

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2085)

Name of Candidate	NIKHIL SHARMA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	U57317
Center	ONLINE	Date	20/07/2023

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, 2nd 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.

VisionIAS

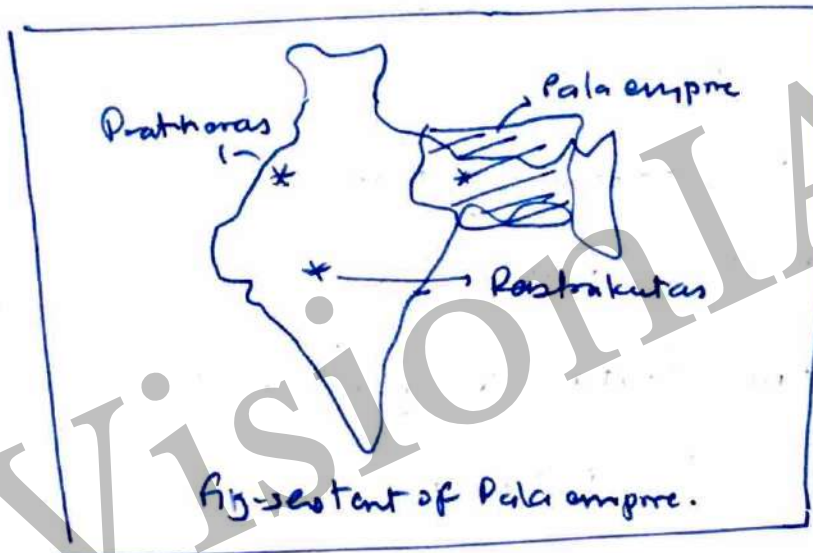
1. पाल साम्राज्य को बौद्ध कला के विशिष्ट रूप के लिए जाना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, कला के क्षेत्र में पाल वंश के योगदानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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

A. Pala empire was established by Govinda in region around Bengal and prospered from 7 - 11th century. It made numerous contribution to Buddhism and to art.



Contribution towards Art.

① Contribution towards Buddhism and Buddhist Art:

1.1 Establishment of universities such as Vikramshila

Vikramshila for Buddhism study.

1.2 Promotion of stupa establishment.

1.3 Donations to Buddhist monks and teachers.

1.4 Promotion of Buddhist literature

② Contribution towards Fine art and castro architecture
ingenial:

②.1. promoted Bangla roofs : Borrowed by
Akbar in Infrastructure.

②.2. Padmotion of all religions: Hinduism and
Jainism also proliferated.

②.3. Donations to temples: temples were
also promoted in Bengal region.

②.4. Mixture of Gupta style with Regional variations
was prepared during the era.

Pala dynasty were thus patrons of Buddhism but also
promoted other religions. Their contribution paved way
for mixed culture of Bengal 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 vedic monk from south India who played a crucial role in the re-establishment of vedic traditions in face of hostile attacks from philosophers of Jainism and Buddhism.

1.1 Reinvention of Hinduism

- 1.1 Discarded the caste distinctions that became problematic to society.
- 1.2 Established the concept of Advaita. 'Advaita' → ~~अद्वैत~~
↳ It explained that soul and god, the 'Brahma' are same and there is no distinction between the two.
- 1.3 Pointed out knowledge as the way for salvation
↳ Devotion was also emphasised by Adi Shankaracharya.

② Re-establishment of Vedic practices.

2.1 Established Maths or Centres of Vedic practices
in various parts of the country.

2.2 Defeated Buddhist and Jain philosophical
philosophic debates

2.3 Vedic culture as state religion: was firmly
established after his victories over other philosophers.
Eg- emperor expelled Buddhist and Jain
philosophers.

Adi Shankaracharya was thus a shining example
of intellect and wisdom and his theories later paved way
for further refinements such as Vishishtadvaita
and Dvaita.

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 empire's policies were directed towards benefit and profit to British empire and every sector saw manifestation of these policies. Forest policies were no different in this aspect.

Forest policies of British.

- ① Saw the forests as commercial enterprises: resulting in deforestation.
- ② Did not recognize the property system of tribals.
- ③ established protected forest areas and restricted entry in these areas.
- ④ commercial plantations instead of Natural biodiversity
- ⑤ Large infiltration of foreign planters and moneylenders: 'Dikus' by the local locals.

These policies fulfilled the British needs of timber for railways and wood for infrastructure as well as

Bamboo & sugarcane for commercial purposes.

Impact of these on locals and environment.

- ① Deforestation of pristine forests.
- ② Reduced diversity due to plantation of single crops.
- ③ Violation of property rights of locals.
- ④ Reduction and stoppage of slash and burn
Agriculture.
- ⑤ Locals were pushed into debts by moneylenders.
- ⑥ Lack of minor forest produce for locals: leading to
unemployment.

These practices fuelled the expressions in terms of
Peasant movements such as Santhal rebellion and
Munda rebellion in later part of the century.

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

A. Panchsheel referred to five principle of peace and noninterference in Affairs of each other propozated by India.

Nonalignment referred to Strategic autonomy of Country and choice and need based alliances.

These two principles lead to Indian maneuvering in Cold war:

Positives.

1. Vietnam Korean war: India took a principled stand of ~~non~~ anti colonization and voted against both USSR and US. In this regard.

→ this helped on play a crucial role in this war.

2. For India emerged as the leader of developing Nations owing to these principles.

3. Vietnam war: Similar stand was taken by India during this struggle between Communism and Capitalism.

Both of these wars suggest that The principles helped India from getting dragged into unnecessary war.

④ Equal help from both the blocks:

Eg → India got help in defence from USSR and in food from US (PL 480).

⑤ Respect all over the world:

India commanded respect regarding principled distance and strategic autonomy concept was recognised by Nations of both blocks.

Issues/Measures:

① It stopped India from developing close relations to west:

Eg → This was reflected by in India change in bilateral relations after demitigation of USSR.

NAM and Panchsheel promoted India as a balanced player and benefits of strategic autonomy are still being repeated today by Indian foreign policy.

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

National unification on linguistic lines was defining feature of majority of European countries and 19th witnessed numerous such unifications.

e.g. Italian unification, German unification.

German unification

German unification consisted of uniting all the German speaking areas under the Prussian leadership.

• Bismarck played a key role in this unification.

Steps of German unification

① Economic integration: Zollverein was formed to tie the northern and southern Germanic states to Germany or Prussian economy.

② Policy of blood and iron: When economy was strengthened Bismarck focused on army of the Nations.

③ Attack on Denmark by Austria: To capture Schleswig and Holstein was first step in the process.

④ Austro-Prussian War of 1865: led to the winning over of Northern Germanic states by Prussia

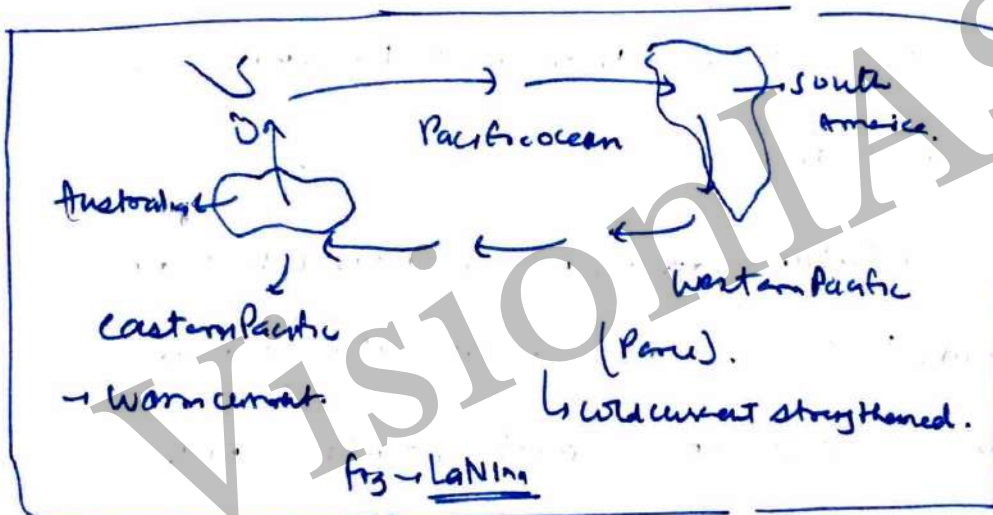
⑤ Franco-Prussian War of 1871: led to capturing Southern Germanic states by Prussia and German unification was complete.

⑥ Ideological role: Linguistic impulses were promoted by Napoleon initially and later by Giusseppe Mazzini which eventually led to unification.

German Unification was thus a complex process that shaped 19th Century Europe. Though it had these Nationalistic impulses succeeded, they created a fragile system that eventually led to World War I.

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 refers to unusual cooling of eastern Pacific leading strong atmospheric circulation. Triple dip La Niña happens when this phenomenon happens for three consecutive times.



La Niña thus strengthens the current and atmospheric circulation.

Impact on the different regions of the world.

- ① Strong monsoon in Indian subcontinent: leading to floods and better agricultural outcomes.

② Lack of rainfall in Australia : leading to wildfires and droughts.

③ Dryness in Western South America → drought in Peru and adjacent countries.

④ Floods in China: owing to heavy precipitation.

⑤ Upwelling of cold water in western Pacific → leading to better fishing activities in that region of the world.

Triple dip La Niña has been witnessed in recent times. EL Niño usually follows La Niña and can have opposite impacts on climates around the world.

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

Hydropower refers to tapping of electricity generation potential from flowing water. It is ~~low~~ carbon-free source.

Hydropower is the 3rd largest renewable energy provider for India.

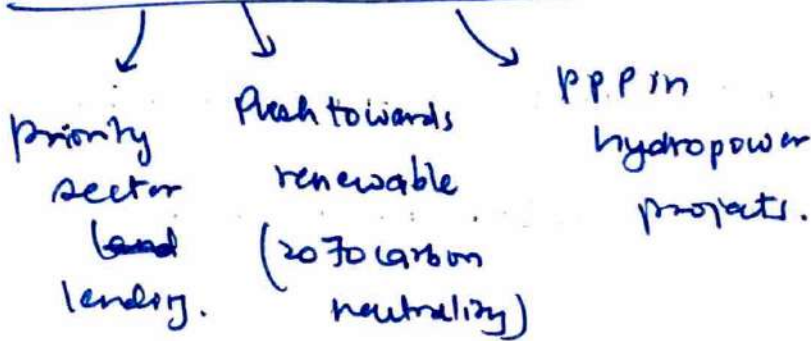
But its potential is much higher than currently tapped.

Reasons for low share:

- ① Highly capital intensive nature of projects often running out of stipulated timelines.
- ② Impacts on environment: leads to rehabilitation of people and impact on environment.
e.g. → Methane emissions from flooded land.
- ③ Competition from other sources: Solar energy provides easier and low cost electricity.
- ④ Lack of government policies: until recently hydropower plants greater than 25 MW were not

included in priority sector lending by government.

Steps taken by government:



Way forward:

- ① Low ^{gigawatt} power plants in multiple number rather one large power plant should be established.
- ② Environment impact assessment is necessary for such projects to ensure minimum environmental disturbance.
- ③ Effective promotion of other sources such as solar to reduce dependance on single source.

Though hydropower promises clean energy, challenges are many. In this regard co-ordination with civil societies for its impacts and with states is necessary.

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

A. Seismic gap refers to the area where two plates diverge or transform leading to increasing number of earthquakes in the area.

Turkey witnessed several earthquakes in the area upto the magnitude of 7.

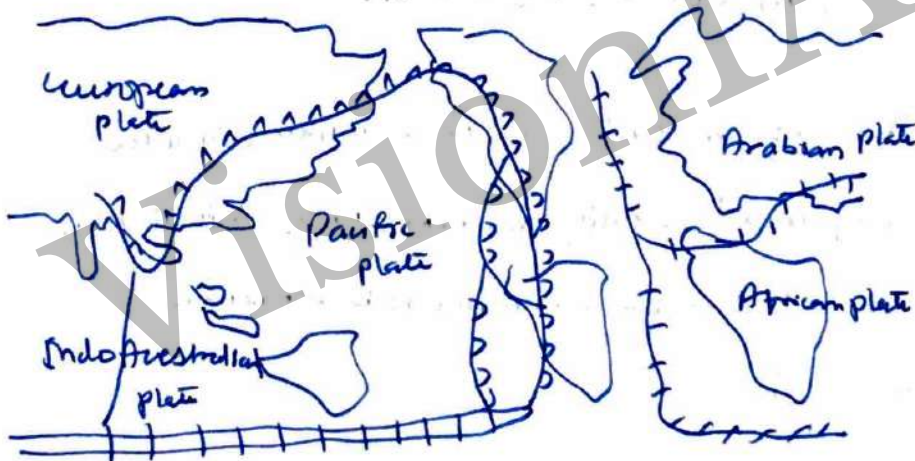


Fig - Plate tectonics and its impact on earthquakes.

Reasons behind the severity of Earthquake

- ① Shallow epicentre : Epicentre was near the surface leading to greater intensity and maximum

damage.

(II) Multiple earthquake: Several earthquakes in short amount of time were witnessed.

(III) Dynamic Nature of Arabian plate: multiple faults running across the plate increased the severity.

(IV) Accumulated energy: → Least earthquake was witnessed in 1970. Accumulated energy in so many years led to the destruction.

In this regard, earthquake prone buildings should be accompanied by zoning and mapping of critical areas. Implementation of tender framework should be considered.

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

Marriage refers to a social relationship accepted by society and sanctioned by law between two people.
Marriages in recent times have been witnessing changes.

Recent trends in marriages.

- from procreation as the aim to life long companionship
- role of bride and groom in selecting partners emerging.
- Commercialisation of marriage
eg - Shadi.com
- Equal roles for both the people from earlier trend of subordination of women.

Legal Backing of Same sex marriage as issue of Seminal importance:

- ① Flowing from constitution → Article 14 promises

equality of ~~for~~ people irrespective of sexual orientation.

Article 21 promises similar rights.

② Supreme court judgement: After decriminalisation of Article 377 in Navtej Singh Johar case, legal backing of marriage is the natural way forward.

③ Discrimination against same sex couples: In areas such as apartment finding and in hotels necessitates it.

④ The granting of rights to same sex couples does not take away any rights from opposite sexes and society, thus emphasizing the centrism of opposition.

⑤ Ancient India reflects such traditions.
e.g. Khajuraho temples.

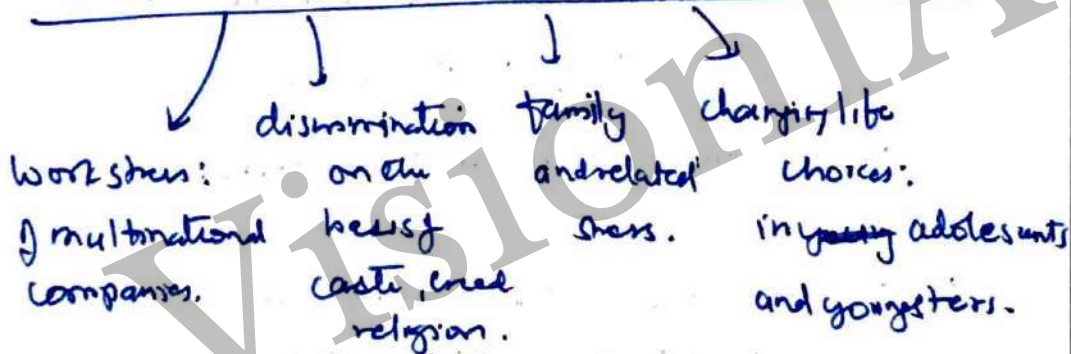
Thought is a matter of seminal importance, consensus and acceptance within society of ~~same sex~~ same sex marriage is important as marriage is a social institution.

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

A. Mental health refers to the sound mental environment and well being of a person, necessary to perform the basic functions in everyday life.

Factor affecting mental health in inter-connected world:



Challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare:

- ① social taboo: mental health is still not talked about in educational curriculum in schools.
- ② expensive cost of psychiatrists acts as inhibitor.
- ③ Lack of awareness among people of solutions that exist.

④ Rural urban divide in healthcare: about 5% of

Primary health centres have no doctor.

Steps taken

- ↳ tele manas app
- ↳ e-Sanjivani
- ↳ awareness by NIMHANS about mental health issues.

Way forward

- ↳ Increasing spending on healthcare
(2.5%) (National health policy)
- ↳ educating people about mental health
issues.
- ↳ Lowering cost of mental health institutions
re standardising the mental health
treatments.
- ↳ Mandatory better work-life balancing: this should
be promoted in MNCs.

Mental health issues affect almost half of young
adult population of India and thus calls for
measures to solve the issue, so that people can
achieve healthy and happy life.

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

A. Numismatics refers to study of coins from differing historical times. Indian history has witnessed a sea change in numismatics from vedic era to British phase.

Numismatic changes/stages of India

① Vedic/Later Vedic :

- Early vedic times were devoid of coins and practised barter.
- Later vedic times witnessed the rise of silver coins known as 'Nishka' or 'Satnama'.

② Age of empires

- Different ^{Mahajanapads} ~~Maha-janapadi~~ issued various coins related to their dynasties.
- Most of the coins were related to Magadha empire.

③ Mauryan coins

Mauryan coins consisted of Peacock and crescent shaped

Symbols .

↳ mostly pressed coins were emulated.

④ Coins by central Asian tribes.

↳ most of central Asian empires issued coins such as Protokous and shokas.

↳ Kushan's issued gold coins and the purity of

gold were better than Gupta's.

↳ Butter head of emperor.

⑤ Gupta Era

→ Gold, Silver coins but low purity.

→ consisted symbols of emperor (e.g. Samudragupta
veena playing picture)

⑥ Satvahanas.

→ Issued gold coins

→ Roman coins also found.

⑦ Medieval age

↳ In Delhi sultanate coins were issued by Khilji sultans.
consisted of Quranic verses and name of emperor.

↳ Sher Shah Suri started Rupya.

↳ Muhammad Tughlay experimented with token currency
but failed.

↳ Akbar issued bin-i-ilohi coin.

- ② Modern age: Britishers established Rupee as the designated coin for transaction, Backed by Coinage Act.

Role of coins in understanding history

- ① Helps in determining determining the extent of nationalism penetrating the society.
 e.g. → How in the vedic age people used barter and this was replaced by coins.
- ② Trade activities with ~~with~~ outside countries. e.g. → Roman coins in Satvahana time.
- ③ Dynasty details: e.g. → Satvahana are detailed manner by Tosalthembi coins.
 Studied in
- ④ War and conquests: Often described upon coins.
 e.g. → Prithviraj and Ghori on the same coin.
- ⑤ Extent of urbanisation: Lack of gold content in Gupta coins indicate decay in economic healthy empire.

Numerismatics thus plays a central role in historical studies giving details about the role of money in the earlier societies.

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

A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a shining star in Modern Indian history. He is also known as 'modern Manu' or father of Indian Constitution.

His contributions expand beyond the champion of Dalit rights:

(I) Dalit rights.

1.1 → fought for equal rights for Dalits during freedom struggle.

e.g. → Mahad water tank agitation, 1927.

→ All India Scheduled Caste Federation.

1.2 → Provisions for equality for Dalits in Indian Constitution

e.g. → Article 14 (equality)

Article 17 (abolishment of untouchability)

(II) Women's rights.

→ Posited out that the measure of progress of society is measured by rights of women.

→ Article 14 ensured the rights of women were equal to men.

(III) Constitution of India : He was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution.

↳ major provisions that he supported.

3.1 Emergency measures : Supported President's rule but hoped that it would remain a 'dead letter'.

3.2 propagated the concept of distributive justice, i.e. social justice and economic justice.

3.3 Helped to integrate various provisions from different constitutions of the world into our constitution.

3.4 Advocated Directive principles of state policy and pointed out that the public mandate behind these provision will act as a new force to implement.

(IV) Societal values.

4.1 Advocated uniform civil code for all religions :

Article 44 was advocated by him. At the same time he also pointed out that since criminal laws are same

, Same personal laws should be present for everyone.

4.2 Pointed out the working of Indian constitution

will promote federalism.

↳ was a strong advocate for autonomy of states.

4.3 Explained the relationship between equality, liberty and fraternity in the country's preamble.

4.4. Strong advocate of secular values mentioned in Indian constitution.

Dr BR Ambedkar, thus acted as a main editor of constitution and the values of equality, fraternity and secularism that India enjoys today were started and advocated by him.

13. 1930-34 के मविनय 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

A. Civil disobedience movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi by picking up salt from Dandi in opposition to salt tax imposed by British. It soon engulfed the entire country and was marked with unique features.

Unique character of civil disobedience movement:

- 1.1 Secular movement: Involved both Hindus and Muslims against the British rule.
- 1.2 Employment of women: Sarojini Naidu convinced Mahatma Gandhi for involvement of women.
↳ This led to their immense participation.
- 1.3 Involvement of the capitalist class: While capitalist class was somewhat opposed to Non-co-operation movement, they supported the civil disobedience

Movement whole heartedly.

1.4 call to not pay taxes: Breaking of laws was not employed by Indian freedom fighters in early non-movements.

Regional spatial patterns of the movement

2.1 In the North west India: Red shirts or Khudai Khitmatdars started Non-tax campaign under Abdul Gaffar Khan.

2.2 In Chennai: C. Rajgopala Chari broke the salt law and started civil disobedience.

2.3. In the area around Maharashtra: Forest tax was not paid by people living around it.

2.4 Students participation in Northeast and central India: leading of passing of resolutions to stop their participation.

New mobilisation techniques]

3.1 Prabhat Phereis: In the morning were used by people to ^{spread} awaren among the masses.

3.2 Volunteer door to door samitis: to educate people about the movement.

3.3 Street plays to involve people.

3.4 Cells by pop. popular leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Bose.

The ~~character~~ characteristics of the Civil Disobedience Movement were implemented alongside the values of Nonviolence and satyagrah. Though it was ended in 1931, awareness that ^{it} generated played a crucial role in subsequent movements.

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

7516^{km} long coastline of India has numerous offshore islands. In recent times sinking of island, i.e. subsidence of land below sea level has been witnessed in some of these islands.

eg - Island around karala have witnessed such events.

Causes behind the phenomenon

- ① Overdevelopment: Too much building of infrastructure exceeding the carrying capacity leads to sinking of islands.
- ② Rising sea level: This is further exacerbated by the global warming and melting of glaciers.
- ③ Use of sanitary toilets: It leads to softening of soil, eventually leading to shifting of islands.
- ④ Tectonic movements: Island originate and sink due to tectonic movement of earth's crust.

⑤ Overuse of water : extraction of water makes the land fragile for subsidence.

Implications for community in Islands

- 1.1 migration : low low land leads to ingress of sea and eventual migration of people.
- 1.2 Scarcity of freshwater : As sea water contaminates the fresh water springs.
- 1.3. Additional burden on women : To collect freshwater away from home and to find freshwater.
- 1.4 Loss of forests big for community as trees cannot develop in salt water.
- 1.5 Agriculture is affected by such subsidences.
- 1.6 Hazard of disaster disasters : landslides could happen threatening the lives of people.

Implication for Nation as a whole.

① It can impact the important strategic plans for Indian purposes.

e.g. → Case of Subsidence of Andaman and Nicobar can affect Indian activities in South China Sea.

② As a source of economic produce: e.g. [low cost of] and electricity from wind energy is diminished.

③ Issue of human lives: constant migration can increase pressure of mainland countries.

④ Increasing sea water level can threaten the mainland India.

Sea island subsidence is a major problem for communities on ^{and} island and India in general. Effective mapping of causes and zonation of area affected will help in regulating activities in threatened regions.

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

A. Sustainable tourism refers to the practices of tourism that are ~~best~~ beneficial for the environment at the same time generate numerous ~~social~~ economic benefits for society.

India witnesses several constraints with ^{respect} to sustainable tourism:

1. In Himalayan region.

1.1 Low awareness among people: this is true for Northeast Himalayas where tribes such as Monpo, Nyishi reside.

1.2. To much development: such as hydropower structures have led to increased fragile nature of the region.

1.3 Affect of tourists: Development of Roads and use of personal vehicles contaminates the environment,

1.4. Economy of the region: Region is inhabited by low socio-economic background people that pushes people towards unsustainable practices.

2. Western India

2.1 mostly landscape is arid: less opportunities for tourism.

2.2. Scarcce population: low involvement of people in such initiatives.

3. Western and eastern ghats

2.1 Unwillingness of tribals: due to experiences of violation of rights.
e.g. → Nilgiri hills.

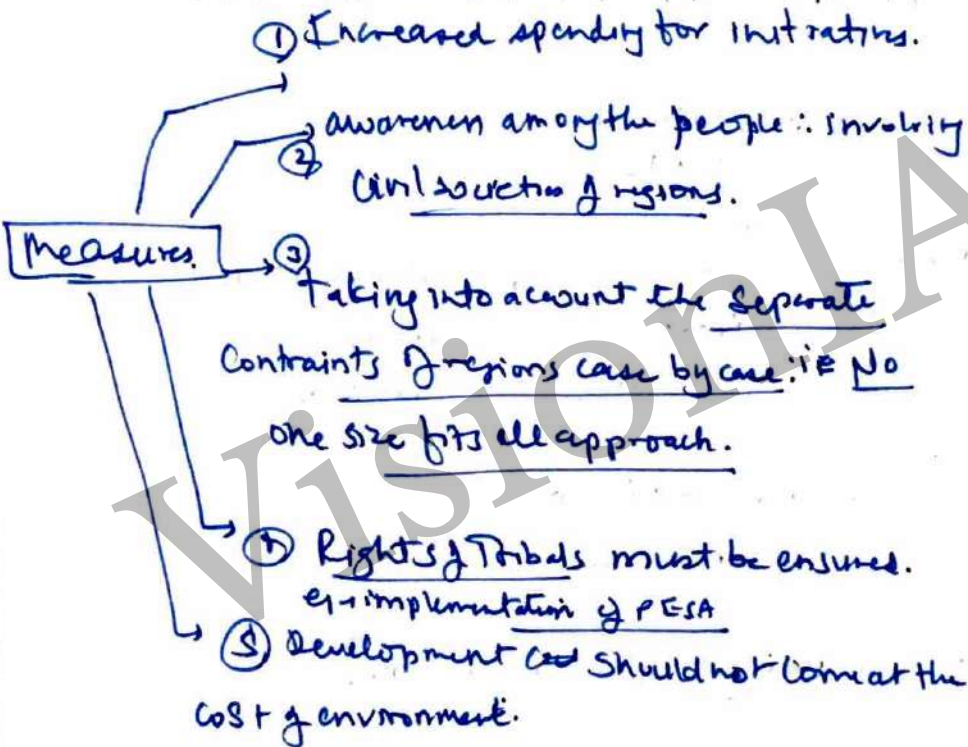
2.2 fragile land: leads to threat to tourism activities.

2.3. ④ Islands of India

2.1 Indigenous Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar oppose tourism.

4.2 Lack of spending from budget: Since they come under centre's control, spending has not been asked by states initiatives.

Measures to promote sustainable tourism



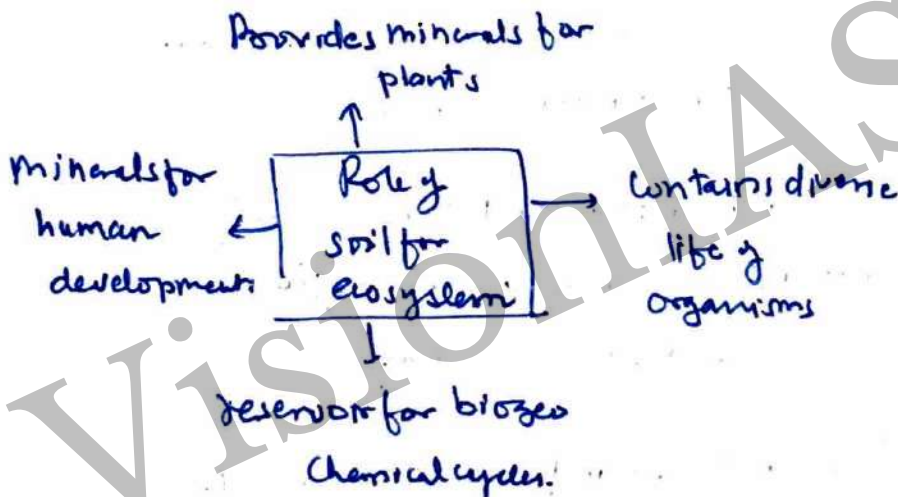
While sustainable tourism can lead to development of region and money for societies and enduser, the concept of 'Sarvodaya' where development of all is taken into account should be maintained.

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

Sustainable soil management refers to the judicious use of soil that restricts soil erosion and ^{maintains} soil fertility for now and for coming generations.



Significance of sustainable soil development:

- 1.1 Ensures the mineral development from soil:

~~Soil~~ is a minor minerals that is used for various construction purposes.

- 1.2 For conservation of diversity: Since soil provides nutrients to plants, any disturbance affects the

diversity of the region.

1.3. Carbon emission: Soil and particulate rocks act as reservoir of carbon and can lead to efficient maintenance of carbon cycle.

1.4. Agriculture: Low fertile soil affects Agriculture & barren land do not support vegetation.

Challenges to sustainable soil management:

1. Deforestation: trees bind the soil (and removal of trees lead to salinisation).
2. Excessive irrigation leads to salinity.
3. Over-development: And formation of concrete structures on soil.
4. Illegal sand mining: This leads to depletion of nutrient value of soil.
5. Climate change: Floods and droughts affect the erosion rate of soil.

Initiatives taken.

1. SDG degradation or land degradation neutrality targets : to reduce degradation.
2. Green India mission to plant trees to reduce to reduce soil erosion.
3. United Nation Convention against Desertification

Way forward

1. Strict implementation of laws against illegal mining.
2. Awareness among people about importance of soil.
3. Reducing deforestation : Deforestation reduction measures like green India mission should be implemented.
4. Sustainable Agriculture to reduce soil salin

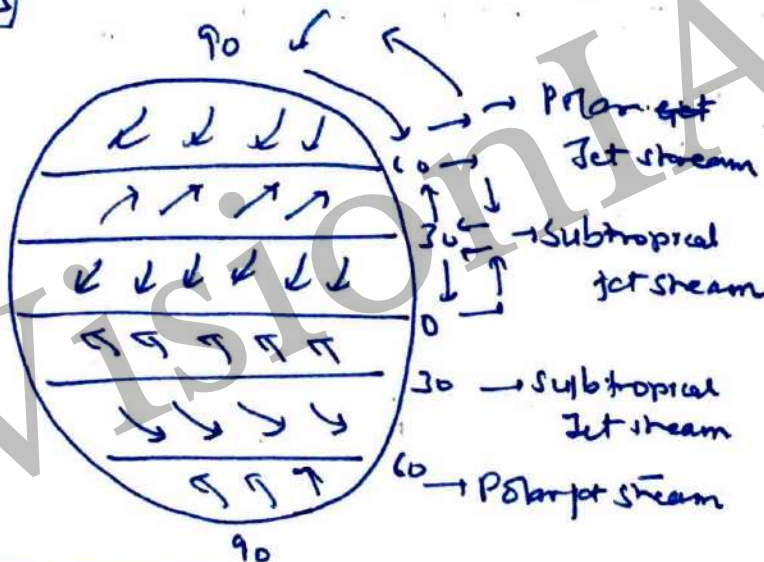
Soil plays a crucial role in ecosystem. Thus including civil society and Co-operation among Nations should be the way forward for its conservation.

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

A. Jet streams are fast moving narrow flows of air that are present at in the upper Atmosphere. They are usually present at the junction of two climate cells.

Jet streams



Effect on world's climate

- ① Polar vortex. ∴ Polar vortex is contained by jet streams in the polar regions.
↳ any movement leads to low temperatures in lower latitudes.

2. Climate and weather: Jet streams carry with them the cloud and associated phenomena and can lead to rainfalls.

3. Conduct the cyclones at their paths:

a. Medicanes in Mediterranean Ocean, driven by Jet streams.



Environment of India and affecting Jet streams

North westerly
Jet stream



Easterly jet.

effects on climate

① Jet streams bring rainfall in winter in north western regions of the country.

② The ~~Jet~~ Northwesterly Jet stream is divided into two parts by Tibetan plateau.

↳ After withdrawal of lower part, monsoon

Moves towards India.

③ Tropical easterly jet:

3.1 plays a crucial role in busy monsoon.

3.2 Also drives cyclones to the India's coast

Coastal region.

④ Somalia Jet streams.

4.1 Affects the development of Indian monsoon and its movement towards India.

Jet streams these are important movements of air that have widespread implications over the world and their understanding therefore is all the more important to tackle the anomalies of weather.

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

A. Slums represent the poor quality households with poor water and health sanitation indicators, present in the cities of India.

Factors for formation and proliferation of slums in India.

- ① urbanization: Increasing urbanization and lack of housing in urban spaces leads to slum development.
e.g. → 31% urban population (2011 census)
- ② Expensive housing rates: leading to exclusion of poor from good quality households.
- ③ Misgovernance by city municipalities municipal corporations is also a cause.
e.g. → unplanned growth
- ④ unrestricted migration Due to lack of facilities in rural regions.

- ⑤ Informal sector economy functions in such slums owing to the lack of formal sector jobs for slum dwellers.

Insight
Need to revamp the slum development scheme.

- ① for effective implementation : has been unable to redevelop slums at an efficient rate up until now.
- ② for involvement of private sector by transparent means: their expertise and budget would be helpful.
- ③ Integrating the scheme with sustainable city goals: to ensure that schemes do not work in isolation.
- ④ To ensure that people are involved in redevelopment initiatives
- ⑤ To ensure basic health needs and issues of water sanitation is addressed along with the scheme.
- ⑥ Better involvement of states in the redevelopment.

To ensure the revamp, following measures should act as way forward:

- ① Awareness generation among people about the importance of safe water and harms of proliferation of slums.
- ② Effective rehabilitation of people till slums are developed.
- ③ Effective cooperation between centre and states to ensure implementation.
- ④ Involving private sector in the endeavour through competitive pricing methods and PPP.
- ⑤ Sustainable development goal of Sustainable cities should be integrated with scheme.

These measures along with convergence schemes such as AMRUT etc., Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Awas Yojana would help in reducing the burden of slums of cities of India.

19. भारत में निर्धनता और पर्यावरण क्षरण के बीच संबंध पर प्रकाश डालिए। निर्धनता में कमी करने में संवर्धित 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

A. Poverty refers to lack of means to ensure minimum needs of living. Poverty is intricately linked to environmental degradation and therefore it is necessary that steps be taken to reduce poverty for ~~reduced~~ sustainable development.

Relationship b/w poverty and environment degradation:

- ① Collection of fuel wood: leads to deforestation by the below poverty line population.
- ② Lack of awareness among poor people about the ~~environment~~ environmental impacts.
- ③ Use of fuel wood: leads to pollution and health effects on population.
- ④ Unsustainable use of water for ^{irrigation of} limited fragmented lands leads to depletion of groundwater.

- ⑤ Proliferation of slums: this leads to waste increase in urban areas, leading to fires and waste methane emissions.

Role of poverty reduction in sustainable development and safeguarding the environment:

- ① Better employment opportunities would reduce dependence on forests for economic development.
- ② Better fuel by schemes such as ujawala yojana. → less pollution
- ③ Sustainable canal irrigation: less drilling and extraction of underground water.
- ④ Implementation of schemes like AWAS yojana would lead to better housing and reduction of waste.
- ⑤ Awareness through education among people would lead to efficient people driven sustainable development measures.

Way forward

→ Educating people under poverty line
provision of businesses so that migration
towards urban towns is reduced.

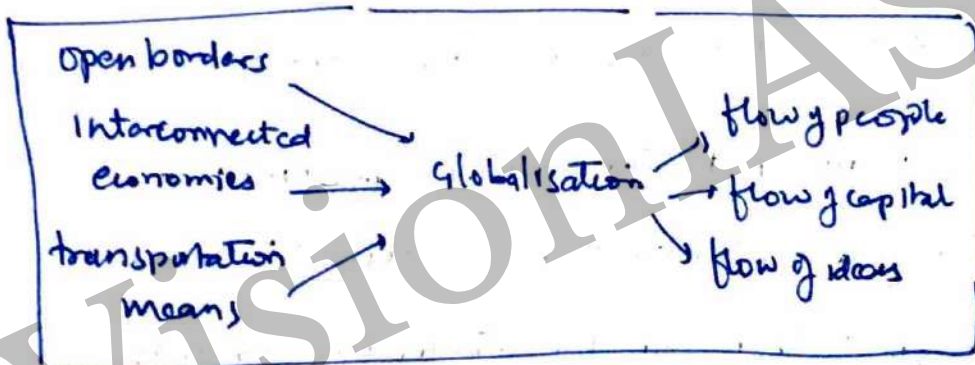
→ Including civil society in efforts towards
reduction of poverty.

→ focus on empowering women when tackling the
poverty related issues to ensure gender equality.

Focused implementation of schemes like NFSA, or
AWS yojana and MGNREGA are necessary to ensure that
poverty in India is reduced and India moves towards
sustainable development goal 1 and 2.

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 refers to increasing connectedness among Nations and countries. It has impacts on almost every Aspect of polity and society of Nation and religion is No exception.



Relationship between religion and globalisation:

1. Positive impacts of religion and globalisation relationship:

1.1 Better status of women: owing to global ideas of women equality.

↳ earlier women were granted low status in religious law books. e.g. → Manusmriti.

1.2. Reduction in Caste system of India: Religion

Particularly Hinduism promoted caste discrimination.

↳ Industries from globalisation have reduced this.

1.3. Persecution on international stage:

eg - Person living in India can explore Shintoism
Taoism etc.

1.4. Linking religion to National and international goals.

eg → Recent movie Oppenheimer mentions Gita and calls for denuclearisation of nuclear arsenals.

Negative impacts or challenges of this relationship

2.1 Commercial spiritualism: found Baba's use

Means of mass communication to spread lies.

2.2. Inter Discrimination among religions: Increasing

migrations and resistance from native communities have acquired religious undertones.

eg → Islamophobia and Hindophobia in Western Nations.

2.3 Class discrimination: from caste discrimination

by religious Scriptures has transformed to class discrimination.

2.4 ultranationalism and its justification by religion:

q → Shintoism was used by Japan to justify its attacks on china in 1934.

Similar issues of Islamic fundamentalism are seen today.

For effective and positive relationship between the two, it has to be understood that basic features of all the religions are same and globalisation can help in their spread for peace and brotherhood among ~~soci~~ societies.