

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 5 (GS 1)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

NAME: VIKAS

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE: 06/08/2024.

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 27

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.*

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

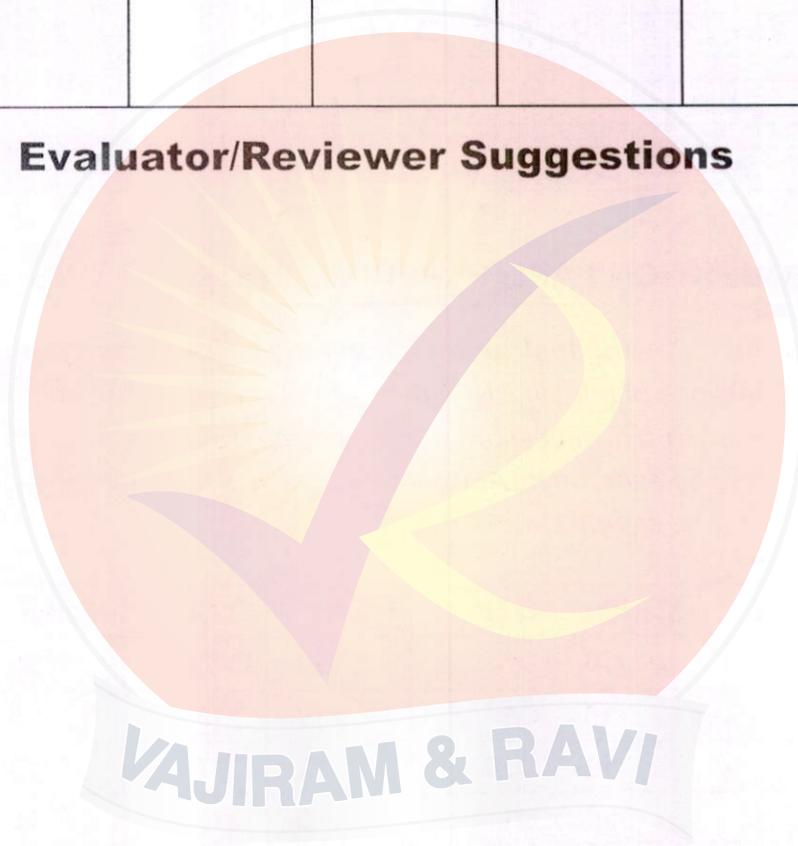
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Don't write anything in this part)

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(Don't write anything in this part)

(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Religious philosophies had a profound impact on the development of Mauryan Architecture. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

Mauryan empire started by Chandragupta Mauvrya in 321 BC had a great architectural merit & grandeur.

Impact of philosophies of different religions on Mauryan architecture →

- ① Hinduism → Ideals of Hinduism impacted the architecture as visible from Sanchi Temple in Madhya Pradesh
- ② Caves by Mauvrya also depicted scenes from religions architecture of Hinduism
- ② Buddhism →
- ① Ashoka architecture was influenced by Buddhist religion.
- ② Sanchi Stupa is being built as per the Buddhist

ideals and philosophy.

③ Cheruvu school and teachings of Megalaputta Tissa is evident from Bereber caves with sculptures on them as per their philosophies

④ Jainism temples in Palitane and various places were influenced by Jainism's core ideals and preachings.

Legacy of Mauryan empire left a such legacy in architecture which was further developed by the Ashoka empire.

Mauryan's empire's contribution in architecture will remain an important

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

contribution
in Indian
art &
architecture

2. The fall of the Maratha Empire removed the last hurdle on the path to British paramourty in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Marathas were a formidable force in southern and western India & they presented a great headache for Britishers.

Fall of Maratha empire & 3 wars

- ① first Anglo Maratha war [1771-75]
- ② second Anglo Maratha war [1803-05]
- ③ Third Anglo Maratha war → 1817-19
marked the end of Maratha empire in the battle of Bhimsa
Koregaon

Last Hurdle to British Paramourty

- ① Marathas were the dominant force in southern and western India with great military & economic capabilities
- ② Coalition of rulers under the Maratha confederacy consisting of

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Bhondles, Scandies, Holbars, Peshwas etc. was a tough challenge

③ All other empires were already subjugated by Britishers like the Mysore empire and Mughal empire.

Counter views

① Sikh empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh was still the largest threat to Britishers in the western and North west parts of India

② Jat kingdom of Bharatpur also showed great resistance till it was captured in 1828.

~~was~~ The conquering of Marethe empire was a significant achievement for Britishers. It gave them the key to establish their rule over all India

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

3. The Home Rule Movement created a transition from 'prayer' and 'petition' to 'demand' and 'agitation'. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Home rule agitation was started by Annie Besant and B. Tilak in 1916 to create awareness among the people.

Transition to "demand" & "agitation"

- ① Created consciousness among the people against the exploitative rule of Britishers.
- ② Conditions were ripe for the home rule agitation in the face of World War I & severe repression of Britishers.
- ③ Moderates lost touch with the masses so home rule agitation provided a fresh platform for people for demanding their rights.

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④ Prominent leaders like Besant, Tilak, Nehru made the movement a great success

Limitations → ① Besant-Tilak divide led to separate ligues

② Moderates failed to realise its importance and stayed away.

③ Enthusiasm died after Lucknow pact and August declaration with Tilak leaving for Britain in connection of a case.

④ Leadership was arrested using draconian laws leaving the movement leaderless

In 1920, Gandhi renamed it as Swadeshi Sevha and appreciated it for building a base for Gandhian Satyagrah and Mass Movement

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

4. 'The war to end all wars failed to enshrine peace and stability in the world.' Discuss the statement in the context of the First World War. (10 marks, 150 words)

First world war was fought between US, UK etc. on one side and Germany on the other side. It ended with Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

How it led to peace →

- ① Established League of Nations for cooperation among countries.
- ② Discarded Germany to establish a zone of peace in Europe.

How its efforts failed to establish peace →

- ① Harsh terms and conditions on Germany were applied.
- ② war was for control over the colonies of the world and not for peace & stability.

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③ Economic crisis in Germany post treaty of Versailles fuelled a political & ~~economic~~ crisis leading to rise of Hitler, leading to WWII.

④ League of Nations remained a "paper tiger", even USA did not join it.

⑤ It presented US & west as the victors.

⑥ It led to Great Depression in 1920's and extreme exploitation of colonies like India.

Impact on India → 10 lacs millions of casualties in war.

⑦ Terrible exploitation by Britishers for countering Great Depression. WWI was a catastrophic event that created instability & conflict in the world.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

5. "The Indo-Gangetic plains are highly prone to heatwaves." Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures for management. (10 marks, 150 words)

Heatwaves is the phenomenon of high temperature for a prolonged period, leading to negative events

Criteria for heatwaves →

Plains → 40°C or more

Coastal areas → 37°C or more

Hill station → 30°C or more

deviation of 4.5°C to 6.4°C from normal temperature

Extreme heatwave → 45°C or more

Vulnerability of Indo Gangetic plains →

① Tropical climate due to the influence of Himalayas & latitude - vertical position

② dependence on Monsoon for rainfall makes months of May extremely hot.

③ Extreme heatwaves witnessed in May 2024 where temperature

crossed 50°C in Delhi

- ① Haphazard construction & Urban Sprawl makes it further vulnerable
- ② Dependence on agriculture as the chief economic activity increases vulnerability.

Measures for management →

- ① Localised Heat wave plans like Ammedabad
- ② Cool Roof policy of Telangana
- ③ Blue Green Infrastructure for reducing "Heat Island effect"
- ④ Advance Mobile warning system for information dissemination
- ⑤ changes in working time of people

IMP's recent Heat wave Index should be utilised to mitigate and adept to heat waves in Indo

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>Genetic</u> <u>plans</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

6. How does geomorphology influence the soil character? Discuss with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Geomorphology refers to the character or physical features of earth surface like Mountains, Plateaus and plains

Influence on soil character

Podzolisation and pedocalisation are the processes of soil formation from various soils.

① Acidic rocks → soil made from them is Black soil in nature like in Maharashtra and Andhra leading to high cotton cultivation

② Basic rocks → soil made from them is alkaline in nature and very useful for cultivation e.g. Alluvial soil

③ Formation of Alluvial soil by rivers cutting Himalayas made the fertile Indo gangetic plains

④ loess deposits from wind erosion gives rise to sandy soil or loess deposits. for e.g. loess deposits of China

⑤ Red soil of Tamil Nadu due to the high iron oxide content of rocks

⑥ Mountainous or laterite soil due to less organic content on mountainous rocks.

Other factors → climatology and biological factors combined with geomorphological features lead to soil formation. climatology like heat, temperature, water etc. exchange can the nature of soil from same rock. soil formation is a comprehensive process with multiple factors

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
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Conclusion
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Marks:

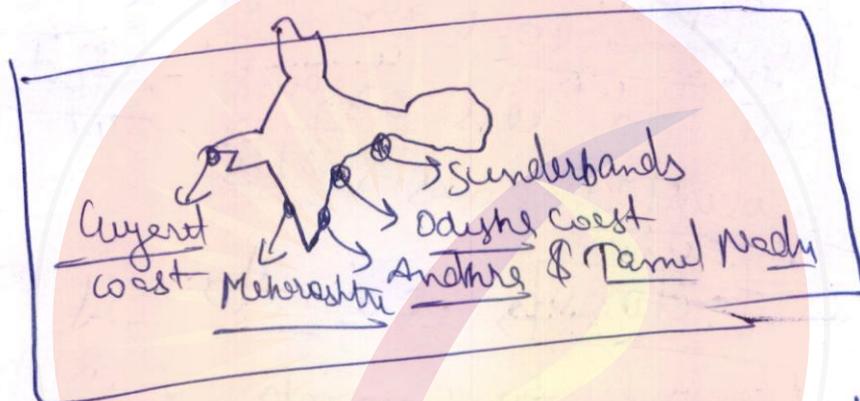
Suggestions:

and determinants

7. Evaluate the status of India's mangrove ecosystem and its function as a bioshield with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Mangroves are pneumatophore plants found in brackish water ecosystem on the coastal areas.

Distribution in India →



Status → As per India forests report,

① Highest concentration of mangroves is in Sunderbans in West Bengal.

② Other states like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar also have significant mangroves.

③ Report highlighted the decline of mangroves across the coastal areas due to various

natural antropogenic seasons

① highest loss is seen in sunderbans.

Relevance as a bio shield. →

- ① source of Blue Carbon,
- ② helps in Cyclone mitigation,
- ③ good for coastal protection from erosion.
- ④ shield from Tsunami waves
- ⑤ relevance for water and nutrient recycling
- ⑥ Biodiversity hub for various flora and fauna.

Way ahead → ① Global Treaty on Mangroves is needed.

② focus on MISHTI and Amit paroker initiatives.

mangroves are very crucial for coastal protection & for mitigating climate change so they are needed to be protected.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

so they are needed to be protected.

8. Stress on the Himalayan geo-resources threatens the lifeline of a billion population.
Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Himalayan range is the fold mountain range with highest elevation in the world.



Stress on Himalayan geo-resources

- ① Overexploitation by building dams leading to tragedies like Dashimeth case.
- ② overtourism destroying the local ecology of Himalayas.
- ③ Infrastructure projects like Cher Sham projects and defence projects for border connectivity
- ④ Hydropower projects, Ropeways construction through Parvathmal

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- ① Deforestation for Timber and wood
- ② Mineral exploration,
How it threatens life of people →
- ③ disasters in the form of landslides and land subsidence.
- ④ Effect on glaciers → melting leading to destruction of third pole of the earth.
- ⑤ Floods in plains due to high flow in rivers
- ⑥ GLOF's like Chandauli and recent Sikkim disaster
- ⑦ Recent Uttarakhand disaster
- Way Ahead → ① sustainable development with proper EIA of projects
- ② Prased construction of infrastructure. Himalayas act as a crucial resource for India and world at large &

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Sugges tions: They need to be <u>protected</u> .
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

9. Caste as social capital is deployed more for parochial interests than for social unity.
Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

Caste is a system of social stratification in Indian society based on the notion of purity and pollution. It evolved from the varna system of vedic society [1500-500 BC]

Use for parochial interests →

- ① Electoral politics led to the "mandalisation of caste" in "Mandal politics".
- ② Maintenance of domination and hegemony by the elites or upper castes like Brahmins to maintain their privileged status.
- ③ "Secularisation of caste" leading to use of caste for demanding the secular benefits like reservation by BC community etc.
- ④ "Rejection of caste" leading to

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entrenchment of caste identities in the society leading to discrimination

Use of caste for social unity →

① Caste is use as a unifying standard in communities like Jats for solidarity and unity

② Cooperation and mutual interdependence of castes among themselves. e.g. 36 Biradri ka Bhaichara in North India

③ Caste increasing consciousness among depressed sections leading to political empowerments.

④ Caste based coalitions like AJGAR, MAJGAR in western Uttar Pradesh increasing social capital & brotherhood.

Caste system is a double edged sword & its dynamics have to be understood for its eradication

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: to build "EK Bharat shresth Bharat"
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

10. Assess the impact of women organizations in bridging the gender divide in Indian society. (10 marks, 150 words)

Women organizations have proliferated in India after the Towards Equality Report, ¹⁹⁹¹ highlighted terrible picture of women in India since 1970's.

Impact on bridging gender divide →

① Social areas →

Ⓐ eradicated against social evils like sati, dowry, domestic violence, harassment etc.

Ⓑ organizations like Progressive Indian women protested against social discrimination against women.

② Political led to political empowerment of women. e.g. Political shakti, organization of women & its role in Nari shakti vandan Adhinyam for women reservations.

Economic → organisations like SHGs SEWA of Jr Bhatt increased women economic empowerment in the society.

Legal organisation like All India women's conference stood for legal empowerment of women during Me Too and decriminalisation of adultery in Joseph Shine case.

Limitations

- ① Division on caste, religion, race etc
 - ② Limited to Urban Middle class women
 - ③ negligible participation of low caste & tribal women
- way forward
- ① Inclusive in membership & participation
 - ② Use of digital means of social media shall be promoted.

have to be inclusive to actualise the dream of the Shakti.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>and women led development.</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

11. Educational and Socio-Cultural initiatives of the British regenerated the sense of reasoning in Indian society. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Britishers adopted a policy of "colonial modernisation" through their educational & social & cultural initiatives to modernise the Indian society.

Educational Initiatives →

- ① Provision of ₹ 1 lakh for educational development yearly in Charter Act, 1813
- ② Downward Filtration Theory of T.B Macaulay to promote modern education in India to create servants for East India Company.
- ③ Charter Act, 1853 and Woodes Despatch making it the responsibility of Britishers to promote education in India
- ④ ₹ 5 lakh for universities under the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
- ⑤ Education transferred to provinces under Government of India Act, 1919

Socio Cultural Initiatives

- ① social reforms like Abolition of sati in 1829 and slavery in 1843.
- ② Age of consent act, Sharda act, regulations against female foeticide
- ③ widow remarriage act

How it promoted reasoning in society

- ① Emergence of middle class educated intellectuals like R.R. Poy, I.C. Vidyasagar etc.
- ② Spread of Modern education, doctrine of rationalism, human reasoning and progress, secularism etc. among the people.
- ③ Moderates believe that Britishers are a method of modernisation & they held belief in Britishers' providential mission
- ④ M.G. Ranade trumped Britishers for

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modernisation and establishing rule of law in place of leshwa Raj.

⑧ It promoted socio-cultural reform movements degrading caste, religion, rigidities and superstitions.

Counter views

① British reforms were just to produce "elites" and Indians who were "Indians in color and British in taste".

② Britishers try to justify their rule by these reforms

③ Promoted conversions to Christianity through these initiatives

④ Appeared educated sections through their "carrot & stick policy"

⑤ Promoted sense of superiority & their belief of "Whiteman's Burden" & "Civilising Mission"

British initiatives were though for benefit of Britishers but Indians used them to

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: modernise the society and promote nationalistic thoughts & social reforms.
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

12. Constitutional developments in British India were reactive rather than genuine efforts for good governance. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Britishers introduced constitutional reforms from time to time as per the needs of time. For e.g. Charter Acts.

Reactive nature of these developments →

- ① Passed after major struggles by Indians like 1857 revolt led to Government of India Act, 1858
- ② Used to pacify dissent among Indians and their opposition to British rule. For e.g. 1892 Indian Councils Act in reaction to INC's movements.
- ③ Carrot & stick policy → Britishers used constitutional reforms as a carrot for moderates and used violence & as a stick to suppress opposition.

- ④ Repression - conciliation - suppression strategy → where constitutional reforms were used as a means to create differences among nationalists to suppress the movement by divisions.
- ⑤ Hollow nature of the constitutional developments due to no substantive measures. For e.g. 1919 and 1935 reforms were reforms in face value, only.
- ⑥ No proper follow up on the reforms like 1935 Government of India Act never got implemented.
- ⑦ Negligible Indian participation to exclude priorities of Indians and continue the perpetuation of British empire. For e.g. all white Simon Commission.
- ⑧ Divide & Rule policy → where the

13. Ocean currents moderates the thermal extremities along the coastal regions. Discuss the statement with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

ocean currents are the movement of ocean water on a large scale due to seasons like winds, Temperature etc.

Types → Cold and warm currents
→ surface and ~~cold~~ ^{deep} water currents.

Moderation of Thermal extremities

- ① warm currents → moderate the temperature along the coasts.
e.g. North Atlantic drift melts the ice on Norwegian coasts and Russian coasts.
- ② Help in temperature moderation by Sea Breeze and Land Breeze Mechanism along the coasts.
- ③ Neutralises the effects of the cold water currents like near

Newfound Island in North Pacific where Great wall current neutralises the Cabrador and Gominger currents.

④ Bongy Rainfall → due to westerlies and warm currents along the western coasts e.g. in Atlantic ocean in Mediterranean climate.

⑤ Monsoon type climate is being promoted by warm currents along the western coasts of continents.

Currents enforcing thermal extremities

① Cascading effect of cold currents along coasts prevents rainfall, e.g. Peruvian / Humboldt currents in South America's western coast.

② Desert formation in 20-30° N & S on continents due to the cold currents making thermal

extremities more worse

③ Cold currents limit the moisture uptake by the winds leading to further less rainfall and also they prevent convective rainfall.

Other factors → currents do not operate in isolation and various other geographical phenomena also operate along them that determine the thermal conditions →

- ① Wind patterns → Easterlies, Westerlies & Monsoon in India
- ② Latitudinal position.
- ③ Atmospheric pressure belts.

Ocean currents are one of the major determinants of the local climate and temperature gradients.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

14. Global warming opens a new world of opportunities in the arctic region. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

As per WMO, in 2023, the global temperature rose upto 1.45°C above pre industrial times leading to extreme global warming.

Opportunities in Arctic region

Arctic region beyond 66.5°N is also called as the North pole.

① Trade routes → It will open trade routes like Northern sea route & North western sea route



② Energy resources →
→ oil & natural gas reserves
→ Methane hydrates reserves in the sea floor

③ Mineral resources like iron, coal, manganese minerals ores in the arctic region

④ Fisheries and marine products industry will flourish in arctic region

⑤ Promote Trade in the world by overcoming dependence on Suez and Panama Canal

⑥ More infrastructure and development like the Polar route of China under BRI through arctic region.

World of Threats will also open →

① Arctic Amplification → where temperature rise in arctic is many times more than temperature rise in tropical & sub tropical areas

② Zombie fires in arctic will be rejuvenated.

15. Establish the primacy of demography in location of different types of industries with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Distribution of industries in a region depends on multiple factors, like availability of resources, government policy etc.

Primacy of demography → Demography refers to the population of the region with relevant composition, skills etc. →

① Presence of skills → in the population especially for the high tech industries like semiconductors, IT industry etc.

② cheap labour → for the labour intensive industries like Iron & steel industry in the eastern states of India.

③ Presence of women workforce in

industries like garment industry where stitching skills are necessary

④ Population with advanced managerial & technological skills to handle the operations of big companies like IT industry in Bengaluru.

⑤ Peace and order in the demography with minimal conflict and hate that can lead to hate & violence to ensure safety of industry. esp-ecially in high value equipment industry.

⑥ Clothing habits of the local demography. e.g. wool and cotton industry in North & western India.

⑦ Food habits of the local population like the food

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processing industries. e.g. Milk industry

⑧ values of demography in religious and cultural spheres. e.g. Beef industry in southern states.

other factors determining location of industry →

① Infrastructure → e.g. Gujarat Model

② Government policies

③ Capital availability e.g. Mumbai as financial hub.

④ Local climatic and weather conditions.

⑤ Access to market.

⑥ Raw materials etc.

India shall focus on building human capital and infrastructure to develop a sound industrial base to increase the share of industrial

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: sector from 3% to 30% by 2047 for a <u>VIKSIT</u> <u>INDIA</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

16. Competing demand for land as a resource limits the development of mega solar parks in India. In the light of the statement, evaluate the potential of rooftop solar power in meeting renewable energy targets for India. (15 marks, 250 words)

India's ambitious goals mandate production of 50% of energy from renewable sources by 2030 in which solar power is the most crucial part as per PM Modi.

<u>Present Status</u>	→	In July 2024 →
<u>Solar Parks</u> capacity	→	73 GW
<u>Rooftop</u> capacity	→	12 GW
<u>Total</u>		<u>85 GW</u>

India's total potential of solar energy is estimated at 750 GW.

Relevance of rooftop solar installations →

- ① Lack of land as a resource for building mega solar parks.
- ② High land prices to build a solar park makes the projects very costly.

- ③ Rooftop is easy to install and operate bringing down ~~cost~~ costs and efforts.
- ④ Decentralised mechanism reduces the need of elaborate Transmission network by grid.
- ⑤ Promotes self sufficiency in energy in households.
- ⑥ Source of revenue to the households by selling surplus electricity to government through Smart & Net metering.
- ⑦ Reduces electricity thefts and transmission & distribution costs and losses.
- ⑧ Good for health of discoms.
- ⑨ Prevents Biodiversity loss due to Mega solar parks, e.g. Green Indian Bustard in Rajasthan.

Limitations of rooftop solar power

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- ① Deficient attitude of people
- ② Bureaucratic hurdles & ineffective implementation
- ③ Low subsidy & high cost of solar panels
- ④ leakages in the schemes.

Way forward

- Rooftop
- ① Implement PM Suryodaya Mission with great effectiveness
 - ② Behavioral changes & Awareness generation in people
 - ③ Cooperation with PM-Kusum Yojana

- Solar parks
- ① Use deserts, floating solar panels like in Telangana.
 - ② Hybrid renewable energy parks like Bhadla park in Rajasthan
 - ③ Use solar trees, wind plants etc.

Solar power will be crucial for LT-LEDS strategy and in achieving NDC's of India to make India

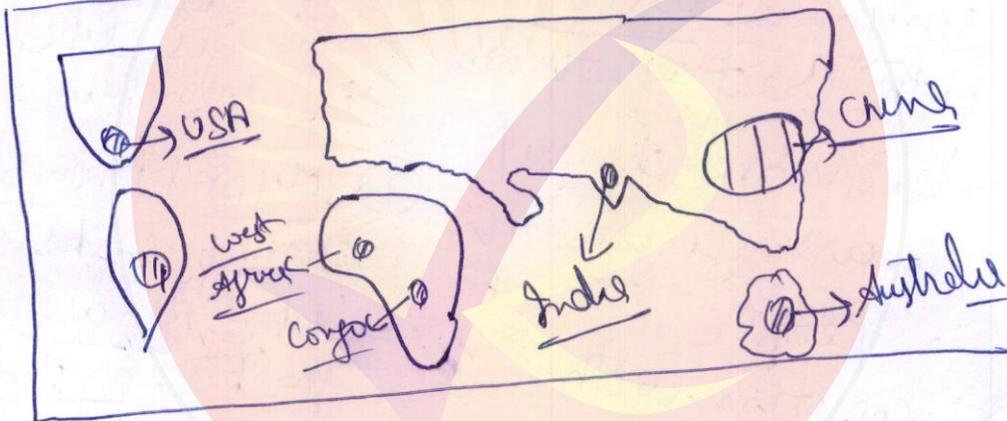
Students should not write anything inside the box & truly

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>"Suryodaya"</u> <u>Country.</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

17. Give an account on the distribution of rare earth elements (REE). Discuss their importance for the fourth industrial revolution. (15 marks, 250 words)

Rare earth metals is a group of 17 metals that are very rarely found in ores or as a mineral for extraction. e.g. Calcium etc.

Distribution of rare earth elements



① China has highest rare earth metal reserves. on estimate it has 37% of rare earth reserves.

② Australia It also has abundant reserves of rare earth metals in the world. It comes second after China.

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③ India → India also has rare earth metals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in North-east region also.

④ USA → also has significant rare earth minerals in good quantity.

⑤ Africa → No significant reservoirs concentration but the reserves are distributed across continent.

⑥ South America → also has rare earth reserves in the Argentina, Chile and Brazil countries though in small quantities.

Importance in Fourth Industrial Revolution →

① Chips & semiconductors → "chips are the new oil" & rare earth metals are used in them.

② Electrical equipments like computers, laptops, mobile phones use these minerals.

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③ Defence industry needs these rare earth minerals for equipments.

④ Automobiles used in the manufacturing of cars, bikes etc

Concerns

① Concentration of reserves in China & Australia

② China's dominance produces 60% of rare earth minerals.

③ Weaponisation of supply chains of these critical minerals.

④ Pollution due to mineral extraction.

Way forward

① Decentralise production.

② Minerals security Groups & Clubs

④ Alliance for continued supply

③ Indigenous production in India.

India needs to become self-reliant in production of rare earth minerals to build Atmanirbhar Bharat & form a good industrial ecosystem for a

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:	VIKSIIT BHAARAT by 2047
Body		
Conclusion		
Presentation		
Marks:		

18. India's improvement over the multidimensional poverty index juxtaposes performance in global hunger index. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

India ranked 111 in Global Hunger Index released by Welthungerhilfe recently. As per Index →

Child wasting → 19%

Child underweight → 32%

Child stunting → 35%

India's performance in multidimensional poverty index →

① Niti Aayog held that it has reduced to 11.4% and India has lifted 24 crore people out of poverty in last 10 years.

② It measured poverty on comprehensive parameters like food, standard of living etc.

③ World Bank held that India has eliminated extreme poverty by

reducing it to below 3%, [criteria for extreme poverty \rightarrow \$2.15/day]

Why there is contradiction \rightarrow

- ① High vulnerable population \rightarrow as per UNDP's multidimensional poverty index, 18.4% of population of India is still vulnerable to poverty.
- ② focus on food security and not on 'hidden hunger' or 'nutrition security' \rightarrow Anemia \rightarrow >60% \rightarrow children
>50% \rightarrow women
- ③ leakages in Public Distribution system along with inclusion & exclusion errors leading to hunger.
- ④ focus on poverty in multidimensional index as prime measure but in hunger index, food

availability and health indicators are prime considerations.

Way Ahead →

① Food → Diversification e.g. grains, pulses
→ fortification e.g. vitamin D & E
↳ supplementation for vitamins & minerals.

② Address corruption and leakages in PDs through technology.

③ Counter hidden hunger by promoting 'nutrition security'

④ Rise in awareness among people about a healthy diet.

⑤ Proper implementation & reforms in Mid-day Meals scheme.

Hunger has to be eliminated to achieve the SDG-2 of zero hunger and to establish a

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

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2017.

19. Mention the challenges faced by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Discuss the significance of PM-JANMAN in empowering the tribal community.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups [PVTG's] are 75 in number across 18 states and 1 UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands.

Features for PVTG → as per Ministry of Home Affairs,

- ↳ ① Primitive agricultural practices
- ② low socio economic indicators
- ③ low education levels.

Challenges faced by PVTG's →

- ① Away from mainstream → due to lack of awareness and extreme poverty.
- ② Technological backwardness among the PVTG's.
- ③ Extremely low socio-economic indicators in terms of Health, education etc. standards

- ④ lack of proper livelihoods and a primitive agricultural practices.
- ⑤ socially regressive customs & traditions
- ⑥ politically, their voice is suppressed.
- ⑦ Exploitation by middlemen.
- ⑧ Bureaucratic apathy & lack of governance

PM - Janjaty Adivasi Nyaya
Mehabhai is designed for a comprehensive approach for the upliftment of PVTG's

- ① Proper housing facilities will be provided to them
- ② Proper education to their children through EMRS schemes
- ③ Access to government schemes like Van Dhan scheme, Self

help groups among them, MSP for Minor forest produce scheme etc.

④ Proper health infrastructure to improve health indicators.

⑤ Creation of livelihood opportunities to reduce the dependence on agriculture.

⑥ Technological dissemination to connect them with mainstream.

Way ahead

① Separate commission for PTGs and denotified Tribes.

② Modernisation through a comprehensive approach by involving NGOs.

Tribals upliftment is necessary to realise the vision of Tribal Panchayat and to ensure Self

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Introduction	Suggestions: <u>Self</u> <u>helping</u> <u>like</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

20. The patriarchal interpretation of religious beliefs shaped the contemporary socio-economic status of women in India. Discuss with suitable examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"One is not born women rather one is made women" - Simone de Beauvoir

This quote highlighted the relevance of society and religion in perpetuating patriarchy in society against women.

Interpretation of religious beliefs leading to socio economic conditions of women →

① Domination of male priests in untouchable religion texts. For e.g. devdasi system, Triple Talak as an invention of Muslim clergy.

② Restriction of entry of women in public & religious places like Sebaromda, Shani Shingra, Shani Shingra.

Haji dargah of Mumbai etc.

③ Prominence to domestic responsibilities for women by all religious interpretations. by the patriarchal men.

④ Ambedkar pointed out the control of female sexuality by males was necessary for caste system in Indian society. He called for breaking caste-gender nexus in his work 'Rise and fall of Hindu women'.

⑤ Restrictions on females in the name of religion. e.g. sati practice among Hindus and Female Genital Mutilation in Muslim community.

Effect on contemporary socio-economic conditions of women →

① low female LFPR → 37% as per

PLFS survey, where global average female LFPR is 51%.

② female contribution to GDP in India is 17%, global average is 37%.

③ India's 129th rank in world Economic Forum's Gender Inequality Index

④ social evils like purdah, dowry etc

⑤ Domestic violence & crimes against women, NCRB report → 4.46 lakh cases in 2022.

⑥ Minimal participation in political sphere → 14% in Lok Sabha & 9% in state legislative assemblies.

Way forward → ① Religious Reforms

② women centric interpretation of texts

③ Break domination of male clergy.

women led development and 'one shakti' is crucial for realisation of 'real shakti' to build a

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Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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Space for Rough Work



VAJIRAM & RAVI

Space for Rough Work

