



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS  
R N  
08 AUG 2023  
NO  
03  
RECEIVED

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	MEDHA ANAND		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	105670
Center	DELHI	Date	8-Aug

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।  
The Pala Empire is known for a distinctive form of Buddhist art. In this context, discuss the contributions made by the Pala dynasty towards art.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Pala Empire with its founder ruler Gopala were great admirers of Buddhism and patronised it leading to great artistic traditions.

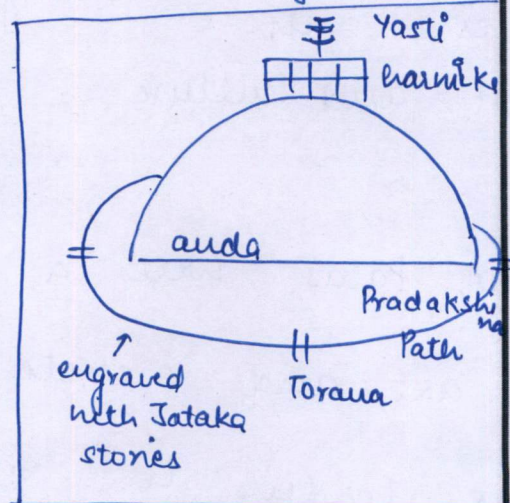
Pala Empire contributing to Buddhist art

- (1) Formation of chaityas and viharas -  
While chaityas were places of worship, viharas were used as residence by monks

- (2) upliftment of stupa architecture - Patronising stupas and carving of Tataka stones on Toranas.



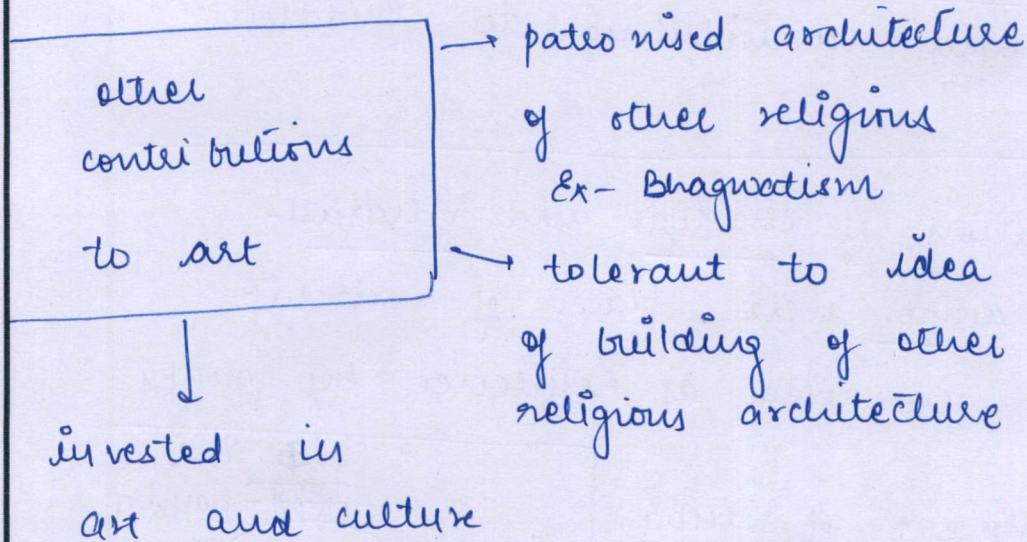
Fig- Buddha sculptures



- (3) Sculptures - Buddha sitting in Yogic position were made

(4) Emphasis on literature in Pali and Sanskrit led to reaching of these ideas far and wide.

(5) Monasteries with drums symbolising Dharma Chakra Pillarstatue were also built



Thus, Palas were a great patroniser of art and architecture of those eras leading to vivid contributions in stupas that we see today.

2. आदि शंकराचार्य ने अपनी महान क्षमता से हिंदू धर्म को पुनः स्थापित किया और उत्कृष्ट स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए वैदिक परंपरा को फिर से प्रतिष्ठित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।  
It was Adi Shankaracharya's genius that reinvented Hinduism and re-established the Vedic tradition with excellent commentaries. Discuss.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Adi-shankaracharya was a hindu philosopher who reinvigorated the spirits of the religion by taking it to the masses.

### Re-inventing Hinduism

(1) simple commentaries - his anecdotes from the lives of Radha-Krishna made it easier for people to understand.

(2) Spiritual upliftment with material connect - made his philosophy more pragmatic and ensured wider acceptance  
Ex - No extreme renunciation required

(3) Daily life conduct code - of not speaking a lie, being courageous were his tenets.

- (4) Secular approach - he expounded love for all religions and preached religious unity.
- (5) Use of artistic tradition - Manipuri dance and its commentary uses his words.
- (6) Expanding reach by singing and using local boys to spread it to rural masses.
- (7) Against ritualism - he favoured purity of mind and soul and was against elaborate rituals.
- (8) Ethical standards - were reflected that were necessary for uplifting moral standards of community as a whole. Thus, Adi Shankaracharya left an indelible mark on Hindu tradition, so much so that his teachings are still followed by many.

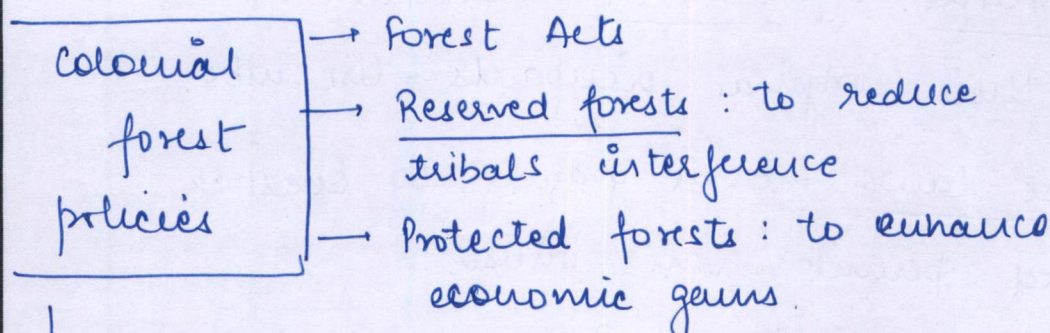
3. औपनिवेशिक वन नीतियां स्थानीय लोगों के कल्याण और पर्यावरण की चिंता किए बिना ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की जरूरतों से प्रेरित थीं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The colonial forest policies were driven by the needs of the British Empire with no concern for the well-being of the locals and the environment.

Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

The British were on a mission to loot colonies for their industrialisation and Indian forest fell prey to them soon.



↳ monoculture of trees that gave economic returns.

Driven by needs of British Empire

(1) Raw material - for British Industrialisation and the final product was imported back to India ⇒ enhanced profit.

(2) Economically viable species - trees with capability to make paper / furniture were prioritised.

(3) Total Exclusion of tribes - Tribes were

considered a hindrance to the policies of British people.

### Lack of concern for locals

- (1) Ban on traditional practices like Slash and burn.
- (2) Habitual offenders Act - alienated forests from their original occupants - the tribes
- (3) strict laws - Even grazing by livestock required permit from British.
- (4) Tribal areas - many times land of tribals were sold off to zamindars.

### Lack of concern for environment

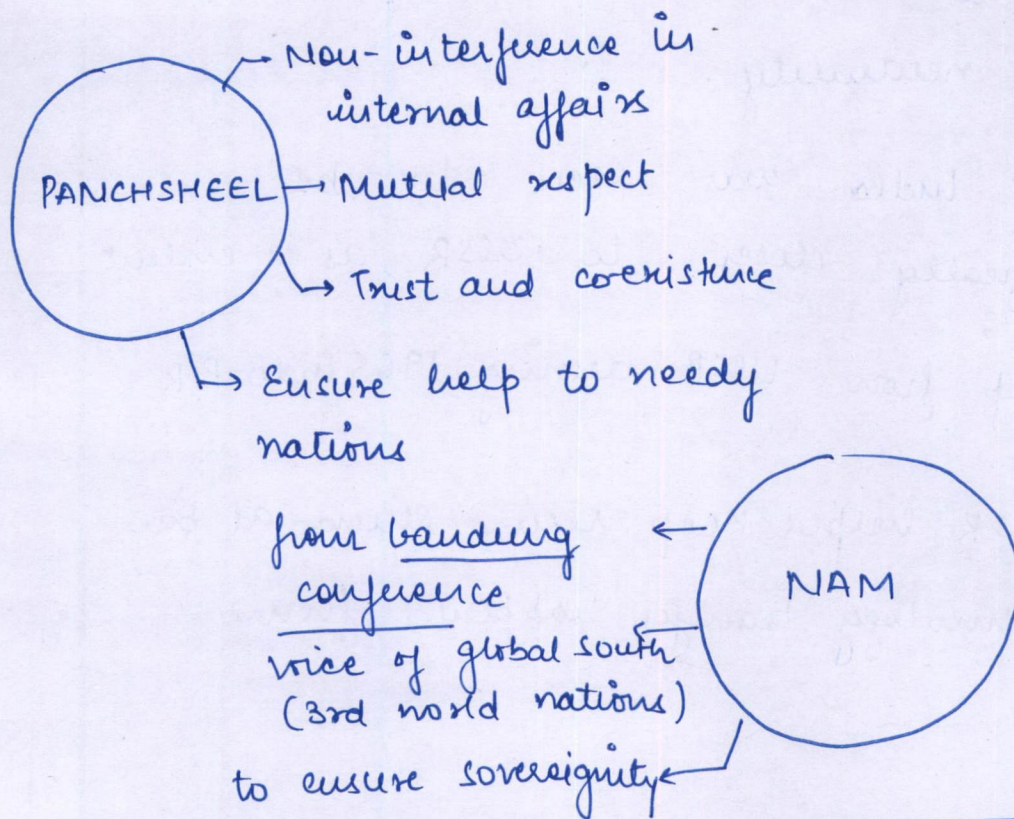
- (1) promoted monoculture
- (2) Deforestation was rampant
- (3) slash and burn used to ensure time to soil to bring back fertility.

Thus, Britishers led to large scale exploitation of India and didn't even leave its natural resources

4. पंचशील और गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों ने शीत युद्ध के दौर में भारत को मार्गदर्शित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The principles of Panchsheel and Non-Alignment aided India in maneuvering the Cold War era. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Cold war Era was marked by a bi-polar world and often any tilt toward one (US/USSR) would bring in wrath from the other.



Panchsheel and NAM aided India in maneuvering Cold War Era

- (1) Delicate balance - to not fall prey to actions of the other country.

(2) Strategic autonomy - Since favours were not taken, we could hold our stance

(3) Case-to-case based reaction - instead of blindly taking side of one nation

(4) Foreign Policy Effect - India is now closer to USA, as this policy showcased India's neutrality.

But, India was seen to be strategically closer to USSR as is evident from :-

① help from USSR during 1965 Indo-Pak war.

② USSR helped keep rising China at bay

③ Technology transfer happened from USSR.

Thus, policies like Panchsheel and NAM ensured India's stance of strategic ambiguity to safely move through cold war era.

5. 19वीं शताब्दी के यूरोप की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में से एक राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए संघर्ष था। जर्मनी के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

One of the major features of the 19th century Europe was the struggle for national unification. Discuss in the context of Germany. (Answer in 150 words) 10



6. ट्रिपल डिप ला नीना परिघटना क्या है? विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर इसके संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

What is the triple dip La Niña phenomenon? Discuss its likely impact on different regions of the world. (Answer in 150 words) 10

La Niña (means girl child) is a phase of hydro-atmospheric condition which intensifies normal conditions of the region (i.e. monsoon in India and aridity in south america)

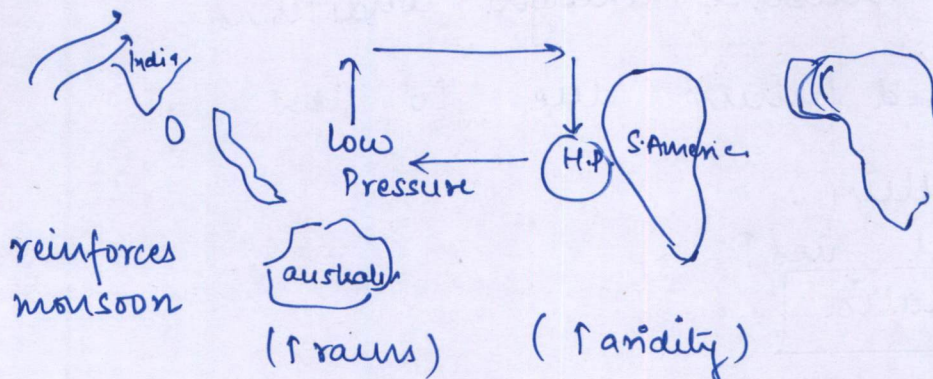


Fig: showing La Niña conditions

Triple Dip La Niña is a condition of La Niña occurring for three consecutive years and leading to various impacts on weather and climate.

Impact on different regions(A) India

- ① reinforces Monsoon winds
- ② leads to high rainfall ⇒ good agricultural yield
- ③ keeps inflation in check
- ④ reduces impact on poor
- ⑤ ~~fish~~

(B) S. America - Peru

- ① will experience draught conditions
- ② reduced fishing due to less upwelling.
- ③ Forest fires

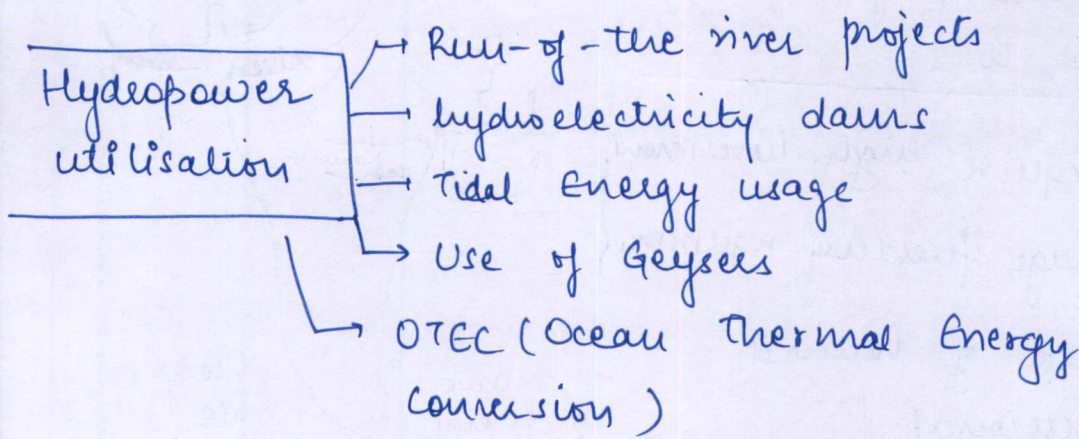
(C) Australia

- ① Good rains
- ② upwelling ⇒ fishing grounds = Economic benefits
- ③ ↓ Forest fires

Thus, La Niña is a source of large number of changes, and is preferred by Indian meteorologists, due to the benefits it brings along.

7. जलविद्युत दुनिया भर में निम्न कार्बन उत्सर्जन वाली ऊर्जा आपूर्ति का एक प्रमुख स्रोत है, लेकिन भारत के कुल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिक्स में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बहुत कम बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।  
Hydropower is a major source of low-carbon energy supply across the world but its share in India's total electricity generation remains low. Discuss.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

The targets under Panchaamrit require quantum jump to renewable and Hydropower has huge potential to turn it into reality.



Hydropower as a major source of low-carbon energy supply:-

(1) Independent from fossil fuels can be achieved through it

(2) Sustainable -

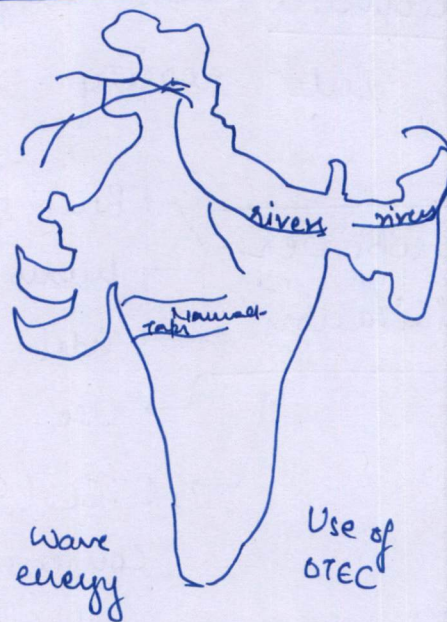
in OTEC plant, only difference of water temperature is used  $\Rightarrow$  highlights its sustainability.

(3) Lack of Pollution - No use of smoke or PM in the process makes it a clean source.

(4) Aids Paris Climate Pledge as that would be a non-polluting source

low share in electricity generation due to

- (1) require high investment
- (2) huge funding requirement
- (3) lack of trained professional
- (4) Non-perennial nature of peninsular rivers



(5) International complications. Ex-Indus water treaty disallows us to use channels, Thelum, Indus efficiently.

(6) Issue of huge displacement

Thus, hydro power can be seen as a harbinger of change and will ensure our achievement of "Panch Pran"

8. हाल ही में तुर्किये में आए भूकंप के संदर्भ में, सिस्मिक गैप की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भूकंप की तीव्रता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।  
Explain the concept of seismic gap in the context of the recent earthquake in Turkey. Also, enlist the reasons behind the severity of the earthquake.  
(Answer in 150 words) 10

Turkey's strategic position on Anatolian Plate makes it vulnerable to frequent earthquakes.

Seismic Gap in Turkey led to build up of huge tension in the tectonic plates leading to huge devastating effect

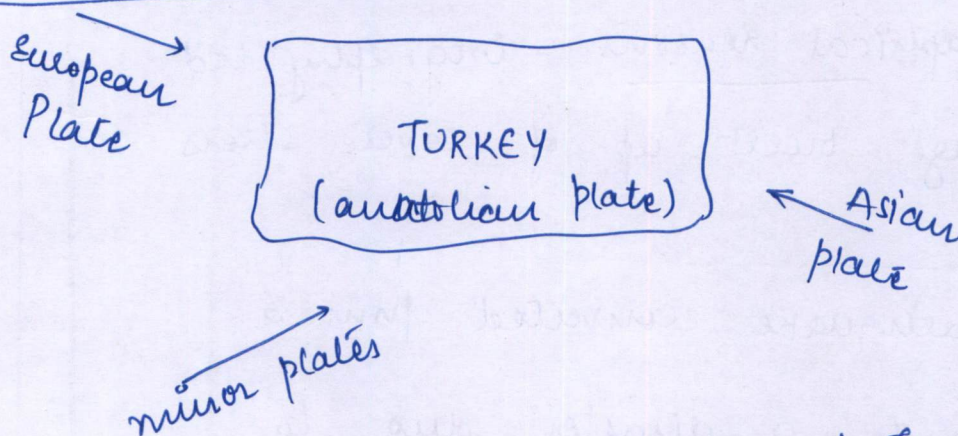


Fig: showing strategic location of Turkey wrt Plate tectonics

The push and pull from adjoining plates intensified the gap.

## Reasons behind severity of Earthquake

- ① Huge built up of Energy - since an earthquake was long due, it came with huge force.
- ② Presence of Plates - The intersectionality of factors led to drastic effect on the severity of earthquake, leading to little space for anatolian plate to manoeuvre.
- ③ Geographical reasons - Orography led to huge built up of severe stress

The earthquake converted from a hazard to a disaster due to lack of early warning system and flaws in urban planning in the area.

9. भारत में विवाहों की हालिया प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि समलैंगिक विवाह के कानूनी समर्थन को मौलिक महत्व का मुद्दा क्यों कहा जा रहा है।  
Highlighting the recent trends in marriages in India, explain why the legal backing of same-sex marriage is being termed as an issue of seminal importance. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Marriages in India were considered sacrosanct bonds to pay for 'pit-rin' by giving birth to a progeny in future.

Recent trends in marriage -:

- (1) Desacrilisation of marriage: More of a contract than sacred thing.  
Ex - Contract marriages in Punjab of IELTS qualified boy & girl.
- (2) Companionship based and little away from patriarchal basis.
- (3) Inter-caste, Inter-religious marriages becoming common
- (4) Cohabitation without marriage - "live-ins" becoming common
- (5) Decriminalization of Section 377 ⇒ "same sex Marriage"

Legal backing of same-sex marriage is required because:-

- (1) Awarding rights - to cohabit a place, to bring up a family and enjoy rights a family enjoys. Ex- HUF enjoys benefits in taxation
  - (2) Prevent Abuse - cases of domestic violence, dowry deaths etc might come up. Laws to solve them are required.
  - (3) Legal issues of transferring property to kid alimony to divorced partner, all needs clarity.
  - (4) Uphold human rights by legalising god's will. Ex- Right to live with dignity
- Thus, Navtej Singh Johar case's judgement is just a starting point and we have a long way to go to give our "LGBTQ community" complete Justice.

10. परस्पर संबद्ध विश्व में मानसिक कल्याण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बेहतर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्राप्त करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Considering the multiplicity of factors affecting the mental well-being in an inter-connected world, discuss the various challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8000 students commit suicide every year,  
and some 4500 farmers lost their  
lives to suicide in past year reports  
NCRB, highlight mental issues

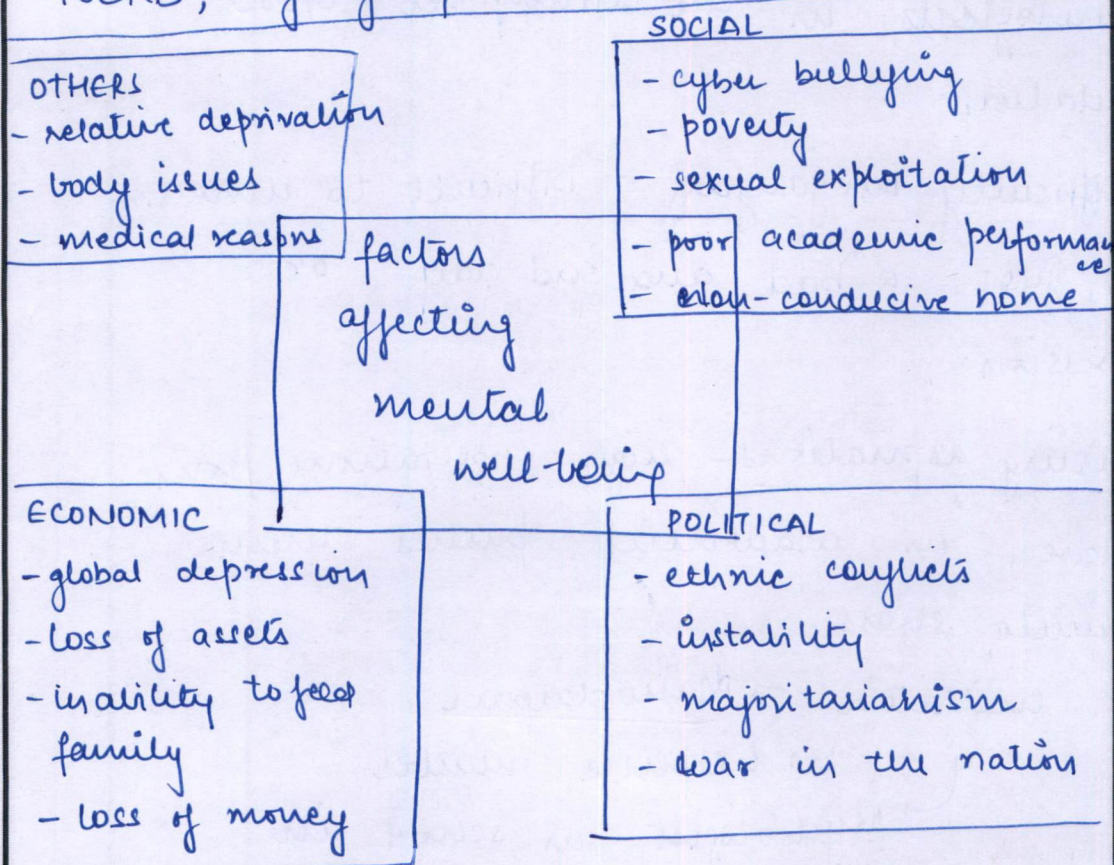


Fig - : Multiple factors affecting mental health in an inter-connected world

Challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare -:

- (1) Social Taboo - Mental health issues come with stereotyping and disdain by community -
- (2) Lack of means - There are less than 2 psychologists in the country per 10,000 population.
- (3) Difficulty in gauging - Difficult to understand if its just a "bad and sad day" or depression.
- (4) Rising aspirations - high expectations from children in academics pushes them to acute stress.

Govt initiative → Manodarpan  
 ↳ helpline number  
 ↳ psychologist in school in  
 Nat' Education Policy

Stress, ensuring apt solution to mental health issues will bring huge dividends through our demographic Dividend in AMRIT KAAL.

11. प्राचीन काल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक भारत में प्रमुख मुद्राशास्त्र चरणों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि सिक्कों का अध्ययन किस प्रकार इतिहास को समझने में मदद करता है।

Elaborate upon the major numismatic stages in India from the ancient to modern times. Also, discuss how the study of coins helps in understanding history. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Numismatic stages help historians in gauging the material and economic progress of a dynasty and also its foreign relations.

### NUMISMATIC STAGES IN INDIA

From barter system to use of metallic coins, market economy deepened, thereby reducing "double coincidence of wants".

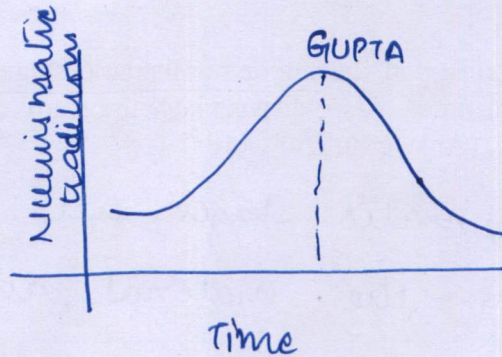
#### ANCIENT TIMES

Gupta Age is said to be the epitome of Numismatic tradition.

It had better gold content and showed kings playing Venus, goddesses

on coins to showcase the artistic traditions

With time,  
quality of  
material used



deteriorated and expressions on  
coins changed various forms

### TUGHLAQ'S ERA

he tried to incorporate copper coins,  
but that failed due to melting of  
original metal leading to dooming  
of the experiment.

### MODERN times

-coins aren't of intrinsic value and  
usually have secular symbols or  
freedom fighter's images on them.

Commemorative coins to  
celebrate a particular events are also  
issued.

Paper currency also reflects cultural heritage of a nation. Ex - Red Fort on notes

Study of coins help in studying history

(1) Gauge Economic Prowess - The quality and quantity of material used to make the coin reflects Economic standards.  
Ex - Pure gold or mixed.

(2) Speak about cultural tradition - from "ghisaiya" coins to "Maharani coins", all speak about the culture of those areas.

(3) Foreign relations - When coins of a dynasty are found at foreign areas, they help in understanding trade patterns.

Thus, numismatics is a great source of understanding Economy, Polity and history of bygone era.

12. दलित अधिकारों के समर्थक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध होने के बावजूद, डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर का योगदान इससे कहीं अधिक है और इसमें कई अन्य विषय भी शामिल हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।  
Despite being celebrated as the champion of Dalit rights, the contributions of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar went far beyond that and encompassed a wide range of issues. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a man who wore many hats, from being a Dalit right activist to being a champion of women's rights.

B.R. Ambedkar as champion of Dalit Rights

- (1) spearheaded the Dalit movement
- (2) Mahad Satyagrah was a major accomplishment for him.
- (3) attacked "manuvadi" mansikta despite all the challenges
- (4) spoke at Round Table Conferences for Dalits emancipation.
- (5) Fought for separate electorate for Dalits to give them their due rights

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

- (1) land Revenue System - he helped in eliminating the oppressive "khunt system" to give economic empowerment to farmers.
- (2) strictly against begar - Forced labour for him was a sin of highest order.
- (3) leader for local handicraftsmen - when British's Economic drain was eating up their livelihood.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- (1) spoke in favour of women's education
- (2) helped women in understanding their legal rights.
- (3) strictly against women's condition as a widow. Ex - spoke against manusmeiti's dikhat.

### ③ Legal Rights Advocate

- ① father of Indian Constitution
- ② head of drafting committee
- ③ added articles for social justice  
Ex-Art 17 against untouchability
- ④ fought vehemently for a Uniform Civil Code, settled for Hindu Code Bill.
- ⑤ ensured marginalised people get attention in constitutional articles  
Ex- provision for women, children (Ar 23-24) and Tribes.

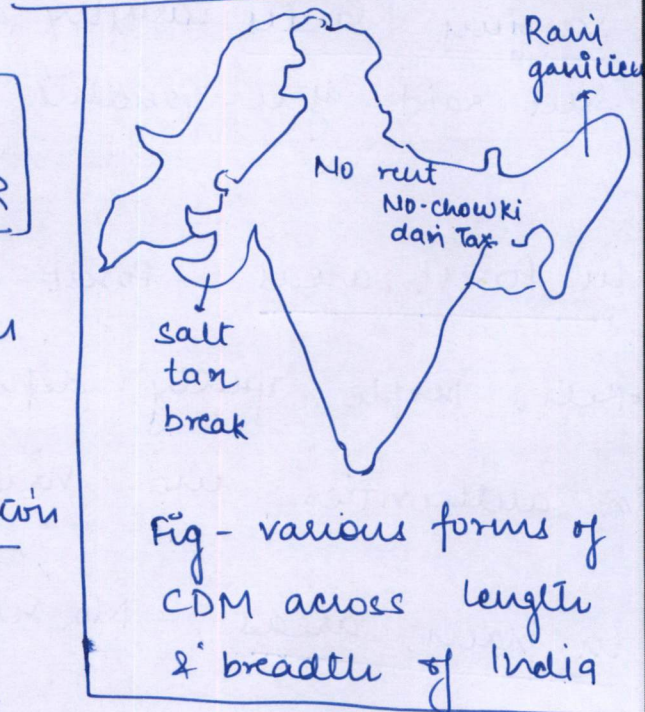
Thus, B.R. Ambedkar was a reformist who had progressive views about all aspects of social life.

13. 1930-34 के सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को एक अद्वितीय विशेषता, क्षेत्रीय स्थानिक पैटर्न और लामबंदी के नए तरीकों को शामिल करने के लिए जाना जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
The Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930-34 was marked by a unique character, regional spatial patterns and employment of new mobilization techniques. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) started from breaking of the salt law at Dandi from where Gandhi gave the clarion call to break British rule.

CDM marked by  
UNIQUE CHARACTER

- 1) Shift in Gandhian philosophy - from passive Non-cooperation to active CDM (to break rules).



- (2) Use of "Salt" - Gandhi ji regarded it as the worst tax which affected the poor the most.

- (3) Large scale mobilization - Everywhere

Gandhi went during salt march, he found huge crowd.

### Regional spatial patterns

① on coastal area - salt law was broken

- K. Kelappan on madras coast

- Sarojini Naidu carrying about Dhousana salt raid after Gandhi's arrest

② In forest areas - Forest laws were

broken, people openly defied orders of tax authorities and violated rules

③ In plain areas - No rent and

No to Chowkidari Tam started

gaining prominence and people

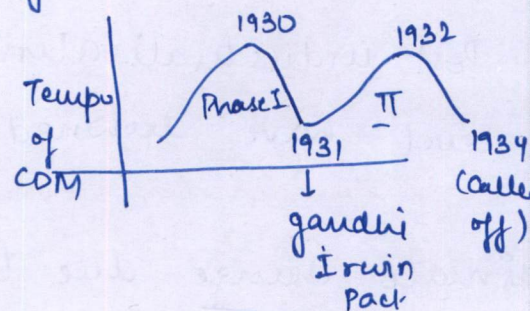
defied authority in whatever way

possible.

(b) Symbolic - At places, small ponds were dug up to symbolically break salt laws.

### New Mobilization Techniques

- ① Method - actively defying rules was the core of the movement
- ② Participation of workers, peasants, industrialists, everyone was there.
- ③ Local leaders ensured close associations to ensure success of the movement



Thus, both phases of CDM saw huge participation of people and was an effective instrument in India's nation building process.

14. भारत के तटीय क्षेत्रों में द्वीपों के डूबने की परिघटना के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, संपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से द्वीपीय समुदाय के लिए इसके संभावित प्रभावों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Explain the underlying causes behind the phenomenon of sinking islands in India's coastal regions. Also, evaluate its possible implications for the nation as a whole and island communities in particular. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sinking Islands can be result of both natural and anthropogenic reasons, but man's adverse activities have enhanced the pace of this sinking.

### Causes behind sinking Islands

(A) Anthropogenic:

① Global warming induced sea-water rise has led to sinking

Ex - Post industrialisation 1.5cm rise in sea level have drowned coasts.

② Climate change due to deforestation, use of fossil fuels  $\Rightarrow$  melting of glaciers  $\Rightarrow$  rise in sea level  $\Rightarrow$  sinking Islands

③ Use of fossils reduces albedo and acts as a positive mechanism in global glacier melting

### (B) Natural reasons

① Tectonic reasons - submergence of one plate into another may result in sinking islands.

② Volcanic eruptions - can lead to caldera engulfing an island into the sea.

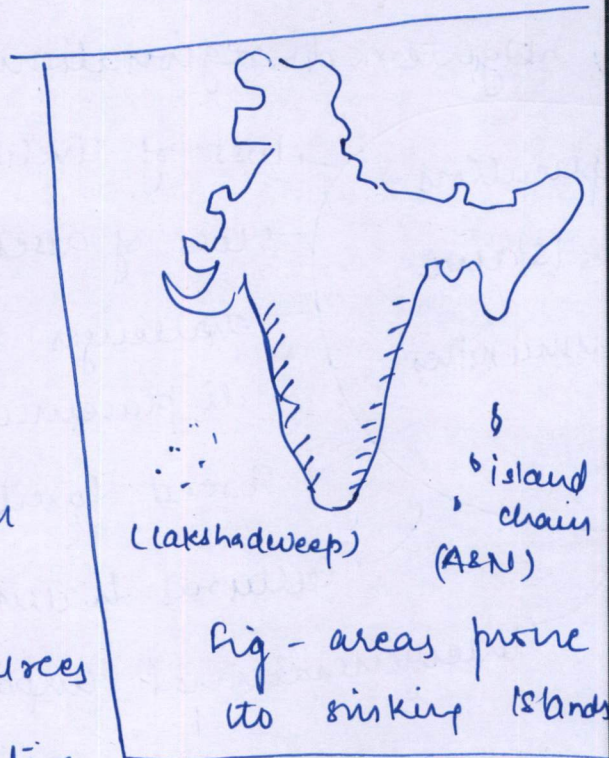
### Implications for the nation

#### ↳ (A) Political

- ① Displacement can lead to conflicts
- ② Diminished resources
- ③ Problem of relocation

#### ↳ (B) Economic

- ① Cost of Displacement
- ② Drizzling resources (Ex- loss of agricultural land)



③ constraint on the area of relocation

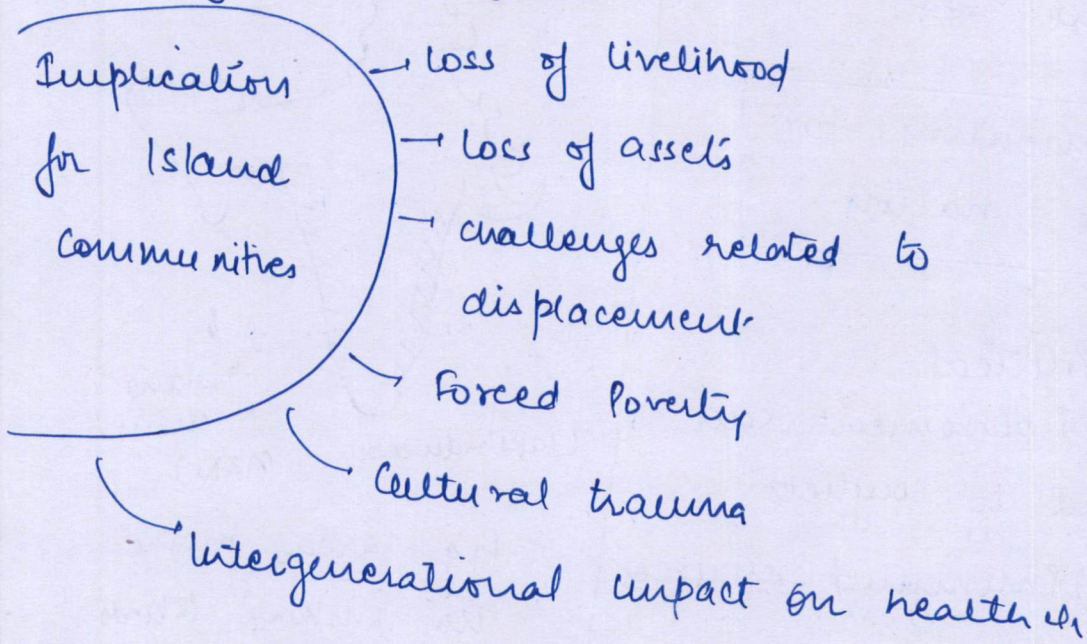
↳ (C) Social

① lead to Ethnic Conflict

② Problem of Environmental refugees

③ Violence due to difference in cultures

④ heightened regionalism



Thus, sinking islands require climate separation (compensation) from developed nations to developing nations to help cope with its effects.

15. भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट बाधाओं का एक समालोचनात्मक विवरण दीजिए।

Give a critical account of region-specific constraints with regard to sustainable tourism in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Sustainable Tourism is a need of the hour as highlighted by recent Kedarnath floods and havoc in Joshimath.

Region specific constraints

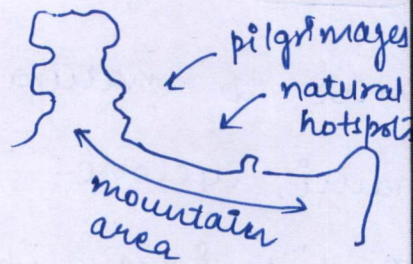
(A) Mountain areas

① lack of space  
- requires urbanization

in such a way that they don't come in a river's path

② usually accompanied with rivers  
Recent floods in Himachal Pradesh are a lesson to build infrastructure at a distance from the river

③ Connectivity - A landslide or a snowfall can severely hamper connectivity in an area



Need to have a hazard map  
prepared

④ Use of animate power in inaccessible areas (Khachhae in vaishno Devi) are themselves a source of disaster

### ③ Coastal Regions

① Prone to natural disasters like

Tsunami, Cyclones

⇒ Tourist Evacuation  
plan required in  
case of danger

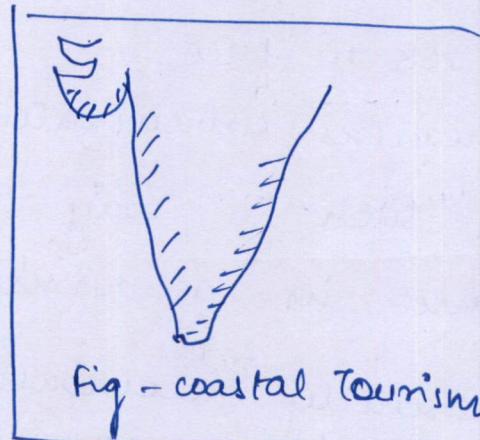


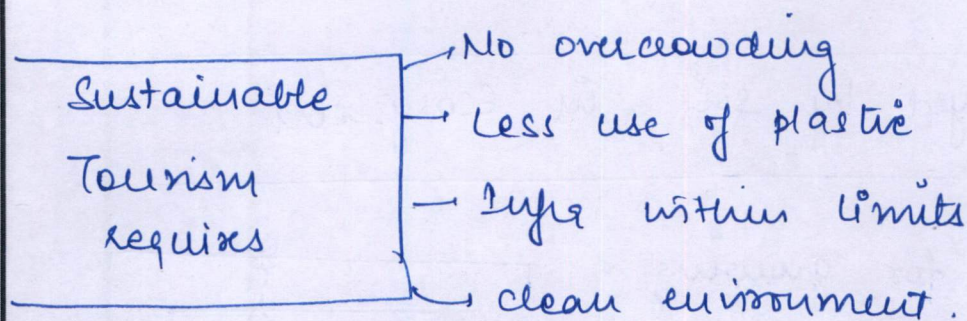
Fig - coastal Tourism

② Ensure early warning  
systems are at place to prevent  
a hazard from turning into disaster.

③ Various beaches should have  
expert swimmers to evacuate  
people in case of exigency.

### (C) Area - specific

from deep gorges in Maharashtra to riverine formations in North East, sustainable Tourism faces large scale constraints -



### Way Forward

- Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat to raise awareness

- Ensure Hazard Mapping

- Install Early warning systems

Thus, local bodies like municipalities

can have a pre-approved plan to

allow things within sustainable

limits

16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संधारणीय मृदा प्रबंधन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In view of the important role played by soil for the ecosystem, discuss the significance of sustainable soil management in India. (Answer in 250 words)

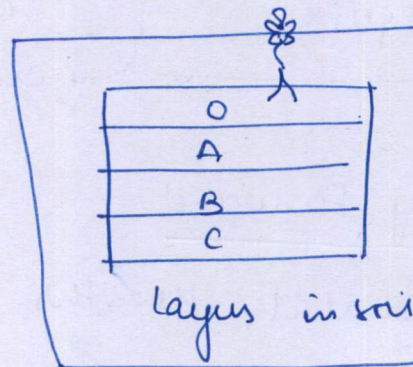
15

Soil is the base material which sustains life on earth by providing us the means to grow food.

Role played by soil in Ecosystem

- ① Ground for growing crops ⇒ Food security

- ② harbours various animals of the food chain



- ③ Mechanism for decomposition of waste like dry leaves etc.

- ④ Prevent water erosion by holding water.

- ⑤ Ensures life for herbivores, totally dependent on plants.

## Sustainable Soil Management

- ↳ requires soil amendment
- ↳ Natural farming (Subhash Palekar)
  - use mulching
- ↳ less use of synthetic fertilizer
- ↳ use of soil Health card to maintain NPK ratio (4:2:1)

## Significance of Sustainable Soil Management

- ① Prevent Eutrophication which kills life in ponds etc.
- ② Ensure healthy crop growth for consumption.
- ③ It is the basis of life on earth
- ④ Incorporate "one world" approach, by giving habitat to many microorganism.

- ⑤ Ensure survival of forests, which provide us shelter, food, oxygen etc
- ⑥ Bring people out of poverty (Food secy)
- ⑦ building material require salt

Thus, soil management is an essential component for ensuring compliance with all SDG goals for India and the world

17. जेट धाराएं भारत और विश्व की जलवायु को बदलने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Jet streams play an important role in altering the climate of India and the world. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Jet streams or Rossby waves are high atmospheric air movements which have potential to change global climate

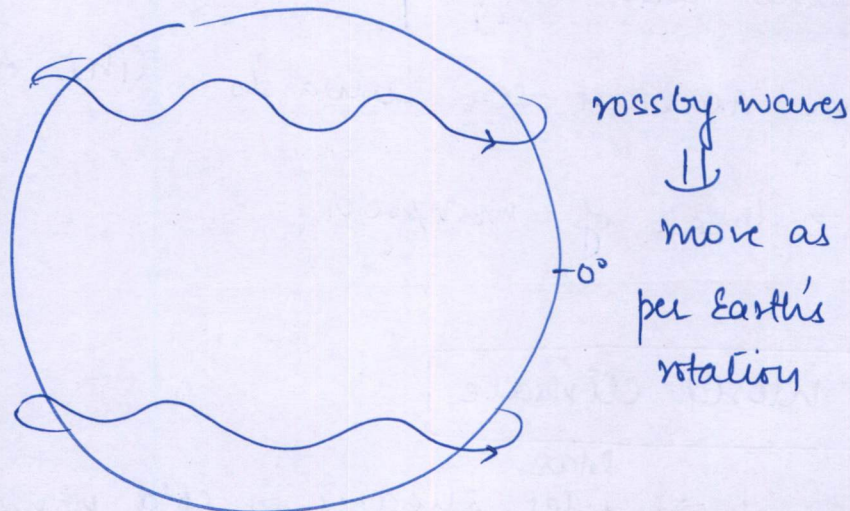



Fig → Jet streams on the Earth in the upper atmosphere.

Jet streams affecting Indian Climate

(1) Advent of monsoon depends on shifting of Jet stream from Indian area to north of Himalayas



movement reqd  
to ensure low  
Pressure develops  
on Tibetan  
Plateau

arrival of monsoon ←

(2) Somali Jet stream - Its movement  
ensures that high pressure winds move  
from Arabian sea towards Tibet only  
⇒ break of monsoon.

### On World climate

(1) Break in <sup>Polar</sup> Jet stream ⇒ cold winds  
reach outside it.

⇒ freezing conditions  
in Canada

⇒ Play a role  
in climate

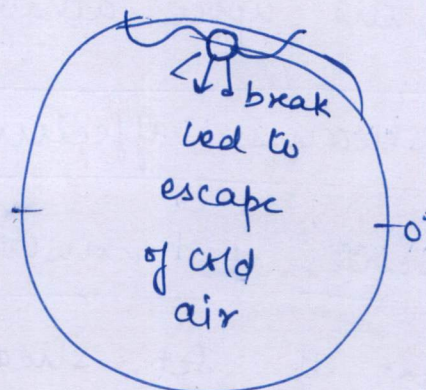


Fig - Polar Jet  
stream's effect

- ② help in maintenance of climate of a particular area.
- ③ Ripple effect- Any delay in movement will anyways affect world climate.
- ④ influence formation of typhoons and cyclones.

---

### Reasons for changing patterns of Jet streams

---

- ↳ differential heating & cooling of land and water
- ↳ events like El Niño, La Niña, Modoki etc.

Thus, Jet streams form an important aspect of global climate and more studies are required to study them fully.

18. भारत में मलिन बस्तियों के निर्माण और इसके प्रसार के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत इन-सीटू स्लम पुनर्विकास योजना में सुधार की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Highlighting the factors responsible for the formation and proliferation of slums in India, discuss the need to revamp the In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). (Answer in 250 words)

15

Slums are the direct manifestation of inequality in India as highlighted by the fact that 1% Indians have accumulated 70% wealth.

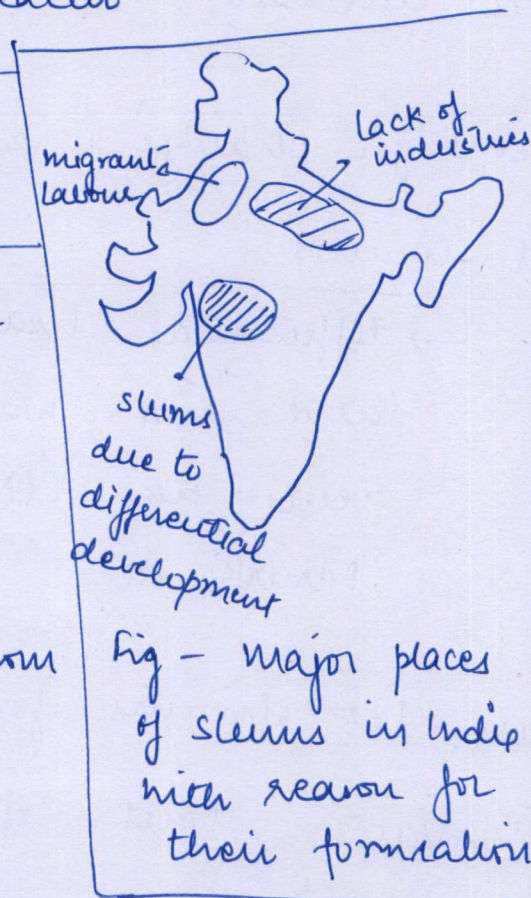
Factors responsible for slum formation

(1) High Population and limited space.

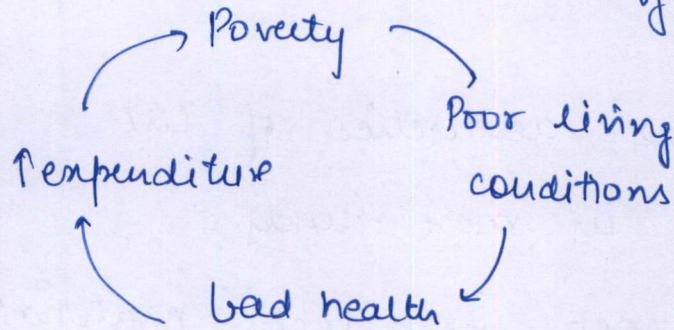
(2) Differential benefits of development.

Ex - tribes displaced from a hydropower project will have to live in slums.

(3) Lack of targeting of population as poor people usually lack voice



(4) Positive feedback loop. → ensures proliferation of slums



(5) Lack of contraceptive proliferation in underserved areas ⇒ high population rate ⇒ slums proliferate.

(6) Unequal development opportunities create oceans of prosperity with islands of despair (slums)

(7) Need for doing errands by low paid people ⇒ ensure survival of capitalist

---

Need to revamp In-site Slum  
Redevelopment under PMAY(U)

---

① Need to relocate them at same place (In-site), else the whole purpose will get defeated.

Ex- they have their jobs there and

since living is costly nearby - they live there.

- ② Will ensure aesthetics of the city  $\Rightarrow$  bring in more funds
- ③ Use low cost new tech materials to build houses quickly.
- ④ Ensure "use" by people for whom they are made
- ⑤ Ensure people don't sublet them

Thus, In-situ rehab. is the only way through which the problem of slums can be solved in India along with skilling and training the people.

19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने से संबंधित प्रयास किस प्रकार संधारणीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

Bring out the relationship between poverty and environmental degradation in India. How can poverty reduction efforts play an important role in promoting sustainable development and safeguarding the environment?  
(Answer in 250 words) 15

Poverty is the lack of access to resources and environmental degradation is both a cause and consequence of Poverty.

Poverty leading to environmental degradation

- ① Use of fuelwood in cooking exacerbates global warming and leads to environmental degradation

(Use of PAHAL scheme to ensure LPG use)

- ② living on floodplains - obstructs natural course of water and also pollutes it.

Ex - Flood in Yamuna due to nearby habitations & factories.

(3) Lack of knowledge about use -

Ex - burning of rubber tyre to avoid  
cold in winter -

(4) choking of natural drainage systems  
by building houses on them.

### Environmental Degradation leading to Poverty

① Environmental refugee - sinking  
islands will lead to migration of  
local population and push them  
into poverty in new areas.

② Flash floods leading to destruction  
Ex - Duing Kedarnath floods, poor  
people lost lives the most

③ Health impacts - Rising diseases  
enhances cost of out of pocket  
expenditure, pushing poor people  
into penury

④ first line of responders are the poor people who face maximum brunt of Env. disasters.

⑤ Global warming leads to deaths by heat waves  $\Rightarrow$  Poor most vulnerable, lose out their savings members

---

Poverty reduction leading to Env. sustainability

---

① less dependence on fuelwoods

② Better knowledge about sustainable use due to education and awareness

③ will have good intentions to safeguard environment.

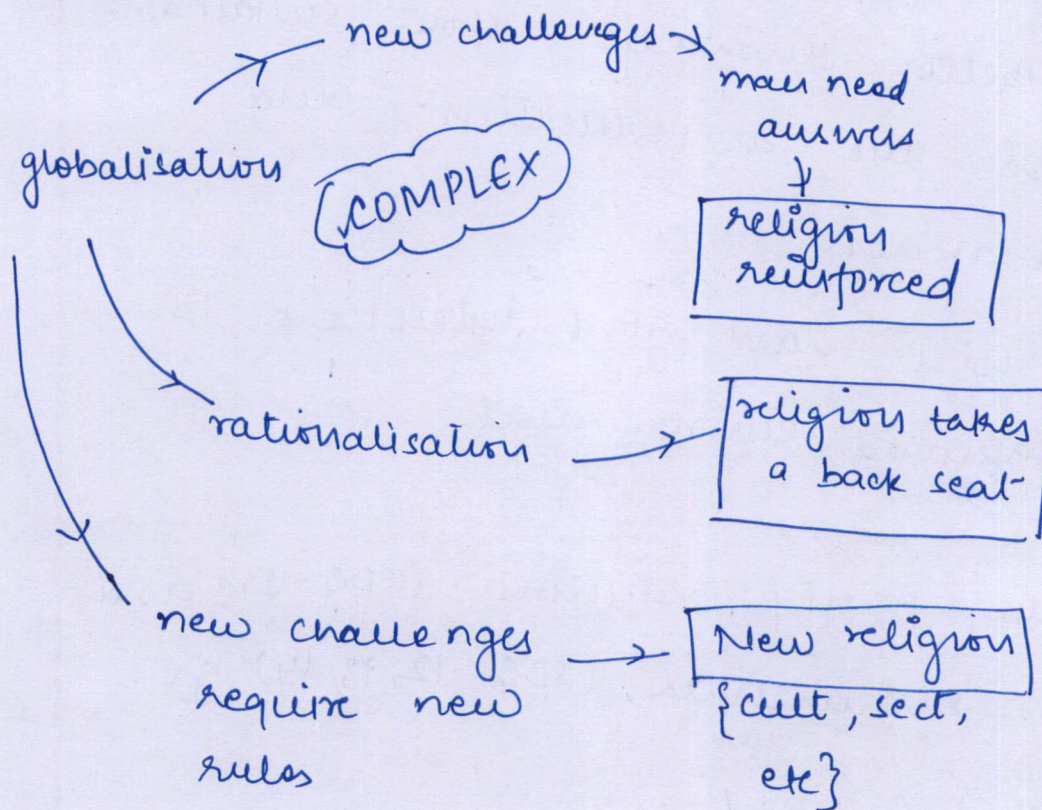
Thus, poverty reduction (SDG-1) and Env. sustainability (SDG-12, 13, 14) go hand-in-hand.

20. वैश्वीकरण और धर्म के बीच का संबंध जटिल रहा है, साथ ही दोनों के बीच की अंतःक्रिया के परिणामस्वरूप नई संभावनाएं और चुनौतियां उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The relationship between globalisation and religion has been a complex one with new possibilities and challenges emerging as a result of the interaction between the two. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is the opening up of borders to men, material and ideas and has affected all social structures including religion

Relationship b/w globalisation and religion



## New possibilities

- (1) Belief without belonging - People might not visit temple daily, but have faith on god.
- (2) Media - Channels like Sanskar, Aastha can broadcast religious ideas far and wide
- (3) Atheistic orientation - with global waves of ISCKON providing free food to poor, other religions are bound to follow such practices
- (4) Can follow multiple religions - A person of Bihar through internet can follow Taoism.
- (5) Rise of cult - "The Art of Living" etc providing solace to people in this life itself

Emerging Challenges

① Fundamentalism rise across border.

Ex - Kerala youth joining ISIS

② Religious revivalism leading to  
conflict

Ex - Israel-Palestine fight

③ Communal overtones

Ex - Hindu-Muslim issues on social  
media, Rise of Khalistani voices  
from Canada

④ Discrimination based on religious  
beliefs

Ex - Rising anti-semiticism in  
global west

Thus, Globalisation and religion  
have a complex relationship  
having both positive & negative  
overtones