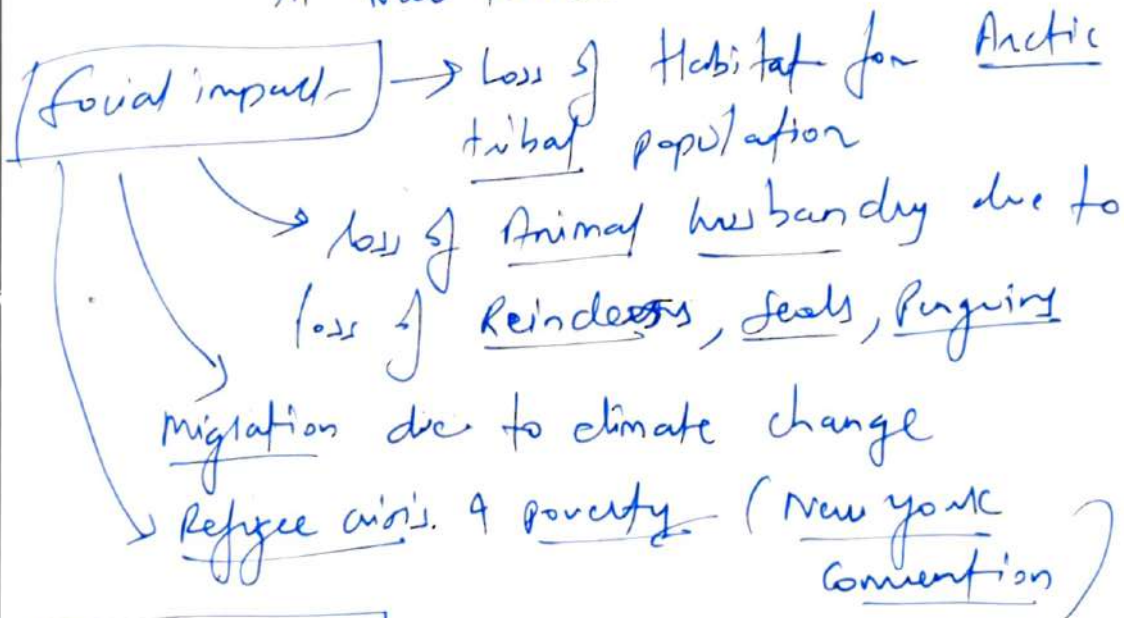
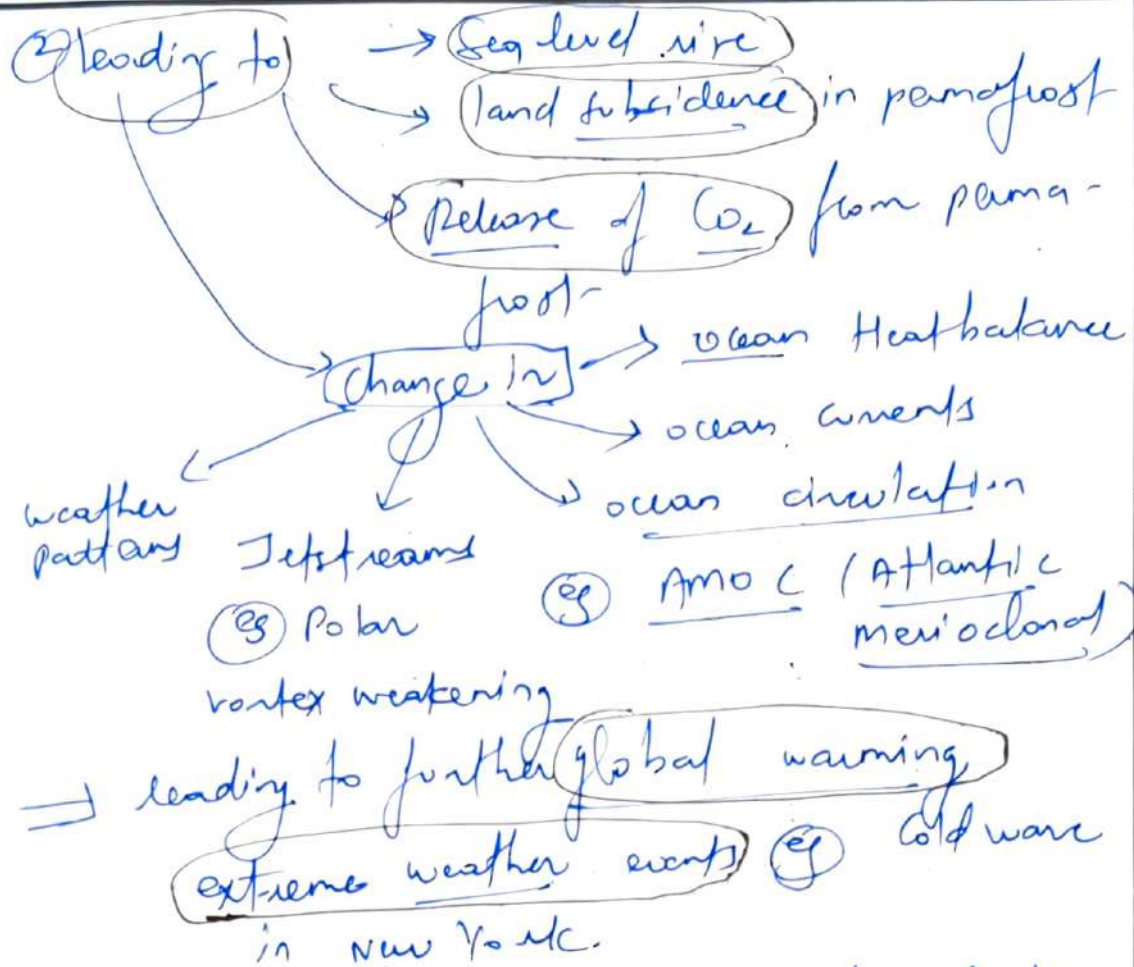
③ Leading to shipping ① New routes have been
created to exploit minerals
③ Chennai Vladivostok Corridor

④ Employment ① To Russian indigenous popu-
lation in Siberia, Sakha area

Environmental impact

① Reduction in ice cover in arctic → Exploration

① melting of glaciers ← Further warming ← loss of albedo
→ Thawing of permafrost etc



Way forward

Arctic Council

needs to take actions as per

Arctic treaty

and UNFCCC

norms to balance

the growth and sustainability in the region

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 is primarily free flow of ideas, capital, products and people. Yet it has wider impact on Indian family structure as well.

Impact of globalization: family size

Globalization leading to

- Economic growth
- growth of cities
- Corporate culture
- International mobility

Impact

- leading to nuclear family.
- single working professionals
- single mothers
- eg Families in New-York, mumbai etc.

Globalization: family structure

(1) Women empowerment

(a) Due to job opportunity in ITs, Gig, startups

(b) women getting job, salaries,

Economic independence

(C) Traditional Patriarchal family is
dilute

Traditional
male Head
↓
wife children

Modern
male + female
↓
children

(2) Dilution of Joint Indian Family Setup
→ owing to mobility

→ owing to adoption of western values.

(eg) Subculture, Party culture, modern
clothing ⇒ Youth, Young couples seek
freedom

Globalization: societal relations

(1) Marriages (a) leading to exogamy
(b) marriages based on dating,
websites

(c) Inter-caste / Religion / rational

(2) New Trends (a) Same-sex marriages
(b) Live-in relations
(c) LG BTL gaining acceptance.

③ Newer relations

- (a) Based on Corporate Companion-ship than caste
- (b) based on urban residence than region
- (c) Colaba residents as an identity over UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, etc.

- (d) Inter-national social relation
- (e) recent case of Pakistan Lady travelling to India.

④ Negative side

⇒ leads to isolation, ghetto culture due to economic inequality

- (e) High-rise (e) Dharavi is Mumbai

Despite of Above, Indian-ness is also maintained

↓ Joint families in tier-2 cities ↓ Festivals celebrated ↓ Arranged marriages prevalent ↓ Parents worshipped

Hence globalization cannot be defined in a monocausal way, as it has multitude of impact on Indian society.

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

45% of Indians are either internal or external migrants (Census 2011). Hence migration is a result of multiple causes and has multiple relationships in India.

Migration is an expression

① Dignity ⇒ Livelihood
⇒ Income security
⇒ Satisfying human's basic needs

② Safety ⇒ from ethnic, communal conflicts
(eg) North East India
⇒ from Natural Disaster (eg) Uttarakhand
⇒ from Terrorism (eg) Kashmir

③ Better Future ⇒ For self & children
⇒ Based on Education, Skill, Human Capital formation

multi dimensional nature of migration in India

① Push Factors

- ① Agri-distress $\Rightarrow$ 66% are marginal farmers $\rightarrow$
low incomes
 $\Rightarrow$ less social upward mobility
- ② Conflicts $\Rightarrow$ left wing extremism, insurgency
(eg) migration from Jharkhand to Delhi
- ③ Livelihood $\Rightarrow$ scarce in rural area, apart from
Agriculture
- ④ discrimination $\Rightarrow$ for SC/STs, Communal
makes one leave village / town

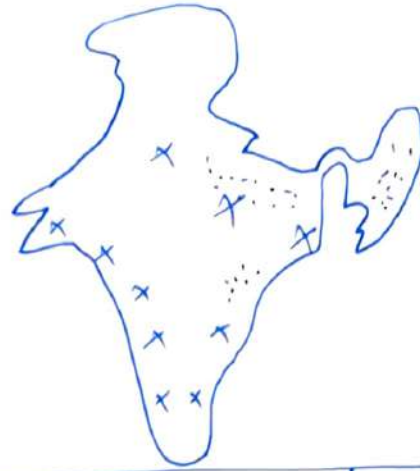
② Pull Factors from metro & tier 2 cities

<u>Economic</u>	<u>social</u>	<u>Security</u>
$\rightarrow$ Jobs in <u>ITes</u> <u>manufacturing</u>	$\rightarrow$ Mobility $\rightarrow$ less <u>Caste</u> <u>hierarchy</u>	$\rightarrow$ from <u>Conflicts</u>
$\rightarrow$ Jobs in <u>manufac-</u> <u>turing</u> (eg) in <u>Noida</u> , <u>Mumbai</u>	$\rightarrow$ Scope for <u>sanitization</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>economic</u> & <u>social security</u>
$\rightarrow$ self employment as <u>street vendors</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>Education</u> and <u>Health care</u> opportunities.	$\rightarrow$ Future <u>Security</u> for children.
	$\rightarrow$ <u>Earnings</u> , <u>Savings</u> , <u>Investment</u>	

Migration and relation ship with development

① Underdevelopment

- pushes migration
- due to low income, social infrastructure
- less score on Human Development Index and actual development



Source of migrants: development deficit

x destination: developed parts of Country

② Development

- Pulls migration: for income, health, life, social security

eg Mumbai SEZ street-vendors, Tamil-Nadu Automobile, Noida - Electronics Industry, Lucknow - IT Industry

Way forward

India needs to follow path of Sawodaya. Hence Atmanirbhar Bharat, PLI Schemes will help create balanced regional growth leading to moderated migration.

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

Women are termed as powerhouse of talent since ancient India. Yet the gender inclusivity is skewed against women owing to multifaceted issues.

Evidence of skewed workplace inclusivity

- ① glass ceiling
 - a) <10% (EO) are women in India (PWL)
- ② gender pay gap
 - a) women earn 34% less (WEF)
 - b) 80% income for men (ILO).
- ③ fair upward mobility
 - a) women restricted to positions in entry and middle level
(eg) managers, software engineers.
- ④ Harassment
 - a) #metoo movement highlighted plight of white collared women
- ⑤ Agri workplace
 - a) only 14% landholders are women
- ⑥ Political
 - a) only 14% MPs are women
17th lok sabha

Cultural biases

- False notion of men superiority
- female considered second sex
- Important financial, strategic tasks have been placed on men since ages @ ministers in Mughal to Mughals
- men considered stronger, pragmatic owing to false discourses.

gender biases

- women's role limited to child-rearing, family responsibilities
- low GER enrolment in higher education (25%)
- low LFPR for women: 26%
(labour force participation)
- Early marriages : 25% married before 18 age NFHS-5
- 25% women do not have family decision making say NFHS-5
- Patriarchy, son-male preference, domestic violence, dowry, female feticide continues

Measures to address the issue① Legal measures

- ① Companies Act amendment to have female in boards (oday Kotak Committee)
- ② Mandating diversity requirement to avail tax benefit (South Africa does)
- ③ Strengthening POH Act- 2013 and ICC to prevent harassment
- ④ Stronger implementation of Numbhaya Fund, IPC to protect women during workplace commute
- ⑤ Paternity leave to put equal ones of child care on men.

② Social measures

- ① From Beti Bachao to Badhar
→ social influences campaign to save, protect and educate girl child
② Campaign by Saina Nehwal
- ③ Actions on Healthcare (Matru Van dan), Education (RTE), Entrepreneurship (Startup, NRLM, Women's GEM, Mahila Haat etc.)
Women are Shakti and powerhouse, hence we should treat them as equals in all domains.