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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1365659
Center	Delhi	Date	01/09/2023

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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. 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

Gautama Buddha founded the Religion 'Buddhism' in 5th CE BC. He gave 'Eight fold path' & 'Nirvana' principles for upliftment of society.

Elephant being Vital Part - Widely represented sculpture

1) Mauryan Art:

↳ In monolithic pillar, Capital of elephant is found.

2) In Cave architecture

↳ of Ajanta & Ellora.

ⓐ In Jataka stories. because it came in Buddha's mother's dream.

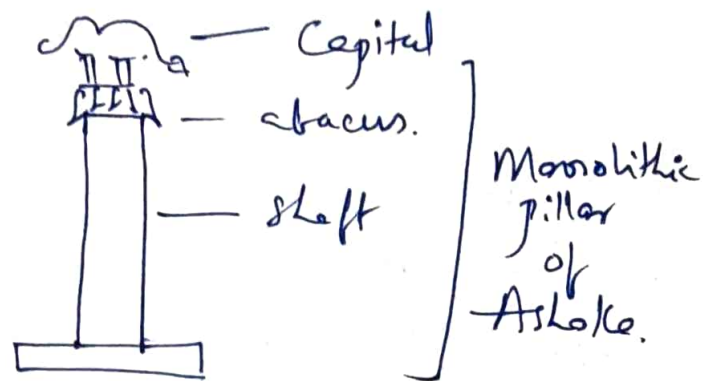
3) In Mural paintings:

↳ as bodhisatva's incarnation of Buddha as elephant.

4) Sculptures of Buddhist arts

↳ On toranas of stupas has elephant figures

↳ Elephanta Caves in Mumbai
↳ depicts the Valour through elephant.



Today's Relevance

- ① Constitutional assembly logo is an Elephant
- ② Indian heritage animal.
↳ symbol of Pride

'Indian Rich Heritage' is
Contribution of various religions & social
groups, which must be preserved as
given in Art 51 and Panel pram strategy

2. 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

India got independence in 1947, but the sacrifices started in pockets of various regions led by tribal uprising, peasant revolts and civil & military uprisings.

War of independence by different sections of society

- 1) Peasants Movements: Due to agrarian distress, famine & rigorous taxation & policies.
 - ⊕ Sanyasi revolt, Indigo revolt
- 2) Tribal uprisings: Due to alienation & acquisition of land & forest, forest laws and Missionary actions
 - ⊕ Santhal revolt, Munda revolt
 - Kol uprising, Kheri revolt
- 3) Students: Took revolutionary activities.
 - & underground work
 - ⊕ Boycott movement, Majlis sena. etc
- 4) Women: Supported various movements
- 5) Muslims: Joined every movement
 - ⊕ Fakir rebellion.
- 6) Journalists & lawyers: Through awareness campaigns, press, newspapers.

Contribution of Tribal Women

- 1) Supported Boycott movement
↳ Destruction of British rails & roads
(a) Kheri-Jantia tribal women's role
- 2) Leading the revolt: gave direction
and made sacrifices
(a) Rani Gaidinli - Naga hills
for liberation of tribal area.
- 3) For Tribal rights in forest area: Like
collecting minor forest produce, shifting cultivation
& stop exploitation from outsiders
(a) Rani of Gond region.
- 4) Supported the revolts of Tribes and
Indian national movement in Non
Cooperation, Civil disobedience & Quit India
movement
(a) In Jharkhand &
Chhattisgarh region - Women's of
Chotanagpur region.

To honour the contribution
from 'Tribal people' in National movement
'Tanjathiya Gaurav Divas' has been
celebrated.

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

'Rabindra Nath Tagore' was the Nobel Laureate and through his works of literature & participation contributed to National movement.

Rabindranath Tagore's Vision of nationalism

- ① He upheld Unity of whole Nation:
↳ He gave anthem 'Jan Gane Mana' to unify people from all over India
- ② Upheld Social Justice and Development of all and feeling of Patriotism.
↳ His song 'Amar sonar Bangla' during partition of Bengal.
- ③ Faternity and Brotherhood for nationalism
↳ Tieting Rakhi on each other's hand
- ④ Uphold for a Nation - free from exploitation of women & integrity as well dignity being upheld.
↳ His book 'Gitanjali' and his stories depict equal participation of Women for nation building

- ③ A nation free from Colonial mindset
 ↳ upheld 'Aatma Shakti' i.e.
 Self help for Unity in Nation
 & Independent thinking
- ④ A nation without fear: walk
 ↳ with pride.
 ↳ Opened schools - at Shanti Niketan
 for Nation building with
 young mind-capacity building.
- ⑤ Through his Poems, Literature and songs
 ↳ Motivated & fell courage for
 Nation's Cause
- ⑥ To not bow against alien rule:
 ↳ Renounced knighthood during
 Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
 ↳ Not support any immoral act
 & follow right path - for strong
 Nation foundation.

Rebinder Nath Tagore not
 only wanted 'political freedom' from alien
 rule but also 'spiritual & ideological'
freedom.

4. 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

The colonial conquests which started during 15th CE by many travellers exploring India and America, and then colonizing these places for nearly for 2 CE.

Combination - prompted to relinquish claim

① Internal pulls:

- ↳ Financial constraints - as finances used for many wars (World War II)
- ↳ Domestic politics: Labour government supporting Liberation of Colonies.
- ↳ People's support - for democracy in colonies - due to Press.
- ② Times of London newspaper agitating for de-colonisation.

② External pressure:

- ↳ After World War II, the nations like America, France - pressurizing Britain to give democracy to colonies.
- ↳ Criticism by world community and United Nation formation.

③ Colonial resistance:

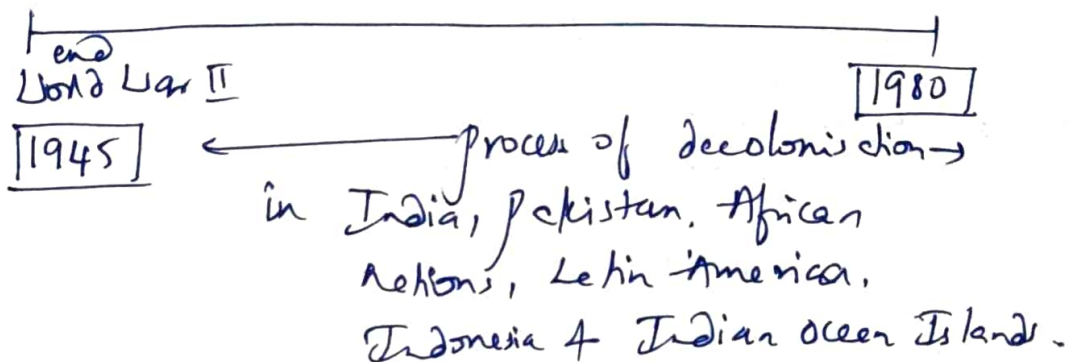
↳ Mass movement in India
South Africa & Indonesia.

↳ Boycott and civil disobedience
to government - and made the
ruler impossible to rule

Ⓐ Military Mutiny,
Civil rights movement for liberation.

↳ Inbuilt pressure from various
colonies & their collaboration

Ⓑ Mahatma Gandhi supporting
Africa's Cause.



After WWII - the process of
decolonisation upsurged.

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

With the rising efforts for 'Blue economy' supported by 'Blue revolution' Aquaculture is gaining prominence. Aquaculture is cultivation of fishes, crabs, prawns, molluscs, etc.

Growth drivers of aquaculture

- 1) Large Coast Line of India.
↳ as we have 5712 km of Coastline & nearby areas for Cultivation
- 2) Availability of ponds, lakes for Inland Cultivation: (Ex) Caged cultivation.
- 3) Use of Technology & emerging trends
Like Hydroponics. Aquaponics
ie Hybrid Cultivation of fishes & plant

- 4) Support from state: subsidies, incentives for Capital investment, storage and Processing. Export support scheme
(Ex) PM Matsya Krishada Yojana
Kisan Credit Cards.
- 5) Demand & Market for blue economy is rising. (Ex) Ready made foods. etc

- 6) High Demographic Divident
 ↳ More individual taking up
 this occupation

Associated Issues

- ① Perishability: due to short shelf life
 huge loss to the producer.
- ② Less products are been processed
 ↳ Low growth of food processing
 industries.
- ③ Full remuneration is not ensured
 ↳ Middle man profits.
- ④ Lack of cold storage & transport facilities
 ↳ Loss due to transport system.
- ⑤ Exporting Issues: due to sanitary &
~~plant~~ phytosanitary issues.
- ⑥ Lack of Capital & Investment in
 modern technology - and lack of skills
 to operate it.

Steps Taken

- ① Extension Services: by Sagar Mitra
 - ② Incentives for Capital Expenditure.
 - ③ Toll free help line number.
 - ④ Re skilling & Up skilling &
 boost to food processing sector.
- 'Neel Kranti' is blue revolution 2.0 is right step

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

Ministry of Mines has released
First ever critical mineral list of India.
Due to clean energy significance.

Critical minerals - driving clean energy transition

- ① It helps in development of electric vehicles and batteries
 - ↳ So reduces air pollution & decrease CO₂ emissions and green house gases
- ② To develop nuclear energy
 - ↳ Where pollution & demand for fossil fuel can be curtailed.
 - ↳ To reduce non renewable sources
- ③ To reduce carbon footprint, and least environmental damages
 - ↳ As critical minerals release less water pollutants, ensure safe marine region.

Bring new vulnerabilities

- ① High rate of explosion
 - Ⓐ lithium batteries - explodes
- ② Limited availability - exploitation
 - ↳ of countries which doesn't have
 - ↳ creates regional disparities
 - Ⓐ China's monopoly.
- ③ Limited technology and Infrastructure
 - ↳ Research & development are least
- ④ Financial Constraints
 - ↳ Require huge resources for development
- ⑤ Environmental consequences
 - ↳ Mining related problem
 - ↳ Explosion of nuclear power plant
- ⑥ Generation of e-waste

Responsible use of minerals
should be ensure through Responsible
Consumption & awareness

7. 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 theory is given by 'Morgan' and 'McKenzie' which explained the Mantle plume phenomena

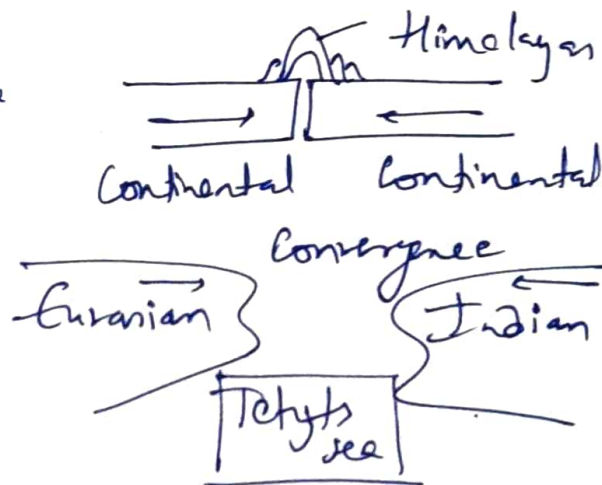
Formation of Himalayas:

Eurasian plate and Indian plate

Converged.

Due to convergence of two continental plate the soft sediments

upsurged in between gave rise to Himalayas.



These plates are still rising due to continuous collision still happening between two plates.

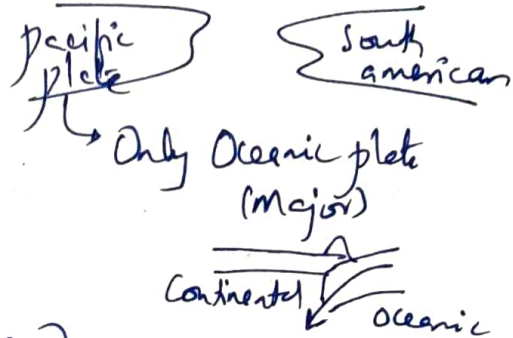
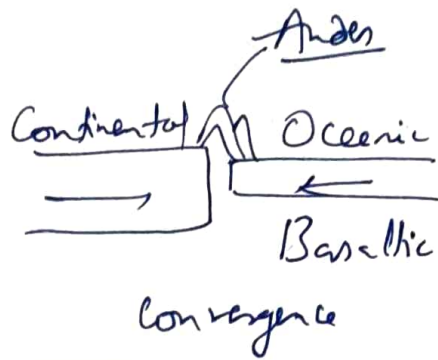
i.e. 10cm rise in height Himalayas each year.

Two major continental plate are collided in - Formation of Himalayas

Formation of Andes

Pacific plate and South American plates collided to form Andes mountains.

Here as oceanic plate is less dense than continental plate it subjugated beneath the continental plate and soft sediments, lava emerged out to form Andes mountains.

Differences

Himalayas	Andes
Continental - Oceanic Continental Convergence	Continental - Oceanic Convergence
Tectonic sea is present in b/w	No such existence of any water body.

Plate tectonics provides scope for 'geomorphological and hydrological study of earth' and learn about earth inner core.

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

India is the world's largest groundwater extraction nation.

Issues surrounding condition of groundwater

- ① For the agriculture and irrigation in Green revolution affected regions.
- ② Rising population
↳ As India become most populous
- ③ Climate change
↳ Variance of monsoon
- ④ Water scarcity
↳ Water crisis due to pollution, water, no recycling etc.



Solutions ~~short term~~: Short term

- ① Rain Water harvesting:
↳ i.e. Catch the Rain campaign.
↳ Like Jal Shakti Abhiyan
↳ Every house upgraded with infrastructure

- ② Promote Afforestation: (Long term)
 - ↳ with tree species - according to climatic zone & trees with water holding capacity
- ③ Avoid concretization of land
 - ↳ to enhance ground water recharge of aquifers
- ④ To build SMART Cities, Green Cities
 - ↳ with blue green infrastructures like ponds, ~~and~~ urban forestry through (Miyawaki technique)
 - ⑥ Sponge Cities.
- ⑤ Promote Circular Economy
 - ↳ To reuse, recycle water.
- ⑥ Promote sustainable agriculture:
 - ↳ for dry more crop, sprinkle irrigation technique
 - ↳ from Israel
- ⑦ Life Mission and Awareness among Masses
 - ↳ To understand grave situation through podcast, Nukked notaks etc.

To uphold the SDG-14 and sustainable, efficient and effective utilization of water should be ensured.

9. 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

In April 2023, India has become most populous country of the world. India hosts 17% of global population and 2.4% land area, and 5% of World's water resource.

Need for Urban Green Space

Inclusiveness:

- ↳ Shelter for all - having facilities with basic amenities: Sanitation, drinking water, food etc.
- ↳ No slum proliferation & right to live with dignity and equality

Resilient:

- ↳ One to increase in heat waves, Urban heat islands, flash floods and flash droughts.
- ↳ Increase climate change impacts like rising sea level
(ex) Coastal Cities - Mumbai, Chennai

Sustainable Cities :

- ↳ High waste generation and sewage production
- ↳ For easy movement, without pollution and healthy environment
- ↳ To balance development and environmental progress.

What can be done:① SMART Cities Mission

- ↳ With adequate housing through Urban planning

⑥ PM Awas Yojana

② To reduce impacts by afforestation
Nagar Van scheme.

- ↳ Urban forestry techniques

③ Use of technology - for safe, secure & crime free region

⑥ Alarm Bells in Buses.
Smart Stations.

Sustainable Production and
Consumption is need of hour as given
in SDG-11

10. India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian secularism is positive concept, where few intervention is permitted. Secularism is religion withdrawing from social and political life of individual.

India's approach of 'principled distance'

- ↳ This concept is given by Rajesh Kothari
- ↳ State need for greater cause state intervene in religious matter. and not equally in all religion.

① Hindu Code Bill, 1954

- ↳ A minimum distance from each religion according to time, space and demand.

② Triple Talac Bill 2019.

Not of 'equi distance':

- ↳ Not all provisions are enforced on all religion

① Turban Wearing permitted for Sikh religion

and 'Hijab Controversy'

↳ as it is not
essential practice

↳ To uphold cultural diversity

↳ Not disturbing Tribal affairs
and their religious matters.

↳ Some secular institution established

② Hindu temple under state control
while other are free.

Secularism is upheld in constitutional
moral, in preamble and fundamental rights,
to ensure - Unity without Uniformity and
Diversity without fragmentation.

11. 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

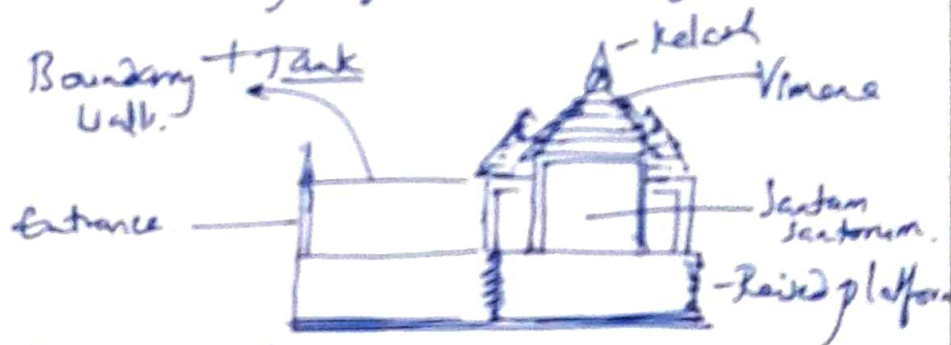
Hoysala dynasty's Architecture is 'Varaha style' i.e. hybrid of Nagara and Dravidian temple architecture. Hoysala dynasty was founded by 'Sala' in Southern region

Temple architecture of Hoysala

- ① Amalgated both Nagara & Dravidian style.

↳ Boundary walls from Dravidian
Vimana from Dravidian

↳ Raised platform from Nagara style



- ② Hoysaleswara temple

② Stellate plan of platform

Star shaped design:
with sculpture & carvings



- ③ Mandapa is connecting passage
between Entry gate to Santhum
→ Has Vimana on it.
- ④ Aira Temples at Belur and Halebidu.
- ④ Pyramid shaped Vimana
↳ With each step the width
& length is decreasing
and stepped pattern.
- 
- ⑤ Fine Carvings in temples
↳ made of granite.
- ⑥ Temples of Somnathgura.
and Pattadakal
- ⑥ Entrance - have - vehicle of principal deity: Mostly Nandi - Bull is placed
before Entrance of temple. 
- ⑦ Doorways are guarded by Gwarpls
and Mother goddess or
Ganga & Yamuna River figures
- ⑧ presence of Water tank
↳ to maintain cleanliness
in area ⑥ Chennakesava Temple
of Pattadakal

- ① Pradakshina Patha or Circular Ambulatory
Pathway: around Santum Santorum.
↳ Mostly all Hindu temples.

Recently temples of 'Belur, Halebidu
& Pattadakal' conditions were deteriorating.
so Government took these steps

- ① Adopt a Heritage site.
- ② UNESCO's World Heritage Site - preservation
through Archaeological Survey of India
- ③ Schemes like: HRIDAY scheme.
↳ PRASAD scheme
- ④ Tourism Circuits - are promoted.
- ⑤ Awareness among people through
Webseries - 'Dekho apna desh'
And upholding Fundamental Duties
to protect & preserve rich
heritage of India.
- ⑥ For Tourism from Foreigners:
'Incredible India' strategy.

'Temple Architecture' give socio,
economic & political history of that time,
so should be protected & preserved.

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

Historian's Account give valuable information about the society of the historical times, about Rulers, common people and economic market. Foreigners from Greek, Africa, China, Middle east came to India gave accounts on various notes.

Greek historians provided valuable insights

Social Conditions:

- ① The way society was divided into Caste and class.
 - Ⓐ Prevalence of Varne system ruling class & ruled class.
- ② Kind of Family, marriage and domestic relations
 - Ⓐ Andogamous marriage, slave system, adoption.
- ③ Emergence of Religion & People's faith in various religion.
 - Ⓐ 'Megasthenes' explained about Buddhist ideas. in Book 'India' and kind of worship & Sacrifices

- ④ Development of Medical studies and health related aspects
↳ About ayurveda & disease curing ailments
- ⑤ Administration carried out by rulers
 - ⑥ Megasthenes - explained the rule of Chandragupta Maurya.
↳ Also 7 committees for political functioning
- ⑥ Prevalence of social issues: & Status of Women
 - ⑦ Slavery. Women exploitation, Domestic violence & Crimes in travelling
- ⑦ Kind of Education system
 - ⑧ Gynikal system, Universities like Taxila & Nalanda.

Economic conditions:

- ① Type of Economy: Like a granary economy.
Prevalence of trade & various kinds of occupation.
 - ② Formation of guilds of various goldsmiths, perfumers etc
- ② Taxation System:
↳ As done by State
 - ③ Megasthenes recorded $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ to $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{th}}$ produce as collected as tax.

- ③ Kind of Market System
↳ Rules & Legislations to be followed, and free market and control of state on market
- ④ About Trade, communication and transport system - for movement of goods
- ⑤ Central Halls, Bazaars in main city, Ceravan,
- ⑥ About Trade, import & export regulation
↳ Records made of 'check post' and identification seals.
- ⑦ Prevalence of coins, weights, etc
↳ For exchange of goods & measurements.
- ⑧ Different kinds of professions
⑨ Goldsmith, Blacksmith, potters, Barbers etc

The Records of historians are being studied by current historians to rebuild India's history and these records are stored in National archives and Museums.

13. 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

Both Internal and External pressure from Nationalist worked for Nation's freedom. Numerous uprisings & revolts made our Nation free on Aug 15, 1947.

Role played by Indian Diaspora - freedom struggle

① In North American Region:

- ⑥ Revolutionary Party - 'Ghadar'
popularised National movement with newspaper 'Ghadar' (1912)
- In San Francisco - Indian Home League was formed.
 - Lala Har Dayal, Bhai Phromod from Canada region - supported the nation's cause.

② In Europe region:

- ↳ In Berlin: Verendranath Chattopadhyay working for mobilization of people & rising awareness for liberation of India
- ↳ In Paris: Madam Bhikaji Cama running magazine 'Border India'

To mobilise the Indians in that region.

↳ In London: Under Syamji Krishnarao - through Newspaper and awareness campaign about civil rights & democracy for nation.

↳ Revolutionary activities in London

⑥ Sardar Udham Singh assassination of General Dyer - to create mass awareness & self confidence in Indians.

③ In Japan Region

↳ Under 'La Belari Bose' - Indian Independence league - for funding Indian National revolutionary activities & garner support
↳ also to build external pressure.

④ In Indonesia & Malaysia Region

↳ Sukhash chandra Bose - mobilized - Prisoners of War from Germany and Malaya region in 'Azed the Fauz' and
Military aid.

⑤ Dadabhai Noroji: Articles in UK.

- ⑤ Events Like Komagata Maru
↳ Build extensive pressure from Indian diaspora from Canada & Singapore region.
- ⑥ From African Region
↳ Immigrants from India for the labour work: also supported India's Cause:
⑥ Indentured labour in South Africa.
- ⑦ Military personnel from various region
from India, but in other nation also supported the India's Cause for Independence.

The pressure build by Diaspora from outside strengthen the Indian National movement. They filled Indians with self confidence & support from outside & showed real picture - weakness of Britishers

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

As preserving and protecting our environment is fundamental duty under Art-51 and Right to healthy environment is our Fundamental right (Art 21) many environmental movement emerged in 20th C.

Reasons - emergence of environmental movements

- ① Rising Deforestation after Independence to meet the basic needs and for infrastructure.
 - Ⓐ Chipko movement for saving trees in Uttarakhand region.
- ② Rising Illegal felling of trees.
 - Ⓐ In the Salem region - cutting of red sanders.
- ③ Rising environmental Hazards
 - Ⓐ Bhopal gas tragedy - movement for justice to innocent people and victim of tragedy. and Compensation
- ④ Rising pollution of Air, water and noise
 - Ⓐ Delhi pollution.

- ⑤ To conserve endangered and critically vulnerable species:
 - ↳ To save tiger, elephant etc
- ⑥ To prevent cruelty to animals
 - ↳ Elumini Amudale - initiative led to 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals act'
- ⑦ To bring the issue in political scene:
 - ↳ gain awareness among citizens about grave issues
 - ↳ Appiko movement in Karnataka.

Their Significance:

- ① Restoring peace in environment
 - ↳ Reduce deforestation, and adequate compensation to tribal people
- ② To ensure environmental Justice
 - ↳ polluter pay principle after Bhopal gas tragedy
- ③ Formulation of comprehensive law
 - ↳ Environmental protection act 1986
 - ↳ Wildlife protection act 1972
 - ↳ National Forest Policy 1980.

- ④ To stop & tackle illegal activities
 - Ⓐ Smuggling of forest produce.
 - Ⓑ Torturing of Animals & stray dogs.
- ⑤ Environmental cleanliness is ensured
 - Ⓐ Reduce pollution - rules for release of hazardous gases.
Desulphurization chimneys, sewage plants etc
- ⑥ Living status to Rivers.
 - ↳ for it's conservation
 - Ⓐ Uttarakhand declared Yamuna as Living entity.
- ⑦ Mass awareness about environmental cause
- ⑧ Establishment of National Green Tribunal
 - ↳ for faster adjudication of Justice.
- ⑨ General rules, provision & notification formulated: with comprehensive details
 - Ⓐ E-Waste management rules.
Environment Impact Assessment through Public Consultation.

Environment movement has shaped the 'Environment Justice' with upholding the dictum 'Prakriti Rakshithe Rakshitah' i.e. Nature saves those who save it

15. 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 is hotspot of Biodiversity and acts as a barrier for cold entering India from North Polar region. It ensures Monsoonal rainfall in Indian Subcontinent.



Impact of climate change:

① Melting of Himalayan glaciers

Due to rise in temperature
 ↳ According to IPCC report: during 2010-2020 the melting speed has increased two times.

② Loss of Biodiversity:

Due to changes in climatic and weather pattern, leading to temperature and precipitation changes - Animals & birds are shifting & becoming extinct.

Ex) Himalayan sloth bear.
 Dancing Lilies.

③ Increase in Disasters

④ Glacial lake outburst flood:

NDMA: issued guidelines due to increase occurrence.

- ⑤ Flood floods: In Uttarakhand region: Kedarnath issue.
- ⑥ Increasing land slides: due to heavy rainfall: Recent Joshimath issue.
- ④ Vulnerability of Region increases
- ↳ loss of life due to huge insects
 - ↳ loss of property & livelihood due to changing pattern.
- ③ Living Water Crisis:
- ↳ In long term glacier will melt down & scarcity of River water.
- ② Impact on Monsoon pattern
- ↳ Effecting economy of whole region.
- ⑦ Geological changes
- ↳ Rivers changing courses.
 - ↳ Glacial erosion & depositional landforms.

Steps taken to Mitigate

- ① Building Resilience: and sustainable practices.
- ② Retaining walls for floods

② Save Himalayan Initiative

↳ by Indian government to minimize losses.

③ Not aggravate climate change so sustainable development;

↳ Restriction of Industrial activities

④ Protection zone demarcation

↳ through declaration of national park and wildlife sanctuaries.

re protecting nature as well as flora & fauna

⑤ Project Snow Leopard⑥ Promoting Sustainable tourism

↳ Minimum ecological disturbance.

↳ Ban on single use plastic.

⑦ International Collaboration

↳ As Himalayas is spread over entire Subcontinent.

⑧ Separate mission: in National action on climate change to save Himalayan ecosystem.

As Himalayas is significant for social and economically well being of Nation

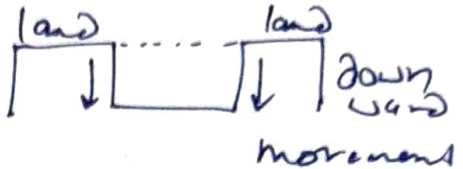
'SECURE HIMALAYAS' - should be our motto

with [SDG-13] - reducing impact of climate change.

16. 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

Recent Joshimath land subsidence has occurred in Uttarakhand, explain the gravity of issue

Land subsidence: Movement of outer layer of earth crust linearly downwards, due to external pressure.



Reasons:

② Natural reasons:

- ① Geological factors: Weak rock debris on outer layer, fracturing of rock
- ② Morphological: Steep slopes of hills & mountains. (Ex) Western ghats
- ③ Frequent earthquake, seismic activities or Volcanoes.
- ④ Climate change: Due to rise in temperature and imbalance in rainfall & precipitation

⑤ Anthropogenic reasons

- ① Urbanisation in critical areas
(Ex) Himalayas mountains
- ② Unsustainable tourism: Garbage, sewage collection.

- ③ Rapid deforestation - from steep slopes
which act as barriers in rainfall
then causing grave impacts
- ④ Infrastructure development
- ↳ Mining for Mineral resource
 - ↳ Building roads, railways and buildings.

Impacts

- ① Social impacts: ① Loss of Life of people & animals
also loss of Family & Livelihood.
- ② Occurrence of migration and
Demography changes.
- ③ Economic impacts:
- ① Threat on Livelihood.
 - ② Huge expenditure on rescue and
rehabilitation operation.
 - ③ Loss of infrastructure: Transport &
Communication.
- ④ Environmental impact
- ① Loss of Biodiversity in the region
 - ② Change in ecology of the region
 - ③ Course of River changes.
 - ④ Water Crisis.

Others: Threat to security of Country
Diverting resource from developmental projects

Sustainable plan to minimize impact

Long term plan:

- ① Reforestation of the area with species of climatic zone. + land subsidence mapping
- ② Sustainable development like
Sustainable cities - urban planning
↳ Tourism - minimum disturbance.
- ③ Awareness among people.
- ④ Capacity building of Natives: to tackle the issue in immediate basis
(a) As done in Japan.
- ⑤ Follow Sendai Framework - and build Resilient building + follows National building code.

Short term plan:

- ① Early Warning system: with robust + fast information dissemination
- ② Faster mobilisation of Rescue team.
+ rehabilitate the region.
- ③ Fulfilling basic amenities -
(a) Mobile ambulance, Helo medicals, Movable OTs, Food + Water supply.

Disaster Risk reduction can be tackled with preparedness, resilience and Fast rescue operation. Also Mitigation and adaptation strategy should be followed.

17. 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 one of the 'nine tipping points' of the global regions, affected by climate change. It has its significance because of glaciers, minerals and strategic location.

Potential of Natural resources in Arctic region.
for economic development:

① Presence of Natural gas and oil resources
↳ shale gas is found in continental shelf around Russian region.

② Evidence have been found - for presence of rare earth minerals,

Ⓐ Lithium, Rubidium, Thorium etc

③ Source of Fresh Water:

↳ As it has nearly almost polar glaciers, grant from Antarctica.

↳ and rising demand of water due to water crisis.

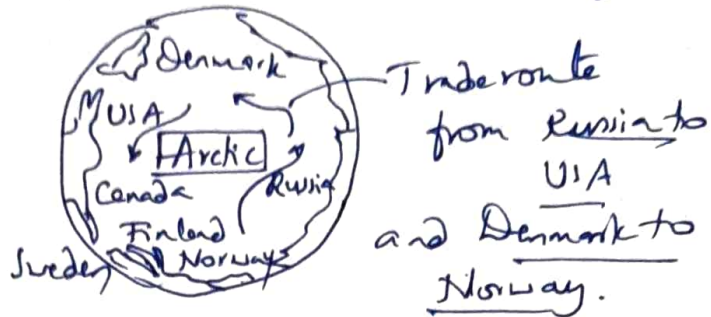
④ Availability of Favorable temperature and pressure: for scientific research

Ⓐ India's Himadri station & submarines shares. at seaboard.

- ⑤ Diverse flora & fauna
↳ of medicinal value and
Meat of animals. (see animals)

- ⑥ Navigation route to cut short
long trade routes. and better
connectivity b/w East and West globe

Through:
Barents and
Beaufort sea.



- ⑦ Expansion of Fishing Industries
for Blue economy.
- ⑧ For preservation and cryo bank
for storing genetic material and research.

Impact due to exploitation

Environmental Impact:

- ① Aggravate climate change and
rapid glaciation and melting of icebergs
- ② Leptor sea - iceberg was broken
- ② Impact on biodiversity:
↳ extinction of vulnerable species
due to oil spills, leak of dangerous
gas ③ Mass death of fishes

- ③ Rising sea level: can acidification of Ocean due to pollution and Carbon accumulation.
- ④ Loss of Fresh Water storing glacier leading to water crisis.
- ⑤ Imbalance in Water currents and hydrogeological cycles:
 - ⑥ Atlantic meridional ocean circulation anomaly.

Social impacts,

- ① Rise in Geopolitical tension: can colonization of Arctic: converting peace zone into war zone
- ② Rising Geological inequalities: More benefit to neighbouring region.
- ③ Positives like: New minerals exploration
↳ New livelihood opportunities.
- ④ But also leads to social unrest
due to increased exploitation of resources,
and monopoly over trade routes.

As 'Arctic' is peace zone, so all countries must collaborate for sustainable development. 'Indian Arctic policy' has also upheld the protection of region.

18. 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 is defined as interconnectedness of world's socio-economical and cultural aspect through trade of goods, services and technology.

Globe + $\begin{matrix} \text{Interdependence} \\ \text{Interconnectedness} \\ \text{Integration} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Globalization}}$

Impact of globalisation

Shaping dynamics of family size:

- ① Change from Joint family to Nuclear family.

↳ leading to outward migration
↳ Demographic changes & feminisation in source area.

- ② Emergence of Neolocal family:

↳ leading to urbanisation.

- ③ Decrease in fertility rate

↳ No production of social labour and 2+2 strategy.

- ④ NFHS-5 2022 → India's Replacement level is achieved i.e. 2.1

- ⑤ Emergence of 'No child' concept: with single or two individuals in family.

Shaping dynamics of family structure:

- ① From 3 generations living together to 2/1 generation family
- ② Single parent - performing all roles of Mother, father, grandparents.
- ③ Multiple households of single person due to both parents working in different areas.
- ④ Concept of Homosexual family:

Shaping dynamics of relationships:

- ① Marriage is not sacrament, it is for self satisfaction and become legal contract
- ② Increase status of Women
 - ↳ In decision taking of household.
 - ↳ Working women - having dual burden.
 - ↳ Equal status with men socially as well as economically
 - ↳ Rise in domestic violence.
- ③ NCRB - Crime in India report - 90% rise in COVID pandemic.
- ④ Rise in Live-in Relationships
- ④ Increase in privacy and individualism in relations.

- ⑤ Rise in relationships of Homosexuality & Open relationship.
- ⑥ Rise in divorce rate and remarriage.
- ⑦ Changing role of grand parents
Mostly in cultural & religious matters
and least say in economic matters.
- ⑧ Long distance relationship
→ Due to rise in technology
long distance marriage, working become easy.
- ⑨ Child care and old age care
now been outsourced: working less
due to Internet culture
but at same time - connection with
extended ties due to social media
Instagram, WhatsApp.

The impact of globalisation
has both positives and negatives, need of
hour is 'Glocalization' i.e. adding local
elements to global culture

19. 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 movement of human resources from source region outwards for socio-economic progress.

Multi-dimensional Nature of Internal migration

Social factor:

- ① Due to Marriages.: Most women (99%) migrate to husband's house.
↳ This constitutes major portion of internal migration
- ② For better Education facilities
↳ For children's career & quality study culture
- ③ For better Health facilities
↳ For parents diagnosis
↳ Better living standards.
- ④ For better Social status:
↳ In rural area - Dalits even today are marginalised.
↳ movement upwards in social hierarchy

Economic factors:

- ① For better employment opportunities
 - Ⓔ More diverse work culture
- ② For high standard of living.
 - Ⓔ More facilities for movement
- ③ For Financial Capital:
 - ↳ due to presence of banks, investors.
- ④ For Better Human resource & technology
 - ↳ Required skills.
- ⑤ For better connectivity and easy movement

Environmental factors:

- ① Due to disasters, people move from one region to other.
 - ↳ Change in course of river
 - ↳ Decrease in fertility of land
 - ↳ Extraction of resources in that area

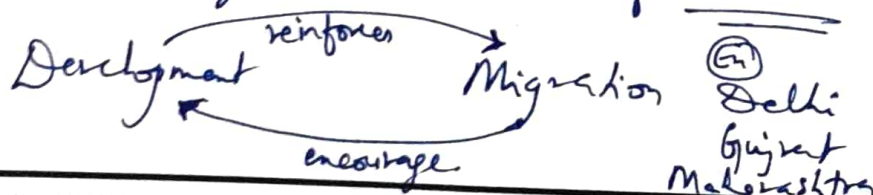
For security:

From disturbed area to peaceful area

- Ⓔ LVE-affected region, North east region

Migration's inherent relationship with Development

- ① Both encourages each other of sink area



② Migration provides: Human resource } for
Capital. } development
Labour.

③ Development act as pull factors for migration from backward area:

Ex) Mumbai - attracts people from hinterland of Maharashtra.

④ Some negatives:

- ↳ Slum proliferation in the areas
- ↳ Unreasonable urban planning
- ↳ Scarcity of resources - therefore rising poverty, inequality and hunger.
- ↳ Burden on some areas: due to brain drain & feminisation of agriculture.

Census 2011 provided that 450 million internal migration happened in India. So need of hour is sustainable planning without affecting "demographic potential".

20. 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

Female work force according to Periodic labour force survey 2022 is around 25% of Labour force.

Workplace gender inclusivity is skewed due to

Cultural biases:

- ① Existence of Patriarchy: leading to cycle of perpetual nature of female subjugation.
 - ↳ Son meta preference for economy
 - ↳ Male dominance in decision making
 - ↳ Existence of social evils like Dowry, purdah, child marriage.
- ② Stigma associated with Working Women
- ③ Self limiting character and 'Sita syndrome' i.e. self sacrifice of women. also 'pai Vrata' women to follow all cultural norms.
- ④ Stereotyping of Women's & Men's role:
 - ie Domestic & household work for women
 - Outside and economic work for men

Gender biases:

① Prejudice - Like women are physically weaker than men therefore less participation in brown blue collared jobs.

② Women more suited for pink collared and soft skill job. [prejudice]

③ Women don't have mental strength and decision taking capacity has been assigned by men

Socio-legal measures.

Social measures.

① Breaking barriers for by Women

4 - challenging patriarchy

(a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Mission

② To tackle issues of Missing Women and unwanted girls

③ Removing Prejudice and stigma associated with working women and capabilities of women

(a) 'We are changemakers' movement and webinars to motivate young minds to realise potential.

(b) 'Mission Shakti' and One Stop Shakti Centre for social and economic empowerment.

- ④ Promoting leadership & decision making
- ⑥ SHG programme.
ASHA workers
- ⑤ ~~Sensitization~~ Sensitization of Older generation & Men about Gender equality.

Legal Measures

- ① To uphold constitutional articles of Art 24, Art 51 - to uphold dignity of Women and Equal pay for equal work
 - ② Avoid sexual harassment at workplace as done in POSH act. 2013 (Vishaka guidelines)
 - ③ Reservation policy and affirmative action, Like ⑥ In gram panchayat and PRTIs.
⑥ Board of members - in Companies act.
 - ④ STEM initiative: Reservation for girl's education and employment in Technological field. - should be drafted.
 - ⑤ To reduce social evils:
 Proper implementation {
 - ↳ Dowry prohibition act
 - ↳ Pre natal pre conception diagnosis act & PCNDT act
 - ↳ Child marriage abolition act
- Women development now become "Women led Development" and enhanced the power of 'NARISHAKTI'