

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

|                   |                   |                     |          |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | Rishabh choudhary |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English           | Registration Number | 1091282  |
| Center            | onune             | Date                | 26/08/23 |

| INDEX TABLE           |               |                | INSTRUCTIONS   |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| Q. No.                | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |  |
| 1                     | 10            |                | 1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).<br>उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।   |
| 2                     | 10            |                | 2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>HINDI &amp; ENGLISH</b> .<br>इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।   |
| 3                     | 10            |                | 3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b><br>सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।  |
| 4                     | 10            |                | 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।  |
| 5                     | 10            |                | 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.<br>प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। |
| 6                     | 10            |                | 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.<br>प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।   |
| 7                     | 10            |                | 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.<br>उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।  |
| 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:              |               |                |  |
|                       |               |                | Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?   |
|                       |               |                | Recommended  |
|                       |               |                | Strongly Recommended   |

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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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

Rulers such as Gopala, Dharmapala  
of Pala dynasty were great patron of  
art and architecture who left their  
mark on subcontinent and beyond.

### Contribution of Pala dynasty

- ① Development of Buddhist stupas  
↳ used palisade boundary wall
- ② Painting of Pala period  
↳ developed miniature painting  
with scenes of buddha, nature etc.
- ③ Development of cave art  
↳ of fresco mural painting  
↳ Bodhisattvas like Maitreya,  
Padmapani, Vajrapani  
↳ etc

- ④ Buddhist literature  
↳ established Nalanda university  
for studies.
- ⑤ Sculptures → use of sandstones and  
marbles
- ⑥ Development of Odishi dance forms
- ⑦ advanced studies of metallurgy,  
aerospace etc → contributed towards  
modernising art.
- ⑧ Promoted Pali language, Sanskrit  
etc.
- Pala period is renowned across the  
world, Hui Tsang visited Nalanda and  
called it best institute of fine, spread  
volumes of good governance and vision  
of Pala rulers.

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 founder of Advait Vedanta that brought scientific discourse to Hinduism.

### Reinvented Hinduism

- ① Brought humanism to center unlike orthodoxy of past.  
↳ eg Aham Brahmasmi [god lies within]
- ② Developed meditative practices  
↳ eg reinvented yoga.
- ③ contributed towards Bhakti movement  
↳ wrote many songs like Bhaj Govindam etc.

## Reestablished vedic tradition

- ① Rejected caste hierarchy —  
believed in equality of all beings
- ② Commentaries on Rigveda, Atharveda  
and upanishads reinvented hinduism.
- ③ Rejected Brahminical dominance and  
Monocausal interpretation of vedas
- ④ Established 4-Math in Joshimath,  
Jagannath, Dwarika and Benaru  
Jos studies.
- ⑤ Rejected Puranas in commentaries  
and held that truth only lies in vedas.  
Later on Swami Vivekananda was  
Created neo-vedanta on works of  
Acharya Shankaracharya to meet the needs  
of modern times

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

British colonial rule was meant to exploit India economically, politically and environmentally through imperialism.

Driven by needs of British Empire

- ① large scale plantation of tea and coffee disregarding natural factors.
- ② Felling of trees and denying rights to tribal community on forest resources.
- ③ large scale deforestation for agriculture like Indigo plantation, Cotton plantation, Rubber plantation.

No concern for well being of local

- ④ led to many tribal uprisings.

Santhal uprising by Sidhu & Kanhu  
against 'Dhikus'

- ② Interference in the traditional practices  
of locals  
↳ encroachment of sacred grooves
- ③ Changing the demography by bringing  
in migrants for plantation;
- ④ Disregard for children & women's  
rights ↳ Factors not applicable  
for British tea plantation

No concern for environment

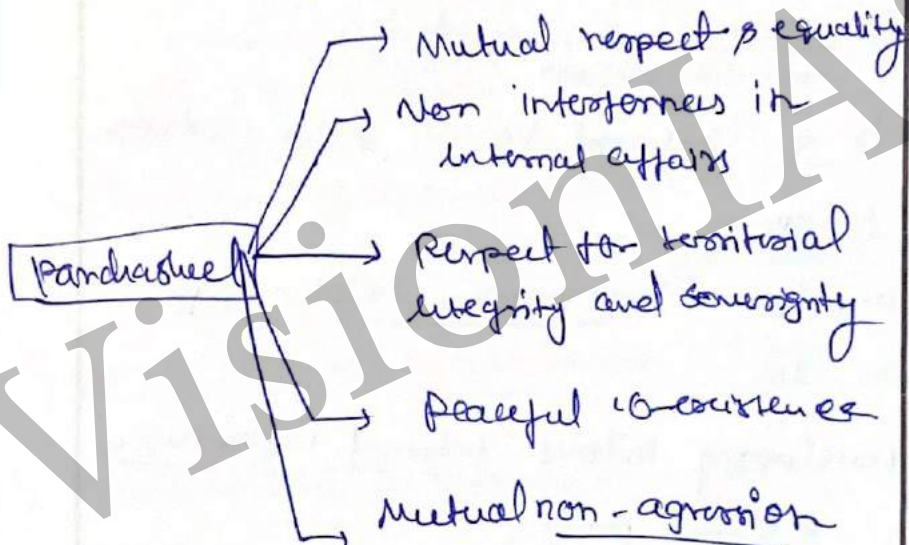
- ↳ Monocropping and commercial  
exploitation
- ↳ lumbering activities destroying forest  
of North-east.

British policies ~~have~~ were reversed post  
independence with National forest policy  
targeting to bring 33% land under forest  
area

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

The policies of Non-alignment and Panchsheel were brought to protect the sovereignty and external interference in domestic affairs during cold war.



Non-alignment : not aligning to either USA or USSR during cold war.

Aided India in maneuvering cold war

- ① promoted independence and freedom Power rivalry in South Asia.

② Align for India's self interest  
to deal with security challenges  
↳ eg USA during 1962 war  
↳ eg USSR during 1971 Bangladesh  
liberation war:

③ Promotion of International peace  
and decolonisation of Africa  
↳ eg brokered Korean peace resolution  
in UNSC.

④ Maintain harmonious relationship  
with all.

⑤ developing India's internal capability  
by 5 years plans

Non-alignment and Panchsheel principles  
are evergreen principles; today's  
world of increasing Bi. USA - china  
rivalry demands careful manoeuvring  
by applying them.

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

19th century Europe was the era of  
rise of nationalism starting with  
French revolution (1789)

Struggle for National unification

- ① congress of Vienna (1815) —  
Napoleon consolidated all german  
empires under Confederation of Rhine.
- ② consolidation of Germany under  
keiser wilhelm II and Bismarck of  
Austria-Hungary empire, in 1860's.
- ③ establishment of constitutional  
monarchy of all german empire →  
creation of strong Germany.

④ Later consolidation of Italy has also led to strong nation unification.

⑤ Rise of German ambition to emerge as colonial power → Franco-Prussian war of 1860/8.

⑥ Strong Germany → changed balance of power in Europe  
↳ struggle for colonies in Africa  
in 1870's

⑦ Led to world war I due to various crises such as Agadir crisis, Moroccan crisis, triple entente b/w France - Britain - Russia against Germany.

The Rise of nation states led to establishment of westphalian world order.

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 refer to unusual warming of western pacific off coast of Australia.

Triple dip La-Niña is event where 3-continuous La-Niña years are observed in recent past.

### Impact on Regions

- ① Heavy precipitation in South Asia
  - ↳ Floods in Pakistan
  - ↳ good rainfall in India
- ② Thunderstorms and high precipitation in Australia.
- ③ cold waves in Russia, China and Argentina.

- ① Droughts and forest fires in Columbia, Ecuador and Mexico.
- ② Droughts in Somalia are attributed to triple Dip-Lamina.
- ③ Heat waves in Europe; unusual warming of Atlantic.
- ④ Weakening of Atlantic meridional oceanic & circulation.
- ⑤ Increase in cyclone activities in Western Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- ⑥ Change in Global Precipitation, wind and humidity pattern.

Triple dip lamina events has multiple impact across world developing system for monitoring and early warning are critical at this  juncture.

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

According to IRENA, India only exploits 12% of its hydropower potential as compared to 92% of USA.

Hydropower: low carbon energy source

↳ Harnessing natural flow of water

↳ Run on the rivers plants

eg) Rathe Plant

↳ Construction of dams to harness

Hydropower

↳ eg Gandhisagar Dam

Low share in total Energy Generation

① Climate sensitivity in ecologically sensitive Himalayas.

② Displacement of tribals and loss of land → Not make dams

③ Seasonal monsoon → intermittent

Supply of Power

④ Lack of investment in dam construction

⑤ Lack of private participation and  
Public-Private Partnership

Need to Improve Hydropower potential

① Ecological and geological sustainability  
Study → Uopra Committee

② Improving financial allocation through  
budgetary means

③ Collaboration with countries like  
Nepal → Schiviner project;  
Bhutan, Bangladesh

④ Diversifying energy need is critical  
for rational energy security in  
21st century

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

Seismic gap is the fault of in  
the earth's lithosphere where  
the seismic energy is released  
causing earthquakes, Tsunamis,  
landslides etc.

Reasons behind severity

- ① Depth of focus → shallow focus  
earthquake (< 70 km) are severe.
- ② Amount of energy released  
↳ measured by Magnitude scale  
↳ Richter / Moment scale

③ Concentration of Population ,  
Infrastructure → mass earthquake

more seismic

↳ measure by Marelli's scale

④ Unplanned urbanization ; using  
undurable construction material

↳

⑤ Not using flowing of disaster  
resilience guidelines

↳ eg GRHA guidelines for  
construction

Overall adhering to disaster resilience

structure and better resilience

or Prediction of earthquake will

help in mitigation and adaptation

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

Due to globalisation and modern  
new trends in marriage are emerging

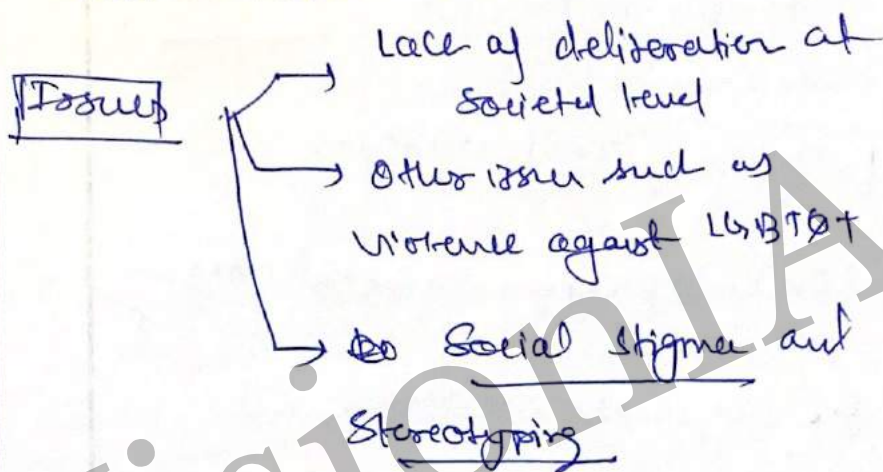
- ① polygamy → monogamy
- ② single monogamy → serial monogamy
- ③ ~~to~~ same sex marriage
- ④ ~~polygamy~~
- ⑤ live-in / cohabitation

Importance of same sex marriage right

- ① Fundamental right to life (Article 21)
- ② Access to medical insurance, social security etc.

⑧ Right of adaption, inheritance  
and medical emergency support.

⑨ Right of self determination  
and ~~limit~~ ~~the~~



Progressive realization of rights  
according to Constitutional values  
should be done, Public  
discourse and parliamentary debates  
on issue are required.

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

Factors affecti-

- ↳ ① Isolation and social  
connection
- ↳ ② sedentary lifestyle
- ↳ ③ erosion of social structure  
and value system
- ↳ ④ breakup of joint families
- ↳ ⑤ consumerism and pleasure  
in materialistic values

various challenges

- ↳ lack of professionals  
1000 psychologist / 1.4 Billion  
Popul

- ② Stigma with respect to  
mental health
- ③ ~~low~~ level of awareness in  
people about mental health
- ④ ~~poor~~ healthcare infrastructure
- ⑤ only 0.06% of GDP on  
mental health (1.29% on  
Health)

### Way forward

- ↳ Sensitivity & Training programmes
- ↳ Social awareness
  - ↳ Are you ok campaign
- ↳ Community centres
  - ↳ Health index also
- ↳ Investment in healthcare facilities
  - ↳ for
- ↳ Empower grassroots workers

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

Numismatics is the study of coins and their impact on society, politics and economics of the country or a region.

### Major Numismatic Stages in India

#### ① Indus Valley Civilisation

↳ coinage were used for trade and depiction of authority.

eg → IVC seals like Pashupati seal, unicorn seal

#### ② Mauryan Period

↳ issued metal coins in large number mainly of bronze.  
↳ trade standard

- ③ Kushanas and Indo-Greeks  
↳ Kanishka issued Gold coins  
of high quality  
↳ Satraps issued coins of  
Silver, bronze, etc.
- ④ Gupta Period  
↳ Issued large number of coins  
④ Samudragupta coin with  
Wena
- ⑤ Tughlaqs  
↳ Mohd. Bin Tughlaq issued Takas
- ⑥ Mughal Period  
↳ Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan  
Aurangzeb issued Multiples coins
- ⑦ British Period  
↳ Factorship system to company  
to mint coins  
↳ Issued coins and money in  
large numbers.

- ⑧ Restore bank of India and bank of India  
↳ issue coins in line with coinage Act

### Numismatics Helps in Understanding history

- ① provide account of social practices  
↳ eg coin with meditating Buddha
- ② provides accounts of political history  
↳ dating of coin
- ③ Economic relationship of times  
↳ IVC coins found in Mesopotamia  
(Egypt)
- ④ Connection of people with environment  
↳ Mother goddess seal of IVC.
- ⑤ provide account of technological progress  
↳ metallurgy of Mauryan era

Coins and numismatics are way to  
backtrack history; they can become  
source of inspiration for current social  
reform (e) environmental sustainability

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

D.R. B.R. Ambedkar's stands fall among all dignitaries of freedom struggle because his life was dedicated to not just political democracy, but also social democracy and equality.

Champion of Dalit rights

- ① represented interests of Dalits before colonial government.  
↳ eg. demand for affirmative action and reservation
- ② established All-India depressed class federation to organise, educate and agitate dalits.
- ③ mobilised popular opinion towards social reform and equality.

- ① Emancipation of dalits by providing avenues of employment  
↳ All India Labour Association founded by B.K. Ambedkar.

### Contribution on wide range of issues

- ① Constitutionalism in country: bringing idea of State led social revolution.  
↳ Leg. Reservation for SC, ST's etc.
- ② Reforms in religion  
↳ critiqued social practices in Hinduism like sati, child marriage downy → worked for reform.
- ③ Awareness about respect for Law  
↳ critiqued Gandhian method post Independence; appeal to respect law

④ Promoted idea of limited government  
↳ checks and balances - eg Article  
50, collective responsibility -  
Article 75(3), 164(2)

⑤ Women empowerment - efforts  
to educate women and bring them  
in social discourse.

⑥ Work towards better opportunity  
for all sections of society i.e.  
children, elderlies etc.

Dr. Ambedkar's vision that political  
democracy lies at the base of  
social democracy is inspiration for  
the present times to bring substantive  
equality and justice. as seen with  
103rd Amendment for socially and  
educationally backward section  
(EWS.)

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

Civil Disobedience Movement was one of its kind because unlike earlier movement it directly challenged the authority of British colonial rule by breaking law.  
eg Salt Law, 1882.

Unique character of CDM

- ① Direct challenge to unjust laws  
↳ Salt Act, 1882,  Vernacular Press Act.
- ② Wide participation  
↳ including women, children, Peasants, workers, farmers.
- ③ Appeal to Indians in administration and Army to support.  
↳ Gandhi ji's Agenda.

## Regional spatial patterns

- ① Expanded to whole country
  - ↳ Dharsana salt works by Sarojini Naidu, Manilal
  - ↳ Tamil Nadu by Rajgopalachari
  - ↳ Malabar coast by K. Kalyan
  - ↳ NWFP by Kudai Khidmatgar of Abdul Gaffar
  - ↳ North east — Pani Gaidinliu of Meigalam
- ② Rural participation was all time high
  - ↳ due to expansion of Congress Committees.
- ③ Peaceful and non-peaceful methods
  - ↳ A.P. — Military style camps
  - ↳ picketing by Sarojini Naidu led groups
- ④ supported by Nationalist from outside the country

## Employment of New mobilization techniques

- ① Picketing of liquor shops, western ferrite shops by women
- ② Magie lanterns led by Indira Gandhi
- ③ prabhat pheris to spread awareness in masses
- ④ Vanar Sena's of children to Participate
- ⑤ Student rescued the studies; protested against universities and unjust laws in Bengal.

It concludes, CDM, 1980-84 has made it clear to British that days of colonial empire are limited. Later Quit India movement became last nail in the coffin on colonial empire in India.

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

Due to rising sea levels and  
global warming we are witnessing  
globalisation of climate problem.  
Kofi Annan called this as century  
of problems without passport.

### Causes for Sinking Islands

#### ① Natural Causes

↳ Plate tectonics → Subsidence  
of plate (oceanic-oceanic  
convergence)

⊕ - Indonesian archipelago

↳ changing ocean current patterns

⊕ → Weakening of AMOC

## ② Anthropogenic factors

↳ Global warming → climate  
change → sea level rising due to

Permafrost thawing

↳ unplanned urbanisation and  
using heavy material like concrete  
for construction.

↳ depletion of coral reef

↳ eq. L. med. ad. deep

↳ changing land use pattern on  
island @ Agriculture, fisheries  
etc.

Implication on Coastal/Island  
communities

## ③ Threat to lives and livelihood

↳ IPCC + suggest 500 mn people  
will migrate → sinning of island

- ② Impacts on economic activities  
like fisheries, ~~loss~~ ocean resources.
- ③ Threat to protecting culture of Islands  
(eg) Nihoa Niobarese Tribe  
in PNG → gradually declining  
population

### Implication on Nation

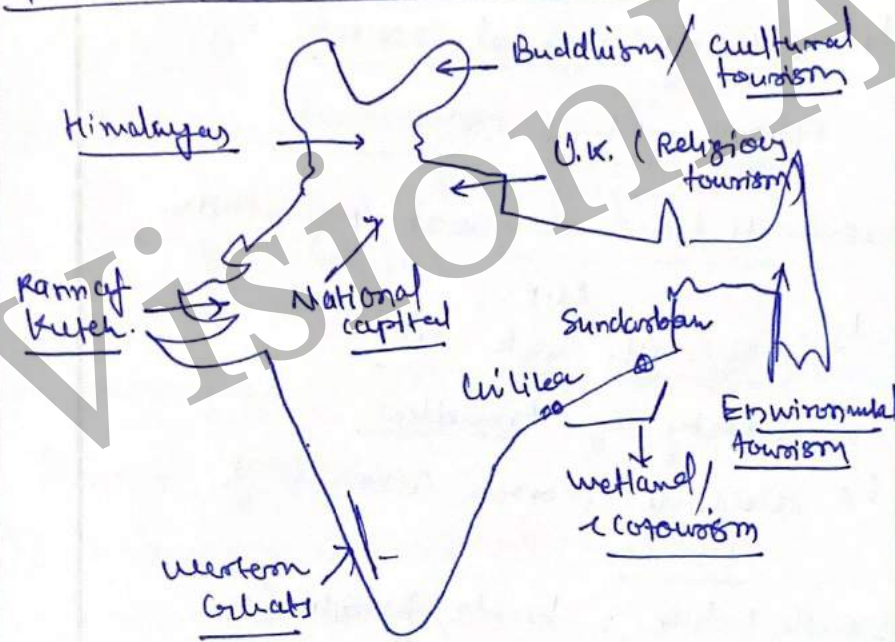
- ① Economic loss due to loss of  
Productivity and human capital.
- ② National biodiversity under threat
- ③ Impact on tourism, trade and  
energy security.
- ④ Strategic Implication: Islands → outpost  
for monitoring sea.
- ⑤ Climate refugee crisis  
We need holistic effort at international  
level. (COP27 - loss and damage fund)  
to deal with issue of sinking Islands

15. भारत में संघारणीय पर्यटन के संबंध में क्षेत्र-विशेष 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

Tourism is one of the largest sector in services, comprising over 25% of GDP and employ over 100 million people.

Tourism Destinations in India



Region specific Constraints

① North India: Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, H.P.

- ↳ Poor connectivity
- ↳ prone to natural disasters
  - ↳ Recent flooding in H.P.

① East India : Northeastern states

- ↳ Internal stability : Tribal conflicts,  
insurgency
  - ↳ Manipur conflict
- ↳ lack of cultural connect,  
religious places not visited

② West India : Gujarat, Rajasthan;  
M.P.

- ↳ Issues of high costs
- ↳ safety of travellers
- ↳ lack of proper account of  
places

③ South India : Kerala; Tamil Nadu

- ↳ lack of awareness
- ↳ Language barriers for North Indians
- ↳ Tyranny of distance

- ⑧ Uttar Pradesh, Bihar —
- ↳ allegedly poor law & order maintenance
  - ↳ criminal mafias, lack of cleanliness
  - ↳ lack of marketing

### Way forward

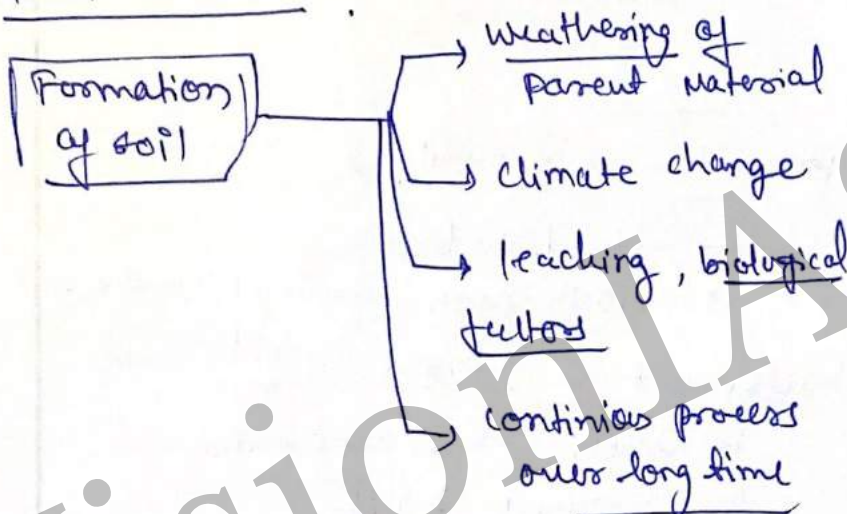
- ① Promotional Campaigns like —
- ↳ Incredible India
  - ↳ God's own country: Kerala.
- ② Development of tourism circuit
- ↳ Kashi - Tamil Sangamam
  - ↳ Ramayana Circuit
  - ↳ Buddhist circuit
- ③ Government Policies like senior citizen tourism program.
- ④ Improving administration law and order maintenance.
- ⑤ Unbureaucratic grievance redressal mechanism
- Tourism can help in achieving ₹5 trillion with vision of (Atithi Devo Bhava)

16. पारिस्थितिक तंत्र के लिए मृदा द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में संघारणीय 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 sine qua non for all the  
natural activities



Role Played by Soil for Ecosystem

- ① sustains the plants and biodiversity
  - ↳ (eg) Forest soil → Evergreen trees in Northeast India.
- ② Improves the medium for biological interaction
  - ↳ (eg) Detritus bacteria, fungi →

③ Mulch and organic layer provides  
Nutrients to plants like sulphur,  
carbon, nitrogen potash

④ Assimilate waste of the animals  
↳ (eg) Animals excretory, fertilizers,  
pesticides

⑤ Provide opportunities to humans —  
Agricultural activities, horticultural  
activities

⑥ Building block for other environmental  
activities

Significance for Sustainable Soil  
Management

① Prevents desertification and  
land degradation  
( UNCCD - 28% land → degradation )

- ② Sustainable Agriculture : more climate resilient.
- ③ Improves biodiversity and Natural Environment
- ④ Carbon sequestration : helps in fighting climate change.
- ⑤ Sustainable resource for future generation.

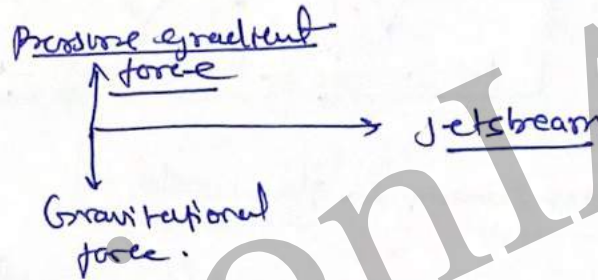
### Way forward

- ① need for sustainable use of fertilizers and pesticides  
↳ PM PRANAM Scheme
- ② Natural farming & organic farming  
↳ PM Pashu Samparka Krishi Yojna
- ③ Improving soil quality → using biotechnology
- ④ Soil sustainable soil management is critical for SDG #15 of life on land

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 are higher atmospheric air circulation which travels without frictional force.

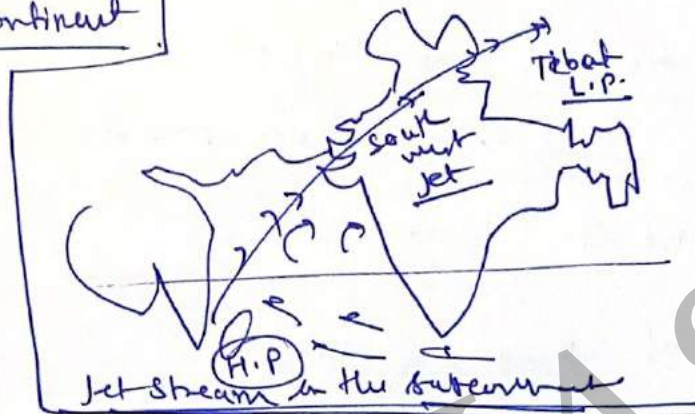


Role of jet stream altering climate of India

① tropical easterlies jet stream — responsible for monsoon onset and trough → spatial distribution of rainfall.

② Somalian jet stream → brings moisture and cold air to subcontinent

- ③ Mascarene high — Tibetan low  
jet → brings monsoon (South west)  
 to the continent



### Pole of jet stream in the world

- ① Polar jet stream — brings cold  
 Polar air to subpolar region  
 eg Bomb cyclone in USA &  
Canada

- ② Sub polar jet stream —

- ↳ responsible for winter rain  
 in Mediterranean region, western  
disturbance in India
- ↳ frontal cyclones in sub tropics

③ Jet stream in southern hemisphere

↳ responsible for ocean currents

eg westwind drift

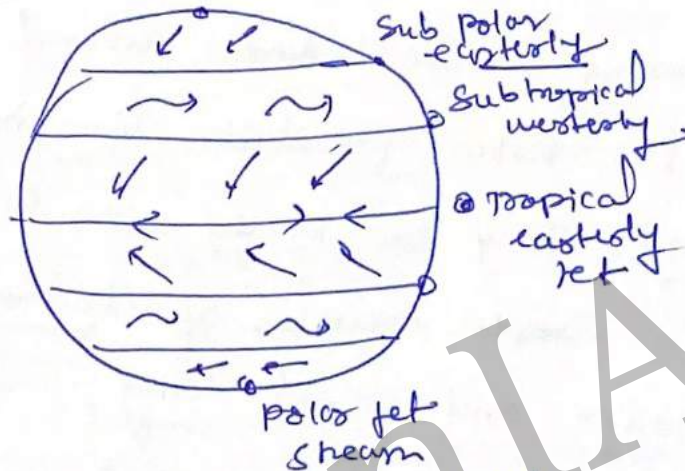


Fig: Atmospheric circulation of Jet.

↳ Meridional jet streams creates different climate conditions across the world.

↳ They manage the heat budget by transferring heat from deficit surplus → deficit regions.

Overall, jet streams play a crucial role in atmospheric circulation of the planet.

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

According to world bank, around 24% of the urban population lives in slums. They are places without basic ~~equip~~ amenities of clean water, sanitation and decent living.

Factor responsible for slum formation

① unplanned urbanisation

↳ failure of housing policies of cities (NUE Aayog)

② Migration at unprecedented rate

↳ 2011 census → 31% urban area,

WB report → 40% by 2035

- ③ Poverty and unemployment  
↳ lack of opportunity to buy  
decent house -
- ④ lack of low cost houses due  
to increasing cost of real estate.
- ⑤ Lack of private capital in housing  
development for middle/lower middle  
class  
↳ only 15% PPP (reverted)
- ⑥ Presence of criminal-political nexus  
↳ practice of vote bank politics

Need for in-situ slum redevelopment  
scheme

- ① Development of clean water &  
sanitation facilities  
↳ PM Jal Jeevan mission
- ② Providing affordable housing  
↳ PMAY-U (budget outlay)

- ⑧ Attracting private capital in redevelopment projects
- ⑨ Empowering municipalities to take a leading role  
↳ Manishankar 1408 committee recommendation for constitutional provision in 12th schedule
- ⑩ Financing with municipal bonds  
↳ Dr. Vijay Kelkar committee recommendation
- ⑪ Slum redevelopment with sustainable housing → creating urban forest  
(Miyawaki method)
- ⑫ Providing avenues for employment  
~~As the~~ ~~no~~ Urban centres can become source for inclusive growth and sustainable development with Pruthis such as PMAY and ISSR.

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

sustainable developmental goals by united nations outlines intricate relation between poverty and environmental degradation.

Relationship b/w poverty & environmental degradation

- ① Poverty → lack of clean cooking fuel → burning of fossils like coal, woodling etc.
- ② Poverty → lack of clean water and sanitation → pollution.
- ③ Lack of technology → high polluting gases due to carbon intensive industry.

(W) Poor housing facilities → high  
changes of littering and public  
disposal of waste.

(S) Lack of employment → unsustainable  
practices in Agriculture (e) overuse  
of fertilizers, pesticides.

Poverty reduction → sustainable development

(1) Reduce the instances of ~~the~~  
recourse to coal, logging etc.

(2) Zero hunger goal → goal  
health and wellbeing.

(3) will provide gender equality  
and equal opportunity.

(4) clean water and sanitation  
↳ e.g. Jal Jeevan Mission

Poverty reduction → Safeguarding  
environment

① Sustainable use of natural  
resources

Agriculture Forest Soil Water

② adopting affordable and clean  
energy → reduce global warming

③ Prevent pollution → adopting to  
climate friendly lifestyle  
↳ LIFE campaign

④ Coordinated and global effort  
↳ UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD to  
improve capacity of ~~the~~ low  
income country.

SDG goals achievement should be our  
top ~~of~~ priority collectively as stated  
with Indials ↳ presidency.

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 interconnectness and growing integration of world economics, trade and culture due to increasing cross-border interaction.

Relationship between globalisation and Religion

- ① Secularisation of religion  
↳ Confined to ~~pub~~ private life.
- ② Reducing significance of religious institution  
↳ emerging form of organisation like NBO, Pressure groups, civil society
- ③ Removal of orthodoxy and obscurantism  
↳ (eg) section 377 unconstitutional

① Negative impact : reduction in  
moral values

↳ (eg) rise of individualism and  
Consumerism

② rise of religious fundamentalism due  
to perceived threat

↳ eg Taliban, ISIS etc

New possibilities due to interaction

① Developing cross-cultural  
interaction → pluralism in society  
↳ eg Christmas, Holi, Diwali, Eid  
celebration

② Religious reforms

↳ uniform civil code,

③ empowerment of women

↳ economic opportunities

↳ conjugal-symbiotic households

## New challenges due to interaction

- ① Rise of social intolerance  
↳ eg Rioting in France post Nahel M. Halimi
  - ② Rise of Islamophobia, Hinduphobia  
in due to failure of Multiculturalism.
  - ③ ~~is~~ Increasing depression, anxiety  
and mental health due to modern  
lifestyle and lack of religious guidance.
  - ④ Rise of terrorism, radicalism and  
extremism  
↳ eg Al-Qaeda, Hamas etc
- ↳ Globalisation is a double edged sword  
we need to work to manage divergences  
and accommodate diversity by  
adopting piecemeal approach, increasing  
intercultural communication.